

A

NEW HISTORY
OF
Gloucestershire.

COMPRISING THE

TOPOGRAPHY,
ANTIQUITIES,
CURIOSITIES,



PRODUCE,
TRADE, and
MANUFACTURES

OF THAT COUNTY;

*The Foundation-Charters and Endowments of Abbies,
and other Religious Houses;*

The FOUNDATION of the BISHOPRICK, &c. with a short
Biographical Account of the BISHOPS and DEANS;

The Names of the PATRONS and INCUMBENTS, and the Antient and
Present Value of all the ECCLESIASTICAL BENEFICES;

CHARTERS of INCORPORATION, and CIVIL GOVERNMENT
Of the several BOROUGHS;

DESCRIPTIONS of the PRINCIPAL SEATS;

DESCENT of the MANORS; GENEALOGIES of FAMILIES,

With their ARMS, MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS, &c.

In the Course of this WORK is given

The History of every Parish, Tithing, and Extraparochial Place in the County.

A L S O T H E

ECCLESIASTICAL, CIVIL, AND MILITARY

HISTORY of the CITY of GLOUCESTER,

From its FIRST FOUNDATION to the PRESENT TIME.

With a Copy of DOMESDAY-BOOK for GLOUCESTERSHIRE, now first printed
in the Language, and after the Manner of the Original.

Illustrated with a MAP of the COUNTY, VIEWS of GENTLEMEN'S SEATS, &c. &c.

Par fit Fortuna Labori.

CIRENCESTER: PRINTED BY SAMUEL RUDDER. 1779.

T O T H E

R I G H T H O N O U R A B L E

H E N R Y Earl B A T H U R S T.

M Y L O R D,

IT was your Lordship's Noble Father suggesting the Expediency of Revising Sir ROBERT ATKYNS'S G L O U C E S T E R S H I R E, that gave Being to this Publication; and I beg Leave to present it to Your Lordship, his only surviving Son and Successor.

I am not so vain, My Lord, as to think it worth your Acceptance, but if its Merit were to be estimated by the Greatness of the Subject, and the Time and Labour it has cost me, it might have a better Claim to your Patronage.

Sir ROBERT ATKYNS'S Book was well received by the County, and should the present Publication be considered only as an Improvement upon it, my Ambition will be sufficiently gratified. Your Opinion, My Lord, will fix its Character, and having your Approbation, there will be Nothing to fear from Men of Judgment and Candor.

I have the Honour to be,

With the utmost Deference and Respect,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's very dutiful

and obedient humble Servant,

SAMUEL RUDDER.

P R E F A C E.

SIR Robert Atkyns's *Ancient and Present State of Gloucestershire* was published in the year 1712. The extreme scarcity and great price of it encouraged the editor to offer the present work under the title of A NEW HISTORY OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE: Soon after his proposals were given out, another person republished sir Robert's book, without the least addition or improvement. This is a fact very necessary to be stated, but it wants neither comment nor remark. The editor of the present work pursuing his plan, has at length completed it. How far the title he has assumed can be supported, must be left to the decision of the public: He does not, however, mean to insinuate that he has made no use of sir Robert Atkyns's book; on the contrary, he has adopted that gentleman's method of alphabetical arrangement, and has availed himself of whatever was useful. It is incumbent on him also to acknowledge many obligations to other writings and compilations.

The preliminary and introductory part is drawn from various sources; the monastic history chiefly from Stevens's Supplement to sir William Dugdale's *Monasticon*, and doctor Burnet's *History of the Reformation*. The other introductory matters are selected from Camden, Selden, lord Lyttelton, and various writers on the antient state of affairs in Britain.

The History of the county, in the three grand divisions of Cotswold, Vale, and Forest, with the account of its trade, is new; and that part of *Domesday* which relates to Gloucestershire, and concludes the General History, is now first printed in the language, and after the contracted manner of the original, so far as with common printing types could be effected. For the copy of that record the editor is indebted to Mr. Samuel Dixon, of Norfolk-street, London, who procured and sent it to him; but it was afterwards very carefully collated with lord chief justice Hale's *Fac Simile* copy, deposited in Lincoln's Inn library; and this, it is presumed, will be thought a curious and valuable acquisition.

The History of the city and diocese of Gloucester, making together 129 pages, is newly drawn up from materials collected by the late reverend Mr. Furney, archdeacon of Surrey, and communicated by Mr. Rogers of Gloucester.

The parochial History follows next in order; and the editor, to be correct, and to note every thing observable, has visited the several parishes, and made diligent enquiries. He has given an account of their antiquities and natural curiosities, and has attempted to give the etymology of the names of places, agreeing with or dissenting from sir Robert Atkyns occasionally.

In this part, it is presumed, he has sometimes succeeded; but to investigate the meaning of names is no very easy province. Great length of time produces changes in circumstances and things which otherwise might give light to the origin and signification of names; and vulgar pronunciation and incorrect writing have so distorted them, that many at present have very little resemblance to their original. The peculiarities of situation, produce, and soil, were proper circumstances from whence to derive the appellation of places; but where nature afforded no such obvious assistance, the name-giver had one grand resource, which was to add some common termination, as *don, ton, lege, ley, berg, &c.* to the proprietor's name; and as this was very easily done, so was it commonly practiced. There are certain names, however, which bid defiance to explanation; and if the editor has sometimes failed in his conjectures, no wonder, especially in a matter of so much uncertainty.

In the parochial History, he has also given a description of the market-towns, and most remarkable places, wherein sir Robert Atkyns was defective; but to descend to a minute description of every little village would have been ridiculous, as many of them have nothing more than their names, bearings, and distances to distinguish them; and without *differentia* in the subject, a disgusting sameness in expression will inevitably recur. Let the brightest genius exert his abilities on a few inconsiderable places, and he will feel the truth of this assertion. A description of two or three will indifferently suit almost all the rest, and he that says much of them, resembles one that talks a great deal about trifles.

The descent of the manors generally commences with an abstract from *Domesday*, faithfully, but as literally as possible, translated from the original. Herein sir Robert Atkyns was exceedingly imperfect. He has taken too great liberty with that record, and instead of translating the whole passages, gives a paraphrase of part only.

He usually takes the quantity of land specified in *Domesday* to be precisely what the manor was taxed at; but he was greatly mistaken, as the record itself will prove concerning Alveston, Newnham, Guiting, and several other places. Besides these mistakes, there are many instances of his applying the *Domesday* accounts to places which they have no relation to, and not a few of their being totally omitted: But it is unnecessary to enumerate them here, as they are commonly taken notice of in the accounts of those places where the mistakes have happened.

It was chiefly in the historical accounts of the successive owners of manors and estates that sir Robert Atkyns's book was of service to the editor of this work; for as the short and summary manner in which that part is written would not admit of great variety of expression, he has very commonly used the words of that author, thinking it unnecessary, without particular reason, to affect a different language. Sir Robert derived his accounts from the escheators books, original fines, and other records, to which he had free access; and, excepting a few mistakes which might happen in transcribing, he abstracts them very faithfully. The editor has not only corrected those mistakes, so far as they have occurred to him, but also filled up some chasms from the records, and quoted his authorities in both instances; but where no authority is given, the credibility in general rests on sir Robert Atkyns. The additions in descents since sir Robert's time have been carefully made, and may safely be relied on; and genealogical accounts of families, with their arms, so far as they could be procured, are subjoined to the respective estates of which such families are owners.

The next head principally concerns the clergy. Ecclesiastical benefices are greatly enhanced since sir Robert's time. Here will be found the name of the patron, and the present value of every living, as nearly as could be ascertained, together with all other particulars respecting the church, that are either curious or useful.

Sir Robert had taken notice of a few monuments in the churches for eminent persons, but the editor conceiving it would be more satisfactory to give the memorials at large, has accordingly placed under a distinct head many curious monumental inscriptions, and the arms found with them, so exactly taken, that the particularities, and in some instances the errors, in the original, are designedly preserved in the copy. These exhibit very useful anecdotes of family history and connections, and making the living acquainted with the dead, not only shew us what they were, but often teach us what we ourselves ought to be. Some hold monumental inscriptions in light estimation, but it was the opinion of the author of the *Plain Dealer*, 'That every stone that we look upon in the repository of past ages is both an entertainment and a monitor.'

Perhaps some inscriptions have found admittance on account of the arms which accompany them, whilst others have little more to recommend them than the particular cast of the writer, or of the times when they were written. In this department there was no rule for selection, and the taste even of men of judgment is so very different, that it is possible the editor may be equally censured for admitting so many, and for not inserting more. The laws of this country take cognizance of moving or defacing a monumental stone in the church, as of an injury done to the family of the deceased, and the placing memorials in a book seems the most effectual security against such injuries. But this part of the work, it is said, is likely to be extended, with a view very different from the present publication, by a gentleman whose employment in the heralds office enables him to answer every expectation. Till that gentleman shall have finished his undertaking, the editor flatters himself that the present collection may prove entertaining, and afterwards serve as an humble attendant upon it.

Next to the monumental inscriptions, follows a list of benefactions to the poor, and other public charities, continued down to the present time, the utility of which is too obvious to need explanation.

Then follows the rate of the public taxes, and the comparative state of population in each parish, between the time when sir Robert Atkyns made his collections, and the present. Under this head the editor has given, in a variety of instances, the true proportion between the annual baptisms and burials, and the whole number of inhabitants, which shews the degrees of healthiness in different situations.

The alarm lately spread of the nation's depopulating, induced the editor to compare the average of births and burials about seventy years ago, with those of the present time, taking the authority of the registers in both instances; but there are a few parishes of which accounts could not be obtained, some of the registers being lost, or imperfectly kept. The result of the comparison is, that the inhabitants of Gloucestershire are very considerably increased during that period, but not uniformly so. In some places their numbers are more than doubled, whilst in others they continue nearly the same. This is owing to different causes: The growth of trade and improvements in agriculture encourage population, whilst the decline of manufactures produces a contrary effect.

During the before-mentioned period, agriculture has been much improved, particularly in the hill country; and in the clothing and manufacturing parts, trade has equally increased: But in the Vale, most of those inclosures that in the former part of this period were corn-fields, have since been laid down to pasture, which very sensibly affected population; and tho' even some
of

of those places where that has happened, are more populous than they were before, yet the alteration has prevented them from increasing so much as they would have done; for dairy and grazing-farms furnish less employment than tillage, and many of the younger people have migrated to the hill-country, or to market-towns.

Another impediment to population has crept in during the latter part of this period, which is, the laying of two or three farms into one. The little parish of Aston Subedge is chiefly in tillage, and sir Robert Atkyns reports it to have consisted of 24 houses, and 104 inhabitants. By an exact account taken in 1773, the householders were 20, and the inhabitants only 63; and upon inquiry into the cause of this strange declension, it was given for a reason, that the parish had just then been inclosed, and seven farms, of which it consisted before, being laid into four, the occupiers of three little farms, with their families, had left the place. There are two or three other instances in the county, beside this, of a like decrease of inhabitants.

Here some notice should be taken of a practice prevailing in some places, lest it become more general, and produce a train of evil consequences to the community. It is said, that in some parishes the lords of manors, and the principal landholders, considering it as a piece of refined policy, have pulled down their cottage-houses, or suffered them to fall, on purpose to drive away the poor miserable inhabitants, and to prevent the younger sort from marrying and settling in their own parishes. Miserable indeed! to be deserted and abandoned by those whose lands they have cultivated, and whose granaries they have filled. Miserable! to be expelled from the place of their nativity, as unworthy to breathe the air in common with their lords and masters; who, deaf to the calls of humanity, and inattentive to their own real interest, seem not to be sensible that without the labourer's hand their ample fields would be of no value, and that rents advance from labour and improved cultivation. If the poor are burthensome, they should be relieved, and not extirpated. The industrious part of them are the most profitable members of the community; the idle should be reclaimed; but that will never be effected by penal laws, whilst our towns and villages swarm with alehouses. It is there they spend their time and money; there their morals are corrupted; there the sot, the poacher, the petty thief and highwayman are gradually formed; and to those seminaries of vice we chiefly owe the evils complained of among the lower class of people. Strike at the root of them; put down the alehouse, not the cottage, in your village; so shall you soon find the poor more industrious, more honest, and less burthensome.

This is a matter highly deserving the attention of the magistrate, upon whose conduct, in the execution of his office, the morals of the people,

and the well-being of the state so much depend. It is a vulgar error that the drunkard injures nobody but himself: Hundreds are connected with him, and the community suffers more from one character of that sort, than it is benefited by two sober persons. The editor has been led as it were inadvertently into these reflections, and tho' they may not be particularly applicable to Gloucestershire, yet as a general well-wisher to his country, he hopes they are not altogether unseasonable.

But to return from this digression: The Appendix stands after the parochial History, and consists of a variety of charters and papers of considerable length, taken from sir Robert Atkyns's Gloucestershire, and other sources, and are proper to be referred to occasionally. Some of them were originally written in Latin, but are here given in the English language, exactly as they were translated by sir Robert, except one or two of them, particularly the charter 'to the priory of Leonard Stanley, which in sir Robert's book is blended and confused with part of the charter to the priory of Newent. The editor has rectified that mistake, and added from the *Monasticon* what was omitted.

Next follows a copious and useful Index, to which the reader must have recourse to find the tithings and hamlets, which are not placed in alphabetical order in the body of the work, but inserted in the parishes to which they respectively belong. By the Index also will be found the arms of the gentry, and the principal persons and things treated of in the course of the work. With respect to the arms found upon monuments, they are in general blazoned as they appear there; but sculptors and painters are not always the best heralds, and if they have made mistakes, they should not be imputed to the editor. Besides, Guillim observes, that '*So great is the resemblance of oftentimes of things borne in coat armour, which yet in their existence are much differing, that a man well seen in heraldry may commit an error in blazoning of them.*' Add to this, that colours fade in a long course of time, and as in a few instances the editor was to rely solely on the present appearance of them on monuments in the churches, he offers this apology, if he has at any time mistaken one colour for another, as blue for green, or *vice versa*.

Lastly, there is interspersed through the body of the work, a curious set of prints of the chief seats in the county, for which the editor returns sincere thanks to those gentlemen to whom they are address'd, and at whose expence they were engraven. As they are well executed, they make a valuable part of the work, and together with the correct map of the county, will undoubtedly prove acceptable to the public. He laments, however, the loss of the plates of Stoke Giffard, and King's Weston, by the deaths of lord Bote-tourt, and lord Clifford; and Rendcombe House

was designed to have made its appearance in this History; but the person employ'd to take the drawing, could not be prevailed on to finish it in time.

The editor has now passed over in review the different heads of his work, and is far from being of opinion with Mela, an antient Roman geographer, who speaking of his own country, says, *De Italia, magis quia Ordo exigit, quam quia monstrari egeat, pauca dicuntur, nota sunt omnia.* — If many things generally known by the inhabitants of Gloucestershire be taken notice of in this work, they should not be considered as unnecessary or superfluous, because they are so known; for the book may fall into hands to whom the information may be acceptable. On the other hand, it would be altogether as unreasonable in strangers to take exception against such things as are serviceable chiefly to the inhabitants of this county; because it was for their use they were inserted. In short, what may seem trifling to one class of readers, another may value

and esteem; and it was the editor's intention to accommodate himself to all.

Thus much he thought necessary by way of preface. How he has acquitted himself in the compilation, will be determined by the public voice. All he will venture to say further is, that he has endeavoured to investigate Truth, perhaps with various success. If he differ from others in matter of fact, he generally gives his authority; if in opinion, he thought himself at liberty to declare it with temper and moderation.

He affects not a cold indifference to the reception which his labours may meet with, for that would be unnatural, and an indignity to the highest tribunal in matters of Literature. Conscious of his imperfections, he is sensible he may have fallen into error; but he has traduced no character, nor wilfully misrepresented any transaction; and he doubts not but the generous public will extend that indulgence to him, which others in similar cases have experienced.

CIRENCESTER,
December 1, 1778.

SAM. RUDDER.

A D D E N D A E T C O R R I G E N D A.

DURING the Printing of so large a Work, some Alterations in Property have happened by Death and Alienations, which cannot be imputed for Mistakes to the Editor. They principally relate to the following Places, *viz.*

ABBENHALI. By the death of John Howell, esq; in 1778, this manor passed to his grandson, Edmund Probyn, of Newland in this county, esq; who is the present lord of the manor, and whose arms are emblazoned under the account of monuments in the church of Newland.

ARLINGHAM. Mrs. Yate dying in the year 1776, this manor is vested in lady Mill, Powell Snell, of Guiting-Grange in this county, esq; and Mrs. Eltcourt, of Burton Hill, in the county of Wilts, whose family name was Yate.

BARNSLEY. Mrs. Cassandra Perrot died in June, 1778, and by her will devised this manor and her other estates to James Mulgrave, of the Middle Temple, esq; one of her nearest relations, who now resides at Barnsley-Park. He bears *Azure, six annulets, 3, 2, 1, Or.*

BATSFORD. The following monumental inscriptions were received too late to be inserted in the account of this parish:

To the Memory
Of The Right Hon^{ble} RICHARD FREEMAN,
Lord High Chancellor of Ireland,
And ELIZABETH His Wife,
Daughter of S^r. ANTHONY KECK:
MARY Wife of WALTER EDWARDS Esq^r.
Their only Child;
ANNA Daughter of RICH^d MARSHALL Esq^r.
Second Wife of the said L^d. Chancellor FREEMAN;
RICHARD FREEMAN Esq^r. their only Son.
And ANNA their Daughter;
MARG^t. ELIZth. FREEMAN,
Wife of the said RICHARD FREEMAN;
And WALTER EDWARDS FREEMAN Esq^r.
Eldest Son of the abovenam'd WALTER EDWARDS,
by MARY his Wife.
This Monument is dedicated by
THOMAS EDWARDS FREEMAN Esq^r.
Surviving Son of the said WALTER EDWARDS
Ann. Dom. 1756.

The arms on this monument are the same with those given under the short account of this family, p. 266; and they are here accompanied with this well-chosen motto, very proper for a lord chancellor, *NEC PRECE NEC PRETIO.*

To

To the Memory of
the Rev^d. THOMAS BURTON, D. D.
Rector of this Parish,
Prebendary of Durham,
and

Arch-Deacon of St. Davids,
Who dyed July 16, 1767,

In the fifty seventh Year of his Age,
And lies interr'd by his own Direction,
In the adjoining Church-Yard.

The Soundness of his Faith
Was evidenced by the best of Proofs
The exemplariness of his Practice.

The serious, friendly, & affectionate Attention
With which he conscientiously discharged
Every Branch of his Ministerial Function,
Engaged the Hearts, & influenced the Manners
Of all his People.

Thankful for the good things of this Life,
Which the Providence of GOD
Had amply bestow'd upon Him,
He employ'd them to Purposes
Of real Usefulness.

He was a Friend, a Father to the Poor,
A generous, indulgent Maister
To a faithful & observant Household,
A Lover of Hospitality,
And a chearful Promoter

Of every social, every liberal Affection.
Justice, Humanity, Benevolence, & Charity
Mark'd the Character

of
This excellent Man.

Whose Life was so uniformly Good,
That Death, tho' sudden, found him not unprepared.

Blessed shall that Servant be,
Whom his Lord when He cometh,
Shall find so Prepared.

BISLEY, PITCHCOMBE, STROUD, LYPIAT.
On the death of John Stephens, esq; in the year 1778,

Near this Place are deposited the Remains of
ALLEN EARL BATHURST, and CATHERINE LADY BATHURST.

In the Legislative & Judicial departments
of the great Council of the Nation he served his
Country 69 Years, wth honour, ability, & diligence.
Judgment & taste directed his Learning,
Humanity tempered his Wit,
Benevolence guided all his Actions.
He died regretted by most, & praised by all,
The 16th day of September, 1775, aged 91.

Catherine his Consort, by her milder Virtues,
added Lustre to his great Qualities;
Her domestic Oeconomy extended his Liberality,
Her judicious Charity his Munificence,
Her prudent government of her family, his hospitality.
She received the reward of her Exemplary life
The 8th day of June 1768, aged 79.

Married July the 6th. 1704.

Beneath the table are the following arms: Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Bathurst; 2d and 3d, *Argent, on a cross of St. George gules five escallops Or*, for Villiers. A scutcheon of pretence, quarterly, 1st and 4th, *Barry of six argent and gules, a canton ermine*, for Apsley; 2d and 3d, *Gules, a bend between two escallops Or*, for Petre.—The crest, supporters, and motto, are set down in the short genealogical account of his lordship's family, p. 355.

It is not improper to observe, that in May 1777, since the account of Cirencester was printed, some workmen, in digging a cellar in Dyer-street, now under the shop and warehouses belonging to Mess. Robert and William Croome, discovered a curious tessellated pavement about eighteen feet square, of which they had destroy'd nearly half before it was taken notice of. The remainder was in good preservation, and being washed, was exposed for a few days to public view. It had a checkered border round it, about fourteen inches broad, composed of blue and white stones of an inch square. Within the border, it consisted also of blue and white stones, and of red bricks, but in much smaller squares, worked into wreaths and other ornaments. It was divided into four compartments by the artful arrangement and disposition of the different coloured stones and bricks into lines of hearts, linked together, and interlaced fretty-wise, which had a very pretty effect. The center of the pavement is still preserved. It consists of an octagon border, inclosing a wreathed figure, with rays pointed to the angles of the octagon. There was also a smaller figure of the same kind in the middle of each compartment; and the pavement together had very much the resemblance of a rich Turkey carpet, the first idea of which I apprehend was suggested by a work of this kind. This pavement lay about six feet below the surface of the ground; and

these manors were, by his will, vested in his nephew, Thomas-Baghot Delabere, esq; whose family arms are emblazoned under the account of Southam, in the parish of Cleeve.

BROCKWORTH. The following is the inscription upon the monument mentioned to be in the chancel at Brockworth:

HIC SITUS EST ILLE HONORABILIS CHRISTOPHERUS GUISE IN HOC AGRO GLOCEST. MILES AC BARONET' NEC NON AB UTROQ. PRÆLUSTRIUM PROAVORUM SANGUINE LONGISSIMA SERIE PERINSIGNIS. VIR ERAT NON VULGARITER ERUDITUS, INDOLIS PERACUTÆ, MEMORIÆ TENACIS, INGENII VIVIDI, IUDICII PERQUAM SUBACTI. HINC PROPTER EXIMIAS DOTES FIDEM FORTITUDINEMQ. PROVINCIÆ SUÆ PRO-PRÆFECTUS ALTER A REGIO DIPLOMATE CONSTITUTUS EST UNDE POST-QUAM FIDELIS ILLE PATRIOTA REGI PATRIÆ SIBI SUI SQ. SATIS FECISSET ET INTERIORES PROVINCIÆ SUÆ COMITATUS VRBEM GLOCESTRIÆ CIRCUMIACENTES, AB URBIS SERVITUDINE PERANTIQUA, INIQUISQ. CIVIUM PRIVILEGIIS EMANCIPASSET, IMMUNESQ. POSTERIS PERLIQUISSET, SAL. ÆRA M.DC.LXX. ÆT. 53. HEU NIMIS PROPERANT FATA. PRETIOSÆ CUIUS MEMORIÆ UNICUS FILIUS AC HAERES IOHANNES GUISE MILES AC BARONETUS HOC MONUMENTUM PARENTAVIT.

CIRENCESTER. To the account of the manor and hundred of Cirencester, with the Seven Hundreds, (pp. 354, 355) should be subjoined as follows: Allen earl Bathurst dying in 1775, was succeeded in title and estate by his lordship's only surviving son, Henry earl Bathurst, who is lord of the manor and hundred of Cirencester, and likewise of the Seven Hundreds, by an accommodation between his lordship and the other claimants. There is a monument erected in this parish church for the late earl Bathurst and his lady, with their busts in white marble, and a weeping genius between them. Upon the tablet is the following inscription:

there remained also part of the plastered walls of the house to which it belonged, which appeared to have been painted, but the figures were so decayed by time, that it was impossible to form any idea of the subject. It is very remarkable that one corner of the pavement lay next the street, and about eight or ten yards on the north side of it, the workmen found a road made of lime and gravel; from which circumstances it appears that antiently the streets of the town lay in a different direction from what they do at present. This was undoubtedly a Roman work, and must be referred to the last-mentioned order of Roman pavements, in the short account of them, p. 348.

DIMMOCK. The blank left for Mrs. Cam's arms in the close of the account of this manor, should be filled up thus: *Paly of six, argent and azure*. And in the account of population, the present number of inhabitants should be 1282.

FLAXLEY. The antient manor house, taken notice of under this head, was burnt down in April, 1777.

FRAMPTON upon Severn. At the close of the note, p. 453, concerning the late Mr. Richard Clutterbuck, read,---He died in 1775, and devised this estate

to Mr. Phillips, of Gloucester, and to his wife, who was Mr. Clutterbuck's niece, for their lives; the remainder to Nathaniel Winchcombe, of Stroud, esq; and his heirs.

LITTLETON upon Severn. By a late purchase, this manor is the property of Sir Henry Lippincot, who was created a baronet in the year 1778, since the printing of the account of Stoke Bishop, where that gentleman resides, and under which head his name occurs.

OLEPEN. To the genealogical account of the family of Daunt, in the note to p. 587, add as follows: By the death of Thomas Daunt, son of Thomas and Elizabeth, in the year 1777, his nephew, Thomas Daunt, esq; succeeded to this estate, and is the present lord of the manor of Olepen.

OZLEWORTH. By the death of James Clutterbuck, esq; this estate is vested in Mrs. Clutterbuck, his widow.

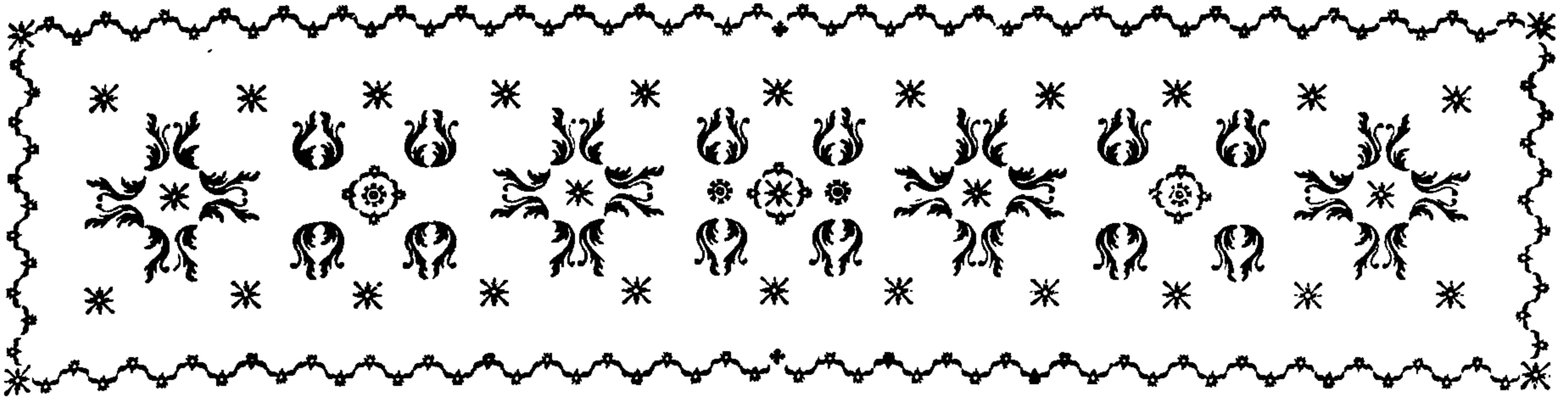
WORMINGTON. Nathaniel Jefferys, late of London, esq; purchased this manor, and the advowson of the church, of the late Mr. Partridge, and presented the reverend Mr. Thomas Stedman to the rectory. He also purchased Wormington Grange of lord Aylmer, so that he is proprietor of the greater part of the parish, and resides at the Grange. He gives *Ermine, a lion rampant sable, a canton of the second within a double border argent.*

Page.	Column.	Line.	
6	1	35	for rents houses and, read rents and houses.
6	2	45	for we, read were.
7	1	51	for for, read from.
11	2	16	for diocesess, read dioceses.
13	2		In the explanation of berry, read a camp or fortification.
20	2	43	for Botloc, read Dudston and King's Barton
24	1	45	for every Thursday, read on Thursday.
33	1	84	for a bible, read the bible.
59	2	3	for that pursue, read pursuing.
65	2	37	for writtin, read written.
66	1	17	for soth, read sorts; and in the 2d line of the 2d column of the note, for conjecture, read conjuncture.
67	2	3&5	for prestitt, read p'stitt; and in the 16th line of the same column, for posuit, read posuit; also, in the 2d line, for vill'e, read vill'ni.
82	1	11	for era, read æra.
84	2	6	from the bottom, read 9 E. 1.

P.	C.	L.	
92	2	2	of the note, for alured, read allured.
98	1		last line, read 13 E. 1.
103	2	43	for wishfully, read wistfully.
137	2	31	for within, read with.
139	1	6	for legantine, read legatine.
143	2	6	for Linton, read Ministerworth.
161	2	12	for roundels, read roundlets.
165	1	52	for prebends, read prebendaries.
167	2	13	for that inscription, see it more correct under Withington.
171	1	17	for Trinity college, read King's college.
175	2	38	for sve, read svæ.
233	1	30	for Salisbury, read Shrewsbury.
239	1	22	for fable, read azure.
242	1	27	for Somerviles, read following.
264	2	12	for earl of Talbot, read earl Talbot.
271	2	7	after seven hides, read and one virgate. In Eldbertone five hides.
281	2	9	for a chevron, read a fefs.
285	2	7	for a bend wavy, read a bend wavy fable.
351	1	39	for No. 1. read No. 31.
353	1	8	for 1775, read 1774.
354	2	18	for his, read her; and line 28, for earl of Bathurst, read earl Bathurst.
355	2	13	of the note, for earl of Bathurst, read earl Bathurst.
368	1	34	In the account of population, for 3878, read 3988. This mistake was occasioned by the family in the workhouse having been intirely omitted.
374	2	19	for gules, read azure.
387	1	23	for York, read Canterbury.
421	2	4	from the bottom, for Elliot, read Elton.
425	2	13	for quicked, read quickened.
426	1	40	for against, read in favour of; and line 42, for 1 R. 3. read 1 H. 7.
429	2	32	for dures, read duros.
474	2	48	for Newland, read Newnham.
476	2	15	for daughters, read sisters.
495	2	49	read and his sister, Mrs. Wilmot.
528	1	19	for 1776, read 1766.
546	1	44	for Thomas-Edwards Freeman of Batford, read John Freeman, of Hidcote.
548	2	32	for least, read left.
563	2	30	dele it.
634	2	44	for George, read Charles.
643	2	5&6	read Thomas Estcourt, esq; is lord of the manor.
675	2	33	for George, read Gregory.
716	2	49	for Sheldon, read Selden.
775	2	24	for 32 E. 3. read 32 E. 1.
842	1	1	of the note, for paternally, as it is printed in part of the impression, read maternally.

In the charter of the corporation of Tewkesbury, for community, read commonalty, throughout.





P R E L I M I N A R Y

M A T T E R S.

OF RELIGIOUS FOUNDATIONS, &c.

THERE were six mitred abbies in this county; those of Gloucester, Cirencester, Winchcombe, Tewkesbury, Hayles, and Flaxley. The three first were peeral, the heads of which had seats in parliament till the dissolution. This was more than a proportionable share for the county, since there were only twenty-five abbats and two priors that held by barony in the whole kingdom. Besides these, there were many other religious houses of almost every denomination, which are mentioned in this book, under the names of the several places where they stood. But a short account of the rise, progress, and dissolution of the monastic state in general belongs more properly to this part of the work.

By religious houses I mean cathedral churches, abbeys, priories, colleges, preceptories, &c. Few are ignorant of what is meant by cathedral churches, but the names and distinctions of the rest are not so well understood.

An **ABBEY** was a society of religious people, over whom an abbat, [from the Syriac *abba*, father] or abbes, presided as head. In every abbey was a prior immediately under the abbat, who, during

the abbat's absence, had the chief care of the house. Under him was the sub-prior, and in great abbeys the third and fourth prior, all removable at the will of the abbat. They had also four great *obedientarii*, or officers, viz. 1. The *sacrista* or sexton, who took care of the buildings, the vessels, the books, and vestments of the church. 2. The *thesaurarius*, or burfar, who received all the rents and revenues of the monastery, and disbursed all expences. 3. The cellarer, who provided food for the house. 4. The *camerarius*, or chamberlain, who found the clothing. Besides these, there were the almoner, infirmerer, and other inferior officers.

A **PRIORY** had for its head a prior or prioress, who was as absolute as any abbat in his abbey. These were called conventual priories, because the head was chosen by the convent; but they could not proceed to election without a *Conge d'elire* from their patron; which is also the reason why the king grants a *Conge d'elire*, in order to the election of bishops, for the crown is the patron of all bishopricks. In some of these were also a sub-prior, *sacrista*, &c. as in the abbey. But there was a subordinate kind of priory, being only a cell to some great abbey. In

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such

such, the prior was placed and removed at the will of the abbat-sovereign. Alien-priorities, or priorities-alien, had their rise in this manner: when estates were given to any foreign monastery, the monks, that they might have faithful stewards of their lands, built a convenient house upon them, for the reception of a small convent, and then sent over such a number of their own house as they thought fit, constituting a prior over them.

COLLEGES, or COLLEGIATE CHURCHES, had a certain number of *Secular Canons*, living under the government of a dean, warden, provost, or master. There belonged to these foundations sometimes chaplains, singing-men, clerks and choristers.

CELLS were of two kinds; some, where an abbat, or prior of a great monastery, had lands lying at a distance from it, on which account they found it convenient to send two or three monks to inspect the revenues of the place, and to perform divine service, allowing them a maintenance at discretion, and removing them at pleasure. Other cells received their revenues, to their own use, of the head of some great monastery, who presented to, and visited them, as their patron.

PRECEPTORIES, or COMMANDERIES, were houses or cells to their principal mansions in London, erected by the Knights Templars, or Hospitallers, on their manors, in which some of their fraternity inhabited, who were under the government of the preceptors or commanders, and were to take care of the lands and rents, belonging to their order, in the neighbouring country.

FRIERIES differed from monasteries, as they were not endowed with any certain revenues. They generally belonged to the *Franciscans* and *Dominicans*, of the mendicant orders.

CHANTERIES were small chapels, commonly built adjoining to the sides or ends of churches, to which lands were given for priests to pray for the souls of the donors, their ancestors and heirs; but these chanteries were not incorporate.

HOSPITALS were for the relief and maintenance of the sick and impotent, who were lay-brethren, or sisters.

GUILDS, from the Anglo-Saxon word *gild*, which signifies a society, were maintained by the yearly contributions of well-disposed persons; but the maintenance of the priest was settled by the first founder.

The monastic orders belonging to these several houses were either religious or military; of the first were all monks and canons. Of the monks the most antient are

The *BENEDICTINES*, or those that follow the rule of St. Benedict, or Bennet, who was born at Nursi, in Italy, about the year 480. He founded twelve monasteries in his own country, the chief whereof was at Mont Cassin, and gave them a rule, approved by pope Gregory the Great, A. D. 595. They were called the Black Monks, from the colour of their habit, which was a long, black,

loose, stuff coat, with a cowl or hood of the same, and a scapular. They wore a white flannel habit under it, and boots on their legs. Of this order were the three abbies of Gloucester, Tewkesbury, and Winchcombe; and the priorities of Stanley St. Leonard, Deerhurst, and Newent, in this county; as were indeed all the cathedral priorities, except Carlisle, or Carlisle, and most of the richest abbies in the kingdom. Odo bishop of Cluny, in Burgundy, thinking some things too remiss in St. Bennet's rule, about A. D. 912, took upon him to reform them, which was the rise of

The *CLUNIAN* order. Most of our English houses of this order were subordinate to the abbey of Cluny, or some other foreign monastery; and, as alien-priorities, were seized during the wars with France, but were afterwards made *indigenæ*, and discharged from all subjection to any foreign abbey. Their habit was little different from that of the Benedictines.

The *CARTHUSIANS* were also a branch of the Benedictines, whose rule, with the addition of many severities, they followed. Bruno, a native of Cologn in Germany, first instituted this order at Chartreuse, in the diocese of Grenoble, about A. D. 1080; whence their monasteries were corruptly called charter-houses. They never eat flesh, always wore a hair shirt next their skin, and none ever stirred out of the monastery, except the prior and procurator. Their habit was all white, except a plaited cloak, which was black.

The *CISTERTIAN* order was so called, from Cistercium, or Citeaux, in the bishoprick of Chalons, where it was first planted, A. D. 1098, by Robert Harding, an Englishman, abbat of Molisme, in Burgundy. They were sometimes called Bernardines, because St. Bernard was a great propagator of this order; also, White Monks, because their habit was a white cassock, with a narrow scapular; but they sometimes wore a black gown, with long sleeves, when they went abroad, but not to church. The abbies of Hayles, and Flaxley, in this county, were of this order.

These were all the orders of monks that were to be met with in England. The canons were either secular or regular.

The *SECULAR CANONS* were so called, because, being clergymen, they served the world, [*seculum*] in performing spiritual offices for the laity, and taking upon them the care of souls, which the regulars were incapable of. They were in no respect different from ordinary priests, except being under the government of some local statutes; and were not so strictly obliged to live under one roof as the monks and regular canons, but generally lived apart, and were severally maintained by distinct prebends, in almost the same manner with the canons and prebendaries of our cathedral and collegiate churches at present. There was a college of these at Westbury, in Gloucestershire.

REGULAR CANONS were so called, because they were obliged to a strict observance of the rule of

St. Austin, or Augustine, bishop of Hippo, in Africa; who, they say, was their founder, about the year 400; but they were not eminent till the tenth or eleventh century, and came not into England till after the conquest; St. Gregory's, in Canterbury, being the first, which was built by archbishop Lanfranc, A. D. 1084. They were also called Black Canons, because they wore a long black cassock, with a white rochet over it, and over all a black cloak and hood. They also wore beards, whereas the monks were all shaved, and wore a cap upon their heads. The abbey of Cirencester, the priory of St. Oswald in the city of Gloucester, and that of Lanthony, near Gloucester, were of this order.

The PREMONSTRATIENSIAN CANONS were instituted at Premonstratum, in France, by one Norbert, about A. D. 1120. They were also called White Canons, from their wearing a white cassock, with a rochet over it, and a long white cloak.

The SEMPRINGHAM, or GILBERTINE CANONS were instituted by St. Gilbert, at Sempringham, in Lincolnshire, A. D. 1148. Their habit was a black cassock, over which they wore a furred cloak, and a hood lined with lamb-skins. Their rule was composed out of those of St. Austin and St. Bennet, with some special statutes of their own. The monasteries of this order consisted both of men and women, living under the same roof, but separated by a wall.

The CANONS REGULAR OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE were founded in imitation of those regulars instituted in the church of that name at Jerusalem. Their habit was the same as of other Black Canons, with a distinction of a double red cross upon the breast of their cloak, or upper garment. The endeavours of these religious for the regaining of the Holy Land, after the loss of Jerusalem, coming to nothing, their lands, revenues and privileges were transferred to the

MATURINES, or friars of the order of the Holy Trinity for the redemption of captives, who were instituted by St. John de Matta, and Felix de Valois, about A. D. 1200; and confirmed by Innocent III, who gave them white robes, with a red and blue cross on their breasts, and appointed that all the possessions which they enjoyed should be equally divided into three parts; one for the entertainment and reception of religious persons, another to relieve the poor, and the third to redeem christians kept captive by the infidels. These canons were also called Trinitarians, and here in England they were said to be of the order of Ingham, because the monastery at Ingham, in Norfolk, was the chief of that rule.

The BONHOMMES, or GOODMEN, were first brought into England A. D. 1283, by Edmund earl of Cornwall, and placed in a rectory or college founded by him at Asserug, or Ashridge, in Bucks. They followed St. Austin's rule. At Edington, in Wiltshire, was another house of this order, these two being all that were in England.

As for the nunneries of the Benedictine, Cluniac, Cistercian, and Carthusian rules, and the Austin, Premonstratensian, and Gilbertine nuns, they were instituted by the same persons as the monks of those orders, and followed the same rules, and wore habits of the same colour with the monks, their heads being always covered with a veil. Besides these, we had in England three other orders of religious females.

1. CLARISSSES, or those of the order of St. Clare, who instituted it about A. D. 1225.

2. BRIGETTAN nuns, founded by St. Bridget, queen of Sweden, about A. D. 1360.

3. Nuns of the order of FONTEVRAULT, wearing a black habit with a white veil; reformed from the Benedictines by Robert de Arbusculo, at Font Ebrald in Poitiers, A. D. 1117.

Of the military orders there is mention made but of two in this book, viz. of the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, and the Knights Templars.

The HOSPITALLERS, since called Knights of Rhodes, or Malta, were first taken notice of about A. D. 1090, and were greatly favoured by Godfrey of Bullen, or Bologne, and his successor Baldwin, king of Jerusalem. They followed partly St. Austin's rule, and wore a white cross upon their black habit. There was also in England one house of nuns of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, viz. Buckland, in Somersetshire.

The KNIGHTS TEMPLARS, so called from having their residence in certain rooms adjoining to the temple at Jerusalem, were instituted A. D. 1118. They followed the Cistercian rule, and their duty was to guard pilgrims travelling to the Holy Land. Their habit was white, with a red cross. They were at first so poor, that they had scarce one horse to two knights, therefore their coat of arms was two knights riding upon one horse. The temple at London, now belonging to the societies of the law, was consecrated to their use in the year 1185, in the presence of king Henry the second, queen Elianor, and a great concourse of nobles. They had a preceptory at Quenington, in this county.

The estates belonging to religious houses were valued by the king's commissioners in the 26th year of Henry VIII. Of this valuation we have two very different copies, the one given us by Mr. Burton, or Mr. Speed, which was taken from the very original delivered to king Henry VIII. by the commissioners; the other at the end of the first Tome of the Monasticon, taken by Sir William Dugdale out of an antient copy in the Cottonian library. These two valuations seldom agree, and for that reason, because there is such authority for both, it is thought fit that the revenues, according to both rates, should be inserted.

The original of monks in Britain may be dated from the first planting of christianity here, though it is probable the monastic rules were not introduced till the time of St. Patrick, who, after
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he had converted the Irish to the christian faith, A. D. 433, came over to England; and finding at Glastonbury twelve anchorites, gathered them together, and making himself abbat, taught them to live according to the monastic rules. In the next age, about A. D. 512, the British historians report, that St. Dubricius, archbishop of St. David's, founded twelve monasteries, and taught his monks to live after the manner of the Asiatics and Africans, by the labour of their own hands. And not long after, the abbey of Bangor was instituted, which, according to Bede, consisted of seven classes, each class containing three hundred monks, who all lived on their own labour. About A. D. 596, Austin, a monk of Rome, was sent over by pope Gregory the Great, to convert England to the christian faith; who being courteously entertained by Ethelbert, king of Kent, and made archbishop of Canterbury, founded a monastery there that bore his own name: Soon after which, upon the conversion of the West Saxons and Mercians, monasteries were erected in all parts where christianity had any footing, and liberally endowed by the Saxon kings.

At the end of the eighth century, the Danes made descents upon England, and finding most wealth, and least resistance, in the monasteries, generally plundered them; which forced the monks to quit their seats, and leave them to the secular clergy; so that in king Edgar's time, there was scarce one left in all England. Edgar was a lewd and cruel prince, and Dunstan, archbishop of Canterbury, with other monks, taking advantage from the horrors of conscience that seized him, persuaded him that the restoring of the monastic state would be matter of great merit; so he converted many of the chapters into monasteries, and it appears by the foundation of the priory of Worcester, that he had then founded forty-seven. By his authority also, all the lands which had been taken away from religious places were restored; and the king, by Dunstan's advice, made the second reformation of our antient English monks, in the council of Winchester, A. D. 965.

The monks being thus settled in their antient rights and privileges, quietly enjoyed their lands till the conquest; at which time monasteries had a deep share in the afflictions of the conquered nation.

It was in the conqueror's time that the third and last regulation of monks was made, by archbishop Lanfranc, in the council held at London, A. D. 1075.

The orders of regular canons of St. Austin, and of Cluniac monks, were brought into England, and six houses of each sort founded in this reign; as also sixteen Benedictine abbies and priories, besides fourteen alien priories. The king himself built and endowed two abbies, one priory, and five alien priories.

William Rufus succeeded. He was heir to the vices, not to the virtues of his father, and miserably

oppressed the religious, seized upon the revenues of the vacant abbies, and bishopricks, and would never let them be filled without some simoniacal bargain. If we except about nine alien priories, there were only thirteen religious houses founded in the thirteen years of this reign; viz. seven of the Benedictine, four of the Cluniac, and two of the Austin order, and about nine alien priories; but not one collegiate church in this or the preceding reign. The king himself built only two small priories.

King Henry I. is recorded not only as an encourager of learning, but, according to the ideas of that age, as a very pious, good prince; and his founding of nine or ten monasteries confirms the truth of this character. In the beginning of his reign, the Knights Hospitallers settled in London. A. D. 1128, the Cistercians were first brought into England, and placed at Weverley, in Surrey; and about this time the canons of the Holy Sepulchre came to Warwick. The number of religious houses founded in the reign of king Henry I. were above one hundred; viz. about thirty of the Benedictine monasteries, forty of the Austin order, five of the Cluniac, ten Cistercian houses, four colleges, two preceptories, and thirteen alien priories.

King Stephen was virtuous, religious, and liberal; and after the wars between him and the empress Maud were ended, he became a great builder of religious houses. A. D. 1146, the Premonstratensian order was brought into England, their first monastery being Newhouse, in Lincolnshire. Two years after, the Gilbertine order had its rise, at Sempringham, in that county. In this reign were built fifteen monasteries of the Benedictine order, twenty-five priories of Black Canons, thirty-five Cistercian abbies, six houses of the Premonstratensian, six of the Gilbertine, and four of the Cluniac rule; one college, two preceptories, and three alien priories.

King Henry II. was very obliging to the clergy, especially after the murder of Thomas Becket, archbishop of Canterbury. He founded eight religious houses; and in his reign were built twenty-two Benedictine, thirty Austin, eight Premonstratensian, four Gilbertine, and six Cluniac monasteries; three collegiate churches, six preceptories, (for in the year 1185 the Templars came into England) eight alien priories, and, what is more remarkable, almost twenty Cistercian abbies, notwithstanding it was contrary to a canon made at the general chapter of the Cistercian order, in the year 1152; wherein the erecting of any more abbies of that rule was expressly forbid, because there were above five hundred of them already founded.

In the time of Richard I. the humour of going to recover the Holy Land from the Saracens mightily prevailed in England, as well as in all other parts of Christendom; and the money designed for pious uses being expended in those wars,

wars, and for the ransom of the king, there were few monasteries built in this reign, viz. only six of the Benedictine, four of the Austin, one of the Cistercian, four of the Premonstratensian, and two of the Gilbertine order, with one alien priory. The king is said to have mortally hated the Black Monks, the Cistercians, and the Templars; and not only these three sorts, but also all religious men, for we do not find that he built one monastery in all England.

King John, though he was always prejudiced against the ecclesiastics, founded a stately abbey for the Cistercians, at Beaulieu, *in Com. Hants*, and a nunnery for Benedictines, at Lambley in Northumberland. In this reign were built seven Benedictine abbeys and priories, eleven for regular canons, seven for Cistercian monks, one preceptory, two Premonstratensian abbeys, six of the Gilbertine order, and two alien priories.

In the reign of king Henry III. we find but four Benedictine abbeys and priories built, fifteen of the Austin, nine of the Cistercian, and of the Gilbertine, Cluniac, and Premonstratensian orders each one, as also one alien priory. And the king himself founded only the small Gilbertine cell of Fordham in Cambridgeshire. For during this reign came the Dominican or preaching friars into this kingdom, A. D. 1217; and the Franciscans, or Friars Minors, A. D. 1224; who, for the pretended severity of their lives, and their frequent preaching, were at first greatly admired by the people, to the prejudice of the other regulars and parish priests.

King Edward I. succeeded next, who built the stately abbey of Vale-Royal, in Cheshire.

Now the greatness and riches of the ecclesiastics began to be envied by the nobility and gentry, and the affections of the people were alienated by the sermons, pamphlets, and secret insinuations of the begging friars. In the seventh year of this king's reign, the statute of *Mortmain* was enacted, by which all religious persons were incapacitated from entering upon any fees, either to buy them, or to receive them of the gift of others, without licence of the chief lords, upon pain of forfeiture. There were several laws made to prevent this, for (as Frederick the abbot of Canterbury told William the Conqueror) the lands, which were for the maintenance of martial men, were converted to pious uses, and bestowed on holy votaries, by which means the military services, necessary for the defence of the kingdom, were withdrawn; and besides, the chief lords lost their escheats, wardships, reliefs, &c. to prevent which, at the creating of a feignory, this clause was often inserted in the deed of feoffment, viz. *Quod licitum sit donatori, rem donatam dare vel vendere cui voluerit, exceptis viris religiosis, et Judæis*. Lord Coke, 2 Inst. c. 36. has shewn how many ways the religious had to evade this law, of which they complained; and, to supply the loss of new bene-

factions, procured pensions, privileges from paying tithes, and, what the church finds the inconvenience of to this day, impropriations.—The king seized all the alien priories in the year 1295; the rents and profits, which issued out of them to foreign monasteries, being conceived of advantage to his enemies. In this reign were founded three monasteries of the Benedictine order, two Austin priories, three Cistercian abbeys, one preceptory, nine colleges, and one Gilbertine priory.

In the reign of king Edward II. we find no great stir made about the monks, or their lands; indeed the Knights Templars were seized, and their goods and revenues confiscated, though they were not appropriated to any secular use, but settled upon the Knights Hospitallers, by act of parliament, 17 Edw. 2. We do not meet with any monastery founded by this unhappy prince, nor indeed but two of the Benedictine, and two of the Austin order, by any other persons, during this period.

King Edward III. is characterized by the monks to have been a pious as well as a valiant prince, for though his wars with France would not suffer him to give much to religious houses, and forced him to be severe upon the alien priories; yet there were a great many monasteries founded in his reign, viz. three Benedictine houses, six of the Austin order, one Cistercian, and seventeen colleges. And notwithstanding his own extraordinary charges, he founded, and liberally endowed, the Austin nunnery at Dartford, in Kent, with the two large colleges of St. George at Windsor, and St. Stephen at Westminster.

In the reign of king Richard II. Wickliff's doctrines were eagerly embraced, and the mendicant friars began to lose their reputation. There were only two or three Carthusian monasteries, and ten or eleven colleges founded during this period.

In the sixth year of Henry IV. A. D. 1404, was held the *parliamentum indoctum*, so called, because none that were learned in the laws of the land were suffered to be chosen members of it. A bill was brought into this parliament to deprive the clergy of all their temporal possessions, for the relief of the king's necessities; but by the mediation of Thomas Arundel, archbishop of Canterbury, it was set aside. This king built the college of Battelfield *in com. Salop.* which, with two or three colleges more, and a Carthusian priory, were all the foundations during this reign.

In the second year of Henry V. there was another attempt made against the possessions of the church, but archbishop Chicheley, earnestly pressing the young king to recover his right to the crown of France; and for the vigorous carrying on of a war, promising in the name of the clergy such a benevolence as scarce ever had been given by the subject, the king readily embraced the proposal, and the church was once more preserved from sacrilege. But in a parliament held this year

at Leicester, all the alien priors were given to the king, with their lands, houses, &c. except such as were conventual, *i. e.* such as had liberty to choose their own prior. In this king's short reign were founded only six colleges and an Austin priory, besides the Carthusian abbey at Sheen *in com. Surr.* and the house of the Brigettan order at Syon, *in com. Middlef.* which were built, and liberally endowed by the king himself.

King Henry VI. a religious but unfortunate prince, succeeded next, who founded Eaton college in Buckinghamshire, and king's college in Cambridge, and endowed them chiefly out of the suppressed alien priories. Besides them there were six other colleges founded in this reign.

During the civil wars between the York and Lancaster families, in the time of Edward IV. we must not expect to meet with any considerable additions to the church. In those troublesome times she was more fortunate than might have been expected, in keeping her own; but there were some few colleges founded in this reign.

Note, the numbers of religious houses built in every king's reign are not complete and exact, for there are almost two hundred and fifty abbeys, priories and colleges, the dates of the foundations of which we are ignorant of.

Our historians are silent concerning monastic affairs in the reigns of Richard III. and Henry VII. so that we conclude there was nothing remarkable in them till the reformation, which began to take place in the next reign. For all monasteries not having 200*l.* *per ann.* (of which there were above 370) were dissolved, 27 H. 8. and all their lands, rents, and houses, with their stock of cattle, corn, &c. given to the king. In the 31st year of his reign, all the great abbeys, to the number of six hundred and forty-five, met with the same fate. The next year, the houses, lands and goods of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem were seized by, or annexed to, the crown; as were ninety colleges, one hundred and ten hospitals, and 2374 chantries and free chapels, in the thirty-seventh year of that reign; which put a final period to the monastic state in this kingdom.

The first step that was made towards it, was that which cardinal Wolsey took, in the sixteenth and twentieth years of the king's reign. He projected and laid two noble foundations, the one at Oxford, and the other at Ipswich, the place of his birth, both for the encouragement of the learned, and the instruction of youth; and for that end obtained license from the see of Rome to dissolve above thirty small monasteries, which being executed, their lands by law fell to the king, and thereupon the cardinal took out grants of, and endowed his colleges with them. This made way for the ruin of the greater houses.

Another thing was the discovery of an imposture about this time, begun and carried on by one Elizabeth Barton, afterwards called the nun of Kent, and

some priests that confederated with her. This woman had been for a while troubled with fits, or else counterfeited them, and spoke such things as made those about her think she was inspired. The parson of the parish, hoping to draw advantages from this, engaged her for his purpose, and taught her so to counterfeit those fits, if they were ever real, that she became very ready at it. The matter was much noised about, and the priest intending to raise the credit of an image of the blessed virgin's that was in this church, that so pilgrimages and offerings might be made to it, also engaged one Bocking, a monk of Canterbury, in the scheme. They taught her to declare in her fits, that the blessed virgin appeared to her, and told her she could not be well till she visited that image. She inveighed against an ill course of life, heresy, and the king's suit of divorce, then depending; and by many distortions of her body, seemed to be inwardly possessed. A day was set for her cure, and before an assembly of two thousand people, she was carried to that image; where, having acted her fits all over, she seemed suddenly to be recovered, which was ascribed to the interposition of the virgin, and the virtue of the image. Upon this she entered into a religious life, and Bocking was her ghostly father. There were violent suspicions of incontinence between them, but the esteem she was in bore them down. Many thought her a prophetess; and archbishop Warham among the rest. A book was written of her revelations, and a letter shewed in characters of gold, said to be sent to her from heaven by Mary Magdalen. She pretended that when the king was last at Calais, she was carried invisibly beyond sea, and brought back again; that an angel gave her the sacrament; and that God revealed to her, that, if the king went on in his divorce, and married another wife, he should fall from his crown, and not live a month longer. Bishop Fisher, and many monks, friars and nuns, gave credit to this, and grew very insolent upon it. Her confederates published her revelations in all parts of the kingdom, whereupon she and nine of her accomplices were apprehended; who, without rack or torture, confessed the whole conspiracy, and were appointed to go to St. Paul's; where, after a sermon preached on that occasion by the bishop of Bangor, they repeated their confession in the hearing of the people, and were sent prisoners to the tower. But it was given out that all was extorted from them by violence, and messages were sent to the nun, desiring her to deny all that she had confessed; which made the king judge it necessary to proceed to further extremities. So she and six of her accomplices were attainted of treason, and on the twentieth of April following, were executed at tyburn; where, freely acknowledging her impostures, and the justice of the sentence, she laid the blame on those that suffered with her; and concluded her life, begging pardon both of God and the king.

If this imposture had fallen out in a darker age, in which the world went mad after visions, the king might have lost his crown by it. This discovery disposed all to look on older stories of the trances of monastical people, as contrivances to serve base purposes, and made way for the destruction of that order of men in England.

About the year 1535, the king, apprehensive of a war from the emperor, intended to fortify his harbours, and to encourage trade and navigation, upon which the ballance of Europe began then to turn; and for that purpose, resolving to make use of the wealth of the monasteries, thought the best way to bring them into his own hands, would be to expose their vices.

Cranmer promoted this much, and a general visitation of all the religious houses in England, was begun in October 1535, and cast into several precincts. Instructions were given to the visitors, directing them what things to inquire after, concerning the revenues of the monasteries, the lives and conversation of the monks, nuns, &c.

With these instructions they went over England, and found in many places monstrous disorders. The sin of Sodom was found in several houses; great factions and barbarous cruelties in others, and in some they found tools for coining. The report contained many abominable things, that are not fit to be mentioned. Some of these were printed, but the greatest part is lost; only a report of one hundred and forty-four houses is yet extant. The abbat of Langden, in Kent, had been found in bed with a whore, who went in the habit of a lay brother; which perhaps disposed him to comply with such terms as were offered him, and he and ten of his monks were the first who signed a resignation of their house to the king. Two other houses in the same county, Folkestone and Dover, followed their example, as did four others in the following year.

In February a parliament met, and an act was passed for the suppression of all monasteries under 200 l. a year, and their revenues were given to the king. The report of the visitors was read in the two houses, and disposed them to great easiness in this matter. The monasteries were much richer than they seemed to be from the rent-rolls of their estates, for it was the practice to let them at their first rates, tho' the value of lands was much enhanced, but instead of raising the rents, they exacted great fines from their tenants, upon the renewal of their leases; so that some houses, rated only at 200 l. a year, were really worth many thousands.

As soon as this act was passed, visitors were sent to examine into, and take inventories of their revenues, and to take their seals into their keeping: They were to try how many of the religious would take capacities, and return to a secular course of life; but those who intended to continue in that state, were to be sent to some of the great monasteries that lay nearest. A pension was also to be assigned to the abbat, or prior, during life; and

they were particularly to examine what leases had been made all the last year; for the abbats, hearing what was coming upon them, had been raising all the money they could; and so it was intended to recover what was made away by ill bargains. There were great complaints made of the proceedings of the visitors, of their violences and bribes, and perhaps not without reason. Ten thousand of the religious were set to seek their fortunes, with forty shillings and a gown a man. Their goods and plate were estimated at 100,000 l. and the valued rents of their houses was 32,000 l. but was really worth above ten times as much. The churches and cloisters were in most places pulled down, and the materials sold, lest some accidental change might conduce to their restitution.

This gave a general discontent, and the monks were now as much pitied as they were formerly hated. It was thought strange to see the king devour what his ancestors had dedicated to the honour of God, and his saints. The nobility and gentry, who provided for their younger children and friends, by putting them in those sanctuaries, were sensible of their loss. The people, who had been fed at the abbats tables, and as they travelled over the country, found the abbies to be places of reception for strangers, saw what they were to lose. But the more superstitious, who thought their friends must now still continue in purgatory, without that relief which the masses procured them, were beyond measure offended at these proceedings.

To remove this general discontent, Cromwell advised the king to sell the abbey lands, at very easy rates, to the nobility and gentry, and to oblige them to keep up the wonted hospitality. This would both be grateful to them, and would engage them to assist the crown in the maintenance of the changes that had been made; since their own interests would be interwoven with the rights of the crown; and the common people, whose grudges lay chiefly in their stomachs, would be easily pacified, if hospitality was still kept up. Upon a clause in the act, empowering the king to found a-new such houses as he should think fit, there were fifteen monasteries, and sixteen nunneries, new founded. It seems these had been more regular than the rest, so that for a while, they were reprieved, till the general suppression. They were bound to obey such rules as the king should send them, and to pay him tenths and first fruits.

All this did not pacify the people, for in the beginning of October, 20,000 rose in Lincolnshire, led by a priest, under the disguise of a cobbler; but upon the offer of a general pardon, they were soon dispersed. At the same time there was a more formidable rising in Yorkshire, headed by one Ask, who performed his part with great dexterity. They became 40,000 strong in a few days, and met with no opposition. They forced the archbishop of York, and the lord Darcy, to swear

swear to their covenant, and to go along with them. They besieged Skipton, but the earl of Cumberland held it out against them; as Sir Ralph Evers did Scarborough castle; though for twenty days he and his men had no provisions but bread and water. There was also an insurrection in all the other northern counties, against whom the earl of Shrewsbury made head. But at length a proclamation of pardon, without any restrictions, being signed and sent them, they were every where quieted. Ask was invited to court, and well used by the king, with a view to learn from him all the secret correspondences they had in other parts of the kingdom; but withdrawing without leave, he was taken, and hanged at York. This was followed by several little insurrections but they were all quickly dispersed by the vigilance of the duke of Norfolk.

As soon as the country was every where quieted, and this threatening storm blown over, the king went on more resolutely in his design of suppressing the monasteries. A new visitation was appointed, to inquire into the conversation of the monks, to examine how they stood affected to the pope, and how they promoted the king's supremacy. The visitors were likewise ordered to examine what impostures might be carried on among them, with regard either to images or relics, by which the superstition of the credulous people was wrought upon. Some few houses of greater value were prevailed with, the former year, to surrender to the king. Many of the houses that had not been dissolved, though they were in the former act, were now suppressed, and many of the greater abbats were persuaded by several motives to surrender. Some had been faulty during the rebellion, and so, to prevent a storm, offered a resignation. Others liked the reformation, and did it on that account. Some were found guilty of great disorders in their lives, and, to prevent a shameful discovery, offered their houses to the king; and others had made such waste, and suffered dilapidations, that having taken care of themselves, they were the less concerned for others. At St. Albans, the rents were fixed so low, that the abbat could not maintain the charge of the abbey. At Battel, the whole furniture of the house and chapel were not worth 100 *l.* and their plate not above 300 *l.* In some houses there was scarce any plate or furniture left. Many abbats and monks were glad to accept of a pension for life, which was proportioned to the value of their house, and to their innocence. The abbats of St. Albans and Tewkesbury had each 400 marks a year: but the abbat of St. Edmondsbury was more innocent, and more resolute. The visitors wrote "that they found no scandals in that house," but at last he was prevailed with, for a pension of 500 marks, to resign. The inferior governors had some 30, 20, or 10 *l.* pensions, and the monks had generally 6 *l.* or 8 marks each. All that should give good example to others, by a quick and chearful surrender, were

made to hope for advancement; so 121 of these houses were this year resigned to the king. In most houses, the visitors made the monks sign a confession of their former vices and disorders, of which there is only one original extant, that escaped a general rasure of all such papers in queen Mary's time; wherein they acknowledged, in a long narrative, their former idleness, gluttony and sensuality.

The common preamble to most surrenders was, "that upon full deliberation, and of their own proper motion, for just and reasonable causes moving their consciences, they did freely give up their houses to the king." Though some surrendered without any preamble, to the visitors, as feoffees in trust for the king. In short, they went on at such a rate, that 159 resignations were obtained before the parliament met, who afterwards declared them good in law.

Such of the abbats as refused to surrender were roughly handled. The abbat of Fountains, in Yorkshire, was charged by the commissioners with theft and sacrilege, for taking into his private hands some jewels belonging to that monastery; for which they pronounced him perjured, and having deposed him, extorted a private resignation. The monks of the Charter-house, in the suburbs of London, were committed to Newgate, where, with hard and barbarous usage, five of them died, and five more lay at the point of death. The two priors of Wooburn and Burlington, with the abbats of Whaley, Jervaux, and Sawley, were suspected of a correspondence with the rebels, and of favouring the pope; so they were all taken, attainted of treason, and executed. The abbats of Glastonbury and Reading had also sent a great deal of their plate to the rebels; the former, to disguise it the better, had made a person break into the house where the plate was kept; so he was convicted both of burglary and treason, and being condemned to death, was drawn from Wells, upon a hurdle, then hanged upon the hill called the Tor, near Glastonbury; his head set upon the abbey-gate, and his quarters exposed at Wells, Bath, Ilchester, and Bridgwater. At his execution, he confessed his crime, and begged both God's and the king's pardon for it. The abbat of Colchester was also attainted and executed, the grounds of which proceeding are not known; for the records of their attainders are lost.

Upon the attainders of these abbats, their abbies were seized, and they were confirmed to the king in the following parliament, in a special proviso made for that purpose.

Great complaints were made of the visitors, as if they had used undue practices to make the abbats and monks surrender. They, on the other hand, published many of the vile practices found in those houses; and no story became so public, as that of the prior of the Crossed Friars in London, who was found in bed with a whore at noon-day: He fell down on his knees, and begged those
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who surpris'd him, not to discover his shame: They made him give them 30*l.* which he protested was all he had, and he promised them as much more; but as he did not keep his word, a suit followed upon it. Yet all these personal blemishes did not work much on the people. It seem'd unreasonable to extinguish noble foundations, for the fault of some individuals; therefore another way was taken, which had a better effect.

They discovered many impostures concerning reliques and wonderful images, to which pilgrimages had been usually made. At Reading was an angel's wing, which brought over the point of the spear that pierced our saviour's side. As many pieces of the cross were found, as joined together would have made a prodigious one. The rood of grace at Boxley, in Kent, had been much esteemed, and had drawn many pilgrims to it. It was observed to bow and rowl its eyes, to look at times well pleased or angry, which the credulous multitude imputed to a divine power; but being brought to St. Paul's cross; and all the springs openly expos'd, that governed its several motions, all was discovered to be a notorious cheat. At Hayles, in Gloucestershire, the blood of Christ was shew'd in a phial, and it was taught, that none could see it that was in mortal sin. But good presents being made, the deluded pilgrims went away well satisfied with the sight of it. This was the blood of a duck, renewed every week, put into a phial, very thick on one side, and thin on the other; and either side turned toward the pilgrim, as the priests were satisfied with their oblations. Several other such like impostures were discovered, which contributed much to the undeceiving of the people.

The richest shrine in England was Thomas Becket's, at Canterbury, whose story is well known. His altar drew far greater oblations than those that were dedicated to Christ, or the Blessed Virgin, as appears by the account of them in two years. In one, 3*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* and in another, not a penny was offered at Christ's altar. The same years, 63*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* and 4*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* were offered at the Blessed Virgin's altar. But in these very years there were 832*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* and 964*l.* 6*l.* 3*d.* offered at St. Thomas's. The shrine grew to be of inestimable value. Two days in the year were observed in honour of this saint; the twenty-ninth of December, called his martyrdom, and the seventh of July, the day of his translation; and every fiftieth year was a jubilee, and an indulgence was granted to all that came and visited his tomb, where 100,000 pilgrims are said to have been at one time. Lewis VII. of France, came over in pilgrimage to visit it, and offered a stone esteemed the richest in Europe. It is hard to say which of the two, a hatred to Becket's seditious practices, or the love of his shrine, operated the strongest on the king to unfaint him. However the shrine was broken, and the gold of it was so heavy, that it filled two chests, which

took eight men each to carry them out of the church; and his scull, that had been so much worshipp'd, was proved to be an imposture; for the true scull was found with the rest of his bones in his coffin.

The foundation of all this wealth was the belief of purgatory, and of the virtue that was in masses to redeem souls out of it; so it pass'd among all for a piece of piety to parents, and of care for the souls of themselves and families, to endow religious houses with lands, upon condition that they should have masses said for them, as it was agreed on, more or less frequently, according to the measure of the gift.

Some images were believed to have extraordinary virtue in them, and pilgrimages to these were much extoll'd. There was also great rivalry among the several orders, every one magnifying their own saints, images and reliques. The religious were generally very dissolute, and grossly ignorant. Their privileges were become a public grievance, and their lives were ill examples to the world; which, together with the prospect of vast profit, through that deluge of wealth which was like to be dispers'd through the nation, upon the suppression of monasteries, dispos'd the people the more easily to consent to their dissolution.

A parliament was summoned on the twenty-eight of April, 1539, in which twenty of the abbats sat in person. During this session, an act pass'd for confirming all resignations of religious houses already made, or to be made; and the king's right, founded either on surrenders, forfeitures, or attainders of treason, was thereby declared to be good in law; and though there were so many abbats sitting in the house, none of them protested against it.

Fifty-seven surrenders were made this year, of which there were twelve parliamentary abbies, and twenty nunneries. Commissioners were appointed, by the court of augmentation, to seize on the revenues and goods belonging to those houses; to establish the pensions that were to be given to every one that had been in them; and to pull down the churches, or other parts of the fabric, which they thought superfluous, and to sell the materials of them. The valued rents of the abbey lands, as they were then let, was 132,607*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*; but this was not one tenth of the true value. The king had now in his hand the greatest advantage that ever king of England had, both for enriching the crown, and making royal foundations. But such was his extravagance, that all this melted away in a few years, and his designs, or pretended designs, were never accomplished. It is said, he intended to have founded eighteen new bishopricks, but these six only, Westminster, Chester, Gloucester, Peterborough, Oxford, and Bristol, were established.

In the year 1540, a bill was brought into parliament, for the suppressing of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem. These were at first only

established in an hospital, to entertain the pilgrims that went to visit the holy grave, but afterwards became an order of knights; and they and the Knights Templars conducted and guarded the pilgrims. It was thought, for some ages, one of the highest expressions of devotion to Christ, to visit the place where he was crucified, buried, and ascended to heaven; and it was esteemed to be highly meritorious, to fight for the recovery of the Holy Land out of the hands of infidels; so that almost every one that died, either vowed to go to the holy war, or left something to such as should go. If they recovered, they generally obtained a dispensation from their vow, by giving lands for the entertainment of those knights. There were great complaints made against the Templars, but whether it was their wealth that made them a desirable prey, or their guilt that drew ruin on them, is not certain; they were however so universally hated, that a person whose beard resembled the form of theirs, and which he had made a vow to continue, was necessitated to carry about him a certificate, well attested, that he was not of that order; otherwise he must often have run the hazard of being knocked on the head. They were condemned in a council, and the whole order suppressed in 1312, and all of them that could be found were cruelly put to death. The Knights of St. John still continued, but when the Christians quitted Palestine they settled in Rhodes, out of which being expelled by the Turks, after a noble resistance, they fixed themselves in Malta, and still continue in possession of that island. Since they could not be brought to surrender of their own accord here in England, they were suppressed by act of parliament.

When the order of the Templars were suppressed, their lands, which were simple gifts, went to the lords by escheat; but there is a distinction to be made betwixt such, and the lands given to abbies, in as much as these were given in consideration of the masses to be said for the donors and their families; and therefore it was inferred, that when the cheat of redeeming souls out of purgatory was discovered, and these houses were suppressed, the lands were to revert to the heirs of the donors; and upon that account it was thought necessary to exclude them by a special proviso.

When all this was done, the better to satisfy the people, it was represented to them, that by the wealth of these houses, the kingdom should be strengthened with an army of 40,000 men, and that for the future they should never be charged with subsidies, loans, or common aids; and lest they should take up arms upon this great and strange alteration, reports were spread, that cardinal Pool laboured to excite our enemies to send forces against the kingdom, and that an invasion was threatened; which seemed the more credible, because the truce concluded betwixt the emperor and the French was generally known, and neither of them wanted a pretence to break with

us. These apprehensions were strengthened by the king's sudden journey to the sea coasts, whither also several of the nobility and great officers went, to visit the ports and places of danger; who represented it to be every where so great, as one would have thought each place had needed a fortification. The navy was immediately got ready, and musters were ordered to be taken all over the kingdom. The expence of all these preparations, made against a danger believed to be so very imminent, was to be defraied out of the revenues of the monasteries, which saved the purses of the people, who therefore became the better affected to the dissolution.

The monastic state being now compleatly subverted, let us turn our eyes for a moment on Cromwell, earl of Essex, lord vice-gerent, and high chancellor of England, visitor-general, and knight of the garter; who having risen by his great parts, to all these honors and high employments, from the low condition of a blacksmith's son, excited the envy and hatred of the nobility; and having been the grand actor in this catastrophe, drew upon him the further odium of the catholics. His numerous enemies did him every ill office with the king, who having no more use for him, and hoping to regain their affections, by casting upon Cromwell all the blame of past proceedings, gave way to their accusations, and made him a sacrifice. He was arrested by the duke of Norfolk at the council table, when he least dreamt of it, and committed to the tower; and by the same parliament that ratified and confirmed what with so much industry he had brought to pass, was himself condemned for heresy and treason, unheard and little pitied; and on the twenty-eighth of July, had his head cut off on Tower-hill.

The temporal advantages resulting to the people from these surprizing changes, were not equal to their expectations, for by the histories of those times it appears, that subsidies from the clergy, and fifteenths of laymen's goods, were soon after exacted; and that in the next reign, a new tax was levied on the subject for three years, which grew so exceeding heavy, that the commons applied to the king for a mitigation of it.

In this and the succeeding reigns, Mary's excepted, the abbey lands were granted away, chiefly to the courtiers, and favorites of the crown, on very easy terms, and hospitality enjoined the purchasers, to compensate for the loss of that relief which the poor found in the monasteries; but the measure of it being discretionary, it fell so far short of the intention, that in 39 Eliz. there were no less than eleven bills brought into the house of commons for their relief, which were the first rudiments of the laws relating to the poor now in force.

In consequence of this great revolution, large estates in Gloucestershire, as well as other counties, that belonged to the church, became the property of lay persons; and some of them still continue in the families to whom they were originally granted.

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Here it is proper to observe, that the demean lands that belonged to the Cistercians, Premonstratenses, Hospitallers, and Templars, whose houses were founded before the council of Lateran, 1215, were discharged from the payment of tythes; as were all those that belonged to the other houses of the two first mentioned orders, though of a later foundation, which being above the value of 200 *l. per. ann.* were not dissolved by the statute of 27 H. 8. This accounts for many exemptions from tythes.

Of Advowsons, Patronage, Presentation, &c.

The parochial clergy were formerly well provided for, till the patrons of churches found out a method of purchasing masses and obits of the monasteries at no expence, by giving, instead of lands, the advowsons of churches. The monasteries sent their vicar to officiate at the parish church, for the small tythes and offerings, reserving the great ones, or the greater part of them, to themselves. At the dissolution, some of these were disposed of to the best bidders, or greatest favorites, and so became lay property, and are what we now call *impropriations*: others of them were appointed to the erecting or augmenting of some bishoprick, deanery, or religious foundation; and are called *appropriations*; these terms are often used indiscriminately, but not by persons of judgment.

Parsons have not the fee simple of their livings, but impropriations and appropriations are perpetuities; and because those who have them are owners of the fee, they are called *propriarii*.

At the Norman conquest, when the nation was divided into 60,215 knights fees, 28,000 belonged to the clergy, besides tythes, offerings, and other perquisites; but there were then 45,000 churches, and 52,000 chapels in the kingdom; whereas the present number of both is about 10,000, whereof 3,845 are impropriations. There are 290 parish churches in Gloucestershire, of which 140 are impropriations; which is the reason that some of the parochial clergy have so scanty a pittance, under the misapplied denomination of *livings*.

The learned historian, whose sentiments and expressions I have so often adopted and used in the course of this work, thinks it reasonable that the clergy should have an income to enable them to live independently, and in proportion to the orders of the other learned professions. It should be certain, and keep pace with the price of provisions. All these and many other good purposes, might be answered, by appointing a quantity of land in every parish to the minister, instead of tythes; concerning which there are so many disputes betwixt them and their parishioners. And it is with pleasure, that I find this method pursued, where new inclosures are made by act of parliament. It is usual to allow the minister about one seventh, or one eighth of the land, for his portion.

When the christian religion was first established in England, kings began to build cathedral churches, and to make bishops; and afterwards in imitation of them, several lords of manors founded particular churches, on some part of their own lands, and endowed them with glebe, reserving to themselves and their heirs a right to present a fit person to the bishop, when the church should become void. This right is called an *advowson*, and he that hath it is called the patron. By the common law therefore, the right of patronage is a real right, and descends to the heirs and successors, in some measure like lands and tenements. 1 *Nels. Abr.* 184. Originally, the right of nomination of fit persons to officiate through the dioceses, was in the bishops, but for the encouragement of pious undertakings, such as building churches and endowing them, they permitted the benefactors to nominate, reserving to themselves an intire right to judge of the fitness of the persons so nominated. And what was the practice, became, in process of time, to be the law of the church. *Gibbs. Codex*, 2d. edit. 756.

If a presentation be made to a chapel of ease as to a church, by the name of *ecclesia*, it will change the nature of it, and make it a church. *Nat. Brev.* 32. Also when the question was, whether it were *ecclesia, aut capella, pertinens ad matricem ecclesiam?* the issue was, whether it had *baptysterium et sepulturam?* for if it had the administration of the sacraments and sepulture, it was in law judged a church. 2 *Inst.* fol. 363.

A RECTORY is an intire parish church, with all its rights, glebes, tythes, and other profits whatsoever. *Spelman*. But the word *rectoria* is often used for the rector's manse, or parsonage house. *Paroch. Ant.* 179.

PARSON, *persona*, signifies the rector of a church; so called because he is bound, by virtue of his office, *in propria persona servire Deo*.

VICAR, *vicarius, quasi vice fungens rectoris*. At first a vicar was a mere curate to the impropiator of the church, removable at pleasure, as priests in antient times, when there were no particular parishes, were only curates to the bishops; but by degrees the vicars got a settled maintenance of the glebe, and some kinds of tythes, and now claim their dues, either by endowment, or by prescription. Where any church is a vicarage, it may be presumed that it formerly belonged to some monastery. There were no vicarages earlier than king John.

A DONATIVE is a spiritual presentment, be it church, chapel or vicarage, which is in the free gift, or collation of the patron, without making any presentation to, or having admission, institution, or induction, by or from the bishop. And it is exempt from all ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

A PECULIAR signifies a particular parish, or church, that hath jurisdiction within itself for probate of wills, &c. exempt from the ordinary, and the bishop's courts. It is an antient privilege

of the see of Canterbury, that all manors, or advowsons belonging to it are exempt from the ordinary, and are reputed peculiars, of which there are fifty-seven in the province.

CHURCH-WARDENS are officers yearly chosen by the parishioners, or by the minister and parishioners, according to the custom of the place, to look to the church and church-yard, and to suppress prophaneness and immorality, &c. They are a corporation, and may sue for any thing belonging to their church, or the poor of their parish. In the antient episcopal synods, the bishops summoned credible persons out of every parish, to give information of the disorders of clergy and people. These were called *testes synodales*, and were in after times a kind of impannelled jury, who were upon oath to present all heretics, and other irregular persons. *Kennet's Paroch. Antiq.* 649. And these in process of time became standing officers, especially in great cities, and from hence were called *synodsmen*, and by corruption *sidefmen*. They are also sometimes called *questmen*, from the nature of their office, in making inquiry concerning offences. But for the most part this office is now devolved upon the churchwardens. *Dr. Burn's Eccles. Law.*

Parish registers were instituted by lord Cromwell, in September, *anno* 1538, while he was vicar-general to king H. 8.

TYTHES, tenths, *dismes*, *decimæ*, all signify the tenth part of the fruits of the earth, of beasts, &c. They are given to the clergy in recompence of their attending their office. Mr. Selden has shewn that tythes were not introduced here in England till towards the end of the eighth century, about 786, when parishes and ecclesiastical benefices came to be settled. In the early ages of the Christian church, the people disposed of their offerings, in the room of which tythes are now legally substituted, in various manners; now to priests, now to abbats, now to the poor; and when they were offered to baptismal or episcopal churches, they were received as indefinite offerings, the quantity whereof was wholly arbitrary, in respect of any constitution or general law in use; but some kind of offering was necessary to be made, on pain of excommunication. And it seems, the disposition of the offerings was so in the patron's power, by the practice of some places, that he might assign a certain portion of them to the minister of the church, and employ the rest at his pleasure. About the year 780 or 800, laws were made by Charles king of France, Italy, and Lombardy, and afterwards emperor, for the payment of tythes. Pope Innocent III. about the year 1200, decreed the tythes to be paid to the parish priest; and though subjects of this nation were not bound by his decree, yet as it was judged reasonable, it became customary here, and the custom in time grew into a law. Religious persons antiently paid no tithes of lands in their own possession, but this privilege was restrained by pope Adrian.

GLEBE is a portion of land, meadow or pasture, belonging to the parsonage or vicarage, over and above the tythes.

COMPOSITION, an agreement or contract between a parson, patron and ordinary, &c. for money, or other things, in lieu of tythes, called real composition. An agreement between the parson and the parishioners, to pay so much instead of tythes, is called a personal contract; and though confirmed by the ordinary, yet that doth not make it a real composition, because he ought to be a party to the deed. *March's Rep.* 87. And by 13 Eliz. c. 10. shall not bind the successor, unless made for twenty-one years, or three lives. Compositions were made at first for a valuable consideration, so that though in process of time, upon the increase of the value of lands, they do not amount to the value of the tythes, yet custom prevails, and from hence arises a *modus decimandi*.

PROCURATIONS are sums of money which parish priests pay to the bishop, or archdeacon, *ratione visitationis*. They were antiently paid in necessary victuals, for the visitor and his attendants, but turned into money, on account of the many abuses of the visitors. Complaint was made to pope Clement IV. that the archdeacon of Richmond, visiting the diocese, travelled with 103 horses, twenty-one dogs, and three hawks, which vast equipage was so oppressive to the religious houses as to occasion the spending in an hour as much as would have maintained the monks a long time. *Mon. Angl.* 2 tom. p. 165.

FIRST-FRUITS, *annates*, *primitiæ*, are the profits of every spiritual living for one year, given in ancient time to the pope, through all Christendom; but translated to the king, here in England, by statute 26 H. 8. c. 3. But what pope first imposed first-fruits, historians do not agree. 4 *Inst.* 120. Sir Robert Atkyns says it was done in the year 1316.

MORTUARY is a gift left by a man at his death to his parish church, in recompence of his personal tythes and offerings, not duly paid in his life-time. It was antiently called *saulesceat*, which signifies *symbolum animæ*. Formerly, and until 21 H. 8. cap. 6. *statute-mortuaries* were paid in cattle, the best to the lord for a heriot, the second for a mortuary. At the conquest it was called a *cors-present*, because the beast was presented with the body at the funeral. And sometimes a *principal*, of which see a learned discourse in the *Antiquities of Warwickshire*, fol. 679. And *Selden's Hist. of Tythes*, 287. There is no mortuary due by law, but by custom. 2 *Inst.* 491.

SYNODAL is a tribute in money paid to the bishop, or archdeacon, by the inferior clergy, at Easter visitation; and it is called *Synodale*, because it was paid yearly at the Easter synod. These were the assemblies of the clergy, wherein they presented their grievances for redress, which are now discontinued.

PENTECOSTALS, *denarii de caritate*, Whitfarthings, the customary oblations made to the cathedral

thedral church about the time of Pentecost, when the parish priests, and many of the people, went in procession to visit the mother church. This contribution, though at first but a voluntary gift, to help to maintain and adorn the bishop's see, or cathedral church, was afterwards charged as a settled due upon the parish priest.

SANCTUARIES were places privileged by the prince for the safe-guard of offenders. The Jews had cities of refuge; the Athenians and Romans had their sanctuaries; but our antient kings of England had them in greater reverence than any others in their time; for such as had committed even felonies and treasons, were permitted to take shelter in them, provided they acknowledged their crimes within forty days, and submitted themselves to banishment; mean while, if any layman expelled them, he was excommunicated; if any clerk, he was made irregular; but afterwards, no man might relieve them. *Staunf. Pl. Cor.*—Sanctuaries were taken away by stat. 21 Jac. 1. c. 2. f. 7.

The coifs, which the judges wear on the crown of their heads, are said to have come into use in the following manner. In early ages the clergy filled most of the places of great profit, trust and power, in the gift of the crown, as indeed there were

few in those days who had learning enough to acquit themselves properly beside them. King Rich. I. having constituted Hubert Walter, (archbishop of Canterbury) the chief justiciary of England, pope Innocent, by his brief, in the year 1198, required the king to remove the archbishop from that office, alledging that it did not become bishops to be employed in secular affairs, and threatened the king with an interdict in case of refusal. The king forthwith obeyed, and made Jeofry, the son of Peter, chief justiciary in his place. However the clergy continued long after in civil employments belonging to justice; but, to save appearances, they changed their habit; and to cover their shaved heads, introduced the use of coifs, which the judges and serjeants at law have continued to wear ever since.

Many of the officers in chancery were antiently of the ecclesiastical order, and the lord chancellor himself was called *archicapellanus*. The six clerks, who are considerable officers in that court, still bear their primitive names: and the original occasion why so many presentations to churches were annexed to the great office of lord chancellor, was, that he might thereby be enabled to reward the officers of his court.



Of the Names of Places, and Persons; of Titles, Dignities, &c.

MOST of the names of places and persons are significant; the former being generally expressive of the situation, the latter of the various sentiments or conditions of those that gave them: yet it is often difficult to trace them to their origin.

The Britons were the antient inhabitants of this island, the Romans subdued it, to them succeeded the Saxons, after them the Danes got footing here, and last of all it submitted to the Normans. It is probable that some persons of each nation, gave names to places where they had authority. This being the case, how difficult, how uncertain must the etymology of names be, in many instances. Some appear to be of British, others of Saxon original; and there are still others, probably so mutilated and corrupted in common use, or given for reasons so remote and obscure, that I have not ventured to say any thing about them.

The explanation of the following words, which enter into the composition of the names of places, will direct to the etymology:

Ab, in the beginning of the names of places is oftentimes a contraction of Abbot, and implies

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either that a monastery was there, or that the place belonged to some monastery.

Ac, from *ac*, *Saxon*, an oak.

Ar, (*British*) upon.

Bac, (*French*) a ferry.

Bach, *bec*, *beke*; a river, a stream. *Munster*.

Bearne, a wood. *Bede*.

Beorb, *beoph*, (*Saxon*) *acervus*, a heap.

Bere, a court, the lord's court; or from *bepe*, *A. S.* barley.

Berie, a flat situation.

Berry, a hill, from the *Dutch* word *berg*.

Berton, *barton*; from *bepe*, *A. S.* barley; and *tun*, a vill, a town.

Beys, little rills or brooks.

Bod, (*British*) a mansion.

Bois, (*French*) wood.

Bolde, *bolb*; *A. S.* a village.

Borne, *bourn*, *burne*; *burn*, *A. S.* a river or brook.

Borow, *borough*, denote an antient town.

By at the end of the names of places signifies village, or dwelling-place. It is of Danish extraction, whence we have the term *by-laws* in England, *i. e.* such laws as are peculiar to each town or village.

Câr,

Câr, Câer, (British) a fortified city. Also *Car* is sometimes put for a low watry place, or pool where alders grow.

Carnes, a heap of stones.

Ced, the brow or descent of a place.

Cene, *A. S.* bold, valiant.

Charlton, the grange, the carle's or husbandman's town.

Combe, (Cwmm, Br.) a valley between two hills.

Cope, the head, the top of a high hill.

Covert, (French) a shadowed place, or shade.

Cro, croy; marshy lands.

Croft, A. S. a little close. Our ancestors used to say proverbially of a very poor man, "*He had ne toft, ne croft.*"

Dale, dole; (*British*) a plain near the sea, or great river.

Delle, a dike.

Den, ðen, (Saxon) vallis, locus sylvestris; a valley, or a place near woods.

Der. Names of this beginning signify places where wild beasts herd together, from the *Saxon* *deop, fera*, a wild beast; or a watry situation, from *dwr, C. Br.* water.

Dod, the sedge on the bank of a river.

Don, doun, dun; a down, a high hill or mount. Also *don* is sometimes put for *ton*, which see.

Droffen, dru, druff, druffen; a thicket, or wood in a valley.

Ea, or ey, eia; from *A. S.* *Ea*, water. Names of these terminations denote that the places are in a watry situation.

Ell, watry, or bottom.

Er. This syllable in the middle of words is contracted from the *Saxon* *papa*, which signifies inhabitants; *e. g.* *Canterbury*, antiently written *Cantwaraburgh*.

Fell, (Saxon) craigs, barren and stony rocks.

Ferth and *Fortb* (common terminations, says the editor of *Camden*) are the same as an army, in *English*, coming from the *Saxon* word *fyrð*.

Flet, from *flod, A. S.* a river.

Ford, where there was a noted one.

Fritb, a wood, a plain amidst woods; also peace, the sea, or a place which the tide overfloweth.

Ger, from *ger, A. S.* mud.

Gers, from *gynar, zeyer, A. S.* fens.

Gill, a small water. *Camden.*

Glade, from *klados, Gr.* a bough, a shady place.

Glyn, (British) a narrow vale thickly set with woods.

Gorse, furz, a prickly shrub.

Grange, a farm, or house, generally at a considerable distance from the town.

Ham, often abridged into *am*; a house, a village, a town, a farm, a meadow.

Haugh, bough; a green plot, in a valley, as used in the North.

Hay, (French) a hedge. *Hay-boot*, wood to repair hedges.

Heal, from *hæl, A. S.* whole, health.

Hen, (British) old.

Here, ber; from *hepe, A. S.* army.

Herne, burne, or horn; a house, a corner.

Alfricus.

Hirft, burft, berft; a little wood. *Domesday.*

Holt, a wood. *Alfricus.*

Hore, from *hoph, (Saxon)* filth.

Holm, an island, a place furrounded with water; and sometimes meadow ground on the water side.

Hope, the side of an hill; but in the North a low ground amidst the tops of hills. *Camden.*

How, bou, or boo; a hill, rising ground, high.

Ing, inġ, (Saxon) a meadow or low ground, or watry place.

Kemp; from *cempa, A. S.* a soldier.

Knoll, the top of a hill.

Lade, lod, from *ladian, A. S.* to empty; a passage of waters, the mouth of a river.

Laith (British) moist.

Leag, leg, from *lez, A. S.* a pasture.

Lle, (British) a place; *leag, leigh, lee*; *A. S.* a field; also the last in *Old Eng.* signifies a shelter.

Ley; from *ley, A. S.* upland pasture, untilled ground, still called the leys.

Ling, fern.

Llys, (British) a palace, a court.

Lowe, an artificial mount or hill.

Llydan, (British) broad.

Lyd, from *lida, (Saxon)* the shore.

Maes, (Br.) a field; but in the name of a place, signifies sometimes that a battle has been fought there.

Mâr, mâr, and môr, signified antiently water as well as sea. *Lluyd in Baxter.*

Mer, mere; a fen, marsh, pool:—also *mere*, a fence or boundary.

March, mearc, (Sax.) a limit or confine.

Marsh, from *meþc, S.* a fenny place.

Mees, meadows.

Mesnil, or menil; in *Norman-French* a mansion-house.

Minster, contracted from *monastery*, a church.

Mod, fr. *mod, Sax.* valour; also proud or lofty.

Mouth, where a river falls into the sea, or into another water.

Næse, or nefs; *nære, (Saxon)* a promontory, because it runs into the sea like a nose.

Nore, north.

Oc, aac, (Saxon) oak.

Over. Words beginning or ending thus, are names of places situated near the bank of some river, from *oppe, Saxon, ripa, super*; a bank, over.

Pen, ben, fen; (*British*) the head; the top of a hill, mountain, or any other thing.

Plat, (French) plain ground.

Pré, prey; (*French*) a meadow.

Prindle, the same as *Croft*.

Rad, rod; from *paðe, A. S.* counsel.

Rein, (Teut.) pure.

Ric, (Saxon) a kingdom, rich; *Teut.* a government.

Rill, a small brook.

Ritby, from *rbyd, (British)* a ford.

Rbós; (*British*) a mountain-meadow, a moist large plain; also a heath.

Row, from *rue*, (*French*) a street.

Ry, from *rive*, (*French*) a shore, coast or bank.

Sale (*Fr.*) a hall, an entrance; whence, *Saloon*, or *Salo*, which in *High Dutch* signifies a king's court.

Scarr, a craggy, stony hill.

Secce, *A. S.* a fight.

Sel, good, convenient.

Sett, habitation, or feat.

Sbaw, many trees near together, or shadow of trees.

Sige, victory.

Slade, from *pled*, (*Saxon*) a long, flat slip of ground, a valley.

Snotb, or *sneath*; a lot or portion.

Socne, *A. S.* *libertas*, freedom.

Stan, a stone.

Sted, from *stadt*, *Dutch*; a standing place, a station.

Stoke, } a place. *Alfricus*.

Stow,

Strand, a bank of a river.

Stroad, } some think the same as strand.

Stroud,

Sutton, south town.

Tam, } a great number of our larger rivers begin with these words; hence *Thame*, or *Tim*, } Thames; *Tav*, *Taiy*.—This *tam* is probably the same with the Greek *tamos* in *Tiv*, } *Potamos*, *Po* in Greek being an old prepositive. *Lluyd in Baxter*.

Tein, an inclosure.

Tern, or *dern*; a standing pool, a word usual in the North.

Thet Thed, from *Deod*, *A. S.* the people.

Thorp, *threp*, *throp*; (*Saxon*) a street, village.

Thurn, a tower. *Ortelius*.

Tin, *Br.* narrow.

Toft, a piece of ground where there hath been a house.

Tor, a high place, or tower; also a hill in the West.

Ton, } a town, village, fence, inclosure, farm,

Tun, } dwelling.

Tref, *Tre*, (*British*) a town, house or home.

Treau, *treaw*; a tree.

Trey, from *tref*, (*British*) a town.

Wad, *A. S.* a ford.

Wald;

Wcald;

Wild;

Wara, (*Saxon*) *vid. Er.*

Wark, or *werk*; a work or building.

Wartb; a customary payment for castle-guard.

Wath; a ford.

Wic, *wich*, *wick*; [*i* short] the curviture or reach of a river, or of the sea; *Junius Rhenanus*.—But *Alfricus* and *Tillius* make it a castle or little port, others a dairy farm.—*Wica*, in old English, *vicus*; a street, or passage between rows of houses.

Wich; [*i* long] a salt spring.

Wia; (*Saxon*) *via*, a way.

Wig, a wood, forest, grove.

Win, (*Saxon*) *prælium*, a battle. At the beginning and end of the names of places, it denotes that some great battle was fought there.

Windafs, *wandafs*, and *wanlafs*; a term in hunting, as *to drive the windafs*. It signifies the chasing a deer to a stand, where a person is ready with a bow or gun to shoot.

Wire, *A. S.* a forest.

Worth, from *popð*, *Sax.* a village, street, croft. It was antiently written *werth*, *weorthid*. *Alfricus* makes it *prædium*, a possession or farm. *Abbo* translates it a court or place; *Killianus* a fort, and an isle; a fortified place.

Well, watry, or bottom.

Would, a down.

Wye, *ey*; water: also *wy*, *gwy*, *Br.* wandering.

Some persons have objected, that there is a great impropriety in supposing a word to be compounded of parts drawn from different languages; but *Quintilian* shews the contrary, and produceth for instances, *Epirbedium*, *Anti-cato*, *Biclinium*, *Epitogium*; being compounded of Greek, Latin and other languages. *Camden's Br. col. cclx.*

Names were given to men for distinction of persons; but they were chosen upon occasions too numerous to specify. In early ages they were often given upon future good hope conceived by parents of their children. Among the Roman names we find *Victor*, a conqueror; *Probus*, honest, good; *Castus*, chaste; *Fauftus*, fortunate; &c. which *Cicero* calls *bona nomina*; for many wise men were of opinion that names were ominous. *Claudius Rutillius* hints at this notion in the following lines,

Nominibus certis credam decurrere mores?

Moribus, aut potius, nomina certa dari?

Antiently people had but one proper name, as *David*, *Ulysses*, *Romulus*, *Caradoc*, *Hengist*, *Edmund*, &c. The Romans were the first that took surnames, in confirmation of their league with the Sabines, whose names they used before their own; as the Sabines, in like manner, did the Roman.

Surnames obtained in France about the year 1000, and at the conquest, or a little before, were brought into England, from which time, by degrees, the better sort took them; but they were not fully settled among the common people, till about the time of *Ed. II.* The cognomen was used by the Anglo-Saxons before this time, but that differed from the surname, because it did not descend from the father to the son, but was a sort of nickname. Some persons have been of opinion, that surnames were so called from the Latin *super*, or the French *sur*, over; because in early ages it was usual to write the titles of persons over their names, as ^{Earl} *William*, but the title was not the surnames.

name. Others have thought them so called, as being the name of the fire, or father; but the better reason seems to be, because they are superadded to Christian names. Domesday book is perhaps the earliest record in which they are to be found: most of them were names of places, where those that assumed them had resided, or of which they were lords; as *Roger de Laci*, *Roger de Belmont*, *Roger de Luri*, *Roger de Berchelai*, &c. Others are distinguished with *filius*, as *Willielmus filius Norman*, *Drogo filius Ponz*, &c. others again with the name of their office, as *Robertus Dispensator*, *Walterius Balistarius*, *Humfridus Camerarius*, &c. but there are some single names in that book, placed at the end of every shire, as men of least account; for it soon became a disgrace to have but one name, as bastards had. Robert of Gloucester says, when king H. 1. would have married the great heiress of Fitz-Haimon, lord of Gloucester, to his bastard son Robert, she first refusing, answered,

So vair eritage as ich habbe, it were me grete
shame

Vor to abbe an louerd, bote he had an to name.

This passage is expressed with some variation, and more like the present language, by another author,

— It were to me a great shame

To have a lord withouten his twa name.

So the king gave him the name of Fitz-roy, who was afterwards earl of Gloucester.

The most antient surnames, and of best account, are deduced from places in Normandy, where, Mr. Camden says, there is not a village but gives name to some family in England; they are known by having the French *de*, *du*, *des*, *dela*, prefixt; and beginning or ending with *font*, *fant*, *beau*, *belle*, *saint*, *mont*, *bois*, *aux*, *eux*, *val*, *vauz*, *cort*, *court*, *fort*, *champ*, *ville*, &c. which last termination some have corrupted into *field*, others into *well*, as *Somerfield*, for *Somerville*; *Boswell*, for *Basseville*, &c. Many noble families take their names from places in Brittany, and other parts of France; and there is hardly a village in Great Britain but hath given a family name: which in old English writings had *of*, or *a*, commonly set before them; as *Thomas of Breadstone*, *John a Standish*, &c.

Rivers gave names to families, as *Derwentwater*, *Trent*, *Tamer*; and trees, as *Box*, *Ash*, *Pine*, *Asp*, &c. which in former times had *at* prefixed to them, as well as to some other kinds of local names, *viz.* *At More*, *At Bower*, *At Wood*, *At Down*, *At Ho*, *At Beech*, *At Well*, &c. The prefix hath been retained in some, as *Atwood*, *Atho*, *Atwell*; but removed from others. The distinctions of local names [*de*, *of*, *a*, *at*, and *le*] were strictly observed in records till about the time of *Edw. IV.*

Names have been taken from trades, as *Brewer*, *Chapman*, *Fuller*; from offices, as *Chamberlain*, *Steward*, *Marshal*; from ecclesiastical functions, as *Bishop*, *Dean*; from civil honours, as *King*,

Prince, *Duke*; from the qualities of the mind, as *Wise*, *Sharp*, *Prat*, *i. e.* subtil; from habits of the body, as *Strong*, *Long*; from colours, flowers, beasts, birds, fishes, from Christian names, nick names, and a variety of other things and occasions, to exemplify which would take up too much room, and therefore shall mention only one instance more, just as I find it, on account of its singularity, without vouching for the truth of the story. It is of a Grecian family, that obtained the name of *Gephyri*, *i. e.* *Bridges*; of whom it is said, that the mother being delivered of nine children at a birth, in a foolish fear sent seven of them to be drowned; the father coming instantly by, saved them on the bridge of the river, and so gave them the above name.

It is a good proof of antient descent, when the name of the person is the same with the place where he resides, as *Codrington* of *Codrington*, *Aylworth* of *Aylworth*, *Slaughter* of *Slaughter*, and such others.

In times past, gentlemen changed their names upon many occasions, but most commonly upon changing their habitation. The heir took the father's surname, and the younger sons assumed the names of the lands allotted them, which is the custom in France at this time. Thus *Hugh de Sudington* gave to his second son his manor of *Frydon*; to his third, that of *Pantley*; the sons called themselves *De Frydon*, *De Pantley*; and their posterity afterwards removed the particle *de*. Some took their mother's name, others that of their progenitors, benefactors, &c. in remembrance of them; others changed their names at the king's command, as in the instance of king *Ed. IV.* who often told the family of the *Picards* that he loved them, but not their names, upon which they changed it, one of them taking the name of *Ruddle*, where he was born.

A Welch gentleman, *temp. H. 8.* being called at the pannel of the jury by the name of *Thomas Ap Williams*, *Ap Thomas*, *Ap Richard*, *Ap Hoel*, *Ap Evan Vaughan*, &c. was advised by the judge to leave that old manner; whereupon he afterwards called himself *Moston*, from his principal house, and left that surname to his family.

Many names are strangely contracted, as *At Ash* into *Tash*, *At Abbey* into *Tabbey*, *Saint Oyl* into *Toly*, *Saint Ebbe* into *Tabbe*, *Saint Olyth* into *Tows*; others again are so distorted by the ignorant vulgar, to make them, according to their apprehensions, significant, that there is but a faint likeness either in sound or orthography left. We find *Wormwood* for *Ormond*, *Drinkwater* for *Derwentwater*, *Cuckold* for *Coxwold*, and many others of the same nature. There is a remarkable instance of this abuse in my own family, who about thirty years ago always wrote their name *Rutter*; but were induced by an ignorant person to change it, because it should signify something they had heard of; and I have foolishly followed them.

Tho' women with us, at their marriage, change their own surnames for those of their husbands, because it is said, *non sunt duo, sed caro una*; yet it is not so every where. In France, a woman of family retains her name, and useth it with her husband's; as for instance, if Genevieve Villeville marry A. Belmont, she then writes herself Genevieve Belinont Villeville;—and so of others.

The translating of names into Greek or Latin is still in use among the Germans, for he whose name is Ertswapt, or Blackland, will be Melancthon; if Newman, Neander; if Holiman, Ofiander; if Brook, Torrentius; if Fen, Paludanus, &c. And here in England there are a few that have two surnames, with *aliàs* betwixt them. Judge Catline having taken exception against a person in this respect, said, no honest man had a double name, and came in with an *aliàs*; upon which the person asked him, what exception his lordship could take to Jesus Christ, *aliàs* Jesus of Nazareth? which reply probably might soften his lordship's severity.

It was usual, among the antients, to give such names to their kings and princes as should contain the name of one of their deities. Thus the Tyrian, or Phœnician princes were called Beleafartus, Abdaftartus, Ithobaal, from their deities Baal and Astaroth. Nebo, a Babylonian idol, is a part of the names of Nebuchadonezar, Nabopollassar, and Nabonitus, kings of Babylon. Among the Egyptians were the kings Busiris, Petosiris, Osiris, &c. having the Egyptian deity Siris in their names; as the Jewish kings Amaziah, Azariah, and divers others have in them one of the names of the true God. And the kings of our antient Britons had Belin, or Abellio, one of their deities in the names of Cassibelin, Cynobelin, and of some others.

Adjuncts to names and titles are of very antient usage. *Dominus* was attributed to the Roman emperors. Lucian says, speaking of the beginning of the empire in Julius Cæsar,

*Namq; omnes voces, per quas jam tempore tanto
Mentimur Dominis, hæc primum reperit ætas.*

By which it should seem, that those titular attributes of greatness had their origin at Rome about that time. Augustus refused the title of *Dominus*, by public edict, perhaps because it was then taken up by every private man. But Domitian was of another disposition, for Suetonius informs us, that by his express order, it was thus inserted in the letters which carried his commands, *Dominus et Deus noster sic fieri jubet*. Dioclesian was the next of the emperors, after Domitian, that permitted himself to be so stiled. Constantine the Great was the first of the Christian emperors that assumed it; and the learned Selden has shewn, that some title of the same signification hath been given to the princes of the Mahomedan states, as well as to those of every kingdom in Europe.

The Romans, under the late emperors, were very exact and particular in giving five sorts of titles to

their officers and great men. *Illustris* was the highest, appropriated to the *Præfecti Prætorio* of Italy and Gallia, the *Præfecti* of the city of Rome, the *Magister Equitum*, *Magister Peditum*, the *Quæstor Palatii*, the *Comes Largitionis*, and to all that had voice in the senate.—*Spectabilis* was the second title due to the lieutenants general, *Comites* of provinces, &c.—*Clarissimus* was the third title peculiar to the *Consulares*, *Corretores*, and *Præstes* of provinces.—*Perfèctissimus* was the fourth.—*Egregius* was the fifth; and none could have the two last but by patent, nor could *Clarissimus* be otherwise obtained, except only by these great officers above specified, in virtue of their offices.

The title of duke was antiently given to great men, in respect of their military employments. Under the Roman empire, he that had a province committed to him, not being a count, was called *Dux*. The first duke of the present acceptation, was the Black Prince, created duke of Cornwall by his father when in parliament, 11 Edw. 3. 1337. By this creation, not only the first born son of the kings of England, but the eldest living also, are always dukes of Cornwall.

As duke and earl were used with us for expressions of the same signification, many years before duke was made a distinct dignity; so earls and barons were sometimes called marquisses. But *Marchia* or *Marchisus*, of itself, did not antiently denote any title of honour, any more than *Com-marchiones regni nostri*, in the old Latin translation of king Ina's laws, for such as lived binnan ðam gemæpum uþer rices, i. e. *in the frontiers of the kingdom*, which are called marches, from whence the word is derived. But afterwards it became a special dignity also, next beneath that of duke. The first of this sort was Robert de Vere, earl of Oxford, created marquis of Dublin, 9 R. 2. which Walsingham says the lords took very ill, assigning their reasons, *quia nec prudentia cæteris, nec armis valentior extitisset*.

Viscount is a title of still later date, and stands between earl and baron. The first was John Beaumont, created viscount Beaumont, 18 E. 6.

Baron with us is the most antient title. Before the settling of the Norman monarchy, the kingdom was composed of earldoms and baronies. Most of the great barons fell in the battle of Evesham, 1265, therefore others were called by writ; and because they sat in parliament with the former, they were called peers, [from *pares*,] being in every respect reputed equal to those barons which were by tenure.

Coronets were first assigned to earls in the reign of king H. 3. to viscounts by king J. 1. and to barons by king C. 2. after the restoration.

The title of baronet is hereditary. The first creation was by king James 1. on the twenty-second day of May, in the ninth year of his reign. In the following year a decree was made that the baronets and their eldest sons, being of full age, should

should be knighted, and that they and their descendants should bear the arms of Ulster; *i. e.* on a field argent, a hand gules, either in a canton in their coat of arms, or in an escutcheon, at their own choice.

The name of knight, [in Latin, *eques, miles*; in French, *chevalier*] has been of various significations. In Saxon it is written *Cniht* or *Cnyht*, and signifies a boy, a servant, an attendant; sometimes a soldier. The chief gentlemen or freeholders of every county, because they held by knights service, were stiled *Chivallers* in the statute of Westminster the first, concerning the choice of coroners. Antiently great subjects, as well as their sovereigns, gave this dignity; but the conferring of it has been long since confined to the sovereign only. Various ceremonies have been used on this occasion, such as some antient knight girding the person with a sword, and putting on his spurs, &c. &c. which the reader may see at large in *Seldon's Tit. of Honor*, c. 5. f. 34.

The esquire [*armiger, scutifer*] is beneath the knight, and, in the opinion of the learned author just mentioned, is sometimes supplied in our antient writings by *serviens*, or *serjeant*, which is the same word, and sometimes distinguished from it. In the statute 23 H. 6. concerning the choice of knights of the shire, it is said they must be either knights *ou autrement tielx notables esquiers, gentileshomes del nativite des mesmes les counties come soient*

ables destre chevalier, & nul home destre tiel chivalier que estoite en le degrer de Vadlet et desouth. This word *vadlet* is the same as *varlet*, and has the signification of *knave* at present; though both of them were antiently names of civil degrees, or service only. In the reign of R. 2. John de Kingstone was created esquire by patent; and Seldon thinks that then it might be acquired by service or employment. At the time of creation, the esquire received a collar of SS from the king, as an ensign of the dignity. It was the business of esquires to attend their respective knights, each of whom had two, to the wars and elsewhere; but long before military service was laid aside, and ever since that time, those whose birth or eminence have been thought worthy some note of distinction, above the rank of gentleman, have had that of esquire given them.

I shall conclude this chapter with an observation of the learned Camden, who, speaking of ancestors, parentage, and names, recommends every man to say, "*Vix ea nostra voco*; for, says he, "we are come to this present time by various successive descents, the low are descended from the high, and contrariwise the high from the low." He goes on. "If any vaunt of their names, let them look to it, lest they have *inania nomina*; you know who saith, *vestra nomina nunquam sum admiratus*; viros qui ea vobis reliquerunt, magnos arbitrabor."

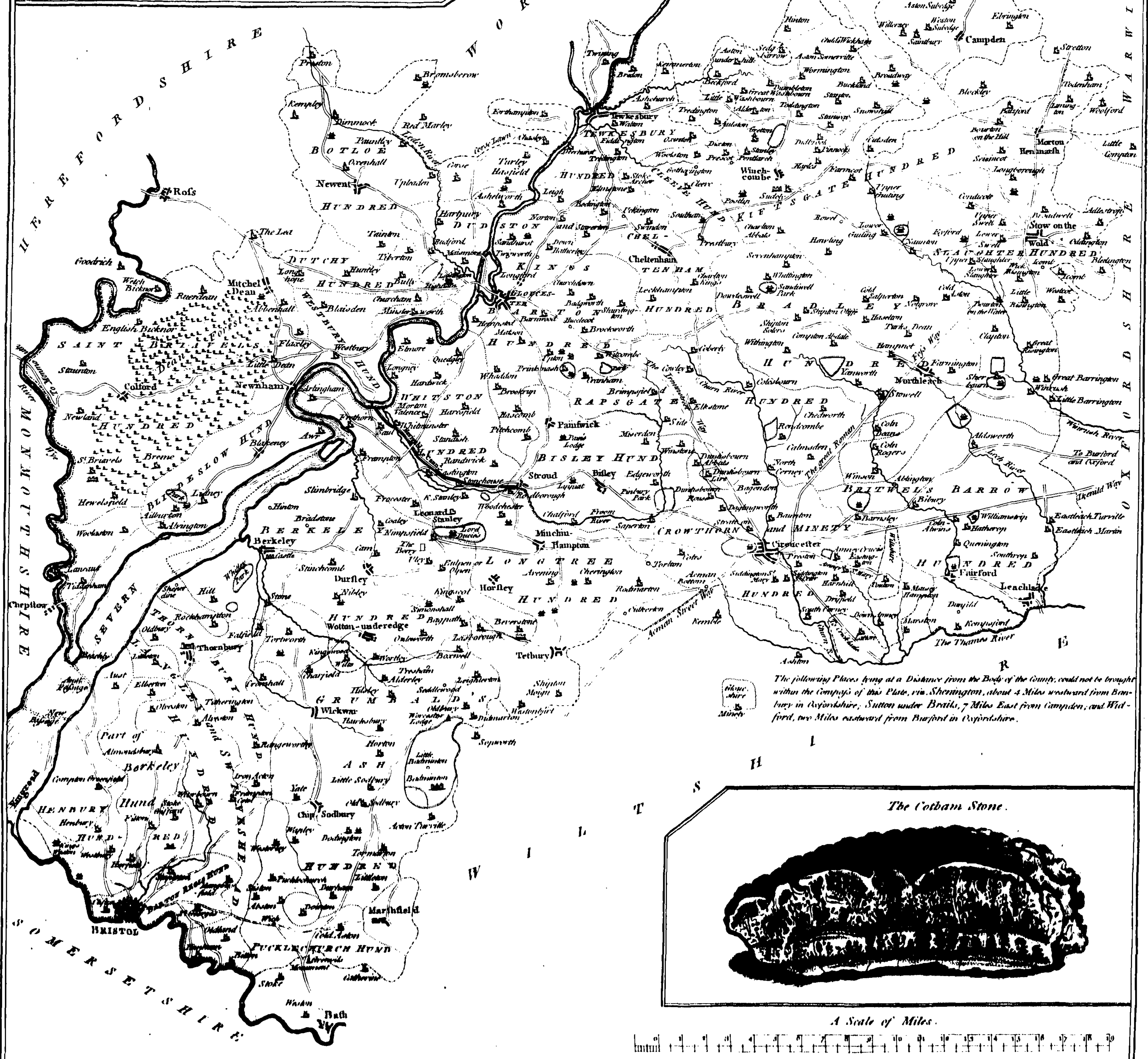


GLOUCESTERSHIRE,

Accurately laid down

in the Year 1779.

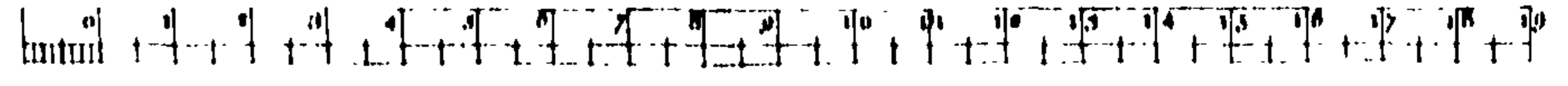
J. Dury Sculp. S. Thomas Apsd. Lond.

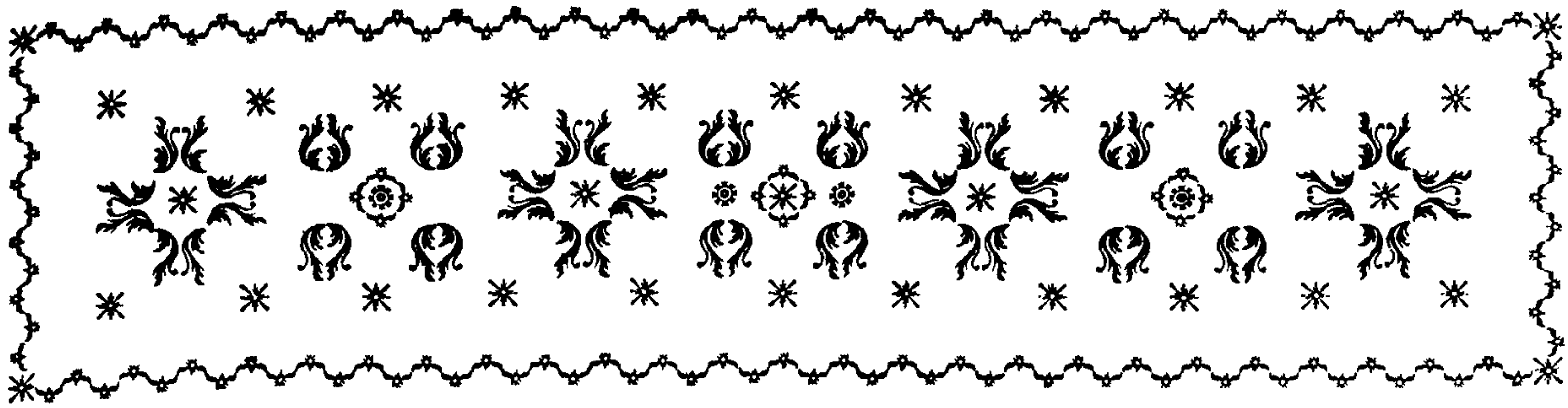


The following Places lying at a Distance from the Body of the County, could not be brought within the Compys of this Plate, viz. Sherington, about 4 Miles westward from Banbury in Oxfordshire, Sutton under Brails, 7 Miles East from Campden, and Wilford, two Miles eastward from Banford in Oxfordshire.



A Scale of Miles.





Gloucestershire.

C O N S I D E R E D,

I. As INTIRE and UNDIVIDED.

II. As divided by Nature into the COTESWOLD, or *Hill-country*, the VALE, and the FOREST.

III. In its Political Distribution into *Hundreds*.

Of the Name, Situation, Extent, Antient State, Divisions, Customs, Manufactures, Produce, &c. of the County.

G LOUCESTERSHIRE is so called from Gloucester, a handsome city, its capital, and *rype*, a Saxon word, signifying a division, from *rypan*, to cut or separate.

The inhabitants of this county and of Oxfordshire were called by the Romans *Dobuni*, which Dion has mistaken for *Bodunni*. The name is supposed to be derived from *Dwfn*, which in the British language signifies deep, * or low. By the *Dobuni*, therefore, were originally meant the inhabitants of the vale country; but gradually the word obtained a larger signification; for, as they increased, and removed to the higher lands, they were nevertheless considered as belonging to, and retained the same name with the people of the vale, whence they came; for in all countries the richer soils have been § first inhabited, but the people multiplying, extend their limits, till by de-

grees the less hospitable hills and woodlands yield to cultivation.

When the Romans were in Britain, there was no such particular district as Gloucestershire. After they had subdued this part of the island almost as far as Scotland, they divided it into *Britannia Prima et Secunda*. The tract of country, which we now call Gloucestershire, lay in both provinces, because the river Severn divided them for a considerable length. That part which lay on the S. E. of the river Severn was in *Britannia Prima*, under the government of the president residing at London. The other part, on the N. W. of the Severn, which was formerly much more woody than at present, and had been possessed by the Silures, was in *Britannia Secunda*, under the government of the president residing at Caerleon, in Monmouthshire.

* Mr Camden has shewn, that many places have taken their names from such a situation, of which *Catabathmos* in Africa, and *Dowdale* in Britain, are instances.

§ And men first building towns, themselves did wisely seat
Still in the bounteous vale; whose burthened pasture bears
The most abundant swarth. *Drayton's Polyolb. S. 14.*
After

After the Romans quitted Britain, in the 476th year from Julius Cæsar's coming over, the Saxons at length seized the reigns of government, and, the best part of the Island falling into their hands, was divided into seven kingdoms, of which Mercia was one. At this time we know nothing of any smaller division of territory, for the name of the *Dobuni*, which distinguished the inhabitants of Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire, was utterly lost.

When the Saxons, under the heptarchy, were first converted to christianity, the kingdom and the diocese were of the same dimensions, under one king and one bishop. The first subdivision of kingdoms under them seems to be of ecclesiastical establishment; for in the year 679, the kingdom of Mercia was divided into five bishopricks, of which Florence of Worcester saith, *Wiccias* † was the first.

This province of *Wiccias* was probably of the same extent with the antient bishoprick of Worcester, containing all that part of Gloucestershire situate on the S. E. of the Severn, with the city of Bristol; the greatest part of Worcestershire, and near the half of Warwickshire, including the town of Warwick.

Why the Saxons gave this province and its inhabitants the respective names of *Wiccias* and *Wicces*, is not absolutely certain. Mr. Camden, at the beginning of his account of Gloucestershire, with great diffidence conjectures, that the names might come from the Saxon word *Wic*, which some have thought to signify the creek of a river; and that because the *Wicces* or *Wiccij* dwelt about the mouth of the Severn, they obtained that appellation. But if it be considered, that in Edgar's charter to Oswald, the Cotefwold country about Blockley and Icombe is called * *Mons Wiccifca*, Wiccian hill; and that Sceorstan is expressly said by Florentius to be in *Wiccias*, all at a great distance from any large river, one would willingly find a better reason for the name; which I think the same learned author has given in another place. In this province were many § briny wells, which the antient English in their language called *Wiches*, whence with little trouble they made salt; and 'tis not improbable but that *Wiccias* might thence obtain it's name, especially as the *Wiches* were so considerable, that salt was antiently the chief article of commerce in that country. There is at present only one of them remaining, the others being closed up, because it appears by antient writings that they were confined to one place for the making of salt, to prevent too great a consumption of wood.

Gloucestershire was undoubtedly first so called when it was first made a county, which signifies the same as shire; the one coming from the French,

the other from the Saxon language, both denoting one of those portions into which the whole kingdom is divided, for the better government of it, and for the more easy administration of justice.

The dividing of the kingdom into counties has generally been attributed to king Alfred. Ingulphus affirms it; but Selden has clearly demonstrated the contrary. The *Pagi* and *Provinciae*, which Ingulphus mentions in the following passage, *Totius Angliæ pagos & provincias in comitatus primus omnium commutavit*, were the same with the *comitatus*, or shires. And, before Alfred's time, these *Pagi* had their ealdormen in them. Those of Berkshire, Devonshire and Somersetshire, were Ethelwolfus, Ceorle, and Eanulf, under king Athelwolfe, father of Alfred; as they are expressly mentioned by Asserius Menevensis, who lived in king Alfred's time. And we also learn by the same antient author, and by Ethelwerd, another writer of the Saxon times, that Ealhere, or Alchere was ealdorman of Kent, and Auda or Wuda, of Surry, at the same time that Ofric was ealdorman of Dorset. Further, the charter of the foundation of Crowland abbey, granted by king Ethelbald, was subscribed by the *comites* of Leicester and Lincoln: And lastly, the original laws of Ina, king of Westsex, anno 720, say, That if an ealdorman were guilty of an escape, *þolige hyr rcyne, perdat comitatum suum, i. e.* he should lose his shire. Alfred therefore could not be the first that began to divide the kingdom into counties.

This county lies in the Oxford circuit, is bounded on the N. W. by Herefordshire; on the E. by Oxfordshire, and a small part of Berkshire; on the S. by Wiltshire; and on the W. by part of Somersetshire, the British channel, and Monmouthshire. It extends itself in length from the parish of Clifford-Chambers, near Stratford upon Avon, to Clifton, beyond the city of Bristol, in a S. W. direction, about seventy statute-miles; and in breadth, from Leachlade, north-westward to the parish of Preston, in the hundred of Botloe, about forty such miles. Draw a straight line lengthwise through the county, to touch each of the two first mentioned places, and another line to cross it, from one of those points of extreme breadth to the other, and they will intersect about Shurdington, nearly at right angles.

The form of the county resembles an ellipsis, the N. E. end of which is more acute than the other. If five miles of the length, and six of the breadth, be abated for irregular jettings out at those extremities, the superficial content of the whole county will be nearly 1,100,000 acres. Notwith-

† *Wiccias* is said to contain 300 hides of land. *Camd. col. ccxxv.*
* Spelman reads it corruptly *Monte Wittifca*, and the *Monasticon* more corruptly *Wibifca*. *Add. to Camden, col. 617.*

§ The old Chartulary mentions a salt-pit in the boundaries of *Scepwæsetune* [Shipston upon Stour] a salt-well adjacent to Icomb, on the west; a road called Salt-street near *Euinlade*; a salt-pit, or *Saltere walan*, in the limits of Wulfrinton, to the east of Wor-

cester. But the springs that were most famous and have survived the memory of all their rivals, are those near the river Salwarpe, which gave both name and subsistence to a town, that grew up on their margin, now distinguished by the name of Droit-wich; in Domesday called *Wich*, in Saxon charters *Wic*, and sometimes Salt *Wic*. *Green's Survey of Worcester, P. 15.*

standing this is considerably larger than a former estimate, [800,000] it will be found to come very near the truth.

A vast range of hills, covered with wood in many parts on the north-west side adjoining to the Vale, reaches from Campden, on the borders of Warwickshire and Worcesterhire, to Lansdown, near Bath; and runs through the county lengthwise, a little obliquely with the course of the Severn; dividing, not very unequally, the Vale and the Forest part of the county from the Cotswold.

Various parts of this chain of hills are denominated from the parishes in or near which they lie, and many great roads are carried down them. The turnpike-road from London to Worcester leads down Broadway-hill; that from Stow to Tewkesbury, down Stanway-hill; from Cirencester to Cheltenham, down Windass-hill; from London through Oxford, to Gloucester, down Crickley-hill; but through Cirencester to Gloucester,

you descend Birdlip-hill: From the east part of the county, to either of the passages over the Severn at Framilode or Newnham, the road is down Rodborough-hill; from Bath to Gloucester, down Frocester-hill; from Cirencester to Wotton, Dursley, and Berkeley, down Wotton, Dursley, and Stinchcombe hills, respectively; from Oxford to Bristol, down Sodbury-hill; but from Oxford to Bath, down Fryson-hill; and the great road from London to Bristol leads down Tog-hill; so that there is no possibility of passing directly from Oxfordshire, Berkshire, or Wiltshire, to the vale of Gloucestershire, without descending one of the hills in this great chain, which stands as a boundary between the Cotswold and the Vale, the latter being again separated from the Forest by the interposition of the great river Severn.

Nature having thus divided the county into three parts, let us take her for our guide, and survey each of them distinctly in its order.

Of the C O T E S W O L D.

UNDER the denomination of the Cotswold, I now include all that high country on the south-east side of the beforementioned range of hills which runs through the county. It is a noble champaign country, the residence of many of the nobility and gentry, and abounds in verdant plains, downs, corn-fields, parks, woods, and little vallies, well supply'd with springs and rivulets, and enjoys a fine healthy air, which, however, in the higher and more exposed parts, has been thought too thin and cold for persons of very tender and delicate constitutions.

It was antiently much over-run with woods, whence I conjecture it obtained its double name, for *Coed*, in the British language, and *weold*, in the Saxon, both signify a wood, and together make a kind of tautology, of which there are many like instances in the names of other places. And with great deference to Mr. Camden, it seems probable that all those that have *Cot*, or *Cotes* in their composition, are derived from the beforementioned British word; and the present woody state of such places serves to strengthen this opinion.

Tho' this part of the county lies high with respect to the vale, yet in itself it is not very hilly; for when the traveller has gained the summit of the great ridge already mentioned, he finds himself on the verge of an extensive country, finely diversified with groves and plains, and gently rising grounds; plentifully watered with pleasant springs, purling rills, and winding brooks, some running north-westward into the Severn, whilst others, taking a contrary course, empty themselves into the Thames, which takes its rise in Gloucestershire, and is navigable for vessels of

thirty or forty tons burthen, in the same county where it first becomes a river.

This country was always famous for feeding numerous flocks of sheep. Drayton has done it no little honour, who, in his poetic way, invokes the muse

“ to tell
How Ev'sham's fertile vale at first in liking fell
With Cotswold, that great king of shepherds, whose proud site
When that fair vale first saw, so nourish'd her delight
That him she only lov'd; for wisely she beheld
The beauties clean throughout that on his surface dweld.
* * * * *
T' whom Sarum's plain gives place, tho' famous for her flocks,
Yet hardly doth she tythe our Cotswold wealthy locks.
Though Lemster him exceed for fineness of her ore,
Yet quite he puts her downe for his abundant store.
A match so fit as hee, contenting to her mind,
Few vales (as I suppose) like Ev'sham hapt to find.
Nor any other wold like Cotswold ever sped,
So fair and rich a vale by fortun'g to wed.”

POLYOLBION. 14th Song.

Within the last forty years, prodigious improvements have been made here, by a course of husbandry, first introduced into these parts by the late Mr. Richard Bishop, once the most considerable seedsman in the kingdom; who brought the grafs-seeds, turnips, and clover into use, and taught the cotswold farmers how to become an opulent people. 'Till that time their sheep and other cattle were sent to winter in the vale for want of fodder; but the present method in husbandry, enables them to keep more than double the live stock they were used to do, upon their own lands, throughout the year.

Planting of saintfoin, clover, and turnips, answers two grand purposes to the cotswold farmer. His cattle, whilst they feed and fatten upon them, dung and fertilize the soil, which infallibly insures a good succeeding crop of corn; so that under favourable circumstances, and judicious management,

ment, the produce of an acre in this country will sometimes equal that of a like quantity of land in the vale. However, if this be not always the case, it is generally allowed that the hill-country farmer has the advantage very considerably, since the vale lands are rented at double, or treble the price, and will not admit of proportionable improvement.

Saintfoin has long since been the produce of the Cotefwolds. Gloucestershire has the honour of leading the county of Norfolk in the culture of this valuable grass, which sir John Turner getting the knowledge of here, introduced into that county. The method of planting it is with barley or oats after turnips; but some persons think it better sown with wheat, to get strong and secure against a dry summer, which is so pernicious to it when planted in the spring. This grass is both fed and mow'd. It flourishes on the most stony land, and will last seven or eight years in pretty good vigour. When worn out, it is usual to break it up, by paring and burning, preparatory for a crop of wheat or turnips.

The cotefwold husbandry varies according to the strength of the soil, and the skill of the farmer. The crops are planted in the following orders.—On good inclosed land, 1. Wheat. 2. Beans, or pease. 3. Barley, or oats with clover.—Or, 1. Turnips. 2. Barley. 3. Pease. 4. Oats and clover. 5. Wheat. 6. Turnips.—Or, 1. Barley. 2. Clover for two years. 3. Wheat. 4. Pease.—Or, on very light land, they sometimes after a crop, lay down with ray-grass and clover.

The common fields are cropped, every other year, with all sorts of grain. And in such places where envy least prevails, and the farmers have discernment enough to see their own interest, they take a hitching out of the common field, by general consent, and plant with turnips or pease, in the year for fallowing.

There are many spots of strong land on this side the great ridge of hills, which are planted in the following order, 1. Turnips, to be fed with sheep 'till the spring. 2. Barley with clover. 3. Wheat. 4. Pease, or Beans. 5. Barley with clover. 6. Wheat. 7. Turnips.

The farmers pen their sheep upon the land universally, besides which they use no kind of manure except that of the yard and stable. Perhaps a few, on the side of Oxfordshire, may have made the experiment of woollen rags, but they are not at present likely to come into general use.

The common methods of planting pease here, are, setting in rows, and sowing broad cast. In both ways, about four bushels of seed go to the acre. But I would recommend an improved one, practised in several parts of Wiltshire. It is thus: With a plough, drawn by one horse, they make three shallow furrows in the dressed land, about eighteen or twenty inches asunder; into which,

* See an inquiry into the Prices of wheat &c.

women following, throw the pease very regularly, at proper distances. A man coming after, covers the seed with earth by means of his foot, or a hoe, according as the land requires.

About three weeks after the plants appear, they flat hoe them, and about the same distance of time afterwards, draw the earth that is on one side of the rows, with a large hoe, over the roots and lower part of the plants, so as to lay them flat on the ground. When the blossoms are just dropt, and the kids appear, a person going betwixt the rows, plucks up those plants that are backward in blow, which is called reaping them.

By this management the crop ripens together, and the corn is so very even, and so much superior to what is raised in the common way, as to sell for at least 6*d.* a bushel extraordinary. The two hoeings are done at about 5*s.* an acre, the expence of which, the saving in the seed will defray; for two bushels and three pecks, or, at most, three bushels will plant an acre in this way.

The farms on the Cotefwold, are from one hundred to five or six hundred pounds a year. The price of labour is 10*d.* a day in the winter; 1*s.* in the spring, 1*s.* 6*d.* in grass mowing, and 1*s.* 8*d.* or 2*s.* for about five weeks at corn harvest.

Many of the downs, common fields, and waste lands, in this part of the county, have been lately inclosed, to the vast advantage of the proprietors of estates, and I apprehend of the kingdom in general; for, under favour, I will venture my opinion, that it is our interest to encourage agriculture rather than grazing, to which we have been too much inclined.

In former times, there were two things that operated very powerfully to the hindrance of agriculture. The great barons preferred grazing, because it required fewer hands than the plough employ'd, so that their vassals could be better spared from it, to attend them in their wars with the crown, and with each other, in which they were almost continually engaged.

Another thing was, before the woollen manufactures were brought into England, and from that time 'till the reign of queen Elizabeth, we were supposed to derive great advantages from the sale of unwrought wool to the Flemings; therefore breeding and feeding of sheep was the general practice, and it might perhaps be encouraged by government, for the king had a large revenue arising from the sale of that article.

This neglect of agriculture occasioned frequent famines, and great pestilence ensued. In the reign of that unhappy prince, Edward the Second, in the years 1314, 1315, and 1317, wheat sold for 3*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* a quarter; and the next year it advanced to 6*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.** which, considering all circumstances at that time, was at least equal to 8*l.* a bushel at present.

But I think there must be some mistake in this account.

Pestilence and famine might fill the nation with horror; but nothing besides long experience could convince it of its error in the neglect of agriculture, which a few only of the most sensible men discovered, and complained of, among whom was the great Sir Thomas More. — “Our flocks of sheep, says he, which were formerly so mild and gentle, are now become so voracious, as not only to devour men, but even fields, houses, and walled towns are laid waste and depopulated by them;” meaning, no doubt, that the people, wanting that employment which agriculture afforded them, many were obliged to leave their habitations, and so became thieves and strollers.

In the fourth year of king H. 7. the converting of arable land into pasture, was restrained by a statute, which rather prevented things from growing worse than made them better. But that which above all other things has mostly tended to promote agriculture, was the bounty on the exportation of corn, † first granted by parliament in the year 1689, which has induced a general spirit for inclosing the waste lands and common fields throughout the kingdom; a method of improvement adopted very early in Gloucestershire.

Some objections have been raised against inclosing, but it would be extending this digression too far to take any notice of them here.

Mr. Camden, who was a diligent inquirer, and faithful historian, takes notice of the wool of this country, for its whiteness and fineness, wherein he has been followed by a great number of writers who had either never seen, or seeing, had no judgment in that article. What kind of wool this may have been four or five hundred years ago, I can have no knowledge of, except from history; but can speak with certainty as to the present condition of it. The sheep of this country incline to the large size; for, since by the improvements in agriculture, the quantity of food for cattle is greatly increased, the farmers have both enlarged their flocks and improved the breed, by introducing the Leicestershire ram, which is sometimes brought hither in little carriages made for that purpose. I have been informed, that 40*l.* has been paid for the use of one of these rams for a season only. They are esteemed the stoutest sheep in the kingdom, and bear prodigious fleeces, the hair of which is coarse and long; so that the cotefwold wool, which was never fine within the memory of any man I have conversed with on that subject, is now become still coarser, by thus mixing the breed. The longest sort of it is combed for worsted stuffs, whilst the short is wrought up in cloth for the army, for the East-India company trade, and other coarse goods. Herefordshire, one of the adjoining counties, may

justly boast of the finest fleeces in the kingdom. The difference in the quality may in some measure be judged of by their respective prices in the same year. In 1767, the best cotefwold fleeces sold for 8*d.* 3 qrs. a pound, when the best Herefordshire brought two shillings.

There is no coal-pit in this part of the county; but at Stratton, about a mile from Cirencester, they have often found what the miners call plodding-coal; particularly as the labourers were digging a well, about four years since, a good quantity was taken up there. I have now by me three specimens of different fossil substances found at that time, one of which is the common pit-coal; another is very black, with a grain perfectly resembling a piece of oak, and not so heavy as the first; the third is a piece of iron ore. There is a great probability that a good stratum of coal might be found there, as every appearance seems to indicate it, and I am told that the plodding-coal is a circumstance of the strongest presumption of it.

About twenty years ago, the workmen discovered a small vein of coal, of an inch thick, in one of the fine free-stone quarries, in the parish of Barnsley. It lay nine feet below the surface, upon a bed of blue clay. They traced it 'till 'twas imperceptible, and I don't find that circumstances encouraged them to examine further.

Coal has also been found in the parish of Siddington St. Peter, by people that were digging a well there, the water of which was so black and stinking as not to be fit for culinary purposes. Mr. Bathurst, who was lord of the manor, was informed of the discovery, and it is astonishing that it was not followed by a strict and careful examination, in order to the opening of a pit, especially as there was a great probability of success. A good coal-mine in either of these places, round which for many miles firing is dear, would be a prodigious treasure to the proprietor, and a great advantage to the country, which is supply'd by land carriage with that necessary article, either from the pits beyond Sodbury, or from Gloucester, both at great distances.

On the Cotefwolds is a customary annual meeting at Whitsuntide, vulgarly called an Ale, or Whitsun-ale. Perhaps the true word is Yule, for in the time of druidism, the feasts of yule or the grove, were celebrated in the months of May or * December. These sports are resorted to by great numbers of young people of both sexes, and are conducted in the following manner. Two persons are chosen, previous to the meeting, to be lord and lady of the yule, who dress as suitably as they can to the characters they assume. A large empty barn, or some such building, is pro-

† The author of An Inquiry into the prices of wheat, malt, &c. as sold in England from the year 1000 to the year 1765, has shewn, that 14,332,435 quarters and 3 bushels of wheat; 2,543,096 quarters of barley; 13,653,186 quarters and 1 bushel of malt; and 2,288,321 quarters and 7 bushels of rye, have been

exported with the bounty; which amounted in the whole to the sum of 6,658,702*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.* to the end of the year 1764.

* In the north of England Christmas is called, Christmas-yule, and Christmas gambols, yule games. Yule is the proper Scotch word for this festival, *vide* 10 *Anna* c. 13.

vided for the lord's hall, and fitted up with seats to accommodate the company. Here they assemble to dance and to regale in the best manner their circumstances and the place will afford, and each young fellow treats his girl with a ribband, or favour. The lord and lady honour the hall with their presence, attended by the steward, sword-bearer, purse-bearer, and mace-bearer, with their several badges or ensigns of office. They have likewise a page, or train bearer, and a jester, drest in a party coloured jacket, whose ribaldry and gesticulation contribute not a little to the entertainment of some part of the company. The lord's music, consisting generally of a pipe and tabor, is employ'd to conduct the dance.

All these figures, handsomely represented in basso-relievo, stand in the north wall of the nave of Cirencester church, which vouches sufficiently for the antiquity of the custom. Some people think it a commemoration of the antient drink-lean, a day of festivity formerly observed by the tenants and vassals of the lord of the fee, within his manor, the memory of which, on account of the jollity of those meetings, the people have thus preserved ever since. It may, notwithstanding, have its rise in druidism, as on these occasions they always erect a may-pole, which is an eminent sign of it.

I shall just remark, that the mace is made of filk, finely plaited with ribbands on the top, and filled with spices and perfume, for such of the company to smell to as desire it. Does not this afford some light towards discovering the original use, and account for the name of the mace, now carried in ostentation before the steward of the court, on court days, and before the chief magistrate in corporations; as the presenting of spices by great men at their entertainments was a very antient practice?

Mr. Robert Dover, who lived in the reign of king J. 1. instituted certain diversions on the Cotefwold, called after his name, which were annually exhibited about Willerfey and Campden. Even now there is something to be seen of them, every Thursday in Whitsun-week, at a place about half a mile from Campden, called Dover's Hill.

The cotefwold games, and their patron, are celebrated in a small collection of poems, intituled *Annalia Dubrenfia*, written by Michael Drayton, Ben. Johnson, and about thirty other eminent persons of their time, mostly address'd to the patron of the games; by means of which, if you believe the poet,

Cotswold, that barren was, and rough before,
Is Tempe now become, Cotswold no more.

Pan may go pipe in barren Malvern chase;
The fawns and Satyrs seek some other place.
Cotswold is now th' epitome of myrth;
And joy, presaged erst, is come to birth.

Olympus' mount, that e'en to this day fills
The world with fame, shall to thy Cotswold hills

Give place and honour. Hercules was first
Who those brave games begun: Thou, better nurs'd,
Dost in our anniverſe most nobly strive
To do in one year what he did in five.

The meetings were very numerous, as may be collected from the following lines:

————— On Cotswold hills there meets
A greater troop of gallants than Rome's streets
E'er saw in Pompey's triumphs: Beauties too,
More than Diana's beavie of nymphes could show.
On their great hunting days, —————

————— there in the morn,
When bright Aurora peeps, a bugle horn
The summons gives, streight thousands fill the
plains
On stately courfers.

I have selected out of this collection, part of an Eclogue, by Mr. Thomas Randall, of Cambridge, which is one of the best of those pieces, describing the cotefwold diversions. The speakers are Collen and Thenot.

* * * * *

COLLEN. Last evening, lad, I met a noble fwayne,
That spurr'd his sprightly palfry o'er the playne;
His head with ribbands crown'd, and deck'd as gay
As any lass upon her bridal day.
I thought (what easy faiths we shepherds prove!)
This, not the bull, had been Europa's love.
I ask'd the cause; they told me this was he
Whom this day's triumph crown'd with victory.
Many brave steeds there were, some you should find
So fleet as they had been sons of the winde.
Others with hoofs so swift beate o'er the race,
As if some engine shot 'um to the place.
So many, and so well wing'd steeds they were,
As all the broode of Pegasus had been there.
Rider and horse could not distinguish'd be;
Both seem'd conjoin'd, a centaur's progeny.
A numerous troupe they were, yet all so light,
Earth never groan'd, nor felt 'um in their flight.

Such royal pastimes Cotefwold mountains fill,
When gentle swains visit her glorious hill;
Where with such packs of hounds they hunting go,
As Cyrus never woon'd his bugle to;
Whose noise is musical, and with full cries
Beat o'er the fields, and eccho thro' the skyes.
Orion hearing, wish'd to leave his sphere,
And call his dogs from heaven, to sport it there.

* * * * *

There, shepherd, there the solemn games be plaid,
Such as great Theseus or Alcides made;
Such as Apollo wishes he had seen,
And Jove desires had his invention been.

The Nemæan and the Isthmian pastimes still,
Though dead in Greece, survive on Cotswold hill.

THENOTT. Happy O hill! the gentle graces now
Shall trip o'er thine, and leave Citheron's brow;
Parnassus' clift shall sinke below his spring,
And ev'ry muse shall on thy frontlet sing:

The goddesses again in strife shall bee,
 And from mount Ida, make appeal to thee;
 Olympus pay thee homage, and in dread
 The aged Alps shall bow his snowy head.

* * * * *
 But gentle Collen, say, what God or man
 Fame we for this great worke, Daphnis or Pan ?

COLL. Daphnis is dead, and Pan hath broke
 his reed ;
 Tell all your flocks 'tis jovial DOVER's deed.
 Behold the shepherds in their ribbands goe,
 And shortly all the nymphs shall wear 'um too.
 Amaz'd to see such glorie meet together,
 Bless DOVER's pipe, whose musicke call'd 'um hither.
 Sport you, my rams, at sound of DOVER's name;
 Big-bellied ewes, make haste to bring a lambe
 For DOVER's fold. Go maids, and lillies get,
 To make him up a glorious coronet.
 Swains, keep his holiday, and each man sweare
 To faint him in the shepherd's kalendar.

Mr. William Durham, in another copy of
 verses, hath thus presaged the lasting fame of this
 public spirited man :

First shall the tender lambs with tygers dwell,
 And fearful harts shall lodge with lions fell ;
 First shall the glorious star-bestudded skie
 Want light, and Neptune's regiment be drie ;
 First shall the courtiers leave their sweet embraces ;
 Ladies to plaster o'er their furrow'd faces ;
 * * * * *
 First shall Nyctimene, that bird of night,
 To flie at noon take pleasure and delight,
 Ere Cotswold shepherds, on their jointed reeds,
 Shall cease to sing his fame-deserved deeds ;
 Who from their tombs, wherein they were in-
 thrall'd,
 The antient dancing Druides hath call'd.

But those that allow Mr. Durham a competent
 share of merit as a poet, will probably refuse him
 their suffrage as a prophet ; for already we hear
 but little on the Cotswolds of his worthy friend
 Mr. Dover, since whose time the diversions have
 also much declined, for want of so good a patron.

Damnosa quid non imminuit dies! HOR.

What doth not time's injurious hand impair !

Of the V A L E.

THE Vale of Gloucestershire lies chiefly on
 the south-east of the river Severn, which
 gives life and spirit to the soil. For extent and
 fertility, it is not exceeded, nor do I know that it
 can be equalled by any in the kingdom ; therefore
 Drayton, perhaps with more historic justness than
 poetic licence, gives her the sovereignty, in the
 following lines :

“ I, which am the queene
 Of all the British vales, and so have ever been
 Since Gomer's giant brood inhabited this isle,
 And that of all the rest myself may so entile.”

It is honoured with the residence of several of
 the nobility and gentry, who have estates in this
 county.

What it more antiently was, may be seen in a
 passage taken by Mr. Camden out of a book
 intituled *De Pontificibus*, written by William of

Malmesbury. “ The Vale of Gloucestershire,”
 says he, “ yields plenty of corn and fruit, in some
 “ places by the natural richness of the ground, in
 “ others by the diligence of the country men ;
 “ enough to excite the idlest person to take pains,
 “ when it repays his labour with the increase of
 “ an hundred fold. Here you may behold high-
 “ ways and public roads full of fruit trees, not
 “ planted, but growing naturally. The earth bears
 “ fruit of its own accord, much exceeding others
 “ both in taste and beauty, many sorts of which
 “ continue fresh the year round, and serve the
 “ owner 'till he is supplied by a new increase.
 “ No county in England has so many or so good
 “ vineyards † as this, either for fertility, or sweet-
 “ ness of the grape. The wine has in it no un-
 “ pleasant tartness, or eagerness, and is little

† “ Many places in this county, says sir Robert Atkyns, bear
 “ the name of vineyards, from thence it has been concluded that
 “ wine has heretofore been made in these parts ; but these vine-
 “ yards were only apple-orchards, as may appear by many records
 “ where manors were held of the king, and the tenants were
 “ obliged to pay yearly vessels of wine, made of apple-fruit. One
 “ record is 6 Joh. rot. 48. Walter de Hevene held the manor of
 “ Runham, in the county of Norfolk, by yielding yearly two
 “ vessels of wine, made of pearmains, to the king, at his
 “ exchequer, on the feast of St. Michael. Another record is full
 “ to this point ; William Mansfeld, 18 E. 2. was seized of a
 “ vineyard, six acres of arable, and three acres of wood, in Bisley.
 “ Now it is wholly improbable than any other vineyard than
 “ that of apples could grow in that cold barren place ; one might
 “ as soon gather grapes of thistles.” *Ancient and present State of
 Gloucestershire*, p. 32.

Thus the learned author determines positively against our
 vineyards ; but let us examine the strength of his argument.
 In the first record a certain liquor is termed, *wine made of pear-
 mains*, by which it appears that such as wrote in Latin used a
 periphrasis to describe cider, and for this reason, because there is

no Latin word for that liquor ; but how does that prove that our
 vineyards were only apple orchards ? The second record sir Robert
 declares to be full to this point ; and indeed it is fully against him,
 for it proves that William Mansfield was seized of a vineyard,
 &c. in Bisley. But besides this evidence, *Domesday* is sufficient
 to determine the dispute, where, in the account of Stonehouse in
 this county, it is thus recorded : *Ibi duo arpenz vinez* ; and I
 believe nobody will contend that *vinez*, in this place, signifies an
 apple orchard, or any thing else but a plantation of vines.
 Lastly, sir Robert opposes improbability to plain evidence, and
 thinks that no other vineyard than that of apples could grow in
 Bisley ; but he might have known that about Chalford, in that
 parish, are many warm and sheltered spots of ground of a south
 aspect, extremely suitable to the purpose in question. The
 monk of Malmesbury, who lived on the borders of this county,
 knew it well, and expressly mentions the Gloucestershire vine-
 yards and grapes ; and as his account is supported by the evidence
 of *Domesday*, and other records, I give him full credit against all
 vague opinions, that the vineyards he mentions were not apple-
 orchards, but plantations of the vine.

“inferior to the French in sweetness. The villages are very thick, the churches handsome, and the towns populous and many.”

Camden says, the reason why so many places in the county are called vineyards, was, on account of the plenty of wines made here; “and that they yield none now, is rather to be imputed to the sloth of the inhabitants, than the disposition of the climate.” But with Mr. Camden’s leave, the lands are employ’d to better advantage, and it is for that reason that we have no vineyard in the county at present.

In this Vale is made that fine cheese, so deservedly esteemed not only in Great Britain, but in all countries wherever it has been carried. The hundreds of Berkeley, of Thornbury, and the lower division of Grumbald’s-ash, produce the best. It is made of various thickesses, from about ten pounds to a quarter of a hundred weight each. The thick sort is called double Gloucestershire, and double Berkeley, and usually sells upon the spot at six-pence a pound. It requires to be kept to an age proportionable to its size and richness, to make it ready for the table.

Cider is another production of this Vale, in which I believe no county in the kingdom can rival it. There is great variety of it, which I shall divide into three classes: 1. The stout-bodied, rough, masculine cider, made of Longney-ruffet, Hagley-crab, Winter-pippin, &c. 2. The full-bodied, rich, pleasant cider, of the Harvey-ruffet, woodcock, golden-pippin, winter-quinning, &c. and 3. A sort made of the Bodnam apple, fox-whelp, and various species of kernel fruit; which, tho’ I have placed last in order, might perhaps have stood with more propriety in the second class, being of a middle nature between the other two, as partaking of the properties of both. There is also some styre made in the vale, but not in that perfection as in the forest of Dean.

Perry being a liquor of a distinct species, must not be omitted. The best of the produce of this country is made of the Tainton squash pear, the Barland pear, and the mad pear. His late Royal Highness the prince of Wales, father of his present Majesty, on his tour through this country in 1750, gave it the name of *La Champaigne d’Angleterre*. It is a delicious, sprightly liquor, when in perfection; but a person when hot should never drink of it freely.

Most places in Gloucestershire, within ten or twelve miles east and north-east of Bristol, abound in coal mines, some of them of a prodigious depth, and are therefore greatly incommoded with water, which is taken off by the means of fire-engines. The coal is something of the nature of that of Newcastle; about one half of it rising in large lumps, the rest about the size of gravel; but

when thrown on a good fire, it melts, forms itself into one mass, and is very durable. The upper part of the county is supply’d with coal out of Shropshire, down the river Severn, which burns quick and lively, but is not so durable as our own.

It is asserted by sir Robert Atkyns, p. 30. that if a line were laid from the mouth of the Severn to Newcastle, and so passed round the globe, coal is to be found within a degree of that line, and scarce any where else in the world. But the remark is unaccountably whimsical and ridiculous, as facts and experiments are wanting, and always must be wanting to support it.

The veins of coal, found about Bristol, are covered with a shell of black, hard, strong substance, called *Wark*, which will split like blue slate, but is much more brittle, and not nearly so hard. Upon dividing this *Wark*, there is often found upon one of the separated surfaces, the perfect shape of a fern-leaf, as if it had been engraven by a skilful hand.

The lower part of the Vale from Arlingham downwards, on the south-east of the Severn, is very liable to inundations from that river. Several commissions have been issued for the preservation of these lands, the first of which to be found on record was 5 E. 2. There were others as follow: 33, 36, 38, & 44 E. 3.—2, 4, 6, 8, 9, & 16 R. 2. 11 H. 4. 1 H. 5. *Dugdale on Fenns*.

The lands are divided into two levels, called the Upper and Lower. Commissions are occasionally held, and orders and regulations made for supporting the banks of the river, on which the preservation of the country depends. In each level, to receive and carry off the water, are ten or twelve pills, or inlets, which, as well as the fea-wall, are repaired by those whose estates lie next them. A small sum is annually raised to defray the expence of the court of sewers, by rating the parishes at 2*d*. an acre, according to the following table, which shews the number of acres given in by the respective places, as particularly liable to inundation; but some of them have not charged themselves with more than about one half, others two thirds of what is actually subject to floods.

Upper Level.	Acres.	Lower Level.	Acres.
Arlingham, — —	738½	Aust, — — —	272
Slimbridge, — —	412	Redwick and Northwick, —	950
Hinton in Berkeley, —	161	Compton Greenfield, —	783
Ham, and Ham Fallow	1400	Stowick, — — —	1111
Hill, — — —	600	Olveston, — — —	500
Elberton, — — —	300	Tockington, — — —	800
Rockhampton — — —	300	Over, — — —	150
Moreton in Thornbury,	426	Hempton and Patchway,	76
Oldbury upon Severn,	1247	Almondsbury, — — —	200
Kington and Cowhill,	300	Lawrence Weston, —	458
Littleton and Coat, —	100	King’s Weston, — — —	530
Awre, a parish on the } north-west of Severn. }	200	Gaunt’s Ircot, — — —	116
	6184½		5946

In the reign of G. 2. another commission was issued for the preservation of lands, lying further up the river, above these levels; but nothing was ever done in consequence of it.

Birdlip-hill and Crickley-hill, part of that ridge which has been already observed to divide the Cotswolds from the Vale, stand about seven miles distant from the city of Gloucester, and are nearly of the same height, the top of the first being about 450 yards above the water in the Severn, at that city, and on a level with a great part of the cotswold country. It is therefore no wonder if the temperature of the air in the Vale should be sensibly different from that on the cotswolds; but Sir R. Atkyns has expressed the difference too strongly in the following passage: "If it be objected against the cold air of the Cotswolds, that there are eight months winter, and cold weather all the year besides, it may be here

" affirmed, that there are eight months summer, and warm weather all the rest of the year." The learned historian seems to have been led into this misrepresentation, by his affecting a perfectly contrasted mode of expression: for tho' the difference be considerable, his account of it is very much exaggerated.

The Vale upon the whole is healthy, yet in some places, on the borders of the great river Severn, the inhabitants are very subject to agues.

Most of the other productions of the Vale, besides those particularly noted, being common to other countries, I pass them over, and conclude this head with a short observation, no less just than general, That they are no where to be found in greater plenty and perfection than here. For a further account of the productions of the Vale, see the latter part of the chapter on trade, &c.

Of the F O R E S T of D E A N.

THE Saxons called a forest *Bucholt*, *i. e.* *sylva ferina, vel cervina*. Others define it to be *locus sylvestris et saltuosus*; a territory of woody grounds and fruitful pastures, privileged for wild beasts and fowls of forest, chase and warren, to rest and abide in, under the king's protection, † for his princely delight and pleasure; incident to which are several courts and officers of record, which must appear on record.

The forests in England (the new forest in Hampshire and that of Hampton Court excepted) are of such antiquity, that history makes no mention when they were first erected; and as in England, so in other countries, the charge of them has always been committed to persons of eminence.

Si canimus sylvas, sylvæ sunt consule dignæ. VIRG.

Or if ye chuse to sing the shady grove,
Make your theme worthy a great consul's love.

For the Roman consuls had the government of forests.

Before the obtaining of the Great Charter of the forests, the king claimed, *de jure*, to make a new forest wherever he pleased, and to inclose, not only his own demesnes, but the lands of other persons, within its bounds and perambulation; but Lord Coke, whom with great confidence I follow, has shewn, that this was not agreeable to the laws then in force; for, says he, the act of *Carta de Foresta* is but a declaratory law, restoring the subject to his former right; and that charter is directly against such claim. Indeed originally,

all the lands of the subject are derived from the crown, and our forests may have been made when the antient kings had the greatest part in their own hands, and so having a lawful beginning, a forest may be, by prescription, good in law over other men's grounds. But king H. 2. and his two sons, Richard and John, enlarged the antient bounds of the forests, and under the notion of exerting the prerogative, exercised great severities and oppressions on their subjects, who were afterwards restored to their former rights by the Great Charter. But for these, and other matters, concerning forests in general, having just shewn what they are, the reader is referred to the books written professedly on that subject. I shall now confine myself particularly to examine into the bounds and extent, the government, peculiar customs, privileges and produce of the forest of Dean.

This Forest, which gives name to one of the four political divisions of the county, is celebrated in Drayton's lofty strains, as

— " Queen of forests all that west of Severn lie;
Her broad and bushy top DEAN holdeth up so high,
The lesser are not seen, she is so tall and large."

POLYOLB. Song 7.

It obtained the name of Dean, * or Dene, from the antient market-town of that name, lying within its bounds and perambulation; which town was so called, perhaps from its remarkable low situation, being almost encompassed round with high hills and woods. The word is of Saxon

† There was a mistaken notion, that no subject could enjoy a forest; whereas the duke of Lancaster had the forests of Pickering and Lancaster; and the abbat of Whitby had the forest of Whitby, in Yorkshire. *vid. 4 Inst. 314.*

* Mr. Camden, whom Sir Robert Atkyns follows, was of

opinion that the Gauls and Britons heretofore used the word *arden* for a wood, from whence, by rejecting the first syllable, the name of this forest might be derived; but I find no such word of that general signification in their language. *Ardunn*, indeed, was the proper name of a wood or forest in Gaul.

original,

original, and signifies a dale, a valley, or woody place; whence our English word *den*, a hole, or cave in the earth. *Giraldus*, and some others, gave this forest the name of *Danubia*, and *Danica Sylva*, or the Dane's woods, because they sheltered themselves here.

In the Roman times it was part of the territory of the Silures, and after the Britons were driven by the Saxons beyond the Severn, it belonged to the dominions of Wales. All this part of Gloucestershire, together with Monmouthshire, and part of Herefordshire, was called by the general name of *Gwent*, 'till Wales was divided into counties. But king Athelstan, drove the Welch beyond the Wye, which afterwards became the boundary between England and Wales, according to Alexander Neckham;

Inde vagos Vaga Cambrenses, hinc respicit Anglos.

On this side, Wye the English views;
On that, the wandering Welch pursues.

BOUNDS of the FOREST.

King H. 2. as before observed, greatly extended the boundaries of the forest of Dean, and the succeeding kings, Richard and John, following his example, the whole country lying between the Wye and the Severn, and the road leading from Goodrich-castle, in Herefordshire, thro' Weston and Newent, to Gloucester-bridge, was taken within the perambulation.

There was a perambulation made 9 H. 3. upon account of the monks of Flaxley. And a justice-feat was held at Gloucester 10 E. 1. for settling the forest bounds. There were then ten bailiwicks, which included only the king's waste soil, and such assarted lands and purprestures as had been the waste soil, and did not take in the antient manors, &c. tho' within the perambulation § of the forest. The extent of the bailiwicks, with the

names of the woodwards, are set forth upon the oaths of twelve regarders; and the proceedings remain on record at the chapter-house, Westminster.

Soon after the confirmation of the Great Charter, and of the Charter of the Forest, 25 E. 1. the king issued out his commission to perambulate the new forest, taken into that of Dean, since the coronation of H. 2. The commissioners returned † the names of all the vills, woods, and lands which were afforested after the coronation of king H. 2. and that they ought to be disafforested; and 28^o *regni*, another perambulation was made, leaving out all such places as had been newly taken in. The woods so left out were called *purlieu**, and some of them still retain the name, as the bishop's *purlieu*, and *Pirton purlieu*, in the manor of Lidney. The bounds of the forest of Dean were then settled; and always afterwards, reference was had to this perambulation, which was used by the officers of the forest from time to time 'till the 20th year of James the First.

In the succeeding reign, some attempts were made to enlarge the bounds of it, and 10 C. 1. a justice-feat was holden at Gloucester, before the earl of Holland, assisted by justice Jones, baron Trevor, and serjeant Bridgman, when the jury was prevailed on to find the bounds as extensive as in the time of H. 2. But an act passed in the 17th year of the same reign, for settling the boundaries of all forests, as they were reputed to be 20 Jac. 1.

In the next reign, the legislature taking the affairs of the forest into consideration, the occasion of which the reader will be acquainted with hereafter, an act passed 20 C. 2. by which many good regulations took place. Soon afterwards, the lord warden caused a perambulation ‡ to be made by the regarders, agreeably to that of 28 E. 1. and as it was reputed to be 20 Jac. which was returned upon their oaths.

Previous to the act 17 C. 1. a Survey was made of Dean forest; the particulars of which are exhibited in the following Table.

A SURVEY of the Common of the FOREST of DEAN, taken Anno Domini, 1641.

Woodwardships.	Acres.	Into Wood.	Clear.	Common allotted.	The possessors of the respective woodwards, at that time.
Great Dean woodwardship containeth —	1794	508	1286	626	Maynard Colchester, at the Wilderness, Esq;
Lea Bayley woodwardship containeth —	998	690	308	—	Maynard Colchester, Esq;
Ruar-Dean woodwardship containeth —	1936	1339	597	597	John Clarke, of the Hill, Esq;
Abinghall and Badcock's Bayley containeth	5049	3849	1200	459	John Howell, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq;
Bicknor woodwardship containeth —	1031	877	158	305	Thomas, Lord Viscount Gage.
Staunton woodwardship containeth —	6096	3343	2753	873	Thomas, Lord Viscount Gage.
Blakeney woodwardship containeth —	4297	1620	2677	600	The Rev. Mr. Thomas Savage, of Gloucester.
Bloyse Bayley woodwardship containeth	187	187	—	187	John Beal, of Newent, Esq;
The Bearse woodwardship containeth —	1190	890	300	—	Thomas Wyndham, of Clearwell, Esq;
Abbot's Wood containeth — —	943	135	208	—	Thomas Crawley Bovey, of Flaxley, Esq;
	23521	14034	9487	3647	

§ See Appendix, No. 1.

† Appendix, No. 2.

* From two French words *pur* and *lieu*, a pure place, exempt from servitude. See 4 *Inst.* p. 103.

‡ See Appendix, No. 3.

It appears by the survey, that the forest of Dean contains, within its perambulation, 23,521 acres of the king's waste, lying within the hundred of St. Briavel's, besides several antient manors, parishes, vills, and places, to the amount of above 20,000 acres more, some of which were taken from the Saxons by the Conqueror, and given to his Norman followers. But since that time, many thousands of acres that were formerly forest, have been affarted, taken out by purprestures §, and granted away by the crown.

The whole forest, which is extraparochial, is divided into six walks, known by the names of their respective lodges or houses, built for the residence of so many keepers, *viz.*

1. The king's lodge, but oftener called the speech-house, standing between Kenslo-hill and Daniel's-moor.

2. York lodge, at the upper end of Lumbard's marsh.

3. Worcester lodge, upon Wimbury-hill.

4. Danby lodge, upon the Old Baily-hill, near Lidney.

5. Herbert lodge, upon Ruerdean-hill.

6. Latimer lodge, upon Dane-Meen-hill †, not far from the beacon. The hill takes its name from some stones which stood there in memory of some great Dane slain in these parts.

Each keeper has a settled annual salary of 15*l.* paid out of the exchequer, and an inclosure of ground for his further encouragement.

Of ROYAL and other GRANTS, &c.

MILES or Milo, earl of Hereford, portreeve or constable of Gloucester, was lord of the forest of Dean in the reign of H. I. but Sir William Dugdale, in his Baronage, informs us, that Maud the empress, gave the whole forest of Dean, with the castle of St. Briavel's, to Miles, for his assistance against her brother, 4^o Steph. However incompatible these accounts may seem at first, they may be reconciled, by supposing that the constable had been violently dispossessed of his estate by Stephen, at the beginning of his reign. This great man had five sons and three daughters. The sons all died without issue; but Lucy, the youngest daughter, was married to Herbert Fitz-Herbert, chamberlain to the king, 5^o Steph. who had for her portion the forest of Dean, and was therefore afterwards called lord of Dean. He was high-sheriff of Gloucestershire during that reign. The following abstracts from the records are set down

in the order of the dates. The reigns are marked at the beginning of each paragraph.

HENRY II. granted to the abbey of Flaxley two oaks out of this forest every seven days, for the maintenance of a forge there.

JOHN.] Henry de Bohun released all his right in this forest to the king 1^o regni; who granted it 18^o regni to John de Monemuta.

HENRY III.] It was found by inquisition that the monks of Flaxley had a forge for making of iron there 4^o regni. The same year the judges itinerant ordered that none should have an iron forge in the forest, without special licence from the king.—Almarick of the Park had a grant of waste lands in this forest the same year.—Walter de Aure, and Maud de Cantelupe, had each of them an iron forge 5^o regni.—John de Standon had a grant of 12 acres of land, near Sitgrove, on the borders of the forest 8^o regni.—Henry earl of Warwick had a forge in his woods at Lidney, and other iron forges in the forest 10^o regni.—William de Alba Mara had a grant of the forest of Dean 40^o regni.—The king finding the grant of the two oaks every week, which the abbat of Flaxley had obtained of his grandfather, so injurious and destructive to the forest, granted the monks a wood *, in recompense for the said two oaks 42^o regni.—William de Dean was seized of Great Dean, and of a bailiwick in the forest 43^o regni.—William de Londres was seized of Eclawe 50^o regni.

EDW. I.] Henry de Chauworth had a forge here 2^o regni.—Alexander Blith held Blith bailiwick 6^o regni.—Richard de Abbenhalle had the bailiwick of that name 7^o regni, against whom a Quo Warranto was brought, to prove his right of common of pasture in 20 acres in Ridley.—The abbey of Gloucester held Hope Malersfel 9^o regni.—Bogo de Knovile had a licence to inclose Kilocot wood, and convert it into a park the same year.—The ten bailiwicks were kept by the ten persons following, as appears by the proceedings at a justice-seat, held 10^o regni; *viz.* the bailiwick of Abbenhalle, by Ralph de Abbenhalle; of Blakeney, by Walter de Astune; of Bleythe, by Ralph Hatheway; of Bersô, by William Wodeard; of Bicknoure, by Cecilia de Michegros; Rywardyn, by the constable of St. Briavel's; The Lea, by Nicholas de Lacu; Great Dean, in the hands of the king, and kept by the constable of St. Briavel's; Little Dean, by Ralph de Abbenhalle; Stauntene, by Richard de la More.—William Boteler was seized of a bailiwick 13^o regni.—Cecilia de Michegros was seized of a wood in the forest, and 28 acres of affart land, at Greenway, and 9 yard-

§ Affarts and Purprestures. The first so called from the French *affartir*, to make plain; or from *exertum*, to pull up by the roots; or *exaratum*, or *exartum*, to pull or cut up. The word signifies woodlands cleared and made fit for tillage.—Purprestures, from the French *pourpris*, *conseptum*, an inclosure; but properly it signifies an incroachment.

† Mr. Borlace observes, that the common name of the circular monuments in Cornwall, is *Dawns Meen*, that is, says he, the

stone-dance, so called of the common people on no other account, than that they are placed in a circular order, and so make an area for dancing. But with all deference to so respectable a person, I think the name is expressive of the nature of the thing; for in the British language, of which the Cornish is a dialect, *Dane Maen*, signifies the Dane's stone, having no relation to dancing.

* Appendix No. 27.

lands and a half, at Brat-Forton 29^o regni; and the same year, Ralph de Abbenhalle was also seized of a wood in the forest of Dean.—The tythes of all assart lands within the forest, were granted to the church of All Saints, in Newland, then belonging to John bishop of Landaff, 34^o regni.—And the same year, William Bleyth, and Joan his wife, had a grant of 104 acres of assart lands in this forest.—Also in the same year, Alexander de Bicknore was found seized of the bailiwick of Rywardyn. William Bleyth held the bailiwick of Bleyth 35^o regni.

EDW. II.] John de Abbenhalle, 1^o regni, held a certain bailiwick in this forest, of the king, *in capite, ad custodiendum eam per corpus sui cum arrow et sagittis, et non valet ultra custod.*—The same year, Bogo de Knovil was seized of Kilcot wood, in this forest.—Henry de Chaworth had a forge here 2^o regni.—The prior and convent of Lanthony, near Gloucester, was seized of 212 acres of assart lands 4^o regni.—John Abbenhalle held a bailiwick 10^o regni.—And the same year, John de Wissham was seized of Noxton vineyard, in the forest, and 200 acres of waste, to be assarted and inclosed.—John Barington held 40 acres of waste, near Malecoyte-wood; and Ralph Hatheway was also seized of 40 acres in Holstone, both in the year last mentioned.—William Joice was seized of 20 acres of waste at Muchel-Clay, and 80 acres of waste at Brakenherd, both in this forest 16^o regni.—Robert de Aure held one messuage, and 12 acres of land here 19^o regni.

EDW. III.] Tythes of the iron-mines were granted to the bishop of Landaff 6^o regni.—John Joice, and his heirs, had a grant of 116 acres in several parcels in the forest, at the yearly rent of 19s. 4d. 12^o regni.

RICHARD II.] Thomas de Brug, and Elizabeth his wife, levied a fine of a bailiwick in Dean, and of lands in Lec-Walton, and in Lee, in Herefordshire, to the use of Thomas in taile, remainder to Richard Curle 5^o regni.—The king granted the castle of St. Briavel's and the forest of Dean to Thomas duke of Gloucester, in special taile, 14^o regni; whereby nothing passed but a frank chase, says lord Coke; but it was afterwards enacted in parliament, that the duke should hold the said forest, with power to constitute such justices and officers as are incident and belonging to a forest.

HENRY IV.] The forest was granted to John the king's son, in taile, 1^o regni.

EDW. IV.] John Throgmorton was seized of a woodwardship 13^o regni.

HENRY VII.] The king by letters patents, 24 Sept. 1^o regni, granted the mines of Newland to Thomas Motten for his life, without rent.—And by like letters patents, 1 Feb. 1^o regni, he also granted the mines beneath the wood *vocat. Le Gawle*, to John Motten for his life, without rent.

HENRY VIII.] After the dissolution of monasteries, 36^o regni, Sir Anthony Kingston obtained

a grant, amongst other things, of all the lands in this forest, formerly belonging to the abbey of Flaxley.

ELIZ.] Richard Brain, esq; died seized of a woodwardship and of a forester's place, in this forest, 15^o regni.

JAMES. I.] The king by letters patents, 7 Feb. 9^o regni, granted to the earl of Pembroke a lease of the forest of Dean, together with the iron-ore, cinders, coal, and wood for making of charcoal, with many other extensive liberties and privileges, for 21 years, at the rent of 2433*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*—The king by his letters patents, 30 June 16^o regni, granted to William Wintour, esq; and William Bell, at the nomination of divers persons therein mentioned purchasers, in consideration of 1074*l.* 8*s.* several messuages, lands and tenements, called assart lands, purprestures, and other lands and tenements belonging to the crown, lying in the forest of Dean, at the rent of 5*s.* saving to himself and his successors, all mines, quarries of sea-coal, &c. And Wintour and Bell covenanted that the lands should remain under the forest laws.

CHAR. I.] The king by letters patents, 28 May 1^o regni, granted to Sir Edward Villiers, knight, and to his heirs, a part of the waste soil of the forest, called Malyscott, together with all woods growing thereon, and all mines, &c.—The king, 16^o regni, disafforested the whole waste soil, and by his letters patents dated March 31, the same year, in consideration of 10,000*l.* then paid, and of 16,000*l.* more to be paid in six years, and of a fee-farm rent of 1950*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to be paid forever, granted to Sir John Wintour, and to his heirs and assigns, the chesnut-wood or coppice, in lease to Richard Brayne, and the Snead and Kidnals, in lease to Tristram Flower, and others; and all those his majesty's coppices, woods, lands, and waste soil in the forest, with their appurtenances, lying within the perambulation made 27^o E. 1. containing in the whole 18,000 acres; and all the mines of iron, tin, lead and coals therein, and in the lands of his majesty's subjects within that perambulation, reserved by the crown; together with free warren and free chase, and power to make salteries in his own lands of Lidney, &c. all royal mines excepted.

The foresters, as such, had long enjoyed many considerable privileges and advantages, and tho' generally well affected to the king, could not with indifference see them granted away to a favourite with this prodigious estate, which Sir John began to inclose. Therefore, in the great rebellion, the inclosures were broken down, and the forest was almost totally destroy'd.

CHAR. II.] After the restoration, Sir John would have repaired the mounds, but was opposed by the whole country round about; upon which a commission issued out of the exchequer to Henry lord Herbert, to inquire into the condition of the forest, &c. and great numbers of the inhabitants subscribed a paper, containing their claims to privileges,

privileges, and a kind of petition, desiring that the 18,000 acres might be reforested, and that the letters patents, for the sale thereof, might be made void; which paper, the commissioners made a part of their return. *See App. No. 4.*

This representation had its desired effect. Sir John Wintour, in obedience to his majesty, by indenture dated 28 July, 14^o regni, in consideration that he should have the Snead and Kidnals, containing 280 acres, to himself and to his heirs forever; and also in consideration of 30,000*l.* then due to him, on account of his patent, surrendered * and yielded up to his majesty all the particulars granted to him by the late king, except the Snead and Kidnals, and except the authority of free warren, and of making salteries in his own lands. And an act passed 20^o C. 2. c. 3. which made the disafforesting of those lands, by the late king, null and void.

By this act, the waste lands of the forest were reforested, and are to be governed by forest laws, as in 10^o C. 1. And all future grants of the wastes, or inclosures, or of the mines, or quarries, are made void. The king is empowered to inclose 11,000 acres, to remain in fealty in the actual possession of the crown for ever, as a nursery for wood and timber only. There is a proviso, that all leases made, or to be made, by the king, his heirs or successors, to any person, for a term not exceeding thirty-one years, of the coal-mines and quarries of grindstone, in the forest, shall be of like force as if this act had never been made, except of such coal-mines, &c. as are, or shall be in any part of the 11,000 acres allotted for inclosing, whilst they shall continue inclosed.

The forest of Dean is, at present, under the power of this law, since the making of which, there has been no alteration in matters relative to the government of this fine district of country.

Of the CASTLE of St. BRIAVEL's, and CONSTABLES of the CASTLE; of the WARDENSHIP and WARDENS of the FOREST, and other Officers, &c.

THE castle of St. Briavel's, antiently written Brulais, stands in the forest of Dean, and gives name to one of the hundreds in the forest division. The king, *jure corona*, is seized of this castle, which is extraparochial. It is said to have been built to curb the Welch, by Milo earl of Hereford, in the reign of Henry the First. It was antiently the residence of men of eminence in the government, who exercised great power in the forest, demising the waste lands, &c. and such rents as were re-

served upon leases of forest lands, were made payable to the constable, *i. e.* the governor of this castle. The ruins shew it to have been strong, and of large extent, and was formerly of great consequence. It is remarkable for the death of Mahel, the youngest son of Miles earl of Hereford; for there, says Camden, the judgments of God overtook him for his rapacious ways, inhuman cruelties, and boundless avarice, always usurping on other men's rights; for being courteously entertained there, by Sir Walter Clifford, and the castle taking fire, he lost his life by the fall of a stone on his head, from the highest tower †. What now remains of the castle, serves as a prison for criminals, offending against the vert and venison of the forest, and for such as are convicted at the mine-law court, and at the court of pleas, of which hereafter.

CONSTABLES, &c.] John de Monemouth was constable of the castle, and warden of the forest 18^o Joh.—As was John Giffard 47^o H. 3. Taking part with the rebellious barons, he was excommunicated by the archbishop of Canterbury; but afterwards deserting them, and fighting at the battle of Evesham, the king pardoned him.—Thomas, brother to Gilbert the Red, earl of Gloucester, was made governor of this castle by Simon Montfort, earl of Leicester, after the victory gained over king H. 3. at Lewes.—William de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, was constable of the castle 10^o E. 1.—John de Bottourt, descended from Ansfred de Bottourt, who lived 2^o H. 2. was made governor of it, and warden of the forest of Dean 19^o E. 1. but was soon displaced;—for Thomas de Euerty held the castle 21^o E. 1.—John de Handelo was governor thereof, and warden of the forest 27^o E. 1.—Ralph de Abbenhalle held it 29^o E. 1.—Almarick de St. Amand was governor of the castle, and warden of the forest in the latter part of this reign.—And John de Bottourt was restored 1^o E. 2.—William de Staure held the castle 2^o E. 2.—Hugh le Despencer, the elder, was governor of it, and warden of the forest 15^o E. 2.—John de Nivers was made governor of this castle, and warden of the forest, to hold at pleasure 18^o E. 2.—John de Hardeshull was also governor and warden 20^o E. 2.—Roger Clifford was governor 14^o E. 3. and had 55 marks yearly allowed him out of the exchequer; and all succeeding governors were from that time to have feeding, houseboot and hey-boot out of the forest.—This castle was granted to Thomas duke of Gloucester 14^o R. 2.—John duke of Bedford, third son of H. 4. had a grant, and died seized of it 14^o H. 6.—John Tiptot, earl of Worcester, had the custody of it 39^o H. 6.—Richard Nevil, earl of Warwick,

* The surrender is now in the possession of Thomas Bathurst, of Lidney, esq;

† Mr. Camden speaking of the castle of Aber-Gavenni, mentions this person by the name of William, son of earl Miles; and says, that he stained the castle of the last mentioned place,

with the infamy of treachery, as William de Breos had done before, both having invited some of the Welch nobility thither upon public assurance, and under pretence of friendship, and then basely murdered them. And then tells the above story of his untimely death. *col.* 715.

and Ann his wife, levied a fine of it 6° E. 4.—The same countess levied a fine of it to the use of the king 3° H. 7.—The earl of Pembroke was constable of it, and warden of the forest 9° Jac. 1.—Henry lord Herbert of Ragland, afterwards duke of Beaufort, had a grant for life of the constablewick of this castle, with a fee of 40*l.* a year, 1660.

Besides the constable, there are several subordinate officers *, all created by patent, *viz.* a clerk, a messor, or itinerant officer, two serjeants and a janitor; and a fee was annexed to each of their offices.

The VERDURERS of the forest, of which there are four, are elected by the freeholders of the county, by virtue of the king's writ, directed to the sheriff for that purpose. They are, according to the order of time in which they were chosen, as follow, *viz.*

William Jones, of Nafs, esq;
John Probyn, of the city of Gloucester, esq;
Maynard Colchester, of Westbury, esq;
John Gyfe, of Highnam, esq; elected 1769.

In the time of king Canute, their fee was yearly of the king's allowance, two horses, one of which was saddled; one sword, five javelins, one spear, one shield, and 10*l.* in money.

The GAVELLER is an officer appointed by the constable of the castle. The name is derived from Gapel, or Gapol, which in the Anglo-Saxon language signifies a tribute. This officer receives by way of perquisite, or fee, a small sum of the miners, called the king's dues, and gives some directions concerning mining. At a justice-seat, held at Gloucester 10° C. 1. the commissioners returned, that the office of Gaveller, or Gawler, was an antient office, and that he usually attended at the mine-law courts; but I have not found upon record any such officer in this forest before the year 1660, when the office was conferred upon Sir Baynham Throckmorton, and which some years afterwards William Wolseley, esq; held by patent. If there had been antiently such an officer, he would probably have accounted to the king, and the name must then have been found in the exchequer; but as lately as 4° H. 7. William Lewellyn, the king's receiver, accounted for the mines of Newland and Le Gawle, and all the other king's mines in the forest, a copy of whose account I have by me.

Of the COURTS of this FOREST.

THERE are three courts incident to all forests.

1. The court of attachment.
2. The court of swanimote.
3. The justice-seat.

1. The court of attachment is held once in forty days before the verdurers, who receive the attachments, *de viridi & venatione*, taken by the rest of the officers, and inroll them, that the offenders may be presented and punished at the next justice-seat; for this court can only inquire, but not convict.

2. The court of swanimote † is holden before the verdurers, as judges, by the steward of the swanimote, thrice in the year. The foresters ought to present their attachments at the next swanimote court; and the freeholders within the forest are to appear at this court, to make inquest and juries. The court of swanimote may both inquire and convict, but cannot give judgment.

3. The justice-seat, which is the highest court, cannot be kept oftener than every third year. It is holden before the chief justice of the forest, or justice in Eire, of which there are two created by patent, one for the forests on this side of Trent, the other beyond. This court hath jurisdiction to inquire, hear, and determine all trespasses within the forest, and all claims of franchises, privileges and liberties relative thereto. Before a justice-seat be holden, the regards of the forest must go thro', and view the whole forest, in order to present all kinds of trespasses.

About the middle of the forest stands a large building, called the Speech-house, where the courts of swanimote and attachment used to be holden; but they have now been neglected for some time.

Besides these courts, which are common to all forests, the hundred of St. Briavel's, being in the crown, retains the privilege of a court-leet, which is held at the castle.

There are also two other courts held here, which being of peculiar natures, deserve particular notice.

The first I shall mention is a court of record, held for the castle, the manor, and the hundred of St. Briavel's, before the constable of the castle, or his deputy, and the suitors of the manor; for trying of all personal actions, of what value soever, arising within the hundred. Fines of lands within the hundred are levied at this court, which is very antient, as appears by a record, *temp.* E. 1. where it is said, *S'tus Briavellus h'et return' brevium.*

All processes run in the name of the constable, or his deputy, only; yet the court, in its stile, is said to be held before the constable of the castle of St. Briavel's, and the homagers, or suitors of the manor-court; upon which account, some persons have been of opinion, that this cannot properly be a court of record, since the homagers, before whom, with the constable, the court is prescribed to be holden, sit as judges. But nothing can be concluded with certainty against its being of record, merely from the complexion of it, as it may formerly have derived its authority either

* Lately there have been only a clerk, a bailiff or messor, and castle-keeper, who have all been appointed by the constable of the castle for the time being.

† Lork Coke derives the word of *Swain*, that is, in Saxon, *mini-ster*; and *mote*, or *gemote*, which is *curia*, i. e. *Curia ministrorum forestæ*, so called because it is but a preparative for the justice-seat.
from

from act of parliament, letters patents, or prescription, the three several ways by which courts of record are created.

To account for the homage sitting in this court, it has been conjectured, that originally, when the castle was in its prosperity, three courts were held here, 1. a court of pleas or record, held before the constable, or his deputy only; 2. a court for the hundred, and 3. a court for the manor, held before the constable or his deputy, and the suitors or homagers. And it is thought, that, for the ease and convenience of the constable and country, these three courts might at some time be united by consent, and so have continued down without any interruption, to the present time. But I give this as mere opinion, without the least authority from the public records to support it.

Another court, called the mine-law court, is held before the constable of St. Briavel's, as steward of the court, or his deputy, for the trial of all causes arising between the miners, &c. concerning the mines, &c. But from 4^o Annæ to 5^o G. 1. it was held before the deputies of Charles earl of Berkeley, who in the court papers is stiled, Lord high steward of her majesty's court of pleas, courts leet, and of the mine-law court, within the forest; the earl having obtained a patent for these purposes, altho' he was not constable of the castle. At this court, none are to be present but the constable, or his deputy, the gaveller, castle-clerk, and free-miners, who must be natives of the hundred of St. Briavel's, and have worked in some of the mines at least one year and a day. The parties and witnesses are sworn upon a bible, into which a piece of holly stick is put, and are obliged to wear the hooft, or working cap on their heads, during examination. The following particulars are drawn from the best authorities that could be procured.

I can find no mention made of the mine-law court in any record before 10^o C. 1. when the earl of Pembroke, as constable of the castle of St. Briavel's, and warden of the forest of Dean, claimed to be judge of it.

In the act of parliament 20^o C. 2. concerning this forest, is a clause, wherein the lawful rights and privileges in all lands and grounds lying within the perambulation and regard of the forest, are saved to the miners, and persons using the trade of digging for iron ore, coal, and ochre.

Before the passing of this act, many disputes had risen between the miners and others, concerning rights and customs, which remained unsettled; but now the miners, considering the forementioned clause as a confirmation of their antient privileges, began to call themselves the free-miners, and the king's miners; and their court a court of record.

Sir Baynham Throckmorton having been appointed gaveller, deputy constable of St. Briavel's,

and deputy warden of the forest, presided at this court; and, according to tradition, first introduced the examining of evidences upon oath.

At a court, holden the 16th of Jan. 28^o C. 2. a jury of 48 miners, after setting forth, that several controversies had lately risen between the miners and others, concerning their rights and customs, ordered, That all the articles and clauses contained in a certain writing, called an inquisition, which they declare to contain their antient customs, rights and privileges, shall be inviolably observed by the miners.

At this court, an order was made to raise the price of coals, from 4 *d.* to 6 *d.* the horseload, and another order was confirmed, for taxing every miner and carrier, with a quarterly sum *, to defend themselves in all suits that should be brought against them. The inquisition was then revised, and ingrossed on parchment, and the jury set their hands and seals to it, that whenever it should be produced, it might carry the force of an instrument executed with great deliberation, order, and solemnity. From this time the court proceeded with greater freedom; and I find of no opposition made to it 'till the year 1752, when its authority was put to the test.

In that year, Francis Jones commenced an action in the court of king's-bench, against Philips and others, for breaking his close, and taking away and felling three mares. The defendants pleaded, that there had been immemorially in the forest of dean, a court of record, called the mine-law court; and that they had recovered 10 *l.* in an action brought against the plaintiff, in the said court, and prosecuted and sued out a precept, upon which the said mares were levied.—Upon this plea, a verdict was found for the defendants.—Jones afterwards sued out a writ of error, to which a return was made, and errors assigned; but they were never argued.

Causes tried at this court are not determined by the forest laws, or by any written laws of the realm, but by such as are peculiar to the court itself. The miners exercise the legislative power, and make new laws for their convenience, as often as they see occasion.

PRIVILEGES of the FORESTERS.

AT a justice-seat held at Gloucester 10^o E. 1. already mentioned, the several officers of the forest, and others, put in their claims to common of pasture, common of estovers, and to fees and other privileges and liberties, which I shall have occasion to mention more particularly hereafter.

Also at a justice-seat holden at Gloucester-castle, for the said forest, 10^o Car. all the officers of the forest, and above 120 of the inhabitants of the hundred of St. Briavel's, and other persons

* They are said to be able to raise about 40 *l.* at 6 *d.* per head.

bordering on the forest, put in their several claims to estovers*, commons, fees, franchises and other privileges within the forest; all which original claims are now on record in the tower of London.

The earl of Pembroke pleaded, that by letters patents he was constituted constable of the castle of St. Briavel's; that the office of warden of the forest is always appendant to it, and that, as warden, he claimed to be judge of the mine law court, held from time to time, whereof the memory of man is not to the contrary.

By 20° C. 2. c. 3. the occupiers and owners of land not being part of the waste, or inclosures, within the bounds of the forest, are impowered to cut timber and wood in their several lands; to manure and improve them, by plowing, assarting, building, &c. and to keep dogs unexpedited, and to hunt, and kill beasts of chase, or other game, without incurring any offence by the forest law. All persons having right of common are to enjoy it, as they did 10° C. 1. and the metes and bounds of the forest to be taken as they were 20° Jac. 1. In this act is a saving to the inhabitants of St. Briavel's of their right of cutting wood in Hudnalls, which they had enjoyed from time immemorially.

The free miners claim a right by prescription, of digging iron ore, and coal in the forest, and of carrying their coal works, begun there, into the inclosed lands adjoining. They also prescribe to cut timber out of the forest, necessary for carrying on their works, as well in the lands of private persons, as in the king's soil. These are very extensive privileges; and as it may be entertaining to some of my readers, I shall endeavour to trace out the gradual progress of their claim.

Very antiently, the crown erected works to manufacture the vast abundance of iron-ore, found in the forest; and generally, the works and mines of ore have been let to farm; and it appears by the inquest of the regards, at a justice-seat, held 10° E. 1. that the miners had a penny a horse-load paid them, for supplying the king's works with ore †. At the same *iter* some of the keepers of the bailiwicks claimed iron-ore and sea-coal, *mortua et sicca et vento prostrata* [dead and dry wood and windfalls] and had their claims allowed, particularly the bailiff of Blakeney, and Sir Rauf de Abbenhalle §, as he and his ancestors had enjoy'd the same ever since the conquest.

The same record shews that the keepers in the bailiwicks of Abbenhalle, Bikenore, Staunten,

and Blakeneye had coal; and Nicholas de Lacu took the same in his wood of Lideneeye; but it is said, respecting all these, *et nesciunt quo warranto*. It is also expressly said, that the king had the coal in the other bailiwicks, *viz.* Bers, Rywardyn, Magna Dene, and Parva Dene; but the record doth not shew upon what terms the coal-pits were worked, as in the case of the iron-mines. Indeed as the inhabitants were intitled to estovers, and the whole country was full of wood, it is probable that very little coal was used at that time.

That the chief property of the mines was antiently in the crown, seems evident from the above inquiries; and also from an antient grant which the abbat of Flaxley obtained 42° H. 3. of a large portion of the forest, wherein the mines are excepted and reserved to the king. It is equally evident, that they were claimed by the crown, in James the First's time, from the grant of the forest of Dean, made to the earl of Pembroke 9° regni, already noticed, wherein the ore, cinders, coal, &c. are expressly mentioned; and the king covenants, that the earl's servants and workmen employ'd in the forest, should be protected as his majesty's own servants had been. In several leases and grants made to others in the same reign, the mines are reserved. *See Grants.*

Soon after this grant to the earl of Pembroke, the miners began to dig ore without the earl's consent; and claiming a right of so doing, the attorney-general, at the earl's instance, filed an information in the exchequer against several of them. The court, upon the submission of the defendants, acknowledging the soil to be the king's, and that they had no interest therein; and representing that they had been used to mining only, and had no other way to support themselves and families, made an order that the inhabitants of the said forest, who had been used before that time to dig and carry mine, ore, and cinders, should be permitted, of *favour and grace*, and not of *right*, to continue the same until the hearing of the cause, so that they carry them to his majesty's works; and if there refused at the usual prices, that then they be permitted to carry them elsewhere. This seems to be the foundation of the miners claim, as probably at that time all parties acquiesced.

Sir Richard Catchmaid farming some lands in the forest, 19° Jac. the miners dug, and claimed a right to dig, grindstone on his farm, without

* Estovers, from the French, *estoffe*, i. e. *materia*. West. Symb. part 2. sect. 26. saith, That the word estovers includeth house-bote, hey-bote, and plow-bote; but it appears to have a larger signification, by a precept to John de Monmouth, 7° H. 3. which runs thus: *Mandatum est Joh'i de Manemuta quod h'ere fac' hominibus manentibus in foresta de Dene r'onabile estoverium suum in foresta de Dene tam de p'astura quam de basco, sicut habere debent et solent tempore Joh' regis ante guerram motam inter ipsum et barones sui Angliæ.*

† Si d'ius rex h'et unam forgeam errantem p'dci operadores invenient ei mincam ad sustentationem p'ed'ce forgee. Et d'us rex dabit eis p' qal' summa i. den'. It. D'us rex h'ebit de q'libt

summa mince que ducet' extra foresta un. ob. et omnia que D'us rex capit de min'ia pon't' ad firmam pro xlvi lib.

Lord Ch. Justice Hale's MSS. in Lincoln's Inn Library.

§ His claim runs thus:—Les demandes de Sire Rauf de Abbenhalle in sa baillie. Sire Rauf de Abbenhalle tout la baillie de Abbenhalle e la terre en fee du roy rend X s. p' la terre e XX s. p' la baillie e garder de memes le terres. E si le roy vent guerrier il vendra a cheval od un haubergen od ces 2 valles od arkes e od fetes e fere le commandement le roy de deux le metes de la forest, &c.—Haubergen is an helmet, or head-piece, which covered the head and shoulders, so called from the German *hals collum*, and *bergen*, *tegere*.

‡ See Appendix No. 4.

Sir Richard's leave; for which the attorney-general filed an information in the exchequer, against some of them. The court, without decreeing concerning the right, on account of their poverty, recommended it to Sir Richard, not to oppress them for so trifling an article, the stones not being worth more than the labour of raising them; and it seems they paid 3s. 4d. each, as an acknowledgement for digging.

About 27^o C. 2. they first carried their coal-works, which had been begun in the forest, into the inclosed lands adjoining, which occasioned several contests at law, between the freeholders and miners. And in 1752, the governors and company of copper-miners, in England, commenced an action against one Philips and others, for breaking and entering their close. The defendants justifying, pleaded the custom of the free-miners entering the lands of all other persons, as well as of the king, within the hundred of St. Briavel's, by the licence of the king's gaveler, entered, &c. and paying the king certain dues. Issue was joined, and the custom found by the jury, before Mr. Justice Birch, at Gloucester assizes.

As to their right to timber, it should be observed, that soon after the passing of the act 20^o C. 2. proper inclosures were made, and planted with young oaks and acorns, and new officers, with salaries, appointed for the preservation of them. The forest courts were regularly holden, offenders punish'd, incroachments on the king's soil removed, and in short, every measure was taken to raise a fine forest of timber. But there are always people ready to catch every opportunity to avail themselves of public commotions; so at the revolution, the inclosures were again thrown open, and dreadful spoil made of the timber.

During king William's reign, and the latter part of queen Anne's, the miners were allowed to take wood, but not timber.

Orders having been issued in the latter part of her majesty's reign, for cutting beech, and dead and dotard trees, not likely to become timber, great spoil was again committed; and upon information being filed by the attorney-general, against Richard Whetstone and others, for cutting timber, the defendants set forth their custom of taking it, upon application to, and obtaining an order from, the court of attachments, to the proper officers, for the delivery of it. But this cause never came to a hearing; for the queen dying, the warden, lord Weymouth, was removed, and proceedings were stayed. And ever since the miners have had timber also for carrying on their works, of which it is computed they use about 1000 tons yearly.

From the above records, act of parliament, grants, reservations, and accounts extracted from antient papers, it may be seen what privileges the miners formerly had, and have claimed from time to time, and what they now enjoy.

SOIL, PRODUCE, MANUFACTURE, &c. of
the FOREST.

THE face of this country is remarkably uneven, full of little hills, with springs and pleasant rivulets purling down, and running between them. The soil is various, but much inclining to clay, proper for the growth of oak, which flourishes here exceedingly. Here is also plenty of beech, birch, holly, and other kinds of wood.

Our enemies * have always been sensible of the great advantage we derive from the oak timber of Dean forest, which is perhaps the best in the world for ship-building, being extremely tough and hard when dry, and not so apt to splinter as that of the growth of other countries.

The soil of the forest is also particularly agreeable to the cyder-apple. Styre cyder is almost peculiar to this district, and yields a most extraordinary price. But besides this particular sort, it is the opinion of very competent judges, that the foresters make the best cyder in the kingdom. In the year 1763, was such a plentiful crop of apples, that great quantities of them were suffered to rot, for want of casks to put the cyder in; yet even in that year, the best old styre sold at fifteen guineas the hoghead, and is since advanced to twenty. Indeed there is no fixing the price of it, being chiefly purchased by persons of fortune. It is, however, asserted, that Gloucestershire cyder is worth more money in the maker's cellar, than the finest wines in the world, in the respective countries of their own growth. The reasons generally alledged for this liquor bearing so great a price, are, that the styre-apple is not a plentiful bearer, and the cyder in keeping is said to be so particularly liable to injury, from accidents altogether unaccountable, that its proving good is very precarious.

There is not much corn planted here, but some people think the produce in that respect sufficient for the use of the inhabitants.

The forest is full of iron-ore, coal, and ochre, and the waters of many of the springs and rivulets, as they run along, tinge the stones and other substances, lying in their courses, with a reddish brown colour, received from the iron-mine, and ochre, thro' whose beds they pass. I have seen great variety of iron-ore at Mr. Worrall's, at

* Mr. Evelyn observes, that the Spaniards, in queen Elizabeth's reign, sent over an ambassador into England, on purpose to try if he could, either by private practices, great rewards, fair promises, or any other contrivances whatever, procure this wooden wall, the strength of our kingdom, as they called it, to be destroyed, who, had he effected his majesty's commission, had right well deserved his particular favour. But what the crafty

Spaniard could not do by treachery, was in the time of the great rebellion nearly compleated thro' our own divisions and dissensions, by exposing to sale for fewel those stout and sturdy oaks, whose preservation might have proved a sure defence and bulwark on the water, if the frozen winter of that iron age had not destroy'd them by fire. *Evelyn's Sylva.*

Lidney, who is curious, and has collected many beautiful specimens out of this country; the chief of which are,

1. *Minera ferri crystallifata*; an ore of a crystalline form, not much attracted by the magnet.

2. *Minera ferri nigricans, magneti amica*; the dark-coloured ore, of which there are multitudes of varieties as to form, some being striated or channelled; tessellated, breaking into dice; radiated, &c. &c. The miners here call this species by the general name of brush ore. It is very rich, and the magnet attracts it strongly.

The pipe ore is an assemblage of small cylindrical columns, of various lengths, standing close together, and issuing at one end from a lump of the same kind of matter. The cylindrical shape is occasioned by the metallic matter falling in a liquid state from the mass, to which the pipes are fixed, and like icicles gradually concreting into the various forms in which we find them.

Some of the ore is found in lumps, crowned with spar, resembling a cawflower, and other curious figures. I saw there a piece of kidney ore, so called from the figure of that gland always appearing at the end of it, when broken transversely; one of the pieces shews it *in relieve*, the other impressed. It was almost pure metal, but I think this came from Lancashire.

The forest coal crackles much when first thrown on the fire, and burns very bright. It has a more shining and glossy appearance than the Kingwood coal, but is not so bituminous and lasting; yet is more durable on the fire than the Shropshire coal. The pits are not deep, for when the miners find themselves much incommoded with water, they sink a new one, rather than erect a fire-engine, which might answer the expence very well, yet there is not one of them in all this division. They have indeed two or three pumps worked by cranks, that in some measure answer the intention.

Great quantities of iron cinders are found in all parts where bloomeries were formerly erected. Some of them are very rich and valuable, and being mixed with the ore, not only help to flux it, but render the metal tougher, and of a better temper.

The furnaces for melting of the ore are built of a gritty stone, dug out of the forest, that will endure a fire intense enough to melt or break down almost any other material. The grains of this stone, says Dr. Grew, must therefore be insuperable, yet not so united but that the stone is somewhat soft and crumbly, of a dirty colour, like fuller's earth.

Some furnaces are between twenty and thirty feet high. The cavity is in the shape of a crucible, and about seven or eight feet in diameter, at the mouth. They are generally built against a bank, or at least one is thrown up against them, that

the workmen may ascend by a spiral kind of path, to throw in the materials at the mouth, which is done in the following manner; first ten baskets of charcoal, then ten of cinders, and lastly the same quantity of ore; which is repeated every half hour. The blast is made at a hole about three inches diameter, towards the bottom of the furnace, by two vast bellows near thirty feet long, which are driven by water, and work alternately. There is a hole still lower, to which a plug is well adjusted, where they let out the dross, which by the violent action of the bellows, is separated from the metal in fusion, and being the lightest, lies at the top. Quite at the bottom of the furnace is another hole, with its plug, which is drawn out once in twenty-four hours, when the iron runs upon a bed of sand, laid upon the earthen floor, from the furnace to the length of thirty feet. There is a large groove impressed in the sand, from one end of the floor to the other, and short ones all along the sides of it, one end of each of which enters into the large one, that serves as a common conveyance to carry the metal into the short ones, where the iron pigs are cast. That which fills the large groove is called the sow, and is broken into convenient lengths for working.

From the furnace the sows and pigs of iron are carried to the forges, which are of two sorts, one of which is called the finery, the other the chafery. On the hearth of the finery, is a large charcoal fire, excited by bellows like those at the furnace, but not so large. They put the ends of two or three pigs or sows into the finery together, where softening gradually, they stir and work them 'till the metal runs together into one mass or lump, which they call a half bloom. This they take out, and giving it a few strokes with their sledges, they carry it to a great weighty hammer, raised likewise by the motion of a water-wheel, where it is presently beaten out into a thick, short, square figure. This is put into the finery again, and being made red hot, is worked under the same hammer, to the shape of a bar in the middle, with a square knob at each end. Lastly, they give it another heating in the chafery, and more workings under the hammer, 'till they have brought the iron into bars of the required shape and size.

About six years ago, an experiment was tried at Lidney, to make iron with pit-coal, charred to discharge it of the sulphur, which renders the metal friable; but it was not found to answer, otherwise it would have been a prodigious saving to the iron-master, as wood gets dearer almost every season, but the coal-mines are inexhaustible.

The large iron furnaces now in use, were first erected by the crown, not long before 1617, as appears by the return to a commission issued out of the exchequer in that year. The sort in use 10° E. 1. * was called *forgeam errantem*. I con-

* In that reign there were seventy-two forges in Dean forest, as appears by a record of the affairs of this forest, preserved in a collection of MSS. left by lord chief justice Hale, to Lincoln's

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clude this fort was carried from place to place, and worked by hand. It was certainly owing to their using machines of little power, that our ancestors left the cinders so rich and full of metal.

Some questions arising between the earl of Nottingham, justice in Eire in all the king's forests, and the earl of Dorset, treasurer of England, concerning the disposing of the king's woods in his forests, all the judges of England were assembled, by the king's command, to resolve them. After conference and deliberation, they delivered

their answer; which, with the order of the exchequer in consequence thereof, may be seen in 4 Inst. p. 299.

Some passages in the course of this narration may, perhaps, excite the reader to lament with me the general neglect of the forest timber, which ought to be preserved for public use. The produce of it to the crown is very trifling, as appears by the subsequent account, the authenticity of which may be depended on, as I had it from a gentleman of honour.

Trent, South. { An ACCOUNT of the Produce of TIMBER, together with the Bark, Lops, Tops, and Offal-wood thereof, felled and cut down in his Majesty's Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester, by a Medium of Seven Years last past, viz. from the 25th of March, 1745, to the 25th of March, 1752.

Anno 1745,	It does not appear that any timber was felled in the said forest, therefore charged	—	Nil.
	In the account of John Phillipson, esq; surveyor-general of his majesty's woods on the south side Trent, of wood sales by him made in the said forest, pursuant to a warrant from the Right Honourable the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury, bearing date the 6th day of May, 1746, he is charged with the sale of several quantities of timber, together with the bark thereof, valued and sold to divers persons, for the sum of	£. s. d. 570 13 9	} 1894 0 3
Anno 1746,	In another account of the said John Phillipson, of wood sales by him made in the said forest, pursuant to a like warrant, dated the 3d day of July, 1746, he is charged with the sale of wood, valued and sold to divers persons, for the sum of	£. s. d. 510 6 0	
	In another account of the said John Phillipson of wood sales by him made in the said forest, pursuant to a like warrant, dated the 17th day of February, 1746, he is charged with the sale of several quantities of wood, felled and cut down in the said forest, valued and sold to divers persons, for the sum of	813 0 6	
Anno 1747,	And in another account of the said John Phillipson of wood sales, by him made in the said forest, pursuant to a like warrant, dated the 31st day of March, 1747, he is charged with divers quantities of wood, felled and cut down in the said forest, valued and sold to divers persons, for the sum of	499 4 2	3
Annis { 1748, 1749, 1750, 1751,	It does not appear that any timber was felled in the said forest; but there are two warrants directed to the said John Phillipson, to cut down timber there, one dated the 18th of January, 1749, to raise, clear of all charges, the sum of 373 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> for repairs in Windsor forest; and the other, dated the 29th of January, 1750, to raise the sum of 6767 <i>l.</i> 17 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to be paid to Mr. Whatley, for repairs at Hampton-court house, park, and Windsor great park, which the said John Phillipson has not accounted for, therefore is charged		Nil.

If when the courts of swanimote and attachment were regularly holden, and offenders punished, the very officers of the forest were daring enough to plunder it, as appears to have been the case*; it can be no wonder surely, now those courts are discontinued, and the execution of the forest law, as to this place, has been laid aside for nearly thirty years, that the forest should become the object of avarice and rapine.

During the last war, great quantities of the timber were cut and sent to Plymouth, for the use of the royal navy, which was a proper application of it, and proved a very seasonable supply. And it were to be wished, rather, I fear, than to be expected, in this age of prodigality and extravagance, of venality and corruption, that now, before it be too late, proper means may be used to preserve the timber that remains; and that care

may be speedily taken to raise a future crop, to be ready for use before the present be intirely exhausted. This is a matter of great and national concern, and ought not to be neglected.

This forest is winter-heined, or exempted from common, between the 11th of November and the 23d of April, by 20^o C. 2. c. 3.

The gentry of the forest are courteous, hospitable and generous; and the poorer sort of people, by their example, are now brought to an obliging kind of behaviour, which used not to distinguish their character: For this country was formerly so intirely covered with wood, so dark and terrible, and the roads so intricate, from their often crossing each other, that it rendered the inhabitants barbarous, and emboldened them to commit many robberies and outrages, particularly on the banks of the

* A commission issuing out of the exchequer 25 March, 1617, to William Cook, knight, and others, to inquire into the state of the forest, they made this return, That George Castle and William Callow, the persons appointed for the marking of trees

and delivery of wood for the iron-works, within the forest, have felled 160 oaks of timber, at a place called the Hayts, of purpose to have the bark thereof; which bark they have sold, as by the deposition of John Dobbs. 14^o Ju. 1.

Severn; infomuch that an act of parliament was made 8^o H. 6. on purpose to curb and restrain them. Mining is the chief employment of the poor, who, I am told, can earn more money than any common labourers in the kingdom besides.

The foresters boast of their independency, and say that the produce of their own country is sufficient for them, without being obliged to any other part of the kingdom; which, that the reader may be the better disposed to credit, I will give him, at the conclusion of the account of this country, an old proverb in its favour,

“*Happy is the eye betwixt the Severn and the Wye.*”

There was another forest in this county, called the forest of Kingwood; but it was disafforested in the reign of king H. 3. In the act of parliament for erecting the parish of St. George, near Bristol, it is called the now or late forest of Kingwood. It extended from Nibley-green northwards, to the river Avon, which runs to Bristol, southwards, being sixteen or seventeen miles in length, and in some places near six miles broad. At present, what is called Kingwood forest, lies in the parishes of Bitton, Mangotsfield, and St. George's, containing about 5000 acres of ground, several gentlemen being possessed of it, by patent from the crown, and it consists chiefly of coal-mines.

Of the FOUR DIVISIONS of the COUNTY.

HAVING taken a short view of the county, in the three grand divisions made by nature, as at first proposed, it now remains to be considered in the parts or districts into which good policy hath divided it, for the sake of order and government. Of these divisions there are four, *viz.*

1. Kiftsgate division, comprizing the north and north-east parts, adjoining to Worcestershire, Warwickshire, and Oxfordshire.

2. The division of the Seven Hundreds, lies S. and S. W. of the former, with Oxfordshire and a part of Berkshire on the E. and Wiltshire on the S. and S. E. of it.

3. Berkeley division extends from the Seven Hundreds to the extremity of the county towards Wiltshire and Somersetshire, with the river Severn on the N. W. of it.

4. The forest division takes in all that part of Gloucestershire which lies on the N. W. of the Severn, and that part of the hundred of Dudston and King's-Barton, situated on the other side of that river.

When this distribution was made I have not discovered; but conjecture, that it took place for the convenience of the magistrates in their petty sessions, some of whom residing near the extremity of the county, and not being able to attend business at large, might probably undertake such districts as lay most commodiously to their respective habitations.

The most antient division of the counties is into hundreds and tythings, made by king Alfred, to preserve peace and good order. He appointed, that all free-born men should form themselves into companies of ten persons each, and that every of those ten should be surety and pledge for the appearance of his fellows; therefore those companies were called tythings, as containing the number of

ten free men, with their families. And as it was appointed that ten of these companies should meet together at certain times, to consult on matters of great moment, therefore that general assembly was called an hundred.

There are now twenty-eight hundreds in this county, reckoning the hundred of Cirencester and the reputed one of Crowthorne and Minety, to be one. (*See the division of the Seven Hundreds.*) The city of Gloucester, notwithstanding its being taken into the forest division, will be consider'd separately, as it is a distinct county. The names of the hundreds, with the parishes, and such of the tythings and places as have their respective officers, are set down in the following tables.

KIFTSGATE DIVISION.

Containing the Hundreds of

I. KIFTSGATE.

Parishes in the Upper Part.

Aston Subedge,	Lark Stoke,
Battesford,	Longborough,
Campden, (Chipping)	Marston Sicca,
<i>and its tythings, viz.</i>	Mickleton <i>and</i>
Berrington,	Hidcot Batterham.
Broad Campden,	Pebworth,
Westington <i>and</i>	Queinton, <i>with</i>
Comb.	Almington.
Condicote, (part of)	Saintbury,
Cowhonibourn,	Seifincot,
Dorsington,	Swell, (Upper)
Ebrington, <i>with the ty-</i>	Weston Subedge,
<i>things of</i>	Weston super Avon,
Charringworth,	Willersey,
Hidcot Bois.	

Places

Places in the Lower Part.

Aston Somerville,	Sudley Manor,
Buckland,	Sudley Tenements,
Charlton Abbats,	Todington,
Child's Wickham,	Twining,
Didbrook,	Winchcombe, <i>with the</i>
Dumbleton,	<i>tithings of</i>
Guiting Power, <i>with</i>	Cotes,
Farmacot.	Cockbury,
Guiting Temple,	Corndean,
Hawling,	Greet,
Hayles,	Greton,
Pinnock,	Naunton,
Rowel, <i>extraparochial.</i>	Postlip,
Snowhill,	Stanley Pontlarch.
Stanton,	Wormington.

2. SLAUGHTER.

The Upper Part.

Adlestrop,	Stow, <i>with the tithings of</i>
Bledington,	Donington,
Broadwell,	Maugerbury,
Condicote, (part of)	Swell, (Lower)
Icombe,	Westcot.
Oddington,	

The Lower Part.

Barrington, (Great)	Rifington, (Wick)
Barrington, (Little)	Sherbourn,
Bourton on the Water,	Slaughter, (Upper) <i>with</i>
Clapton,	Eyford,
Naunton,	Slaughter (Lower)
Rifington, (Great)	Widford,
Rifington, (Little)	Winrush.

3. TIBBLESTON.

Ashton-under-hill,	Grafton in Beckford.
Beckford, <i>and its tithings</i>	Hinton on the Green.
Bangrove,	

4. CLEEVE.

Cleeve, <i>with its tithings,</i>	Stoke Archer, (part of)
Gotherington,	in Cleeve,
Southam, &c.	Wodmancot in Cleeve.

5. CHELTENHAM.

Charlton King's,	Westall, Naunton,
Cheltenham, <i>with its</i>	and Sandford.
<i>tithings, viz.</i>	Lechampton,
Alston,	Swindon.
Arle,	

6. DERHURST.

The Upper Part.

Coin St. Dennis,	Preston,
Compton, (Little)	Welford.

The Lower Part.

Derhurst,	Staverton,
Haw and Turley, (p'.of)	Uckington, in Elmston
Leigh,	parish,
Presbury,	Wolfstone.

7. TEWKESBURY.

The Upper Part.

Alderton, <i>with</i> Dixton,	Lemington,
Ashton-under-hill, } <i>part</i>	Prescot,
Bourton on the hill, } <i>of</i>	Shenington,
Clifford Chambers,	Stanway,
Didcot in Beckford,	Washbourn.

The Lower Part.

Ashchurch, <i>with its tith-</i>	Kemerton,
<i>ings, viz.</i>	Oxinton,
Aston super Carant,	Stoke Archer, (part of)
Fiddington and	in Cleeve parish,
Natton,	Tewkesbury, <i>and the</i>
Northway and	<i>tithings of</i>
Newton,	Mythe, and Mythe-
Pamington,	Hook,
Boddington, <i>with</i> Bar-	Southwick,
row,	Tredington,
Forthampton,	Walton Cardiff.

8. WESTMINSTER.

The Upper Part.

Bourton on the hill, (p'.)	Sutton under Brayles,
Morton-henmarsh,	Todenham.

The Lower Part.

Apperley and Wight-	Hasfield,
field, in the parish of	Heydon, in the parish of
Derhurst,	Boddington,
Corse,	Turley, (part of)
Evington, in the parish	Walton, in the parish of
of Leigh,	Derhurst.
Hardwick, in Derhurst,	

DIVISION of the SEVEN HUNDREDS.

Containing the Hundreds of

9. CIRENCESTER †.

Castle Ward,	Goffditch Ward,
Cricklade Ward,	Instrip Ward,
Dollar Ward,	St. Lawrence Ward,
Dyer Ward,	

The OUT TORN and MINETY †, vulgarly
CROWTHORN *and* MINETY.

Amney St. Mary,	Amney Crucis,
Amney St. Peter,	Bagendon,
	Barton

† These two divisions make but the hundred of Cirencester, as appears by the sheriff's return of all the hundreds, &c. in the

county of E. 1. inserted at the end of this chapter. But on account of the extent of it, the business was divided between several high

Barton tithing in Cirencester,	Minety,
Baunton,	Oakley tithing in Cirencester.
Chefferton tithing in Cirencester,	Preston,
Cotes,	Siddington St. Mary.
Daglingworth,	Siddington St. Peter.
Down Amney,	South Cerney,
Driffield,	Spitalgate, <i>vulgarly</i> Spiringate tithing in Cirencester,
Duntesbourn Abbats,	Stratton,
Duntesbourn Rous,	Wigold tithing in Cirencester.
Harnhill,	
Meyfey Hampton,	

10. BRITWEL'S BARROW.

Aldsworth,	Eaflleach Turville,
Barnesley,	Fairford,
Bibury, <i>with the tithings of</i>	Hatherop,
Ablington,	Kempsford,
Arlington.	Leachlade,
Coln St. Alwin's,	Quenington,
Eaflleach Martin,	Southrop,

11. BRADLEY.

Afton Blank, <i>or</i> Cold Afton,	Notgrove,
Aylworth in Naunton,	Salperton,
Coln Rogers,	Sevenhampton,
Compton Abdale,	Shipton Oliffe,
Dowdeswell,	Shipton Solers.
Farmington,	Stowell,
Hampnet,	Turkdean,
Hasleton,	Whittington,
Northleach, <i>with</i>	Winson in Bibury,
Eastington,	Withington,
	Yanworth in Hasleton.

12. RAPSGATE.

Brimpsfield,	Duntesbourn Lyre, in
Chedworth,	Duntesbourn Abbats,
Colebourn,	Elkstone,
Cowley,	North Cerney,
Cranham,	Rendcombe,
Cubberley,	Side.

13. BISLEY.

Bisley,	Saperton,
Edgworth,	Stroud,
Miserden,	Winston.
Painswick,	

14. LONGTREE §.

Avening,	Shipton Moign,
Cherington,	Tetbury, <i>and its tithings,</i>
Hampton, (Minchin)	Charlton,
Horsley,	Upton, &c.
Rodborough,	Westonbirt,
Rodmarton,	Woodchester.

15. WHITSTON.

The Upper Part.

Frethren, or Frethorn,	Quedgley,
Hardwick,	Randwick,
Haresfield, <i>and its tithing,</i>	Saul,
Harescombe,	Standish, <i>with its tithings</i>
Longney,	Oxlinch,
Morton Valence,	Putloe.

The Lower Part.

Eastington, <i>with</i>	Stanley, (St. Leonard's)
Alkerton,	Stonehouse,
Frampton upon Severn,	Wheatenhurst, <i>or</i> Whitminster.
Frocester,	
Stanley, (King's)	

BERKELEY DIVISION,

Containing the Hundreds of

16. BERKELEY.

The Upper Part.

Arlingham,	Newington, <i>or</i> Bagpath,
Ashelworth,	Nimpsfield,
Berkeley, <i>and its tithings,</i>	North Nibley,
Alkington,	Olepen, <i>vulgarly</i> Oldpen,
Bradstone,	Ozleworth,
Ham,	Slimbridge,
Hamfallow,	Stinchcombe,
Hinton,	Stone,
Beverstone,	Uley, <i>or</i> Ewley,
Cromhall Abbats, <i>with</i>	Wotton, <i>and its tithings,</i>
Cromhall Ligon,	Huntingford,
Cam,	Simondshall, <i>and</i>
Cowley, <i>or</i> Coaley,	Combe,
Dursley,	Sinwell and Bradley,
Kingfcot,	Wortley.

The Lower Part.

Almondsbury,	Horfield,
Elberton,	King's Weston, in Hen-
Filton,	bury.
Hill, <i>alias</i> Hull,	

high constables; the borough was assigned to two, and the out-parishes, with Minety, (which was a member of the manor of Cirencester) were appointed to another constable; whose division, to distinguish it from the *In-Torn*, (*i. e.* the court within the borough) was called *Th' Out-Torn and Minety*; and so by common use was at length corrupted to the unmeaning name by which it now passes. The name makes it appear to have been originally a distinct hundred, whereas it is only a part of the

old hundred of Cirencester. Thus considered, the division of the Seven Hundreds contains its proper number: But if the Out-Torn and Minety be taken as a distinct hundred, there will then be *Eight Hundreds* in this division of the *Seven Hundreds*. — A most glaring absurdity!

§ This was antiently written *Langetrev*, *i. e.* Long-town, &c. for *Trev*, or *Tref*, in the British language signifies a town, house, or home.

17. THORN-

17. THORNBURY.

The Upper Part.

Marshfield borough, *with its tythings.*

The Lower Part.

Gaunt's Urcot, in Almondesbury, Iron Acton, Rangeworthy, Titherington,	Thornbury, <i>with the tythings of</i> Falfield, Kington, Morton, Oldbury.
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18. PUCKLECHURCH.

Cold Ashton, Pucklechurch, Syston,	Westerleigh, Wick and Abston.
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19. LANGLEY and SWINESHEAD.

Alveston, Bitton, <i>with its tythings,</i> Hanham, Oldland. Deynton, Frampton Cotterel, <i>with</i> Wickwick. Hempton, in Almondesbury,	Littleton on Severn, Olveston, <i>with the tything</i> Tockington, Over, in Almondesbury, Rockhampton, Winterbourn, <i>with the tything of</i> Hambrook.
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20. KING'S BARTON.

Clifton, Mangotsfield,	St. George's, [Easton.] Stapleton.
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21. HENBURY.

Compton Greenfield, Henbury, <i>and its tythings,</i> Aust, Charlton, Lawrence Weston, Redwick & Northwick, Stowick.	Itchington, in Titherington, Stoke Giffard, Westbury on Trim, <i>with the tythings of</i> Stoke Bishop, Shirehampton. Yate.
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22. GRUMBALD'S ASH*.

The Upper Part.

Alderley, Badminton, (Great) Badminton, (Little) Boxwell and Leighterton Charfield, Didmarton, Hawkesbury, <i>with its tythings,</i>	Hillsley, Kilcot, Tresham, and Seddlewood, Upton. Horton, Oldbury on the hill, Tortworth, Wickwar.
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The Lower Part.

Acton Turville, Acton Ilgar, Doddington, Dyrham and Hinton, Sodbury (Chipping,)	Sodbury (Little,) Sodbury (Old,) Tormarton, Wapley and Codrington, West Littleton.
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FOREST DIVISION.

Containing the Hundreds of

23. St. BRIAVEL'S.

Abbenhall, Bicknor, Dean Magna, or Mitchell Dean, Dean Parva, Flaxley, Hewelsfield, The Lea,	Newland, <i>and its tythings,</i> Bream, Clowerwall, Colford, Lea Baily. Rure Dean, Saint Briavel's, Staunton.
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24. BLIDESLOW.

Awr, Alvington,	Lidney.
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25. WESTBURY.

Blaiden, Churcham, Newnham,	Tidenham, Westbury, Woolaston.
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26. BOTLOE.

Bromborow, Dimmock, <i>with its tythings, viz.</i> Leddington, Ryeland, Woodend. Kempley, Newent, <i>with its tythings,</i>	Compton, Cugley, Maulswick. Oxenhall, Pauntley, Rudford, Tainton, Upleaden.
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27. DUTCHY of LANCASTER.

Bully, Huntley, Long Hope,	Minsterworth, Tiberton.
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28. DUDSTON and KING'S-BARTON.

Upper Part.

Brockworth, Barnwood, Badgworth, Churchdown, Down Hatherly,	Highleadon, in Rudford, Hucklecot, in Churchdown, King's Holm, Lassington,
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* The ancient name is *Grimboldestou*, or *Grimboldestowe*, i. e. Grimbolde's place.

Longford, North Hamlet, Norton, Sandhurst, Shurdington Magna,	Twigworth, Uphatherly, Witcombe Magna, Wotton,
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Middle Part.

Barton St. Mary, Gloucester, Barton St. Michael, Gloucester, Brookrup, or Brookthorp, Elmore, Hafcombe, Hempstead, Littleworth,	Matson, Pitchcombe, Prinknash, (extraparochial) South Hamlet, Tuffly, Upton, (St. Leonard's) Whaddon, Wooltrop.
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Lower Part.

Hartpury, Highnam, Linton, and Over, in Churcham,	Maifmore, Preston,
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Those hundreds that are divided, have a high constable for each division.

A little after the Norman conquest, many of the above hundreds had different names, and some of those which have still preserved their antient ones, have suffered alterations in their extent and dimensions, as may be seen in the Domesday account of Gloucestershire, from whence the antient names of the hundreds in the following table are extracted.

K I F T S G A T E D I V I S I O N .

<i>Modern Names.</i>	<i>Antient Names.</i>
Kiftsgate nearly includes the hundreds of —	Chelfede, Chelfeode, Chelfedestorn, Cheftesiat. Witelai, Gretestanes, Holefordes, Holiford.
Westminster, — — —	Derheft.
Deerhurst, — — —	
Slaughter comprizes the greatest part of —	Salemanesberie, Berintone, Bernitone. Chiltenham.
Cheltenham, — — —	
Cleeve, — — —	Tetboldestane.
Tibblestone, — — —	
Tewkesbury, — — —	Tcodechelberie.

D I V I S I O N of the SEVEN HUNDREDS.

<i>Modern Names.</i>	<i>Antient Names.</i>
Cirencester and Crowthorn and Minety, somewhat more extensive than the hundreds of —	Cirecestre, and Gerfdon, Gerfdunes.
Britwel's Barrow equal to — — —	Briestwoldeberg, Becheberie, Begeberie.

Bradley nearly commensurate with — — —	Bradelei, Bradelege, and Wacrefcumbe.
Rapsgate, little different from — — —	Respiet, Respigete.
Bisley differs little from — — —	Bifeleie.
Longtree differs little from — — —	Langetreu Langetrewes.
Whitston not fully comprized in — — —	Witeftan and Blacelawes, Blacelew.

B E R K E L E Y D I V I S I O N .

<i>Modern Names.</i>	<i>Antient Names.</i>
Berkeley, — — —	Berkelai.
Thornbury includes — — —	Ederestan, and part of Bacheftanes.
Langley and Swineshead nearly include — — —	Langelei, Langenei, Suinheve, Sineshovedes, Tuiferde.
King's Barton, and Henbury, — — —	Bertune apud Bristou, Part of Welberie and Bernintreu.
Pucklechurch, — — —	Polcrecerce, Grimboldestowes, Bacheftanes, and part of Polcrecerce, and Edredestane, Ederestan.

F O R E S T D I V I S I O N .

<i>Modern Names.</i>	<i>Antient Names.</i>
St. Briavel's and Westbury, take part of the hundreds of — — —	Westberie, Westberies, Ledenei, Letberge, and Tedeneham.
Blidestow includes — — —	Bliteflau, Blidestowe and Ledenei.
Botloe and Dutchy of Lancaster, — — —	Botelau, and part of Westberie.
Dodston and King's Barton include — — —	Dudestan, Dunestane, Langebrige, Tolangebriges.

The king issued his writ to the sheriff of Gloucestershire, 9° E. 2. commanding him to return into the exchequer the names of all the cities, boroughs, and vills in every hundred in the county, and who were the lords of them. In the sheriff's return are two newly erected hundreds, viz. Thornbury and the Liberty of Westminster; and some of the smaller hundreds are incorporated into others. They were then as follow :

Gloucester, Dudston, Botlowe, Berkley, Wiston, Kiftegat,	Holford and Greston, Deerhurst, Westbury, Grymbaldefashe, Swyneshoved, Langley, Cirencester.
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Cirencester *,	Chiltenham,
Bradley,	Salmonsbury,
Langetree,	Pokelchurche,
Repfgate,	Berton <i>regis, juxt. Gl.</i>
Brightwoldeberoe,	Teobaldston,
Tewxbury,	Saint Briavelle,
The liberty of West-	Thornburye,
minster,	Hendbury,
Blideslowe,	Bisley.

The sum of the villis of the whole county of Gloucester, together with five boroughs, *viz.* Gloucester, Bristol, Berkeley, Dursley and Newnham were then ccxxxiii. The villis are set down in the hundreds to which they belong, which were then much altered in extent from those at the time of the general survey, and were much more like what they now are. Gloucester and Bristol have since been made cities by the royal favour; but the other three antient boroughs are sunk greatly to decay, yet they still keep their rank among the market towns, the whole number of which within the county, where markets are actually holden, is twenty-eight. They are as follow :

Market-Days.	Market-Days.
Berkeley, - - <i>Tuesday,</i>	Newent, - - <i>Friday.</i>
Bisley, - - - <i>Thursday,</i>	Newnham, - <i>Friday.</i>
Campden, - - <i>Wednesd.</i>	Northleach, - <i>Wednesd.</i>
Cheltenham, <i>Thursday.</i>	Painswick, - <i>Tuesday.</i>
Cirencester, - <i>Mo. & F.</i>	Stanley St. Le. <i>Saturday.</i>
Coleford, - <i>Friday.</i>	Sodbury, - - <i>Thursday.</i>
Dean, - - - <i>Monday.</i>	Stow, - - - - <i>Thursday.</i>
Dursley, - - <i>Thursday.</i>	Stroud, - - <i>Friday.</i>
Fairford, - - <i>Thursday.</i>	Tetbury, - - <i>Wednesd.</i>
Gloucester, - <i>W. & S.</i>	Tewkesbury, <i>W. & Sa.</i>
Hampton, - <i>Tuesday.</i>	Thornbury, - <i>Saturday.</i>
Ilchester, - - <i>Saturday.</i>	Wickwar, - <i>Monday.</i>
Leachiade, - <i>Tuesday.</i>	Winchcombe, <i>Saturday.</i>
Marthfield, - <i>Tuesday.</i>	Wotton, - - <i>Friday.</i>

By a statute made 17^o E. 2. this county was indulged to continue its antient custom and privilege, that the lands of persons who might forfeit their lives by felony, should descend to their heirs; according to the words express'd in the statute, *The father to the bough, and the son to the plough.* The reason of this was, because Wales having newly submitted to England, and this county bordering upon Wales, it was thought convenient to humour the inhabitants with their

old customs. The Kentishmen were allowed to enjoy the same privilege upon a like account, because that county bordered on France, and was therefore the more liable to suffer from invasion. The custom may still subsist in Kent, but in Gloucestershire, it has not been used within the reach of memory; and upon the strictest inquiry it does not appear to be claimed at present in any part of the county.

There is a common proverb respecting this county, by different persons a little variously expressed. It is sometimes said, *As sure as God's in Gloucestershire*; at others, *As sure as God's in Gloucester.* I shall not venture to say which is the true reading, but Dr. Stukeley takes notice of the latter; and is of opinion, that it was occasioned by the great number of churches, and religious foundations, in that city; "for you can scarcely walk past ten doors, says he, but somewhat of that sort occurs." *Itin. Curiosa. p. 64.* Sir Robert Atkyns mentions the first manner of expression, having perhaps, never heard the other; and says, "the proverb was occasioned by the words *God* and *Glostershire* beginning with the same letter, and not *from* the extraordinary multitude of religious foundations, tho' that was afterwards assigned for the reason; for Gloucestershire had not more religious houses in proportion than other counties." *p. 4.*

Upon this matter I shall observe, that whether the proverb originally related to the city, or to the county at large, I think it much more likely to take rise upon some religious account, than on that trifling one of two words beginning with the same letter. As relative to the former, the learned doctor has given his opinion. Let us now see what ground there was for such a saying, upon account of religious foundations, supposing it ought to be apply'd to the latter.

Sir Robert says, "there are eighteen † counties in England larger than this," which, for argument sake, shall be granted him; yet four only of those paid so much in pensions, to the members and servants of dissolved religious houses, in the year 1553, when the pensions in this county amounted to 1434*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* And by an old account, copied by Stevens in his Supplement to the *Monasticon*, V 1. p. 23, it appears, that there were but four counties which exceeded Gloucestershire in the yearly value of their religious

* That the Out-Torn and Minety was part of the hundred of Cirencester, will appear from the sheriff's list of the villis in that hundred, *viz.*

In the hundred of Cirencester are the underwritten villis, *viz.*
Cirencester, and the abbat of Cirencester is lord of the same.
Upampney, and the abbat of Tewxbury, the abbat of Gloucester, the abbat of Cirencester, and Isabella de Clare, are lords, &c.
Hampton Moysey, and Nicholas de St. Maria is lord.
South Cerney, and the prior of Lanthony, near Glouc. John de St. Amando, and St. Augustine Bristol are lords.
Down Ampney, and Margaret Valers is lady.
Sodington, and Hugo de Spencer, John de Langley, and Gualter de Langley are lords.
Dyfeild, and the abbat of Cirencester, and Rob'tus de Harinhull are lords.

Preston, and the abbat of Cyren' and Peter de — are lords.

Cotes, and Richard de Lymell, and the abbess of Ramsey are lord and lady.

Duntesburne Abbats, and the abbat of Glouc. — de Cadomo, and John de Rowie are lords.

Daglingworth, and — Blunt, and Richard de Hampton are lords.

Bawdinton, and Richard de Bageidden, Robert de Penynton, and Thomas Corbet are lords.

The sum of the villis in the hundred of Cyren. xii.

† I suppose he meant seventeen, because he immediately refers to Mr. Houghton's table for the proportions of the counties to each other; by which it appears, that seventeen counties have a greater number of acres than Gloucestershire.

foundations, at the time of the dissolution; viz. York, Lincoln, Somersfet, and Middlesex, including the city of London. Therefore it may be presumed this county had more, or at least, better endowed houses, than many others of greater extent, which might occasion the proverb in question.

By the above account, the clear yearly value of religious houses, including the abbey of Kingswood, in Wilts, because it was intirely surrounded by Gloucestershire, and the priory of Lanthony, in the county of Monmouth, because it was a cell to Lanthony, near Gloucester, was 6672*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* 3 farthings.

The custom of wassalling, or going from house to house at Christmas, with a bowl to be filled with toast and ale, or cyder, is grown much out

of use in this county. Lambard gives the following account of the rise of the "auncient maner of the Wassalling cuppe," which he takes from Galfride [Geoffry] of Monmouth: "Hengist having finished his castle, [now called Thong-castle, in Lincolnshire] for which he had obtained leave of Vortigern, invited him to a banquet, and after he had well pleased his taste, he assayed, by shewing of his daughter, to satisfy his sight also. The maid therefore (being of excellent beautie) came forth with a cuppe of wine in her hand, and kneeling downe in his sight, said, as she had been taught, *lapoðe cynyng parrail, Lord king, be in health*; which, when the king understood by his interpreter, he answered, *ðyncheil, drink in health*; and so the maid drank to him, and he pledged her so heartily, that before it was long he took her to wife."

OF PARISHES, &c.

HONORIUS, archbishop of Canterbury, about the year 640, divided that part of England which was then converted to christianity into parishes.

The number of parishes has increased ever since the conquest. When they were first laid out, it is presumed that due regard was had to the extent of them, and to the number of the inhabitants; for it was necessary to consider both circumstances together, in order to divide the duties of the parish priests equally amongst them. But large members have been continually lopped off from the mother churches, and becoming independent, the parishes are now very disproportionate. Under this head, Sir R. A. has observed, that "the parish of Newland, in the forest division, is 30 miles in compass; the parish of Rudford, in the same division, is 3 miles in compass; so that the one parish is an hundred times as large as the other." But these premisses will not justify the learned author's conclusion; for though it should be admitted, that Newland is an hundred times as large as Rudford, it is possible, notwithstanding, that the latter might be the largest. No competent judgment can be formed of the size of a parish, from the circumference of it, without ascertaining its shape and figure; for which reason I have seldom mentioned the circumference of places.

When the *Antient and Present State of Gloucestershire* was first published, the following remarks were in some measure just and seasonable. "It is," says the author, "a neglect that the highways and footpaths are not better amended; that lights in the dark nights are not set up in market-towns, as they are in London; that hospitals are not erected in the greater towns, for the relief of the sick and wounded, and for the conveniency of women to lye in. Many more such public charities are neglected, be-

cause faith, like Pharaoh's lean kine, has devoured charity. It is hard to allow neither free will nor good will."

The first objection is since in a great measure obviated, by the erecting of turnpikes on every considerable road in the kingdom; a mode of collecting money but little known to the author. That between Gloucester and Birdlip was one of the first turnpike roads in the kingdom. I wish it might be said to be one of the best.

As to the other objections, it is proper to observe, that the city of Gloucester is enlightened with lamps, by virtue of an act of parliament; and that in the same city is a noble infirmary, erected and supported by subscriptions and private donations; a more particular account of which will be found in a subsequent section of the general history.

Some persons have considered the latter part of the quoted paragraph, as containing an unnecessary, not to say injurious, insinuation of the want of public charity; for my part, I understand the author as warmly expressing his zeal for the promotion of the practice of that great and noble virtue. That he never intended to reflect on the county, of which he had written the history, is evident from the following passage: "It appears," says he, by examining the particular charities "in the several parishes, that this latter age has been as fruitful in good works as any of the former. There has not been so many pompous buildings, and extravagant donations, which are often the effects of proud and superstitious minds; but the modern charities tend to the relief of the sick and poor, which proceed from an humble and compassionate mind. The others go away with the loud applause of the world; but these are the true praise-worthy, and ought to be encouraged." p. 16.

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The *Monasticon Anglicanum* of Sir William Dugdale, and the Supplement to it, by Mr. Stevens, have been sometimes produced to shew the many and great acts of charity before the reformation, by way of depreciating the latter ones; but with how little reason, will appear to those that will take the trouble to examine into the many public charities done since that time, and compare them with those in any like number of years before it. By this method, such a difference will be seen as to render the one unworthy of a comparison with the other. Dr. Willet, in his *Synopsis Papismi*, has given us a short specimen with regard to the two universities, and the city of London; but vast numbers of benefactions have been made since that work was first published. Besides, the author was not fully informed of all the charities, down to the time when he wrote.—All nations must acknowledge, that none enjoys freedom of sentiment more fully than this, nor is charity any where more liberally dispensed to the poor and needy. Whatever virtues have deserted our country, charity still continues to adorn it.

“ There is no part of Gloucestershire, says Sir R. Atkyns, but what is within seven miles * of some other county: This happens because the city of Gloucester is a distinct county, and the parish of Kingwood is in Wiltshire;” to which he might have added, that Poulton, in the same county, and Broadway, in Worcestershire, are both

completely surrounded by Gloucestershire. There are also several places in this county surrounded by Oxfordshire, Wiltshire, Worcestershire, and Warwickshire, which will be particularly taken notice of under the respective parishes.—These are a few of the vast number of instances that might be given of the great irregularity and confusion in the antient division of lands in the kingdom; which some persons have supposed to have been occasioned by the great influence of the barons after the conquest; who, jealous of the rights and honours of their manors, procured their lands on the borders, and within the limits of neighbouring counties, to be appropriated to those in which their demesns, and chief places of residence lay.—But it is very certain that this distribution, as to Gloucestershire, took place before the conquest; because, when the kingdom was surveyed, at the beginning of the conqueror's reign, neither of the places I have just mentioned, as belonging to other counties, were then reputed as part of this; and Widford, which is surrounded by Oxfordshire, was then, as well as now, belonging to Gloucestershire. See *Domesday-book*.

The same learned author, p. 23, has represented the parish of Keynsham to be in this county, whereas it is in Somersetshire. But this is one of those trivial mistakes which genius frequently overlooks; and which I mention not invidiously, being sensible that all men are subject to error.

Of the R I V E R S.

THE principal rivers are the Severn; the Isis, or Thames; the first Avon, at Tewkesbury; the second Avon, at Bristol. These receive all the others that either rise in the county, or run through it.

THE SEVERN. The British name of this river is *Hafren*, which was given it, if Giraldus Cambrensis and Geoffry of Monmouth are to be credited, because a virgin of the name of *Abren*, or *Hebren*, was drowned in it, by the command of queen Guendolena, after the death of Lochrine, her husband, because she was the fruit of his unlawful love.

— *In flumen precipitatur Abren;*
Nomen Abren fluvio de virgine; nomen eidem.
Nomine corrupto, deinde Sabrina datur.

Headlong was *Abren* thrown into the stream,
And hence the river took the virgin's name.
Corrupted, thence at last *Sabrina* came.

But Leland deservedly treats this story as fabulous, and gives it as his opinion, that both this river and the Humber took their names of *Aber*, which in the British language signifies the mouth of any river.

It rises out of Plinlimmon-hill, in Montgomeryshire, and makes, says Camden, “ such a number of windings, that a person would think “ many times he returns again to his fountain.” It passes by Lanidlos and Welchpool, where it becomes navigable; and proceeding to Shrewsbury and Bridgenorth, enters Worcestershire above Bewdley; visits Worcester, and hastens into Gloucestershire a little above Tewkesbury, receiving the Avon from Warwickshire, about half a mile below that town. Taking its course downwards “ it “ parts itself to make the isle of Alney, which is “ rich and beautiful, and then hastens to Gloucester; a little below which place, uniting its “ divided streams, it waxeth broader and deeper

* When Sir Robert wrote the *Antient and Present State of Gloucestershire*, the distances between places were not so commonly measured as they now are; therefore, when he speaks of miles,

candour will understand him to intend the common computation of the country.

“ by the ebbing and flowing of the tide.” Passing by the antient borough of Newnham, to a place below Chepstow, after a course of more than forty miles thro’ the county, it receives the Wye, which rises out of the same hill, and loses its name at the place of confluence, their united waters being called the Severn. Here the river becomes a boundary between Gloucestershire and Monmouthshire, and continues so ’till it receives the Avon, which runs from Bristol, at Kingroad. For many miles above this place, the severn is two or three miles over, but here it is three or four times as broad, and capable of receiving ships of great burthen.

On this river, from Gloucester and Newnham, several brigs are employ’d in the trade to London and Ireland, and a great number of barges, or trows, run to and from Bristol, Gloucester, Tewkesbury, Worcester, and Bewdley, at which place, a communication is opened, by a canal, with the rivers Mersey and Trent, promising great advantages to this trading country.

The Severn is remarkable for its tide, which rolls in with a head of three or four feet high, foaming and roaring in its course, as if enraged by the opposition it meets with from a strong current of fresh water, which seems to contend with it for the superiority. They clash in such a manner as to dash the waters to a considerable height. This contest between them is called the Hygre, or Eager, probably from the French *eau-guerre*, i. e. water-war. The tide getting the better, marches up the stream victoriously. Hear Drayton’s description of this turbulent river.

————— “ with whose tumultuous waves,
Shut up in narrow bounds, the Hygre wildry raves;
And ’frights the straggling flocks, the neighbouring shores to fly
Afar, as from the main it comes with hideous cry.
And on the angry front the curling foam doth bring,
The billows ’gainst the banks, when fiercely it doth fling:
Hurles up the slimy ooze, and makes the scaly brood
Leap madding to the land, affrighted, from the flood;
O’returns the toiling barge, whose steersman doth not launch,
And thrusts the furrowing beake into her ireful paunch.

As when we haply see a sickly woman fall
Into a fit of that which we the mother call.
When from the griev’d wombe she feels the pain arise,
Breaks into grievous sighs, with intermixed cries,
Bereaved of her sense; and struggling still with those
That ’gainst her rising paine their utmost strength oppose,
Starts, tosses, tumbles, strikes, turns, touses, spurns and sprawls,
Casting with furious limbs her holders to the walls.
But that the horrid pangs torment the griev’d so,
One well might muse from whence this sudden strength should
grow.”

Sir Robert Atkyns attempts to account for the tide coming in as above described, and not swelling more gradually, as in some other rivers. It is occasioned, he says, by the mouth of the Severn opening to the great Atlantic ocean, which pours in its tide with great violence, and the river growing narrow on a sudden, it fills the channel at once.

The remark that the tides here are largest one

year at full moon, and the next at the change; and that the night-tides are larger than the day-tides one year, and the contrary the next, is, I believe, rather a chimera, than the result of accurate observation.

The Severn has been said to be a rapid river, yet there is not a lock upon it, from the top of the navigation downwards, which is a circumstance not very consistent with that notion, for rapid rivers are generally full of shallows. Like other great rivers, it overflows its banks after much rain, from which the vale of Gloucestershire sustained great damage, particularly in the years 1606, 1687, and 1703.

This river does not boast of a great variety of fish, yet the salmon, of which there is great plenty, is truly excellent. To some persons the flavour of the shad of this river is very grateful. This is a sea-fish, of the herring kind, by some naturalists called *Clupea*. But the Severn is more especially famed for the lamprey, in Latin, *lampetra*, a species of *Petromyzon*. It has several rows of teeth, without back-bone, or gills, but instead of the latter, on each side of the throat are seven holes to receive water. It is of a dark colour on the back, but of a fine, clear, light blue on the belly. It sometimes grows to the weight of three pounds, and upwards of two feet and a half in length. They are very scarce, much esteemed, and sell at a high price.

The Severn also produces the elver, a species of fish which the editor of Camden, by mistake, supposes not to be found in any county but Somersetshire. If the spring be mild and open, they generally appear about the middle of April, when they cover the surface of the water, more especially about the mouths of the rivers that empty themselves into the Severn. They are of a dark brown colour, about two or three inches long, and have the name from a supposition that they are young eels. The country people skim them up in great abundance, scour and boil them, and bring them to market as white as snow, where they usually sell at about two-pence a pound.

The bailiwick of the Severn is in the crown. John Arnold had a lease of it 1660, for thirty-one years at 10*l.* a year. Mr. Edward Baylis of Gloucester is the present Water bailiff.—2° E. 6. Thomas Hennage and the lord Willoughby had a grant of a fishery, from Newnham-ladder to Boxgrove, which formerly belonged to the abbey of St. Austin’s, Bristol.

The places for passing of this river are as follow, viz.

At the Lower Load, a mile below Tewkesbury, by ferry.

At the Haw, six miles above Gloucester, by boat.
At Maismore bridge.

At the bridge at Gloucester.

At Framilode, by boat, about ten miles below Gloucester. The passage-house is on the S. E. side of the river. They land at Westbury.

At

At Newnham, two miles farther down, where the passage-house is on the contrary side. They land at Arlingham. Here is a ford, over which, at low water, waggons and people on horseback, of more resolution than prudence, sometimes pass; for many have lost their lives in the attempt. The river is here about a mile over. At the above places they pass almost at any time.

At Pirton, in the parish of Lidney. They land in Berkeley parish.

At Aust, in the parish of Henbury, and Beachley, in that of Tidenham, are correspondent passage-houses. This passage communicates with the roads in Monmouthshire on one side, and those leading to Bristol and Bath on the other. As it is of great importance to travellers to know the time of passing, the following observations will be useful. The passage here depends both on the wind and tide. The southerly, westerly, and northerly winds are proper for passing; but when the wind and tide go both the same way, there is no passing; therefore, when the wind is northerly it must be at flood, or coming in of the tide, and then you may pass for five hours. On the contrary, when the wind is southerly or westerly, all passing must be at ebb, or going out of the tide, which affords seven hours good passing.

Knowing the age of the moon, by which all tides are governed, the following table shows at what hour to pass every day in the year.

The Wind being above.			The Wind being below.		
Moon's age.	Time of passing.		Moon's age.	Time of passing.	
	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
1 and 16	2:00 to	7:00	1 and 16	7:00 to	2:00
2 and 17	2:48 to	7:48	2 and 17	7:48 to	2:48
3 and 18	3:36 to	8:36	3 and 18	8:36 to	3:36
4 and 19	4:24 to	9:24	4 and 19	9:24 to	4:24
5 and 20	5:12 to	10:12	5 and 20	10:12 to	5:12
6 and 21	6:00 to	11:00	6 and 21	11:00 to	6:00
7 and 22	6:48 to	11:48	7 and 22	11:48 to	6:48
8 and 23	7:36 to	12:36	8 and 23	12:36 to	7:36
9 and 24	8:24 to	1:24	9 and 24	1:24 to	8:24
10 and 25	9:12 to	2:12	10 and 25	2:12 to	9:12
11 and 26	10:00 to	3:00	11 and 26	3:00 to	10:00
12 and 27	10:48 to	3:48	12 and 27	3:48 to	10:48
13 and 28	11:36 to	4:36	13 and 28	4:36 to	11:36
14 and 29	12:24 to	5:24	14 and 29	5:24 to	12:24
15 and 30	1:12 to	6:12	15 and 30	6:12 to	1:12

Example. If the moon be 5 or 20 days old, and the wind above, there is passing from 12 minutes after 4, 'till 12 minutes after 10. If the wind be below, from 12 minutes after 10, to 12 minutes after 5.

When the tide is coming in, the wind being above, they pass an hour earlier at the New Passage than here; but the tide going out, and wind below, they are an hour later at the New Passage; so that this table will serve for both passages.

This river was formerly the limit between England and Wales; and the acts 8^o H. 6. c. 27, and 27^o H. 8. were intended to prevent robberies upon it. The 20^o C. 2. c. 9. is for the preservation of fish therein.

The AVON. This river rises near Naseby, in Northamptonshire, enters Warwickshire at

Colthrop, and passes by Rugby, Warwick, and Stratford, where it is navigable. Quitting that county, it hastens by Evesham to enter Gloucestershire, a little above Tewkesbury; and about half a mile below the town, is discharged into the Severn. The name is British, and signifies a river.

The Isbourne, a little river which rises in Charlton Abbats, and runs by Winchcombe, empties itself into the Avon a little below Evesham.

The Carrant, which rises in Beckford, is a boundary, above Tewkesbury, between the counties of Gloucester and Worcester, and empties itself into the Avon; as doth

The Swilyate, a little below that town.

The little river Chilt, rises at Dowdeswell, and running by Cheltenham is voided into the Severn at Wainload's-bridge.

The Badgworth river, after receiving a brook that runs thro' Brockworth, falls into the Severn at Sainthurst, or Sandhurst.

The Leaden or Leddon, rises in Herefordshire, and empties itself into the Severn almost opposite Gloucester.

The Froome, or Stroud river, rises at Brimpsfield, runs by Stroud, thro' Stonehouse, Easington, and into the Severn at Framilode.

The Ewelme, rises at Owlpen and Uly, runs by Dursley, and receives the Broad-well water. Passing on, it changes its first name for that of Cam, which it communicates to the next village; and collecting several little streams in its course to Cowley and Slimbridge, falls into the Severn at the last mentioned parish.

The Berkeley Avon, rises in two heads at Boxwell and Kilcot, and collecting other small brooks in its course, passes by Berkeley, and a little below it, falls into the Severn.

The ISIS. This river has generally been considered as the head of the Thames, which, according to the current opinion, had that name from the junction of the names of the two rivers, Thame and Isis, as their waters also join near Dorchester, in Oxfordshire. But however plausible this etymology may seem, the learned author of the additions to Camden's *Britannia* has made it appear, that this river, which Camden and others have called *Isis* and *Ouse*, was antiently called *Thames* or *Tems*, before it came near the *Thame*, and produces the following authorities.

“ In an antient charter granted to abbat Aldhelm, there is particular mention made of certain lands upon the east part of the river, *cujus vocabulum TEMIS, juxta vadum qui appellatur Summerford*; and this ford is in Wiltshire. “ The same thing appears from several other charters granted to the abbey of Malmesbury, “ as well as that of Evesham; and from the old deeds relating to Cricklade. And perhaps it “ may with safety be affirmed, that in any charter “ or authentic history, it does not ever occur under the name of *Isis*; which indeed is not so “ much as heard of but among scholars; the “ common

“ common people, all along from the head of it
 “ to Oxford, calling it by no other name but that
 “ of *Thames*. So also the Saxon *Teme* (from
 “ whence our *Tems* immediately comes) is a plain
 “ evidence that that people never dreamt of any
 “ such conjunction. But further: All our his-
 “ torians who mention the incursions of *Æthel-*
 “ wold into Wiltshire, *A. D.* 905; or of Canute,
 “ *A. D.* 1016, tell us, that they passed over the
 “ Thames at Cricklade.—As for the original
 “ of the word [*Thames*] it seems plainly to be
 “ British, because there are several rivers in several
 “ parts of England of almost the same name
 “ with it; as *Tame* in Staffordshire, *Teme* in Here-
 “ fordshire, *Tamar* in Cornwall, &c. And a
 “ learned person of that nation [Mr. Lhwyd]
 “ affirms it to be the same with their *Táf*, which
 “ is the name of many rivers in Wales; the Ro-
 “ mans changing the pronunciation of the (*f*)
 “ into (*m*), as the Latin word *Demetia*, is in
 “ Welch *Dyfed*.” *Camden's Brit. col.* 100, 101.

Mr. Lhwyd has also shewn that where the La-
 tins use an (*m*) the Britons have a (*v*), as *Firmus*,
Firv; *Terminus*, *Tervin*; *Amnis*, *Avon*; *Lima*,
Lbiv, &c. and that the word *Táv*, was, accord-
 ing to the old British orthography, written *Tam*;
 wherefore he thinks that *Táv*, or *Taff*, is origin-
 ally the same word with *Tame*, or *Thames*; and
 that *tamos* in *potamos* is probably no other.

The Thames has been reputed to rise in the
 parish of Coats, out of a well that overflows in
 the winter, or in a very wet season only; but in
 the summer, this river can be traced no higher
 than to some springs which rise in the parish of
 Kemble, a little south of the fofs road. The po-
 etical description of the source of this river may be
 found in the Marriage of Thame and Isis, which
 Mr. Camden's Biographer supposes him to be
 the author of; it begins thus:

Lanigeros quà lata greges Cotswaldia pascit, &c.

The following translation of it is taken from
 the *Britannia*.

Where Cotswold's hillocks, fam'd for weighty
 sheep,
 Their eager course to the Dobunians keep;
 Near the great fosse a spacious plain there lies,
 Where broken cliffs the secret top disguise.
 Hugh free-stones neatly carv'd adorn the gate
 The porch with ivory shines, the roof with jeat,
 And rows of pumice in the posts are set,
 But nature yields to art. the workman's skill
 Does free-stone, ivory, pumice, jeat, excel.
 * * * * *
 Here awful Isis fills his liquid throne;
 Isis, whom British streams their monarch own.
 His never-wearied hands a spacious urn,
 Down on his azure bosom gravely turn,
 And flags and reeds his unpoll'd locks adorn.
 Each waving horn the subject stream supplies,
 And grateful light darts from his shining eyes.
 His grizzly beard all wet hangs dropping down,
 And gushing veins in wat'ry channels run.

The little fish in joyful numbers crowd,
 And silver swans fly o'er the crystal flood,
 And clap their snowy wings, &c. —

The reader will be easily persuaded that the poet
 has taken greater licence in describing the source
 of this river, than will be allowed the topographer;
 and if he should survey the place called Thames-
 head, he will find, that the picture is not a very
 striking likeness of nature.

This river is navigable as high as Cricklade, in
 Wiltshire, from whence it runs to Leachlade, and
 visits Oxford, Abingdon, Wallingford, Reading,
 Henly and Windsor, in its way to the great me-
 tropolis.

The Churn is another river, more antiently
 written, in composition, *Ceri*, *Cori*, *Corin*; as
Caer-Cori, &c. The name is of British original;
Chwyrn, in that language signifies rapid. This
 river rises at Cubberly, ten miles north of Ciren-
 cester, and passing thro' that town, joins the
 Thames near Cricklade; and may with great pro-
 priety be called the head of that river, being the
 highest source from whence it derives its water.

The Coln rising near Withington, runs by
 Compton, Fofs-bridge, Bibury, Coln St. Aldwin's,
 and Fairford, and pours its stream into the
 Thames, a little above Leachlade.

The Lech rises in the parish of Hampnet, and
 passing by Northleach and Eastleach, empties it-
 self into the Thames a little below Leachlade, which
 places all take their names from this river.

The Windrush rises near Guiting, and passing
 by Bourton-on-the-Water and Barrington, and
 so on to Burford and Witney, in Oxfordshire,
 joins the Thames at Newbridge, in that county.

The Evenlode runs from a parish of the same
 name in Worcestershire, near Battersford, and after
 passing thro' the east corner of Gloucestershire,
 enters Oxfordshire, and mingles its waters with
 the Thames near Eansham.

The AVON, or Bristol Avon, takes its rise at
 Tetbury, in this county, which it quits imme-
 diately; and passing by Malmesbury, Chippenham,
 Bradford, and Bath, where it is navigable, runs to
 Bristol, and from thence to Kingroad, where the
 Bristol ships first spread their sails when outward
 bound, and first cast anchor upon their return
 home. This river washes the western borders of
 Gloucestershire, and is the boundary between it
 and Somersetshire, for about twenty miles. By
 11° and 12° W. 3. c. 23. the mayor, burgesses,
 and commonalty of the city of Bristol, are con-
 servators of the Avon, from above the bridge there
 to Kingroad, and so down the Severn to the two
 islands called Holmes. And the preservation of the
 rivers Avon and Froome, is the object of the 25th
 chapter of the same statute; and of the 20th chap-
 ter of 22° G. 2. It was once proposed to join
 the Avon with the Thames by a canal, and so to com-
 plet an inland navigation betwixt London and
 Bristol, which might be easily carried into execu-
 tion.

The Boyd rises at Codrington, and empties itself into the Avon at Bitton.

The Froome rises in two heads at Doddington and Rangeworthy, and receiving several little brooks, passes on to the key at Bristol, where it falls into the Avon.

The little river Trin, or Trim, runs from Westbury by a very short course into the Avon.

The Wye has but little claim to a place in our list of rivers. It is a boundary between Gloucestershire and Monmouthshire at Welch Bicknor, and at St. Briavel's. It then runs again into He-

refordshire to take its last farewell; and quitting it, as tho' with reluctance, divides the two first mentioned counties a little above Monmouth. Half the wooden-bridge over this river at Chepstow is repaired by Gloucestershire, and the other half by Monmouthshire, as directed by 18° Eliz. and 3° Jac. 1. This bridge is built near the confluence of the Wye with the Severn, at which place is one of the highest tides in the world, the flood sometimes rising sixty feet. The Wye is well stored with excellent salmon, and other fish common to such large rivers.

Of the LIEUTENANCY, &c. of the COUNTY.

IN the time of the Saxons, the governors of other counties were called earls, or dukes; but Gloucestershire had its vice-roys, or sub-reguli. Ofrick, or Oshire, was vice-roy of the Wiccij in the year 680. Huctred succeeded him, who was also followed by Eanbert and Aldred, his two brothers.

Mr. Camden is of opinion, that the *Custodes Regni*, settled in every county by king Alfred, were of the same nature with our lieutenants. And that those were afterwards known in the reign of H. 3. by the name of *Capitanei*, who, by the assistance of the sheriffs were to curb the insolence of the robbers.

The governors of counties are now called the king's lieutenants. The office of lieutenancy, under that particular name, is but of late establishment, tho' of great honour and dignity. Lords lieutenants were at first appointed occasionally by the crown, whose representatives they are, with coercive power to keep order, within their respective counties, in time of great danger. They seem to have been first used on the suppression of monasteries, which caused a great ferment in the nation. They were afterwards established by law 2° and 3° E. 6. c. 2. and 4° and 5° Ph. and M. c. 3. and confirmed by 13° and 14° Car. 2. c. 3.

The defence of the nation formerly depended on tenures, and on the forces raised by the sheriffs in their counties. King H. 2 issued a proclamation, commanding all freeholders and burgeses of his dominions, on the continent, to provide themselves with arms offensive and defensive, in proportion to their substance; an ordinance which afterwards took place in England, according to the regulation of the assize of arms, which was executed under the inspection of the itinerant judges.

Every person possessed of a knight's fee, was obliged to have a coat of mail, a helmet, shield and lance, and such a suit for every fee he possessed. Every free layman possessed of effects, or rents, to the value of sixteen marks, was bound to

have the same sort of armour; and those who had not above ten marks, were excused for a slihter coat of mail, an iron skull-cap and a lance. Burgeses were equipped with an iron cap, a lance, and a wambois, or quilted coat; and no person could pawn, or lend his armour, nor could a lord take it from his vassal by forfeiture, gift, security, or under any pretence whatsoever. When the possessor died, the armour descended to his heir; and during a minority, the guardian took it in charge, and provided a man for service, until his ward was able to serve in person. *Benedict. p. 365.*

Queen Elizabeth, upon the great invasion threatened by the Spaniard, 1588, by the advice of her council, began to issue out commissions of array, and to model a standing militia. Lord Chandos was then appointed lieutenant of this county, and the trained bands consisted of 3000 foot under ten captains, and 250 horse, divided into four troops.

The earl of Berkeley had a commission of lieutenancy 7° Jac. when the militia was new modelled, but the county provided the same number of men as before. Berkeley division was charged with 750 men, under three captains; the division of the Seven Hundreds furnished 750 men, under three captains; Kiftsgate division 750 men, under four captains; the Forest division 400 men, under two captains; and the city of Gloucester, with the hundred of Dudston and King's-Barton, called the in-county, was charged with 350 men, under one captain.

This body was divided into 600 pike-men, 600 halbardeers, 600 musketeers, and 1200 calivers. There were then only 200 horse, under the command of four captains, of whom 20 were furnished with lances, and the rest were called light horse. The county was also charged with 400*l.* to provide ammunition.

The militia was then raised by the inhabitants in proportion to their estates. By the 13° and 14° C. 2. c. 3. every person having a re-

venue of 500*l.* *per ann.* or an estate in goods or money of 6000*l.* value, was liable to find a horse, horse-man and arms; having a yearly revenue of 50*l.* or a personal estate of 600*l.* in goods or money, other than stock upon the ground, made him liable to find a foot-soldier and arms, and so in proportion for a greater estate in both instances. But real and personal estates were chargeable according to these proportions, tho' of a smaller value, to the supplying of arms, and pay.

But this law was repealed 30° G. 2. and a new one, very materially different from the former, took place of it, § which has been since explained and amended by 2° G. 3. By the old laws, property was charged with the burthen of the service; which by the new, is determined by lot on persons between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, without any regard to property. By 30° G. 2. men were liable to be placed on the lists from the age of eighteen to that of fifty; and according to lists so made out, one man out of twenty-nine was taken in Gloucestershire, to furnish 960 men,

which was the complement for this county, including the cities of Gloucester and Bristol. But this proportion would have raised a greater number, had the lists been accurately made.

Among the Romans, the military age, according to Dionysius and Polybius, was from seventeen to forty-five or forty-six, and in dangerous times to fifty. Formerly our militia was composed of persons from the age of sixteen to sixty; so that a great part of them must have been old men and boys.

The earl of Berkeley is the present lieutenant of Gloucestershire. Many of his lordship's ancestors held this office of high trust, 'till the death of the late earl of Berkeley, when it was successively filled by lord Ducie, the late lord Chedworth, and Norborne Berkeley, esq; now lord Botetourt; who, going to take upon himself the government of Virginia, was succeeded as colonel of the militia by the earl of Berkeley. This nobleman is also Custos Rotulorum of the county.

Of the OFFICE of HIGH SHERIFF, With a List of Sheriffs of this County to the present Time.

EVERY county is governed by a yearly officer, whom we call the sheriff. The name is of Saxon original, compounded of *Scyþe*, already explained, and *Geþeþa*, a governor, or consul; that is, a governor of a shire or county. The sheriff was sometimes also called *Viscount*, before the word was used to signify a title of honour.

The principal functions of this office are thus defined by Mr. Madox, in his very accurate *History of the Exchequer*: "It was the sheriff's duty to do the justice of his county, to keep the public peace, to stock and improve the king's lands, and to collect the king's revenue." It appears that in time of war, he also performed some military functions; and the above-cited author has observed, "that he usually was the præfect, or governor of the king's castle in his county." In the second book of lord Littleton's *Life of king Henry the Second*, I find most of the following further particulars relating to this office. It is said, that among the Anglo-Saxons, the sheriff was elected in the county-court, by the people; and in the reign of king Henry the First, the citizens of London paid a fine to that prince, of a hundred marks of silver, that they might have the privilege of chusing their sheriffs themselves. But no in-

stance occurs of such a liberty in the counties after the entrance of the Normans, 'till the statute made by Edward the First, in the 28th year of his reign, by which he granted to his people, *that they shall have election of their sheriff in every shire where the shirvalty is not of fee, if they list.* Nor did that act of parliament continue long unrepealed. In the times of which I write, says his lordship, the sheriffs had the counties committed to them respectively, by the king, at his pleasure, either in custody, or at ferm-certain.

It appears by the rolls, that, under Henry the First, Richard Basset and Aubrey de Vere, were joint-sheriffs of *eleven counties.* This was extraordinary: but there are several instances under different kings, of two or three being committed to the same person. Urso d' Abitot, in the reign of William the Conqueror, was made sheriff of Worcestershire, and the office was granted in fee to him and his heirs. Nevertheless it appears that his son was turned out of it by Henry the First, for having ordered one of the servants of that king to be slain. But it went to his sister, and in her right to her husband, Walter de Beauchamp, from whom it descended, by inheritance, to William their son, who, in the reign of Henry the

§ An order was publish'd, 43 E. 3. requiring all ecclesiastics in general, to be array'd and arm'd for the defence of the kingdom. Afterwards they were exempt from personal service, but were to find money to provide their quota of men and arms, which

they were permitted to settle themselves. But by 30 G. 2. and 2 G. 3. all peers of the realm, the clergy, and members of both universities, with a few others, are intirely exempt from this service.

Second, was also sheriff of three other counties, viz. those of Hereford, Gloucester, and Warwick. Archbishops and bishops were sometimes appointed sheriffs. William bishop of Ely, who was chancellor to king Richard the First, offered to give the king for the shivalty of the several counties of York, Lincoln, and Northampton, 1500 marks in hand, and 100 marks *increment*, (that is, above the usual term) every year for each county. But the archbishop of York out-bid him for Yorkshire, and was made sheriff thereof, on the payment of 3000 marks for that county alone, and the yearly *increment* of 300. Three thousand

marks were then equivalent to 30,000*l.* in our days. This auction of a ministerial and judicial office, of the highest trust and importance, was a scandalous thing; and the permitting of an office of this kind to descend by inheritance, may be reckoned among the faults of our old constitution; from which the kingdom must have experienced great inconveniencies, therefore provision was at length made by statute, that no person should serve two years together, but should be two years at least divested of the office, and not 'till then be capable of serving again in the same county.

The following is a List of the SHERIFFS of the County of Gloucester, with the Years in which they served, from 1 H. 2. to the present Time.

A. D.	HENRY II.	A. D.		A. D.	
1154	Miles de Gloucester.	1193	Herbert Fitz Herbert.	1227	the same.
5	Walter de Hereford.	4	the same.	8	the same.
6	William de Beauchamp.	5	the same, and William de Romen.	9	Henry Bade.
7	the same.	6	Herbert Fitz Herbert.	1230	the same.
8	the same.			1	William Talbot, Peter de Edward, and Thomas de St. Martin.
9	the same.		JOHN.	2	the three same.
1160	the same.	7	William earl Marshal, and John Avenel.	3	William Talbot.
1	the same.	8	the same.	4	Thurstan de Spencer.
2	the same.	9	William Marshall, and Thomas Rochford.	5	the same.
3	William Piperd.			6	John Fitz Jeffry, and Jeffry de Derehurst.
4	the same.	1200	the same.	7	John Fitz Jeffry, and Marsdat Canonwite.
5	the same.	1	the same.	8	John Fitz Jeffry.
6	the same.	2	William Marshal, and Richard Haselrue.	9	the same.
7	Gilbert Piperd.	3	the same.	1240	the same.
8	the same.	4	Richard Musgrofs, and Reginald Patenolt.	1	the same.
9	the same.	5	the same.	2	the same.
1170	the same.	6	Gerard de Alcia, and Richard Burgeis.	3	Robert de Waleran, and Jeffery de Derehurst.
1	Ralph Fitz Stephen, and William his brother.	7	Engelrad de Cumat, and Richard Burgeis.	4	Robert de Waleran, and Nicholas de Montacute.
2	the two same.	8	the same.	5	Robert de Waleran, and Reginald Acle.
3	the two same.	9	the same.	6	Robert Waleran.
4	the two same.	1210	the same.	7	John de Fleming.
5	William Fitz Stephen.	1	the same.	8	the same.
6	the same.	2	the same.	9	Adam de Hitteffre.
7	the same.			1250	the same.
8	the same.		HENRY III.	1	the same.
9	the same.	3	Ralph Musard,	2	the same.
1180	the same.	4	the same.	3	William de Laborowe.
1	the same.	5	the same.	4	the same.
2	the same.	6	the same.	5	Robert de Maysey.
3	the same.	7	the same.	6	John de Brun.
4	the same.	8	Ralph Musard, and Peter Edward.	7	the same.
5	the same.	9	Ralph Musard.	8	the same.
6	the same.	1220	the same.	9	Matthew Werill.
		1	the same.	1260	the same.
		2	William Putot.	1	the same.
		3	the same.	2	Reginald de Acle, Roger de Chedney, and Peter de Coventry.
		4	the same.		
		5	the same.		
		6	the same.		

<p>A. D. 1263 the same. 4 the same. 5 the same. 6 the same. 7 the same.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">EDWARD I.</p> <p>8 Peter de Chanett, and fir Walter Boking. 9 Reginald de Acle. 1270 Adam de Botiler. 1 the same. 2 the same. 3 the same. 4 the same. 5 Richard de la Riviere. 6 Walter de Steuckly. 7 the same. 8 the same. 9 the same. 1280 Roger de Lackington. 1 the same. 2 the same. 3 Jeffry de Maudiacre. 4 the same. 5 Fulk de Lacy. 6 the same. 7 Fulk de Lacy, and Thomas de Gardins. 8 the same. 9 the same. 1290 the same. 1 the same. 2 the same. 3 the same. 4 John de Langley. 5 Richard Talbot. 6 the same. 7 John de Newborough. 8 Thomas de Gardens. 9 the same. 1300 the same. 1 the same. 2 the same.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">EDWARD II.</p> <p>3 John de Langley. 4 Nicholas de Kingston, and John de Amesly. 5 the same. 6 John de Amesly, and John de Acton 7 the same. 8 William Mansell, and Ro- bert Darcy. 9 the same. 1310 Richard de la Riviere. 1 the same. 2 the same. 3 the same. 4 John de Hampton. 5 the same. 6 the same. 7 the same.</p>	<p>A. D. 1318 the same. 9 John de Sulansell, and William Tracy. 1320 the same. 1 the same.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">EDWARD III.</p> <p>2 Thomas de Rodborow. 3 the same. 4 the same. 5 William Gamage, and Thomas de Rodborow. 6 Thomas de Berkeley. 7 the same. 8 Richard Foxcott. 9 the same. 1330 the same. 1 the same. 2 the same. 3 Thomas Berkeley of Cub- berly, and Richard Fox- cott. 4 Thomas de Berkeley. 5 the same. 6 Walter de Daftin. 7 Simon Basset. 8 the same. 9 the same. 1340 the same. 1 the same. 2 the same. 3 the same. 4 the same. 5 the same. 6 Walter Daftin, and Phil- lebert Moreftel. 7 John de Wreston. 8 William de la Dene. 9 the same. 1350 Thomas Berkeley of Cub- berly, and William de la Dene. 1 Thomas Berkeley of Cub- berly. 2 Robert de Hildeslee. 3 the same. 4 the same. 5 the same. 6 Thomas Moigne. 7 the same. 8 the same. 9 Thomas Tracy. 1360 the same. 1 the same. 2 the same. 3 John Pointz. 4 the same. 5 the same. 6 John Tracy. 7 John de Clifford. 8 Thomas de Ocle. 9 John de Joce. 1370 Nicholas de Berkeley.</p>	<p>A. D. 1371 Peter de Veale. 2 John de Joce. 3 Peter Chament. 4 the same. 5 the same. 6 the same. 7 the same.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RICHARD II.</p> <p>8 Thomas Bradwell. 9 John Tracy. 1380 Ralph Walledge. 1 Thomas Bradwell. 2 Sir John Thorp. 3 Thomas Fitz Nicholas. 4 Ralph Wallery. 5 Thomas Berkeley. 6 Thomas Bruges. 7 Thomas Bradwell. 8 Thomas Berkeley of Cub- berly. 9 Lawrence Leabrook. 1390 Thomas Bruges. 1 Maurice de Kensell. 2 Henry de la River. 3 John de Berkeley. 4 Gilbert Dennis. 5 William Tracy. 6 Maurice Ruffel. 7 Robert Pointz. 8 John Berkeley. 9 John Browning.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">HENRY IV.</p> <p>1400 Henry de la Riviere. 1 Maurice Ruffel, and Ro- bert Somerville. 2 Robert Whittington. 3 Sir William Beauchamp. 4 the same. 5 John Grinder. 6 Maurice Ruffel. 7 Robert Whittington. 8 Richard Mawarden. 9 Alexander Clivedon. 1410 William Wallwynne. 1 Sir John Grinder.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">HENRY V.</p> <p>2 William Beauchamp of Powick. 3 Sir John Berkeley. 4 John Greville. 5 the same. 6 William Tracy. 7 Bishop Stone. 8 John Bruges. 9 John Willecots. 1420 the same.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">HENRY VI.</p> <p>1 John Pouncefoot. 2 John Blacket. 3 Stephen Haytfield.</p>
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A. D.	A. D.	A. D.
1424 John Greville.	1483 Sir William Berkeley, and Robert Poyntz.	1541 Sir Edward Tame.
5 John Pauncefoot.		2 Walter Dennis.
6 Guy Whittington.		3 Sir George Baynham.
7 Robert Andrew.		4 Sir Nicholas Poyntz.
8 Giles Bruges.		5 Nicholas Wickers.
9 Sir Maurice Berkeley.		
1430 Stephen Haytefield.	HENRY VII.	EDWARD VI.
1 John Stourton.	4 Sir Robert Poyntz.	9 Sir Miles Patrick.
2 Guy Whittington.	5 John Sanctloe.	7 Arthur Porter, esq;
3 John Pauncefoot.	6 John Walsh, esq;	8 Sir Thomas Bridges.
4 Sir Maurice Berkeley,	7 Thomas Mourton.	9 Sir Anthony Kingston.
5 the same.	8 Christopher Throgmorton.	1550 Sir Walter Dennis.
6 John Beauchamp.	9 Sir Thomas Hungerford.	1 Hugh Dennis, esq;
7 William Stafford.	1490 Richard Pool, esq;	
8 Sir John Sturton.	1 Sir Robert Poyntz.	PHILIP and MARY.
9 the same.	2 Sir Walter Dennys.	2 Anthony Hungerford.
1440 John Boteler.	3 Sir Edward Berkeley.	3 Nicholas Hicks, esq;
1 Robert Leversey.	4 Sir Robert Poyntz.	4 Sir Walter Dennis.
2 William Tracy.	5 Robert Whittington, esq;	5 Nicholas Pauncefoot.
3 the same.	6 Richard Pool, esq;	6 Richard Brayne, esq;
4 William Gifford.	7 Alexander Baynham.	7 Thomas Throgmorton esq;
5 John Boteler.	8 Sir Giles Bruges.	
6 Henry Clifford.	9 John Huddleston.	ELIZABETH.
7 John Try.	1500 Sir Robert Poyntz.	8 Nicholas Arnold.
8 John Gife.	1 Alexander Baynham.	9 the same.
9 William Tracy.	2 the same.	1560 Richard Tracy, esq;
1450 James Clifford.	3 Giles Greville.	1 Nicholas Walsh, esq;
1 John de Veale.	4 John Boteler, esq;	2 William Read, esq;
2 Giles Bruges.	5 Edmund Tame, esq;	3 George Huntly, esq;
3 John Gife.	6 John Pauncefoot, esq;	4 Richard Berkeley, esq;
4 Sir Walter Devereux.	7 Anthony Poyntz, esq;	5 Sir Giles Pool.
5 Sir John Barre.		6 William Palmer.
6 Sir Edward Hungerford.	HENRY VIII.	7 John Hungerford.
7 Nicholas Latimore.	8 Sir Maurice Berkeley.	8 Robert Brayne, esq;
8 Thomas Hungerford.	9 Thomas Poyntz, esq;	9 Sir Nicholas Poyntz.
	1510 Christopher Baynham, esq;	1570 Richard Baynham, esq;
EDWARD IV.	1 Sir Robert Moreton.	1 Thomas Smith, esq;
9 John Greville, esq;	2 Sir William Tracy.	2 John Higford, esq;
1460 Maurice Dennis.	3 Sir William Kingston.	3 Robert Strainge, esq;
1 the same.	4 Sir Maurice Berkeley.	4 Sir Thomas Porter.
2 Maurice Berkeley, esq;	5 Sir Alexander Baynham.	5 Thomas Wye, esq;
3 Edward Hungerford, esq;	6 Sir Christopher Baynham.	6 Walter Compton, esq;
4 John Hungerford, esq;	7 John Whittington.	7 Thomas Chester.
5 ——— Henton.	8 Sir William Dennis.	8 John Tracy, esq;
6 Sir John Grevill.	9 Sir Giles Tame.	9 William Read, esq;
7 Robert Pointz, esq;	1520 Thomas Poyntz.	1580 Richard Peate, esq;
8 John Cassey, esq;	1 Sir Thomas Berkeley.	1 Sir Thomas Porter.
9 Sir Richard Beauchamp.	2 Sir Anthony Pointz.	2 Thomas Baynham, esq;
1470 the same.	3 Sir Edmond Tame.	3 Thomas Smith, esq;
1 Humphrey Foster.	4 Sir Edward Wadham.	4 Anthony Hungerford, esq;
2 John Boteler, esq;	5 Sir John Walsh.	5 John Higford, esq;
3 Thomas Whittington.	6 Sir William Dennis.	6 Paul Tracy, esq;
4	7 Sir Anthony Poyntz.	7 Sir Thomas Throgmorton.
5 Thomas Norton, esq;	8 William Throgmorton esq;	8 Sir Henry Poole.
6 Thomas Baynham, esq;	9 Sir John Walsh.	9 Thomas Lucy, esq;
7 Edward Langley.	1530 Sir Edward Wadham.	1590 William Dutton, esq;
8 Walter Dennis.	1 Walter Dennis, esq;	1 Sir John Poyntz.
9 Sir John Sanctloe.	2 Anthony Kingston.	2 William Chester, esq;
1480 Robert Poyntz, esq;	3 Sir Richard Ligon.	3 Sir John Danvers.
	4 Sir John Walsh.	4 Joseph Baynham, esq;
RICHARD III.	5 Sir John Sanctloe.	5 Sir Henry Winstone.
1 Sir Alexander Baynham.	6 Sir Edward Tame.	6 John Chamberlain, esq;
2 John Huddleston, esq;	7 Sir Walter Dennis.	7 Sir John Hungerford.
	8 Sir Nicholas Poyntz.	8 Sir Edward Wintour.
	9 Sir John Walsh.	
	1540 Sir Edward Wadham.	

A. D.
1599 George Huntly, esq;
1600 Sir Thomas Throgmorton.
1 William Dutton esq;
2 Thomas Baynham, esq;

JAMES I.

3 Sir Henry Poole.
4 Giles Reade, esq;
5 Sir Thomas Staymet.
6 William Norwood, esq;
7 Sir Thomas Estcourt.
8 Sir Thomas Woodroff, who
dying in May, William Guife
was sheriff the rest of that year.
9 Sir John Tracy.
1610 Paul Tracy, esq;
1 Robert Bathurst, esq;
2 John Carter, esq;
3 William Kingston, esq;
4 Richard Brent, esq;
5 Henry Finch, esq;
6 Ralph Cotton, esq;
7 Thomas Chester, esq;
8 Sir Richard Hill.
9 Philip Langley, esq;
1620 Sir Thomas Baker.
1 Sir Thomas Thynne.
2 Thomas Hodges, esq;
3 Sir Richard Rogers.
4 John Dowle, esq;

CHARLES I.

5 Sir William Sandys.
6 Thomas Nicholas.
7 Sir William Masters.
8 Sir Richard Tracy, bart.
9 Henry Dennis, esq;
1630 Sir Ralph Dutton.
1 Sir George Wintour.
2 Henry Poole, esq;
3 Sir George Fettiplace.
4 Edward Stephens, esq;
5 William Leigh, esq;
6 Sir Richard Ducey, bart.
7 Sir Robert Poyntz.
8 John Codrington, esq;
9 Sir Humphry Tracy, bart.
1640 Robert Pleydell, esq;
1 Francis Creswick, esq;
2 Sir Baynham Throgmorton,
bart.
3 William Moreton, esq; for the
king.
Thomas Stephens, esq; for the
parliament.
4 Thomas Stephens esq;
5 John Fettiplace, esq;
6 William Brown, esq;
7 William Guife, esq;
8 John Browning, esq;

CHARLES II.

9 John Dennis, esq;
1650 John Howe, esq;
1 John Keyte, esq;
2 John Goslet, esq;
3 Richard Talboys, esq;
4 Simon Bennet, esq;
5 George Raymond, esq;
6 the same.
7 John Barnerd, esq;
8 the same.
9 the same.
1660 Sir William Ducey, bart.
1 Sir Humphry Hooke.
2 Sir Thomas Estcourt.
3 William Cook, esq;
4 Sir John Hammer.

A. D.
1665 Sir Richard Cocks, bart.
6 Richard Whitmore, esq;
7 William Dutton, esq;
8 Sir Richard Ashfield, bart.
9 John Browning, esq;
1670 Sir Robert Canne, bart.
1 Sir Thomas Stephens.
2 Henry Dennis, esq;
3 John Dowle, esq;
4 Abraham Clark, esq;
5 Sir John Fust, bart.
6 Sir William Juxton, bart.
7 Richard Jones, esq;
8 Miles Sandys, esq;
9 Thomas Smith, esq;
1680 Sir Gabriel Lowe.
1 William Wall, esq;
2 Robert Pleydel, esq;
3 Charles Jones, esq;

JAMES II.

4 Charles Hancox, esq;
5 Sir Charles Wintour.
6 Sir Thomas Canne.
7 Henry Benedict Hall, esq;

WILLIAM III.

8 Sir Hele Hook, bart.
9 William Dennis, esq;
1690 John de la Bere, esq;
1 Samuel Barker, esq;
2 Sir Richard Cocks, bart.
3 Thomas Stephens, esq;
4 Nathaniel Ridler, esq;
5 Sir George Hanger.
6 Walter Yate, esq;
7 John Marriot, esq;
8 Nathaniel Stephens, esq;
9 Thomas Chester, esq;
1700 Richard Haynes, esq;
1 Samuel Eckley, esq;

ANNE.

2 Sir Samuel Eckley.
3 Sir Edward Fust, bart.
4 William Hayward, esq;
5 Edmond Chamberlain, esq;
6 Matthew Ducey Moreton, esq;
7 Francis Wyndham, esq;
8 Henry Wagstaff, esq;
9 Henry Sackville, esq;
1710 William Batson, esq;
1 George Smith, esq;
2 Thomas Winstone, esq;
3 Lawford Cote, esq;

GEORGE I.

4 William Whittington, esq;
5 William Kingscott, esq;
6 Abraham Elton, esq;
7 Edmund Bray, esq;
8 Sir Edward Fust, bart.
9 Christopher Bond, esq;
1720 Edward Saunders, esq;
1 John Baker Dowell, esq;
2 William Blathwait, esq;
3 Thomas Warner, esq;
4 Samuel Roch, esq;
5 Windsor Sandys, jun. esq;
6 John Sampson, esq;

GEORGE II.

7 Sir Robert Cann, bart.
8 Robert Cocks, esq;
9 Joseph Small, esq;
1730 Samuel Sheppard, esq;
1 Samuel Meo, esq;

A. D.
1732 Robert Martin, esq;
3 Reginald Winyatt, esq;
4 Richard Marriett, esq;
5 Thomas Lingēn, esq;
6 John Gladwin, esq;
7 William Robins, esq;
8 Ambrose Baldwyn, esq;
9 William Giles, esq;
1740 Edward Rogers, esq;
1 William Holbrow, esq;
2 Samuel Hawker, esq;
3 William Tayloe, esq;
4 Thomas Snell, esq;
5 Daniel Adye, jun. esq;
6 William Baghott Delabere, esq;
7 John Harding, esq;
8 Robert Ball, esq;
9 Thomas Winstone, esq;
1750 Henry-Toy Bridgman, esq;
1 Richard Hill, esq;
2 John Beale, esq;
3 Thomas Kemble, esq;
4 Thomas Ingram, esq;
5 John Collins, esq;
6 Charles Wyndham, esq;
7 William Mills, esq;
8 Thomas Jones, esq;
9 Samuel Hayward, esq;

GEORGE III.

1760 Onesiphorus Paul, esq;
1 John Delafield Phelps, esq;
2 Peter Hancock, esq;
3 Samuel Paul, esq;
4 Giles Nash, esq;
5 Robert Dobyns Yate, esq;
6 William Dallaway, esq;
7 Edmund Probyn, esq;
8 John Guife, esq;
9 William Singleton, esq;
1770 George Smyth, esq;
1 Thomas Maller, esq;
2 Edmond Walter, esq;
3 Joseph Pyrke, esq;
4 Henry Wyatt, esq;
5 Sir George Smith, bart.
6 Henry Lippincott, esq;
7 William-Hayward Winstone,
esq;
8 Edward Sampson, esq;

N. B. The dates from 1701, re-
present the years of their office at
Michaelmas, after their appointment.

OF KNIGHTS of the SHIRE, sent from this County to Parliament, from 1° E. 6. to the present Time; with a few previous Observations on our antient Parliaments.

TO trace out exactly the original of our parliament, and to observe the several alterations it hath undergone, 'till it came to be modelled as we now see it, is a work of the greatest difficulty, owing to the destruction of our records in the Saxon and other wars.

The Anglo-Saxons brought with them many of the laws and customs of the antient German nations, with whom all the freeholders enjoy'd an equal right with the nobles, to assist in deliberations on affairs of great moment. And it is highly probable, from a passage in Matthew of Westminster, that the people's right of appearing in parliament, was exercised originally by the whole body of freeholders, assembling together in open plains. "The meadow near Steins," says he, "in which the *Great Charter* was granted by king John, had the name of Runemeed; which in the Saxon language, signifies *the meadow of counsel*, because, from antient times, it had been usual to consult there, upon business which concerned the peace of the kingdom."

The presence of the people in the Saxon councils, either in person, or by representation, and their having had a share in the highest acts of legislature and government, may be proved, in the strongest manner, by the preamble to laws, and other proceedings of those councils.

About the year 800, Egbert, king of the West-Saxons, overpower'd the other kingdoms, and united them under one monarchy. Soon after, the lords of the leet, and the representatives of towns, who were chosen by the burgeses, were summoned by the king, and appeared at the Witena gemot, which in the Saxon language, signifies the assembly of wise men, who met once a year at least, and generally twice, about Easter and Michaelmas. *Wilkins LL. Sax.*

We are not told where this meeting was holden; but 'tis probable, that at this time the custom of assembling in the open fields had been disused; nor do we find an instance of its being ever revived, 'till that extraordinary meeting in the reign of king John; all the parliaments, or great councils, whereof we have any accounts before, having been held in churches, abbies, or royal castles; it should seem therefore, that the freeholders must have exercised their right, not personally, as they did in more antient times, but by representatives;

for no building could be sufficient to contain all the freeholders in the kingdom, even in those times.

On long usage the people's right of going to parliament seems to have been established, before the conquest; and it appears to have been continued under William the Conqueror, with other customs and rights, confirmed by him to the nation; and under his successors, by like sanctions of antient liberties, granted in repeated royal charters. But of what orders of men the English parliament was composed, for several reigns immediately succeeding the conquest, is a question much disputed, and which can never, perhaps, be so absolutely decided as to put an end to any difference of opinion about it; but happily the inquiry is rather matter of curiosity, than of real importance; because the right of the commons to a share of the legislature and national councils, even according to the hypothesis of those who are not most favourable to them, has antiquity enough to give it all the establishment which can be derived from long custom, and all the reverence and authority, which time and experience can add to the speculative reason and fitness of wise institutions.

We learn from Hoveden, that William the First, after having compelled all the English, as well as Normans, to take out patents of their lands, to be holden of him by knight-service, summoned the most eminent of those feudaries called * barons, with persons learned in the law, to sit with him in the great council, particularly in the 4th year of his reign, which was that in which he first brought the bishops and abbats under the tenure of barony. To this council, twelve were returned out of every county, who shewed what the customs of the kingdom were, which Aldred archbishop of York, and Hugh bishop of London took down in writing; and they were confirmed in that assembly, which was a parliament of that time.

At the coronation of H. 1. *Clerus Angliæ, et populus universus*, the clergy and all the people of England, saith Matthew Paris, were summoned to Westminster, where several laws were made and published. And in the second year of king H. 5. the house of commons assert, in their petition to the king, *that it ever hath been their liberty and freedom, that there should no statute or law be made without their assent; and that they are, and ever*

* There is no colourable testimony in any record or law, that so much as seems to justify the common notion of 131 knights fees held *in capite*, making a great barony; and of 20 making an earldom. In truth the contrary is very plain. Jeffery lord Talbot held 20 knights fees in chief, of H. 1. the same which Walter de Meduana held afterwards of H. 2. yet neither of these were ever

accounted to have had earldoms. The same may be said of John de Pōrt, who had 57 knights fees, &c. and many others, as may be seen in the records of the exchequer, where are some who have had fewer than 13, and yet are equally barons with the rest.

Selden's Tit. of Honour.

have been, a member of the parliament; which claim was not disallowed either by the lords or the king.

We are assured by a record which Dr. Brady has cited, that so late as in the 15th year of king John, not only the greater barons, but all the inferior tenants, in chief, of the crown, had a right to be summoned to parliament by particular writs; but these were far from being all the freeholders in the kingdom. We are therefore to inquire whether at this time the rest were excluded from parliament, or were present there by any kind of representation.

Sir Henry Spelman, and some other learned writers, have supposed, that every superior lord who held of the king immediately, and in chief, being the head of his tenants, in all the degrees of sub-infeudation, whatever he agreed to in making of laws, bound all his vassals, he being as it were, their tribune or procurator; in like manner as the freeholders are now bound by the acts of the knights of the shire. But it is to be observed, that the knights, citizens and burgessees, who are now the representatives of the commons of England, are *electèd* by those for whom they serve; all their power is derived to them from their electors, and on the calling of a new parliament, those electors are at liberty to make a new choice; whereas the superior lords were neither *electèd*, nor liable to be *changed*, at any period of time, by those whom, according to Sir H. Spelman's hypothesis, they represented; and indeed it seems improper, and a force on the words, to call them *representatives*, or *procurators*.

But further, if the barons, and superior lords of great fiefs, holden immediately of the crown, had, by virtue of the institutions of William the First, been supposed to represent their vassals in parliaments; and the notion was then, that every feudatory, holding by a mesne tenure, was bound by the parliamentary acts of his lord; how came that notion to be discarded in the reigns of H. 3. Edw. 1. Edw. 3. &c. since it is certain, that a baron who held of the crown, was to all intents and purposes *the head of his vassals* in those reigns, as much as in any of the preceding ones? How happened it then, that the consent of the vassals to the making of laws in those reigns, was not still included in the vote of their lord? And why was it given, against the course of former proceedings, not by *him*, as *their representative*, but by knights of the shires, or by citizens, or by burgessees, chosen by the vassals?

Some learned men have asserted, that this change was brought about by the power of the earl of Leicester, 49^o H. 3. But we have a record that demonstrates that date to be false. A writ of summons directed to the sheriffs of Bedfordshire and Buckinghamshire, requiring two knights to be sent for those counties, is extant in the close roll of 38^o H. 3. And there is a clause in the

Great Charter, of the 9th of the same king, whereby it is declared, that together with the spiritual and temporal lords, other inferior freeholders, *et omnes de regno*, by which words I understand *the whole commonalty of the realm*, granted to the king the fifteenth part of all their moveable goods, in return for the liberties accorded to them in that charter. Nor can I discover, in the history of those times, any reason sufficient to render it probable, that so great an alteration should then have been made in the constitution of England. But if it had been made, it must naturally have produced some disputes, which would have been taken notice of by some of the many historians who lived in that age, and who have left very large and particular accounts of less important transactions; whereas they are quite silent as to any disputes between the nobility and the people, on this account, from the earliest times of the Saxon government, down to the reign of Ch. 1. wherefore I think we may presume, that the right of the commons must have been incontestably established by custom, and interwoven into the original frame of our government; and that the antient parliaments, from the conquest down to H. 3. contained in them *the first elements* of those we have now; but were only a *rough draught*, in which regularity and decorum were absolutely wanting.

The clergy had formerly their particular representatives in parliament. There are not, indeed, any writs of summons now remaining, which require proctors to be sent for them to the parliaments of this kingdom, before 23^o E. 1. but from the annals of Burton it appears, that the whole body of the clergy was so represented, 39^o H. 3. And the commons, in a petition to the king, 21^o R. 2. shew'd, *That before those times, many judgments and ordinances, made in the times of the progenitors of our lord the king, in parliament, had been repealed and disannulled, because the state of the clergy were not present in parliament, at the making of the said judgments and ordinances.*

Upon the reformation of religion, in the reign of E. 6. an attempt was made in convocation, to have the lower house united to the house of commons, according to antient custom, *Sicut ab antiquo fieri consuevit*. It was also proposed to queen Elizabeth, but rejected. The clergy continued to tax themselves, in a separate body, 'till the restoration of Ch. 2. soon after which they were taxed in the same manner, and conjointly with the rest of the commons; and have ever since been represented in parliament by the same persons; which has more embodied them with the laity, and prevents the setting up of a church interest, distinct from that of the people. It is remarkable, that this very important alteration in the state of this kingdom, was made *without any law*, by agreement with the clergy.

A LIST of the KNIGHTS of the SHIRE for this COUNTY.

Anno Reg.	A. D.		N A M E S.
Edw. 6.	1, 1547,	at Westminster,	Nicholas Pointz, knight,
	7, 1552-3,	same place,	Anthony Kingston, knight,
Mary	1, 1553,	same place,	Edward Bridges, knight,
	1, 1554,	{ at Oxford, but adjourned to Westminster. }	Giles Poole, knight,
P. & M.	1 & 2, 1554,	at Westminster,	Arthur Porter, esq;
	2 & 3, 1555,	same place,	Ant. Kingston, knight,
	4 & 5, 1557,	same place,	Walter Dennys, knight,
Eliz.	1, 1558-9,	same place,	Arthur Porter, esq;
	5, 1563,	same place,	Nicholas Walshe, esq;
	13, 1571,	same place,	Giles Poole, knight,
	14, 1572,	same place,	{ Giles Bridges, esq; Thomas Chester, esq; in the room of Bridges, created lord Chandois.
	27, 1585,	same place,	John Darcy, knight,
	28, 1586,	same place,	William Bridges, esq;
	31, 1588,	same place,	Thomas Throckmorton, kt.
	35, 1592,	same place,	Henry Poole, knight,
	39, 1596,	same place,	John Tracy, esq;
	43, 1601,	same place,	Edward Wintour, knight,
Jac.	1, 1603,	same place,	{ Thomas Berkley, knight, room of fir Thomas Berkley, John Throckmorton, esq;
	12, 1614,	same place,	Richard Berkely, knight,
	18, 1620,	same place,	Robert Tracy, knight,
	21, 1623,	same place,	Maurice Berkley, knight,
Car. I.	1, 1625,	{ at Westminster and at Oxford, }	Robert Tracy, knight,
	1, 1625,	at Westminster,	Maurice Berkley, knight,
	3, 1628,	same place,	Robert Pointz, knight,
	15, 1640,	same place,	Robert Tracy, knight,
	16, 1640,	same place,	John Dutton, esq;
	1653,	same place,	John Seymer, knight.
	1654,	same place,	John Crofts, William Neaft, and Robert Holmes.— Oliver Cromwell convened this, which was called the Little Parliament, to which no representatives for the cities or boroughs were summoned, except for the city of London. It was composed of a few members re- turned from the counties in general; and, meeting July 5, sat 'till December 12, 1653.
	1656,	same place,	George Berkley, esq;—Matthew Hale, one of the justices of the common bench.—John How, esq;—Christopher Guise, esq;—Sylvanus Wood, esq;—N. B. To this parli- ament Yorkshire returned 13, Essex 12, Kent 11, Nor- folk 10, and other counties more than their proportion, whilst many cities and boroughs sent but one each. Scotland sent 21, Ireland 30.
	1658,	same place,	George Berkley, esq;—John Howe, esq;—John Crofts, esq; Baynam Throckmorton, esq;—William Neaft, esq; N. B. Scotland sent 28, Ireland 30.
	1658-9,	same place,	John Grubham Howe, esq;—John Crofts, esq;—Baynam Throckmorton, esq; John Grubham Howe, esq;—John Stephens, esq;—N. B. At this parliament the counties and boroughs sent the usual numbers.—Scotland 21, Ireland 30.

R

The

Common Wealth Parliaments.

The Convention Parliament.			Baynham Throckmorton,	John Howe.	
		1661, at Westminster,	The same,	The same.	
		1678, same place,	Sir John Guise,	Sir Ralph Dutton.	
		1680, same place,	The same,	The same.	
		1680, at Oxford,	The same,	The same.	
Jac. 2.	1,	1685, at Westminster,	Charles Somerset,	Sir Robert Atkyns.	
	4,	1688, same place,	Sir John Guise,	Sir Ralph Dutton.	
W. & M.	1,	1689, same place,	The same,	The same.	
	7,	1695, same place,	The same,	The same.	
	10,	1698, same place,	John Howe,	Richard Cocks.	
	12,	1700, same place,	The same,	The same.	
	13,	1701, same place,	Richard Cocks,	Maynard Colchester.	
Anne,	1,	1702, same place,	John Howe,	The same.	
	3,	1705, same place,	Sir John Guise,	The same.	
	5,	1707, same place,	The same,	The same.	
	6,	1708, same place,	The same,	Matthew Ducie Moreton.	
	8,	1710, same place,	John Berkeley,	The same.	
	11,	1713, same place,	The same,	Thomas Stephens.	
Geo. 1.	1,	1714, same place,	} Matthew Ducie Moreton, ing, in his place was chosen	Thomas Stephens, who dy-	
	9,	1722, same place,		Henry Berkeley,	Kinnard De La Bere.
Geo. 2.	1,	1727, same place,	The same,	Sir John Dutton.	
	8,	1734, same place,	Hon. Benjamin Bathurst,	Thomas Chester.	
	15,	1741, same place,	Thomas Chester,	Norborne Berkeley.	
	21,	1747, same place,	The same,	The same.	
	28,	1754, same place,	The same,	The same.	
Geo. 3.	1,	1761, same place,	} Berkeley being made a peer, there was elected in his stead—	Thomas Tracy.	
	8,	1768, same place,		Edward Southwell,	Thomas Tracy, who dying in 1770, there was elected—
	14,	1774, same place,		Sir William Guise,	Sir William Guise, baronet. Edward Southwell, on whose advancement to the barony of Clifford, in 1776, there was chosen in his stead—William-Bromley Chester.

The knights of the shire were formerly paid 4 *sol.* and the citizens and burgeses 2 *sol. per diem* each, for their attendance on the public business, which many of the boroughs thinking too great an expence for them to bear, got themselves exempted.

In antient times, all mitred abbats sat in the great council. In the 49^o H. 3. 102 abbats and priors were summoned to parliament, and only 25 lay barons. 1^o E. 2. 56 abbats and priors were summoned; but 4^o E. 3. there were only 33, and in the reigns preceding the dissolution of monasteries, no more than 27 abbats and priors sat in parliament; which shews the gradual decline of the power of the clergy.

When the commons formerly went to consult by themselves, upon any business of great moment, they returned their answer by a member of their own, whom they chose upon that particular occasion. Their first standing speaker was Sir Thomas Hungerford, 51^o E. 3.

Sir Edward Coke, 4 Inst. p. 2. says, "of antient time both Houses sat together;" which is a

mistake he was led into by a mistranslation of the French word *grants*, in Sir Robert Cotton's Abridgment of the parliamentary rolls in the Tower, which he has rendered *commons*, whereas it signifies *great men*.

In Sir Robert Atkyns's *Ancient and Present State of Glostershire*, p. 19, is the following observable passage, concerning the British parliament:

"The ambition of priests has abolished the like constitution in Italy; the mutual wars betwixt contending princes have extinguish'd it in Germany; the pride of monarchs has destroy'd it in Spain; differences in religion have laid it aside in France; the arrogancy of the lords has subverted it in Denmark; the madness of the commons has ruined it in Sweden; and the barbarity of the Muscovites has not admitted it in Russia*; but curst be the man who shall attempt to undermine this happy constitution of Great Britain."

This sentence discovers the goodness of the author's heart; I approve his patriotism, but can-

* It has been the singular fortune and wisdom of England, says lord Lyttleton, that whereas France, Spain, and other realms, in which much the same feudal policy had taken place, have thro' an impatience of the oppressions which the people often suffered from the nobility, desperately run into absolute monarchy, or have been compelled to yield to it by force of arms; in

the change which has gradually happened in ours, all that excess of power which the nobles have lost, has been so divided between the crown and the commons, that the whole state of the kingdom is much better poised, and all incroachments of any one part on the other are more effectually restrained. *Life of Henry II.*

not altogether subscribe to his politicks; for in the same page he proposes a plan, that in all probability, would soon subvert that very constitution he so ardently wishes to have preserved. "Perhaps" says he, "it might be a good expedient, in Utopia, that senators should hold their places for life, and their estates should consist of 500*l.* a year, which ought to undergo a strict examination. If their members by these means should be thought too many or too few, this might be regulated by fixing an age, either thirty or forty years old.—These persons would be above temptations, and all debauchery and animosity in elections would be prevented; they would then be a venerable assembly of wealthy citizens."

I agree with the learned historian, that persons of independent fortune are certainly the properest to represent the people. Such will probably be most careful of the public treasure, who have contributed largely to the stock themselves; but on the other hand, the history of the present age will furnish instances of men whom no fortune will satisfy, and whose avaritious dispositions will always expose them to temptations.

I am a declared enemy to riot and debauchery, but the expedient proposed to prevent them, I fear, would be attended with greater inconveniences. We have found, by dreadful experience,

that in long parliaments, those who at their first election were truly the representatives of the people, become, in time, a cabal of men, that pursue their own interests more than the public service.

Tho' some inconveniences attend elections, especially in the present mode of conducting them, it is their frequency by which the good people of England hope to preserve their liberties, and the constitution; for by how much the oftener elections recur, by so much the more dependant on the people will their representatives be, as the constituents will not probably make those the objects of their *second* choice, whose former conduct they have disapproved. I speak now of counties, and of those cities and boroughs only, which have too many voters to be purchased, if any such there be: for corruption hath so universally spread her baleful influence through the petty ones, that I cannot suppose *such* to be in the least attentive to the conduct of *their* representatives, who never made their characters, when candidates, the subject of inquiry among them; and to whom their persons and very names have been totally unknown, 'till perhaps the day before polling.

If I have digressed from my subject, I have taken no greater liberty than the gentleman whose notions I have opposed, because I think him mistaken in a matter very essential to the good of my country.

Of the COUNTY INFIRMARY.

ABOUT the year 1756, a subscription was opened for establishing a county infirmary, which was filled with great success, under the auspices of Norborne Berkeley, esq; now lord Botetourt, and the Honourable and Reverend Dr. Talbot, who contributed to this noble charity in a measure adequate to their great generosity, and public spirit.

A large sum of money being raised, and a piece of ground purchased in the south-gate street, in the city of Gloucester, a very handsome and commodious building was erected for the purpose, and patients were admitted as soon as it could be got ready for their reception, which was in the year 175 . But the charity was extended to proper objects long before this house was built; for the governors purchased the Crown-and-Sceptre, a large inn, in the Westgate-street, and fitted it up for the reception of patients, 'till the contributions were sufficient for building the present infirmary, towards which his late majesty granted 9,200 feet of timber, out of the forest of Dean. The building cost 6,200*l.*

This extensive charity is supported by annual subscriptions, amounting to 997*l.* 10*s.* 6*d* in the

year 1767; and by the interest of near 12,000*l.* placed out on government and land securities. It is managed by a society, called the governors of the infirmary, who have established rules, by which the whole is orderly and prudently conducted.

All subscribers of two guineas a year, or contributors of 20*l.* or more, at one time, are governors, and may attend and vote at the meetings.

Every subscriber hath a right to recommend one in-patient, and one out-patient, every year, for each guinea *per ann.* subscribed and paid, provided the in-patients do not exceed five. A benefactor of 50*l.* hath the privilege of a subscriber of five guineas; of 20*l.* that of two guineas *per annum.* But no subscriber can have more than one in-patient at a time; nor can a benefactor of less than 20*l.* at one time, recommend a patient. Only such as are recommended by a subscriber, or benefactor, and appear to the weekly board and receiving physician and surgeon to be curable, and real objects of charity, to be admitted, and that on Thursdays only; except in such cases as will admit of no delay.

If at any time, more should be recommended than there is room for, in cases of equal exigence the preference

preference is given, first, to those that come from the greatest distance; secondly, to the recommendation of such subscribers as have not sent any in-patient, within the year of their subscription; thirdly, to the recommendation of the greatest subscribers to the charity.

Proper objects excluded at any time for want of room, are entered in the books as in-patients, and received by the matron, without order, on

the first vacancy. And persons recommended according to the rules, are received into this infirmary, from any country or nation.

Whilst we admire the truly christian charity of those gentlemen who were most active in promoting this establishment, we cannot too much applaud the beneficence of all that contribute to support it.

Of the TRADE, MANUFACTURES, &c. of the COUNTY.

NOTWITHSTANDING the port of Gloucester is furnished, by the favour of queen Elizabeth, with proper custom-house officers, very few foreign entries are made there. Yet, if we import but little goods, this county supplies large quantities for exportation, part of which is the produce of the soil, and part the manufacture of the industrious inhabitants.

The manufactures are woollen cloths of various sorts, harrateens, chenies, cotton and worsted stockings, carpets, blankets, rugs, men's hats, leather, pins, paper, bar-iron, edge-tools, nails, wire, tinned plates, brass, &c. Of the growth of the county, the principal articles of commerce are, cheese and bacon, cyder and perry, fish, &c.

I shall first speak of the cloathing manufacture, as it has a just claim to the preference on every account. It is probable that the colony of Flemings, who came into this kingdom in the reign of William the Conqueror, might bring with them the art of making woollen cloth, which their countrymen excelled in, and that in process of time the English learnt it of them; for the records shew, that payments were made by various gilds of weavers in many parts of the kingdom, for the farm of their gilds, in the reign of Henry the Second, and Richard the First; when, according to the learned Sir Matthew Hale, *this kingdom greatly flourished in the art of manufacturing woollen cloth: but by the troublesome wars in the time of king John and Henry the Third, and also of Edward the First and Edward the Second, this manufacture was wholly lost, and all our trade ran out in wool, woolsels, and leather, carried out in specie.* It is also observed by Mr. Madox, in his History of the Exchequer, that the cities of Worcester, Gloucester, Nottingham, Norwich, Bedford, and many other towns, paid fines to king John, *that they might buy and sell dyed cloth, as they were accustomed to do in the time of king Henry the Second.* This shews, that both the cloathing and dying trades had then flourished, and had been free from some op-

pressions with which they were afterwards loaded.

Many centuries ago, the city of Gloucester was famous for its cloth manufacture, where Brook-street, situated upon Fullbrook, was the place of habitation for clothiers, dyers and shearmen; and even as lately as 1629, there was a company of clothiers in that city. It was considerable at Cirencester, in the reign of king H. 4. who granted a charter to a company of weavers there, which still subsists. It has flourished also at different times in various other parts of the county. But nature pointing out the most convenient situation for carrying on this manufacture, which requires plenty of water for driving the fulling mills, and scouring of wool; it has long since seated itself principally on the borders of the little rivers and brooks in the parishes of Bisley, Hampton, Stroud, Painswick, Woodchester, Horley, Stonehouse, Stanley, Uley, Dursley, Wottonunderedge, and neighbouring places of less note. 'Tis there the master clothiers live, and the most curious operations of the manufacture are performed under their immediate inspection; but the women and children all over the country are chiefly employ'd in carding of wool, and spinning of yarn; nor is the Gloucestershire cloathing bounded by the limits of the county, if it be allowable in point of language to say, that it furnishes employment for great numbers of hands, from the borders of Wiltshire to the edge of Salisbury plain.

The manufacture has been gradually advancing in this county during the last century, but by very unequal steps, for it is sensibly affected by the situation of our public affairs. In time of war, there is an extraordinary demand for cloathing the army; and if it be with the French, who are our great rivals in this trade, it is an additional circumstance in its favour, as they have usually at such time been much interrupted by our superior fleets, in the conveyance of their goods to market: and then also the great internal enemies of our country, the smugglers and owlers of wool, find it

it very hazardous to help our neighbours to that commodity, without which they could not succeed so well in the woollen † manufacture.

To enable the reader to judge of what importance this manufacture is to the nation, I have procured from some of the most intelligent clothiers, persons of acknowledged judgment and integrity, the various particulars which, taken together, make the following account of the present state of it. I shall consider it under four heads, 1. The country trade, or inland trade. 2. The army trade, and that with the drapers in London. 3. The Turkey trade. 4. The East India company trade.

1. The inland trade, in the language of the manufacturer, must not be strictly taken, as if confined to our own kingdom, for that is not the fact. It may be so called from its furnishing the sorts of cloth usually worn in our own country, consisting of superfines, seconds, forests, drabs, naps, duffils, and all that variety to be found in a well stored draper's shop.

This trade is governed by fashion and fancy, and has been introduced into Gloucestershire within the last fifty or sixty years. Great part of the goods are dispersed by means of travelling thro' Great Britain and Ireland, by the manufacturers themselves, or their servants. Many of them are likewise sold to merchants, who send them to our colonies, and other foreign markets; and some go to the warehouses in London, from whence they are dispersed in like manner.

This branch has been supported with such spirit and industry, as from small beginnings to become very valuable.—Being less subject to fluctuation than the other branches, it employs more regularly and uniformly a number of hands, perhaps the most of any of them. Many persons have succeeded in it, and some large fortunes have been made; but at present, thro' the dearness of provisions, the disagreement with our colonies, and other discouraging circumstances, common to most trades at this time, 'tis in a languid condition, tho' the returns in it are estimated at 250,000*l. per ann.*

2. The second branch is the trade with the drapers in London, who take a variety of goods for their retail customers; and the cloth for the army, the marines and the militia passes thro' their hands. The demands in this part of the cloathing trade at different times is very disproportionate. In time of war 'tis great; but not very considerable at present, the share which this county has of it being estimated at 100,000*l. per annum.*

3. The third branch is the trade to Turkey, which is much declined. The French, by reason of their political connections with the Porte, the situation of their country, the price of labour, and their method of conducting their trade, have gained a great superiority over us at this market. But I am told that our superfines still support

their credit there, and that the share of this country in the Turkey trade cannot be less than 50,000*l. per annum.*

4. The cloth made for the East India company, is the last and most considerable branch of our foreign trade, yet from the present method of conducting it, 'tis far from being advantageous to the clothier. Very few persons have succeeded in the coarse trade, whilst many, labouring all their time with great care and assiduity, have ruined their fortunes, without making a bad debt in it. In short, there are not wanting persons of observation, knowledge and integrity, who are confidently of opinion, that, averaging the profit and loss on all the coarse cloth, sold to the company, for many years back, by the clothiers in this county, not a shilling has been gained by it.

This will seem still more unaccountable to the reader, when he is informed, that the company never require of the clothier any abatement of price, nor doth it appear that they wish to withhold from him, that reasonable profit which should be the reward of his skill and industry. This is a kind of paradox, which I shall endeavour to explain, as things have been often represented to me.

First it should be observed, that the business of the sales to the company, is transacted by the Blackwell-hall factors, who are the clothiers agents; and the coarse cloth, which is by much the largest quantity, lies in the hands of a few, not more than four or five of them. The sales are conducted in the following manner.

The company having given the factors previous notice of the time appointed for buying, they send in sample cloths for the inspection of the buying committee, with the prices, and number of cloths they have to sell, corresponding with the respective samples. In buying, the company's servants impartially choose the best samples, according to the prices, 'till their quantity is supplied; and if such as are deemed equal in quality and price should amount to more than are wanted, they have lately taken a part of each lot, in order that every clothier might benefit by the sale. These measures are so prudent and equitable, that I have never heard any person object to them.

Let us now turn to the factor, and upon inquiry, instead of finding him a mere agent to the clothier, which he originally was, and still ought to be, it will appear that he is now, by insensible degrees, become a very different kind of person; for the commission on the sales being great in proportion to the value of the goods, and the business attended with little trouble, he hath found out an expedient to establish himself on a firmer foundation than the mere good opinion of the clothier; which was all, according to the original institution, he had to depend on. By this expedient he hath virtually, in many instances, the power of the

† It is the common notion that all sorts of wool are smuggled to France; but I have been informed that it is principally, if not solely, the long wool, for making of worsted stuffs. The French,

besides what is grown in their own country, are supply'd with the coarse cloathing wool from Barbary.

principal, yet still preserves the appearance, the indemnity, and every other advantage of the agent. 'Tis thus: He seeks out persons of little or no fortune; some who have been servants to clothiers, and may have worked at particular branches of the manufacture; others who understand no branch of it. To such as these he lends money at common interest, to make cloth for his warehouse: And it can be no wonder, surely, if many embrace the offer, from a possibility of gaining something by it.

By these means it may be conceived, that goods are too often ill made, to the discredit of the manufacture; however, if they sell at any rate, the factor is not affected by abatements on them, his commission arising from the *number* of cloths sold, without regard to the value of them. This being the case, 'tis the factor's business to bring large quantities of goods to market; and when there, the clothier is often induced, by specious arguments, to offer his goods at a lower rate than he can afford them, occasioned by the factor's endeavouring to appear at the sale to a greater advantage than his rivals in the same business.

In order to this, as the sales approach, would it be matter of wonder, if the dependent clothiers in the country should be advised of the general apprehension of a dull sale, on account of a great quantity of cloth in town; and with the report that the company will buy but little? The inference is easy, *i. e.* that unless the goods are offered at a very low price, they can have no chance of being sold for that season. It should be observed, that they are fit for no other market, and at *this* there is but one buyer.

Notwithstanding all this, some manufacturers might be disposed to wait an opportunity 'till they could sell their goods for a reasonable profit; but when a man, considerably indebted, receives information that the money advanced in his favour will be shortly wanted, he begins to be convinced that he is not absolutely his own master, and finds himself under a necessity of submitting to disagreeable terms.

Thus it happens, that cloths of eight or nine pounds value, are frequently offer'd at thirty or forty shillings less than they cost the maker; and tho' not always so, yet the many disadvantages and expences consider'd, such as short sales, a glutted market, occasioned by setting up, and pushing on so many people in the trade; the loss on returned goods spoilt in the hurry of making; interest of money, warehouseage, * commission, &c. &c. it is not doubted, by such as best understand this branch of the manufacture, but that during the last ten years, the Gloucestershire clothiers have been losers upon an average.

Let us consider this matter a little further. In this inverted order of things, when the clothier becomes the factor's servant, he sends his cloth

as fast as 'tis made to the factor, to be a collateral security for the money borrowed of him; with whom it remains 'till the sales begin. At first the new adventurer is enabled to pay his creditors in the country, by draughts on the factor, in virtue of which he soon gets in debt, and enlarges his trade upon his credit with the woolstapler and yarnmaker; proceeding (as is too often the case) from time to time, 'till he has wormed himself so deeply in their books, as to be unable to make good his payments. For having, to the factor's knowledge, been losing considerably in the course of trade, his draughts are no longer honoured, than the goods remitted to the factor are ample security for them; who, knowing the situation of this sort of people much better than any other person, generally takes care to abandon them when they appear to be no longer in a condition to serve his purpose.

Hitherto I have been speaking of the necessitous clothier only; but what is the case of the man of capital in this branch?—After a moment's consideration will it not appear, that if others offer great quantities of goods at under rates, he will also be obliged to sell at the same prices, if he sell at all. Besides, let it be consider'd, that if the factor hath it in his power to prefer one person before another, as no doubt in some cases it may be possible, will not his interest direct him to promote the manufacture where his money is employ'd at five *per cent.* and from which he may derive other considerable advantages? Therefore many clothiers of property have declined the company trade, and struck into other employments. Some of them who continue still engaged in it, are convinced by experience, that unless some regulations take place, it will never answer, tho' the returns in it are very considerable, estimated, for this county only, at 200,000 *l. per annum.*

Thus, if I am rightly informed, has the clothier in the course branch of the company trade, which is by much the greatest part of it, the trouble and hazard of a large business, without a reasonable advantage from it. The poor indeed have hitherto been employ'd by fits, but how long this branch may furnish any work for them, when the manufacturer has no reasonable prospect of advantage to himself, I will not take upon me to determine.

Cloathing is the great manufacture of the nation, and that branch of it which *cet. par.* keeps the labouring hands most constantly employ'd, is certainly the most valuable. But the measures complained of render it unsteady, languid and convulsive. For a considerable time back, we have had two or three bankrupt clothiers within the year, for many thousands each, which without such connexions with the factors could never have happened, as few, if any of them, had ever been worth a shilling. If one of them die, or break, which cases differ but little in consequence,

* The commission on a cloth of 6*l.* or 7*l.* value is 5*s.* besides

6*d.* for drawing, and 6*d.* for cash-money, which last I don't well understand.

the factor seizes the cloth in his hands unfold, and the debts outstanding, to secure himself, leaving the woolstapler, yarnmaker, shopkeeper, poor workmen, and other creditors in the country, to divide four, five, or perhaps two shillings in the pound, and sometimes less.—A long train of dreadful consequences always follow: Many of the creditors are greatly injured in their fortunes, some utterly ruined. The poor, who seldom save a penny in times of the greatest plenty of work and provisions, being out of employment, are reduced to the parish, to beggary, and some of them exposed to famine itself.

These evils which are growing, for bankruptcies are more and more frequent, seem to arise chiefly from the too great security of the factor, who, in cases of failure, claims all the bankrupt's goods remaining in his custody, and all debts upon contracts by him made, to indemnify himself, not for his commission only, but for all monies advanced on interest to the clothier.

I have never been made sensible, by any good argument, why the factor should be so highly privileged over other creditors. On the contrary, I apprehend it has a manifest tendency to discredit the manufacture, to advance the raw materials, to beggar middling tradesmen; but to enrich, (besides about half a dozen individuals) the most opulent trading company on earth; who ought, and 'tis probable would be willing, to give a fair price for the manufacture of their country.—If the factor was made equally liable to losses with other creditors, he would be more cautious to whom he lent his money, and it might prevent the ruin of numbers that are decoy'd, by specious appearances, to credit those that trade, or rather trifle with it. This is a matter that calls loudly for redress, which might probably be obtained; but many of the clothiers are so intirely in the power of the factors, as to make it unsafe for them to apply for it.

Thus, free from the least intention of injuring any person, in estate or reputation; and without either an apprehension of offending, or the hope of pleasing, any man, or sett of men whatever, I have given the state of the company trade, as fairly and impartially as possible, agreeably to the information received from several persons of credit, who understand the subject, and will vouch for the facts. I am willing to believe, notwithstanding, that there may be some instances of exception, among the body of people whose conduct is reprehended.—That regard to truth which I profess, and that justice which is equally due to all, will have it acknowledged, that there are at this time a few clothiers, who were set up by the factors, as already mentioned, that, either from their superior skill, great application, or some other cause, too latent for me to discover, have flourished in the trade, and continue to carry on business with credit and reputation.

The iron manufacture is of the next greatest consequence to this county. In the forest of Dean

are several furnaces and forges, that afford employment for great numbers of miners, colliers, carriers, and other labourers. *See Forest, p. 35.*

—At Froombridge, in the parish of Frampton upon Severn, has lately been erected one of the largest and completest works of the kind in the kingdom, consisting of a set of mills for making of iron and steel wire. And at Framilode is a tin-plate work, carried on by the same proprietors.

There are two very large brass-works in this county; one at the Baptist-mills, near Bristol, the other at Warmley, in the parish of Bitton. They are both carried on in company, by persons of large fortune, and vast sums are employ'd in the trade.

At Gloucester is a valuable pin-manufacture, which employs great numbers of the women and children, and besides a large country trade, returns near 20,000*l.* from London yearly.

The making of cards, for the use of the clothier, has seated itself at Dursley, Stroud, and Wottonunderedge.

Scarlet-dying is scarcely any where done in that perfection as about Stroud.

Worsted combing is carried on at Gloucester, Cirencester, Tewkesbury, and Tetbury. The markets for the goods are Kidderminster, Andover, and Leicester, where they are manufactured into shalloons, stuffs, stockings, &c.

Stocking-frame knitting is found at Cirencester, Tewkesbury, Newent, and a few villages in that neighbourhood.

Carpet-weaving has been lately brought into Cirencester, by two persons, who make all the various sizes and patterns, with good success.

The heavy edge-tools, made at Cirencester, are in great reputation. Two families have enjoy'd one branch of that business for some time unrivalled throughout the world, at least they know nothing to the contrary. It is that of making knives for carriers to shave the leather with, which the people of Birmingham have attempted in vain.

Harrateens, cheneys, and a few other woollen-stuffs are made at Cirencester, and sent white to London.

Fine writing paper is made at Postlip, in the parish of Winchcombe, at Quenington, and at Abbenhall; and brown sorts at a few other places in the county.

The manufacture of felt-hats, at Frampton Cotterel, deserves a place in our account, because it employs so many hands. Neither would it be just to pass by, unnoticed, the rug and blanket manufactures, at Nailsworth, Dursley, Nibley, and other places of the clothing country, with which I shall close this short account of the Gloucestershire manufactures. Woolstapling, or breaking of wool, is not mentioned in the number, because it will hardly be admitted to be one, in the common acceptation of the word, tho' it is a very considerable trade; and the most eminent places for

for it are Gloucester, Cirencester, and Tetbury. To be so particular as to enumerate every trade carried on in the county, would be impertinent, but I think I have omitted no manufacture that deserves notice.

The chief article of our produce is grain, of which large quantities are raised in the vale, and on the cotswolds. The city of Bristol is supply'd out of Gloucestershire with great part of its provisions, from whence it has been concluded, that this county grows a great quantity of corn more than it consumes. But if it be considered, what a vast consumption there is of every kind in the manufacturing and populous parts of the county; and that the meal-men and corn-dealers are continually supplying the markets in the south-eastern parts, with grain and flour, out of Oxfordshire and Berkshire, and that in common years a great quantity of corn is brought to Gloucester market from Herefordshire, in waggons, as well as by water from Upton upon Severn; there is good reason to believe that the corn of the growth of this county is not more than sufficient for its inhabitants; so that grain will not be an article in our account.

The quantity of cheese made in the county is calculated in the following manner: The vale is estimated at 500,000 acres, allowing for the Severn, &c. 350,000 of them are in pasture, of which admit 158,000 acres to be fed by milch cattle. Then at three acres to each cow, the stock

will be 50,000. The most usual calculation is 3 C. weight of cheese to a cow, according to which the sum of the whole year's making, in the vale, will be 7,500 tons. But there are milch beasts kept in the other parts of the county. If you allow 20 to every 3000 acres, upon an average; then on 500,000 acres will be found 3333 milch cattle, from which, according to the above proportion, may be made about 500 tons of cheese: And together, the year's making will be 8,000 tons for the whole county.

For the three or four last years, cheese upon an average has sold at about 28*l.* per ton; therefore the value of the whole will be 224,000*l.* The greatest part of it is sent by the factors to London; a considerable quantity of it goes to Bristol, and to the fairs at Gloucester, Stow, Leachlade, &c. and so is dispersed thro' the country.

Gloucestershire bacon is in good repute; London and Bristol take large quantities of it annually.

Cyder is another article, of which we make more than we consume ourselves, to the amount, perhaps in a good year, of about 5,000*l.*

Salmon is the only kind of fish that is sent from hence to London in any quantities, for which the metropolis pays us about 4,000*l.* annually.

The value of fat cattle fed in the county, with their skins, hides and wool, must be very great, but I have not been able to collect particulars enough to make an estimate of the amount of them.

Of the antient SURVEY of the KINGDOM, but more especially as far as it relates to GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

OUR histories are almost wholly silent as to particular property in this county, 'till the 11th century, when there was a register made by the command of William the Conqueror, with great care and exactness, of all the lands in the kingdom, and the names of the owners of them, with the quantities and other particulars of their estates, except in the counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Durham, and part of Lancashire, with Wales, which were not then surveyed. The business was begun under the care

of five justices in each county, appointed for that purpose, in the year 1081, and completed in 1086. The materials of this survey were digested, and fairly entered in a book, which some have called *Liber Judiciarius, vel Censualis Angliæ*, others *Domesday-Book* §, from the Saxon word *dom*, *census*, *vel estimatio*. It is a most antient record, and now remains in the exchequer, very fair and legible.

A soon as William had settled himself in his his new dominions, he made such alterations in

§ Ingulphus says, that king Alfred made such another roll, which he kept at Winchester, and called it *Domesday*. It referred to the time of king Æthelred, as that made by William the First refers to the time of Edward the Confessor. There is a third book in 4to, differing from the others which are in folio, more in form than matter, made by the command of the same king, which is more fairly written, hath fewer erasures, and seems to be more antient. A fourth *Domesday* is kept in the exchequer, being only an abridgement of the first; and there is a fifth, an exact copy of the last, kept in the remembrancer's office. There is also a book in the exchequer, something of the same nature, called *Nomina Villarum*, made at the command of king E. 2. containing the

names of all the hundreds, cities, burghs, and vills in England, and the possessors of them, returned by the sheriffs of all the counties; I have a copy of the part concerning Gloucestershire. What is contained in the *Domesday of W. 1.* appears by these old verses.

*Quid deberetur fisco, quæ, quanta tributa,
Nimine quid census, quæ vectigalia, quantum
Quisque teneretur feodali solvere fure,
Qui sunt exempti, vel quos angaria damnat,
Qui sunt vel glebæ servi, vel conditionis,
Quove manumissus patrono, jure ligatur*

the laws, partly from policy, and partly from prejudice, as to bring the whole constitution to as near a conformity as he could with that of Normandy, by ingrafting the feudal tenures, and other customs of that country, upon the old Saxon laws, which produced a different political system, and changed both power and property in many respects; though the first principles of the feudal law, and general notions of it, had been in use among the English some ages before. But that the liberty of the subject was not destroy'd by these alterations, as some writers have supposed, plainly appears by the very statutes that William enacted, in one of which we find an express declaration, *That all the freemen in his kingdom should hold and enjoy their lands and possessions free from all unjust exaction, and from all tallage; so that nothing should be exacted or taken of them but their free service, which they by right owed to the crown, and were bound to perform.* It is further said, *That this was ordained and granted to them as an hereditary right for ever, by the common council of the kingdom.*

Some of our eminent lawyers have been of opinion, that 'till this time estates were not hereditary in England; but that William made them so, in imitation of the system that had then lately obtained in the kingdom of France, where the nobility and gentry had had their honours and estates granted to them and to their heirs *in feodo* for ever; whereas before, the French held them only at will, or for life. But in objection to this opinion, it is most certain, that our Saxon ancestors had their hereditary estates, which Spelman calls *thaneland*, and speaks of it as synonymous to *Bocland*, which in antient writings has been interpreted by * *Allodium, Terra † hereditaria, Terra † libera, Terra § testamentalis*. But our Saxon ancestors had other lands of a feudal nature, distinguished from the former, by the name of *Folc-land*, perhaps, because they were such as the common people possessed; yet the barons, or thanes, frequently held both sorts together. *Folc-land* was personal, and held only for life, and sometimes indeed at the will of the lord, or for a certain number of years. But these estates were made hereditary fiefs under William the Conqueror, and most of the *Bocland* was converted into the same kind of tenure.

If we consider this change with regard to *boc-land* alone, in which before they had an absolute property, and power to dispose of it by will, it may seem at first a matter of astonishment, that freeholders thus possessed of alodial estates, should ever have been disposed to convert them into fiefs, subject to so many services, entails and other burthens. Yet it is certain, that such alterations were desired. The reasons given for it are these: The possessors of fiefs had several privileges, which other freemen had not; a higher value was set upon their persons; the compositions for injuries

done to them were greater, which was an important distinction, when most offences were punished by pecuniary fines, according to rates ascertained and fixed by law; and what seems to have weighed more than any other reasons, the demesne lands of those who held by knight-service, were exempted from tallage, and many other impositions, which fell heavy on the possessors of alodial estates.

Originally all *proper feuds*, I mean, all of a *military nature*, descended in equal proportions to all the sons of a vassal, but not to daughters. This exclusion of females had been taken off in most countries, before the Normans came hither; but whether the equal division of all military fiefs continued after that time, and when it absolutely ceased, is not very clear. The impartibility of them is ascribed, by many writers, to a constitution made by the emperor Barbarossa, in the year 1152. But earldoms and baronies, which that ordinance chiefly relates to, had before been indivisible, both in England and in France, except in the case of a baron leaving several daughters, and no son, at his death. I should therefore suppose that the custom of preserving knights-fees undivided, in the course of descent, which seemed necessary to enable the military tenant to perform his honourable service with the requisite dignity, began to prevail among the English some time before it was settled by law in the empire. And, together with that, was introduced the *right of primogeniture* in feudal successions. For when, in order to preserve the tenure entire, only one son could take it, the eldest was preferred as soonest able to perform the duties of the fee, and most naturally coming into the place of his father. Certain it is, that when Glanville's Treatise was writtin, it was the established law of England, that in a military fief, the eldest son should succeed to the whole inheritance. Yet it appears from records, that men frequently held by parts of a knight's-fee; but such divisions either arose from marriages with the daughters of a military tenant, who had no son, and several daughters; or were made by enfeoffments, and not in virtue of the rule and course of succession. Lands held in *free socage* were equally divided among all the sons, unless they were such as had been impartible, by antient custom; of which some went to the *eldest* son, and others to the *second*.

William divided the kingdom into 60,215 knight's-fees, making 30,000 baronies, vills, or manors, the proprietors whereof were the only freeholders in the kingdom. The number of them in the whole county of Gloucester was between sixty and seventy, including the Cyninger Degenr, or the king's *thanes*, by which I mean, those that held of the king in chief by knight-service; and all the lands, besides what they held, were either in the crown or the church.

* *Textus Roffensis.*† *Leges Aluredi.*‖ *Leges Ethelredi.*§ *Leges Canuti.*

These *thanes*, according to Mr. Selden, were honorary, and were of the same kind with them that were, after the Normans, parliamentary barons; and the *tainlands* only were the parliamentary baronies. But there was an inferior order of men called *Webmeþa þegen*, or *middlethane*, who after the Normans, were often stiled *Vavofors*, a name that never was honourary here, but only feudal, and occurs sometimes in Domesday book, as a synonymy with *liberi homines regis*.

Those lands which were in the possession of Edward the Confessor, and afterwards came to the Conqueror, and were set down in Domesday-book under the title *Terra Regis*, are § antient demesnes; and therefore, whether they are such or not, can be tried only by that book.

Of these lands there were two forth of tenants, one that held them frankly by charter, the other by copy of court roll, or by the verge, at the will of the lord, according to the custom of the manor.

The privileges of this tenure consisted in three points; the tenants holding by charter could not be impleaded out of their manor; they were free from toll for all things concerning their livelihood, or husbandry; and they were not liable to serve on juries. *F. N. B.* fol. 14, and 228. These tenants held originally by plowing and cultivating of the king's lands, for the supplying of his household with provisions, wherefore such liberties and privileges were allowed them, which still belong to that kind of land, tho' the service is now changed from labour to money.

The names of all the manors and their dependencies, together with the owners, and other particulars of them, at the time of the general survey, are set down in Domesday-book; a copy of which, in the contracted manner of that writing, as nearly as it could be imitated with the common printing types, is as follows. *Note, the Apostrophe ['] shews the place of contraction.*

COPY of DOMESDAY BOOK.

GLOWCEST'SLIRE.

TEMPORE REGIS EDWARDI reddebat Civitas de GLOWCESTRE xxxvj lib' numeratas & xii sextaria mellis ad mensuram ejusd' burgi & xxxvi dicras ferri & c virgas ferreas ductiles ad clavos navium Regis & quasdam alias minutas consuetudines in aula & in camera Regis. Modo reddit ipsa Civitas regi lx lib' de xx in ora & de moneta vero h't rex xx lib' In d' inca t'ra Regis ten' Rogerius de Berchelai unam domum & unam piscariam in ipsa villa & est extra manum Regis. hanc Balduinus tenuit T. R. E.

Osbnus ep's ten' terram & mansiones quas Edmarus tenuit redd x solid. cum alia consuetudine.

Gaufridus de Manneville ten' vi mansiones. he T. R. E. redd' b. vi solid. & viii denar' cum alia c'fuetud.

Will's Baderon ii mansion' de xxx denar.

Will's Scriba i mansion' ten. de li denar.

Rogerius de Laci i mansion' de xxvi denar.

Osbnus ep's i mansion' de xli denar.

Bernerius i mansion' de xiv denar.

Will's Calvus i mansion' de xii denar.

Durandus Vicecom' ii mansion' de xiv denar.

Isd' Durandus ten' i mansion' de xxvi den. & adhuc unam mansion' que nullam c'fuetud' redd.

Hadeuinus ten' i mans' que dat gablum sed aliam c'fuetud. retinet.

Gosbtus i mansionem Dunning i mans' Widardus i mans' Arnulfus p'br i mans' que redd. gablum et aliam c'fuet. retin.

Om's iste mansiones reddeb. regalem c'fuetud. T. R. E. modo rex W. nichil inde h't nec Rotbtus minister ejus. Iste mansiones fuer' in firma regis E. die qua fuit vivus & mortuus modo vero sunt ablata de firma & c'fuetud. regis. T. R. E. erat d'nium regis in civitate totum hospitatum t' vestitum. Quando comes W. ad firmam recep' similit' vestitum fuit.

Sedecim domus erant ubi sedet castellum que modo defunt & in burgo civitatis sunt wastate xiv domus.

CASTELLUM de ESTBRIGHOIEL fecit Will's Comes et ejus tempore reddeb. xl fol. tantum de navibus in silvam euntibus.

Tempore vero ^{Com.} Rogerij filij ejus reddid' ipsa villa xvi lib. et medietatem habeb. Rad. de Limesi. Modo h't rex inde xii lib.

Int' redditionem de Carleion & i carucam que ibi est & vii piscarias in Waie & Hufcham exeunt vii lib. & x solid.

In Wales sunt iii harduices Lamecare et Poteschuet et Dinan. In his sunt viii car. & xi vill'i dimidii & xv bord. cum vi car'

Pro his iii harduices voleb. habere c solid. Rog' de Ivrei.

Sub Waffunic p'posito sunt xiii ville. Sub Elmvi xiiii ville.

Sub Bleio sunt xiii ville. Sub Idhel sunt xiv ville.

Hi reddunt xlvii sextaria mellis & xl porc. & xli vaccas & xxviii solid. pro accipitrib' Tot. hoc val. ix lib. & x fol. & iii den.

De una wasta t'ra redd. Walter' Balistarius i sext' mell. & i porc. Berdic jocularor regis h't iii villas & ibi v car. nil redd.

Morinus i villam Chenesis i filius Waffunic i Sessifbert i.

Abraham pb'r ii villas. Hi h'nt vi car' & nichil reddunt. Hos misit W. comes ad c'fuetud. Griffin regis licentia regis W.

Sub eisd. p'positis sunt iii ville wastate p' regem Caraduech.

In Elemofina regis est una villa que p' anima ejus redd. eccl'e ad fest' S. Martini ii porc. & e panes cum cervisia.

Ad sc'm Michaellem est i carucata terre & ad sc'm Deuum una carucata. He non redd't servitiam nisi sc'is.

Unus Beluard de Caruen h't dimid. car. t're & nihil redd.

Sexaginta & sex porci exeunt de pasuag' & app'tiant xlv fol. H' omnia redd't xl lib. & xii fol. & viii den.

Durandus vicecom. ded. h' ead. Will'o de OW p' Iv lib. ad firmam.

Walt'ius Balistarius ten. de rege ii carucat. t're & ibi h't iii car. & iii servos & iii ancillas. Val. h' xx fol.

Girardus h't ii caruc. t're & ibi ii car. val. xx fol.

Ouus p'positus regis ii car. t're & ibi iii car. val. xx fol. Ibi est in d'nio regis i caruc' t're quam tenuit Dagob'tus.

Gozelinus Brito ten' v caruc' t're in Caroen & ibi sunt ii car. cum ii Walensibus val. xx fol.

Ep's CONSTANTIENSIS ten. de rege v caruc' t're & de eo unus ho' ejus. Ibi sunt ii car. in d'nio & iii villanorum val. xl fol.

Rogerius de Berchelai ten. ii car. terre ad Strigoieig & ibi h't vi bord. cum i car. val. xx fol.

Vicec' Durandus ten. de rege in Caroen i t'ra ^{Nom.} Coldecote Ibi h't in d'nio iii car. & xv dimid. vill'os & iii servos & unum militem. Hl om's h'nt xii car. Ibi molin. de x solid Hoc totum val. vi lib.

Will's de Ow h't de Strigoieig ix lib. p' c'fuetud. ut dicit. Sed Girardus & alii ho'es d'nt nil plus hab'e illum juste de x lib. de c'fuetud. Strigoieig etiam si app'rtaret. c lib.

In Wales h't isd. W. in feudo iii piscarias in Waie redd't lxx solid. & in eodem feudo ded. Will's com' Rad. de Limesi l carucatas t're sic' fit in Normania. Hoc testant' Hugo & alii lib'atores q'd ita Rad. concessit.

Modo dic. W. de Ow non se hab'e de hac t'ra nisi xxxii car. Ibi sunt in d'nio viii car. & ho'es h'nt xvi car. Ibi duo molini de x fol. Tot. val. x lib. & x fol.

§ The fee-farm rents remaining to the kings of England from their antient demesnes, were many of them alienated from the crown, in the reign of king Charles the Second.—How doubtful people were of the title to alienations, of any nature, from the crown, may be gathered hence: Whilst these rents were exposed to sale for ready money, there were very few purchasers; but an expedient was found out, which served as a spur; it was no less than stopping some of his majesty's payments. People then began to

purchase them, as the only method of getting their own in that conjecture; and by 22 C. 2. c. 6. l. 10. the letters patents by which these alienations are made, are confirmed, and declared to be good.—But alienations from the crown have been better secured to the subject, by the decision of the house of lords, in the case of the earl of Portland, in 1769, wherein the *Nullum Tempus*, so often pleaded by the crown in cases of resumption, was set aside.

Rog' de Laci ten. in feudo de Strigoiclg tant. t're hospitat. cum uno molino q'd val. xxxvi solid.

Turstinus filius Rolf h't int' Hufcham & Waiaam xvii carucas. De his sunt in d'nio iiii & dimid. alie sunt ho'um. Ibi xi bord. sunt et molin. de vii solid. val. viiii lib. tot. De hac t'ra v caruc. & dimid. calumiant' p'positi regis dicentes q'd eas Turstinus sine dono assumpsit.

Iisd. Turstinus h't vi caruc. t're ult. Hufcham & ibi ho'es ejus h'nt iiii car. & molin. redd. xv sol. & dimid. piscaria de x sol. Tot. val. liiii sol. & vi den.

Aluredus Hilpanus h't in fendo ii carucat. t're. Ibi ii car. in d'nio Iisd. A. h't in Wales vii villas que fuer' Will'i Comit' & Rog' filii ejus in d'nio. He redd. vi mell. sextaria & vi porc. & x solid.

BURGUM de WINCELCUMBE reddeb. T. R. E. vi lib. de firma. De his habeb. Comes Heraldus terc'm denar' id est xl sol. Postea redd. xx lib. cum toto hund. ejusd. ville. Durandus vicecom. appofuit c sol. & Rogerius de Iurei lx solid.

Modo adjunctis iiii hund. redd. xxviii lib. de xx in ora.

HIC ANNOTANT' TERRAM TENENTES IN GLOWEEL'SLIRE.

- I. REX WILLELMUS.
- II. Archiep's Eboracensis.
- III. Ep's de Wirecestre.
- III. Ep's de Hereforde.
- V. Ep's de Exceestre.
- VI. Ep's de S'co Laudo.
- VII. Eccl'a de Bade.
- VIII. Abbatia de Glasfingb'ie.
- IX. Abbatia de Malmesb'ie.
- X. Abbatia de Glouuecestre.
- XI. Abbatia de Wincelcumbe.
- XII. Abbatia de Evesham.
- XIII. Abbatia de Abendone.
- XIII. Abbatia de Perfore.
- XV. Abbatia de Coventreu.
- XVI. Abbatia de Cormelies.
- XVII. Abbatia de Lire.
- XVIII. Abbatia de Eglesham.
- XIX. Abbatia de Westmonast.
- XX. Eccl'a S. Dionisij Parisij.
- XXI. Eccl'a de Langheig.
- XXII. Eccl'a S. Ebrulfi.
- XXIII. Eccl'a S. TRINITAT. Cadom.
- XXIII. Eccl'a de Troarz.
- XXV. Eccl'a de Cirecestre.
- XXVI. Renbaldus P'br
- XXVII. Comes Rogerius.
- XXVIII. Comes Hugo.
- XXIX. Comes Moritonienfis.
- XXX. Ep's Liciae'fis Gisleb'tus Maminoth.
- XXXI. Willelmus de OW.
- XXXII. Will's filius Baderon.
- XXXIII. Will's Camerarius.
- XXXIII. Will's Goizenboded.
- XXXV. Will's filius Widon.
- XXXVI. Will's Froiffleuu.
- XXXVII. Will's filius Norman.
- XXXVIII. Will's Leuric.
- XXXIX. Rogerius de Laci.

- XL. Rogerius de Belmont.
- XLI. Rogerius de Luri.
- XLII. Rogerius de Berchelai.
- XLIII. Radulfus frater ejus.
- XLIII. Radulfus Pagenel.
- XLV. Radulfus de Toden.
- XLVI. Rob'tus de Toden.
- XLVII. Rob'tus Dispenfator.
- XLVIII. Rob'tus de Oilgi.
- XLIX. Ricardus Legatus.
- L. Oibernus Gifard.
- LI. Goisfridus Orleteile.
- LII. Gisleb'tus filius Turoid.
- LIII. Durandus Vicecomes.
- LIII. Drogo filius Ponz.
- LV. Walterius filius Ponz.
- LVI. Walterius filius Rog.
- LVII. Walterius Diaconus.
- LVIII. Walterius Balistarius.
- LIX. Henricus de Ferieres.
- LX. Ernulfus de Hefding.
- LXI. Heraldus filius Rad.
- LXII. Hugo de Grentemaisn.
- LXIII. Hugo Lafne.
- LXIII. Milo Crispin.
- LXV. Urfo de Abetot.
- LXVI. Hascoit Mufard.
- LXVII. Turstinus filius Rolf.
- LXVIII. Anfridus de Cormel.
- LXIX. Hunfridus Camerarius.
- LXX. Hunfridus de Medehalle.
- LXXI. Hunfridus Coquus.
- LXXII. Sigar de Cioches.
- LXXIII. Maci de Mauritanic.
- LXXIII. Gozelingus Brito.
- LXXV. Rogerius filius Radulf.
- LXXVI. Uxor Geri.
- LXXVII. Balduinus.
- LXXVIII. Elfi & alij taini regis.

GLOWEEL'SLIRE.

I. TERRA REGIS.

Rex EDWARDUS tenuit CHINTENEHAM ibi erant viii hide & dim. Ad eccl'am p'tiu. i hid. & dim.

Reinbaldus ten. eam. In d'nio erant iiii car. & xx vill'i & x bord. & vii servi cum xviii car. Pr'b'ri ii car. Ibi ii molini de xi sol. & viii denar.

Huic m. accrevit p'positus regis W. duos bord. & iv vill'os & iii molinos hor. ii sunt regis t'cius prepositi & i car. plus e. ibi T. R. E. redd'b. ix lib. & v sol. & ter mille panes canibus.

Modo redd. xx lib. & xx vaccas & xx porc. & xvi sol. pro panibus.

In BERTUNE habuit rex E. novem hid. De his erant vii in d'nio & ibi iiii car. & xiv vill'i & x bord. cum ix car. Ibi vii servi. De hoc m. ten. ii lib'i ho'es ii hid. h'nt ibi ix car. ipsi se non possunt nec t'ram separare a manerio ibi molin. de iv solid. P'positus W. regis accrevit viii bord & ii molinos & i caruca. T. R. E. reddeb. ix lib. & v solid. & ter mille panes canibus.

Modo redd. xx lib. xx vaccas xx porc. & pro panibus xvi sol.

De hoc m. p'stitit Aeldred archiep's i membrum BREWERE ibi sunt iiii virg. t're & iiii ho'es. Milo Crispin tenet.

Alter membrum no'ie Optune p'stitit Aluui vicecom. Ibi una hida t're & ibi sunt iv ho'es. Hunfridus ten.

Tertium membrum no'ie MERWEN p'stitit isd. Aluui. Ibi sunt iiii virg. t're Nigellus medicus tenet.

In DUDESTAN Hund. habuit quidam tainus Edmar iiii maner. Herferel & Athelai & Sanher. Iste ho. poterat dare & vend'e t'ram suam cui voluisset pro ii hid. se def'd'b. h. t'ra. In d'nio erant viii car. & iv vill'i & iv bord. & xxx servi cum v car. Ibi p'tum sufficiens carucis.

In HERSECOME teneb. Wifet iiii virg. t're lib'as sicut & Edmer. Ibi habeb. ii car. & ii bord. & v servos & prata carrucis.

In BROSTORP tenuit Aluric iiii virg. t're hic habeb. ii car. et un. uillin iiii bord. iv servos. Has v t'ras abstulit Comes Herald. post mortem regis E. Has eafd. Rog. de Lurei possit ad firmam pro xlvj lib. & xiii sol. & iv den.

In eod. HUND. juxta Civitatem habuit Uluuard dimid. hidam de rege E. quietam & ibi ii car. & iv servi. Hanc ded. W. com. cuidam coquo suo Vluuard enim utlag. fact. est.

In CIRECESTRE Hund. habuit rex E. quinq; hid. t're Ibi in d'nio v car. & xxxi vill'ni cum x car. Ibi xiii servi & x bord. & iii molini de xxx solid. prata & ii silvas de l. sol. & ibi ii lib'i ho'es ii car. h'ntes lanam o'nium regina habeb. T. R. E. reddeb. hoc m. iii modios frumenti & dimid. & braisi iiii mod. & mell. sex sextar. & dimid. & ix lib. & v sol. & ter mille pan. canibus. Modo redd. xx lib. & v sol. & xx vaccas xx porc. & pro pan. xvi sol. & de nouo foro xx sol. quorum h't S Maria t'cium den.

In CIRECESTRE unus lib. ho. teneb. ii hid. t're & reddeb. xx sol. in firma & per totam Angliam vicecomiti servitium faciebat.

Will's Com. hanc t'ram milit ext. firmam & cuidam suo ho'i. dedit eam.

In SUINHEVE Hund. erant T. R. E. ad firmam xxxvi hide: in BETUNE cum ii Membris Wapelei & Wintreborne.

In d'nio erant v car. & xli vill'i & xxix bord. cum xlv car. Ibi xviii servi cum i molino.

Hoc m. T. R. E. reddeb. firmam unius noctis & mo. similit' facit.

In SALEMNESBERIE Hund. tenuit E. rex SCLOSTRE. Ibi erant vii hide. & in d'nio iiii car. & ix vill'i & xi bord. cum viii car. Ibi vii servi & ii molini de una Marka Arg'ti. prata de x sol. & de una ex his hid. x solid. & canib. v solid.

De hoc m. reddeb. q'd voleb. Vicecom. T. R. E. Ido' nesciunt app'ciari. Modo vicecom. accrev. ibi i car. & v bord. cum i car. Redd. nunc de m. iolo & de hund. xxvii lib. ad numerum.

In WESBERIE xxx hide. Ibi habeb. E. rex v car. in d'nio & xxxii vill'os & xv bord. cum xxviii car. Ibi i servus. Hoc m. reddeb. unam noctem de firma T. R. E. Similiter T. R. W. per iv annos. Postea ablatae sunt de isto m. vi hide. In Chire & in Clifstone x hide. In Noent & Chingestune viii hid. In Ladenent i hid.

Has t'ras ten. mo. abb. de Cormelies & Osb'nus & Will's f. Ricardi & tam. de remanenti inven. vicecom. totam firmam.

D'nt autem ho'es de comitatu q'd Sapina jacent in Westberie ad firmam regis E.

In CHEFTESIAT Hund. tenuit E. rex LANGE-BERGE cum uno membro no'e MENE. In utroq; erant viii hide. In d'nio iiii car. & x vill'i & iv bord. cum vi car. & molin. de v sol. & vi servi pratum de x sol. T. R. E. reddeb. vicecom. de hoc m. q'd exibat ad firmam. Modo redd. xv lib. cum ii hund. quos ibi vicece. appofuit.

In BLITESLAU Hund. tenuit E. rex AURE. Ibi v hide & in d'nio i car. & xii vill'i & viii bord. cum xiv car. Ibi unus servus & molin. de xxx denar. & salina de xxx summis salis & eccl'a cum i virg. t're.

Hoc m. reddeb. dim. firmam noctis T. R. E. & mo. similiter facit.

De eod. m. jacet wastata dimid. hida & ido. non redd. nisi xii lib. vicecom. tam. redd. totam firmam.

Extra m. sunt iii membra que semper in eo fuer. & esse debent ut testant' ho'es de comitatu id est Peritone, Etelau, Bliteslau.

In his sunt vii hide & in d'nio i car. & xx vill'i & iii bord. cum xiii car. & ii servi & piscaria.

Peritone est in feudo Will'i Comit'is, Etelau ten. Rog. de Berchelai, Bliteslau ten. Will's filius Baderon. Aluui vicecom. misit h. extra firm.

In LANGELEI Hund. tenuit Comes Heraldus ALWES-TAN. Ibi erant x hide. In d'nio i car. & xxiii vill'i & v bord. cum xxii & ii servi. Ibi p'positus accrevit ii car. & v servos. Redd. xii lib. ad pensum.

de una leuaa l'g & una lat. Hunfridus redd. de hoc m. xvi lib. & x solid.

Ad hoc m. p'tin. una v' in Wiche que reddeb. xxv sext. falis Ursus vicecom. ita vastavit ho'es q'd modo redd'e non possunt fal.

In **LANGETREU Hund.** Isd. Brietric tenuit **AVENINGE.** Ibi T. R. E. erant x hide & in d'nio viii car. & xxiii vill'i & v bord. & xxx servi cum xvi car. Ibi iv molini de xix sol. & ii den. modo crevit p'positus unum molin. de xl denar. Ibi silva ii leuuis l'g & dimid. leuaa lat. Ibi est aira accipitris. Val. xxvii lib.

In **BRISTOLDESBERG Hund.** Isd. Brietric tenuit Fareforde. Ibi T. R. E. erant xxi hida, & lvi vill'os & viii bord. cum xxx car. Ibi p'br qui teneb. unam v' t're de d'nio & iii molini de xxxii solid. & vi den. In d'nio non sunt nisi xiii hide & una v'.

Hoc M. tenuit Mathild Regina. Hunfridus redd. xxxviii lib. & x sol. ad numerum. De t'ra hujus M. ded. regina iv hid. Johi Camerario. Ibi sunt ii car. & ix vill'i & iv bord. cum iv car. Ibi xiiii servi redd. ix lib. de firma.

Ipla regina ded. Balduino iii hid. & iii virg. de ead. t'ra & ibi h't ii car. & v servos & un. liberum hoe'm h'ntem i car. & ii bord. Val. iv lib.

Qui has ii t'ras tener. T. R. E. non poterant reced'e a capite. M.

In **BOTELAU Hund.** REX E. tenuit **DIMOCH.** Ibi erant xx hide & ii car. in d'nio & xlii vill'i & x bord. & xi colib'ti h'ntes xli car. Ibi p'br tenens xii ac's & iv radechenistre cum iv car. Ibi silva iii leuu. l'g & una lat.

De hoc M. reddeb. vicecom. q'd voleb. T. R. E.

Rex W. tenuit in d'nio suo iv annis postea habuit eum com. W. et Rogerius filius ejus. Ho'es de comitatu nesciunt quomodo. Modo redd. xxi lib.

In **BLITESLAU Hund.** ^{Com.} Heraldus tenuit **NEST.** Ibi erant v hide & in d'nio i car. & x vill'i & ii bord. cum ix car. T. R. E. non fuit ad firmam.

Comes v'o W. adjunx. illum duob. alijs M. scilicet Pontune et Peritune. In his erant ix hide et ii car. in d'nio et xv vill'i et ii bord. et ii servi cum ix car. ibi i piscaria. Modo crevit p'positus in Pontune i car. Peritune est in Calumnia ad firmam regis. Int. tot. redd. xi lib.

In **LINDENEE** fecit Com. W. un. M. de iv t'ris quas ab earum d'nis accepit. De d'nio ep'i de Hereford iii hid. De d'nico victu monachorum de Perfore vi hid. ubi erant vi vill'i cum iv car. De duobus teinis accep. iii hid. et dim. Ibi sunt in d'nio iii car. et viii bord. et molin. de xl den. silva i leuu. l'g et dim. lat. Int. tot. redd. vii lib.

In **TEDENEHAM Hund.** habuit Abb. de Bade unum man. no'e **TEDENEHAM.** Ibi habebant xxx hide harum x erant in d'nio. Ibi erant xxxviii vill'i h'ntes xxxviii car. et x bord. In Saverna xi piscarie. in d'nio et xlii piscarie villanorum. In Waia i piscaria et villanorum ii piscarie et dimidia.

Rogierius Comes crevit in Waia ii piscarias. Ibi est silva ii leuu. l'g et dimid. leuaa lat. et xii bord. plus sunt.

W. Com. ded. de hac t'ra fr'i suo O. ep'o unam v' t're cum i vill'o et Walterio de Laci ded. ii piscar. in Saverna et dimid. in Waia cum uno vill'o Rad. de Limefi ded. ii piscar. in Waia cum uno vill'o Abbatie de Lyra ded. dimid. hid. t're et eccl'am M. cum decima.

Hoc M. non reddeb. censum T. R. E. nisi victum monachis Stigandus archiep's teneb. illum q'do com. W. accep. eum. Modo redd. xxv lib. de xx in Ora et albas. Ibi est m'o molin. de xl denarijs.

In **RESPIET Hund.** WLWARDUS tenuit **CEDEORDE.** Ibi xv hide int. silvam et planum et pratum et vii car. in d'nio T. R. E. et xvi vill'i et iii bord. cum vi car. et iii molini de xiiii solid. et ii denar. et theloneum fal. q'd venieb. ad aulam. Ibi crevit vicecom. viii vill'os et iii bord. h'ntes iii car.

In **BEGEBERIE Hund.** CHENVICHELE teinus regis E. tenuit **ALVREDINTVNE.** Ibi erant v hide et iii car. in d'nio et xii vill'i et unus bord. cum vi car. et xvi inter servos et ancillas et ii molini de xx solid. silva i leuaa l'g et dim. lat. Horum ii maneriorum p'positi. q'd voleb. reddeb. T. R. E. Modo redd't x lib. alborum nummorum de xx in ora. Rog' com. tenuit.

In **TETBOLDESTANE Hund.** ROTLESE Hufcarle R. E. tenuit **BECEFORD.** Ibi erant xi hide et iii car. in d'nio et xxxiv vill'i et xvi bord. h'ntes xxx car. ibi xii servi et iii ancille.

De hoc M. ded. W. com. iii hid. Ansfrido de Cormelijs. In quib; erant xii vill'i cum v car.

TURBERTUS teinus ^{Com.} Heraldus tenuit **ESTONE.** Ibi t't

viii hide et iii car. in d'nio et x vill'i et iv bord. cum vi car. Ibi viii servi et iii ancille.

De his ii vill'is fec. Com. W. unum M. et non erant ad firmam donec Rog' de Lurei misit ad xxx lib. firme. Decimam v'o et eccl'as cum ii vill'is et iii virg. t're ded. ipse Com. Abbatie de Cormelijs.

Ho'es de comitatu inquisiti dixer. se nunq. vidisse breuem regis q' hanc t'ra diceret datam e'e Comiti W.

In **LANGENEI Hund.** Wlgar teinus regis E. tenuit **Tochintune.** Ibi fuer. viii hide et v car. in d'nio et xx vill'i et xii bord. et x servi cum xx car.

Hoc M. non redd. firmam T. R. E. sed inde viveb. cujus erat. Com. W. tenuit in d'nio et ibi crevit p'positus i car. et molin. de viii denar.

Modo redd. xxv lib. candidorum nummorum de xx in ora.

In **DODESTAN Hund.** EDRIC Lang teinus ^{Com.} Heraldus tenuit **HECHANESTEDE.** Ibi erant v hide et in d'nio iii car. et vi vill'i et viii bord. cum vi car. Ibi vi servi et dimid. piscaria. Hoc M. cep. W. com. in d'nio et non fuit ad firmam sed m'o vicecom. posuit eum ad lx sol. nu'o.

In **LANGETREU Hund.** Gueda mat. ^{Com.} Heraldus tenuit **UDECESTRE.** Goduinus emit ab Azor et ded. sue uxori ut inde viveret donec ad Berchelai maneret. Noleb. enim de ipso M. aliquid comedere pro diffrucc'one Abbatie. Hanc t'ra ten. Eduuardus in firma de Wiltescire injuste ut dicit comitatus qia non p'tin. ad aliq' firmam. De quo M. nemo legatis regis reddid. rationem nec aliquis eorum venit ad hanc descriptionem. H. t'ra redd. vii lib.

In **TUIFERDE Hund.** Brietric tenuit iii hid. in **MODIETE** & geldab. In d'nio h't rex ibi ii piscarias Rog'us de Laci h't unam piscar. cum dimid. hida. Abb. de Malmeferiam h't unam piscar. cum dimid. hida et hoc dono regis sicut dicunt.

Will's de Ow h't ii hid. et ipfas iv piscarias calumniat. He piscarie sunt in Waia et reddeb. iv lib.

In **GERSDON Hund.** EDNOD tenuit **OMENEL.** T. R. E. Ibi xv hid. geld. De his p'donavit rex E. Ednodo v hid. ut dicit scira et postea reddid. de x hid.

Hoc M. In d'nio iv car. et p'br et xix vill'i et iii bord. cum x car. Ibi xii servi.

Hoc M. fuit Ep'i Baioc'fis et val'b. xx lib. modo redd. xxv lib. in firma regis.

In **BERNITONE Hund.** Tovi Widenesa Hufcarle ^{Comit.} Heraldus tenuit **BERNITONE.** Ibi iiii hide. In d'nio sunt ii car. et x vill'i et v bord. cum v car. Ibi iiii servi et molin. de v solid. Val. et valuit vii lib. Elsi de Ferendone ten. in firma regis.

EILMER tenuit in **BERNITONE** iiii hid. pro M. T. R. E. In d'nio est i car. et vii vill'i et iii bord. cum iiii car. Ibi vi servi et molin. de v sol. Valuit c solid. modo lx solid. Goduinus de Stanton ten. in firma regis.

GLOWEL'SIRE.

II. TERRA THOME ARCHIEP'I.

STIGANDUS Archiep's tenuit **CIRCESDUNE.** Ibi erant xv hide et dimid. et ii car. in d'nio et xviii vill'i et v bord. et vii radechenist. cum xxx car. Ibi silva dimid. leuaa l'g et iii qr. lat. T'c valeb. xiii lib. m'o xii lib.

Isd. Stig. tenuit **HOCHILICOTE.** Ibi erant iiii hide et in d'nio ii car. et xi vill'i et v bord. cum xi car. Ibi est molin. de xxxii den. et silva i leuaa l'g et dimid. lat. T'c et m'o val. iiii lib.

Isd. Stig. tenuit **NORTUNE.** Ibi erant v hide et dim. In d'nio ii car. et xv vill'i cum xv car. et iiii servi et molin. de xvii den. T'c et m'o val. iiii lib. Hos iii man. ten. m'o Thomas Archiep's. Nortune ten. Walchelmus de eo nepos Ep'i de Winton.

In **SALMANSBERIE Hund.** ELDREDUS Archiep's ten. **OTINTUNE** cum **BEREW.** Condicote. Ibi erant x hide et ii car. in d'nio et xvi vill'i et ii radechenist. et iiii bord cum xiiii car.

H. t'ra nunq. geldau. T. R. E. val'b. vi lib. m'o x lib.

Thomas Archiep's ten. Sci. Petrus de Glounecestre habuit in d'nio donec rex W. in Angliam venit.

In **CILTEHAM Hund.** Stigand. Archiep's tenuit **SUINDONE.** Ibi erant iii hide et ii car. in d'nio et vii vill'i et ii bord et h'nt vii car. Ibi t't iiii servi. T'c val'b. iii lib. m'o iiii lib. et x solid. Hoc M. ten. Thomas Arch. de t'ra S't Ofsualdi et geldat.

In **WACRESCUMBE Hund.** Gandulf tenuit et ten. **SCIPETUNE** un. M. de una hida et geld. et ibi i car. in d'nio & val. viii solid. De Thoma Arch. ten.

PIN tenuit i M. de i hida in HAGEPINE & geld. Anſgerus ten. de Thoma Arch. & h't i car. in d'nio. Valuit xx fol. modo x folid.

In BRADELEGE Hund. Sc's Petrus de Glouuec. tenuit LECCE & Eldred Archiep's tenuit cum Abbatia. Ibi erant xxiiii hide in d'nio sunt iiii car. & xxxiii vill'i & xvi bord. cum xxx car. Ibi sunt iiii serui & ii molini de vii folid. & iiii den.

Ad hoc M. adjacet Stanuuelle. Ibi sunt ii car. in d'nio & v vill'i cum v car. & molin. de xl den. & iiii serui & ii ancille & in Culberlege est una hida p'tin. huic M.

De hac t'ra hujus M. ten. Walt. filius Pontii unum M. de xii hid. q't jacuit in eod M. T. R. E. Ibi sunt ii car. in d'nio ap. Tormentone & xxv vill'i cum xii car. & iiii serui.

Tot. M. T. R. E. val'b. xviii lib. Thomas Arch. misit ad firmam pro xxvii lib. Hida de Culberlege p'ciat xx fol.

Q'd Walt'us ten. val. xiiii lib. Thomas Arch. calumniat. Stigandus Archiep's tenuit CUNTUNE. Ibi erant ix hide. Ibi sunt ii car. & v ac. p'ti & xxii vill'i & v bord. cum xi car. Ibi v serui & molin. de v folid. T. R. E. val'b. viiii lib. modo vii lib. Thom' Arch. tenet. Unus h'o Rog. de Lurei ten. un. M. de iii hid. pertin. huic M. Hoc. ipse Arch. calumniat.

In WITESTAN Hund. ELDRÉD Archiep's tenuit STANEDIS. De d'nio S. Petri de Glouueceſtre fuit. Ibi erant xv hide T. R. E. In d'nio sunt iii car. & viiii vill'i & xiiii bord. cum xvi car. & vii radecheniſt. h'ntes xvii car. Ibi viii serui & dimid. piſcaria. Silva dim. leuua l'g & una qr. lat.

Tot. M. T. R. E. val'b. xvi lib. modo xii lib. Thomas Archiep's ten. & ſimilit. geldat.

De hac t'ra hujus M. ten. Abb. de Glouuec. ii hid. & jure deb. ten'e. Com. ten. unam hidam inuſte. ^{Viccom.} Hugo ^{Durandus} ten. iii hid. q's W. Com. ^{ed.} fr'i ejus Rogerio. Has calumniat. Archiep's Thomas.

In BERNITON Hund. Sc's Ofwaldus de Glouuec. tenuit WIDIFORDE. Ibi T. R. E. erant ii hide & ii car. in d'nio & iiii vill'i & iii bord. cum ii car. Ibi iiii serui & viii ac. p'ti & molin. de x folid. T. R. E. Val'b. xl fol. m'o lx fol. Ead. h'ntes ten. de eod. sc'o. Qualis t'c fuit talis est modo.

In RESPIGETE Hund. Sc's Ofwaldus tenuit in KANNEI un. M. de iiii hid. T. R. E. Id. sc's ten. adhuc & h't in d'nio & vi vill'i & ii bord. cum v car. Ibi i ſervus & molin. de vii fol. & ii ac. p'ti. T'c valuit c fol. modo iiii lib.

In LANGEBRIGE Hund. Ulchetel tenuit LESSEDUNE M. de ii hid. modo ten. Rog. de Thoma Arch. h'ntes geld. In d'nio est una car. & v vill'i & ii bord. cum iii car. Ibi iiii serui & xx ac. p'ti. Valuit xl fol. modo xxx fol.

III. TERRA ECCL'E DE WIRECESTRE.

In BERNINTREU Hund. SC'A MARIA de Wireceſtre tenuit & ten. HUESBERIE. Ibi fuer. & sunt l. hide. In d'nio sunt ii car. & viii vill'i & vi bord. cum viii car. Ibi iiii serui & una ancilla. Ad hoc M. p'tin. h. membra. Henberie. Redeuuiche. STOCHE. GIETE. In his sunt viiii car in d'nio & xxvii vill'i & xxii bord. cum xxvi car. Ibi xx serui & ii ancille & xx colib'ti cum x car. & molin. de xx den.

Ad hoc M. p'tin. vi radecheniſt. h'ntes viii hid. & viii car. Non poterant a M. ſeperari & in Briſtoui ii dom. reddeb. xvi den.

De hac t'ra hujus M. ten. Turſtinus filius Rolf v hid. in Auſtrecliu. & Giſleb'tus filius Turol'd iii hid. & dimid. in Contone. & Conſtantine v hid. in Icetune. In his t'ris sunt v car. in d'nio & xvi vill'i & xii bord. cum xii car. ibi xi serui.

De ead. t'ra hujus M. ten. Oſb'nus Giſard v hid. & nullum ſervitium facit.

Totum M. cum membris ſuis T. R. E. val'b. xxiiii lib. modo d'nium S. MARIE val. xxix lib. & xiiii fol. & vi den. Q' ho'es ten. viiii lib.

In RESPIGETE Hund. Ipſa Eccl'a tenuit COLESBORNE & Suein de ea non poterat recedere. Ibi viii hide geld. Walterius f. Rog. ten. de eccl'a. In d'nio est una car. & xviii vill'i & ii bord. cum v car. Ibi ii serui & iii ac. p'ti & ii molini de vii folid. & vi denar. T'c valuit viii lib. modo iiii lib.

Ipſa eccl'a ten. AICOTE & Ailricus de ea. In Begeberie jacet. Ibi una hida. In d'nio sunt ii car. & ii vill'i & iiii bord. cum ii car. Ibi ii serui & viii ac. p'ti molin. de lxiiii den. Valuit xx fol. modo xxx folid. Ordric ten. de Ep'o.

In BECHEBERIE Hund. Ipſa Eccl'a tenuit BECHEBERIE. Ibi xxi hida. In d'nio sunt iiii car. & xix vill'i & ii bord. cum xi car. Ibi iii radcheniſt. h'ntes iiii hid. & iiii car. & p'br h'ns iii hid. & cum ſuis iiii car. Ibi xi int. ſervos & ancillas & ii molini de xvii folid. & x ac. p'ti. De ead. t'ra hujus M. ten. Durandus de Ep'o un. M. de iii hid. & unam v' in Bernelleis. & Eudo vii virgat. ibid. pro M.

In his sunt v car. in d'nio & xii vill'i cum vi car. Ibi xii serui. Tot. M. T. R. E. valuit xviii lib. & m'o ſimilit. Ulſtanus Ep's ten. & geldat.

In WACRESCUMBE Hund. Ipſa Eccl'a ten. WIDINDVNE. Ibi xxx hide. Tres ex his nunq. geldauer. In d'nio sunt ii car. & xvi vill'i & viii bord. cum vii car. Ibi vi serui & x ac. p'ti ſilva i leuua l'g & dim. lat. & in Contone est una car. & ii vill'i & ii bord. cum i car. & ii serui & molin. de v folid.

In eod. M. sunt iiii radcheniſt. h'ntes ii hid. & iii virg. & h'nt ii car. & p'br h'ns dimid. & i car. In Glouuec. iiii Burgenſes redd. vii den. & obolum.

De hac t'ra hujus M. ten. de ep'o Morinus iii hid. in Fuſcote. Anſchitil ii hid. in Coleſburne & Willecot. Rob'tus iiii hid. & dimid. in Dodeſuuelle & Pecleſurde. Schelinus v hid. in Nategrau. Drogo x hid. in Eſtone.

In his t'ris sunt xvi car. in d'nio & li vill's & vii bord. cum xxviii car. Ibi xli ſervus & iii molini de xiiii folid. & iiii denar. In Wicelcumbe i Burg'ſis redd. iii folid. In qibusdam locis p'tum & ſilva ſed non multa. Tot. M. T. R. E. val'b. xxxviii lib. modo xxxiiii lib. in't om's. Ulſtanus Ep's ten. hoc M.

In TEDBOLDESTAN Hund. Ipſa Eccl'a tenuit CLIVE. Ibi xxx hide. In d'nio ſ't iii car. & xvi vill'i & xix bord. cum xvi car. Ibi viii serui & unus Afrus. Ibi p'br h't i hid. & ii car. & unus radcheniſt. h'ns unam hidam & ii car. Ibi ſilva paruula.

De hac t'ra ejuſd. M. ten. de eccl'a ^{Viccc.} Durandus vi hid. in Surham. Rad's iiii hid. in Sapletone. Turſtinus f. Rolf vi hid. in Godrinton. In his t'ris sunt in d'nio viii car. & xxii vill'i & vii bord. cum xiii car. Ibi xx serui & iii afri & molin. de xii den. & aliq'tum p'ti. De ead. t'ra ten. Bernardus & Raynaldus vii hid. in STOCHE & ſervitium S. MARIE noluit facere.

Tot. M. T. R. E. valuit xxxvi lib. modo xxvi lib. in't om's. Hoc M. ten. Ulſtanus Ep's.

In WITELAI Hund. Ipſa Eccl'a ten. in CONDICOTE ii hid. & Oſb'nus de Ep'o. Val. & valuit xl folid.

III. TERRA ECCL'E DE HEREFORD.

In CILTEHAM Hund. EP'S DE HEREFORD tenuit PRESTEBERIE. Ibi xxx hide. In d'nio ſ't iii car. & xviii vill'i & v bord. cum viiii car. Ibi p'br & un. radcheniſt. cum ii car. & in Wicelcumbe i burg'ſis redd. xviii den. & int. ſervos & ancillas xi. Ibi xx ac. p'ti & ſilva de una leuua l'g & dimid. lat.

Ad hoc M. adjacet una villa SEVENHAMTONE ext. iſt. HUND. Ibi sunt xx hide de ſup'dictis xxx hid. & ibi sunt ii car. & xxi vill'i cum xi car. ibi iii lib'i ho'es h'ntes vii car. cum ſuis ho'ibus.

De his xx hid. ten. Durandus de Ep'o iii hid. Tot. M. T. R. E. valuit xii lib. modo xvi lib. Hoc M. ten. Rotb'tus Ep's eid. Urbis.

V. TERRA EPI OSBERNI.

In SINESHOVEDES Hund. EP'S de EXCESTRE ten. ALDELANDE Aluui tenuit ho. ^{Com.} Heraldus & poterat ire quo volebat. Ibi ii hide una geld. alia non. In d'nio sunt ii car. & unus vill's & vi bord. cum i car. Ibi ii serui & x ac. p'ti. T'c valuit iiii lib. modo xx fol.

In BACHESTANES Hund. Id. Ep's ten. Tidrentune. Aluui tenuit T. R. E. Ibi v hide & ii car. sunt in d'nio & unus vill's & v bord. & ii serui & xx ac. p'ti ſilva dimid. leuu. in l'g & lat. Valuit c folid. m'o xl fol.

VI. TERRA EPI CONSTANTIEN'S.

In BACHESTANES Hund. EP'S de S. LAUDO ten. ACTUNE & Ilgerus de eo. Ibi ii hide & dimid. in d'nio est i car. & iiii vill'i & v bord. & i ſervus & ii ancille cum i car. & dimid. Ibi dimid. molin. de xvi den. & x ac. p'ti & una qr. ſilve. Val. & valuit xl folid. Ebbi tenuit hoc M. h'o Brietric f. Algar.

In SINESHOVEDES Hund. Id. Ep's ten HANBROC & Oſulfus de eo. Algar tenuit de Rege E. & poterat ire quo voleb. T'ra est v car. Ibi ii hide. In d'nio ſ't ii car. & ii vill'i cum ii car. & ii serui & vi ac. p'ti. Valuit c folid. modo lx folid.

Iſdem Ep's ten. unum MANER. de una hida & Goiſmerus de eo. In iſta hida q'do arat. non sunt niſi lxiiii ac. t're. Ibi est in d'nio i car. Valuit xx fol. modo xvi folid.

Id. Ep's ten. ESTOCH & Tetbalduſ de eo. Eldred tenuit de ^{Com.} Heraldus & poterat ire quo voleb. Ibi ii hide una geld. al'ra non. In d'nio est una car. & ii vill'i & i bord. cum i car. Ibi vi serui & v ac. p'ti. Valuit xl folid. modo xx folid.

In POLCRECERCE Hund. Id. Ep's tenuit DIDINTONE & Rob'tus de eo. Aluuardus tenuit. teinus Regis E. Ibi v hide geld. In d'nio sunt iii car. & xiiii vill'i & viii bord. cum

cum viii car. Ibi x servi & ii molin. de x sol. & x den. & ii ho'es de v solid. & xii ac. p'ti silva dimid. leuua l'g & dim. lat. Val. & valuit viii lib.

Ibid. Ep's ten. WAPELIE & Aldredus de eo. Ibd. tenuit T. R. E. Ibi i hida in d'nio i car. & ii servi. Val. & valuit xx solid.

In LETBERGE Hund. Ibd. Ep's ten. LEGA & Rob'tus de eo. Algar tenuit T. R. E. Ibi i hida geld. & ii car. in d'nio & iii bord. & ii servi cum i car. Val. & valuit xx solid.

In LANGELIE Hund. Ibd. Ep's ten. HERDICOTE & Rob'tus de eo. Cuulf tenuit T. R. E. Ibi ii hide geld. & ii car. sunt in d'nio & ii bord. & iii servi & iii vill'i & x ac. p'ti & silva. Val. & valuit xl fol.

In EDREDESTAN Hund. Ipse Ep's ten. DODINTONE & Rogerus de eo. Ulnod tenuit T. R. E. Ibi i hida & dim. & tertia pars dim. hide in d'nio est i car. & iii vill'i & unus bord. cum i car. Ibi iii servi. Val. et valuit xxx solid.

VII. TERRA ECCL'Æ DE BADE.

In LANGELEI Hund. SC'S PETRUS DE BADA tenuit ALVESTONE. Ibi v hid. Tres geldant ex his ii non geld. c'cessu E. & W. regum. In d'nio sunt ii car. & viii vill'i & vi bord. & p'br & unus radchen. cum x car. Ibi vii servi & p'ta & silva ad M. Sustinend. valuit c fol. modo iii lib. Ipsa eccl'a ten. adhuc.

In PVLRECERCE Hund. Ipsa eccl'a ten. ESCETONE ibi v hide harum ii sunt a geldo quiete c'cessu E. & W. regum. Tres non geld. In d'nio est una car. & iii vill'i & iii bord. & unus radchen. Int. om's iii car. Ibi i colib'tus & molin. de l. denar. & vi ac. p'ti. Val. & valuit iii lib.

VIII. TERRA ECCL'Æ GLASTINGBER.

In PVLRECERCE Hund. S'CA MARIA DE GLASTINGEBERIE ten. PVLRECERCE. Ibi xx hide in d'nio s't vi car. & xxiii vill'i & viii bord. cum xviii car. ibi x servi & vi ho'es redd't c massas ferri x minus & in Glouuecestre i burg'is redd. v den. & ii colib'ti redd. xxxiiii den. & iii francig. sunt ibi & ii molini de c den. ibi lx ac. p'ti & silva dimid. leuua l'g & dimid. lat. Valuit xx lib. modo xxx lib.

IX. TERRA ECCL'Æ MALMESBER.

In LANGELEI Hund. S'CA MARIA de MALMESBERIE tent. LITELTONE. Ibi v hide harum ii & dimid. geld. aliæ sunt quiete. In d'nio sunt ii car. & xiii vill'i & ii bord. cum viii car. Ibi eccl'a & p'br & xxx ac. p'ti. Valuit lx solid. modo c solid.

X. TERRA S. PETRI DE GLOWEC.

In DVDESTANES Hund. SC'S PETRUS DE GLOWECESTRE tenuit T. R. E. M. BERTUNE cum membris adjacentibus Berneuude Tuffelege Mereuent. Ibi xxii hide una v' minus. Ibi t' in d'nio viii car. & xlii vill'i & xxi bord. cum xlv car. Ibi xii servi & molin. de v solid. & cxx ac. p'ti & silva v qr. l'g & iii lat. Valuit viii lib. modo xxiii lib. Hoc M. quietum fuit temp. a geldo & ab omni regali seruitio.

In BLACELAWES Hund. Ipsa ead. eccl'a tenuit FROWECESTRE. Ibi v hide. In d'nio sunt iii car. & viii vill'i & vii bord. cum vii car. ibi tres servi & x ac. p'ti & silva iii qr. l'g & ii qr. lat. Valuit iii lib. m'o viii lib.

In GRIMBOLDESTOWES Hund. Ipsa eccl'a ten. BOXEWELLE. Ibi v hide. In d'nio sunt ii car. & xii vill'i & i radchenist. h'entes xii car. ibi viii servi & molin. de v solid. Valuit lxx fol. modo c fol.

In BRICWOLDESBERG Hund. Ipsa eccl'a ten. CULNE. ibi iii hide. in d'nio sunt iii car. & xi vill'i & vii bord. cum xii car. ibi iii servi. Valuit vi lib. modo viii lib. Duo molini reddeb. xxv solid.

In BEGEBRIGES Hund. Ipsa eccl'a ten. ALDESORDE. Ibi xi hide. In d'nio sunt iii car. & xxi vill'i & v bord. & ii franchig. cum xv car. Ibi vi servi. Valuit c solid. modo viii lib.

In WIDELES Hund. Ipsa eccl'a ten. BOCHELANDE. Ibi x hide. In d'nio sunt iii car. & xxii vill'i & vi bord. cum xii car. Ibi viii servi & x ac. p'ti. Valuit iii lib. modo viii lib.

In TETBOLDESTANES Hund. Ipsa eccl'a ten. HINETUNE. Ibi xv hide. In d'nio s't ii car. & xxx vill'i & vii bord. cum xvi car. Ibi xi servi & un. francigena. Valuit

iii lib. modo x lib. Hoc M. quietum est a geldo & ab o'i forensi seruitio p'ter eccl'e.

In TOLANGEBRIGES Hund. Ipsa eccl'a ten. HAMME. Ibi vii hide. In d'nio sunt iii car. & xxii vill'i & iii bord. cum vii car. Ibi viii servi & xxx ac. p'ti silva q'tm M. sufficit. Valuit xl fol. modo iii lib.

Ipsa eccl'a ten. PRESTETUNE. Ibi ii hide. In d'nio sunt ii car. & viii vill'i & iii bord. cum viii car. ibi iii servi. Valuit xxx fol. modo iii lib.

In BOTELEWES Hund. Ipsa eccl'a ten. LEDENE. Ibi iii hide. In d'nio sunt ii car. & viii vill'i & unus bord. cum viii car. Ibi iii servi & molin. de iii solid. & x ac. p'ti. Silva ii leuu. l'g & ii qr. lat. Vix val. xxx fol.

In WESTBERIES Hund. Ipsa eccl'a ten. HAMME & MORTUNE. Int. silvam & plan. v hid. In d'nio sunt ii car. & vii vill'i & ii bord. cum vi car. silva i leuu. l'g & una lat. Ibi habuit eccl'a venationem suam p' iii haia T. R. E. & t'pr W. Valuit xx fol. modo xl fol.

In GERSDVNES Hund. In Omenie ten. fr. Reinbaldi ii hid. Ibi ii car. & v vill'i cum iii car. & iii servi & xxiiii ac. p'ti & molin. de v fol. Valuit xl fol. modo vix xx fol.

In CIRECESTRE Hund. Uxor Walterij de Laci c'cessu Regis W. ded. se'o Petro pro anima viri sui DUNTESBORNE Maner' de v hid. In d'nio iii car. & viii vill'i cum v car. Ibi xvi servi & molin. de ii solid. Val. iii lib.

T. R. E. habeb. Sc's Petrus in Glouuecestre de suis burgenfibus xix solid. & v den. & xvi salmons. Modo h't totid. salmons & l. fol. Ibi est molin. de xii sol. et iii piscarie ad uictum monachorum.

XI. TERRA ECCL'Æ DE WINCELCUMBE.

In SALEMONES Hund. ECCL'Æ S. MARIE DE WINCELCUMBE ten. SCIREBURNE. Ibi xxx hid. ex his x sunt libere ad curiam p'tin. Ibi sunt in d'nio v car. & xl vill'i & vii bord. cum xxii car. ibi xii servi & iii molini de xl fol. & xxx ac. p'ti. T. R. E. val'b. xx lib. m'o xiiii lib.

Ipsa eccl'a ten. Bladintvn. Ibi vii hide. In d'nio sunt ii car. & viii vill'i & iii bord. cum v car. & viii servi & ii ancillæ. Ibi molin. de v fol. & xxx ac. p'ti. Valuit iii lib. modo iii lib.

In GRETETANES Hund. Ipsa eccl'a ten. TUENINGE. Ibi iii hide geld. In d'nio sunt ii car. & xxiiii vill'i & viii bord. cum xxvii car. Ibi viii servi & ii ancillæ & xl ac. p'ti silva ii qr. l'g & i lat. Valuit viii lib. modo vii lib.

Ipsa eccl'a ten. FREOLINTUNE. Ibi est una hida et in d'nio iii car. & vi servi & ii ancillæ. h. t'ra lib'a fuit & quieta ab omni geldo & regali seruitio. Valuit xl fol. m'o l. solid.

Ipsa eccl'a ten. ALDRITONE & qidam Miles de Abbe. Ibi ii hide & dimid. In d'nio sunt ii car. & unus vill's cum una car. & adhuc iii possunt e'e. Ibi iii servi. Val. & valuit xxx fol.

Ipsa eccl'a ten. NIWETONE et duo Milites de Abbe. Ibi iii hide & dim. In d'nio s't iii car. & iii servi & ii vill'i cum i car. & adhuc vi ibi possent e'e. Val. & valuit xl solid.

Ipsa eccl'e ten. STANTONE. Ibi iii hide. In d'nio sunt ii car. & xiiii vill'i cum vii car. Ibi iii bord. & vi servi & vi ac. p'ti. Silva una leuua l'g & dimid. lat. Val. & valuit iii lib.

Ipsa eccl'a ten. CERLETONE. Ibi ii hide libere & quiete. In d'nio est i car. & iii vill'i & ii bord. cum iii car. ibi vi servi & molin. de xx den. & ii ac. p'ti. Val. & valuit xx solid.

In HOLEFORDES Hund. Ipsa eccl'a ten. SNAWESILLE. Ibi vii hide geldantes. In d'nio s't iii car. & xii vill'i & ii bord. cum vi car. Ibi vi servi. Val. & valuit c solid.

In CELFLEDE Hund. Ipsa eccl'a ten. HENBERGE. Ibi x hide sunt harum ii in d'nio & ad seruitium viii. In d'nio sunt v car. & xv vill'i cum v car. Ibi viii servi & iii ancillæ. Valuit vi lib. m'o viii lib.

Ipsa eccl'a ten. EDELMINTONE. Ibi iii hide & dimidia. In d'nio sunt ii car. & xiii vill'i cum vi car. ibi iii servi & ii ancillæ. Valuit iii lib. modo iii lib.

Ipsa eccl'a ten. HEDICOTE. Ibi ii hide libere. In d'nio est i car. cum i seruo. Val. & valuit xl solid.

T. R. E. def'd' b. se h' eccl'a in Glouuecestrefcyre pro lx hid. ELSI de Ferendone ten. de ipsa Abbatia iii hid. & dimid. in WENRIC. Bolle tenuit & Abbatie dedit q'i cum ista t'ra poterat ire quo voleb. In d'nio sunt v car. & ix vill'i & vii bord. cum i car. & x servi & molin. & dimid. de xii solid. & vi den. Val. int. totum viii lib. Ulric tenuit de hac t'ra ii hid. pro M. & Tovi v virg. pro M. & Leuinus. i virg. pro M.

Hoc M. quem ten. Elli de Abbe injuste jacuit in Salemonesberie hd. postq. Bolle mortuus fuit. Modo jacet in Bernitone hd. iudicio ho'um. ejusdem hund.

XII. TERRA

XII. TERRA S. MARIE DE EVESHAM.

In SALEMONES Hund. Eccl'a S. MARIE DE EVESHAM ten. MALGERESBERIE ad Eduuardestou. Ibi T. R. E. erant viii hide et nona hida jacet ad eccl'am S. Edwardi. Rex Adelredus quietam dedit ibi. In d'nio sunt iii car. & xii vill'i et unus lib. hom. & p'br int. se h'ntes vii car. Ibi vi servi & molin. de viii solid. p'ti aliq'tum. T. R. E. val'b. c solid. modo vii lib.

Ipsa eccl'a ten. TEDESTROP. Ibi vii hide. In d'nio sunt ii car. & x vill'i & ii bord. cum iii car. Ibi iii servi & unus miles cum ii car. Ibi parum p'ti. Valuit iiiii lib. modo c solid.

Ipsa eccl'a ten. BORTVNE. Ibi x hide. In d'nio sunt vi car. & xvi vill'i & viii bord. & ii lib'i ho'es cum vii car. Ibi p'br cum dim. car. Valuit viii lib. modo xii lib.

Ipsa eccl'a ten. BRADEWELLE. Ibi x hide. ibi vi. car. ibi xiii servi in d'nio & xxv vill'i & viii bord. & unus lib. h'o & p'br. Int. om's h'nt xii car. In Glouuec. iiiii burg'fes & in Wicelcombe unus redd't xxvii den. Valuit tot. viii lib. modo xii lib.

In WIDELEI Hund. Ipsa eccl'a ten. SVELLE. Ibi iii hide & viiii vill'i & ii bord. et p'br. Int. om's iiiii car. Ibi vi servi. Valuit iiiii lib. modo v lib. In d'nio s't iii car. ibi iii molin. xx fol.

Ipsa eccl'a ten. WILLERSEI. Ibi viii hide i ad Wiquennam. ibi iii car. in d'nio & xvi vill'os & iiiii bord. & p'br cum vi car. Ibi ii servi & parum prati. Valuit iiiii lib. modo c solid.

Ipsa eccl'a ten. WESTUNE. Ibi iii hide & una libera. In d'nio s't ii car. & v vill'i & p'br cum ii car. Valuit xx fol. m'o xl fol.

Ipsa eccl'a ten. STOCH. Ibi ii hide. In d'nio est una car. & vii vill'i & ii bord. cum ii car. ibi i servus. Val. & valuit xl solid.

Ipsa eccl'a ten. HEDECO'FE. Ibi iii hide. In d'nio est una car. & ii servi & uxores iiiii vill'orum nuper defunctorum h'nt i car. Val. & valuit xx solid. Has ii villas h't abb. ii militibus suis comendatas.

In Ferdingo de WICELCOMBE habuit S. Maria de EVESHAM lvi hidas T. R. E.

XIII. TERRA S. MARIE DE ABENDONE.

In GRETETAN Hund. ECCL'A S. MARIE de ABENDVNE ten. DUBENTONE. Ibi vii hide & dimid. In d'nio sunt iiiii car. & xiii vill'i & viii bord. cum viii car. Ibi vi servi & molin. de vi solid. T. R. E. Val'b. xii lib. modo viiii lib. Hoc. M. geldab. T. R. E.

XIII. TERRA S'CE MARIE DE P'SORE.

In RESPIGETE Hund. Eccl'a S. MARIE de PERSORE ten. KVLEGE Ibi v hide geld. In d'nio sunt ii car. & xiii vill'i & unus bord. cum vii car. Ibi v servi & molin. de l. den. & vi ac. p'ti & silva iii qr. l'g & una lat. Val. c solid.

In GRIMBOLDESTOV Hund. Ipsa eccl'a ten. HAVOCHESBERIE. Ibi xvii hide. In d'nio v car. & xviii vill'i & xxv bord. cum xv car. Ibi ii servi et vii colib'ti. Ibi iii molini de xix fol. et ii den. et x ac. p'ti. Silva de ii leuu. l'g et una lat. Valuit xvi lib. modo x lib.

XV. TERRA S. MARIE DE COVENTREV.

In CELFLEODE Hund. ECCL'A S. MARIE de COVENTREV ten. MERESTONE. Ibi x hide. In d'nio s't iii car. et xv vill'i et iii bord. cum xii car. Ibi vi servi et p'tum de x fol. Valuit viii lib. modo c solid.

XVI. TERRA S. MARIE DE CORMELIIS.

In BOTESLAU Hund. Eccl'a S. MARIE de CORMELIES ten. NOENT. Rex E. tenuit. Ibi vi hide. non geldauer. Rogerius Com. ded. huic eccl'ie pro Anima Patris sui concessu Regis W. In d'nio sunt iii car. et viiii vill'i et viiii bord. cum xii car. Ibi p'positus h'ns i vill'm et dim. et v bord. Int. om's h'nt v car. et molin. de xx den. Ibi ii servi et ii molin. de vi fol. et viii den. De silva xxx den.

De hac t'ra ten. Durandus de Abbe i hid. et ibi h't i car. et v bord. et ii servos cum ii car. Ibi ii haie quas h't faitas rex.

Totum M. T. R. E. val'b. iiiii lib. modo c solid. hida Durandi xii fol.

De t'ra hujus M. ten. Will's filius Baderon unam v' p. m'm.

XVII. TERRA S'CE MARIE DE LIRE.

In RESPIGET Hund. ECCL'A S. MARIE de LIRE ten. TANTESBORNE. Ibi i hida et una v'a. In d'nio est una car. et ii bord. Val. et valuit xx solid. Hauc t'ra ded. ip'i ecl'æ Rogerus de Laci. Edmer tenuit T. R. E.

XVIII. TERRA ECCL'E DE EGLESHAM.

In CELFLEDETORN Hund. ECCL'A DE EGLESHAM ten. MUCELTUDE. Ibi xiii hide. In d'nio sunt v car. et xx vill'i et viii bord. cum x car. Ibi viii servi et ii ancillæ et xxiii mensuræ Salis de Wich. Val. et valuit x lib. Ead. eccl'a tenuit T. R. E.

XIX. TERRA S. PETRI WESTMON.

In DERHEST Hund. ECCL'A S. PETRI WESTMONAST. ten. DERHEST. Ibi s't lviiii hide. In capite M. erant T. R. E. v hide. Ibi sunt iii car. et xx vill'i et viii bord. cum x car. Ibi vi servi et lx ac. p'ti silva ii leuu. l'g et dimid. leuu. lat. Val. et valuit x lib.

Ad hoc M. p'tin. he BEREW. Herdeuic v hid. Bortune viii hid. Teodcha vii hid. Sudtune v hid. Int. tot. xxv hid. Ibi in d'nio sunt xiii car. et xlv vill'i et xxvii bord. cum xxi car. Ibi xxxvii servi et iiiii molini de xx solid. et xx ac. p'ti. Silva i leuu. l'g et dim. lat. et Broce iii qr. l'g et i lat.

De t'ra hujus M. teneb. radchen. id est lib'i ho'es T. R. E. qui tam. om's ad opus d'ini arabant et herciabant falcabant et metebant.

Ad Almundeftan Brietric i hida. Reimbaldus ten. Ad Tellinge Godric ii hid. Ad Wicfeld Eduui i hid. Ad Toteham Eduui i hid. H. ten. Walterius Pontherius. Ad Botingtune ii hid. Ad Bortune ii hid. Has tenuit Wluui. Ad Chinemertune dim. hid. Leuuius tenuit. Girardus tenet istas t'ras. Ad Giningtune Eluui i hid. et unam v' Ad Tereige Leuuius dimid. hid. Ad Trinleie Edricus ii virg. et dimid. H. ten. Will's filius Baderon. Ad Chinemertune Eluuius dimid. hid. H. ten. Balduinus Abb. Ad Hasfelde Brietric i hid. et dimid. Turstinus f. Rolf ten. Ad Lemingtune Anti iii hid. Gisleb'tus f. Turaldi ten. Ad Mortune Elfridus dimid. hid. Idem Ipte tenet. In his t'ris sunt in d'nio xi car. et dimid. et xiii vill'i et xxvii bord. cum vii car. Ibi xiii servi et xx ac. p'ti.

Preter hæc ten. Girardus Camerarius in Chenemertune viii hid. et in Botingtune iii hid. que semper geldaver. et Servitia alia fecer. in Derhefte hund. Sed postquam Girardus habuit nec geld. nec servitium reddidit.

Totum M. T. R. E. dabat de firma xli lib. et viii sextaria mellis ad mensuram Regis. Modo val. xl lib. De his p'tin. ad d'nicum M. xxvi lib. et ad ho'es xiii lib.

XX. TERRA S'CI DYONISII PARISII.

In DERHEST Hund. Eccl'a S. DYONISII tenet has villas. Hochinton v hid. Staruenton iii hid. Colne et Caldecote v hid. Contone xii hid. Preston x hid. Welleford xv hid. In his t'ris sunt in d'nio xv car. et lx xv vill'i et xii bord. cum xxxix car. Ibi xxxviii servi et iiiii molini de xl solid. et xxxvi ac. p'ti. Silva ii leuu. et dim. l'g et una leuu. et ii qr. lat.

De hac t'ra sup'dicta ten. v lib'i ho'es iiiii hid. et dimid. Ad eund. M. p'tin. ii hid. et dimid. ultra Saverne. In Olfendone v hid. In Lalege i hid. In Valtou i hid. In Caneberton dim. hida. In his t'ris sunt in d'nio v car. et v vill'i et xviii bord. cum viiii car. Ibi manet i lib. h'o. Ibi xxxviii ac. p'ti. Silva dim. leuua. l'g et ii qr. lat.

Ad hoc M. p'tin. xxx burgenses in Glouuec. redd. xv fol. et viii den. et in Wicelcombe ii burg'es redd. x denar.

T. R. E. Tot. M. valeb. xxvi lib. et x solid. modo xxx lib.

XXI. TERRA ECCL'E DE LANHEIE.

In CELFLEDETORN Hund. Eccl'a S. MARIE DE LANHEIE ten. ESTUNE Goda comitissa tenuit T. R. E. Ibi iiiii hide. In d'nio s't iii car. et vi vill'i et unus miles cum iii car. et dimid. Ibi vi servi et iii ancillæ. Valuit c fol. modo iiiii lib.

XXII. TERRA S'CI EBRULFI.

In HOLEFORD Hund. Eccl'a S. EBRULFI ten. de Rege RAWELLE Wluuard tenuit T. R. E. Ibi x hide. In d'nio sunt iiiii car. et xvi vill'i et ii bord. cum vi car. Ibi iii servi. Val. & valuit x lib. hoc M. nunq; geldavit.

XXIII. TERRA ECCL'E MONIALIUM DE CADOM.

In CIRECESTRE Hund. Eccl'a S. TRINIT. MONIALIUM de CADOMO ten. de Rege PENNEBERIE. Ibi iii hide. In d'nio sunt iii car. et viii vill'i et unus faber cum iii car. Ibi ix servi et molin de xl den. Val. et valuit iiiii lib.

In LANGETREU Hund. Ipsa eccl'a ten. HANTONE Goda Comitissa tenuit T. R. E. Ibi viii hide. In d'nio sunt v car. et xxxii vill'i et x bord. cum xxxiii car. Ibi p'br et x servi et viii molini de xlv fol. et xx ac. p'ti. Silva ii leuu. l'g et dimid. leuu. lat. Valet xxxviii lib.

XXIII. TERRA

XXIII. TERRA ECCL'Æ DE TROARS.

In **LANGETREW** Hund. Eccl'ia S. MARTINI de TROARS ten. HORSELEI dono Regis W. Goda tenuit foror R. E. Ibi x hide. In d'nio sunt iiii car. & vi vill'i & v bord. cum vi car. & un. Radchenist. & in Glouuecefre una domus de vi den. Ibi molin. de l. denar. Valuit xii lib. m'o xiiii lib.

XXV. TERRA ECCL'Æ DE CIRECESTRE.

In **CIRECESTRE** Hund. Eccl'ia de CIRECESTRE ten. de rege ii hid. in Elemofina & de rege E. Tenuit quietas ab om'i consuetudine. Ibi sunt vi ac. p'ti. Val. & valuit hoc xl fol.

XXVI. TERRA RENBALDI PR'BI.

In **GERSDONES** Hund. Reinbaldus ten. OMENIE de rege. Godricus tenuit T. R. E. Ibi iiii hide & una v'. In d'nio ii car. & viii vill'i & i bord. cum vi car. & p'bro. Ibi viii serui & ii molini de x solid. & xx ac. p'ti. Val. & valuit c solid.

Ibid. Reinbaldus ten. DRIFELLE. Elaf tenuit de Comite Tosli. Ibi vii hide. In d'nio iiii car. & viii vill'i & ii bord. & p'br cum v car. Ibi xv serui & molin. de v solid. & xx ac. p'ti. Val. & valuit viii lib.

In **CIRECESTRE** Hund. Id. Rainbaldus ten. in NORTCOTE i hid. Godricus tenuit T. R. E. In d'nio est una car. & ii vill'i & ii bord. cum ii car. Ibi vi serui. Val. xl solid. Hic tainus poterat ire quo volebat.

Ibid. Rainb. ten. PRESTETUNE. Elaf tenuit T. R. E. Ibi viii hide geld. p'ter d'nium. In d'nio sunt iiii car. & vii vill'i & vi bord. cum vi car. Ibi viiii serui & xii ac. p'ti. Val. & valuit viii lib. Ipse Ealf poterat ire quo voleb.

XXVII. TERRA ROGERIJ COMITIS.

In **GERSDONES** Hund. COMES ROGERIUS ten. HANTONE & Tuoldus de eo nepos Wiget. Leueric tenuit. Ibi v hide. In d'nio est i car. & iiii vill'i & ii bord. & p'br & ii alij ho'es. Int. om's h'nt ii car. & dimid. Ibi vi serui. Valuit viii lib. modo iii lib.

XXVIII. TERRA HUGONIS COMITIS.

In **BISELEIE** Hund. COMES HUGO ten. BISELEGE & Rob'tus de eo. Ibi viii hide. In d'nio sunt iiii car. & xx vill'i & xxviii bord. cum xx car. Ibi vi serui et iiii ancille. Ibi ii p'bri & viii radchenist. h'ntes x car. & alij xxiii ho'es redd'tes xliiii solid. & ii sextar. mell. Ibi v molini de xvi solid. & silva de xx solid. & in Glouuec. xi burg'fes redd'tes lxxvi den. Valuit xxiiii lib. modo xx lib.

Ibid. ten. ipse Comes i hid. ad Troham. Levenod tenuit de rege E. & poterat ire quo voleb. H. t'ra geld. Ibi sunt iiii bord. cum i car. & iiii ac. p'ti. Val. xx solid.

Ibid. ten. ipse com. dimid. hid. quam Rog. de Laci calumn'at. ad Egeifuurde teste comitatu. Val. x fol. & geld.

In **WITELAI** Hund. Ipse Comes ten. CAMPEDENE. ^{Com.} ^{Huoldus} tenuit. Ibi xv hide geldant. In d'nio vi car. & l. vill'i & viii bord. cum xxi car. Ibi xii serui & ii molini de vi solid. & ii denar. Ibi iii ancille. Valuit xxx lib. modo xx lib.

In **LANGETREU** Hund. Idem Com. ten. WESTONE. Elnod tenuit. T. R. E. Ibi iii hide geld. In ip'o hund. tenuit Leuuius i hid.

Ipse Com. ten. ii M. de iiii hid. geldant & ii ho'es ejus de eo. Elnod & Leuuius tenuer. T. R. E. non fuit q' responderet de his t'ris sed p. ho'es comitatus app'ciant viii lib.

XXIX. TERRA COMITIS MORITON.

In **WITELAI** Hund. COMES MORITON. ten. LANGEERGE. Toni tenuit T. R. E. Ibi ii hide. In d'nio f't ii car. & iii vill'i & unus bord. cum i car. & iiii serui. Valuit iii lib. m'o xl fol. & geld.

XXX. TERRA GISLEBERTI EPI LISIAC'SIS.

In **LANGETREW** Hund. HUGO Maminot ten. REDMERTONE de Gisleb'to ep'o Lisiac'fi & ipse de rege. Ibi ii hide. In d'nio sunt ii car. & i vill' & ii bord. & p'br cum i car. Ibi ii serui. Valuit iiii lib. modo iii lib. Leuuius tenuit de rege E.

Idem Hugo ten. de ipso ep'o LESSEBERGE. Leuuius tenuit. Ibi v hide. In d'nio est una car. & v vill'i & p'br cum ii car. Ibi vii serui. Valuit x lib. modo l. solid.

In **GRIMBOLDESTOU** Hund. Id. Hugo ten. SOPEBRIE de eod. ep'o. Aluardus tenuit T. R. E. Ibi v hide geld. In d'nio f't ii car. & iiii vill'i & ii bord. cum ii car. Ibi iiii serui & xx ac. p'ti. Silvæ aliq'tulum. Valuit viii lib. modo iiii lib.

XXXI. TERRA WILLELMI DE OW.

In **BLACHELEW** Hund. WILL'S de OW ten. STANHUS. Toui tenuit T. R. E. Ibi erant vii hide. Ibi sunt in d'nio ii car. & xxi vill'i & viiii bord. cum xx car. Ibi iiii serui & ii molini de xvii solid. & vi denar. Ibi ii arpens. uince. Val. & valuit viii lib. Hoc M. geldat.

In **LEDENEI** Hund. Id. Will's ten. ALVREDESTONE. Bondi tenuit T. R. E. Ibi iii hide. geldant nil. Ibi est in d'nio fed v vill'i & iii bord. h'nt iii car. Ibi piscaria de xii den. & x ac. p'ti. Silva dimid. leuua l'g & dimid. lat. Valuit xx solid. modo xxx solid. Henricus de Fererijs calumniat eo q'd Bondi tenuerit. Willi. v'o antecessor tenuit Rad. de Limesi.

Ibid. W. ten. ibid ii hid. geld. & ibi sunt ii vill'i cum ii car. Vlnod tenuit. Val. & valuit x solid.

Ibid. W. tenuit WIGHEIETE & Rad. de Limesi ante eum. Alestan tenuit. T. R. E. N'c est iustu Regis in foresta sua. Ibi erant vi hide & geld'b. & valeb. lx solid. modo non est nisi piscaria de x solid.

In **TWIFERDE** Hund. Id. W. ten. ODE-LAVESTON. Brietric f. Algari tenuit. Ibi ii hide. Nil ibi est in d'nio nisi v vill'i cum v car. Ibi una piscaria in Saverna de v solid. & molin. de xl denar. Val. & valuit xx solid. h. t'ra geld.

Iste W. ten. in TIDEHAM unam v' & dimid. geldant. Stigand Arch. tenuit. Ibi i vill'us cum i car. & ii piscarie. Val. & valuit x fol.

In **CIRECESTRE** Hund. Idem W. ten. DUNTESBORNE. Alestan tenuit T. R. E. Ibi v hide & dim. geld. In d'nio sunt ii car. & vi vill'i & iiii bord. cum v car. & dimid. Ibi vii serui & molin. de viii solid. Hoc M. ten. Radulfus de Will'o & geld. sed ipse geld. retin. de iii hid. Un. francig. ten. dimid. hid. de ipsa t'ra & ibi h't i car. cum suis ho'ibus. Tot. T. R. E. val'b. x lib. modo viii lib.

Idem W. ten. in TORNENTONE i hid. & Herb'tus de eo. Leuicrus tenuit. T. R. E. & potuit ire quo voluit. In d'nio est una car. & iiii serui. Valuit xl solid. modo xx fol.

In **LANGETREV** Hund. Id. W. ten. SCIP-TONE sic' Rad. de Limesi teneb. Wlui tenuit T. R. E. Ibi ii hide. In d'nio sunt ii car. & ii bord. & viii serui. Val. & valuit xl fol. Ipse Wlui poterat ire quo vellet. Hugo ten. de Will'o.

Ibid. W. ten. CULCORTORNE & Herb'tus de eo. Scireuold tenuit T. R. E. Ibi iii virg. & v acre. In d'nio est una car. & iii serui. Val. & valuit xxxv fol. Hanc t'ram tenuit Rad's de Limesi sed non fuit Alestani.

In **DUDESTANES** Hund. Id. W. ten. BEIEWRDE. Alestan tenuit. Ibi viii hid. In d'nio sunt vi car. & xx vill'i & xiiii bord. cum xxiiii car. Ibi xvii serui & molin. de xii denar. Silva ii leuu. l'g & una lat. Valuit xv lib. modo xiii lib.

In **SALEMANESBERIE** Hund. Id. W. ten. SUELLE. Ernesi tenuit T. R. E. Ibi iii hide geld. Valuit xl fol. modo x fol.

XXXII. TERRA WILL'I FILIJ BADERON.

In **CIRECESTRE** Hund. Will's filius BADERON tenuit ii hid. in CIRECESTRE & Hugo ten. de eo. In d'nio est una car. & unus vill's & dimid. & iiii bord. cum i car. Ibi ii serui. Valuit c solid. modo lxx solid. Aluui tenuit hanc t'ram.

Ibid. Will's ten DUNTESBORNE. Chetel & Aluric tenuer. & poterant ire quo volebant. Ibi iii hide & dimid. In d'nio i car. & dimid. est & unus vill's & ii bord. cum i car. Ibi i seruus. Valuit x lib. modo lxx fol.

Ibid. W. ten. in SUDITONE i hid. Osvuid tenuit T. R. E. & potuit ire quo voluit. In d'nio est i car. & iiii serui. Val. & valuit xxiiii fol.

In **LANGETREU** Hund. Id. W. ten. Westone. Bricfi tenuit T. R. E. Ibi iii hide. In d'nio f't ii car. & ii vill'i & iii bord. cum ii car. Ibi iiii serui & vi ac. p'ti. Valuit vi lib. modo iii lib.

In **BOTELAU** Hund. Id. W. ten. TEBRISTON. Ibi v hide. Vlfelmus tenuit de rege E. & poterat ire quo vellet. In d'nio sunt iii car. & x vill'i & viii bord. cum viii car. Ibi iiii serui & silva iii leuu. l'g & una lat. Valuit vi lib. & x solid. modo c solid.

Ibid. W. ten. HVNTELEI. Aluui tenuit de Aldred Archi-ep'o & poterat ire quo voleb. Ibi ii hide. In d'nio est una car. & iiii vill'i & vi bord. cum iii car. Ibi i seruus. Silva ii leuu. l'g & i lat. Valuit xl fol. m'o xxx solid.

In WESTBERIE Hund. Id. W. ten. HOPE. Forne & Ulfeg tenuer. de rege E. & ibi v hide geld. & poterant ipsi teini ire quo voleb. In d'nio sunt ii car. & xii vill'i & unus bord. cum xii car. Ibi iii servi & molin. de xvii denar. Valuit viii lib. modo c fol.

Id. W. ten. STAURE. Ulfeg tenuit T. R. E. Valuit x fol. modo v fol. Ibi est una hida & non geldat.

Id. W. ten. ii virg. & dimid. & ibi h't i vill'm & i bord. Antecessor ejus Wihanoc tenuit sed comitatus affirmat hanc t'ram esse de d'in'ca firma regis in Wostberie. Val. iii fol.

Id. W. ten. NEUNEHAM. Ibi i hida & iii vill'i & iii bord. redd'tes xx fol. H. t'ra non geldat. Silva ibi ii qr. l'g & una lat.

In LEDENEI Hund. Id. W ten. LEDENEI. Alfer tenuit T. R. E. Ibi vi hide geld. In d'nio sunt ii car. & iii vill'i & v bord. cum ii car. Ibi iii servi & molin. de v fol. & xx ac. p'ti & in Waie dimid. piscar. Silva i leuu. l'g & dimid. lat. Valuit iii lib. modo xl solid.

Id. W. ten. HIWOLDESTONE. Ulfeg tenuit T. R. E. Ibi iii hide. H. t'ra jussu regis est in foresta. Valet xxx fol.

In WACRESCUMBE Hund. Id. W. ten. HAGENEPENE & Goisfridus de eo. Eduui tenuit. Ibi v hid. In d'nio sunt ii car. & vi vill'i cum iii car. Ibi iiiiii servi. H. t'ra geldat. Valuit c fol. modo lx fol.

XXXIII. TERRA WILLELMI CAMERARIJ.

In WITELAI Hund. Will's Camerarius ten. WENECOTE. Wenric tenuit T. R. E. Ibi iii hide. In d'nio sunt iii car. & ii vill'i & ii bord. cum i car. Ibi iiiiii servi. Val. & valuit iiiiii lib. Hoc M. geldat.

XXXIII. TERRA WILL'I GOIZENBODED.

In CEOLFLEDE Hund. Will's Goizenboded ten. PEBEWORDE de rege. Vluiet & Uluardus tenuer. T. R. E. pro ii M. Ibi vi hide & una v'. In d'nio est una car. & i bord. & unus servus. Valuit vii lib. modo iiiiii lib. & x solid.

Id. W. ten. WENITONE. unus tainus tenuit T. R. E. Ibi v hide. In d'nio f't ii car. & ii vill'i & unus francig. ten. i hid. & dimid. cum i car.

Hoc M. misit Algar Com. in Pebeuorde. Valuit x fol. modo xl fol.

Id. W. ten. CLOPTUNE. Hufcarle tenuit T. R. E. Ibi x hide. In d'nio iii car. & xii vill'i & iiiiii bord. & unus radchenist. cum viiii car. In Wicelcombe unus burg'fis. Valuit viii lib. modo c solid.

In WITELAI Hund. Id. Will's ten BRISTENTUNE. Brifmar tenuit. Ibi x hide. In d'nio iiiiii car. & xviii vill'i & iiiiii bord. cum xiiii car. Ibi viii servi & iii ancillæ & ii molini de xv solid. Valuit xii lib. modo vii lib.

In SALEMANESBERIE Hund. Id. Will's ten. Callicote & Rannulfus de eo. Aluvinus tenuit T. R. E. Ibi iii hide geld. In d'nio iii car. & viiii inter servos & ancillas. Valuit lx fol. modo xl fol.

Id. W. ten. AILEWRDE. Aluvinus tenuit T. R. E. Ibi una hida geld. In d'nio i car. & ii servi. Valuit vi fol. modo iii fol.

In HOLEFORD Hund. Id. Will's ten. FERNECOTE. Aluvinus tenuit. Ibi iii hide geld. In d'nio ii car. & iiiiii vill'i cum iiiiii car. & xiiii inter servos & ancillas. Goisfridus ten. de Will'o. Valuit x lib. modo iii lib.

Id. W. ten. GETINGE. Rex E. tenuit & accommodavit eum Aluino, Vicecomiti suo, ut in Vita sua habet. Non tam dono dedit ut comitatus testat. Mortuo v'o Aluino Rex W. dedit Richardo cuidam juveni uxorem ejus & t'ram. N'c Will's successor Richardi ita ten. hanc t'ram. Ibi x hide harum viiii geldant. In d'nio sunt iiiiii car. & iiiiii vill'i & iii francig. & ii radchenist. & p'br cum ii bord. Inter om's h'nt v car. Int. servos & Ancillas xi & ii molini de xiiii solid. Ibi v salinæ redd't xx summas salis. In Wicelcombe ii burgenfes redd't xi fol. & iiiiii denar. Valuit xvi lib. modo vi lib.

Id. W. ten. CATESLAT. Aluvinus tenuit. Ibi ii hide geld. In d'nio ii car. & iiiiii servi & molin. de v solid. Valuit xl solid. modo x solid.

In BOTELAU Hund. Id. W. ten. TETINTON. Aluvinus tenuit. Ibi vi hide. In d'nio est una car. & viiii vill'i & vii bord. cum viiii car. Valuit vi lib. modo iii lib.

In BERINTONE Hund. Id. W. ten. ii hide in BERINTONE & Radulfus de eo. Aluvinus tenuit T. R. E. In d'nio est una car. & unus servus & molin. de xl den. & vi ac. p'ti. Val. & valuit xl fol.

In WESTBERIE Hund. Id. W. ten. dimid. hid. t're & dimid. piscaria. Aluvinus Vicecom. tenuit & uxori sue dedit. H. t'am suer. de firma Regis in Westberie.

In GRETESTAN Hund. Id. W. ten. in DVN. BENTVNE i hid. Sauvinus tenuit T. R. E. & potuit ire quo voluit. Valuit xx solid. modo xii solid.

XXXV. TERRA WILL'I FILIJ WIDON.

In GRIMBOLDESTOU Hund. Will's filius Widonii ten. de rege DIRHAM. Aluric tenuit T. R. E. Ibi vii hide geld. In d'nio est una car. & xiiii vill'i & xiiii bord. cum ii car. Ibi viiii int. servos & ancillas & iii molini de xv solid. & vi ac. p'ti. Valuit xii lib. modo viiii lib.

Id. Will's tenuit iii hid. hujus M. Quibus Durandus vicecom. saifierat S. MARIAM de Perfore jussu regis quas W. Com. dederat Turstino filio Rolf cum hoc M.

XXXVI. TERRA WILL'I FROISSELEW.

In DUDESTAN Hund. Will's Froisseleuu. ten. de rege ULETONE. Godric tenuit. Ibi ii hide. In d'nio sunt ii car. & iiiiii bord. & iiiiii servi. Valuit xxx fol. modo lx fol.

In WITELAI Hund. Id. W. ten. in CONNOCOTE dimid. hid. geld. Ibi erat i car. & iiiiii servi. Valuit xx fol. modo iii solid. Brittric tenuit T. R. E.

In GRETESTAN Hund. Id. W. ten. in LITENTUNE i hidam. Godric tenuit. In d'nio sunt ii car. & ii bord. & iii servi & molin. de iiiiii solid. Valuit xl fol. modo xxx fol. et geld.

XXXVII. TERRA WILL'I FILLIJ NORMAN.

In LANGEBRIGE Hund. Will's filius Norman ten. MORCOTE. Ulfegh tenuit T. R. E. Ibi i hida. In d'nio est una car. cum ii bord. Valuit viii fol. modo x fol. H. t'ra non geld.

In WESTBERIE Hund. Id. Will's ten. BICANOFRE. Morganan tenuit. T. R. E. Ibi dimid. hida. In d'nio est dim. car. cum vi bord. Valuit v fol. modo x fol.

Id. W. ten. in DENE ii hid. et ii virg. t'ræ et dimid. Has tenuer. iii teini, Godric, Elric, et Ernui, T. R. E. In d'nio sunt iii car. Ibi xxxviii bord. h'ntes vii car. et dimid. et tres ex eis redd't viiii solid. Valuit xxxiiii fol. modo xliiii solid. Has t'ras c'cessit rex E. quietas a geldo pro foresta custod.

In BOTELAU Hund. Id. W. ten. TATINTON. Ulgar tenuit de rege E. H. t'ra lib'a est. Ibi sunt vi bord. cum i car. Val. et valuit xx solid. Ibi una virg. t'ræ jacet ad forestam et redd. xii denar.

In BLIDESLAWE Hund. Id. W. ten. i hid. et dim. v't're. Siuardus et Winstan tenuer. In d'nio sunt ii car. et xvii bord. cum v car. Valuit xv fol. modo xxx fol.

XXXVIII. TERRA WILL'I LEURIC.

In CILTEHAM Hund. Will's Leuric ten. de rege LECHANTONE. Ofgot tenuit T. R. E. Ibi iii hide geld. In d'nio sunt ii car. et ii vill'i et viiii bord. cum i car. Ibi iiiiii servi. Silva una qr. l'g et una lat. Val. et valuit xl fol.

In GRETESTAN Hund. Id. W. ten. HEILE. Ofgot tenuit T. R. E. Ibi xi hide. In d'nio sunt iii car. et viiii vill'i et xi bord. cum viiii car. Ibi erant xii servi quos Will'us liberos fecit. Ibi molin. de x solid. Silva una leuua l'g et dimid. lat. Valuit xii lib. modo viiii lib. Hoc M. geldat.

In WACRESCUMBE Hund. Id. W. ten. WITETUNE. Ofgot tenuit. Ibi iii hide et geld. In d'nio sunt ii car. et vi vill'i et unus radchen. et iiiiii bord. cum iiiiii car. Ibi molin. de x fol. Silva una leuua l'g et dimid. lat. Valuit c fol. modo lx fol.

Id. W. ten. in SCIPETVNE iii hid. una v' minus et geld. Goisfridus ten. de eo. Ofgot tenuit. In d'nio f't ii car. et p'br et i vill's et iiiiii servi sine car. Valuit xl fol. modo xx fol.

In BRADELEG Hund. Id. W. ten. TVRGHEDENE et Goisfridus de eo. Ofgot tenuit. Ibi v hide et una v' et dimid. In d'nio nichil. Ibi sunt ii vill'i et iii bord. cum i car. H. t'ra geld. Valuit iiiiii lib. modo x lib.

XXXIX. TERRA ROGERIJ DE LACI.

In BOTELAU Hund. ROGERIUS DE LACI ten. de rege CHENEPELEI. Edricus et Leuricus tenuer. T. R. E. pro ii M. et poterant ire quo volebant. Ibi iii hide. In d'nio sunt iii car. et x vill'i et vii bord. cum xii car. Ibi vii servi. Valuit iiiiii lib. modo c fol.

Id. Rogerius ten. HORSENEHAL. Turchil tenuit de ^{Com. Herald} et poterat ire quo voleb. Ibi iii hide. In d'nio sunt ii car. et v vill'i

vill'i et iii bord. cum v car. Ibi ii servi et in Glouuecest. iii burgenfes de xv den. Val. et valuit xl fol.

Ibid. Rog. ten. CRASOWEL & Odo de eo. Ulfel tenuit T. R. E. & poterat ire quo vellet. Ibi i hida & una v'. In d'nio est una car. & iii vill'i & un. bord. cum iii car. Val. & valuit xx fol.

In SALEMNESBERIE Hund. Ibid. Rog. ten. Iccumbe & Radulfus de eo. Haldene tenuit. Ibi ii hide. In d'nio sunt ii car. & ii vill'i & ii bord. cum una car. Ibi iii servi & iii ancillæ. Val. & valuit xl fol. H. t'ra geld.

Ibid. Rog. ten. RISEDUNE & Hugo de eo. Ibi viii hide geld'tes. Aluuard, & Achil, & Aluuard, & Uluui tenuer. pro iii M. In d'nio sunt vii car. & iii vill'i cum ii car. Ibi xii servi & ii ancillæ. Ibi molin. de x solid. Val. & valuit vii lib. & x fol.

In HOLEFORD Hund. Ibid. Rog. ten. GETINGE. Ibi x hide geld. p'ter d'nicum q'd non geld. Brietric tenuit teinus regis Ed. In d'nio sunt v car. & xxv vill'i et p'br & vii radchen. cum xviii car. Ibi xviii int. servos & ancillas & iii molini de xxiii solid. & salina de xx fol. & xii summas falis & in Wincelcumbe iii burgenfes de xxxii den. & in Glouuec. ii burg'fes de x den. De silva & pastura xl gallinas. Val. & valuit x lib.

In RESPIGETE Hund. Ibid. Rog. ten. TANTESBORNE & Gisleb'tus de eo. Keneuardus tenuit teinus regis E. & poterat ire quo voleb. Ibi ii hide. In d'nio est i car. & ii vill'i & ii bord. cum i car. & dimid. Ibi ii servi. Val. xl fol. & valuit.

In BISELEGE Hund. Ibid. Rog. ten. Wiche. Ibi una hida geld. Ernesi tenuit. In d'nio est i car. & xxxv vill'i & xvi bord. & p'br & iii radchen. Inter om's h'nt iii car. Ibi xi servi & iii molini de xxiii fol. Silva v leuu. l'g & ii lat. Valuit xx lib. modo xxiii lib. Ipse teinus poterat ire quo voleb.

In hac t'ra ten. S. MARIA de Cirecestre i vill'in & partem silve. Hoc concessit ei W. Rex. Val. x fol.

Ibid. Rog. ten. EGESWORDE. Ibi i hida & dimid. geld. Eluuinus tenuit. In d'nio sunt iii car. & iii vill'i et iii bord. cum ii car. Ibi ii lib'i ho'es cum ii car. Ibi xv servi & molin. de xxx den. & ii ac. p'ti. Silva i leuaa l'g & dimid. lat. Val. & valuit vi lib.

Ibid. Rog. ten. dimid. hidam cum i piscaria in Waie & ibi i vill's cum una car. H. t'ra vocatur MODIETE. Val. & valuit xx fol. Brietric tenuit.

Ibid. Rog. ten. dimid. hida in TEDEHAM. ^{Arch.} ^{Stigandus} tenuit. Ibi i vill's cum i car. & iii piscarie & dimid. Val. et valuit xx fol.

In BRICWOLDESBERG Hund. Ibid. Rog. ten. QUENINTONE. Ibi viii hide. Tres lib'i ho'es tenuer. Dodo & alt. Dodo & Aluoldus pro iii M. & poterant ire quo voleb. & geld. In d'nio sunt iii car. & xx vill'i & vii bord. & p'br & p'positus. Inter om's h'nt xii car. & ii radchen. cum i car. Ibi xii servi & ii molin. de xx fol. & x ac. p'ti. In Glouuec. i burg'fis redd. iii foccos, & fab. i redd. ii fol. Valuit viii lib. modo x lib.

Ibid. Rog. ten. LECCE & Will's de eo. Ibi v hide. Aluuinus tenuit T. R. E. In d'nio sunt ii car. & xii vill'i & i bord. cum v car. Ibi v servi & viii ac. p'ti. Val. & valuit vi lib.

Ibid. Rog. ten. HETROPE & Will's de eo. Ibi ii hide. Dunning tenuit T. R. E. In d'nio sunt ii car. & iii vill'i & iii bord. cum i car. Ibi vi servi. Val. & valuit c fol.

In BERNINTONE Hund. Ibid. Rog. ten. WENRIC & Radulfus de eo. Ibi ii hide. W. Luric tenuit T. R. E. In d'nio est i car. & iii vill'i & ii bord. cum i car. Ibi v servi & molin. de v fol. & x ac. p'ti. Valuit c fol. modo iii lib.

Ibid. Rog. ten. ibid. unam hid. & unam v' & Hugo de eo. Godric tenuit teinus regis E. In d'nio est i car. & ii bord. & unus servus & molin. de iii fol. & viii ac. p'ti. Val. & valuit xxiii solid.

In CIRECESTRE Hund. Ibid. Rog. ten. STRATONE. Ibi v hide geld. preter dominium. Edmundus tenuit T. R. E. In d'nio sunt iii car. & xvi vill'i & vii bord. cum p'bro h'ntes ix car. Ibi v servi & ii molini de xx solid. Valuit viii lib. modo vi lib.

Ibid. Rog. ten. SUINTONE & mat. ejus ten. de sua dote. Ibi vi hide. Godricus & Leuvinus tenuer. pro ii M. In d'nio sunt iii car. & viii vill'i & vi bord. & p'br cum vii car. Ibi ii servi & molinum de x fol. Valuit viii lib. modo viii lib.

Ibid. Rog. ten. ACHELIE. Ibi i hida & dimid. Leuvinus tenuit modo ten. Girardus de Rog. In d'nio sunt ii car. & ii vill'i cum p'bro h'ntes ii car. & dimid. Ibi viii servi. Valuit iii lib. modo iii lib.

In SALESMANESBERIE Hund. Ibid. Roger & mat. ejus ten. SCLOSTRE. Ibi iii hide. Offa & Leuvinus tenuer. pro ii M. & poterant ire quo voleb. In d'nio sunt iii car.

& iii bord. & viii servi & molin. de xii solid. Val. & valuit vi lib. De his iii hid. geldab. i hid. singul. annis pro x solid. ad opus regis.

In GRETETAN Hund. Ibid. Rog. ten. WORMETVN. Walt. f. Ercold. de eo. Ibi v hide geld. Eduui tenuit. In d'nio sunt ii car. & vi vill'i cum ii car. Ibi ii servi & molin. de viii solid. & x ac. p'ti. Valuit c fol. modo iii lib.

XL. TERRA ROGERIJ DE BELMONT.

In CEOLFLEDE Hund. ROGERUS de Belmont ten. DORSINTUNE & Rob'tus de eo. Ibi x hide. Saxi tenuit. In d'nio iii car. & viii vill'i cum v car. & vi servi. Valuit viii lib. modo c solid.

XLI. TERRA ROGERIJ DE LUERI.

In BRADELEGE Hund. ROGERIUS DE LUREI ten. HANTONE. Ibi x hide. ^{Arch.} ^{Eldred} tenuit. Rex E. ded. ei ii hid. quietas ex his x ut dicunt. In d'nio sunt iii car. & x vill'i cum p'bro & i bord. cum v car. Ibi xi servi & in Wincelcumbe x burg'fes redd't lxxv denar. Valuit viii lib. modo vi lib.

In LANGETREWES Hund. Ibidem Rog. ten. TETEBERIE Ibi xxiii hide geld. Siuuard tenuit T. R. E. In d'nio f't viii car. & xxxii vill'i & ii bord. & ii radchen. cum p'bro inter om's h'ntes xiiii car. Ibi xviii servi & molin. de xv den. & pastura de x solid. & x ac. p'ti.

Ibid. Roger ten. UPTONE. Ibi ii hide & una v' geld. Aluricus tenuit de rege E. In d'nio sunt ii car. & v vill'i & iii bord. cum iii car. Ibi viii servi. Hec duo M. T. R. E. val'b. xxxiii lib. modo sunt ad firmam pro l. lib.

Ibid. Rog. ten. Culcortone. Aluric tenuit & Anschitil de eo. Ibi i hida & dim. In d'nio ii car. & iii servi. Valuit xx fol. modo xxx solid.

Ibid. Roger ten. HASEDENE. Ibi iii hide & iii virg. geld. Elnoc tenuit T. R. E. In d'nio sunt iii car. & vii ^{dimidii} vill'i & i bord. cum iii car. & xvii servi & dimid. molin. de xxx denar. & xv ac. p'ti. Hoc M. tenuit qidam ho. Rog. de ep'o baioc'fi pro xvi lib. postea ded. ep's eidem Rogerio cum firma.

XLII. TERRA ROGERIJ DE BERCHELAI.

In RESPIGETE Hund. ROGERIUS de BERCHELAI ten. COBERLEIE. Ibi x hide. Dena tenuit teinus Regis E. In d'nio sunt ii car. & xviii vill'i & iii bord. cum v car. Ibi iii servi & v ac. p'ti. Silva iii qr. l'g & ii lat. Valuit vii lib. modo viii lib.

In HEDREDESTAN Hund. Ibid. Rog. ten. Dodintone. Ibi iii hide & ii p'tes dimid. hide. Aluuinus tenuit T. R. E. In d'nio est i car. & vii vill'i & iii bord. cum iii car. Ibi iii servi & x ac. p'ti. Val. & valuit iii lib.

In PULCRECERCE Hund. Ibid. Rog. ten. SISTONE. Anne tenuit. Ibi v hide geld. In d'nio sunt ii car. & viii vill'i & x bord. cum iii car. Ibi iii servi & viii ac. p'ti. Val. & valuit c solid.

XLIII. TERRA RADULFI DE BERCHELAI.

In PULCHECERCE Hund. RADULFUS frater ip'ius Rogerii ten. de rege WAPELIE. Ibi i hida. Godricus tenuit. In d'nio est una car. & iii servi. Val. & valuit xx solid.

In BLACELEW Hund. Ibid. Rad. ten. STANLEGE. Ibi iii hide & dim. Godricus & Wisnodus tenuer. p. ii M. In d'nio sunt ii car. & vi vill'i & xiiii bord. cum xii car. Ibi v servi & x ac. p'ti. Valuit & val. c solid.

XLIII. TERRA RADULFI PAGENEL.

In CIRECESTRE Hund. RADVLVVS Pagenel ten. TORENTVNE et Radulfus de eo. Ibi iii hide et dimid. geld. Merlesuen tenuit. In d'nio sunt iii car. & x vill'i & i bord. cum iii car. Ibi x servi. Valuit x lib. modo c solid.

In LANGETREWES Hund. Teneb. Rog. de Iurei unam v' t'ræ & dimid. de Rad. Pagenel quam utriq; derelinquerunt.

XLV. TERRA RADULFI DE TODENI.

In WITELAI Hund. RADULFUS de Todeni ten. CHEURINGAURDE & Rogerius de eo. Ibi x hide. Brismar tenuit. In d'nio iii car. & xiii vill'i & unus radchen. cum vi car. & viii inter servos & ancillas. Valuit viii lib. modo vi lib.

In SALEMNES-

In SALEMNESBERIE Hund. Id. Radulfus ten. Icumbe & Rog. de eo. Ibi x hide geldantes. In d'no iii car. & xii vill'i & ii bord. cum vii car. Ibi viii servi. Val. & valuit vii lib.

In BOTELAU Hund. Id. Rad. ten. BRUNMBERGE. Ibi v hide. ^{Com.} Heraldus tenuit. In d'no est i car. & xi vill'i & viii bord. cum xiiii car. Ibi unus servus. Silva ii leuu. l'g & una lat. Valuit viii lib. modo c solid.

In GERSDONES Hund. Id. Radulfus ten. HAREHILLE & Rogerius de eo. Ibi v hide. Elric Aluinus & Uluricus tenuer. p. iii M. Id. Radulfus ten. OMENIE & CERNEI & Rogerius de eo. Ibi iii hide. Quatuor teini tenuer. p. iii M. & poterant ire quo voleb. In d'no x car. & i vill's & i bord. Ibi xxi serv. & molin. de v fol. & xxx ac. pr'ti. Valeb. x lib. modo vi lib.

In SALEMNESBERIE Hund. Id. Rad. ten. SUELLE & Drogo de eo. Ernesi tenuit. Ibi vii hide geld. In d'no sunt iii car. & x vill'i cum vi car. & molin. de vii fol. & vi den. Valuit viii lib. modo vii lib.

XLVI. TERRA ROBERTI DE TODENI.

In SALEMNESBERIE Hund. ROTBERTUS de Toden ten. RISENDONE. Ulf tenuit. Ibi xiii hide geld. In d'no sunt iii car. & xxiii vill'i & vi bord. cum x car. Ibi viii inter servos & ancillas & molinus de x fol. & unus burg'fis in Glouuecest. de iii den. Valuit xii lib. modo x lib.

In GRIMBOLDESTOU Hund. Id. Rob'tus ten. HOREDONE. Ibi x hide geld. Ulf tenuit. In d'no sunt iii car. & xi vill'i & viii bord. cum viii car. Ibi vii servi & molin. de vi solid. & xx ac. p'ti. Silva ii leuu. & una lat. Valuit xii lib. modo vii lib.

In BISELEGE Hund. Id. Rob'tus ten. SAPLETORNE & FRANTONE. In uno v hide & in alio v hide. Ulf tenuit. In d'no sunt vii car. & xvii vill'i & viii bord. cum x car. Ibi xiii servi & ii molini de vi solid. Silva dimid. leuua l'g & ii qr. lat. H. ii M. T. R. E. val'b. xiiii lib. simul modo xvi lib.

XLVII. TERRA ROBERTI DISPENSAT.

In GRETESTANE Hund. ROTBERTUS Dispensator ten. WICUENE. Ibi x hide geld. Balduinus tenuit. In d'no sunt iii car. & xxxii vill'i & x bord. cum xii car. Ibi i servus & ii molini de x fol. & x ac. p'ti. In Wincelcumbe i burgenfis de xvi den. Valuit xii lib. modo xvi lib.

XLVIII. TERRA ROBERTI DE OILGI.

In SALEMNESBERIE Hund. ROTBERTUS de Olgi ten. RISENDVNE. Ibi x hide geld. Siuuard tenuit. In d'no sunt iii car. & xii vill'i & ii bord. cum. v car. Ibi viii servi & ii molini de xx solid. Valuit x lib. modo viii lib.

In BRADELEG Hund. Id. Rotb'tus ten. TURCHEDENE. Ibi v hide & ii virg. & dimid. geld. Siuuard tenuit. In d'no sunt iii car. et xii vill'i cum vi car. Ibi viii inter servos et ancill. Valuit vi lib. modo c fol.

In SALEMNESBERIE Hund. ROGERUS de Olgi ten. NIWETONE de Osb'no f. Ricardi. Ibi v hide geld. Turstan tenuit. In d'no ii car. et viii vill'i cum iii car. et dimid. Val. iii lib.

XLIX. TERRA RICARDI LEGATI.

In HEDREDESTAN. Hund. RICARDUS Legatus ten. de rege TORMENTONE. Ibi viii hide. Alricus tenuit de rege E. In d'no s't vi car. et xx vill'i et iii bord. et p'br et unus radechen. Int. om's xii car. h'nt. Ibi xii servi. Valuit xii lib. modo xv lib.

L. TERRA OSBERNI GIFARD.

In LANGELEIE Hund. OSBERNUS Gifard ten. de rege ROCHEMTUNE. Ibi iii hide geld. Dunne tenuit T. R. E. In d'no sunt ii car. et vi vill'i et vii bord. cum iii car. Ibi v servi et xx ac. p'ti et salina ad Wich de iii summis falis. Silva i leuua l'g et dim. lat. Val. vi lib.

In LETBERG Hund. Id. Osb'nus ten. STOICHE. Ibi v hide geld. Dunne tenuit. In d'no sunt iii car. et viii vill'i et iii bord. et p'br cum viii car. Ibi iii servi. Valuit vi lib. modo viii lib.

In RESPIGET Hund. Id. Osb'nus ten. BRIMES. FELDE. Ibi viii hid. geld. Duns tenuit de ^{Com.} Heraldus. In d'no sunt iii car. et xvi vill'i et vi bord. et p'br cum xii car. Ibi viii servi et iii ancillæ et ii molini de lxxiii den. In Glouuec. v burg'fes de ii fol. Val. et valuit xii lib.

Id. Osb'nus ten. ALDEBERIE sed non p'tinuit ad Duns h'o t'ra quam Osb'nus ten. ut scira dicit. Eilricus tenuit et potuit ire quo voluit. Ibi i hida et i car. Val. et valuit x fol.

LI. TERRA GOISFRIDI ORLETEILE.

GOISFRIDUS ORLETEILE ten. de rege in BAUDINTUNE ii hid. et unam v' geld. Bolli tenuit. Non est in d'no q'd. Ibi ii vill'i et viii bord. cum iii car. Val. et valuit lx fol. Ibi viii ac. p'ti.

LII. TERRA GISLEB'TI FILIJ TUROLD.

In CIRECESTRE Hund. GISLEBERTUS filius Turoldi ten. in ACHELIE i hid. de rege et Osulfus de eo. Keneward tenuit T. R. E. In d'no sunt ii car. et iii bord. et vi servi. Valuit xl solid. modo xxx solid.

Id. Gisleb'tus ten. in TURSBERIE dim. hida et Ofuard de eo. Aluardus tenuit. In d'no est i car. Valuit x fol. modo xv fol.

In RESPIGET Hund. Id. Gisleb'tus ten. CERNEI. Ibi vii hide. Elaf et fr. ejus duo teini tenuer. pro ii M. et poterant ire quo voleb. In d'no s't iii car. et vii vill'i et vi bord. cum v car. Ibi vi servi et molin. de viii solid. et vi ac. pr'ti. Silva ii qr. l'g et una lat. Ibi iii milites Gisleb'ti h'nt cum suis ho'ibus vii car. et molin. de viii fol. Tot. T. R. E. val'b. xiiii lib. modo xii lib.

Id. Gisl. ten. RINDECOMBE. Ibi v hide geld. Aluricus tenuit. In d'no est i car. et iii vill'i et vii bord. cum iii car. Ibi vii servi et unus francig. ten. t'ram duor. villor. et molin. de viii solid. et iii ac. pr'ti. Valuit vii lib. modo c solid.

Id. Gisl. ten. RINDECUMBE et Walterius de eo. Ibi iii hide geld. In d'no s't ii car. et iii vill'i et iii bord. cum ii car. Ibi vi servi et molin. de v solid. et iii ac. pr'ti. Val. et valuit vi lib.

In SALEMNESBERIE Hund. Id. Gisleb'tus ten. ELEWRDE et Walterus de eo. Aluinus tenuit. Ibi iii hide geld. In d'no ii car. et iii vill'i cum ii car. et vi inter servos et ancillas. Val. et valuit xl fol.

Id. Gisl. ten. HURFORD. Alfer tenuit. Ibi i hida geld. In d'no ii car. iii vill'i et i bord. cum ii car. et li servi et molin. de v fol. Val. et valuit xl solid.

LIII. TERRA DURANDI DE GLOWEC.

In WESTBERIE Hund. DURANDUS Vicecomes ten. unum M. de iii hid. Aluold tenuit et geldab. In d'no est i car. et iii vill'i et iii bord. cum iii car. Ibi ii servi. Valuit lx fol. modo xl fol.

In GERSDONES Hund. Id. Durandus ten. in ESBROC i hid. et Miles ejus qidam de eo. In d'no i car. et i bord. et i servus. Val. et valuit x solid.

In CIRECESTRE Hund. Id. Durandus ten. ii hid. in DUNTESBORNE et Radulfus de eo. Wluuardus tenuit pro M. de rege E. In d'no sunt ii car. et iii vill'i et unus bord. cum i car. Ibi iii servi et ii ac. pr'ti. Val. et valuit xl fol.

In LANGETREU Hund. Id. Durandus ten. CULCORTONE et Rogerus Ivri de eo. Ibi ii hide et ii v' et dimid. Grim tenuit. In d'no s't ii car. et vi vill'i cum iii car. Val. et valuit iii lib.

In GRIMBOLDESTOU Hund. Id. Durandus ten. DEDMERTONE et Anschitil de eo. Ibi iii hide geld. Leuinus tenuit de ^{Com.} Heraldus. In d'no sunt iii car. et viii bord. cum i car. et iii servi et vi ac. pr'ti. Valuit xxx fol. modo xl fol.

In DVNESTANE Hund. Id. Durandus ten. WADUNE. Ibi v hide. Quinque fr's tenuer. pro v M. et poterant ire quo voleb. et pares erant. In d'no s't v car. et unus vill's et vii bord. cum v car. T. R. E. valeb. viii lib. m'o c solid.

In CELFLEDETORNE Hund. Id. Durandus ten. CHIESNECOTE et Walterius de eo. Ibi ii hide et dim. Leuinus et Leui tenuer. pro ii M. In d'no sunt ii car. et iii bord. Val. xl fol. modo lx solid.

In SALEMNESBERIE Hund. Id. Durandus ten. ICCUMBE et Walterius de eo. Ibi ii hide geld. Turstan tenuit. In d'no ii car. et ii vill'i et li bord. cum i car. et vi inter servos et ancillas. Valuit xxx fol. modo xl fol.

In WACRES-

In **WACRESCUMBE** Hund. *Id.* Durandus ten. *SCRIPTUNE* & Radulfus de eo. Eduui tenuit. Ibi iii hide & dimid. geld. In d'no sunt ii car. & iii vill'i cum ii car. & iii servi & x ac. p'ti. Valuit iii lib. modo xl fol.

In **WITESTAN** Hund. *Id.* Durandus ten. in **HERSEFELD** vii hide geld. Godrick & Edric ii fr's tenuer. pro ii M. & poterant ire quo voleb. In d'no sunt iii car. & viiii vill'i & xi bord. cum viiii car. Ibi iii servi & v figuli redd't xliiii den. Silva dimid. leuua l'g & iii qr. lat. Val. & valuit vi lib.

Id. Durandus ten. **MORTUNE**. Ibi iii hide geld. Anti tenuit. In d'no est i car. & iii vill'i & vi bord. cum iii car. & dimid. Ibi iii servi & xx ac. p'ti. Valuit iii lib. modo xl fol.

In **GRETETAN** Hund. *Id.* Durandus ten. **LITETUNE** & Randulfus de eo. Ibi dimid. hida geld. Leuenot tenuit pro uno M. Ibi est una car. Val. & valuit x solid.

In **WITELAI** Hund. In **CONDICOTE** ten. *Os'nus* de Durando i hid. & dimid. Val. & valuit xx fol.

LIIII. TERRA DROGONIS FILIJ PONZ.

In **BLACHELEU** Hund. **DROGO** Filius Ponz ten. de rege **FRANTONE**. Ibi x hide geld. Ernest tenuit. In d'no sunt iii car. & x vill'i & viiii bord. cum vi car. Ibi ix servi & molin. de x solid. & x ac. p'ti. Silva i leuua l'g & iii qr. lat. In **Glouuec**. i burg'fis de vi den. Val. & valuit c solid. De hoc M. ten. Rog. de Laci i hid. injuste.

In **BRICSTUOLDES** Hund. *Idem* Drogo ten. **LECE**. Ibi x hide geld. Cola tenuit. In d'no sunt iii car. & xv vill'i & iii bord. cum viiii car. Ibi viiii servi & molin. de x solid. & x ac. p'ti. Valuit viii lib. modo x lib.

LV. TERRA WALTERIJ FILIJ PONZ.

In **BRICSTUOLDES** Hund. **WALTERIUS** Filius Ponz ten. de rege **LECE**. Ibi x hide geld. Tofti Com. tenuit. In d'no sunt iii car. & xvi vill'i & vi bord. & p'br cum viii car. Ibi xii servi & molin. de x solid. & xx ac. p'ti. Valuit xii lib. modo xv lib.

LVI. TERRA WALTERIJ FILIJ ROGER.

In **BERNINTON** Hund. **Walterius** Filius Rogerij ten. de rege **BERNINTONE**. Ibi viii hide. Turstan & Eduui tenuer. pro ii maner. In d'no sunt iii car. & xiiii vill'i & p'br & ii bord. cum viiii car. Ibi xiiii servi & molin. de x solid. & xx ac. p'ti. Val. & valuit viii lib.

In **GERSDONES** Hund. *Id.* **Walterus** ten. **CERNEI**. Ibi xiiii hide & una v'. ^{Arch.} *Stigandus* tenuit. In d'no sunt ii car. & xxv vill'i & p'br & viiii bord. cum x car. Ibi iii servi & c ac. p'ti & iii molini fuer. de xxx solid. Val'b. xvi lib. modo xii lib.

Hoc M. calumniatum est ad eccl'am S. **MARIE** de Abendone sed om'is Comitatus testificatus est ^{Arch.} *Stigandus* x Annis tenuisse vivente E. Rege. Hoc M. ded. W. Com. Rogerio vicecomiti patri **Walterij**.

LVII. TERRA WALTERIJ DIACONI.

In **WITELAI** Hund. **Walterius** Diaconus ten. de rege **CHESNECOTE**. Ibi iii hide & dimid. Goduinus tenuit & potuit ire quo voluit. In d'no ii car. & viii vill'i cum vi car. & x servi Val. & valuit iii lib.

LVIII. TERRA WALTERIJ BALISTAR.

In **WESTBERIE** Hund. **WALTERIUS** *Ba-* listarius ten. de rege **BULELEGE**. Ibi iii hide geld. Tovi tenuit de rege E. In d'no sunt ii car. & iii vill'i & vi bord. cum iii car. Ibi iii servi & x ac. p'ti. In **Glouuec**. unus burg'fis redd. xviii den. Valuit lx fol. modo xl fol.

Id. **Walter**. ten. **RODELE**. Ibi i hida geld. Tovi tenuit. In d'no est i car. & ii vill'i & iii bord. cum ii car. Valuit xl fol. modo x fol.

In **BLIDESLAU** Hund. *Id.* **Walt.** ten. dimid. hidam que non geldat. Palli tenuit. Ibi est molin. Val. xviii folid.

In **LANGELEI** Hund. *Id.* **Walter**. ten. **FRANTONE**. Ibi v hide geld. Alestan tenuit de **Boscombe**. In d'no est i car. & x vill'i & xi bord. cum v car. Ibi v servi & ii molini de v solid. Ibi & eccl'a q. non fuit. Valuit viii lib. modo iii lib.

LIX. TERRA HENRICI DE FERIERES.

In **BRICTUOLDEBERG** Hund. **HENRICUS** de Ferreres ten. **LECELADE**. ^{Bar.} *Siuuard* tenuit. Ibi xv hide T. R. E. geldantes fed ipse Rex c'cessit vi hid. quietas a geldo. Hoc testat. om'is comitatus & ipse qd Sigillum Regis detulit. In d'no sunt iii car. & xxviii vill'i & x bord. & unus Francig. ten. t'ram unius vill'i. Int. om's h'nt xvi car. Ibi xiii servi & iii molini de xxx solid. & piscaria de cc anguill. xxv minus. De pratis vii lib. & vii fol. p'ter fenum boum. In **Wicelcumbe** ii burgenfes redd. xvi den. & unus in **Glouuec**. sine censu. Tot. M. T. R. E. val'b. xx lib. & modo similiter.

LX. TERRA ERNULFI DE HESDING.

In **BRICTUOLDESBERG** Hund. **HERNULFUS** de Helsing ten. **CHENEMERESFORDE**. Ibi xxi hida geld. *Osgot* tenuit de ^{Com.} *Heraldo*. In d'no sunt vi car. & xxxviii vill'i & viiii bord. & i radchen. cum xviii car. Ibi xiiii servi & iii molini de xl fol. & xl den. Et de p'tis viiii lib. p't' pasturam boum & de ouili cxx pensas caseorum. In **Glouuec**. vii burgenfes redd. ii solid. Tot. T. R. E. val'b. xxx lib. modo lxvi lib. & vi fol. & iii den.

Id. **Hernulf**. ten. **Etherope**. Ibi vii hide. *Uluuardus* tenuit. In d'no sunt vi car. & xxiii vill'i cum x car. Ibi xii servi & molin. de xv solid. Valuit viii lib. modo xii lib.

In **GERSDONES** Hund. *Id.* **Hernulf**. ten. in **OMENIE** iii hide & ii virg. & dim. **Elricus** & **Godricus** tenuer. pro ii M. In d'no sunt iii car. & vii vill'i & ii bord. cum ii car. Ibi iii servi. Tot. valuit & val. vi lib.

In **GRIMBOLDESTOU** Hund. *Id.* **Hernulf**. ten. **ALDEBERIE**. Ibi v hide geld. **Edricus** tenuit. In d'no f't iii car. & iii vill'i cum iii car. & ibi viiii servi & unus francig. h'ns i car. Ibi vi ac. p'ti. Val. & valuit x lib.

Id. **Hernulfus** ten. **MADMINTUNE**. Ibi iii hide geld. **Edricus** tenuit. In d'no f't ii car. & vi vill'i & viii bord. cum p'b'ro h'nt xiii car. Ibi viiii servi & viii ac. p'ti. Val. & valuit x lib.

Id. **Hernulfus** ten. **ACHETONE**. Ibi v hide geld. **Edricus** tenuit. In d'no f't iii car. & iii vill'i & iii bord. cum iii car. Ibi xv ac. p'ti. Val. & valuit c fol.

In **SINSHOVEDES** Hund. *Id.* **Hernulfus** ten. **HANUN** & **Humbaldus** de eo. **Edric** tenuit. Ibi dimid. hida. In d'no f't ii car. cum viii bord. & iii ac. p'ti. Val. & valuit xl solid.

LXI. TERRA HERALDI FILIJ COMITIS RAD.

HERALDUS filius ^{Com.} *Radulfi* ten. de rege **SUDLEGE**. ^{Pat' ejus} *Radulfus* tenuit. Ibi x hide geld. In d'no sunt iii car. & xviii vill'i & viii bord. cum xiii car. Ibi xiiii int. servos & ancillas & vi molini de lii solid. Silva iii leuu. l'g & ii lat.

Idem **Heraldus** ten. **TODINTUN**. ^{Pat' ejus} tenuit. Ibi x hide geld. In d'no f't iii car. & xvii vill'i & vii bord. & ii lib. ho'es. Int. om's h'nt viii car. Ibi x int. servos & ancill. & ii molin. de xx solid. De una falina l. mittas sal. H. duo M. Val. & valuer. xl lib.

LXII. TERRA HUGON. DE GRENTEM.

In **CEOLFLEDE** Hund. **HUGO** de **Grente-** maisnil ten. **PEBEWORDE**. Ibi ii hide & una v' Duo teini tenuer. pro ii M. Ibi iii car. & i vill's & unus bord. & vii servi.

Id. **Hugo** ten. **MERESTUNE**. Ibi ii hid. *Id.* **Hugo** ten. **QUENINTUNE**. Ibi ii hide. Unus teinus tenuit. In d'no ii car. & v vill'i & i bord. cum iii car. Ibi iii servi & una ancilla. Valuer. vii lib. m'o iii lib.

Id. **Hugo** ten. **QUENINTUNE** & **Rogerus** de eo. Ibi xii hide. **Balduinus** tenuit T. R. E. In d'no iii car. & xvii vill'i & ii bord. cum viiii car. Ibi vii servi. Valuit vii lib. modo vi lib.

Id. **Hugo** ten. **WESTONE** & **Rogerus** de eo. Ibi iii hide. **Balduinus** tenuit. In d'no ii car. & vi vill'i cum iii car. Ibi iii servi & v ancille & molin. de x sol. Val. vii lib. modo vi lib.

Id. **Hugo** ten. **WILCOTE** & **Clericus** ejus de eo. Ibi ii hide & dimid. In d'no ii car. & ii vill'i & i bord. cum i car. Ibi iii servi & una ancilla. Valuit xl fol. modo xxx. **Leuricus** tenuit.

LXIII. TERRA HUGONIS LASNE.

In **DUDESTAN** Hund. **HUGO** *Lafne* ten. de rege **BROCOWARDINGE**. Ibi v hide. **Turchil** tenuit de rege E. In d'no f't ii car. & viii vill'i & vi bord. & p'br & ii lib'i ho'es & p'positus. Int. om'es h'nt xv car. Ibi iii servi & molin. de ii solid. Silva una leuua l'g & dimid. lat. Valuit vi lib. modo c solid.

In WACRESCUMBE Hund. Id. Hugo ten. SCIPTVNE. Ibi v hide geld. Uuluard tenuit. In d'nio sunt ii car. & iiii vill'i & i bord. cum ii car. Ibi v servi & molin. de x solid. Valuit iiii lib. modo iii lib.

In BRADELEGE Hund. Id. Hugo ten. SALPRE-TUNE. Ibi x hide geld. Uuluard tenuit. In d'nio f't iii car. & x vill'i & p'br cum vii car. ¶ et xi int. servos et ancillas et v ac. p'ti. Valuit viii lib. modo vii lib.

¶ In another copy after this mark [||] it runs thus: & vi servi & molin. de x fol. & viii ac. p'ti. Then follows Valuit as above, which is according to Sir Matthew Hale's copy.

In CIRECESTRE Hund. Id. Hugo ten. BEN-WEDENE & Gisleb'tus de eo. Ibi iii hide geld. Wluuud tenuit. In d'nio f't iii car. & v vill'i cum iii car. & vi servi & molin. de x fol. & viii ac. p'ti. Val. & valuit iiii lib.

LXIII. TERRA MILONIS CRISPIN.

In DUDESTAN Hund. MILO Crispin ten. in BRUURNE iii virg. t're. Wigot tenuit. In d'nio i car. & vii bord. cum ii car. & dimid. pitcaria. Valuit xl fol. modo xxx fol.

In LANGETREU Hund. Id. Milo ten. CERINTONE & Goisfridus de eo. Haminc tenuit de rege E. Ibi ii hide geldant. In d'nio sunt iii car. & iii vill'i & viii bord. cum iii car. & dimid. Ibi xii servi & molin. de xxx den. & iiii ac. p'ti. Val. & valuit iiii lib.

In GRIMBOLDESTOU Hund. Id. Milo ten. ALRELIE. Wigot tenuit. Ibi una hida. In d'nio sunt ii car. & vii vill'i & v bord. cum vii car. Ibi iiii servi & molin. de x fol. & xii ac. p'ti. Val. & valuit c solid.

LXV. TERRA URSONIS DE ABETOT.

In WITELAI Hund. URSO de Wirecestre ten. in CHEISNECOTE unam hidam. Eluunus tenuit pro M. & geld. In d'nio i car. & iiii servi. Valuit xl fol. modo x solid.

LXVI. TERRA HASCOIT MUSARD.

In WITELAI Hund. Hascoit Musard ten. de rege SUINEBERIE. Chenuicelle tenuit. Ibi x hide. In d'nio iii car. & xviii vill'i & iii bord. cum viiii car. & x int. servos & ancill. & molin. de vi den. Valuit xii lib. modo x lib.

Id. Hascoit ten. i hidam in CHEISNECOTE & geld. Uluunus tenuit pro M. Ibi i car. & i bord. Val. & valuit x fol.

In SALEMANESBERIE Hund. Id. Hascoit ten. AIFORDE. Ibi v hide geld. Ernest tenuit. In d'nio f't ii car. & xii vill'i & i bord. cum v car. Ibi viii int. servos & ancill. Val. iiii lib.

In GRETESTAN Hund. Id. Hasc. ten. ESTUNE. Ibi vi hide geld. Ernest tenuit. In d'nio f't iii car. & xii vill'i cum iiii car. & viiii int. servos & ancill. Ibi molin. de viii solid. & xx ac. p'ti. Val. & valuit vi lib.

In CIRECESTRE Hund. Id. Hascoit ten. SUDINTONE. Ibi x hide geld. p'ter d'nium. Ernest tenuit. In d'nio f't iii car. & viii vill'i & x bord. cum p'b'ro h'ntes v car. & dimid. Ibi vii servi & xx ac. p'ti. Valuit x lib. modo viii lib.

In BISELEGE Hund. Id. Hascoit ten. GREN-HAMSTEDE. Ibi i hida geld. Ernest tenuit. In d'nio f't iii car. & viii vill'i & v bord. & p'br & unus radchen. Int. om's h'nt viiii car. Ibi x servi & viii ac. p'ti. Silva i leuua l'g & dimid. lat. Valuit c fol. m'o vii lib.

LXVII. TERRA TURSTINI FILIJ ROLF.

In GERSDONES Hund. TURSTINUS filius Rolf ten. de rege OMENIE. Ibi vii hide. Tovi tenuit de rege E. In d'nio f't iii car. & viii vill'i & p'br cum viii car. Ibi vii servi. De hac t'ra ten. Tovi ii vill'orum t'ram & quidam Miles t'ram iiii vill'orum. Ad eccl'am p'tin. dim. hida & iiii ac. p'ti. Valuit viii lib. modo vi lib.

Ibid. ten. ipse Tursten i hid. Ului tenuit pro M. et poterat ire quo voleb. In d'nio ii car. cum i bord. Valuit lx fol.

In CIRECETST. Hund. Id. Tursten. ten. in Achelie unam hid. Brietric tenuit pro Manerio de rege E. In d'nio est una car. & iii vill'i cum iii car. Ibi vi servi & iii ac. p'ti. Val. & valuit l. fol. Gervius ten. de Turstino.

In GRIMBOLDESTOU Hund. Id. Turstinus ten. HILDESLEI & Bernardus de eo. Ibi i hida. Aluricus tenuit. In d'nio f't ii car. & v dimidij vill'i & vii bord. cum ii car.

Ibi viii servi & iii molin. de xviii fol. & viii ac. p'ti. Valuit xl fol. m'o lx fol.

In BACHESTAN Hund. Id. Turst. ten. TORTEWORD. Ibi una hida. Aluuld tenuit. In d'nio sunt ii car. & vi vill'i & vii bord. cum vii car. Ibi vi servi et iii molini de xv solid. et x ac. p'ti. Silva i leuu. l'g et dimid. lat. redd. v solid. Valuit vii lib. modo c. solid.

In BLACHELAVE Hund. Id. Turst. ten. STAN-TONE. Ibi v hide. Tovi tenuit de rege E. In d'nio f't ii car. et viii vill'i et vi bord. cum x car. Ibi iiii servi et ii molini de xxxv solid. et x ac. p'ti. Silva i leuua l'g et dimid. lat. Val. et valuit c fol. De hac t'ra ten. Tovi ii hid. Elemofina Regis W. Id. Turstin. ten. FRIDORNE. Auti tenuit. Ibi iii hide geld. In d'nio est una car. et iii vill'i et iii bord. cum ii car. et unus servus. Val. lx solid. modo xxx fol.

LXVIII. TERRA ANSFRIDI DE CORMELIIS.

In BISELEGE Hund. ANSFRIDUS de Cormelies ten. WINESTANE. Ibi v hide. Uluuud tenuit. In d'nio f't iii car. et x vill'i et iiii bord. et unus francig. cum viii car. Ibi viii servi et molin. de xx den. Val. et valuit vii lib.

In CELFLESTORN Hund. Id. Ansfr. ten. WESTONE. Duo teini tener. unus ho. ^{Com.} alter Leurici. ^{Heraldi.} Ibi x hide pro ii M. Et poterat ire quo voleb. In d'nio iiii car. et xviii vill'i et i bord. cum viiii car. et xii servi. Valuit c fol. modo vii lib.

Id. Ansfr. ten. in NORTUNE v hid. Duo teini tener. pro ii M. et poterant ire quo voleb. In d'nio iiii car. et viiii vill'i et ii bord. cum iiii car. et x servi. Valuer. iiii lib. modo vi lib.

In WITELAI Hund. Id. A. ten. BECESHORE. Brifmer tenuit. Ibi iii hide. In d'nio iii car. et x vill'i cum vi car. et xvi servi et unus ho' redd. vi fochs. Valuit viii lib. modo vi lib.

In GRETESTAN Hund. Id. A. ten. POTESLEPE. Godric tenuit. Ibi iii hid. geld. In d'nio f't ii car. et iii vill'i et v bord. cum ii car. Ibi xi servi et ii molini de xv fol. Silva i leuua l'g et una lat. Val. c fol. m'o iiii lib.

In WACRESCUMBE Hund. Id. A. ten. in SCIPTUNE iii virg. t're. Bil tenuit pro M. et geld. In d'nio est i car. Val. et valuit x fol. Hic Bil potuit ire q'o voluit.

In BRADELEGE Hund. Id. A. ten. WINES-TUNE. Edricus, et Leuric, et Elricus tener. pro iii M. et poterant ire quo voleb. Ibi v hide geld. In d'nio sunt iiii car. et viiii vill'i & iii bord. cum v car. Ibi x int. servos et ancill. et molin. de vii fol. et vi den. et xv acre p'ti. Valb. viii lib. modo vii lib.

In CIRECESTRE Hund. Id. A. ten. i hid. in TANTESBORNE. Elmer tenuit pro M. et potuit ire q'o voluit. In d'nio est una car. et unus vill's et ii bord. et v ancille. Valuit xl fol. m'o xx fol.

In RESPIGETE Hund. Id. A. ten. ELCHESTANE. Duo Leuuni tener. pro ii M. Ibi iiii hide et dimid. Et in COLESBORNE i hid. & dimid. Eluunus tenuit pro M. et poterant ire q'o voleb. isti iii teini. In d'nio f't ii car. et v vill'i et ii bord. cum iii car. et dimid. Ibi iii servi et x ac. p'ti. Silva dimid. leuua l'g et ii qr. lat. Medietatem hujus M. ten. un. Miles de Ansfrido et ibi h't ii car. et v vill'i et ii bord. cum iii car. et alt. Miles ten. Coleburne de eo et h't ibi dimid. car. et ii vill'i et ii bord. cum i car. et molin. de l. denar. H. val'b. viii lib. m'o vii lib. et x solid.

Id. A. ten. SIDE et Turstinus de eo. Leuunus tenuit de rege E. Ibi iii hide geld. In d'nio f't ii car. et i vill. cum p'br'o et iii bord. cum i car. et vi servi et iii ac. p'ti. Valuit iii lib. m'o xl fol.

Id. A. ten. ii v' et dimid. in DANTESBORNE et Bernardus de eo. Elmer tenuit pro M. et poterat ire quo voleb. Ibi est i bord. Val. et valuit xl solid.

Id. Ansfridus ten. i hid. & dimid. & i hid. & i hida. & i hida. PANTELIE & CHILCOT & CHILFORD & HEGE. Int. tot. iiii hid. et dimid. Uluel et Eluuard et Wiga tener. pro iii M. una hida et dim. lib'a a geldo. In d'nio f't ii car. et vii vill'i et iii bord. cum vii car. Ibi ii servi et molin. de vii fol. et vi den. Val'b. iii lib. et x fol. modo iii lib. Qui has t'ras teneb. poterant ire quo voleb.

Has t'ras et WINESTAN et TANTESBORNE sup'ius scriptas habuit Ansfridus de Walterio de Laci cum ejus nep'te accepit. Alias v'o terras ten. de rege.

LXIX. TERRA HUNFRIDI CAMERARIJ.

In WITELAI Hund. HUNFRIDUS Camerarius ten. de rege LANGEBERGE. Ibi iiii hide geld. Elfan et Blacheman

Blacheman et Edric et Alric tener. pro iiii M. et poterant ire quo voleb. In d'no erant iiii car. et iii vill'i et v bord. cum iiii car. Ibi ix servi. Valeb. xvi lib. modo c solid.

In **GERSDONES** Hund. Id. Hunfridus ten. in **OMENIE** i hidam. Æluui tenuit pro M. de rege E. In d'no ii car. & iiii servi & i bord. & molin. de v fol. Val. & valuit xxv fol.

In **CIRECESTRE** Hund. Id. H. ten. i hid. in **PRESTITUNE**. Æluuinus tenuit pro M. In d'no est una car. & ii servi & iii bord. cum i car. Val. & valuit xxx fol. Hic q. teneb. poterat ire q'o voleb.

Id. H. ten. i hid. in **NORCOTE**. Eluardus tenuit pro M. In d'no sunt ii car. & ii bord. cum dim. car. Val. & valuit xl fol. Has ii t'ras tenuit Will's de Hunfrido. Q. teneb. poterat ire q'o vol'b.

Id. H. ten. ii hid. in **SUDINTONE** & Anschitil de eo. Aluuard tenuit pro M. In d'no est i car. & ii bord. cum dim. car. & molin. de v solid. Val. & valuit xl fol. Q. teneb. poterat ire q'o voleb.

In **BACHESTANES** Hund. Id. H. ten. **ACTUNE**. Heroldus tenuit. Ho. Eluui H'des q'i poterat ire quo voleb. Ibi ii hide & dimid. In d'no est i car. & iii vill'i & iii bord. cum dimid. car. Ibi ii servi & molin. & dimid. de lxiii den. & v ac. p'ti. Val. & valuit xl fol.

Id. H. ten. **WICHEN**. Ibi iiii hide. Tres ho'es ^{F. Algar} ^{Briſtrici} tener. pro tribus Maner. T. R. E. & poterant ire q'o voleb. In d'no erant iii car. & viiii vill'i & xiiii bord. cum viiii car. Ibi v servi & xx ac. p'ti & vi qr. de filva. Val. & valuit xii lib. Has ii villas ded. Regina Hunfrido Actune & Wichen.

In **GERSDONES** Hund. Id. H. ten. i virg. t're in **ESTBROCE** & Will's de eo. Aluuius tenuit pro M. Ibi est i vill's. Val. ii fol. & valuit.

LXX. TERRA HUNFRIDI DE MEDEHAL.

In **DUNESTAN** Hund. **HUNFRIDUS** de Medehalle ten. **UTONE**. Pagen tenuit. Ibi i hida. In d'no i car. & iii servi & iiii bord. cum ii car. Valuit xxx solid. modo xl fol.

In **WITELAI** Hund. Id. Hunfridus ten. i hid. in **CHEISNECOT**. Aluui tenuit pro M. & geld. In d'no erant ii car. & vi servi & i bord. & val'b. l. solid. modo xii den. tant. p'pt' prata.

LXXI. HUNFRIDI COCI.

In **SALESMANESBERIE** Hund. **HUNFRIDUS** Coqus ten. in **LECHETONE** i hid. & ibi h't i car. cum iiii bord. & val. xv fol. & geld. Oſb'nus de Keresburg tenuit. Ordric tenuit pro M. T. R. E.

LXXII. TERRA SIGARI DE CIOCHES.

In **HOLIFORDE** Hund. **SIGAR** de Cioches ten. de rege **HALLINGE**. ^{Comitiſſa} ^{Goda} tenuit. Ibi x hide geld. In d'no sunt iii car. & xx vill'i & v bord. cum viiii bord. Ibi vi servi & iii ancille. Silva est ibi. Valuit vii lib. modo viii lib.

In **BRADELEGE** Hund. Id. Sigar ten. **HASEDENE**. Goda tenuit. Ibi x hide. Will's Rex c'cessit iii hid. ex his quietas a geldo ut testat. comitatus. In d'no f't iii car. & xiiii vill'i & p'br cum x car. Ibi vi servi. Valuit viii lib. modo vii lib.

Id. Sigar ten. **Jeneurde**. Goda tenuit. Ibi v hide. Ex his iii f't quiete a geldo per W. Regem ut dicit h'o Sigardi. In d'no f't iii car. & xiiii vill'i & ii bord. cum vii car. Ibi vii servi & molin. de xl den. Silva iii qr. l'g & ii lat. Valuit vii lib. modo vi lib.

LXXIII. TERRA MATHIU DE MORETANIE.

In **LANGETREWES** Hund. **MACI** de Mauritania ten. de rege **SCIPETONE**. ^{Danus} ^{Strang} tenuit. Ibi x hide geld. In d'no f't ii car. & iiii vill'i & ii bord. cum iiii car. Ibi iii servi & molin. de x solid. De pastura ii fol. Valuit xv lib. modo viii lib.

Id. Maci ten. **SCIPETONE** & Rumbaldus de eo. Ibi x hide geld. Joh's tenuit T. R. E. In d'no f't iii car. & iiii vill'i & viii bord. cum iiii car. Ibi iiii servi & molin. de xii fol. De pastura ii fol. Valuit xv lib. modo viii lib.

Id. Maci ten. ibi i hid. & Rumbaldus de eo. Aluuius tenuit & potuit ire quo voluit & Rainb'tus Flandrensis p'tea habuit. In d'no est i car. & i vill'i & i bord. cum dim. car. Valuit xx solid. modo xiiii solid.

LXXIII. TERRA GOZELINI BRITONIS.

In **BACHESTANES** Hund. **GOZELINUS**

Brito ten. de rege **CIRVELDE**. Elfelt tenuit de rege E. Ibi iii hide. In d'no f't ii car. & iiii vill'i & vii bord. cum iiii car. Ibi iiii servi & molin. de x solid. & viii ac. p'ti. Silva dimid. leuua l'g & lat. Valuit iiii lib. m'o xl fol.

LXXV. TERRA ROGERII FILIJ RAD. ^{No'ie} CLISTONE.

In **SINESHOVED** Hund. Rogerius filius Rad. ten. unum Manerium q'd tenuit Seuuius p'positus de Bristou de rege E. & poterat ire cum hac t'ra quo voleb. nec aliquam firmam inde dabat. Ibi iii hide. In d'no f't iii car. & vi vill'i & vi bord. cum ii car. Ibi iii servi & viii ac. p'ti. Val'b. c solid. modo lx solid.

In **SINESHOVEDES** Hund. Rogerius h't i manerium de i hida t're & ibi h't ii servos. Hoc app'ciat' x solid. Non fuit qui de hac t'ra respond'et. Walterius h't un. M. de i virg. t're. Valuit xx den. m'o ii solid.

LXXVI. TERRA UXORIS GERI.

In **HOLIFORDE** Hund. **UXOR GERI** de Loges ten. de rege iiii hid. in **GETINGE**. Tres taini tener. pro iii M. & geldab. Gulvert Tovi & Turbern. In d'no est i car. & i vill's cum dim. car. Val'b. xl fol. modo xx fol.

LXXVII. In **GERSDONES** Hund. Balduinus ten. de Rege iii v' t're in **OMENIE**. Aluuius tenuit T. R. E. Ibi est i car. cum ii bord. Val. & valuit x solid.

LXXVIII. TERRE TAINORUM REGIS.

In **BERNINTONE** Hund. **ELSI** de Ferendone ten. de rege in **WENRIC** iii hid. & dimid. Uuluric & Tovi & Leuuius tener. pro iii maner. & poterant ire quo voleb. In d'no f't v car. & i vill's & vii bord. cum i car. Ibi x servi & molin. & dimid. de xii solid. & vi den. Val'b. iii lib. modo viii lib.

In **GERSDONES** Hund. Chetel ten. de rege i hid. & unam v' in **WENRIC**. Ipse tenuit T. R. E. Ibi i car. & iiii servi. Val. & valuit xx solid.

In **RESPIGETE** Hund. Id. Chetel ten. iii virg. & dimid. in **DANTESBORNE**. Ipse tenuit T. R. E. Ibi i car. & ii bord. & ii servi. Valuit x fol. modo xv.

In **LANGETREU** Hund. **OSWARD** ten. de rege **REDMERTONE**. Ibi iii virg. geld. Ipse tenuit T. R. E. Ibi est i car. Valuit xx fol. modo x fol.

In **CIRECESTRE** Hund. Edric f. Ketel ten. **BAUDINTONE** de rege. Pater ejus tenuit T. R. E. Ibi iii hid. & iii virg. geld. In d'no sunt ii car. & iii vill'i cum i car. & iiii servi & xv ac. p'ti. Val. & valuit lx solid.

In **DUNESTAN** Hund. **EDWARDUS** ten. de rege dimid. hid. pro M. & ibi h't in d'no i car. & vi bord. cum ii car. Val. xxx fol.

In **CEOLFLEDE** Hund. **EDDIET** ten. de rege **BICHEMERSE**. Ipsa tenuit T. R. E. Ibi i hida & in d'no ii car. & i vill's & i bord. & iiii servi. Valet & valuit xx solid.

In **SALEMANESBERIE** Hund. **CVENILD** Monial. ten. de rege viiii hid. in **NIWETONE**. Ex his iiii hide geld'b. Estmerus tenuit pro M. In d'no sunt iiii car. & vii vill'i cum v car. & m'o habet. i car. & molin. de v solid. & xiii inter servos & ancillas. Valuit viii lib. m'o v lib.

In **CILTENHAM** Hund. **BRICTRIC** ten. de rege iiii hid. in **LECHAMETONE** & geld. Ipse ii hid. T. R. E. & Ordric tenuit alias ii. Rex W. utranq; eid. Brietric c'cessit p'gens in Norman. In d'no h't i car. & viiii bord. cum iii car. & ii servos & i ancill. Silva ii qr. l'g & ii lat. Val. xxx solid.

In **HOLEFORD** Hund. **ALWOLD** ten. de rege **PIGNOCSIRE**. Ipse tenuit T. R. E. Ibi iiii hid. una ex his non geld'b. In d'no sunt iiii car. & xi vill'i & v bord. cum iiii car. Ibi viii servi & molin. de xxx denar. In Wicecumbe i burgenſis redd. viii den. Silva dimid. leuua l'g & una qr. lat. Val. & valuit iiii lib.

In **BECHEBERIE** Hund. **ELWARD** f. Reinaldi ten. **ALDESWRDE**. Balchi tenuit. Ibi ii hide geld. In d'no est i car. & iiii vill'i & ii bord. cum ii car. & unus servus. Valuit xl solid. modo xxx fol.

In **WITESTAN** Hund. **ELSI** ten. de rege **LANGENEL**. Ibi v hide geld. Ipse tenuit T. R. E. In d'no f't ii car.

ii car. & vi vill'i & xii bord. cum viiii car. Ibi iiiii servi & x ac. p'ti & piscaria. Valuit c solid. modo lx solid.

In **SINESHODES** Hund. **DONS** ten. de rege **BETONE**. Ipse tenuit T. R. E. Ibi ii hide una ex his geld'b. alia ad eccl'am p'tinebat. In d'nio sunt ii car. & v vill'i & ii bord. cum v car. Ibi iiiii servi & x ac. p'ti. Valuit vi lib. modo iii lib.

In **BLACHELEU** Hund. **BRICTRIC** ten. de rege **WIDECESTRE**. Ipse tenuit T. R. E. Ibi i hida geld. Ibi sunt xvi vill'i & xii bord. cum xvi car. In d'nio nichil. In Gloucest. i burgenfis redd. xx ferra. Ibi molin. de x solid. Val. & valuit c solid.

Hardinc ten. in Vadimonio de Brictric **WITENHERST**. Ipse Brictric tenuit T. R. E. Ibi v hide geld. In d'nio est i car. & p'br & ii vill'i & vi bord. cum v car. Ibi iii servi & molin. de x fol. & x ac. p'ti. Val. c fol. modo xxx solid.

EDRIC f. **Chetel** ten. **ALCRINTONE**. Pater ejus tenuit T. R. E. Ibi iiiii hide & dimid. geld. In d'nio est i car. & vi vill'i & iiiii bord. cum viii car. Ibi iii servi & molin. de x solid. & viii ac. p'ti. Silva i leuua l'g & dimid. lat. Val. & valuit iii lib.

In **BOTELAU** Hund. **MADOCH** ten. de rege **RUDEFORD**. Ipse tenuit T. R. E. Ibi ii hide. In d'nio ii car. & iii vill'i & iiiii bord. cum iii car. & molendin. redd. annonam q'tum potest lucrari. Val. & valuit xl fol.

END OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE IN DOMESDAY-BOOK.

The following **EXPLANATIONS** will elucidate some Passages in the **ANTIEN**T SURVEY.

SOME authors derive the word *Villani* from the French, *vilain*, or from the Latin, *villa*, a country farm. Villenage was of two kinds, the one being a state of servitude, which some were subject to from their birth, called *pure villenage*; from whom, says Bracton, *uncertain and undeterminate service was due to the lord*. The other was villenage by *tenure*, by which the tenant was bound to perform *certain services* agreed upon between him and his lord, such as plowing of his ground, reaping of his corn, &c. Of this sort the *Villani* so often mentioned in Domesday are supposed to be.

The *Bordarii* were such as held a cottage, or some small parcel of land, on condition of supplying the lord with poultry, eggs, and other small provisions for his board and entertainment. Hence small estates so held were usually called *bord-lands*. *Gloss. to Kennet's Par. Antiq.* The *bordarii* held those lands which we now call *Demesnes*.

The *Servi* and *Ancillæ* were pure villeins, living under the arbitrary pleasure of the lord, and received their wages according to his discretion.

Liberi homines were such as might dispose of their estates without leave of their lords.

Radchensifres are explained in Domesday to be free men. See *Terra S. Petri Westmon. p. 72. col. 2.*

Sochs, for *Socmanni*. A certain number of free socmen appears to have been necessary to every lord of a manor, for holding the pleas of the manor court, which the Saxons called *Soke*, or *Soc*, a word signifying a franchise, or jurisdiction, to which a franchise was annexed. And it is from this that some derive the terms *socmen* and *socage*, with great appearance of truth. *Lord Lyttelton's Life of H. 2. vol. 2. p. 252.*

Francigena was a general name for all persons who could not prove themselves to be English. Canute, the Dane, having settled himself in the kingdom at peace, at the request of his lords discharged his army, upon condition, that whoever should kill an alien should be liable to justice; and if the manslayer escaped, the town where the man was killed should forfeit 66 marks to the king; but if it was not able to pay the fine, it should be levied on the hundred. And further, that every man murdered should be accounted *francigena*, except he could be proved to be an Englishman before the coroner.

Coliberti, men who held in free socage, whom we sometimes meet with under the names *Conditionales* and *Colones*, from which last the word *Clown* is supposed to be derived.

Ut scira dicit, (p. 76, col. 2. &c.) in the language of Domesday, signifies the jury by which the survey was made, the form of which remains now in the Cotton Library, beginning thus: *Hic scribuntur Inquisitio terrarum quomodo barones Regis inquisuerunt, videlicet, per sacramentum Vicecomitis, Scire, & omnium Baronum, & earum Francigenarum, & totius Centuriatus, Presbyteri, Prepositi, sex Villani, unusquisque villæ.* Each article concludes in these words, — *Et alii omnes Franci & Angli de hoc hundredo iuraverunt.* *Cott. Lib. Tib. A. vi.*

Burgaris and *Burgenfes* are properly men of trade, or the inhabitants of a borough or walled town.

Hai, Haia, a hedge, and sometimes it signifies a park, or inclosure. *Bracton.*

Harduices, is a word variously understood. Cowell derives it from *Heord-wic*, the herdman's village, which seems to be a right interpretation.

Broce, a thicket, or covert of bushes and brush wood.

The *Pound*, so often mentioned in Domesday-Book for reserved rent, was the weight of a pound of silver, consisting of twelve ounces.

The *Shilling*, consisted of twelve pence, and was equal in weight to something more than three of our shillings; so that the Norman Pound, consisting of twenty of such shillings, was worth three pounds two shillings of our present money. The Saxon *Shilling* was valued at five pence, and forty-eight of them went to the pound; but one of their pence was three times the weight of our present silver penny, consequently the Saxon Pound was

also worth three pounds sterling of our present money. But it is observable that there was no such piece of money as the shilling coined in this kingdom, 'till the year 1504. The penny was antiently the only current silver coin, 'till about the reign of king John, when the silver *half-penny* and *farthing* were introduced; but in the year 1353 king E. 3. began to coin larger pieces, which obtained the name of *Groats* from their size. *Crowns* and *Half-Crowns* were first coined in the year 1551.

The *Mark*, must be understood to be two thirds of a pound of silver, that is, twice the value of our present pound sterling. And Mr. Madox has shewn, in his *History of the Exchequer*, that, in the reign of king Steghen, nine marks of silver were accepted in payment for one mark of gold, as appears from the pipe-rolls. And that, in another instance, six pounds in silver were paid for one mark of gold.

Sir Robert Atkyns has endeavoured to shew what proportion the value of silver, at the time of the survey, bore to the present value of it. "The rate of necessaries," says he, "which subsist humane life, is the true estimate of money. Since therefore wheat corn seems to be the most necessary of any one thing, we may best value coin by the price of wheat in the several ages. A bushel of wheat, soon after the Norman conquest, was sold for a penny, which was equal in weight to our three pence. At this day a bushel of wheat, one year with another, may be valued at four shillings, which is sixteen times the value of it six or seven hundred years ago. The conclusion will be, that a man might live in that time as well on twenty shillings a year of our money, as on sixteen pounds a year at present. And to carry it further, two pounds of their money would buy as much wheat as ninety-six pounds of the present.

Oro, in *Domesday*, signifies a Saxon piece of coin, value sixteen pence, and sometimes, according to the variation of the standard, twenty pence. In the laws of king Canute fifteen *Oræ* make a pound.

The expressions *libras numeratas, pensatas, ad pensum, de numero, ad scalam*, are to be understood in this manner. It has been already shewn that 240 silver pence, perfect as they came from the mint, weighed just a pound Troy. But much of the money being clipped, the words *pensatas, ad pensum*, were sometimes inserted to signify that the money should not be received in payment by tale; but that if the coin had been any way diminished, the payer should make good the weight, by adding other money, altho' it amounted to more or less than six-pence in the pound, which was the *solutio ad scalam*. The *libra numerata, or ad numerum, or de numero*, was the pound by tale of 240 pence, without regard to the weight of them. The payment *ad numerum* was always intended in grants, unless the contrary was expressed.—*Arfas et pensatas.* *Arfas* signified lawful money, whose alloy was tried by fire.

Firma.—*Red. firmam unius noctis, — unam noctem de firma.*—The two latter of these expressions are to be understood of entertainment for so many nights. For our ancestors computed time not by days, but by nights, which was not intirely out of use 'till about Henry the First's time; and hence it is that we now say a fortnight, se'nnight. The A. S. word *Feormian* signifies to feed, or yield victuals; and those who held the out-lands of the lord, as customary tenants, paid him a certain portion of victuals and things necessary for human life, which rent they called a *Feorm*; and tho' ever since the reign of H. 2. the rent has been changed from victuals into money, yet we still retain the names *farm*, and *farmer*.

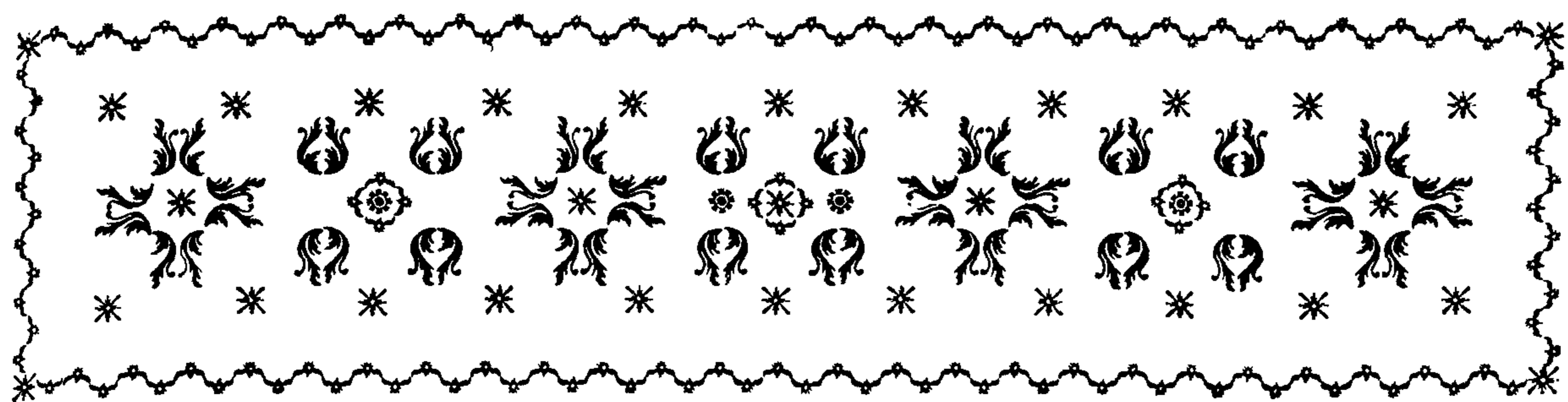
Geldat. Geldum with the A. S. signified *tributum*. So *geldare* here signifies to pay tax or tribute.

Mensura, was a bushel.

Modius, usually a bushel, but various, according to the custom of the country.

Dicra ferri, a quantity of iron, supposed to consist of ten bars. *Gale's Hist. Brit. 766.*

Leuca, Leuua, a measure of land consisting of 1500 paces; but according to Ingulphus (p. 710.) of 2000 paces. In the *Monasticom* (1 tom. p. 313.) 'tis 480 perches.



T H E

H I S T O R Y

Of the CITY and DIOCESE of

G L O U C E S T E R.

Of the Name, Foundation, Situation, Extent, &c. of the CITY.

G L O U C E S T E R is a handsome city, the capital of the surrounding county, to which it gives name. It is situated in lat. $51^{\circ} 49'$ ||, longitude 101 miles W. from London; in the midst of the fine and extensive vale of * Gloucester. It stands 36 miles N. E. from Bristol, 25 S. W. from Worcester, 32 S. from Hereford, and 26 E. from Monmouth.

The river Severn flows on the west side of it, where is a convenient key or wharf. It is the first port upon that river, with its proper officers, *viz.* a customer and collector, a controller, a searcher, a surveyor and two boatmen. Queen Elizabeth granted the city this privilege by her charter, dated the 20th of June in the 22d year of her reign.

The prospect of the city, on the west side of it is delightful, being adorned with many beautiful

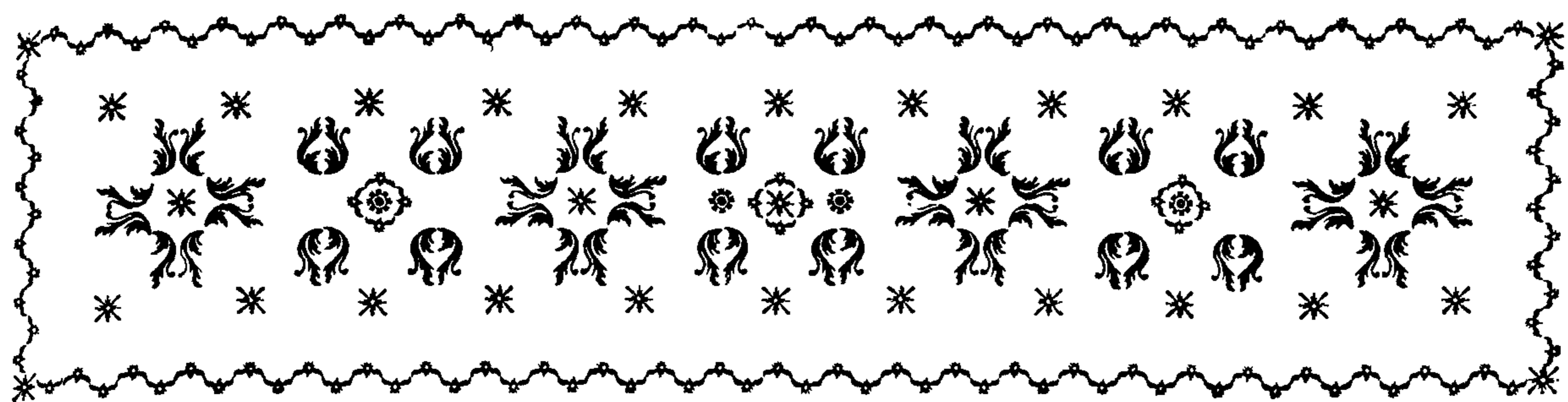
towers and spires, but more especially with the lofty and most elegant tower of the cathedral church, which, to use Leland's expression, stands as a pharos to all parts around for a considerable distance.

From the middle of the city, where the four principal streets meet, there is a descent every way, which makes it not only clean and healthy, but adds greatly to the beauty of the place.

The buildings are chiefly of brick, whereas formerly they were of wood. The streets are well paved, and enlightened with lamps by authority of parliament. An act passed 12^o E. 4. to oblige the inhabitants to pave the streets, and the next year, the king by his charter empowered the corporation to do it. This had before been an object of royal care, for king E. 3. in the 9th year of his reign, gave the toll of Gloucester for seven years for that purpose; and afterwards king H. 4.

|| But according to Sir Robert Atkyns, 51^o 53.
* This has sometimes been called the *vale of Evesham*, but I know not by what authority. Antiently this vale was denominated from the city of Gloucester; for *Malmesbury de Gift. Pont. Aug. l. 4.* and Camden from him, says, this city stands in the *Vale*

of Gloucester. Ravelle in his *Gift.* to the priory of Beckford, in *Mon. Aug.* says, Beckford is in the *Vale of Gloucester.* In a confirmation of lands by king R. 1. to Almaric Despencer, Stanley is expressly said to be in the *Vale of Gloucester.* And Malmesbury says, that Bristol stands in the same vale.



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in the 13th year of his reign, did the same for five years, as appears by the city books and writings.

The Britons called this city *Caer Gloi*, *Caer Glou*, or *Caer Gloui*; which name, after the Romans had subdued a great part of this island, was changed into *Glevum*, or *Clevum*, agreeable to the Latin idiom. This conquest was made in their second expedition by Aulus Plautius, the prætor, under the emperor Claudius, about the 44th, 45th, or 46th year of the Christian æra. Many of the Britons submitted to the Roman government, and a colony was stationed at Gloucester, as a convenient situation to curb the Silures, who gave the invaders more trouble than any other of the inhabitants of the island. It was called *Colonia Glevum*, as appears by an antient inscription to be seen on a stone near the north gate at Bath. Dr. Gale has given his reading of it, which Mr. Hern, in his notes upon Leland's Itinerary, finds fault with, and substitutes the following:

DEC. COLONĒ GLEV.

VIXT AN. LXXX. VI.

The doctor thinks the decurio died at Bath, whither he is supposed to have gone to refresh his forces.

When the Romans quitted this island, the Britons were masters of the town for some time; but it was taken from them by the Saxons in the year 570, or 577. They called it *Gleaucerter*, *Gleaucerpe*, *Gleapancearter*, *Gloucerter*, *Gleucerter*, *Gleancerter*. By the modern Latinists it is written *Glavorna*, *Glavornia*, *Glovernia*, *Gloveria*, *Glocestria*, *Glaucestria*, *Glocestria*, and *Gloucestria*. By antient English writers, *Glocestar*, *Gloucestre*, *Glowcester*, *Gloucestyre*, *Glocester*; and now we write it *Gloucester*, or, by contraction, *Glocester*, but it is pronounced *Gloster*.

Varunnius and others have accounted differently for the name of this place. They would have us believe that the emperor Claudius, having here married his daughter Genuiffa to king Arviragus, commanded the town, and castle, adds the master of St. Albans, to be § built, and ordered it to be called after his own name. Thus, according to them, have we the origin of *Claudia*, *Claudiocestria*, *Claucestria*, *Claudiana civitas*, *Claudiocestriensis civitas*, *Claudiocestre*, *Claucestre*, &c. A little after this, a small alteration is said to have been made in the name, out of respect to one

Gloius, a general, whom Claudius begat here, and was sometime governor of Demetia, a part of South Wales. Robert of Gloucester says, (*Chron. p. 66.*) that before the emperor Claudius's time 'twas a little town, and that to render it more like to Gloius's name, it was called Gloucestre, instead of Claucestre, which was its former name.

But Dr. Plot, in his *Natural History of Oxfordshire*, observes, that notwithstanding the name *Claudii Castrum* may seem to favour these stories, yet in all likelihood there was never any such matter; for tho' Suetonius and Dion enumerate the emperor's daughters, and shew to whom they were married, neither of them mentions any thing of this † Genuiffa; which might be expected, especially as the latter of these historians lived in Claudius's time, and bore the office of consul. Besides, the best historians agree, that ‡ Arviragus was never heard of before the time of Domitian: So that this derivation of its name, founded on so many fabulous stories, must be rejected.

Ninius advances an opinion of his own, that there were three brothers, the sons of Glouus, great grandfather to king Vortigern, who built this town, and called it after their father's name; but this story is as groundless as the former, for *Clevum*, or *Glevum*, with its distance from *Durocornovium*, or *Corinium*, now Cirencester, is mentioned long before that time by Antoninus, in his thirteenth journey.

Others have conjectured, that when the Romans divided Britain into five parts, the making of this town the head of *Flavia Cæsariensis*, which was one of the five, gave rise to the name; for, say || they, Flavius in the British language sounds the same as Glau, which by a British pronunciation might easily pass into Gloui.

But this etymology is also to be rejected for the better one of Minshew, Skinner, and others, who are of opinion, that the Britons gave it the name of *Caer Glou*, or *Caer Gloyw*, which in their language signifies the *bright* or * *splendid town*, on account of its situation, which is on a fine eminence in the midst of the flat and low part of the country of the *Dobuni*, and therefore it might justly be esteemed fair, bright, and beautiful. Camden is of this opinion, and says that upon the like account, the Greeks had their *Callipolis*, *Callidromos*, *Callistratia*, and amongst the English, *Brightslow*, and *Fairford*.

The Romans, as was usual with them, altered the termination of the British name, to make

§ They pretend that this was the city mentioned by Seneca, in *Lib. de morte Claudij*, who says, that the barbarians in Britain worshiped him for a god, and built a city for his honour.

† Bale, (*Cent. 1. p. 18.*) says, Genuiffa was the emperor Claudius's natural daughter. Her name is sometimes written Jeniffa, Genniffa, and Gewife.

‡ Bishop Stillingsfleet mentions Arviragus (*Ant. Brit.*) as a considerable British prince, and an enemy at first to Cæsar; but he brings him down to the time of Domitian. He is otherwise called Armiragus, Armoger, Arivoger, or Arivog; by Hector Boetius, Protufagus; by the Britons, Gwerydh ap Arwencydog,

brother to king Guiderius, and son to king Cunobeline.

|| Gale's Antoninus, p. 129.

* The word *Caer*, signifies only a wall, fortress, or inclosure; which being prefixt to the names of Roman towns, because fortified, has occasioned several to suppose the genuine signification of it to be a town or city. We have divers camps on our mountains called *Caer*, where we have not the least ground to suspect that ever any cities were founded; and in some places I have observed the church-yard wall to be called *Caer y Pymwent*. Nor does it seem improbable that this *Caer* was derived originally from *Kai*, which signifies to shut up or inclose. Camden col. 822.

it more agreeable to their own language, and called it *Glevum*; whence, or from the British name, the Saxons called it *Gleauceartpe*; for wherever they found the word *Caer*, in the British names of places, they always translated it by *ceartpe*, which was of the same signification in their own language.

This is a place of considerable antiquity. Alfred of Beverly mentions *Kair Gloi*, i. e. *Gloucestria*, as one of the twenty eight cities built by the Britons before the Roman invasion. One of those highways, called by the Romans *Vias Consulares, Regias, Prætorias, Militares, &c.* passed thro' the town, from St. David's to Southampton, in Hampshire. This was the Irminstreet, and seems to have come from Newland or Dudston, on the N. side of St. Mary de Cript church, along the school-master's garden, and Mary-lane, and under the gate belonging to the school, across the south-gate street, to the house directly opposite to the school, and thence to the river Severn.

It is observable that this place is called a city, [*civitas*] when many others, at present much larger, are called only burghs. Alfred of Beverly says expressly, that it is a city; and Huntingdon affirms that there are more cities in England than bishopricks, and then instances Gloucester, &c. But notwithstanding the title of *civitas*, or city, was frequently given to this place in several king's charters, pope's bulls, and other authentic records and registers, it cannot thence of necessity be inferred, that it was really such. Antiently indeed there was little difference between cities and great boroughs; but afterwards a distinction arose, when cities, properly so called, were invested with particular privileges, and by particular charters made counties of themselves. The word *Urbs*, which is often used when speaking of this place, is of a more restrained signification than *Civitas*, and denotes a large and populous place.

This town being well situated to curb the Silesures, was enlarged by the Roman emperors, as their occasions and necessities of employing more forces required. It is said to have been large and populous, when the consul of it was summoned, together with other great persons, to attend king Arthur's court, to solemnize his coronation.

In the year 577, according to the Saxon chronicle, when it was taken from the Britons by the West Saxons, 'twas reputed one of their principal cities.

During the wars between the Britons and Saxons, and (after the Norman conquest) between the crown and the great barons, this place was thought very important, on account of its situation, which always gained it the favour of one

party, and drew upon it the resentment of the other; so that it hath experienced a great variety of fortune.

In the year 679, (as it is in *Mon. Anglic.*) Wolphere, son of king Penda, repaired it, having greatly suffered in the wars, and so enlarged and adorned it, as Bede informs us, that about the beginning of the eighth century, it was esteemed one of the noblest cities in the kingdom. And in the year 918, it was very instrumental in routing and destroying the Danish army.

In § 1087, or according to some 1088, the greatest part of the town was consumed by fire, in the wars between the different parties of William Rufus and his brother Robert. And again in 1093, or according to others, 1095, William de Ewe, or Auco, with his Welch confederates, in an insurrection to depose king William the Second, assaulted and greatly damaged the town and neighbourhood.

The town being antiently built of timber, made it extremely subject to fire. On the eighth ides of June, 1101, says Dunelm, (others will have it to be on the 11th of June, 1102) most of the town was burnt down; and on the 7th ides of March, 1121, (*Leland's Itin.*) or 1122, (*Antiq. Brit.*) it suffered the like calamity.

In the beginning of king Stephen's reign 'twas large and handsome, but siding with the empress Maud, and her adherents, greatly impoverished it. And we learn by a MS. called the Gloucester book, in the library of C. C. C. Oxon, that it was burnt on the 5th ides of May, 1150; and that again on the 17th of June, 1264, almost the whole town was destroyed by fire.

About 1487, there were 300 houses in it fallen to decay; and an act of parliament was made 27 H. 8. to enforce the rebuilding of part of it, which had so good effect, that even in the same reign, there were several streets and lanes which are now intirely demolished and forgotten. But the terrible destruction made at the † siege, Aug. 10th, 1643, in pulling down or burning 241 dwelling houses and other buildings, reduced it so much, that it has scarcely yet recovered its former size and grandeur.

Mr. Camden says of Shrewsbury, when the Normans first settled here, it was a well built and well frequented city; for it appears by *Domesday-Book*, that it was taxed at 7*l.* 16*s.* to the king yearly. Upon which it may be observed, that if the extent and riches of places, hold any proportion with the tax paid to the king at that time, Gloucester must have been, and it certainly was, greatly superior to Shrewsbury, as appears by the following account.

In *Domesday-Book*, the gross of the borough

§ Loyde, in his *History of Wales*, says, that in 1087, the earls of Hereford and Shrewsbury, with the Welchmen, burnt all Worcester-shire and Gloucestershire. The Saxon Chronicle mentions the commotions in that year.—Dugdale says, William de Auco, or Ewe, with his forces, did great mischief in Glou-

cestershire 1 Willi Rufi; but by mistake he calls this 1088. For the intent of this rebellion was to obtain the crown for Robert, upon his father's death, which was in 1087. But historians beginning the year at different times might occasion this difference.

† Civ.

is surveyed at the beginning of the county, distinctly from the Berton. The demesnes of the crown are placed first, as follow, *viz.*

“ In king Edward’s time, the city of Gloucester paid thirty-six pounds in money ; twelve sextaries [gallons] of honey, according to the measure of the burgh ; thirty-six dicres of iron [each of ten bars] ; a hundred iron rods drawn out for the nails of the king’s ships, and some other small customs in the king’s hall and chamber. Now this city pays the king sixty pounds, twenty in *ora*, and of money the king hath twenty.

“ In the demesne lands of the king, Rogerius de Berchelai holds one house, and one fishery in the vill, and it is out of the king’s hands. Balduinus held it in king Edward’s time.

“ Osbernus Episcopus [Exon.] holds the land and mansions which Edmarus held. They pay ten shillings, with other custom.

“ Gaufridus de Manneule holds six mansions. In king Edward’s time, these paid six shillings and eight pence, with other custom.

“ Willielmus Baderon, two mansions of thirty pence.

“ Willielmus Scriba, holds one mansion of fifty one pence.

“ Rogerius de Laci, one mansion of twenty six pence.

“ Osbernus Episcopus, one mansion of forty one pence.

“ Bernerus, one mansion of fourteen pence.

“ Willielmus Calvus, one mansion of twelve pence.

“ Durandus the sheriff, two mansions of fourteen pence. The same Durandus holds one mansion of twenty six pence, and another mansion which pays no custom.

“ Hadeuinus holds one mansion which pays gabel, but witholds other custom.

“ Gosbertus, one mansion ; Dunning, one mansion ; Widardus, one mansion ; Arnulfus the priest one mansion which pays gabel, and witholds other custom.

“ All these mansions paid royal custom in the time of king Edward. Now king William hath nothing thence, nor Rotbertus his minister.

“ These mansions were in the farm of king Edward when he was alive, and after his death ; but now they are taken away from the farm and custom of the king. In king Edward’s time, there was demesne of the king in the city, all his entertainment and clothing. When earl William was received to farm, he was likewise clothed.

“ There were sixteen houses where the castle stands, which are now wanting, [demolished] and in the burgh of the city, fourteen that are waste.

The number of burgages and houses with the names of the owners, specified in the above ac-

count, are twenty three, besides sixteen which were demolished for the building of the castle ; fourteen that were waste ; and some that belonged to Osbernus, that are not numbered ; but they yielded the yearly rent of ten shillings, which at five pence or six pence a house, the usual rate of houses in Gloucester at that time, will produce twenty in number. Besides these, there are mentioned in the same survey, under the titles of several owners of lands, as *Terra S’ti Dyonisij*, &c. about eighty two in all. Under the title *Terra S. Petri de Glouec’* it is said, “ In king Edward’s time Saint Peter in Gloucester had from its burgages *xix. fol.* and *v. den.* and *xvi. salmons.* Now it hath the same number of salmons and *l. fol.*” In this instance also the number of burgages is not mentioned, but according to the above calculation, we may well suppose them to be a hundred. Admitting then this calculation, the total of burgages and houses taken notice of in Domesday, are about two hundreds and fifty-five.

That Gloucester was formerly a place of considerable note, may also be collected from its fines, tallages, aids, and fee farm rents.

In Madox’s *History of the Exchequer*, pp. 226, 227, 485, &c. are the following particulars. The ferm of the burgh, 16, 17, 19, 22 H. 2. was *lv. lib.* and the increment thereof *v. lib.* King Richard the First, by his charter dated the 5th and 6th of May, 5^o *regni*, granted to the burgeses to farm the whole borough, with the appurtenances, at the yearly rent of *lv. lib.* and *x lib.* increase of farm. King John, by his charter in the first year of his reign, granted it so to them ; and 8^o *regni*, § they paid *c.* marks for having this to farm, according to the king’s charter. 2^o and 9^o H. 3. the old increment of the borough was *v. lib.* and the new *x. lib.* more ; and that king, by his charter 6 Apr. 11^o *regni*, granted it to them exactly as king John did by his.

The king, by his letters patents, dated 10 Jan. 7^o E. 3. for a fine § which they paid him, and for some other causes, granted to them the borough, with its rents, free from all charges, except *lxv. lib. per ann.* And it appearing that king H. 3. granted to Ely de Rochester, and his heirs, *v. lib.* thereof, to be allowed, that allowance is yearly made, and the fee farm rent now paid is but *lx. lib. per ann.*

Gloucester was antiently a distinct hundred of itself, and ’tis probable that it continued so till the reign of king E. 3. for before that time, several acts are expressly said to be done in the full hundred of Gloucester. The high sheriff of Gloucestershire, in answer to the king’s writ, dated 5^o Mar. 9^o E. 2. certified as follows: *Hundred de Gloucester. Et D’na Margaret regina est Domina ejusdem Hundred.* Hundred of Gloucester. And the lady queen Margaret is lady of that hundred.

The perambulation or bounds of the town,

which is generally walked every year, is about three miles. Thomas Styward and John de Elmore, bailiffs of the borough, *die Mercurij*, 44^o E. 3. perambulated the liberties thereof; and the perambulation was then as follows, *viz.*

From the west-gate to the cross in the middle of the west bridge, the meadows of the abbot of S. Peter's on each side of the bridge excepted. Then from the river Severn, within the little gate towards the east, between the meadow of the archdeacon, and the garden of the Bartholomews, to Little Severn; and so from Little Severn to Tulliwel brooke, on which there is a bridge with iron bars. Thence from the highway to the gate of the monks garden, with the lane called Fete-lane, to Newlands, by marks and bounds, as appears by the stones there fixed. Thence to the south-gate, to the limit there, the inn excepted, with the houses and lands on the other side. Thence from Rigley stile, to the tenements of the abbat of S. Peter's. Thence to the lane called Severn-street, to the key at the end of that street, the king's castle, and the meadows excepted, as it appears by the extent of the city, in the treasury of the kings of England. And, to prevent disputes, great stones with C. G. cut on them, are now set up at the limits thereof.

The WEST-GATE-STREET

Is the modern name of the principal street, the lower part of which is called the *Island*, or *Between the Bridge*. It is 938 yards long, from the top of the street to the West-gate. Before 6^o E. 2. it was termed *Ebrug-street*, as it has been also in several records and evidences since that time. Part of it was antiently, and is now, thus called:

On the North Side.

The *Mercer's Row*, sometimes called *Zonaria*.
The *Cofery*.
The *Century*.
Craftis, or *Craftis Lane*, called also *Ironmonger's Row*, *Currier's Lane*, *Trinity-Lane*, or, because it joins the abbey or college, *Upper College Lane*; what was formerly within the walls, being now called the *College*.
Rotten Row, extending from near *Abbey Lane*, to near St. Nicholas church. Streets and lanes out of it are, *Grace Lane*, or *Maverdine's Lane*, so called from John Maverdine, who had possessions and lived there in the

On the South Side.

Mercer's Entry, formerly called *Love Alley*; and from this alley was another alley, which led from the Southgate street, tho' now quite destroyed.
The Bull Lane, or *Goose Lane*; perhaps because it joined to the *Butcher's Row*.
The Upper Key Lane, or *Castle Lane*, and beyond that,
The Bariland, and

938 yards.

Butcher Row. Lanes leading out of it, are

Westgate-street continued.

On the North Side.

time of E. 1. *King Edward's Lane*, or *Lich-Lane*, or *Peter's Lane*, or *Lower College Lane*, because it leads into the abbey or college.
Abbey-Lane, or *Three-Cocks-Lane*.
Archdeacon-Lane, or *Street*; so called because the archdeacon of Gloucester had a house on the W. side thereof, and the first herbage of a meadow which contained 18 acres, and was, about 1473, exchanged by archdeacon Seydon with the abbey of Gloucester for *Darley rectory*, which is now united to the archdeaconry. This is also called *Leathern Bottle-Lane*, because of an alehouse that was in it.---
And beyond these,
Mary de Lode Street.
St. Oswald's Priory, and because houses are built but on one side of the way, *Half Street*, which leads to *The Bridge-Gate*.
Dockham, or *Dock-Lane*, because large barges or trows which were made use of in Severn, were built near it.
Pewke-Lane.

On the South Side.

The Castle.
Castle-Lane, or *Street*, on the E. side, and *Marybone-Park* on the W.
The Lower Key-Lane, or *Walker's Lane*, or *Fuller's Lane*.

N. B. *The King's Board*, *Trinity Tower*, and a statue of *King George*, stood in the middle of the street, but are taken down, of which hereafter.

In the Middle.

The West Gate.

The EAST-GATE-STREET

Is 294 yards long, from the crossing of the four principal streets to the East Gate. 'Twas antiently, and is also now sometimes called, the *Hailes-Gate*, or **Ailes-gate-Street*. 'Twas formerly known by the name of *Jury-Street*, or *Judaismus*, on account of the Jews, many of whom were settled here. In the reign of H. 2. they had a synagogue, and § crucified a boy; and in that of H. 3. their school was here.

On the North Side, is

Sir Thomas Rich's Hospital.

On the South Side.

St. Michael's Church.
Stadenham, or *Seathenam*.

In the Middle.

A Statue of King George I.

Removed in July 1767, from the middle of the Westgate-street, and placed here.

The Barley Market-House.

The Pillory and Stocks.

The East Gate.

* Perhaps it was called *Ailes-gate-street* because here was antiently a place for the reception of persons who had ails and distempers. 32 H. 6. the abbey of Gloucester had a tenement next to the wall by the corner of the lane leading to the Fryers Preachers, wherein lay many sick and infirm people. Or it may be from *bail*, which formerly, as well as at present, was used to signify health, vigour and strength; and as 'tis likely this was antiently esteemed the strongest gate in the city, and particularly

mentioned, which the other parts never are, as newly erected, about the reign of king H. 3. perhaps this gate hence received its denomination, and was called by way of eminence the *Haile*, or *strong Gate*.

§ *Trevisa*, fol. 355, has it, in the 7th of H. 2. *Brompton* says, in 1160. In MS. Coll. it is said, the Jews had a synagogue in or near the same place which is called *St. Kimbro's chapel*, near to the South-gate.

The UPPER NORTH-GATE-STREET

Is 180 yards long, from the crossing of the streets to the Upper Northgate.

On the West Side.

The upper part was antiently called *Cordwainer's Row*.
St. John's Church.
St. John's Lane.

On the East Side.

St. Martyn's Place.
Graunt's Lane, or *Rofs Lane*; or because part of the New Inn, built by R. Twining, *New-Inn-Lane*; or, for the great resort of pilgrims and persons who undertook travelling on a religious account, and seem to have had proper accommodations prepared for them by the abbey, at this great inn, *Pilgrim-Lane*.
Oxbody-Lane, so called from an alehouse, which is the sign of the ox's body.
St. Aldate's Lane, which leads to *St. Aldate's church*, where are several houses.
Almesham.
Postern, or *Sally-Gate*.

180 yards

In the Middle.

The Upper North-Gate.

For *Lower North-Gate*, see North Hamlets.

The SOUTH-GATE-STREET

Is 391 yards long.

On the West Side.

Mr. Scriven's, or *Mr. Longden's*, because they lived at the East end of it, and had possessions in it.
Long Smith-Street, or *Old Smith Street*; or, because the priory of Lanthony had a school there, *The School-House-Lane*; or because the Bolt is now the chief alehouse in it, 'tis called *The Bolt-Lane*.
Austin's Place.
Sater's Lane, which leads to *The Black Fryers*.
St. Kyneburg's Lane.
There was another lane about the time of the conquest, called *Shepster's Lane*, which extended from the Southgate Street to the moat of the castle. But it seems to have been utterly destroyed not long after the foundation of Lanthony priory, at least in or near the reign of king Henry 3.

On the East Side.

Travail-Lane, or *St. Peter's Lane*; or because the bellman or cryer lived therein, *The Bellman's Lane*.
Crypt-Alley, which was formerly called *Mary-Lane*.
St. Mary-de-Crypt-School and Church.
Fryer's Lane, which leads to the Grey Fryers. There was formerly a lane called *Sheep-Lane*, in *St. Owen's parish*, which extended from the Southgate Street to the walls of the Grey Fryers.

391 yards

In the Middle.

Queen Anne's Statue.

The Wheat Market.

Scriven's Conduit.

The South-Gate.

As to the streets, &c. without the walls of the city, see North and South Hamlets.

Probably *Pelleteria* and *Draperia*, which are mentioned as being in this town in the time of king H. 3. — *Suetaria*, 5° E. 1. — *Glovers Row*, 30° E. 3. — *Small Lane*, near *Brookstreet*, 34° E. 3. *Sueria*, 35° E. 3. — and *Fishmongers Row*, 8° H. 4. were in some part of the streets already named.

In the year 1562, the number of householders in this city, according to bishop Cheiney, was 936, to which 16 more were added for *St. Margaret's* and *St. Mary Magdalen's* hospitals. About the year 1710, the number of houses is reckoned at 1003; of inhabitants, 4990. In Mr. Wantner's MS. Collections, about 1714, it is said that there were not less than 6000 souls within the precincts. In the year 1743, there were 1335 householders, and about 5585 inhabitants in Gloucester; and in the hamlets which are within the liberties, 275 householders and 936 inhabitants more.

Of its Strength, Walls, Gates, Bridges, &c.

EARL Eldol, in 489, and Edmund Ironside, in 1016, flying to this city for safety, protection and succour, against their adversaries, evidence that in those times 'twas of great strength. In king Stephen's reign, 'twas kept for the king, with a strong garrison. But the inhabitants of the town, who sided with the empress Maud, drove out the garrison, and frequently gave vigorous assaults to his adherents; particularly in November 1139, when they sent out a considerable army of horse and foot to spoil the city of Worcester, for refusing to espouse the empress's title. King John, in May 1216, fled hither for his defence, and continued here for some time. The parts about it that were open and undefended were frequently molested by war, and brought almost to ruin, by the great forces of Lewis, the French king's son. Upon king John's death, the pope's legate and the earl of Pembroke, took care to secure the young king, queen Isabel his mother, his brother Richard, with his sisters, and great numbers of the nobility, and chief of the realm, in this place, which then was esteemed the safest in the kingdom. One of that king's reasons for his being here often in his long reign was, as we are told in Fuller's *Church History*, because it was the strongest, and adhered to his interest. In 1326, king E. 2. retired hither, and the queen soon followed him, and had the gates opened to her. At this place she published a proclamation, inviting him to come and resume the government of the realm. Her army was very much increased by the addition of new forces, which, whilst she was here, came to her; particularly the lords of Percy and Wake, and others from the Northern parts, and from the Marches.

In 1473, queen Margaret, wife of king H. 6. having got together a great army at Bristol, would fain

fain have went thro' this town, but she was refused by the governor; and there being no likelihood of taking it at the first assault, much less by laying siege to it in form, they resolved to pass the Severn at Tewkesbury.

The walls occur in merlin's prophecy *, tho' 'tis said § That they were founded, or rather perhaps regularly made round every part of the town by the same prince that founded those at Chichester, who was Cissa, the second king of the South Saxons. † King William the Conqueror, after he had settled the southern parts of the kingdom, visiting the western ones, came to Gloucester; and greatly liking the situation of this place, which he considered as a barrier between England and Wales, from which it was divided by the river Severn, he therefore caused the north-east and south sides to be fortified with embattled stone walls, and gates, to repel the incursions of the turbulent Welch, who had greatly disquieted the peace of king Edward the Confessor.

Sir Thomas de Bradestan, or Bradston, an active person in those days, and eminent for his military employments, was very instrumental in repairing and sustaining them, and it appears by the city books, that, 19° E. 3. he obtained a grant of the tolls, or rather the fee-farm rent of the town for this purpose. Before that time, as well as since, a great deal was expended for murage. And particular persons, called Murage-gatherers, accounted for the money which they received for this use. In the time of H. 8. according to Leland, the town was strongly defended by its walls, where it was not well secured by the river Severn, and so it continued 'till the siege in 1643 ||; when, from the South-gate to the North-port, or Postern gate, was an antient wall, well lined with earth to a considerable height. Thence to the North-gate was a slender work, raised upon a low ground. From the North to the West-gate was no antient defence, but a small work newly raised, with the advantage of marshy grounds without, and a line within, from the inner North-gate under the college wall, to the priory of S. Oswald. From the West towards the South-gate, along the river side, it had no more defence than the river itself, and the meadows being level with the town. From the castle to the South-port was a firm and lofty work, to command the high ground in the suburbs. The ditches or moats narrow, but watered round.

In 1662, the walls were demolished by order of the commissioners appointed for the regulation of corporations.

Before the walls were taken down, four principal gates stood in them, denominated, as already observed, from their situation, East, West, North and South, which are still remaining.

The West-Gate, belonging to the porter that attends the eldest sheriff, was built in the reign of king H. 8. **. It is a very handsome building, little impaired by time.

The East-Gate, belonging to the porter that attends the younger sheriff, is now the house of correction. A charity school also was kept here 57° H. 3. In antient deeds belonging to Bartholomew's hospital, 'tis called The New East-gate.

The North-Gate, which stands upon Fulbrook, is now the city prison §§ for debtors and malefactors. Mr. Richard Pate, recorder of the city, bequeathed twenty marks for the repairing of the East and North-gates, provided it were done within two years after Feb. 2, 1588. The mayor and burgeses expended that sum, and 40*l*. or, according to some MS. papers, 100 marks more, for building the house adjoining on the east side of it, for the goaler's lodgings.

The South-Gate, belonging to the porter that attends the mayor's wife, was so battered † at the siege, that very soon after it fell to the ground. In the same year it was rebuilt; and on it was cut in capital letters †† round the arch, on the one side, A CITY ASSAULTED BY MAN, BUT SAVED BY GOD. On the other side next the city, EVER REMEMBER THE FIFTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1643. GIVE GOD THE GLORY.

'Tis said that the arms ||| of the king, the prince, and the duke, were appointed to be erected here: but they were afterwards demolished, and 1671, the two first were put up, and an inscription was appointed to be cut thereon.

This gate remains almost intire. Part of the city wall, tho' reduced to the height of eight or nine feet, runs eastward of this gate, and is a boundary to the lands of the late friary of Franciscans, or Gray Friars. On the west side also of the said gate a small part of the wall remains.

There are other gates of less note within the city, and they are,

King Edward's Gate, a noble one, and made of freestone. It was built by king E. 3. and

* The prophecy is, An Owl shall build her nest upon the walls of Gloucester, and in her nest shall be brought forth an ass. *Thompson's Translations*, p. 220. Also p. 221. Gloucester shall send forth a lion, and shall disturb him [the Bull of Totnefs] in his cruelty in several battles. He shall trample him under his feet, and shall terrify him with open jaws. At last the lion shall quarrel with the kingdom, and get upon the backs of the nobility. A bull shall come into the quarrel, and strike the lion with his right foot. He shall drive him thro' all the inns in the kingdom, but shall break his horns against the walls of Oxford. But for the authority of this prophecy see *Camd. Brit. coll. x.* where Geoffry of Monmouth, who translated them into Latin, is charged with adding a great deal of his own invention by William of Newborough, who was a contemporary writer.

§ Mr. Hearne's Notes to A. of Beverly, from an antient MS. in the Univ. Coll. Oxon.

† MS. C.

|| Corbet's Military Government, p. 41. In the 1 R. 2. the burgeses of Gloucester cleaned and enlarged the ditch under the wall of the Friars-Preachers, to the quantity of twelve feet, so that several elms and ashes in the bank, and in the churchyard of St. Kyneburg, were cut down. A. 11.

** Leland's Itinerary, V. 3.

§§ In the time of king James 1. the four principal gates of the city were then made prisons for the city, and the Boothall was the place to which the burgeses were committed for any misdemeanor. MS. C.

† MS. C.

†† Dorney's Speeches. MS. C.

||| Civ. repaired

repaired by abbat Parker, but almost demolished in the civil wars.

Lady Bell's Gate, received its name from the Lady Bell, who, with Sir Thomas Bell, her husband, lived at the Black Fryers, which from him was termed Bell's Place; and was called the East-gate of the Black Fryers. 'Twas neatly arched with freestone, and lately fell down.

There were two other gates which led out of the city, and were in the walls thereof, but not of considerable note, and they were,

The Postern-Gate, which was in the middle between the East and the North-gates, and had, as I suppose, on the east side of it, a kennel for the hounds belonging to the city.

The Blind-Gate *, which is sometimes called St. Oswald's gate, as being near, and leading to the church and priory of that name.

These gates were within the liberties of the city, tho' without the walls.

Alvin-Gate, and the Lower North-Gate, are found in the Suburbs.

Within a little time after the restoration, it is reported, generally, that the doors belonging to the gates, by the king's order, were pulled down, and most of them given to the city of Worcester, where they now are. A great many of the large iron hooks, which were part of the hinges thereof, still remain here.

Forreign Bridge §, which was antiently accounted to be over the chief arm of the Severn, was of seven great arches.

Cole-Bridge, which is a little below the Bartholomew's Hospital, consists of one arch, and serves to drain the meads. It is likely it received its name from its situation, as it is very convenient for conveying coals, fuel and other things, from Severn to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

The West-gate Bridge was built by † Nicholas Walred, clerk, in the reign of king H. 2. William Coxnel ‡, minister of St. Nicholas, claimed, in right of his church, 5° H. 3. forty feet of pasture on each side, for the repair and sustaining thereof. William Fitz Catherine gave lands to it, about that king's reign. In the time of king E. 3. the brethren of St. Bartholomew's Hospital claimed St. Nicholas's church, with all its customs, especially for the sustentation of it. The priors and brethren thereof frequently repaired it, as appears by a process in the King's Bench, 10° H. 7. And

in divers records, that prior is called by the name of the keeper of the same. Dame Joan Cook, 31° H. 8. gave to the mayor and burgessees 5*l. per ann.* towards the keeping of this bridge and the causeys in repair. Also Sir Thomas Bell, 34° H. 8. gave 10*l. per ann.* for the same uses. About the time of this reign, there were several || benefactions to it. It is probable, that the acre of land in Winnals, in the parish of Hasfield, called formerly *Bridge-Acre*, was given for it. This bridge consists of five great arches over Severn. In 1691, the water works on the south side were begun, and here perhaps the two water-mills, erected 30° H. 6. might stand.

From the bridge there goes a great and lofty ** causey of stone, called, according to the name of the place at the other end of it, *Over's Causeway*, thrown up, thro' the low meadows, across the isle of Alney. In it are several arched bridges, some of one, some of two, and some of three arches, intended to draw the water off the meadows when they are overflowed. Part of it is within the liberties of the city, and is repaired by it to near the bridge. 'Twas made as it now is in the reign of king H. 8. and is about half a mile long, consisting of thirty-six arches.

PUBLIC STRUCTURES.

IN the midst of the city stood the lofty and beautiful HIGH CROSS, which received its name from its situation, and to distinguish it from several other crosses in various parts of the city. There were several elegant statues at full length placed upon it, in distinct niches, facing the several streets. Westward stood those of king John, and king Edw. 3. Eastward, king H. 3. and queen Eleanor. Northward, queen Elizabeth, and king Charles the First. And Southward, the kings Richard the Second, and Richard the Third.

Leland takes notice of this building, and says, *The beauty of the town lies in two crossing streets, and at the place of the middle meeting is an aqueduct incallated.* The Grey Fryers, in 1438, granted, that water might be brought hither from Mattell-noll, or Robin-Hood's hill, for the use of the city. *Civ.*

It was built in the reign of king Henry the Seventh, and has been repaired several times since,

* Perhaps it was so called because it was but as a postern, or little gate, out of the city, which had four others that were more conspicuous; whereas *that* was reputed as a dark and blind passage thro' the walls, and no particular porter appointed to it. La Walchard, which was toward Brook-street, and is mentioned 1255 Barth. 'tis probable was this, and so called because it is a shoard or break made in the wall to pass thro'.

§ It was called Forreign Bridge from its being outward, near the west end of the town. Very antiently what was beyond it is said to be *beyond the bridge*. And even in the reign of king H. 3. St. Bartholomew's hospital is mentioned as so standing. See the word *Forinfacus*, in the *Glossary to Kennet's Paroch. Antiq.*

† Monast. Anglic. v. 2. p. 456, and an antient copy now in the custody of the mayor and burgessees.

‡ MS. of abbat Froucester.

|| Sir Thomas Hill gave certain houses and lands to Dr. Greenwood and Mr. Woodwell, with an intent that the income thereof should be expended for the public benefit of this place; and a certificate of his having given so much for the supportation or maintenance of the city and bridge, was signed by the mayor and nine aldermen, and sealed with the seal of the mayoralty and their own seals on it, as in Madox's *Forine Angl.* p. 20.

** Leland's Itinerary, v. 4, and 8. Some MS. Coll. say, that the West-Gate, and Over's Bridge of seven arches, were built in the reign of H. 8. That from Over's bridge, which leadeth over the rivulet Leddon, to the far end, or Foreign bridge, in the city, is half a mile at least, under which continued causey there are thirty-six arches for the draining of the water.

particularly in 1550, 1635, and 1712. But by act of parliament, 23 G. 2. it was taken down, because, being situated in the centre of the four principal streets, it greatly interrupted the passage of carriages.

‡ Several fields stood near the high cross, and the burgesſes, 6 Joh. paid the king 20*sol.* fine for removing them §.

The TOLSEY, or TOLSEND, or TOLBOOTH, || ſo called, according to biſhop Kennet, becauſe it was the place where the lord of the manor received his dues, rents, and profits of the fair or market, called *Toll*. The Tolſey was antiently employ'd, as it is now, for the public affairs of the city.

By an act of parliament, 23 G. 2. the old Tolſey was taken down, and has been lately rebuilt from the ground, with a handſome front. Here the mayor, and juſtices for the city and in-county, hold the quarter-ſeſſions, and tranſact all public buſineſs. But the trial of criminals, and all civil cauſes of importance, are carried before the judges of aſſize at the Boothall.

The BOOTHALL, ſometimes called *Boballe*, and *Guildball*. Mr. Madox ſays, that the burgesſes paid 2*s.* to the king, for a fine to buy and ſell therein for the improvement of the borough, 5 R. 1. It was rebuilt in the year 1606, and by the charter of the city is made ſubject to the juriſdiction both of the out-county and of the city; and here the aſſizes are held, and the quarter-ſeſſions for the out-county only.

The KING'S BOARD*, (formerly aſſigned for the ſelling of butter and cheeſe) was built or repaired by king Richard the Second, but it is now taken down †.

The KEY occurs by that name in the reign of king Edward the Fourth, as alſo *the lane leading to the key*, in that of king Henry the Seventh. In queen Elizabeth's time 'twas called the King's Key. In 1621, 1622, and 1713, 'twas greatly repaired and enlarged. In the preſent charter, expreſs mention is made of the Old and New Key; and there was lately a pillar of timber ſtanding on the great key*, and the following inſcription engraven on a braſs plate, at the top of it.

1650, QUI FELICITER OPTAT CIVITATI GLE-
VENSIS, NON UT HERCULEAM COLUMNAM, SED
PERPUSILLAM, HOC PIGNUS AMORIS ET
GRATITUDINIS.

In the middle were theſe arms: *On a chevron three roſes; and on a canton a dexter hand gules*, to denote they belonged to a baronet.

The BARLEY-MARKET-HOUSE*, in the Eaſt-gate-ſtreet, appointed for barley, beans, and oats, was built in 1655, or 1656. Margery Price gave 50*l.* towards it, and ſtones were taken from the churches of St. Katherine, and St. Mary de Grace, and uſed in this market-houſe. Before that time, there was one which ſtood nearer to the Eaſt-gate, many of the materials of which were alſo applied to the building of this.

The WHEAT-MARKET-HOUSE*, in the South-gate-ſtreet, was built in 1606. Being very much battered and weakened at the ſiege, another, with a poor ſtatue of king Charles the Second, in a nich at the north end of it, was erected in 1660 and 1661.—Near it, in the miſt of the ſtreet, on a pedeaſtal incloſed with iron palifades, is a ſtatue of queen Anne. And near to the ſouth end of this market-houſe, in the middle of the ſtreet alſo, is a Gothic building, of an octagonal form, incloſing a ciſtern for the water of an antient aqueduct from Robinhood's hill, which at ſtated hours is open for public uſe. On the ſouth ſide of it is an inſcription. This was erected at the charge of alderman John Scriven, in 1636.

The STATUE of king George the Firſt, upon an ornamented pedeaſtal, incloſed with iron palifades, ſtands in the Eaſt-gate-ſtreet.

The CASTLE of Glouceſter. 'The caſtle of 'Eſtbrighoiel was built by earl William, and paid 'only 40*sol.* in his time for ſhips going to the 'foreſt.' *Domeſday*, p. 66. It is now the common jail for the out-county. Some part of the buildings is in private hands, held by leaſe from the crown; but the greater part belongs to the county, and is ſettled in the ſheriff, by a ſtatute 19 H. 7. It is extraparochial, and ſo is the hill adjoining, called the Barbican, which, according to Camden, is an Arabic word, ſignifying a watch-tower, or military defence.

There were many other places of note in the city, which are now either converted into pariſh dwellings, or totally deſtroy'd, as

St. MARTIN'S PLACE*, near the ſcite of the High Croſs, which king Edward the Third, in 1371, granted to the bailiffs, to erect a tower, and place a clock therein, for which the ſheriffs of the city paid 12*d.* yearly.

† Madox's *History of the Exchequer*, p. 280.

§ R. Cole's Roll in Civ.

|| It formerly conſiſted only of the council-chamber, and the room under it, (which were erected in 1602, upon the demolithing of the former edifice, made in 1565) 'till 1648, when the north wall of All Saints church was taken away, and the whole church converted into a court for the ſheriffs, and other public uſes. The chancel was turned into a ſtair caſe, leading to a room over it, and to the council-chamber. Some lands between that church and the ſtreet were afterwards purchaſed to enlarge the place. And, in 1685, the chamber over the ſheriff's court was made into a chapel, and king James the Second coming to Glouceſter, in his progreſs in 1686, was ſeated on a throne erected for him there, at the city charge; and from him it

obtained the denomination of the King's Chapel. But ſoon after the revolution, in 1688, moſt of the coſtly furniture belonging to it was burnt and deſtroy'd.

* Civ.

† It was a magnificent market houſe, according to Dr. Stukeley, of *Gothic Architecture*, uncommon and antient, but finely adorned. Over the arches, and on the ſides and ends of it, were carvings of many hiſtorical parts of the Holy Scripture. At each corner was a large ſtatue, and on the upper part a croſs upon a pyramid, between four effigies, and it had battlements round it. In 1572, the upper part was repaired, and about 1691, was taken down, that a large ciſtern might be erected as a reſervoir for water, conveyed thither from near the Weſtgate.

The MEAL-MARKET, joining to the east end of St. John's church. It was ordered to be repaired in 1619, and about 1657, was converted into a dwelling house. But upon rebuilding St. John's church, in 1733, or 1734, it was intirely demolished, as being very incommodious.

Formerly there were several conduits and public wells in the city, which are now destroy'd, and there are no vestiges of them remaining.

The lands extending along where the work-house now is, to a moat which led to the castle, and thence down to the key, were called Mary-Bone Park, and were inclosed in 1635, and afterwards built upon, in 1644.

By a voluntary subscription of the inhabitants of this city and county, an act of parliament was obtained 23 G. 2. whereby certain commissioners were appointed, and impowered to purchase and pull down several buildings, both public and private; among others, the antient High Cross, as before observed; the King's Board, or Butter-market-house, with the tower of the demolished church of the Holy Trinity, which stood in the middle of the West-gate-street, and were very incommodious to carriages. By this act, these buildings, with some dwelling houses, were taken down; and lately, several public nuisances and obstructions have been removed, and the streets new paved, greatly to the public convenience, and beautifying of the city.

Of COINAGE, MINT, and MONEY.

THIS town, together with all other great places*, antiently enjoy'd the privilege of coining. King John's grant of a mint seems to be no more than a confirmation of a more antient grant, and 'tis very likely, that some of the British coins which have been found here in great plenty, were struck in this place. There is a silver coin of king Harold, the son of king Canute, with this inscription,—HAROLD REX ANGLORUM. The king had crown and sceptre. The reverse is, WVLFGREATON (de) GLEape-cerpe. With PAX in the middle.

In antient grants to this place, the *Monetarii* (moneyers, or coiners, who were ministers of the mint, and made, coined, and delivered out the king's money) are expressly mentioned, and had particular privileges granted to them. It is probable that several of the coins, whereon are fleurs de lis, and this inscription, AVE MARIA GRATIA PIA ET PLENA, were struck in this place, since they are so frequently found here.

* As at the council, or synod of Grateley, held by king Athelstan, in 928, and also by the king's own order, it was appointed, that there should be one mint for coining of money in all *Burghs*, as 'tis in the Saxon, which is rendered by Mr. Lambard in Latin, *oppida*, or towns; castles, as 'tis in Cl. Wilkins's *Councils*, vol. 1, p. 206; great towns, as in Tindale's *Notes upon Rapin*, vol. 1, p. 114; it may thence be well concluded

In 1657, a farthing was coined, with the city arms in the middle, and round them this inscription: FOR NECESSARY CHANGE. On the reverse, in the middle, C. G. round which LUKE NOURSE MAIOR, 1657.

On another farthing, in the middle, the arms of the city; round them THOMAS PRICE MAIOR. On the reverse, in the middle, C. G. round which, A GLOCESTER FARTHING.

On another farthing, in the middle, the city arms; round them, THE ARMS OF GLOUCESTER. On the reverse, in the middle,

* * *
{ C * G }
1669.

Round it, A GLOUCESTER FARTHING.

Of COURTS.

THERE were courts held in this town very antiently, particularly before the reign of king John, who granted the burgeses a charter, by which they were impowered to hold all pleas in the town for their lands, tenures, wages, just debts, and whatsoever was due to them there. King Edward the Second, in the 6th year of his reign, granted them, that they might hold pleas of lands and tenures in the vill; and for the future, that they might hear complaints, and punish offences, so as not to be subject to communicate with, or impart to foreigners, but only with their fellow burgeses. King Richard the Second, by his charter, in the twenty-first year of his reign, gave them like authority to hear and determine all causes, and to punish offenders in the town; at which time the court was held in the Guildhall.

And ever since that king's reign, the burgeses of the vill have had authority to hold pleas, real and personal, within their liberties. And 'tis expressly granted, by former charters as well as the present §, That the mayor, &c. upon every Monday, may hold a court for this purpose, as the same used to be holden time out of mind. And that the sheriffs, for all debts, &c. may hold the Tolsy-court, from hour to hour, and from day to day, as there is occasion.

The sheriffs shall, in every month, hold a county-court, and twice in the year a law-day.

The suitors of this hundred, or law-day court, were as follow †, 18 H. 7.

The earl of Gloucester.

The archbishop of York.

The prior of Lanthony.

that there was a mint in Gloucester long before the time of king John; and that *that* king only established it by his charter.

Mr. Camden, in his *Remains*, p. 185, says, There was in every good town one coiner, called *Monetarius*, in the time of our antient Saxon kings. The mint, or place particularly appointed for coinage, was near Trinity church, in the reign of king Henry the Second. A. 5. A. 6. A. 9.

§ See Appendix, No. 6.

† Civ.

The

The prior of St. Bartholomew's, Gloucester.

The prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem.

The abbat of Wynchecombe.

The abbat of Eynesham.

The abbat of Tewsbury.

The abbat of S. Aug. in Bristol.

The abbat of Hayles.

The earl of Hereford.

The abbat of St. Peter's of Gloucester.

The prior of St. Oswald's of Gloucester.

The prior of Derehurst.

The abbess of Godestow.

The abbat of Keyneham.

The proctors of the service of St. Mary, in the Church of St. Michael, in Gloucester.

The abbat of Flaxley.

The abbat of Kingswood.

The heirs of Peter Flory.

§ All these are mentioned, 20^o and 21^o of H. 7. except the abbat of Hayles, and the heirs of Peter Flory, who are then omitted.

§ In 1657, the suitors of this court are mentioned thus :

The earl of Hereford and Gloucester.

Henry lord Stafford, for his honours of Hereford and Gloucester.

The several purchasers of the lands of the late dean and chapter of Gloucester.

Miles Clent, gentleman, for the lands of John Jennings, being St. Oswald's priory.

The heir of John Chamberlayne, esq; and the heir of Richard Pate, esq; being Edward Willoughby, esq; for the lands lately belonging to St. Mary, and St. Oswald, in Gloucester.

The heirs of Thomas Bell, for the lands lately belonging to the priory of Lanthony.

After the restoration, instead of the purchasers of the Dean and Chapter's lands, *the Dean and Chapter*, are suitors to this court.

In 1660 and 1688, Henry Sutton, D.D. occurs in the place of Miles Clent. October 8, 1688, John Webb, A. M. occurs, in the place of Dr. Sutton, as he does also in 1700. Saunders Saunders, gent. occurs in the place of Mr. Webb, as he does also in 1717. Since that time Saunders Saunders, gent. sold several possessions which he had in the city, to Mr. Bridges Pateshall, after which, his widow was reckoned suitor to this court.

‡ An act of parliament was passed in the first year of king William the Third, for the erecting of a court of requests, or court of conscience, for all debts under forty shillings, to be holden as often as the commissioners shall think fit, before three at least of them. This court being designed for the benefit and relief of the burgeses and inhabitants, the expences of proceedings are so moderate as not to frustrate the intention of it.

Besides this court of the town, there was also another court, which was commonly called the *Foreign court of the honour of Gloucester*, and was holden within the jurisdiction of the honour, but not within the liberties of the governors of the town. Maud, the wife of the last Gilbert de Clare, who was earl of this place, had for her dowry an assignment, among other things, of the *Foreign court of the honour of Gloucester*. Dug. Bar. v. 1. p. 217. And this foreign court is mentioned Clauf. 8^o E. 2. It was reserved by earl Mylo, the founder of Lanthony priory, and his descendants enjoyed the same for many ages after him.

'Tis said, that upon the death of Humphry de Bohun, Mary, his daughter, had assigned to her, amongst other things, for the purparty of her father's part, the court of the honour of Hereford, holden at Gloucester; which was worth ten shillings a year. And Henry of Lancaster, her husband, having sworn fealty to the king, his majesty commanded his escheater, by his charter, dated at Westminster, the 22d day of December, 8^o R. 2. to give the said earl possession thereof.

Of the HONOUR of GLOUCESTER.

ALTHOUGH in a great many writers the *Honour* and *Title* are confused, and frequently put one for the other, I rather chuse to mention them distinctly and separately.

The honour of Gloucester was enjoy'd by several persons who never had any title of dignity taken from this place; whilst others took their titles hence, but were never possessors of the lands which belonged to this barony, which was very great.

What is affirmed of land baronies *, That they were divided and subdivided, 'till at length they were brought to little or nothing, may truly and properly be said of the honour of Gloucester, to which, being a noble feignery or lordship, tho' several others did originally belong, yet was it afterwards greatly reduced, as will appear by the following short account of it.

Brictrick † (called also Brithrick) obtained it from Hailward Snow, before the conquest; but having incurred the hatred of Maud, William the Conqueror's queen, whom, when he was a public ambassador abroad, he had refused to marry, soon after the entrance of the Normans she revenged the insult, by procuring his imprisonment, and the confiscation of his estate.

The queen, after Brictric's death, enjoy'd it, and after her death king William the First, to whom succeeded king William the Second, who held it for some time, and then granted it to

Robert Fitz Haman, or Hayman, lord of Corboil and Thorigny, in Normandy; kinsman

§ Civ.

‡ Which was then printed.

* Madox's Bar. Ang. p. 59.

† Dugdale's Bar. vol. 1. p. 406.

and assistant to the Conqueror, who had very large possessions in several places. This great person was the first, I suppose, who held the honour and the title together. He was the chief actor in the conquest || of Glamorganshire, in 1091, and seated himself for the most part at Cardiff, where, says Camden, (col. 733) he fortified the town with walls and a castle, and made it both a seat of war and a court of justice. In 1102, he new built the abbey of Tewkesbury, with all its offices, and endow'd it with many lands, rents, and large possessions, and made Cranburne, in Dorsetshire, a cell to it. In the retaking of Faleise, in Normandy, he was struck on the temples, which deprived him of his senses, but he lived a considerable time after; and dying, he was buried in the chapter-house of Tewkesbury, in 1107; but was moved into the middle of the presbytery in 1241. And in 1397, an admirable chapel was made by abbat Parker, on the north side of the chancel, and certain offices were daily celebrated for him. Round the top of the chapel was written, but now not legible, "*In ista capella jacet D^{nu} Robertus Filius Hammonis, hujus loci Fundator.*" His bones now lie wrapt in fine diaper in a plain tomb above ground, in the middle of the chapel.

But 'tis probable that king Stephen † took this honour away from Earl Robert, and gave it to Miles of Gloucester, who, I think, had it but a little time before his revolt to the empress. Afterwards 'twas again ||| in the king's hands; for Hugh Bardolf §§ 1^o R. 1. was accountable for 42*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* of the antient farm of the honour of Gloucester; and likewise for 370*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* for the farm of the manors belonging to it, for three quarters of a year, before the king gave it to his brother John; and for 32*l.* for the third part of the profits arising from the pleas of the county for half a year. And by *Mag. Rot.* 9^o R. 1. it appears, that William de Warrenna accounted for 340*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* for the scutage of the honour of Gloucester, assised for the king's redemption, after his return from Aleman; of the knights of the said honour, which he can find, as he says, in the treasury 196*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.* and of Eustace of Grainville of the fee of one knight, by the king's writ, which he holds *in capite* of the king, as the said William says. And he owes 143*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* which ought to be required of the knights, whose names

are noted in the roll which the said William delivered in the treasury, when he left off to have the custody of the said honour. The same accounts for the same debt nothing. Also of Thomas de Sandford, 25*sol.* who went to the service of the king by the said writ, and he owes 145*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* which ought to be required of the aforefaid knights, as he says.

Robert Fitz-Haman left behind him † four daughters, *viz.* Mabel, by others called Sibil, or Maud, who afterwards married Robert Melhent; Cicily, afterwards abbess of Shaftesbury, in Dorsetshire; Hawise, abbess of Winchester, or, as Dugdale says, of Wilton; and Amice, who married the earl of Britain. But among these four females king Henry the First would not have the honour divided, and therefore gave this whole honour to his natural son Robert, concerning whom hereafter.

Earl Robert was succeeded in this honour by his son William, who dying, left three daughters.

John the fourth son of king H. 2. received this honour of his brother king Richard, as a portion with Isabel, one of the daughters of earl William; and tho' he was afterwards divorced from her, yet he retained ** the honour to himself; for it is said, *Mag. Rot.* 1^o Joh. that William de Faleise and Master Swain, rendered an account of the honour of Gloucester, namely, 223*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* for the farms and issues of the manor of this honour, which were in the king's hands for half a year; that is to say, 18*l.* 10*s.* for the farm of Bradestede for half a year, it having been let to farm at that rate by the said William and Master Suein, 78*sol.* arising by the sale of wood, five marks for the ** assised §§ aid in the said vill, 46*sol.* and three halfpence of the ** assised §§ rent of Peteresfield, of the said farm; five marks in toll, and other perquisites; four marks for the tallage of the same vill; 8*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.* for the rent assised of Mapelderesham; 7*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for the tallage of the same town, and in many other items.

* Guy de Chancels, 15^o John, accounted for the scutage of the honour of Gloucester, as well of the old feoffment as of the new, *viz.* for 327 knights fees and a tenth, and a twelfth part of a fee. Several of the knights fees belonging to this honour, about twenty in number, could not at present be found, or ascertained.

|| This conquest was made in the following manner: Jestyn, lord of Glamorganshire, having been defeated in a rebellion against Rhees ap Tewdor, sent Eneon, a Welch gentleman, to Robert Fitz-Haimon, who was a great baron and a gentleman of the king's privy chamber, to solicit him to come to his assistance, with promises of great rewards and emoluments; and Eneon, if he succeeded in his negotiation, was promised Jestyn's daughter in marriage. The proposal was agreeable to the spirit of the times, and Fitz-Haimon, with twelve knights of considerable note and distinction, at the head of a large body of troops, joined those of Glamorganshire, and invaded the territories of Rhees ap Tewdor, who met them near Brecknock, and giving them battle was vanquished by them, and slain in the action. Jestyn kept his engagements with the Normans very faithfully, but broke his word with Eneon, who burning with resentment, followed the Normans who were already embarked for England, and complaining to them most bitterly of his master's perfidi-

ousness, incited them to turn their arms against him; upon which, partly out of regard to the man, and partly being alured by the bait he proposed to them, of the conquest of the country, they all returned with him, attack'd the lord of Glamorganshire, defeated, and slew him. This is the account given by Caradoc of Lancarvon; but another account says, that Jestyn refused to perform the covenants he had made with the Normans. However, Fitz-Haimon seized the country, and reserving to himself some principal parts, and the seignory of the whole, gave all the rest of that fertile province to be held as fiefs under him, by the twelve knights and some others who had assisted him, particularly Eneon.

Lord Lyttelton's *Life of H. 2.* vol. 2. p. 47, 48.
 † Dug. Bar. V. 1. p. 407. † Dug. Bar. V. 1. p. 537. Madox's Hist. Excheq. p. 134. || Madox's Bar. Angl. p. 77.
 §§ Selden's Tit. Hon. ** Madox's Bar. Angl. p. 76.
 * Madox's Hist. Excheq. p. 445. Mad. Bar. Angl. p. 92. 123.

§ John, earl of Moreton, afterwards king of England, by his charter, granted the land or manor of Bristelton, belonging to the honour of Gloucester, to John la Warre, to be holden by John la Warre and his heirs, of Earl John and his heirs, by the service of half a knight; and the same grant was confirmed 8^o John.

† In the second year of king Henry the Third, Gilbert earl of Gloucester was vested with this honour, and paid 100*l.* for the relief of it.

‡ Gilbert de Rue held it 27^o H. 3.

Robert Musgrove was seized of it 38^o H. 3.

Nicholas Berkeley held it 47^o H. 3. as did Patronelle de La Mere in the same year.

|| King Henry the Third, towards the latter end of his reign, granted several manors in the counties of Southampton and Kent, belonging to the honour of Gloucester, to the then countess of Gloucester, and her son Gilbert de Clare. I suppose this honour, at or before the time last mentioned, was continually decreasing. In the second year of the reign of queen Mary, 'twas given by the queen, with other things, to the lady Ursula Stafford. And 13^o Eliz. it appears that this honour was then worth but 19*s.* 11*d.* 'Tis certain, 32^o H. 3. earl Gilbert de Clare, who then had this, gave to William, his brother, the inheritance of the manors of Maplederham and Petersfield in the county of Southampton, which formerly belonged to it, and that other estates which were part thereof have been since parted with.

Of the EARLS of GLOUCESTER.

THERE is no earldom in the kingdom so antient as this of Gloucester. Eldol, * or Edol, the Briton, by some called earl, by others duke and consul, was earl of this place in the year 461; and attended king Vortigern at the treaty of peace at Ambresbury, in Wiltshire, to which they were invited by Hengist the Saxon, when it was agreed that neither party should go thither armed;

but the Saxons concealing long knives under their cloathes, murdered great numbers of the Britons. At this time Eldol is said to have taken up a stake, which he found by chance, and to have laid about him with such courage and effect, that he slew no less than seventy of them; and having broke the heads, arms, and limbs of many more, got from them into Gloucester, his own city. Also, that in the bloody battle fought between Ambrosius, king of the Britons, and Hengist, in 489, earl Eldol charging thro' the midst of the pagan army, took Hengist prisoner, and remembering his former treachery, cut off his head.

Swaine, ** or Suane, eldest son of Godwin, earl of Kent, was earl hereof in the time of king Edward the Confessor, and going to Jerusalem barefooted, on penance, to expiate the murder of Beorne, his kinsman, took cold thereby, and died at Licia, in his return in the year 1053.

Some have obtruded §§ William Fitz Eustace, in 1094; but it does not †† appear that there ever was such a man.

Robert Melhent, or Fitz Roy, sometimes called Robert Rufus, consul of Gloucester. He was natural son of king Henry the First, born of Nesta, the beautiful daughter of Rhees ap Tudor, or Theodore, prince of South Wales, and was made first earl after the conquest. For as it was not esteemed honourable to be enriched with great possessions, without some title or dignity, having married Sibil, the eldest of the daughters of Robert Fitz Haman, he was created, in 1109, earl of this place, which was the most eminent of her heritage. By the writers of that time, he is called the consul, and also earl of Gloucester, and was a person above all others, of a great and undaunted spirit, never dejected by misfortunes; and who being esteemed a prudent, learned, brave, and valiant prince ††, skilled in the arts of war and peace, performed many heroic and difficult exploits with great honour, in the cause of his sister Matilda, against king Stephen. As his mother was daughter to Rhees ap Teudor, the last king of South Wales, he derived from the affection of the Welch to her family a great interest there,

§ Madox's Bar. Angl. p. 59. † *Ibid.* p. 33. ‡ Sir R. Atkyns p. 84. || In about the time of Henry the Third, amongst the king's tenants *in capite*, in the county of Gloucester, 'tis said, the honour of Gloucester holds of the king, in Gloucestershire, twenty-seven knights and a half, and one fourth part of one knight.—The honour of Gloucester. Nicholas Pointz seven knights and three parts. Gessly fil. Roberti six knights. Roger de Mayby eight knights. Roger Corbet one knight. William Camerarius one knight. Richard de Dickesdon two knights and a half. William de Kindil one knight. John de Sor fourteen knights. (In the roll of the charters 'tis said fifteen knights) Robert de Filcham two knights. Robert Treham half a knight. Thomas de la Mare ten knights. Roger de Berkelegh two knights. Adam fil. Nigel the fifth part. Thomas Blundus half a knight. *Evidences extracted from the Red Book of the Exchequer, Roll 156.*

* Dugd. Bar. vol. 1. p. 1.—Robert of Gloucester says that earl Eldol was a strong knight, and has many particulars relating to him, agreeable to Matthew Westminster, p. 160.

† Dugdale's Bar. v. 1. p. 18. §§ Lloyd, in his *History of Wiltshire*, p. 153, says, he was slain between Cardiff and Brecknock by the Welchmen. He also affirms, That William de Albermale was earl of this place in 1216, but he does not mention any authority for these assertions.

|| Camden's *Britannia*, v. 1. col. 287.

†† All writers concur in their testimony of the excellent character of this nobleman, "who had no inconsiderable tincture of learning, and was the patron of all who excelled in it; qualities rare at all times in a nobleman of his high rank, but particularly in an age when knowledge and valour were thought incompatible, and not to be able to read was a mark of nobility." *Lord Lyttelton's Life of H. 2. p. 281.* And in another place, "He was unquestionably the wisest man of those times; and his virtue was such, that even those times could not corrupt it. If when the nation was grown equally tired of Matilda and of Stephen, he had aspired to obtain the crown for himself, he might very possibly have gained it from both; but he thought it less glorious to be a king, than to preserve his fidelity and honour inviolate. He seems to have acted only from the purest and noblest principles of justice and duty, without pride, without passion, without any private views, or selfish ambition; and to this admirable temper of mind he joined all the address and extensive abilities, that are peculiarly necessary for the head of a party; who must connect and keep together great numbers of independent persons, held by no regular bond of obedience; conciliate their different passions and interests, endure their absurdities, soothe their ill humour, manage their pride, and establish an absolute authority over them, without seeming to exercise any, but that of persuasion." p. 344.

which was still increased by a close union with two of the most powerful lords in those parts, who were cousin-germans, and acted together in support of Matilda, namely, Brian Fitz-comte and Milo Fitz-walter. The former of these possessed the lordships of Abergavenny and Overwent, in what is now the county of Monmouth; the latter enjoyed the best part of Brecknockshire, in right of his wife, with ample possessions in Herefordshire and Gloucestershire, having also the government of the royal castle of Gloucester, and being hereditary constable of England. When king Stephen was taken, in 1140, he would surrender to none but this earl. And when the earl of Gloucester was taken prisoner, in 1141, and by William de Ypre sent to Rochester castle; tho' an offer was soon made to release him for the king, he would not hearken to it without the empress's consent. And at length after six months imprisonment, the empress agreed that the king and he should be set at liberty; and this exchange, one for the other, was deemed equal.

This earl * had with his wife, besides this whole honour, a great inheritance in Normandy, and all the land of Hamo Dapifer, his wife's uncle. Mr. Tyrrel says, that his father, king Henry the First, by his will, made him his executor, and is said to have given him 60,000 *lib.* at his death. He died at Gloucester of a fever, on October 31, 1147, and was buried under a great jasper stone in the choir of St. James's priory, in Bristol, which he had founded upon his own demesne lands, and endowed with lands, ornaments, possessions and liberties, and made a cell to Tewkesbury abbey, whereof he had the abbat and twelve monks to dine with him constantly every Sunday. He built the castles of Bristol and Cardiff, and of that at Bristol, which was made of stone, brought from Caen in Normandy, he gave every tenth stone towards the erecting of St. Mary's chapel §, in St. James's priory there. He also founded, in 1147 †, the priory of Morgan, in Glamorganshire, valued at its dissolution at 181 *l.* 7 *s.* 4 *d.* or 188 *l.* 14 *s.* And is said ‡ to have founded a priory at Cardiff, and was a great benefactor to the priories of Neth and Great Malvern ||, and to the abbies of Tewkesbury and Gloucester. After his death the empress's cause declined very much, and at length came to little, the chief support being gone. This great || and illustrious earl had the town of Bristol, which Robert Fitz Haman, his father-in-law, held in fealty of king William the Conqueror. At his

instance the prince, afterwards king Henry the Second, came into England, and staying a considerable time here, the earl, his uncle, conducted him into Normandy, on his return. He left issue behind him, by the beforementioned Sibil, or Maud, his wife, four sons, *viz.* William, his successor in that honour; Roger, bishop of Worcester; Haman, and Phillip; and one daughter named Maud.

§§ William, his eldest son, succeeded him in his earldom. In his father's time, he was made governor of the castle of Warham; and 12° H. 2. upon levying the aid for marrying the king's daughter, certified his knight's fees in Kent to be twenty-two and an half and a third part, and elsewhere two hundred and sixty and a half *d. veteri Feoffamento*, and thirteen and a half *de novo*. Having, with other gentlemen, opposed the king in behalf of young Henry, 20° H. 2. he returned to his obedience. He had a great contest with one Yvor, or Ivor, surnamed *Bách*, a little man of stature, but exceedingly resolute and courageous who kept himself chiefly in the woods and mountains, of which this earl endeavoured to bereave him, or at least to straiten his limits. Yvor being irritated thereat, came in the night to Cardiff castle, with his men, and tho' the walls were high and there were no less than 120 soldiers, besides a large number of archers therein; he scaled them, and took away this earl William, with his countess, and their young son, and carrying them to the woods, refused to release them, until he had full restitution of what had been wrongfully taken from him. This earl obtained the lordship of Caerleon from Meredith ap Howell, who was lord thereof. He died †† November 23, 1173, or as others 1183, and was buried in the abbey of Keynsham, which he founded, and amply endowed and adorn'd, next his wife Hawise, the daughter of Robert Boffu, earl of Leicester, and a son called Robert, who is before mentioned. He also had three daughters, *viz.* Mabel, Amice, and Isabel or rather Avifa. This earl was a great benefactor to the monasteries of Bradenstoke, Co. Wilts; Nuneaton, Co. Warwick; Tewkesbury, Co. Gloucester; Bermondsey, Co. Surrey; St. Augustine's and St. James's, Bristol; Stanley, in Wilts; Neth, in Glamorganshire; Lyra, in France; Dureford, in Suffex; and the cell of Goldcliff, in Monmouthshire. Being unwilling that his inheritance should be divided amongst females, for reasons unknown, says *Rapin's History*, being at Windlesore, or Windsor, on the 4th or 6th

* Dug. Bar. V. 1. p. 534. § Annal. Teux. in Mon. Angl. † But Mr. Camden, *Britannia*, V. 2. col. 738, says, that Morgan was founded by his son William. And in the Note to Bishop Tanner's *Notitia Monast.* p. 713, the editor seems for a reason there mentioned, to think, that this earl Robert only began this house a little before his death, and William, his son and successor, finished it some time after; tho' it the first edition of *Not. Monast.* 'tis said, That Morgan was built by earl Robert, not William, as in Speed.

† Tanner's *Notitia Monast.* p. 715. || Dug. Bar. V. 1. 535. §§ Dug. Bar. V. 1. p. 535, 536.

†† Annal Teux. in Mon. Ang. say, That this earl William died in 1173, and his body was honourably buried, as it ought to be, in the abbey of the canons of Keynsham, near by his son Robert, which abbey he had founded in memory of his son, and endowed it with lands, ornaments, and liberties. Dug. Bar. V. 1. p. 536, says, That upon St. Clement's night, 1173, 20 H. 2. he departed this life. Sir R. Atkyns, p. 90, says, that he died in 1183. And Wilkin's *Councils*, V. 1. p. 486, says, This earl William was one of the witnesses at the council at Westminster, holden by king Henry the Second, in 1177, *regni 23^o* in the first week of lent.

of the kalends of October, in 1176, he constituted for his heir,

John, commonly called *Sans-Terre*, or Lackland, fourth son to king Henry the Second, and of all his children was the chiefest favourite. But that king retained this honour in his own hands for many years. And, as 'tis in *Annal. Teux. in Mon. Anglic.* and some other authors, in the last year of his reign, gave one of earl William's three daughters in marriage to his son John; who * had with his wife this whole earldom. He was also earl Moreton in Normandy, and, during the reign of his brother king Richard the First, built the long bridge at Tewkesbury, and gave the toll of the market there for the repair thereof. But because earl John and his lady were in the third degree of consanguinity, (for king Henry the First was great grandfather to them both) Baldwin, archbishop of Canterbury, put all the earl's lands under an interdict; but from that interdict he appealed to the see of Rome. His appeal was confirmed, and he was released by the Pope's legate from it. This John was afterwards king of England, and having no child by his wife, after he had reigned one year, was divorced from her, whom, after he had retained in his hands part of her inheritance, 'tis said §, he sold, with all her lands and fees, except the castle of Bristol, and chaces thereto belonging, for 20,000 marks, to

Geofry de Mandeville †, earl of Essex, in the fifteenth year of his reign, and created him earl of Gloucester, and gave him the county of Gloucester. This earl Geofry, the same year, delivered up the custody of the tower of London, which he before had, 17^o Joh. He had seisin of all the liberties belonging to the honour of Gloucester, of the inheritance of Isabel his wife, as amply as William earl of Gloucester, his father, had enjoyed them, having then the title of earl of Gloucester. But soon after, ‡ adhering with the barons, who then were in arms against the king,

he was excommunicated by the Pope, and was one of the chief of those lords who would have assumed the whole sway of the realm in their own power. And about that time he was killed by a Frenchman at a tournament holden at London, and left no issue. Isabel, his wife, survived him, and afterwards married to Hugh de Burgh, justice of England, who was a great benefactor to Dureford priory, Co. Suffex. Isabel died without issue by either of her husbands, whereby the honour of Gloucester came to her nephew,

Almerick ||, son to the earl of Eureux, in Normandy, as being descended from Maud, another daughter of earl William, before mentioned. But he enjoy'd this earldom only for a short time, and was buried at Keynsham, to which, and Dureford priory, he was a great benefactor. He died without children, whereby

Gilbert de Clare **, son of Richard de Clare earl of Hertford, who married Amice, another daughter of earl William, was the first earl of Gloucester and Hertford jointly. The county §§ of Hertford had very antiently earls that were of the family of Clare, who therefore were more commonly called earls of Clare, from Clare, their principal seat in the county of Suffolk. But when this family, by right of inheritance as well as by their prince's favour, came to be also earls of Gloucester, they bore the two titles jointly, and were summoned to parliament by the names of earl of Gloucester †† and Hertford. Leland says, that he took those two earldoms into his possession, in 1216, and was one of the chief of those barons who kept themselves in arms against king John, in the seventeenth year of his reign, seizing the city of London totally in their own power, and appointing that all things should be directed by twenty-five persons, whereof he was one. He was excommunicated †† by Pope Innocent the Third, and adhering to Lewis the French king, was taken prisoner at the battle of Lincoln,

* But there is a great dispute concerning the person who gave this earldom to John. The pipe roll, 1^o R. 1. implies that king Richard the First, had it in his hands for some time before he gave it his brother. Robert of Gloucester says, that king Richard gave to his brother John this earldom, and many lands in England and beyond sea. Hoveden, p. 655, says, that king Richard the First, came into England, and gave to his brother John the earldom of Moreton, and those of Cornwall, Dorset, Somerset, Nottingham, Derbyshire, and Lancaster, and the castles of Meleberg, and Lutegareshale, with the forest and all their appurtenances; and the honours of Wallingford, Tikehill, and Hain; and the county of Gloucester, with the daughter of the earl, whom he made immediately to be married to him; and also *Le Peol*, and *Bolefovers*; but the duke (meaning the king) retained some of the castles of the said earldom. Probably king Henry the Second verbally gave this earldom, &c. to his son John; but the king died before earl John was legally possessed of it; for Brompton says, that the duke (meaning king Richard the First) granted and gave to his brother John all the lands which his father gave him. He granted him also the daughter of the earl of Gloucester, with that honour; and that this John married the said daughter on the 4th of the kalends of September, at Marleberg. It is affirmed also by other historians, that at king Richard's coronation, which was on the 3d of the nones of September, John was then called the earl of Gloucester and Moreton, and carried one of the royal swords before him.

§ Camden's Brit. v. 1. col. 288. Madox's Hist. Excheq. p. 322. Dug. Bar. v. 1. 706.

† Camden's Brit. v. 1. col. 288. But *Annal. Teux. in Mon. Angl.* as translated by Sir R. Atkyns, p. 728, mistake in saying that after the divorce made by earl John, *Walter* (not Geofry) was married to her. 'Tis said in Madox's Hist. of the Excheq. p. 322. that he owed to the king 20,000 marks for marrying Isabel, countess of Gloucester, with all the lands, tenements, and fees which belonged to her, as is contained in the roll, 16^o king John.

‡ Dug. Bar. v. 1. p. 694, 705.

|| Sir Robert Atkyns says, that this *Almaric* assumed the title of earl of Gloucester, upon the divorce of king John from Isabel. But Dugdale in his *Baronage*, vol. 1. p. 536, says, that upon the death of Elizabeth, Almaric had this earldom for a short space. Camden, in his *Britannia*, v. 1. col. 288, says, that this Almaric had this honour, or earldom, *conferred* upon him.

** Dug. Bar. v. 1. p. 211.

§§ Camden's *Britannia*, vol. 1. col. 360, by mistake the Clares are called earls of Gloucester and Hereford, instead of Hertford.

†† If two or more baronies happened to be vested in the same man, they did not consolidate in his person, but he held them distinct, and was chargeable with a separate relief for each barony; so it appears by the rolls, 20 H. 3. that this earl paid 100l. relief for the honour of Gloucester; 100l. for the honour of Clare; 100l. for the honour of St. Hilary; and 50l. for the moiety of earl Giffard's honour. *Lord Lyttelton's H. 2.* vol. 2. p. 214.

|| Dug. Bar. v. 1. 211. *Annal. Teux. in Mon. Ang.* *Walsingham's Topogima Neusha*, p. 57.

by William Mareschal, earl of Pembroke, and carried to safe custody at Gloucester. But after the peace was settled, he married Isabel, the third daughter, and at length coheir of that earl. He was in the expedition into Wales, 7° H. 3. and on that account had scutage of all his tenants by military service. He was also one * of those English noblemen who first invaded Ireland, and subdued it to the crown of England. He died at Penros, in Brittany, 14° H. 3. being then in his return from those parts, leaving issue, by Isabel his wife, three sons and three daughters, Richard, William, and Gilbert; Amice, Agnes, and Isabel; and was buried in the middle of the choir at Tewkesbury, to which abbey he was a considerable benefactor. At the S. W. end of that town, on an elevated situation, at a place called *Holmes*, he and his successors had an eminent castle, which is now destroyed. Leland speaking of it says, *In the time of mind, i. e. in memory, some ruins of bottoms of walls did then appear, and now it is called Holme Hill. The time of the building of it is uncertain. It is certain that the Clares, earls of Gloucester, especially the Redde earl, lay much at Holmes.* His coat armour is, *Topaz, 3 Chevrons Ruby*, which may be seen in Tewkesbury church, and in the church windows; but on the covering of the tomb of this earl is the same coat, with the addition in the first quarter, of a *Label of three points Argent, each charged with a Canton Gules.*

Richard de Clare, his eldest son, succeeded him; but in regard of his minority, the guardianship of him, with his lands and manors, was committed to Hubert de Burgh, then Justiciary of England. In 1227, he took up arms with many other barons, and joined prince Richard, to compel king Henry the Third to restore the charters to the duke of Cornwall, which he had lately annulled. In 1240, ‡ he went to the Holy Land, notwithstanding the pope's prohibition. Upon collecting the aid for marrying the king's daughter, 29° H. 3. he paid 261 *l.* 10 *s.* for 261 knights fees and a half, as also 43 *l.* for 43 knights fees, for the moiety of the honour of Giffard. And 38° H. 3. double as much, upon collecting the aid for making the king's eldest son knight; the scutage then levied being according to that proportion. In that year, ‡ upon Whitsunday, the king celebrating that festival at London, made him a knight, together with forty more brave young soldiers, for the greater honour of that solemnity. In 30° H. 3. ‡ he was one of those peers who subscribed a letter then sent to the pope, complaining of his oppressions, and threatening to do themselves justice if they were not speedily redressed. In 32° H. 3. ‡ this earl brought the Augustine friars

first into England. In 34° H. 3. ‡ he travelled beyond sea to the pope at Lyons, whence he returned about rogation week. In 39° H. 3. ‡ he was sent by the king into Scotland, together with John Mansel, the king's secretary, on the behalf of the king of Scotland, and the queen, sister to king Henry, then kept in restraint within the castle of Edenborough, where he behaved with great subtilty; for leaving his attendants at a distance, he got into the castle without any opposition, and surprising the guard, gave entrance to his followers, so that the king and queen were soon relieved and rescued. In 40° H. 3. ‡ he was one of the chief persons present in Westminster hall with the king, when Boniface, archbishop of Canterbury, with divers other bishops, pronounced that solemn curse, with candles lighted, against all those who should henceforth violate the Great Charter, and charter of the forests; and the same year paid a debt of 640 marks, due to the king for the dowry of Eleanor, the king's sister, for the lands which belonged to the earl Mareschal, of Ireland. In 41° H. 3. ‡ upon an insurrection of the Welch, the king preparing a great power, he was made commander in chief of all the forces in the counties of Glamorgan and Pembroke, and other parts of South Wales. In 42° or 43° H. 3. § he and his brother William had poison given to them, from which he hardly escaped with his life, his hair, nails, and skin coming off, and his brother died of it. In 1258, † he was chosen by the barons, one of the twelve appointed by them for the reformation of the kingdom. In that year, || he and ten more sent to the pope concerning Sicily, and to recall Ethelmar, the bishop elect of Winchester. The instrument for this purpose was sealed with their own seals, instead of that of the whole commonalty of the kingdom. In or about this year, ** he, by the advice of the parliament then sitting, was employ'd with some others of the nobility, by the appointment of the king, in the great convention of the estates of France met in the parliament of France, to carry king Henry the Third's resignation of Normandy, and to compose all difficulties betwixt both crowns, and to treat of the most important affairs; and at his return, he acquainted the king in open parliament, with what he had in charge from the French. In 1260, †† being jealous of the earl of Leicester, who was also appointed one of the twelve to reform the kingdom, he endeavoured to form a party against him, and accused Edward, prince of Wales, of endeavouring to obtain the kingdom, during his father's life time. The prince was exceedingly incensed at him, and the quarrel might have been attended

* Camd. Brit. v. 1. col. 1321, 1322, 1388.

† Dugdale's Baronage.

§ Dug. Bar. vol. 1. p. 212, 676. By Walter de Scatenay, or Scotney, who, says Wykes, p. 53, was one of his knights. But Dugdale calls him the principal person of council with the earl of Gloucester, and likewise his steward, as p. 676, his chief counsellor, as p. 212, and as 'tis p. 676, 'twas believed he committed this act of villainy for a great sum of money then given him

by William de Valence; shortly after which, having his trial by the country, and being found guilty thereof, he was drawn thro' the city of Winchester, and there hanged. Vid. M. Paris. M. Westm.

† Additions to M. Paris's Hist. p. 215. Annales Burton, p. 415.

|| Ibid. ** Dugdale's Baronage vol. 1. p. 213, 715.

†† Rapin's Hist. v. 1. p. 334, 335, 336.

with fatal consequences, had not the king of the Romans used his interest to end it, and appease the prince his nephew. In 1261, he and the earl of Leicester were reconciled, and swearing once more to the Oxford provisions, sent a threatening message to the king; but in the year 1262, the earl of Leicester retired into France, and the earl of Gloucester died. It is reported of him §, that being in Tewkesbury, 45° H. 3. and hearing that a Jew who had fallen into a jakes upon a Saturday, refused to be pulled out for the reverence he bore to that day, being his sabbath, he prohibited any help to be afforded him on the Sunday, being the Lord's day, deluding by this means his Jewish niceness, but forgetting in the mean time Christian charity and godliness; for the same day the poor wretch died for want of succour. Keeping his Christmas at Tewkesbury he made a feast there, at which sixty knights were present. He was a great benefactor to Thorney abbey †, and died July 14, or according to the *Monasticon*, on the 14th of the kalends of July, 1262. His bowels were buried ‡ at Canterbury, his heart in the church at Tunbridge, in Kent, where he had a castle, near the walls whereof he founded a priory of canons of the order of St. Augustine; and his body on the right hand of his father in Tewkesbury abbey, the bishops of Worcester || and Landaff, twelve abbats, and a great number of barons, knights, and great men attending his funeral. His wife erected over him a very stately tomb, ornamented with gold and precious stones, the sword and spurs which he wore when alive, and other valuable materials. Upon the tomb was a large image of the earl in silver, and the following epitaph:

* *Hic pudor Hippolyti, Paridis gena, sensus Ulyssis,
Æneæ pietas, Hectoris ira, jacet.*

Which is thus translated by Weaver, in his *Funeral Monuments*.

Chaste Hippolite, and Paris faire; Ulysses wife
and fly;
Æneas kinde, fierce Hector, here jointly en-
tomb'd lye.

By an inquisition after his death it appears that he held the town and court of Gloucester. It is several times mentioned in Dugdale's *Baronage*, that this earl was poisoned at the table of Peter de Savoy, the queen's uncle, in July 1262, and with him Baldwin Redvin, earl of Devon, and several others who were of the king's household.

Gilbert de Clare, son of the last earl, born the 2d of September, at Christ-Church, in Hants, succeeded his father, at the age of about seventeen,

and was commonly called the Red, from the colour of his hair. Upon the death of his father, he repaired to the king, at Guienne, in France, to be invested with his father's inheritance, but the king having no friendship for him, was solicited some time before he would do him that justice; and it was not 'till after receiving a considerable present that he sent him away satisfied in 1262. The next year he had livery of all his castles, manors, and lands in England and Ireland; but not long after, associating himself with Simon Montfort, earl of Leicester, and the rest of the mutinous barons, he was one of the framers of those unreasonable ordinances called *Provisiones Oxonij*, whereby they did, in effect, wholly divest the king of his royal power, which occasioned him soon after to arm. He was with the barons when the king and prince were taken prisoners at the battle of Lewes. The king of Almaine, or of the Romans, in 1264, surrendered to him, who then commanded one part of the army for the barons, and was sent prisoner by him to the priory of Lewes, in Suffex. The earl obtained §§ several lands and possessions for himself, and extorted a commission from the king, authorizing himself, with the bishop of Chichester, to nominate nine persons for the administration of public affairs for some time. But after this victory ††, not thinking himself sufficiently rewarded, and the profits and revenues, and half the money for the ransom of prisoners taken at this battle, which by agreement he was to have had, being absolutely refused him; and the earl of Leicester aspiring to the crown, and the sons of that earl growing insolent, he quitted their party, with whom, above all the rest of the barons, he was highly displeas'd; and, ††† with several others, endeavoured to rescue the king's person. He was very active in procuring liberty for prince Edward, but first told him plainly, that he could not promise his assistance unless he would oblige himself, by oath, to use his utmost endeavours to restore the antient laws, and to banish all foreigners from about the king's person. Prince Edward promised and swore to do it in the presence of several barons, and then took the command of the troops raised by this earl, who afterwards assisted the king in the great battle of Evesham, 49° H. 3. wherein he commanded a second brigade of the royal army; and, for his service, obtained a full pardon for all his former offences, and soon after had the castle of Bergavenny for some time. In 1267, joining with some discontented lords |||, probably of the Marches, who with their men had come to him

§ Dug. Bar. v. 1, p. 213. Trevisa's Chron.

† Mon. Anglic.

‡ Weaver's Funeral Monuments, p. 322.

|| Annal. Teux in Mon. Anglic.

* Dug. Bar. v. 1, p. 213.

§§ Dug. Bar. v. 1, p. 213.

†† Dug. Bar. v. 1, p. 213. Rapin's Hist. v. 1, p. 339, &c.

†† Dug. Bar. v. 1, p. 748.

||| Rapin, v. 1, p. 344, calls them disinherited. Dugdale in

his *Baronage* says, That he began to make head again in favour of those who were disinherited. Walsingham Upod. Neust. p. 65, That an army being gathered by him in Wales, in favour of the Disinherited, came to London, and John de Civele, with great force of his accomplices meeting him, he seized the city, the citizens favouring him. The earl by messengers commanded the legate, who had the tower to dwell in, without delay to deliver up the same. And that he might hasten to do it, the earl forbid all persons to sell any victuals to him.

for his protection, he seized the city of London, and formally besieged the pope's legate, to whom it was committed, and took the tower at that time, with an army which he raised in his own lands, and in Wales; but the king forgave him and his accomplices, and by the mediation of the king of the Romans was reconciled to them in a few days, the earl having engaged under the penalty of 10000 marks not to make any disturbance for the future. The next year, it is said, the king, at the instance of the prince, received him into his full favour and grace; whereupon he was signed with the sign of the cross, at Northampton; for the expedition to the Holy Land. However, notwithstanding all this, perhaps there was no perfect reconciliation betwixt him and the king 'till 1270, when demanding from prince Edward the expences and costs which he had sustained at the battle of Evesham, wherein he had been instrumental in the king's restoration, with the livery of all his castles and lands which his ancestors had enjoy'd, he obtained them about the feast of Pentecost next following; and from that time became so firm to the royal interest, that in 1272, the king, during his son's absence*, appointed him governor of the realm after his death, and he faithfully executed the great trust reposed in him. When the king died, the earl of Gloucester was the principal of those noblemen who met at the New Temple, in London, and proclaimed prince Edward king, who was then in the Holy Land. At the king's funeral, the earls of Gloucester and Warren, the clergy, and the people, went up to the altar, at Westminster, and there swore fealty to the prince, as their king, by the name of Edward the First. Moreover, upon his arrival in England, the earl of Gloucester entertained him, with his whole retinue, most honourably for many days, in his castle at Tunbridge, in Kent. About the 10th of Edward the First§, he had several encounters with the Welch, and near Lantilawir, or Lantilovawr, obtained a compleat victory over them; but five knights were killed on the earl's side, one of which was William de Valensis, the younger, kinsman to the king. In 1285 †, soon after the birth of prince Edward, (afterwards king Edward the Second) the king went to Snowdon, by West Wales, and came to Glamorgan, which belonged to this earl, and was received by him with the greatest honour, at his own expence. About 13° E. 3. he was di-

vorced from Alice de March, his wife, daughter of Guy earl of Angoulesme, to whom, being very young, he was married in his father's life time, and to whom king Henry the Third, whose niece she was, gave 500 marks for her portion. But tho' the divorce was at her suit, he settled several possessions ‡ upon her. He gave up all his inheritance, 17° E. 1. ** to the king and Joan of Acres, or Acon, (so called from a place of that name in the Holy Land, where she was born) the king's second daughter, to whom he was presently afterwards married. On the morrow preceding the kalends of May, the same year, the king restored to him all those lands again, and they were then entailed. The next year, there were great disputes between him and the earl of Hereford, concerning several of their possessions in Wales, and both earls were committed to prison, each paying to the king a fine of 1000 marks, for an atonement. About 19° E. 1. there having been a ditch or trench cast up by the appointment of this earl and his lady, over the crest of Malvern hills, †† Godfrey Giffard, then bishop of Worcester, objected to it, as encroaching upon his territories. But by the mediation of Robert Burnel, bishop of Bath and Wells, and others, this controversy was ended, and the following agreement was made between them, That the earl and his countess should pay yearly to the bishop and his successors, a brace of bucks and a brace of does, out of their chace at Malvern, at his palace at Kemsley; and in the vacancy of the see, the same to be paid to the prior and convent of Worcester, demanding them by their attorney at the castle of Henley. He was a considerable benefactor §§ to Keynsham abbey, and Mr. Speed says he built a nunnery at Markyate, now Market-street, in Bedfordshire, to the honour of St. Giles, 6° E. 1. Dying at his castle at Monmouth, on the 7th of the ides of December, 1295, he was buried in the church of Tewkesbury next his father and grandfather, by Godefred bishop of Worcester, under a plain stone, with an inscription on brass round the edges, now defaced. He left issue by Joan of Acres, his wife, Gilbert his son and heir, and three daughters, Margaret, Isabel, and Elizabeth.

Ralph de Monthermer, or Mortimer, a plain esquire ††, soon after earl Gilbert's death, clandestinely married Joan de Acres, and was sent by her to her father to receive the honour of knight-

* Dug. Bar. vol. 1. p. 214.
 § Walsingham's Hist. p. 10. Ypod. Neust. p. 70. Dug. Bar. v. 1, p. 214, 500.
 † Walsingham's Hist. p. 12.
 ‡ Dug. Bar. v. 1. p. 213.
 † Dug. Bar. v. 1, p. 214. Prinne's Intolerable Usurpations, v. 3, 344, where the possessions are mentioned, in the agreement then made between them
 ** Dugdale in his Baronage says, That he did it, becoming ambitious to marry in the royal line. But Dr. Holland, in his Inscriptions in the text of Mr. Camden's Britannia, as mentioned by Dr. Gibson, in his edition thereof, observing of this earl, that he powerfully and prudently sway'd much in the baron's wars, as he inclined to the barons or the king, says, That being obnoxious to

king Edward the First, surrendered his lands unto him, and received them again by marrying of Joan of Acres, the king's daughter. And Sir Robert Atkyns, p. 92, says, That he was fallen under the king's displeasure for not accompanying him in his arms in Flanders, and all his lands were seized to the king's use. He afterwards took the king's daughter for his second wife, and upon this marriage all his lands were restored to him.

†† Thomas's Survey of Worcester Cathedral.
 §§ Annal. of Teux. in Mon. Anglic. Notes to bishop Tanner's Notitia Monastica, p. 4.
 †† Dug. Bar. v. 1. p. 115. But in the notes to Rapin's Hist. v. 1. p. 386, 'tis said, That he was servant of her first husband, and that the marriage was done in 1296, with the knowledge of her father.

4. The earl, her husband, being dead, she in her marriage was infeoffed of great part of his lands. This Ralph held them for some time; but being thinking Joan had much debased herself by this match, was very much incensed at it, and caused all her lands and castles to be seized, and her husband to be closely imprisoned. But by the mediation of Anthony Beke, bishop of Durham, he was restored, and afterwards beloved of the king, who, in the twenty-fifth year of his reign ||, gave him livery of all the lands belonging to this great earldom, to hold by the service of fifty knights fees, in the war of Flanders, and was summoned to parliament from the 28th to the 35th of E. 1. inclusive, by the title of earl of Gloucester and Hertford; but after the death of his wife, which was 1° E. 2. he was never more summoned by these titles, but had subsequent summons, as a baron only, 'till the eighteenth year of that reign.

Gilbert de Clare, son of the last earl Gilbert and Joan of Acres, was the next who possessed this earldom, being, at his father's death, but about five years old. He, tho' in minority and in ward to the king, had his lands restored * him; and petitioning § to have all his socage rents and franchises in the town of Gloucester, and elsewhere, when he was about eighteen years of age they were delivered to him. Notwithstanding Ralph de Monthermer had been summoned to parliament, and acknowledged as earl of Gloucester, yet when this Gilbert came of age, he claimed and obtained that title, the summons 2° E. 2. being directed to *the knight, nephew Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester and Hertford*. In 1307, Robert Bruce †, who was crowned king of Scotland, marched against the earl of Gloucester, who was at the head of another body for king Edward the First, and obliged him to retreat to the castle of Aire, which Robert besieged, tho' without success. In 1311, the great men of the nation ‡ being assembled at Bedford, they made the earl of Gloucester the keeper of England; and 4° E. 2. he was ||| constituted guardian of the whole realm, during the king's abode in the wars with Scotland. In the dispute between the king and the peers concerning some of their antient liberties and privileges, the earl of Gloucester adhered to neither side, and therefore was appointed and acted as a mediator between them. He was also very instrumental in qualifying the great displeasure which the king bore to divers of the nobles on the death of Piers de Gaveston, and earnestly endeavouring

to bring about a reconciliation between them, it was chiefly effected by his mediation, tho' several persons of great dignity had before attempted it in vain. The king going to France in 1313, appointed him regent in his absence. He was afterwards one of the ambassadors sent into France, and was a great supporter of the English state, and therefore much valued and esteemed by the nobility. Rushing precipitately upon the Scotch army, at the battle of Bannockburne, where he was captain of the king's vanguard, he was killed June 24, 1314, in the twenty third year of his age, being much lamented, because, says Leland, he was a good man. The king of the Scots generously, and without any price or ransom, sent his body to king Edward, at Berwick **, which was buried on the left hand of his father, near his grandfather and great-grandfather, at Tewkesbury, the place of his nativity, in the virgin Mary's chapel, which was near an hundred feet long, then standing at the east end behind the altar, but now demolished, and the scite an orchard. It appears §§ that this earl was a promising young man, and beloved by the whole kingdom. After two years expectance of another son beside John, (who died in his father's life time, and was buried in the Lady's chapel, at Tewkesbury) to be born of Maud, his wife, daughter of John de Burgo, son to Richard earl of Ulster, several manors and possessions were assigned to her. Thus the most noble earldom of Gloucester, which was formerly called the second pillar of the kingdom of England, was divided into three baronies ††, and parted between this earl's three sisters, of whom Eleanor, the eldest, was married to lord Hugh Despencer; the second, named Margaret, to Hugh de Audley, and before that, to Peter, or Piers de Gaveston, sometime earl of Cornwall, king Edward the Second's great favourite, much to the earl's displeasure, and the king's desire; and the third, named Elizabeth, to lord Roger de Damori, or Tamori, and before that to John de Burgo, son and heir of the earl of Ulster, in Ireland. The lady Maud died 1315, and was buried on the left hand of her husband.

Hugh Despencer, or Spencer ‡‡, the younger son of the earl of Winchester, having married Eleanor before mentioned, doing his homage, had livery of her purparty of the lordships and lands which descended to her by the death of her brother; and obtained a confirmation of all those royalties within the territories and lordships of Glamorgan and Morganog, as Gilbert de Clare, earl of Glou-

|| Dug. Bar. v. 1. p. 215, Walsingham's Hist. p. 36, calls him Ralph de Moynheimer, and reckons this as done in the year 1. 28, 25 E. 1.

* Walsingham's History, p. 98.

§ Dug. Bar. p. 217.

† Kapin's History, vol. 1. p. 385.

‡ Stow's Chron. p. 215, 216.

||| Dug. Bar. vol. 1. p. 216.

•• Annal. Teux. in Mon. Anglic.

§§ Leland's Itinerary. Walsingham's History, p. 71. And Ypodigma Neustria, p. 99.

†† Mon. Malmesbur. p. 191. Walsingham's Hist. p. 81. Dug. Bar. v. 1. p. 217.

‡‡ Mr. Tyrrel, in his History, vol. 3. questions whether Hugh de Spencer was really earl of Gloucester, or only called so by courtesy. Heylin, p. 329, and Sir R. Atkyns, p. 92, omit him among the earls hereof. But Sir Thomas de la Mare, and Dr. Brady affirm that he was earl hereof. And Mr. Camden, in his Britannia, not only reckons him among the earls of this place, but also says he is stiled by writers earl of Gloucester. Sir Robert Atkyns, p. 722, stiles him earl hereof, and says, p. 93, that he was sometimes called earl of Gloucester in right of his wife.

cester and Hertford, lately enjoy'd. But not content with the third part of this earldom ||, tho' then worth 5000 marks, he endeavoured to wrest the other two from his wife's sisters, whose property they were. He was lord Chamberlain * and chief favourite to king Edward the Second, after Gaveston. And, together with his father, being accused § of seducing the king, and oppressing the state, was, by the queen's particular orders, drawn on a hurdle thro' all the streets of Hereford, on St. Andrew's eve, in 1326, hanged on a gallows fifty feet high, beheaded and quartered, and his four quarters were sent to several places in the kingdom, but his head was fixed upon London bridge. At his death he was possessed † of no less than fifty nine lordships, in sundry counties, 28000 sheep, 1000 oxen and steers, 1200 kine with their calves, 40 mares with their colts of two years, 160 draught horses, 2000 hogs, 40 tuns of wine, 600 bacon, 8 carcasses of Martinmas beef, 600 muttens in his larder, 10 tuns of cyder, armour, plate, jewels, and ready money better than 10000 pounds, 36 sacks of wool, and a library of books. He left issue by his wife, three sons, Hugh, Edward and Gilbert. The Despencers arms are, *Quarterly, argent and gules, a fret or, over all a bendlet sable*, to be seen in the chancel windows at Tewkesbury, and many places about the church.

Hugh de Audley, or Aldithley, the second husband of Margaret de Clare, as before observed, was ‡ by the favour of king Edward the Third, in the eleventh year of his reign, created earl in parliament, being in the wars against the Scots. Neglecting to serve king Edward the Second, and refusing to come to ||| Gloucester, on the third day of April, in the fourteenth year of that reign, in pursuance of the summons requiring him so to do, his castle at Thornbury, in this county, and his other lands, were seized by the king's order; but for some errors in the prosecution against him, they were restored in the first year of the next reign. In the 13th of E. 3. he was, amongst others, assigned to array all the able men of Essex, for the defence of the sea coasts there, against an invasion then apprehended. The same year being with the king in France, and constituted one of the marshals of the English army, he was in that part of it which was drawn up for battle at Vironfosse, and led by king Edward himself. The next year, being sent into Flanders upon the king's service, he was in the memorable sea-fight

before Sluyce, between the English and French. Being ambassador beyond sea, 15° E. 3. he had 230 marks allowed him for his expences in that journey. The next year he was one of those gentlemen who then went into Brittany upon the king's service, his troops consisting of 100 men at arms, himself accounted for one, one banneret, twenty knights, seventy-eight esquires, and also 100 archers on horseback. And in the next year he was sent with the earl of Lancaster and divers other great lords into Scotland, to raise the siege of Loughmaban-Castle. He died 21° E. 3. leaving issue only one daughter, called Margaret, the wife of Ralph lord Stafford, and thus the honour of Gloucester came to the lord Stafford's heirs ††. 'Tis remarkable, that the first mention made in a charter of creation of an earl, of some revenue given to him out of the profits of the county, for the better support of his dignity, is that expressly mentioned in the creation charter of this earl; by which he had yearly *viginti libratis redditus de exitibus Com. Glocestr*, it being in lieu of the *tertium denarium de placitis Comitatus*. Dr. Holland, in his Insertions in the text of Mr. Camden, as publish'd in the last edition of Camden's Britannia, says, That this earl built a house at Thornbury, which the duke of Buckingham took down when he built the castle there. This earl Hugh was buried at Tewkesbury, on the north side of the high altar. He bore *Gules, a fret or, and a bordure argent*, to be seen about the church where he was buried.

Thomas of Woodstock, so called by reason of his birth there, the sixth, or according to some the seventh, and youngest son of king Edward the Third, was constituted lieutenant by his father in the twenty-ninth year of his reign, during his absence in France, upon the occasion of an intended expedition into that kingdom. Being earl of Buckingham, he was advanced in the parliament by his nephew king Richard the Second, 9° regni, to the dignity of ** duke of Gloucester, and with his title had a grant of 1000*l.* a year, to be paid out of the customs of several ports. Having married Eleanor, the daughter and coheiress of Humphry de Bohun, earl of Hereford, Essex and Northampton, he became possessed of those earldoms. And 'tis generally said, that his father-in-law being constable of England, he also succeeded him in that title. But Dugdale, in his Baronage, affirms, that in the reign of king Edward the Third, he was made constable of England, and others

|| Mon. Angl. v. 2. p. 223.

* Dugdale's Bar. v. 1. p. 392.

§ Ibid. vol. 1. p. 394. Annal. Teux. in Mon. Anglic.

† Dug. Bar. v. 1. p. 396.

‡ Camden's Britannia, v. 1. col. 288. Dug. Bar. v. 1. p. 751. But Leland's Collect. v. 1 p. 250, says, Audeley was made earl 10. E. 3. Mon. Malmesb. p. 247, 1335, *Rex ordinavit Comitem ad Gloucestriam*. Sir R. Atkyns says, That upon the death of earl Gilbert, this Hugh de Audley was created earl of Gloucester in parliament, the second year of king Edward the Third. But it may be what Sir R. Atkyns calls creating him earl, was only restoring to him in parliament those possessions which had some time belonged to this earldom, and came to him

by the death of his brother-in-law; but were taken away, or seized by king Edward the Second, as mentioned in Dugd. Bar. vol. 1. p. 751. And earl Gilbert's three sisters were, as 'tis said Mon. Malmesb. p. 191, called *Comites*, because *Comitatus Gloucestris* was divided between them.

||| Dug. Bar. v. 1. p. 751.

†† Dug. Bar. v. 1. p. 751.

** Dugdale's Baronage, vol. 2. p. 169. But the ceremony of his creation was performed at Hosselow Lodge, in Tividale, by girding with a sword and putting a cap with a circle of gold upon his head. The parliament then sitting at London, assenting thereto, at which time the king took his homage.

say, that he was so to continue during the king's pleasure. In all his employments, which were very great, he merited much. In king Richard the Second's reign, he was made knight of the Garter. Knighton says, that in 1394, he assembled a parliament at Westminster, in the king's name. 18° R. 2. being by indenture retained to serve the king in his wars of France, with 100 men at arms, whereof three to be bannerets, and eight knights, he obtained a grant to himself and heirs male of his body, of the fee farm rent of the town of Gloucester, and all fines, forfeitures, and amer-ciements thereto belonging. Afterwards he was by the parliament, † and also by commission from the king, appointed one of the fourteen persons to inspect the affairs of the realm, from the time of his father's death. Thomas Arundel, arch-bishop of Canterbury, being made lord chancellor, is said to have granted to this duke the govern-ment of the realm, by virtue of which he took upon him regal power. ‡ He was also assigned with other commissioners to depose the king. And being of a fierce ||, head-strong, ambitious and un-quiet spirit, was * privately smothered between two feather beds, at Calais, by the privity and pro-curement of the king, who mortally hated him, upon Saturday next after the feast of St. Bartho-lomew, 1397. 'Tis said that he made a confession under his own hand, that he had arrogated too much. But perhaps this was only the schedule wrote by himself, in answer to his accusation §; which schedule †† was seen, and disapproved of by the king, who was determined to destroy him, and commanded the earl of Nottingham to do it, on pain of death. In the articles against the king for his deposition, 'twas objected to him, That notwithstanding he had pardoned this earl in full parliament, and by solemn oath, made of his own accord, in the presence of the dukes of Lancaster and York, and many other lords, at the duke of York's chapel, at Langley, where duke Thomas was also present; yet when he had him afterwards in his power, he caused him to be arrested and im-prisoned, and horribly and cruelly to be mur-dered; damnably incurring the guilt of perjury. This duke at his manor of Plecy ‡‡, or Pleshy, in Essex, 17° R. 2. founded a college, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, for a master and eight se-

cular priests, two clerks, and two choiristers, which was valued at its dissolution at 139*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* clear, and was buried at the church there, ||| or in the chapel at Westminster abbey **. After his death, the king gave away a great part of his lands to the dukes and earls which he made. Stowe, p. 317, says, *That he was condemned to die after he was dead*; by which I suppose he means no more than what Dugdale and Camden have otherwise expressed, That he was attainted of high treason by act of parliament, after he was dead. Pro-vidence seems to have revenged this cruel murder, on the king and the duke of Aumerle; for it was not much more than two years after, that the king was deposed from his government, and murdered in Pomfret castle. The duke of Au-merle, or earl of Rutland, did not die a natural death, but was afterwards slain in battle. Some of the persons concerned in this fact were duly executed, and as for the rest, says Dugdale, *I presume they never returned into England, but if they did, they suffered accordingly* §§. Thomas Mow-bray then earl of Nottingham, and earl marshal of England, but afterwards duke of Norfolk, had a principal hand in the execrable murder of the duke, and was himself banished for life, by the very king that had caused the duke to be mur-dered, on that day twelvemonth afterwards; which may serve as an example among others to deter all persons from committing murder, how-ever they may fancy themselves covered and pro-ected. The parliament prevailed with king Henry the Fourth to grant a general pardon in the first year of his reign, in which, however, the murderers of the duke of Gloucester were ex-cepted.

Thomas lord Despencer, commonly called Tho-mas Despencer of Glamorgan and Morganog, great grandson to Hugh Despencer the younger, was created earl about the 4th of October, 21° R. 2. He was one of the persecutors of duke Thomas of Woodstock, and of the chief of those peers who formally acted at the deposition of king R. 2. Being attainted ||||| by act of parliament 1° H. 4. he was first ignominiously degraded from his title, and afterwards adjudged as a traitor, and be-headed at Bristol. The lords in parliament, with the king's assent, adjudged and decreed, that he,

† Knighton's Chron. p. 2685, 2686. This earl was the patron of and a great benefactor to the priory of Lanthony St. May. For in Prior Chiriton's Register, marked A. 7. is a grant made in the chapter-house of Lanthony, dated on the 28th of September, 1394, wherein 'tis said, that considering the various excellent things done to them and to their priory in their difficult businesses, the priory not being able to repay him in transitory things, lest they should afford a token of ingratitude, they purely, freely, voluntarily, and with their unanimous consent, obliged themselves and their successors, to perform for all times the par-ticulars following, viz. They assigned to him and Alinor his wife, one of their canons in priest orders, to celebrate the mass of *Salus Populi*, in the chapel of the Holy Trinity, in their priory; and after their death, the mass of *Requiem*, with the prayers which are used in their choir for the dead, as ought to be done in anni-versaries. And the priory shall have the souls of him and of Alinor, his wife, in special memory recommended.

‡ Knighton's Chron. Tyrel's Hist.

|| Camden's Brit. v. 1. col. 288.

* Dug. Bar. vol. 1. p. 170, 171.

§ Peck's Antiquities of Stamford, B. 12. p. 36.

†† *Ibid. ibid.*

‡‡ Bishop Tanner's Not. Mon. p. 136.

||| Dug. Bar. vol. 2. p. 171, says, That his body being em-balmed was buried in the church of Pleshey, which he had founded in honour of the Holy Trinity.

** Stowe's Survey of London, B. 6. pp. 14, 24, 26. In the Notes to Rapin's Hist. v. 3. p. 469, 'tis said, That his body was brought over to England soon after his death. But according to some, that it was first buried at his castle of Wadley, in Essex, and removed thence to the college, founded by him, at Pleshy, and afterwards to Westminster abbey, where his tomb is still to be seen.

§§ Walsingham's Hist. p. 394. Dugd. Bar. v. 1. p. 129.

||||| Camd. Brit. v. 1. col. 288. Dugd. Bar. v. 2. p. 397.

who was then present, should lose his dignity for himself and heirs, and all his castles, lordships, manors and lands granted since the arresting of duke Thomas beforementioned. That he should thenceforth give no liveries or cognizances, nor have any retainers, except his domestic servants.

His body was buried in the middle of the choir at Tewkesbury, under a lamp that burned before the host.

He married Constance, daughter of Edmund of Langley, duke of York, fifth son to E. 3. by whom he left one son, Richard, who having married Elizabeth, daughter of Ralph Nevil earl of Westmoreland, died October 7, 1414, without issue, and was also buried at Tewkesbury. He had also two daughters, viz. Elizabeth and Isabel. The first died an infant. Isabel married Richard Beauchamp lord Bergavenny, and earl of Worcester, and from her, the present lord Despencer is lineally descended. She afterwards married Richard Beauchamp earl of Warwick, by whom she had issue also.

Humphry of Lancaster, the fourth and youngest son of king Henry the Fourth, was created † duke of Gloucester in the parliament held at Leicester by the king his brother, in the first year of his reign. And by that title, as also by the title of earl of Pembroke, had summons to the parliament held at Westminster the following year. He behaved very valiantly in several encounters and battles, and was therefore, in recompence of his past services, rewarded with large possessions. He used to stile ‡ himself son, brother, and uncle of kings, duke of Gloucester, earl of Pembroke, and lord high chamberlain of England. He occurs as lieutenant of the kingdom, 5° and 10° H. 5, and was protector || of his nephew king Henry the Sixth, in his minority, governing the kingdom with great prudence for twenty five years. But the king his nephew being very weak, and easy to be guided as those about his person would have him, Margaret, queen to king Henry the Sixth, with his uncle the cardinal, who was also bishop of Winchester, and several others, contrived and effected the duke's ruin. In February, 1447, he was summoned to parliament at St. Edmundsbury in Suffolk, and coming thither, was arrested the first or second day of the sessions, by

viscount Beaumont, then high constable of England, accompanied by the duke of Buckingham and some others, and put into close confinement, all his servants being taken from him, and thirty two of the chief of them sent to divers prisons. In the night following he was found dead * in his bed, without any signs of violence on his body, which was soon after shewn to the lords and commons, as tho' he had died with some sudden disease; but people were convinced that he suffered by violent hands.

For his eminent virtues, knowledge and literature, he was beloved by the commons, and greatly respected by all men, truly deserving the name by which he was called, *the great duke of Gloucester*. As he was a true friend and patron to his country, so he also was to learned men and learning §, whereof he himself had a great share. Bale says of him, that he was *Nobilitatis omnis atque eruditionis, Phoenix sane unicus*. And Camden in his Britannia, speaking of St. Edmundsbury, says, "If England ever suffered by the loss of any man, it was in this place; for that true father of his country, Humphry duke of Gloucester, (a strict patron of justice, and one who had improved his own excellent natural endowments, by a course of severe studies) after he had governed the kingdom under king Henry the Sixth, for twenty five years together, with so great applause and commendation, that neither the good could find reason for complaints, nor the bad for calumnies, was cut off in this place by the malice of Margaret of Lorain ††, who observing her husband king Henry the Sixth to be of a low and narrow spirit, set about this villainous contrivance, to get the management of the government into her own hands. But in the issue, it was the greatest misfortune that could have befallen either her or the kingdom, for Normandy and Aquitaine were presently lost upon it, and a most lamentable civil war raised in England." In the parliament at Westminster, 33° H. 6. it was openly declared, that this duke was a true subject to the king. This great duke had his herald |||, who was called *Pembroke*, whom, in 1436 he sent to defy the duke of Burgundy. Duke Humphry was honourably buried in the choir of the abbey of St. Alban's, to which he was a great benefactor ††, and a

† Dugd. Bar. v. 2. p. 198.

‡ Camd. Brit. v. 1. col. 288. Doctor Holland, (in his insertions in Camden's Britannia) says, that he had seen an instrument of his with these titles, Humphry, by the grace of God, son, brother, and uncle to kings, duke of Gloucester, earl of Hainault, Holland, Zeeland, and Pembroke, lord of Friesland, great chamberlain of the kingdom of England, protector and defender of the same kingdom and church of England.

|| Stowe's Chron. p. 200.

* Some say he was smothered between two feather beds; others, that he underwent the same fate with king Edward the Second. *Rapin's History*. Bale affirms that he was *pulvinis suffocatus*. And Stowe says, that several suspected him to be strangled.

§ This good duke had his education at Baliol college in Oxford, and became a great proficient in learning, especially in astronomy. He also began the foundation of the famous library in Oxford, over the Divinity-School there, by him also built, and gave to that library 129 books, procured by him at a great

expence from Italy and France, valued at above 1000*l*. In 1440, he gave 126 volumes more, and in 1443 a much greater number, besides considerable additions at his death. Camden's Brit. v. 1. col. 311. Dugd. Bar. v. 2. p. 200.

†† The outrage exercised on a prince of this character, so universally beloved and esteemed by the people, drew upon the queen and the ministers an almost universal hatred, which time could never efface. The queen especially was publicly charged with the murder, and the respect due to her was not capable of bridling people's tongues. The queen's haughty carriage and partiality in disposing of places, and above all, this duke's murder, had drawn upon her the hatred of the nation to such a degree, that she was every where talked of with very little respect. *Rapin's History*, v. 1. pp. 570, 571, 573.

||| Stowe's Survey of London, B. 1. p. 143.

†† Particularly, he gave them Monkton priory, in the suburbs of Pembroke, as a cell to their abbey, 21° H. 6. Tanner's *Notitia Monastica*, p. 719.

noble monument was erected for him there, a draught of which may be seen in Sandford's *Genealogical History*. At one time, Sir John Beauchamp's tomb in St. Paul's cathedral was commonly mistaken for that of the duke of Gloucester, out of respect to whom, numbers of people went to view it, and sometimes staying longer than they expected, lost their dinner, which gave rise to the saying of *dining with duke Humphry*.

Richard Plantagenet, younger brother to king Edward the Fourth, was, shortly after the coronation of the king, advanced to the title of duke* of Gloucester, and for the better support of his dignity, he obtained a grant of the fee farm rent of that town, and also several other great and rich offices, lordships, honours, towns, castles, and manors in the counties of Dorset, York, Oxford, Cambridge, Cornwall, Suffolk, Essex, Middlesex, Bedford, Northampton, Rutland, Kent, Somerset, Wilts, Gloucester, and other parts of England and Wales. He was made constable of England, and justice of North Wales, 9° E. 4. and in the eleventh year of that reign was appointed lord chamberlain for life. But not being satisfied with these and other possessions which he then had, endeavoured to obtain the crown immediately after his brother's death; for notwithstanding his oath and recognition of prince Edward, several persons have judged, that before the death of his brother, he had a design of mounting the throne to the prejudice of his nephews. King Edward the Fourth died April the 9th, 1483, and left his brother, the duke of Gloucester, protector and guardian over the young king and kingdom: And on the 19th of June, in a proclamation then made at York, Richard was stiled brother and uncle of kings, duke of Gloucester, defender, protector, great chamberlain, and admiral of England. But on the 22d, the duke himself was proclaimed king of England, and crowned on the 6th of July following. After his coronation he went his progress; and before he proceeded to York, made some stay at the city of Gloucester, because he would not be too far from London, whilst his orders concerning his nephews were executed. His intimate friend the duke of Buckingham attended him thither, and during the king's stay, sent an express order to the governor of the tower to murder the two nephews. 'Tis probable that 'twas about this time that the community of Gloucester offered the king money, which he refused; and it seems to be about the month of August, in 1483, that king Edward the Fifth and the duke of York were barbarously murdered by the inhuman uncle's command. This merciless fact was committed by smothering them in bed

about midnight. But in 1485, he was himself miserably slain by Henry earl of Richmond, afterwards king Henry the Seventh, in a pitched battle at Bosworth field, in Leicestershire; finding, by sad experience, says Camden, *That usurped power is never lasting*. The same, however, cannot be said of Richard as was of Galba, *That he had been thought fit for empire, had he not reigned*; for Galba, after he had settled in the empire, deceived all men's expectations; but Richard had been most worthy of a kingdom, had he not aspired to it by wicked ways; so that in the opinion of the wise, he is to be reckoned in the number of *bad men*, but of *good princes*. *Britannia*, col. 290. When he was duke, he obtained two licences § from the king, in the 17th year of his reign, the one to found a college at Middleham in Yorkshire, for one dean, six chaplains, four clerks, six choiristers, and a clergyman to officiate in the parish church; but he never finished it. The other was, to found another college at Bernard's Castle in the county of Durham, for a dean, twelve secular priests, ten clerks, and ten choiristers, in the chapel there; but there is nothing more said of it. After the battle, Richard was carried in a very ignominious manner to Leicester, and buried in St. Mary's chapel, belonging to the Grey Friars there.

Henry of Oatlands, the youngest son of king Charles the First, was born on the 8th of July, 1640, and declared ‡ duke of Gloucester by his royal father, and so always after entitled; but was not created 'till May 13, 1659, by his brother king Charles the Second, whom he accompanied into England at his restoration, and who also made him earl of Cambridge. Lord Clarendon and others, in the histories of the great rebellion, have given us an account of the interview between his father and him, the day before the king was beheaded. The king then taking the duke of Gloucester upon his knee, said, *Sweetheart, now they will cut off thy father's head*; at which words, the child looked very wishfully upon him; *Mark, child, what I say; they will cut off my head, and perhaps make thee a king; but mark what I say, you must not be a king, so long as your brothers Charles and James are alive; for they will cut off your brothers heads as soon as they can catch them, and cut thy head off too at last; and therefore I charge you not to be made a king by them*. At which the child sighing, said, *I will be torn in pieces first*; which falling unexpectedly from a child so young, made the king rejoice exceedingly. After the king was beheaded, the duke of Gloucester was sent with two servants to Dunkirk, with a promise, it is said, of a small exhibition || for his maintenance,

* Dug. Bar. v. 2. p. 165. — Out of respect to the city of Gloucester, from which he had his ducal title, after he was king, he erected a herald king at arms by the name of *Gloucester*, and submitted all Wales to his jurisdiction.

§ Bishop Tanner's *Notitia Monast.* pp. 117, 697.

‡ In a second petition of the mayor and burgessees of Gloucester to king Charles the Second, concerning the uniting of the two

hundreds of Dudston and King's-barton to the out county, 'tis said, The third sons of the royal family own the title, and are stiled dukes of Gloucester. And in the end of it, Your petitioners and your whole kingdom are in so great hopes of seeing your majesty and themselves also happy in your royal issue, and your third son to be duke of Gloucester.

|| History of England in 2 vol. 8vo, p. 325.

provided he would not come near his brother nor any of his relations. But as soon as he arrived on the other side of the water, he was received according to his birth and quality, and was attended to the princess of Orange at Breda, to the great joy of her and all the royal family. After he had been some time at Breda, he was conducted to Paris by the earl of Lauderdale, to the king his brother, and to his mother the queen, and to his other relations, to whom he was as welcome as one risen from the dead; and was very civilly treated by the king and queen-mother of France. In 1653, when the form of government was to be settled, it is said by Mr. Whitlock, that the soldiers were then for a republic, the lawyers for a mixt monarchy, and many for this duke to be made king. He died of the small pox, September 30, 1660, in the twentieth year of his age, being one of the king's privy council, and a knight of the garter, much lamented by his royal relations and all that knew him, as he is represented to have been wise and accomplished above his years, and a prince of great expectation. As to his religion, he was an invincible asserter of the protestant faith against all the errors of popery; to preserve him from the temptations of which, his sister had for some years parted with one half of her annual income that was left to her own disposal. His body was buried in the royal chapel of king Henry the Seventh, at Westminster, under the tomb of Mary queen of Scotland, his great grandmother, and on his coffin, of black velvet, was this inscription, on a silver plate.

Depositum illustrissimi Principis HENRICI Ducis Gloucestræ,
Comitis Cantabrigiæ, Filij quatuordecim geniti
Serenissimi Regis Caroli (piæ semper memoriæ) defuncti;
Et fratris serenissimi Regis Caroli ejus nominis Secundi.
Qui in Aula Regia apud Whitehall, die Jovis,
Decimo tertio die Septembris, Anno a Christo nato 1660,
In Domino abdormivit, Ætatis suæ vicefimo.

William Henry, only son of George prince of Denmark and the princess Ann his wife, afterwards queen of England, was born at Hampton Court, July 24, 1689, and on the 27th following was christened by Henry bishop of London; king William the Third, and the king of Denmark, by his proxy the earl of Dorset, being god-fathers; and the marchioness of Halifax, god-mother. As soon as he was christened, he was immediately declared * duke of Gloucester by his uncle king William the Third, who was extremely fond of him. And, at a chapter of the garter, held at Kensington January 6, 1695, was elected member thereof, having been first knighted by the king with a sword of state, and was installed on the 24th of July following. He was a prince of a tender constitution, but of incomparable parts, promising whatever a nation could wish or desire. He died in the twelfth year of his age, in the year

1700, being then the only remaining issue of the prince and princess above mentioned. His death in a great measure was occasioned by over heating himself in the observation of his birth-day, (being Wednesday) July 24th, which caused a fever, and soon after a delirium, which lasted with his life.

Frederick Lewis, father to his present majesty king George the Third, was created duke of Gloucester by his royal grandfather, January the 10th, 1718, N. S.

His royal highness William-Henry, third son of his late royal highness Frederick prince of Wales, was born November 25, 1743, N. S. and on the 17th of November, 1764, his present majesty was pleased to grant to him and to his heirs male, the dignities of a duke of the kingdom of Great Britain, and of an earl of the kingdom of Ireland, by the names, stiles, and titles of duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh in Great Britain, and Earl of Connaught, in Ireland.

*Of COUNCILS, SYNODS, ROYAL and
GRAND ASSEMBLIES, and PARLIAMENTS,
at GLOUCESTER.*

WHEN Aurelius Ambrosius, king of the Britons, in 489, had opposed himself in a great battle against Hengist, at Masebell, beyond Humber in Yorkshire; the king and his nobility assembled together at Gloucester †, to consult what was to be done with their prisoner. Among others of the nobility, there were at that time of Gloucester, three noble and renowned personages present; Edel, the earl; Eldad, the bishop; and Eldo, the mayor or chief governor; and when the greatest part of the company seemed to favour the life of Hengist, Eldad the bishop spoke with such eloquence and power, that he moved all the company to be of his opinion; and by the common consent of all present, the prisoner was delivered to Eldo § the mayor, who leading him out of the city, put him to death.

In 804, Ethelrick, son of king Ethelmund, at the request of a synod held here, to which he was invited, was himself a great benefactor to the church of St. Peter.

In 896, here was a great meeting of the Mercnemen, when Wenefrid, bishop of Worcester, recovered several laws.

It appears from the Saxon Chronicle, that Lanfrank, archbishop of Canterbury, held two of his councils or synods here, and by his consent, and at the king's command, at one of them, Thomas archbishop of York consecrated William de S. Carilefo to the bishoprick of Durham, in the presence of the king; archbishop Lanfrank, and

* Hist. of England v. 2. 8vo pp. 501, 550. In Heylyn's Help to History, p. 331, 'tis said, That this duke William was nominated in 1689, but died before his creation, July 30, 1700.

† Dr. Hutton's Antiq. Oxford, in Mr. Hearne's Textus Roff. p. 352. M. Westm.

§ In some places 'tis said Eldol the earl killed him, See p. 93.

Wolstan, Osbern, Giso, and Rotbertus, at that time bishops, assisted.

King Edgar, upon innocents-day 964, * in this royal city, as then expressly called, gave to the monks of Worcester certain lands and liberties. This grant was confirmed by the king with the consent of his princesses and archbishops; and signed by the king, the queen, the two archbishops, six bishops, six abbats, six dukes, and twelve ministers.

In 1051, earl Eustace, king Edward the Confessor's brother-in-law, fled for shelter to Gloucester, which is called the court, where the king had abode some considerable time. Leofwine, or Leofric, earl of Mercia, and earl Styward of Northumberland, came to him hither with great forces, where he continued a good while §. And a little after the feast of St. Mary, in September, the king appointed a general assembly for all the nobility to meet here, which was very full. The same king in 1063, kept his court here, and sent hence a body of horse against Griffin prince of South-Wales; and he is frequently mentioned as being at this place.

King William the Conqueror, every year when his affairs would permit him, kept his christmas here; and to render this assembly the more grand, magnificent and sumptuous, and that the ambassadors of foreign nations might admire the appearance of the company; he, by his royal edicts, was attended by all the archbishops, bishops, abbats, earls, thanes, and knights. He wore his crown, and made a grand and delicate fare. The great men appeared in golden, or very splendid robes, which were called *festiva indumenta*, and the town found much of his entertainment and clothing, as it did for his successors, when at this place. He was at no time more courteous, gentle and kind than at such assemblies, so that those who came might see that his bounty equalled his riches.

In 1076, Lanfrank held his council here, when Wulketul, abbat of Croyland was deposed.

In 1085, at christmas, the king with his nobles held his court here for five days; and afterwards, the archbishop and clergy held a synod for three days, and the king's three chaplains, Maurice of Lundene, [London] William of Northfolc, [Norwich] and Redbeard of Ceasterfcire, [now Litchfield and Coventry] were then made bishops. *Sax. Chron.* Archbishop Wake's *State of the Church*, &c. p. 160.

King William Rufus usually kept his christmas here, which Brompton calls the custom of his father, and held it with great pomp. (p. 979.) Falling dangerously sick at Alvestan, in this county, which Dunelm calls the royal vill, in 1093, he removed in great haste to this town, where he continued in a very weak condition during lent; and here he granted the archbishop-

rick of Canterbury to Anselm, and the bishoprick of Lincoln to Robert Bloet, his chancellor, and lands to several monasteries, and restored many rights and revenues which he had before detained. Notwithstanding articles of peace had been concluded between this king and Malcolm king of Scotland, some things still remained to be settled between them, wherefore Malcolm came to the English court in this city, and was received in a very imperious manner by Rufus. At his court held here the next year, great complaints and menaces were sent to the king by his brother Robert's ambassadors, concerning the king's misbehaviour towards him. At another of his great councils held here at christmas, he granted some possessions to the archbishop of York, the two archbishops, twelve bishops, eight abbats, eight lords, and others being present.

King Henry the First held his court here at candelmas 1123, and sent his letters all over England, commanding all his bishops, abbats and thanes to come to it for the choosing of an archbishop of Canterbury: William Corbeil was then nominated, and the king confirmed the election.

In 1175, on the feast of St. Peter and Paul, the king summoned hither another great council of his earls and barons, and Rese, and other princes of Wales; when the king issued orders to all his subjects, that if any of the Welch made insurrections in their countries, they should unanimously fall upon them; and the earl of Gloucester and the nobility were sworn to the observance thereof.

In 1190, William Longchamp, the pope's legate, protector of the kingdom in king Richard the Second's absence, and bishop of Ely, held a synod here.

On the eve of St. Simon and Jude 1216, there came to Gloucester, which was then thought the safest place in the realm, in the presence of Walo the pope's legate, the bishops of Winchester, Bath, Litchfield, and Worcester, the earls of Chester, Pembroke, Ferrars, William the marshal, John his brother, Philip of Albani, with abbats, priors, and a great company. On the morrow, the legate, with the bishops, earls, and lords before mentioned, led prince Henry to the abbey-church with solemn procession, where he publicly swore before the great altar, that he would pay due honour and reverence to God and his holy church all his life; administer justice, observe good laws and customs, and abolish all evil ones; and that he would pay one thousand marks yearly to the pope for his kingdoms, according to his father's grant. These things being done, the bishops of Winchester and Bath anointed and solemnly crowned him with the usual ceremonies; after which, the bishops, earls and lords led him, clad in royal vestments, to the table, where all things being set in order, they dined in joyful ex-

* Mon. Angl. v. 1. p. 141. Homing Cartil. v. 2. p. 521.

§ Dunelm p. 184. Flor. Wigorn. pp. 117, 627.

ultation. On the morrow, the king took the homage and fealty of all present; and continued in this town a considerable time afterwards.

In 1233 or 1234, on Saturday the morrow after St. Catharine's day, being November 26, there was a provincial council holden here before the archbishops and bishops; and the king sent a writ dated at Hereford, Nov. 23, prohibiting them to treat of any thing prejudicial to his crown, state and dignity.

In 1233, 17^o H. 3. the king kept the feast of whitsuntide here, and girt with the sword of knighthood Thomas earl of Warwick, Roger Bigod, earl of Norfolk, and Hugh de Vere, earl of Oxford; and also issued out his writs to all who held any lands of him by knight-service, commanding them to repair to him at this town, on the morrow after all-saints day, then next ensuing.

In 1234, on the Sunday after ascension-day, a colloquium was held at this place, when the disinherited barons were restored to the king's favour. [*Hody.*] The same year the king held his court here at christmas. *M. Westm.*

In 1241 the court was here, when David ap Llewelyn prince of North-Wales came and did the king homage for the principality of Wales. Dr. Fuller has observed that this place was more beloved by king Henry than London itself, because it was strong and loyal, and where he was crowned, and did afterwards often reside.

In 1278 or 1279 king Edward the First, in the octaves of St. John Baptist, held a parliament in the long work-house of the abbey, on which spot is built the house now extending from that belonging to the deanery, on the east, to the gate leading to the miller's green on the west; and summoned to it all persons, to shew by what authority and titles they held their lands or claimed their privileges, according to the statute of *Quo Warranto*; and to prevent the great mischiefs, damages and disherisons which the people had before suffered thro' the default of the laws, several laws were then enacted, which ever since have gone by the name of the statutes of Gloucester.

In 1301 there was another statute of *Quo Warranto* dated from this place.

Wednesday, October the 20th, 1378, Richard the Second held a parliament here, in which were great bickerings between the temporal lords and the bishops, each complaining of the others incroachments. It continued twenty eight days, and much business was dispatched therein. On the day of the rising of this parliament, November 16, Simon de Sudbury, archbishop of Canterbury, held a provincial council in a chamber within the abbey, and made a decree concerning the stipends of priests.

On October 20, 1407, king Henry the Fourth held a parliament here, wherein several laws were

made: it continued forty four or fifty four days, and Mr. Prynne affirms, that the members of it husbanded well their time for the king and kingdom's advantage.

In 1420, February 15, king Henry the Fifth held a parliament here, which was adjourned to Westminster in about a fortnight's time.

R. Cole affirms in his roll, now in the custody of the city, "That kyng Harry iiij held a parliament at Glouc. the ix yere of his regne, begynnyng the sayde parliament at alhalontyd and so contynued til midwynt' next fuyng.

Of BATTLES and SIEGES.

ONE of king Edgar's battles against the Danes was fought here. After the king's death, Ethelwulph † his son succeeding in 836, the Danes returning to the kingdom with greater rage and cruelty than they had in the former reign, possessed themselves of this place, and pitching their tents here, lorded it over this part of the country, and made themselves masters not only of the forest of Dean, but likewise of great part of Herefordshire.

In 978 Ethelred was crowned king, and not long after the beginning of his reign, the Danes again entered the kingdom, and began afresh their intermixt cruelties, burning and destroying most of the eminent cities and places in the kingdom. Amongst the rest, this city was the third time ravaged by them, and almost consumed by fire, for they had no respect to places or persons, sacred or civil; but like a tempestuous hurricane, drove the whole kingdom before them, and in the end brought the country into servitude and slavery.

In 1172 ‡, Jorwerth lord of Caerleon upon Uske gathered all his friends and forces together, and without mercy destroyed all the country with fire and sword, even to the gates of Hereford and Gloucester.

In 1263 ||, Sir Maci de Befile, (called also Mathias de Befille) a French knight, was made sheriff of Gloucestershire, and constable of Gloucester-castle by the king. But the barons being greatly displeased at it, set up Sir William Tracy, a knight of this country, in opposition to him. Sir William, as he was holding a county court, was assaulted by a large body of the king's forces, with Maci at their head, who took him, and after using him with great barbarity, led him through the town to the castle, and there cast him into prison. When the barons heard of it, Sir Roger de Clifford and Sir John Giffard came to rescue Sir William, and besieged the castle for four days. Sir Maci, who is characterised to be a stout and bold knight, refused to yield it to them, and continued

† Manuscript Coll.

‡ Lloyd's Welch History, p. 233.

|| R. Glouc. Chron. pp. 535, 536, 537. Cont. M. Paris.

Trivet's Chron. M. Westm. Walsingham's Upod. Neust. Daniel's, and several other Histories of England.

to defend it and the town, 'till the first gate leading to it was burnt, as was afterwards the wooden bridge belonging to the castle. Some prisoners were released by the governor in expectation of their assistance, but they treacherously made another entrance or postern for the besiegers, and thereupon Sir Maci and his men flying to the high and strongest tower, defended themselves as well as they could, 'till the three iron gates and locks were broken down, and he himself was taken; and even then with invincible courage he refused to surrender. Sir Roger de Clifford having taken the castle, sent Sir Maci to the marches of Wales, where he was kept prisoner at Erdesley-Castle.

Sir Roger de Clifford afterwards returned to his allegiance, and delivered the town and castle of Gloucester into the king's hands; but Sir John Giffard retired to Brimpsfield, and having assembled many of the most valiant of his neighbours, there were frequent skirmishes between the garrison of that castle and this of Gloucester. The next year the town was taken* by some of the barons, and the following stratagem was used to accomplish it: Sir John Giffard, who is called a knight of wonderful probity and courage, and Sir John de Balun, being cloathed with Welch cloaks, and riding upon two woolpacks, after the manner of chapmen or woolmongers, were let into the town at the west-gate. When it was unlock'd, they both leaped off their horses, and casting away their cloaks, appeared armed from head to foot. At this fight the porters were so terrified as to deliver up the keys; and thereupon, the gates were thrown open to the forces which the two knights had procured, and were ready at hand. Prince Edward followed the barons close at their heels, and having speedily repaired the bridge over Severn, which they had burnt, came hither on Ash-wednesday, and assaulted the town at the west-gate. But the barons within defended themselves so well that he could not conquer them. Forces were sent from the castle, which was still in the king's hands, to assist the prince; but Grimbald Pauncefoot attacking them, turned them back with the loss of some wounded. The prince seeing his condition, turned into the meadows, and was brought by a boat to the castle, where he set up his banner upon the high tower, which, when the barons saw, they were a little surprized. However on the town side they presently besieged the castle, which was stoutly defended by the garrison. But Sir John Giffard coming from Brimpsfield, and burning the castle-bridge which cut off the communication with the country; and the prince seeing Robert Ferrers earl of Derby, coming against him with a great reinforcement, went unarmed and very privately to the barons, and upon oath granted them what they desired, upon which they left the town. But the prince revenged himself on the bur-

geses, whom he put in prison 'till they had paid 1000*l.* for their ransom, and then, after very ill treatment, they were set at liberty; but the town was miserably destroyed. A little after this, the prince fortified the town, and about 1264, the earl of Leicester got possession of it; when the prince, the earl of Gloucester, and others besieged it on the north side, and entering at a breach which they had made in the wall leading to St. Oswald's gate, took it from Leicester.

In 1265, Robert de Ros, William de Vesti, and other knights and gentlemen, to the number of three hundred, entered the town to defend themselves in it against the prince, but they were obliged to surrender it, and were suffered to depart, swearing not to bear arms against him for a month.

As soon as the civil war broke out in 1641, this city joined in the parliament interest, and to put themselves in a posture of defence, added one company of voluntiers to the trained bands which assisted them; procured some pieces of ordnance from London and Bristol; provided materials, and at a great expence raised its fortifications. Thereupon, the king, by a letter from Oxford, dated February 12, 1642, sent to the sheriff and justices of Gloucestershire, prohibiting his subjects in that county from having any traffic or commerce with the city, 'till it should return to its obedience; which letter was publicly read in the churches and chapels in the city, that all persons might know his majesty's pleasure, and do their duty accordingly. Prince Rupert on the 3d of the same month, demanded the city for the king. Lieutenant colonel Maffie and the principal officers returned him for answer, That they were resolved with their lives and fortunes to defend the city for the use of the king and parliament, and would by no means surrender at the demand of a foreign prince: The mayor also sent another message, That according to his oath and allegiance, he was resolved to keep the city on his majesty's behalf, and would not deliver it up. Thereupon another summons to the same purpose was sent by the prince, and it had a like effect.

About the middle of this month, lord Herbert, son of the marquis of Worcester, general of South-Wales, with a body of about 1500 foot and 500 horse, well armed, which he had raised with more expedition than was expected, came to reduce the garrison. The horse were put under the command of his brother lord John Somerset, and the foot under Sir Jeremiah Brot, their major general. The last of these soon after demanded the city for the king's service, but the summons from a Welch brigade was received with scorn; whereupon the Welch began to encamp at Highnam, within a mile and a half of the city. The garrison deserting Sudely-Castle

* R. Glouc. p. 537 et sequentes.

and other out garrisons, made good the guard of the bishop's palace on the Vineyard hill, and sometimes made slender sallies; for the governor had not 100 horse, and the Welch forces were double the number of the garrison, 'till 200 foot and dragoons from Bristol, commanded by captain John Fiennes, came to their supply. However the Welch lay still in their camp, and for five weeks together did not so much as attempt the out guards, or any considerable action, but expected that prince Maurice from Cirencester should take equal care to distress the city on the other side, which he did to a great degree; and 'twas thought that prince Rupert would speedily come to their assistance, which, on account of Bristol, he could not possibly do. Mean time, colonel Maffie (by order of Sir William Waller) immediately after the taking of Malmesbury, drew out the garrison forces to Highnam, and kept them to very close play. But Sir William Waller, by the help of some flat bottom boats, crossing the river at Frampton passage, and advancing towards the Welch with a light body of about 2000; the Welch, tho' their works were too strong to be entered by horse and dragoons; their avenues narrow, with cannon planted in all of them; and though their number was near, if not equal to their enemy; without striking a stroke, founded a parley, and surrendered on condition that they might receive quarter, and that the officers might have respect according to their quality, which was granted: So on the 24th or 25th of March, near 1300 foot and three troops of horse were led prisoners into the city, and several of them for some time, were kept under strict confinement in the churches of St. Mary de Load and the Holy Trinity. But many of the parliament garrisons being before filled with such persons, most of the common soldiers were, within ten days, sent back into their own country, having taken an oath never to serve against the parliament; others that offered themselves were entertained in the parliament's service: Several of the gentlemen and officers paid a ransom, and took the same oath with the soldiers; and the rest were sent to Bristol, but delivered at the taking of that city by prince Rupert.

This defeat, tho' it seem'd so inconsiderable, with the other preparations that were rendered useless by it, lord Herbert himself affirmed to cost 60,000 *l.* tho' 'tis called a mushroom army that had not courage to defend itself. About this time a great deal of provision was laid in, and a considerable quantity of money provided by the city, and the king's forces frequently hovered over the hills, and now and then skirted upon the town; but no close siege was laid to it 'till the 10th of August following. This was then said to be the only garrison the parliament had between Bristol and Lancaster on the north of England, which, if the king could have taken, he would have been master of the Severn, and would have needed no forces in Wales.

The king did not himself approve the undertaking of the siege, but as it was a measure strongly recommended by his friends, he came in person against the city, and about two in the afternoon sent the following summons by two heralds, who would have read it openly in the street; but the mayor would not permit them to do it, so it was read in the Tolfey only, by Somersfet herald.

Charles Rex.

Out of our tender compassion to our city of Gloucester, and that it may not receive prejudice by our army, which we cannot prevent if we be compelled to assault it; we are personally come before it to require the same, and are graciously pleased to let all the inhabitants of and all other persons within that city, as well soldiers as others, know, that if they shall immediately submit themselves, and deliver this city to us, we are contented freely and absolutely to pardon every one of them without exception; and do assure them in the word of a king, that they nor any of them shall receive the least damage or prejudice by our army in their persons or estates: But that we will appoint such a governor and a moderate garrison to abide there as shall be both for the ease and security of the city and the whole county. But if they shall neglect this offer of grace and favour, and compel us by the power of our army to reduce that place (which by the help of God we shall easily and shortly be able to doe) they must thank themselves for all the calamities and miseries that shall befall them. To this message we expect a clear and positive answer within two hours after the publishing hereof. And by these presents do give leave to any persons easily to repair to and return from us whom that city shall desire to employ unto us in that business, and we do require all the officers and souldiers of our army quietly to suffer them to pass accordingly.

The king immediately drew a part of his troops into Tredworth field, before the town, and being attended by prince Charles, the duke of York, prince Rupert, and general Ruthen, faced the city with about 6000 horse and foot, not above a quarter of a mile from it, and 2000 horse on the other side within cannon shot, the main of the army being not yet come up. The Governor, with the consent of several others, within less than the time prescribed, sent the following answer to the king by serjeant major Pudsey and Mr. Tobias Jordan; who, it is said, without any circumstance of duty or good manners, told his majesty, That they brought an answer from the godly city of Gloucester, the mayor being first satisfied in some scruples touching the oath of his mayoralty.

THE ANSWER.

August 10, 1643.

We the inhabitants, magistrates, officers and soldiers within the garrison of Gloucester, unto his majesty's gracious message return this humble answer; that we do keep this city, according to our oaths and allegiance, to and for the use of his majesty and his royal

royal posterity; and do accordingly conceive ourselves wholly bound to obey the commands of his majesty, signed by both houses of parliament; and are resolved, by God's help, to keep this city accordingly.

DE WISE, mayor §,	John Brewster,	G. Davidson,
Robert Maxwell,	Edw. Massie,	Con. Ferrer,
William Lugge,	My. Singleton,	Thomas Hill,
Thomas Pury,	John Scriven,	Nich. Webb,
Jo. Dorney,	Anth. Edwards,	John Halford,
Toby Jordan,	Hum. Mathews,	Isaac Dobson,
Edward Gray,	Charles Blount,	Peter Crispe,
Rob. Backhouse,	Ja. Marcus,	Tho. Pury, Jun.
Robert Stevenson,	Thomas Blayney.	

His majesty received this answer with great temper and mildness, only expressing a kind of wonder at their confidence, saying in the hearing of the messengers, *Waller is extinct, and Essex cannot come.* And indeed their resolution was wonderful, for at that time there were not in the city more than fourteen or fifteen hundred soldiers, and forty or fifty barrels of powder; they had a slender artillery, and their works were low and unfinished.

Upon the return of the messengers, the governor and council of war judged it absolutely necessary to pull down a few houses, and to set on fire all the rest of the suburbs, in which were many large, handsome houses, well inhabited. *By burning of the suburbs, (says Mr. Dorney in his fourth speech, made October 8, 1646) the city is a garment without skirts, which we were willing to part withall, lest our enemies should sit upon them.*

The earl of Brentford, the king's general, brought all the battering cannon that could be spared from Oxford; and all things were made ready for the siege. The Rev. Mr. Chillingworth had invented, after the manner of the Romans, *testudines cum pluteis*, which ran upon cart-wheels, with a blind of planks, musket proof, (each having four holes for musketeers to fire through) placed upon the axle tree, to defend the musketeers and those that thrust forward the engine, the fore-part of which was to serve for a bridge. In using these engines the wheels were to fall into the ditch, and the bridge to rest upon the town breast-works, and so each would become a compleat bridge by which to enter the city.

Sir William Vavasor drew all his forces to the west side, broke down all bridges, and after leaving a strong guard at the Vineyard, joined the Welch at Longford and Kingsholm, on the north-west side of the city, to the forces lately come from Worcester. General Ruthen had placed his men in some grounds behind Lanthony, about a quarter of a mile from the town. And Sir Jacob Ashley was quartered with a strong body in some part of the suburbs on the east side.

Many of the king's commanders were officers of the greatest skill and experience, and his army was increased by the arrival of two regiments out

of Ireland, commanded by colonel Myn and Sir William St. Leger.

The king, almost all the time of the siege, quartered at Matson-house, on the east.

The south and south-east sides of the city, tho' really they were the strongest and best fortified, were represented to his majesty as most proper to be attacked, because there only the springs would not annoy the works of the besiegers, and if his majesty's troops could enter at a breach in these parts they would be instantly possessed of the highest ground in the city. These things the garrison were aware of, and to defend themselves raised a sconce, and strengthened all their inward works with earth.

During the siege there were frequent assaults on both sides. The king's troops endeavoured to fill up some part of the moat between the south and west gates; and sunk a mine under the east-gate, but it was countermined. In short, their efforts seem to have been very feeble and altogether unsuccessful. They made about 150 great shot against the wall, which shattered the stonework considerably; but the garrison drew an inward work from the south side all along the friers orchard, southward, and stopt all the passages between that and the east port. They also threw up a strong work across the east-gate-street, which had a large trench before it filled with water. This work they intended to have raised to the height of the eaves of the houses, and to have planted cannon thereon if the siege had continued. And so indefatigable were the citizens, that the very women and children were daily employed in fetching of turf, and placing of cannon-baskets and earth, for repairing of the fortifications during the whole siege, which lasted twenty six days.

On Monday, the 4th of September, at night, the garrison discovered two fires on Wainload-hill, which was the signal for approaching relief, and answered them by lights from the college-tower. On the 5th, which was appointed for a public fast to be kept within the city, the siege was raised.

This great event was brought about by the earl of Essex, who determining to relieve Gloucester, had obtained from the committee for the militia in the city of London, two regiments of trained bands, three regiments of auxiliaries, and a regiment of horse, with eleven pieces of cannon and three drakes, by way of reinforcement to his army. On the 24th of August, the earl mustered his forces upon Hounslow-heath, when they were 10,000 compleat; after which he took up his quarters at Colebrook, and on the 26th marched to Beconsfield, and so forward to Beerton, where he cloathed his army. Upon intelligence of this advance, prince Rupert, with the greatest part of the king's horse, drew off from before Gloucester

§ Reliq. Carolina, p. 212; but in Rushworth's Collections Constance Ferrer is said to be mayor. Lord Clarendon says that the king sent the summons on August 10, 1643, which was

Wednesday, but Dorney says the siege was laid on Thursday, August 10, 1643, and raised Tuesday, September 5.

to oppose their march, whilst the king carried on the siege. About Bicester 400 of the king's troops skirmished with a part of the parliament-army, but were forced by numbers to retire; and scarce a day passed in the whole march without some small engagement, which obliged Essex's army to proceed with the greatest order and caution. The reinforcement from London, under colonel Manwaring, joined the earl of Essex on the first of September at the general rendezvous on Brackley-heath; after which the whole proceeded on their route for Gloucester, but were attacked on the 4th, at Stow on the Would, by the prince, with about 4000 horse, in which action the loss on either side was nearly equal. On the 5th, Essex advancing to Presbury-hill, drew up his army in view of the city, and discovered the huts in the royal camp on fire, and the siege raised as already related. The general himself marched to Cheltenham, but the king's troops often skirmished with him and beat up his quarters. On the 8th the whole army entered Gloucester, and were joyfully received; and having furnished the city with some necessaries during their stay of two nights, moved to Tewkesbury, and lay there five days, that in the mean time Gloucester might take in more provisions.

When the siege was raised, the city was reduced to two or three barrels of powder, and other provisions were short in proportion.

The king's army, which is said to have been near 30,000, retreated in the night up Painf-wick-hill. Their loss before Gloucester is computed to have been upwards of 1000 men, whilst that of the garrison did not amount to 50, of which two only were officers.

The raising of this siege gave a greater turn to the king's affairs than his enemies expected, who were then in the lowest condition they had experienced during the war.

In an original letter wrote by bishop Goodman, dated Chedsey, November 23, 1649, directed to the mayor and aldermen of Gloucester, and now in the custody of the corporation, 'tis said, *You have better deserved of the parliament than any city of England, not only for the enduring of a great siege,*

but indeed the turning of the wheel, for ever after the parliament-forces prevailed, which before they did not. And 'tis said in Mr. Dorney's fourth speech, That the standing out of this place in the late siege, made it the vertical point in this civil war; for from that time the enemies [i. e. the king's forces] more and more declined; insomuch as it pleased that reverend judge serjeant Wilde, in his late charge, fitting upon the commission of oyer and terminer here, to stile us of this place the conservators of the parliament of England.*

A letter of thanks, accompanied with a present of 1000*l.* was sent to colonel Maffie as a reward for his services; proper largesses were also sent to the inferior officers, and the private men of the garrison had a month's pay over and above their arrears, by an order of both houses of parliament made on the 15th of September, ten days after the raising of the siege. The 5th of September was ordered by the mayor and common council to be annually observed as a day of thanksgiving for raising the siege. It was called *Gloucester-holiday*, and kept accordingly 'till the restoration.

Many attempts were afterwards made to recover the city, but none succeeded. After Newbury fight, Sir William Vavasor was sent to Hereford with a strong party, to raise forces in those parts, and was ordered by the king to distress Gloucester on the Welch side. Sir John Wintour, at his entering upon his government of Newnham, plundered the villages near the city; and about the latter end of 1643, upon intelligence of the governor's absence, advanced with a considerable body of men to surprize it; but the governor returning, he defeated and drove them back in great confusion.

After this, a project was formed to get the city by corrupting captain Backhouse, one of the officers of the garrison, in order to which lieutenant-colonel Stanford wrote him a letter §, which was carried by one of Backhouse's particular friends, who told him, that if he would undertake the business he might have 5000*l.* reward. Backhouse shewed a seeming readiness to engage in the affair, but imparted it to the governor, and by his advice returned a complying answer, desiring that a cor-

* The unfortunate siege of this city, says Sir Robert Atkins, gave a stand to the king's victorious army; which being raised as has been related, it turned the state of the war, and the king could never after obtain success; which confirms, that the greatest of kings, and the best of men are not secured from the violence of the wicked. This royal family will always be honoured in the memory of good men, and must have been so throughout the Christian world, had it been as prosperous as it was deserving. King James the First was the most learned king: King Charles the First was the most religious king: King Charles the Second was the best natured king; and king James the Second was the best friend; which virtue was most eminent in his tender love to his children, and in his steady kindness to his servants. This succession of kings has been opposed by their virtues; for peace, religion, good nature, and friendship ruined them. It is remarkable of this royal family, that the witty king was overreached by the Spanish ambassador: That the religious king was murdered by rebellious saints: The voluptuary was conspired against by men of no religion; and the best friend was betrayed

and forsaken by them whom he most intirely loved. It does not hence follow that this family will always be unfortunate. *Ancient and Present State of Glostershire.* pp. 88, 89. — The passages in this note being remarkable will serve as an apology for inserting them, to those who differ in sentiment from the learned historian; to such as agree with him, I am satisfied none will be thought necessary.

§ The letter is as follows: Good Robin, It is not unknown to you that once I loved you, and therefore I send this to advise you, whilst it is in your power, to make use of it, and take my word I am confident as yet you may not only have your pardon, but raise yourself a greater fortune than the condition of those you serve are able to afford you. This you may gain by the delivery—you may guess my meaning of what place, which is not hard for you to do. You know the old saying, *fallere fallentem non est fraus.* This is the advice of him that, when you shall desert the cause, will ever be

Your loving friend
Edward Stanford.
respondence

respondence might be settled, which was done, and many letters passed between them.

The design being thus far advanced, it was thought necessary that lord Digby should write to captain Backhouse †, to give him a stronger assurance of what had been promised him, and to name several of the king's officers, that Backhouse might approve of one who should assist in the execution of their project. Backhouse chose Sir William Vavafor: Afterwards meeting lieutenant colonel Stanford on Corfe-lawn, he received 200*l.* of him, when it was agreed between them, that on the 15th of January the king's troops should advance to the west-gate, and Backhouse should let them in, provided they came by nine o'clock or half an hour after; and early that evening he sent them the word, which was *Bristol.*

As soon as this message was dispatched, the governor called a council of war, acquainted them with the whole plot, and ordered both the soldiers and citizens under arms. Four men were placed under Over-bridge, which the king's troops were to pass, with orders upon firing the first gun to cut a large cable, which done, the bridge would have fallen in, and cut off the retreat of the royalists, who, if they could not have conquered, must all have been cut to pieces or made prisoners. But the troops intended for this expedition moved so slowly, that when they came to Lassington-hill, within a mile of the town, it was almost day break, whereupon they retreated to Newent, and Gloucester expected them in vain.

Backhouse endeavoured to draw them on again, but in a few days they had notice of his having discovered the plot, and so desisted from any further correspondence with him.

This city was thought to be a place of such consequence to the king, that Sir William Vavafor was afterwards reinforced to reduce it, who advanced to Painswick with a very strong brigade, which upon lord Hoptoun's defeat by Sir William Waller, was instantly ordered to march to Oxford; otherwise, it is probable that Gloucester might have been blocked up and besieged a second time.

The city suffered greatly by the siege, as appears by the following petition:

To the supreme Authority, the Parliament of the Commonwealth of England.

The humble Petition of the Mayor, Burgeses, and divers Hundreds of Inhabitants of the City of Gloucester, sheweth,

THAT the city of Gloucester being a garrison for the parliament's service, in 1643, and of vast importance to the commonwealth, upon the approach of the late king's army, to besiege the said city, it was resolved by the governour and council of war there, That the said city and garrison could not be preserved against the enemy, unless the whole suburbs of the said city (which was a full third part thereof) were pulled down and demolished.

That in pursuance of the said resolve, two hundred forty and one houses (besides barns, stables, outhouses, gardens, orchards and goods) of the suburbs of the said city, wherein so many families lived, were burned, pulled down, and utterly destroyed, the night before the leaguer was laid to the said city, by the late king's forces; whereby most of your petitioners were reduced to most miserable poverty, and the estates of most of them much impaired, and the said city, in general, very much impoverished.

That it was proved upon oath, to the grand inquest, at an affizes held for the county of the said city, that your petitioners losses, by the burning and destroying their said houses, amounted to the sum of twenty six thousand pounds and upwards; as by the certificate of the grand inquest to the lord chief baron, a copy whereof is hereunto annexed, may appear.

That your petitioners willingly suffered the loss of their houses and goods, for their affections to the parliament service; and it was a great means, under God, to preserve the said city and garrison, and by consequence the whole country, from the power of the enemy: And your petitioners have ever since continued constantly faithful to the commonwealth, and the present government thereof, in the times of greatest danger and tryal unto this day; and have always hoped, that according to the parliament's declarations, their losses and ruins for the commonwealth's service, should be repaired out of the estates of the commonwealth's enemies, who occasioned the same.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray,
That their losses and ruins may be re-

† His lordship's letter runs thus: Sir, You have so far declared your desires to serve his majesty, unto my very good friend Mr Stanford, that I think it fit you should now receive some more authentic assurances of his majesty's gracious acceptance thereof, than perhaps you will think his bare engagement to be; therefore I do hereby solemnly engage my word unto you, both as a minister of state and as a gentleman, that if you shall perform faithfully what you promise there, you shall punctually receive, immediately after, such a pardon as yourself shall desire, and the sum of 2000*l.* As for the 300*l.* which you desire in present, such a confidence I will have in your word, that as soon as ever I shall have received your answer to this, under your hand, it shall be forthwith paid into what place soever you shall appoint, and to what person. As for the particular way of effecting our design, those you propose are very rational, but the choice

and disposition of that must be between you and those who are to execute it; with whom, if it were possible, you should procure a meeting at some unsuspected place. I do propose to you your choice of several men, and whom of them you shall like best and think fittest, by reason of the place where his command is, to him alone and no other the business shall be imparted; and whether Sir William Vavafor, commander in chief of the forces now in Gloucestershire; or colonel Mynne, commander of a brigade of English come out of Ireland; or colonel Washington, who is at Evesham; or lastly, whether the governor of Berkeley castle. As soon as you shall send me an answer, you shall receive satisfaction from him, who hopes you will so behave yourself as to make me

Oxford, this 14th of
December, 1643.

Your friend

George Digby.
paired,

paired, and their distressed families relieved, out of the estates of such delinquents as shall be appointed to be sold; or in such other way as shall seem best to your wisdom, Justice, and charity.

And they shall be bound to pray, &c.

In 1644, several ordinances were made for recruiting and paying the garrison, by which the county of Gloucester was rated to pay 1000*l.* and the city 100*l.* weekly; besides, the third part of the customs payable upon currants was appropriated to that purpose*. Another ordinance was made about June, that colonel Maffie should have an estate of inheritance of 1000*l.* a year at least, settled upon him by the committee of Gloucester, out of some estates then esteemed to be forfeited †.

Colonel Maffie was appointed deputy-governor by the earl of Stanford, to whom the government of this garrison was committed about 1641; but in 1643, Maffie was made governor himself, and continued so till 1645, when the parliament appointed him lieutenant general of the west, to the great regret of the inhabitants of the place; the whole garrison, city and county unanimously petitioning for his continuance among them.

On the 3d of June, the mayor, alderman Singleton, and colonel Blount had the command given to them, till another governor should come down, or the parliament give further orders. Colonel Thomas Morgan occurs governor August 13, 1645, and December 28, 1647. As does Sir William Constable December 7, 1648, and December 27, 1650.

Major general Maffie had signalized himself in several remarkable actions, and was therefore highly esteemed by the parliament, the army, and the city of London; but things having been carried to greater extremities than he expected, or could approve of, he withdrew himself from their party, and went out of the kingdom in the year 1647; but returning, was made prisoner at St. James's, (being one of the secluded members) whence he escaped January 18, 1648, and went to the prince in Holland. He afterwards formed a design of surprizing Gloucester, which was not then a garrison, and conferred *incog.* with his friends in that city; but the design took air, and was frustrated. This was probably in 1659, when the keys of the city were ordered to be delivered out of the possession of captain Hill, to the mayor, on account of some matters imparted to the corporation.

The general lay concealed some time in a little house near Simonshall, belonging to Mr. Veal of that place, who was a friend to the royal cause, and Maffie's relation; but at length he was discovered,

and taken there by some troopers, who were made drunk before they left the place. However, they put him upon a horse before one of the men, and carried him off; but going down Nimpsfield-hill, which is very steep and woody, Maffie threw himself from the horse, and being a stout man, and his guards a little intoxicated, he made his escape in a dark tempestuous night.

Of the GOVERNMENT and OFFICERS of the CITY.

WHO were the governors in the time of the Britons I cannot tell, nor can I learn who they were when the Romans divided Britain into *Britannia Prima* and *Britannia Secunda*, and made the town subject to a president residing at London: But I conjecture that in this and all other changes which they made, the town was always under the dominion of a consul; for 'tis said †, that in the time of the Romans, and some time after, it was governed by persons who had that title: And in the time of the Saxons, and since, it was governed by a portgreve, præfect, or provost ‡.

Morvid was consul in king Arthur's reign, and Wulpin le Rue 5^o *regis Canuti*. Wihifide is called præfect in 1022, and Osmund was provost 16^o and 22^o H. 2: In the reign of king John, who made it a borough to be governed by two bailiffs, and in that of king H. 3. who made it a corporation, the head officers of the town who were afterwards termed bailiffs, were generally called *præpositi* or *provosti*: And though the king appointed another person to be provost of Gloucester, yet it is probable this person did nothing more than receive the king's rents, and other payments due to him; and that till Henry the Third's time, there was not a regular succession of provosts or bailiffs here. The first in king Henry the Third's reign, were Thomas Felde, and John Blound or Blounte. Those which occur afterwards, in the writings which I have seen, will be found in a list at the end of this chapter.

The following persons are by charter or prescription officers in the city.

The mayor, who is also the clerk of the market, and the marshal and steward of the king's household when his majesty is in the city.

The high steward.

The recorder.

The two members of parliament.

The twelve aldermen, out of whom the mayor is chosen. That alderman which was last mayor is generally the coroner, and the president of the hospitals.

* Civ.

§ Sir Robert Atkyns says, that 1000*l.* a year was voted to him out of Sir John Wintour's estate; and in the mean time, 200*l.* were paid him, and a pension of 1000*l.* a year settled on

him for life.

|| MS. Collections.—Mag. Brit. Ant. et Nov.—Sir R. Atkyns.
† G. Monmouth.—Mon. Angl.—Queen Mary's *Warrants*.

The town clerk.

The sheriffs.

The common council.

The treasurer.

The chamberlain.

The sword-bearer.

The twelve constables to the four wards ; *viz.* for the west-ward four, north-ward four, east-ward two, south-ward two.

The four serjeants at mace.

A cryer, or day-bellman.

A water bailiff.

Four porters.

A night-bellman.

A goaler.

A beadle and provost-marshal.

This city has the highest marks of honour generally granted to magistracy, *viz.* scarlet gowns, a sword, and cap of maintenance, and four serjeants at mace; but the ordinary robes are a black cloth gown, edged with velvet, and lined with velvet or fur.

The new mayor, when he is elected, wears upon his scarlet gown, a scarlet cloak or mantle, which was given by alderman Thomas Semys, in 1602; and served for this purpose, 'till about 1738, when another was used in its stead.

The mayor hath in his custody three swords, *viz.* one with the figure of queen Elizabeth, and E. R. 1574, and the arms of the city, as they were then, on it; another, which is covered with black velvet, and has the present arms of the city on it; and lastly, that which is now usually carried before him, and has the city-arms, and *Toby Jordan mayor*, thereon. He hath also the cap of maintenance, two large silver maces gilt, and several pieces of plate in his possession.

The mayor hath for his hospitality, and for his keeping the sword-bearer, two serjeants, and two porters, 80*l.* a year, beside wheat, capons, two falmons, and other perquisites.

Each of the sheriffs hath in his custody a large silver mace gilt; and maintains a serjeant at mace, and one of the porters.

A List of Provosts, Bailiffs, Mayors and Sheriffs down to the present Time.

- 1241, William le, or de, Somery or Sumery, Egeas Fisher, or Pessoner.
 1245, William or Walter le Sumery. Roger Lenveise, or Danveise.
 1248, William de Chilterham, Herbert le Mercer.
 1249, William Somery, or de Sumery. Richard Francis, or Franceys.
 1252, John Simon, or Fitz Simon. Roger Lenveise.
 1254, Luke Cornubiensis. Ege Piscator.
 1255, John Fitz Simon. William de Chilterham.
 1261, Robert Potel, or Putteley. Robert Sely, or Cely.
 1262, The same.

- 1263, William de Chilterham. Philip Speciare.
 1269, John Payn. Robert le Wife, or Lenweysy, or Lenveise.
 1270, William de Chilterham. John Cornubiensis.

Several other persons were so called and enjoyed the office in or about the reign of king Henry the Third; but as the writings wherein they are mentioned are without date, the precise time when any of them were in this office does not appear; but they were

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| Helias Godman, | William Burgens. |
| Richard Fitz William, | Maurice Paumer, or Palmer. |
| Maurice Fitz Durand, | John Tixtor. |
| or Durant, | |
| The same, | Gilbert Seisor, or le Tailor. |
| Walter Scriptor, | Thomas Oye. |
| The same, | Richard Burgens. |
| * Richard Burgensis, | Thomas Oye. |
| or Burgeys, | |
| The same, | Maurice Fitz Durand. |
| The same, | Adam Croc, or Crok. |
| The same, | Thomas Ovenat. |
| The same, | David Dunning; |
| The same, | Walter Payn. |
| David Dunning, | Thomas Oye. |
| The same, | Walter Hoch, or Hoich. |
| The same, | Walter Pain, |
| John Draper, | William de Sandford, or Stanford |
| The same, | Thomas Oye. |
| The same, | Maurice Durant. |
| The same, | David Dunning. |
| Hugh Scissor, or Tailer, | Walter Kentwin. |
| Walter Hoy, or Hoich, | Jeffery or Walter Cuttestich. |
| The same, | Walter Pain. |
| Walter Pain, | Hugh de Aula Regis, or |
| | Kingshall, or Kingsham. |
| | Richard de Cellario. |
| The same, | |
| Henry Dais, (or William Dais, jun. or Thomas Die,) | John de Gofeditch. |
| Stephen Cornubiensis. | Richard Fitz Walter Fitz Peter. |
| Henry Burgens, | |
| John de Gofeditch, | John de Gofeditch. |
| or Gofdig§, | Richard Fitz Walter Fitz Peter. |
| Richard de Cellario, | Egeas Fisher. |
| Walter Cadomor, | Robert Calvus, or Bald. |
| Adam Wahile or Walensis | John Rufus, or Red. |
| Elias Palmer, | William Ruffel. |
| The same, | Ralph de Tudenham. |
| Hugh le Ceinter, | Alexander de la Broke. |
| or Seirvant, | |
| Hernaldus, | Henry Calvus, or Bald. |
| William de Somery, | Stephen Cornubiensis. |
| The same, | Roger Lacrue. |
| The same, | John Innoud. |
| The same, | John Simund, or Fitz Roger |
| | or Fitz Simund. |
| The same, | Thomas de Evesham. |
| William de Chilterham, | Roger Lenveise. |
| The same, | Philip Apothecary. |
| William, or Robert, de | John Payn. |
| Chilterham, | |
| Roger Lenveise, | William de Chilterham. |
| or le Wife, | |
| Richard le Blund, | Robert de Putteley. |
| Ralph de Andoverc, | Peter Flory. |
| John Payn, | Robert de Honsum. |
| Philip Speciarius, | Robert Honsum. |
| or Lespicer, | |
| The same, | John Pain. |
| Walter de Saundon, | William Chose. |
| Richard Rufus, | John Ruffus. |

The head officers of the town were called Bailiffs during the reign of king Edward the First, and down to the first of king Richard the

* This Robert Burgensis is often called by the title of Mayor, and particularly when William Pain and Richard de Cellario were in the office of provost. He has also this name when Walter Scriptor and Thomas Oye, Walter Pain and Hugh de Kingeshull, and David Dunning had that office. But perhaps some of these were in the reign of king John; and that then it was when Hernaldus was Praetor or Mayor here, and Henry Calvus, his fellow. This Richard Burgeys was High Sheriff of the county of Gloucester twice in the

reign of king John. But perhaps by this mayor is meant no more than senior; for Richard Burgeys of Gloucester, the son of Richard Burgeys, is mentioned in two charters in A. 5, fol. 108. And Richard Burgeys of Gloucester is called Antiqui, or Old, A. 5, fol. 256.

§ This ditch extending from the South-gate to the East-gate of the town, was antiently called Gofeditch.

Third, and they were, as they occur in antient records, as follow :

1273,	Alexander de Bikenore,	Robert Clerk.
1274,	Robert Clark,	William Chose.
1277,	John le Draper,	Walter Sevare.
1283,	John de Wigornia,	Ralph Putteley.
1284,	John le Draper,	Richard de Pucteler.
1287,	Walter Sevare,	William Staward.
1288,	The fame,	James de Langeney.
1289,	Robert de Stanedifh,	
1290,	John de Gardino,	Robert de Stanedifh.
1291,	Alexander de Bikenore§,	Hugh le Clerk.
2,	John le Draper,	Walter Sevare.
3,	Hugh le Clerk,	Robert de Standifh.
4,	Henry de, or del Oka, or Oke,	Stephen Brown.
5,	John Lucas,	William Croc.
6,	Hugh le Clerk,	Henry le Draper.
7,	Walter Sevare,	William de Wytfield.
8,	Walter de Bikenore,	Roger le Heiberare.
9,	The fame,	The fame.
1300,	Roger le Heiberare,	Roger, or Robert Lespicer.
1,	Robert de Stanedifh,	Robert Lespicer.
2,	The fame,	The fame, or Apothecary.
3,	Alexander de Bikenor,	William de Riouns.
4,	William de Wythfield,	William de Hertford.
5,	John Lucas,	The fame.
6,	John de la Cumbe, or Combe,	John Northwyche.
7,	The fame,	The fame.

Bailiffs in the reign of king Edward the First, of whom the first in the list are without date.

	Henry Draper,	John Chose.
	John Pamiar,	Alexander de Bikenore.
	John Chedworth,	William de Hertford.
	John Draper,	Alexander de Bikenore.
	John Payn,	John le Draper.
	The fame,	John de Wigornia.
	The fame,	Alexander de Bikenore.
	Alexander de Bikenore,	Germanus de Tunebrugg.
	The fame,	Robert Hauel.
	Alexander de Bikenore,	Ralph de Potel, or Putteley.
	The fame,	Walter Sefare.
	Ralph de Potel,	John le Draper.
	John le Draper,	William, or Gylemin Chose.
	The fame,	Randal, or Ralf de Hamdene.
	The fame,	Alexander de Bikenore.
	Philip Apothecary,	John de Wigornia.
	John de Wigornia,	Robert de Sondhurst.
	John, or Walter de Wigornia,	Walter Sevar.
	Robert Apothecary,	Roger de Heyberer.
1308,	Walter le Spicer.	Thomas de Bernewode.
1309,	The fame,	Peter de la Hulle.
1310,	Peter de la Hulle,	Walter Lespicer, or Apothecary.
1,	Walter Lespicer,	Nicholas de Honfum.
2,	Robert de Goldhull,	Robert Pope.
3,	William de Marcle,	William de Astone.
4,	Robert de Goldhull,	John de Northwich.
5,	Andrew de Pendock,	Owen de Wyndefore.
6,	Andrew, or Alexander, de Pendock,	Richard de Astone.
7,	Stephen Brown,	John le Tanner.
8,	Andrew de Pendock,	John le Tanner.
9,	The fame,	The fame.
1320,	John le Tanner,	Randulph le Wheolare.
1,	Adam de la Hulle,	Walter Lespicer.
2,	Alexander, or Andrew Pendock,	Walter le Southern.
3,	John de Boyfield,	Roger Hewed, or Hewet.
4,	John de Chedworth,	Thomas Foxcote.
5,	John de Chedworth,	William Lespicer.

§ The following were chosen to supply vacancies for part of a year.
10 E. 1. Alexander Bikenore, Peter Floy at Michaelmas.
18 E. 1. Hugh, called Clark, and Henry a Deane, Sunday next after Michaelmas.
1294. William Croc, John Bell occur sometimes in this year.
1297. Walter de Bikenore occurs with Sevare October 27.
31 E. 1. Robert Apothecary, Robert de Stanedifh occur.
1306. Robert de Goldhull, William de Hartford occur in July and August.
31 E. 1. William de Wytfield, Roger le Heyberare on Sunday next after St. Kenelm's.

Bailiffs from the first of Edward the Second, to the first of Richard the Third.

	Walter, or William Sevare,	John Sage.
	Alfo	
1 E. 2.	Robert Pope, and	Robert de Goldhull, Friday after Epiphany.
9 E. 2.	Andrew de Pendock, and	Tweyn de la Bothalle, occur on St. Andrew's Day; and on the Tuesday next after, this Tweyn is called Audoen de la Bohalle.
6 E. 2.	William de Aston, and	Edmund de Baverton, or Barton, sometime in January.
1327, (1 & 2 E. 3.)	Edward de Leye, Richard de Bromshulf*,	
8,	Thomas Sevare, or de Severne,	William Crisp.
9,	John de Boyfield,	Richard le Recevour.
1330,	Andrew de Pendock,	Randulph le Wheolare.
1,	Richard le Recevour,	John de Boyfield.
2,	Roger Heued,	Stephen Broun.
3,	Richard le Recevour,	Edward le Taverner.
4,	The fame,	John le Deyer.
5,	Richard Shot,	William Bruyn, or le Gruyin.
6,	Roger Heued,	John le Walfhe.
7,	Roger de Kingsleone,	John Cluet §.
8,	William Crisp,	Robert Hendy.
9,	William Ragoun,	Henry le Draper.
1340,	Henry le Draper,	Hugh de Chew.
1,	Adam de Hope,	Nicholas Attedoure.
2,	William de Bruyn, or Gruyn,	William de Kingeshaw.
3,	Henry le Draper,	Hugh de Chyw, or Chew.
4,	Roger de Kingseon,	William de Kingeshagh.
5,	The fame,	The fame.
6,	William de Kingeshagh, or Kingeshaw,	Robert le Walour.
7,	Richard Schot,	Henry le Draper.
8,	Thomas Clech,	Edmund de Chedworth.
9,	Henry le Draper,	Walter de Ehnore.
1350,	William de Ledene, or Loudene,	Thomas de Monynnton.
2,	William de Ledene,	Edmund de Chedworth.
3,	The fame,	Thomas Monynnton.
4,	Roger le Heiberare,	Robert Lespicer.
1355,	Edmund de Chedworth,	Robert de Aston.
6,	William de Kingeshaw,	John Cluet.
7,	Robert le Walour,	Hugh le Parker.
8,	William de Kingeshawe,	The fame.
9,	Thomas de Ledebiry,	Thomas de Stoke.
1360,	Hugh le Parkere,	William de Tronesbury, or Trosebury.
1,	William Crocks,	William le Heyberare.
2,	William Heyberare,	Roger Crocks.
3,	William, or Walter le Heyberare,	William Crook.
7,	Thomas de Byseley,	John de Aulep.
8,	Thomas de Byseley,	William Crook.
9,	Thomas Styward,	John de Elmore.
1370,	The fame,	John de Monemouth.
1,	William Heyberare,	Thomas de Byseley.
2,	The fame,	John Pope.
4,	Thomas Byseley,	William Foliot.
5,	Edward le Taverner,	Nicholas, or Richard Bridlep
7,	William Heyberare,	Thomas Byseley.
	John Cheverel,	Robert le Walour.
1378,	John Compton,	Robert Pope.
9,	William Crok,	John Ruffeby.
1310,	Roger Receyvour,	Richard Ashewell.
1,	Richard Barret,	Richard Ashwell.
2,	Richard Barret,	William Wightfield.
3,	John Ruffby,	John Pope.
4,	William Heyberare,	William Crook.
5,	William Crok,	Roger Receyvour.
7,	John Hened,	The fame.
9,	Robert Pope,	William Crook.
1390,	The fame,	John Pope.
1,	John Bannebury,	Robert Pope.
2,	John Roseby, or Riffeby,	Thomas Pope.

* Alfo, 2 E. 3. John King, and William de Lyndefcye, Monday next after St. Barnabas.

6, 7 E. 3. Edward le Taverner sometimes occurs in Broun's place, and 8, 9 E. 3. Richard de Bromshulf occurs with Deyer.

§ Alfo, 12 E. 3. 'Tis said John Cluet, and Roger de Kingseon, were bailiffs on the Thursday next after St. Scholastica's day.

16 E. 3. Walter Lespicer, and Adam Atchull, Monday next after St. Lawrence.

30, 31 E. 3. Thomas de Monynnton, and John de Hatilton, occur at the latter end of the year.

1393,	John Rusby, or-Bisley,	The same.
5,	Richard Ashwele,	William Crook.
6,	John Need,	Robert Recevour.
7,	Roger Balle,	Robert Swayneytey.
8,	William Crook,	Roger Balle.
9,	Robert But,	Simon Brok.
1400,	Richard Barret,	John, or Roger Balle.
1,	John Byeley	Roger Balle.
2,	Robert But,	Thomas Compton.
3,	Robert Butt,	William Brydlep.
4,	Roger Balle,	Simon Brocke.
5,	Simon Brocke,	Thomas Compton.
7,	John Pope,	Simon Brocke.
8,	Thomas Compton,	Thomas Salisbury.
9,	Robert But,	William Brydlep.
1411,	Roger Balle,	Richard Chamberlayn.
12,	Roger Balle,	William Bridlep.
13,	John, or Robert Butte,	Thomas More.
	or Balle,	
14,	John Spencer,	Thomas Friville.
16,	John Bifeley, sen.	Roger Balle.
17,	Robert Gilbert,	John Derhurft.
18,	John Streynsham,	Michael Salisbury.
19,	Richard Chamberleyn,	Thomas Hewes.
1422,	Roger Balle,	Thomas Compton.
23,	John Bisley,	Richard Dalby.
24,	Robert Gilbert,	John Hamelyn.
25,	John Byffeley, sen.	Richard Dalby.
26,	Thomas Guldeford,	Henry Salisbury.
27,	William Butteler, or	Thomas Hewis, or Hewes.
	Botiler,	
28,	John Streynsham,	Richard Dalby.
29,	Roger Balle,	Thomas Compton.
1430,	Robert Gilbert,	Trustan Power.
31,	John Rede,	William Olyver.
32,	Robert Gilbert,	John Steynsham.
33,	John Hamelin,	John Luke.
34,	John Streynsham,	Thomas Hughes.
36,	William Olyver,	Philip Monger.
40,	Thurston Southern,	Walter Bauknott.
41,	William Eldesfeld,	Walter Chauntrelor Chaunterell
42,	William Oliver,	Walter Bauknott.
44,	John Luke,	John Heydon.
45,	Walter Chauntrell,	William Saunders.
46,	William Oliver,	Henry Dood.
48,	Thomas Hilley,	William Newman.
49,	William Nottingham,	Henry Dood.
1453,	William Eldersfield,	Thomas Bye.
55,	The same,	Richard Skyamore.
56,	Maurice Andrew,	John Kylray.
57,	Thomas Bokeland,	John Hylley.
58,	Maurice Andrew,	John Jeolyf.
1461,	John Grove,	William Francomb.
62,	Richard Barret,	Roger Balle.
63,	William Brokewood,	William Gran, or Gean.
64,	John Chauntrell,	John Pole.
65,	Roger Balle,	Simon Brocke.
66,	Nicholas Hill,	William Perkyns.
74,	John Hartland,	John Farley.
75,	John Barton,	John Caple.
76,	John Farley,	William Poole.
1477,	John Fry.	

Since the first of Richard the Third, the title of Bailiff hath ceased, and instead thereof were Mayors and Sheriffs, and they are as follow.

MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
1483, John Trye.	William Francomb, John Poole.
4, John Caple, esq;	Robert Cuffe, or Coofe, Thomas Hart.
5, William Framcomb.	Robert Rawlins, Philip Pridith.
6, John Poole.	William Cole, Thomas Francford, or Fairford.
7, John Hilley.	James Ivie, John Elliott.

MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
1488, William Cole, mercer	Walter Rowden, William Cooke,
9, Robert Poole.	Thomas Aspline, Thomas Collins.
1490, Thomas Hart.	Ralph Grafton, John Natton.
1, Walter Rowden, gent	Robert Rawlins, William Grafe-
	well.
2, William Cooke.	Philip Pridith, William Marmion.
3, John Caple.	John Cole, Garret, or Gerard
	Vanecke.
4, William Cole.	John Cooke, Philip Greenowe.
5, Robert Rawlins.	Thomas Studley, William Gold-
	smith. *
6, Walter Rowden.	James Ivie, William Hanshaw.
7, Philip Pridith.	Garret, or Gerard Vanecke, Tho-
	mas Tayloe, or Teylowe.
8, William Cooke .	John Cooke, David Vaughan.
9, Garret, or Gerard	Thomas Aspline, Thomas Lane.
	Vaneck.
1500, John Caple.	Nicholas Elliotts, Richard Rowden
1, John Cooke, † brewer	William Hanshaw, John Hawkins.
2, Walter Rowden.	Thomas Teylowe, David Vaughan
3, William Hanshaw,	John Allen, jun. Thomas Hertland
	bell-founder.
4, William Cole.	John Natton, Walter Beeche.
5, Garret, or Gerard	Nicholas Elliotts, Robert Playvs.
	Vanecke §.
6, Thomas Telowe, or	John Norwood, or Morewood,
	William Byford.
7, John Cooke.	William Smyth, Ralph Sankey.
8, William Hanshaw.	Richard Rowden, Robert Hawer-
	dine.
9, William Hanshaw.	Thomas Hertland William Jordan†
1510, John Natton.	John Hawkins, Ralph Halfey.
1, Thomas Porter **.	Ralph Sankey, William Greenow.
2, John Cook.	John Allen, jun. Thomas Osborne
3, Thomas Teylowe.	Robert Playvs, William Haffard.
4, Richard Rowden.	William Jordan, John Rowlins.
5, William Hanshaw.	Ralph Halfey, John Fawkener.
6, Ralph Sankey.	William Marmion, William Mat-
	thews.
7, Thomas Hartland.	Walter Beeche, John Baffel.
8, Robert Playvs .	Robert Hawerdine, Adam Apowel
9, John Cook.	John Rawlins, Thomas Messinger
1520, William Hanshaw.	John Fawkener, John Semys.
1, William Jordan.	William Haffard, Henry Marmion.
2, Thomas Teylowe.	Thomas Osborne, Jeffry Todde.
3, William Haffard.	John Rastel, Thomas Bell.
4, John Rawlyns.	William Matthews, Henry French.
5, John Fawkener, Cap-	John Chapman, John Semys.
	per.
6, Thomas Osborne.	Adam Apowel, Robert Pool.
7, John Rastel.	Thomas Maffinger, Thomas Bell.
8, John Semys.	Henry Marmion, Philip Redvyn,
	or Redvern.
9, William Jordan.	Lewis Ap Rice, Thomas Payne.
1530, William Haffard.	Robert Poole, Thomas Bell.
1, Thomas Maffinger.	Maurice Vaughan, John Uggons.
2, William Matthews.	Philip Redyn, or Redvern, Ralph
	or Raphael Rawlyns.
3, Henry Marmion.	Lewis Ap Rice, Thomas Browne††
4, John Fawkener.	Thomas Payne, Richard Edwards.
5, John Semys.	Thomas Bell, jun. Leonard Of-
	borne.
6, Thomas Bell, sen.	Raphael Rawlyns, Thomas Clow-
	terbuck.
7, William Haffard.	Thomas Browne Thomas Loveday
8, William Matthews.	John Uggons, John Rastel.
9, Robert Poole.	Maurice Vaughan, William Tra-
	hern.
1540, Thomas Payne.	Richard Edwards, William Michel
1, Henry Marmion §§.	John Todd, Thomas Pury.
2, John Fawkener.	Thomas Loveday, Philip Barker.
3, Thomas Bell, jun.	John Rastel, William Haffard.
4, Thomas Bell ††, sen.	Thomas Clowterbuck, John Sand-
	ford.
5, Thomas Clowterbuck	Edmund Allen, William Jenkins.
6, Thomas Loveday.	William Trahern, Robert Moreton

* Thomas Cook occurs sheriff with Goldsmith 20th of April, 1495.
 † 1498, William Cole occurs mayor the 7th and 14th of Nov. *Old Book in Custody of the City.*
 ‡ Thus John Cooke and William Cooke, John Trye, John Caple, John Poole, and other Gentlemen of Gloucester, are said to be made the first aldermen, justices of the peace, and chief burgeses of the town of Gloucester, and county thereof, by king Richard the Third, in the first year of his reign. And he has founded Crypt school, gave large possessions for other pious and charitable uses.
 § Vanecke, mayor, ob. and was succeeded by Richard Rowden in 1505.

† Thomas Porter occurs sheriff 21st December, 1509.
 ** Thomas Hartland occurs mayor the 21st of December, 1511.
 †† William Haffard was elected mayor in 1518, Robert Playvs dying the 24th of August.
 ‡ 21st of December, 1533, Brown occurs as eldest sheriff; the other was Edmund Allen, jun.
 §§ Philip Redvyn, or Redvern, succeeded Marmion mayor, who died the 7th of March, 1541.
 †† This Thomas Bell, in 1544, occurs as one of the gentlemen of the king's bed-chamber.

MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
1547, Raphael Rawlyns †. 8, John Raffel. 9, William Michel, draper.	William Mitchel, William Bonde Thomas Pury, Thomas Maffinger. John Sandford, Lewis Lyfons.
1550, Thomas Pury, mercer 1, John Sandford †, draper. 2, Thomas Payne. 3, Thomas Bell, knight. 4, Thomas Bell, jun. 5, Thomas Loveday. 6, William Bonde. 7, Robert Moreton. 8, Henry Machen. 9, Thomas Hide, tanner	William Haffard, Henry Machen. Edmund Aphowel, John Aprichard Robert Morton, Robert Adams. Thomas Hide, Thomas Heathe. William Jenkins, William Bonde. Henry Machen, Thomas Machen. Lawrence Singleton Richard Cooke John Aprichard, John Woodward Thomas Semys, Henry King. John Kerbie, Humphrey Atkins. Thomas Maffinger, Thomas Weekes, or Wyks.
1560, Thomas Pury. 1, William Bonde. 2, Thomas Maffinger. 3, Lawrence Singleton, draper. 4, Thomas Hide. 5, Thomas Semys, clothier. 6, John Woodward, mercer. 7, Henry King, mercer. 8, John Kerby, clothier. 9, William Maffinger, gent.	Lawrence Singleton, William Wyman. John Woodward, William Maffinger. Thomas Semys, John Webly. Thomas Weekes, or Wykes, Hugh Hide. Luke Garnons, Richard Cugley. William Maffinger, John Kerby. John Webly, William Weale. William Sandford, Peter Rumney. Luke Garnons Thomas Francombe
1570, Luke Garnons, draper 1, Thomas Weekes, or Wykes *. 2, Peter Rumney, clothier. 3, Richard Cugley baker 4, Thomas Francomb, merchant. 5, James Morfe, tanner. 6, John Kerby. 7, Lawrence Singleton. 8, Thomas Semys. 9, Thomas Machen, mercer.	Thomas Lane, James Morfe. Richard Cugley, Guy Symmons. Thomas Machen, John Moor §. John Smith, Henry Horne. James Morfe, John Rastal. John Cowdal, Richard Coxe. Thomas Machen, Thomas Lane. Guy Symmons, Lawrence Holliday John Browne, Robert Walkley. Thomas Best, Maurice Apowel.
1580, Thomas Lane malster 1, John Smith, brewer. 2, Lawrence Holliday, mercer. 3, John Webley, dyer. 4, Thomas Best, gent. 5, William Maffinger sen 6, Luke Garnons. 7, John Cowdale, tanner 8, Thomas Machen. 9, John Browne, mercer	John Cowdale, Richard Webb. Richard Cox, Walter Merry. John Browne, Robert Walkley. Robert Hobbs, Richard Ward. Richard Webb, John Taylor. John Ciely, Grumbald Hutchins. Walter Nurse, Henry Haffard. John Jones, John White. Richard Hands, John Newman. John Dorney, John Walkley.
1590, Richard Webb, baker afterwards brewer. 1, Richard Cox, malster. 2, Robert Walkley, mercer. 3, John Taylor. 4, Henry Haffard malster 5, Richard Webb. 6, Grumbald Hutchins, draper. 7, John Jones, gent. 8, Christopher Caple, mercer. 9, Thomas Semys.	John Taylor, <i>alias</i> Cook, Grumbald Hutchins, Henry Haffard, Thomas Rich. Walter Nurse, John Jones. Rowland Atkinson, John Loathingham, or Luffingham. Christopher Caple, John Brewster. Thomas Rich, John Payne. John Baugh, Nicholas Langford. Henry Darbye, Lawrence Wilshire John Brewster, John Little.
1600, Luke Garnons. 1, Thomas Machen. 2, Richard Cox.	Thomas Barnes, John Maddock. John Thorne, William Hill. Henry Darbye, Lawrence Wilshire Nicholas Langford Thomas Adams

MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
1603, Thomas Rich, mercer 4, Henry Haffard. 5, Henry Darby, baker. 6, Lawrence Wilshire, clothier. 7, John Baugh, mercer. 8, John Brewster, furrier 9, John Thorne, brewer	John Browne, Thomas Kerbye. Edmund Clements, Robert Pettifer Matthew Price, Nathaniel Bishop. Richard Smith, Jeffry Beale. Thomas Adams, William Lock. Edmund Clements, Robert Pettifer Toby Bullock, Humphry Holman. Richard Smith, Henry Browne. Thomas Field, William Price. John Webb, John Brewster.
1610, John Browne, brewer 1, William Hill, mercer 2, Thomas Adams, clothier. 3, John Taylor. 4, Edmund Clements, mercer. 5, Richard Smith, tanner 6, Matthew Price tanner 7, Jeffry Beale, mercer. 8, John Jones. 9, Christopher Caple.	John Walton, Richard Beard. Thomas Ruffel, Richard Hoar. Thomas Field, John Reynolds. Toby Bullock, Anthony Robinson John Brewster, William Lugg. Robert Bishop, William Singleton William Bubb, William Caple. John Deighton, John Gwilliam. John Hayward, James Powel. Thomas Morfe, John Scriven. Henry Redvyn, or Redverne, Peter Lugg.
1620, John Baugh ††. 1, John Browne. 2, William Hill. 3, Edmund Clements. 4, Richard Smith. 5, John Jones. 6, Matthew Price. 7, Richard Beard mercer 8, Henry Browne. 9, Anthony Robinson esq	John Deighton, Edward Michel. John Gwilliam, John Read. Thomas Hill, Thomas Pury. Richard Keylock, Dennis Wife. Abel Angel, John Price. Richard Green, Nicholas Webb. Luke Nurse, Leonard Tarn. Richard Window, Jasper Clutterbuck. John Woodward, Henry Price. Nathaniel Hodges, Richard Hayward, or Harwood.
1630, William Price. 1, Toby Bullock. 2, John Brewster. 3, John Webb. 4, John Browne. 5, William Hill ††. 6, William Lugg. 7, William Singleton. 8, William Caple. 9, James Powel.	Charles Hoar, Lawrence Singleton. Nicholas Webb, John Nelme. Edward Wagstaffe, James Wood. Anthony Edwards, Richard Grimes †††. John Maddock, Henry Cugley. Richard Cugley, James Stephens. Anthony Hathway Edmund Palmer Edmund Collet, John Wood.
1640, Thomas Hill. 1, John Scriven, ironmonger. 2, Dennis Wife. 3, Nicholas Webb. 4, Luke Nurse. 5, Lawrence Singleton. 6, Jasper Clutterbuck. 7, John Maddock. 8, Henry Cugley. 9, James Stephens.	Edward Wagstaffe, James Wood. James Stephens, Robert Tyther. Toby Jordan, John Edwards. Anthony Edwards, Walter Lane. Thomas Prichard, Henry Ellis **. Thomas Pearse, Thomas Lugg. William Clark, Richard Tayler. Robert Tyther, William Fowler. Henry Robins, Daniel Lyfons.
1650, Anthony Edwards. 1, William Singleton. 2, William Caple. 3, Thomas Pury. 4, Edmund Collett. 5, Dennis Wife. 6, Luke Nurse. 7, Lawrence Singleton. 8, Robert Tyther. 9, Toby Jordan, bookseller.	John Purlewent, Thomas Witcomb. William Ruffel, John Singleton. Robert Hill, William Bubb. Thomas Cooke, James Comeline. John Purlewent, Nicholas Webb. Jeffry Beale, John Toms. Thomas Witcomb, William Ruffel John Singleton, Richard Maffinger William Scudamore, Nicholas Snell
1660, Robert Payne. 1, Thomas Peirce. 2, William Ruffel furrier 3, John Powel. 4, Robert Fielding M.D. 5, Thomas Yate. 6, Thomas Price. 7, John Woodward §§.	John Powel, Samuel Brewster. Thomas Yate, Thomas Price. Edward Tyther, Toby Longford. Walter Harris, Clement Dowle. Robert Longden, William Hodges Isaac Williams, John Gythens. Thomas Aram, Richard Stephens John Rogers, John Marston.

† Raphael Rawlyns mayor, *ob.* 27 July, and was succeeded by Philip Redvyn, or Redvern, and this Redvyn, *alias* Clerk, mercer, made his Last Will the 7th of June, 1547, and thereby ordained that a yearly *obit* should be kept for him, and that he should be buried without the choir in St. John's Church, (Regist.) but died the 15th of September, 3 Edw. 6. *Civit.*

‡ A licence under the king's seal, dated February 4, 1551, was granted to John Sandford of the city of Gloucester, draper, that he, with two of his guests at his table, might eat flesh and white meats during all the Lent, and all other fasting days in the year; and this licence was during his life. *Styve's Memor.* Vol. 2, p. 32. And I suppose, being an active man in the former reign, was, the 16th of January, 1 Mary, removed from being alderman; the reason of his removal is said to be for certain causes (then) moving.

|| John Aprichard, and Christopher Moore were sheriffs, 17th of March 4 and 5 Philip and Mary. (Regist.)

* 1571, Weekes, mayor, *ob.* Aug. 15, and was succeeded by Thomas Hill

§ 1572, Moore, sheriff, *ob.* July 29, and was succeeded by William Wattle, who also dying September the 19th, following, Walter Knight succeeded him.

†† 1620, Baugh, mayor, *ob.* Christopher Caple elected January the 9th.

††† 1635, Hill, mayor, *ob.* August the 29th, John Browne elected Aug. 30

||| 1637, Grimes, sheriff, *ob.* July the 7th, John Woodward succeeded him

July the 10th.

** 1646, Ellis, sheriff, *ob.* and Robert Payne elected July the 6th.

§§ 1667, Woodward, mayor, *ob.* October the 10th. Anthony Arnold elected

November the 4th.

MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
1668, Henry Ockold †, attorney at law.	John Ewins, George Taylor.
9, John Wagstaff.	Richard Broad, William Maffinger
1670, Henry Fowler.	Edward Tyther, Nicholas Phelps.
1, Henry Fowler.	William Lambe, Samuel Rose.
2, Henry Norwood, esq;	William Jordan, John Price.
3, William Cook, esq;	Richard Stephens, Nicholas Phelps
4, Sir Duncomb Colchester, knight.	John Champion, Walter Veifey.
5, William Selwyn, esq;	William Carsley, Nicholas Lane.
6, William Ruffel.	John Bishop, Richard Bosley †.
7, Thomas Price.	John Marston, Samuel Rose.
8, John Wagstaff,	Benjamin Hyett, Thomas Mills.
9, Henry Fowler.	John Smallwood, John Rodway.
1680, John Gythens, draper	Isaac Williams, William Phelps.
1, John Rogers, brewer and inn-holder.	John Hill, John Wilcox.
2, John Webb.	George Broad, Richard Chandler.
3, John Price.	Gyles Rodway, Josias Randle.
4, William Lamb.	Thomas Wilcox, James Price.
5, William Jordan, apothecary.	John Chapman, Ntahaniel Cooke, alias Castle.
6, John Hill II.	Joseph Phelph, Robert Punter.
7, John Hill.	William Reeves, Isaac Lambard.
8, Anselm Fowler *.	William Reeves, Thomas Longden
9, William Hodges.	Samuel Palmer, Benjamin Rose.
1690, Sir John Guise baronet	Peter Haines, Thomas Webb.
1, Thomas Browne.	Samuel Lye, John Bell.
2, Robert Payne, mercer	Caple Payne, William Nicholls.
3, John Ewins.	Samuel Hayward Samuel Burroughs
4, William Taylor, ironmonger.	Thomas Edwards, William Edwards.
5, Thomas Longden, ironmonger.	Thomas Veifey, Richard Corfnett.
6, John Hyett, mercer.	John Guillim, Edmund Gregory.
7, Gyles Rodway mercer	William Randle, Thomas Farley.
8, Thomas Wilcox.	James Furney, Thomas Field.
9, Thomas Snell.	Henry Plat, Samuel Beale.
1700, Nicholas Webb.	Richard Maffinger, John Cowdale.
1, Thomas Webb, mercer.	Thomas Nicholls, Thomas Lewis.
2, Sir Samuel Eckley, kt.	Richard Partridge, Samuel Browne
3, Robert Payne.	Edmund Gregory, Nicholas Lane.
4, John Hyett.	Richard Cofsley, Thomas Ludlow
5, Samuel Lye, grocer.	Gabriel Harris, John White.
6, John Bell, mercer.	William Branch, John Gammond.
7, Caple Payne, mercer.	Edward Nicholls, Daniel Collick
8, Gyles Rodway.	John King, Daniel Washborne.
9, Edmund Gregory, furrier.	John Rodway, Joshua Worrel.
1710, Caple Payne.	William Haynes, Thomas Carill.
1, Samuel Hayward, grocer.	Thomas Hill, Thomas Coie §.
2, James Furney, ironmonger.	John Watfon, Isaac Wood,
3, Richard Green, malster.	John Green, John Bonner.
4, Samuel Brown, malster.	Daniel Washborne, John Rodway.
5, Thomas Ludlow, draper.	James Gregory, John Hayward.
6, Thomas Nicholls, plumber.	Richard Lewis, William Nicholls.
7, John Bell.	Joshua Worrel, William Ireland †.
8, James Furney.	William Haynes, Edward Machen
9, Richard Cofsley, goldsmith.	Thomas Carill, John Motlow.
1720, John King, dyer.	Edward Stephens, Richard Coffley, jun.
1, Gabriel Harris, bookseller.	Isaac Wood, John Green.
2, Daniel Washborne, malster.	John Hayward, Richard Lewis.
3, John Rodway, mercer	Samuel Worrel, Thomas Rogers.
4, Richard Green.	Thomas Smyth, Richard Finch.
5, Samuel Browne.	Thomas Hill, John Bonner.
6, Thomas Ludlow,	Thomas Payne, Lawrence Crump.

MAYORS.	SHERIFFS.
1727, John Selwyn, esq;	John Small, William Bell.
8, John King.	Richard Finch, John Blackwell.
9, Thomas Carill, hosier	William Nicholls, Thomas Bower
1730, John Small, esq;	Richard Coffley, Samuel Worrel.
1, William Bell.	Edward Machen, Benjamin Saunders.
2, Gabriel Harris, sen.	Thomas Steel, Gabriel Harris, jun.
3, John Selwyn.	Edward Stephens, Michael Bailey.
4, John Hayward mercer	Thomas Smyth, Samuel Farmer.
5, Richard Lewis, goldsmith.	Lawrence Crump, John Blackwell
6, Charles Selwyn, esq;	Benjamin Saunders, James Herbert.
7, Thomas Hill, apothecary.	Thomas Steel, John Knight.
8, William Nicholls, tanner.	James Elly, William Robins.
9, Edward Machen †.	Thomas Ratcliff, Miles Bell.
1740, Samuel Worrel.	Michael Bailey, William Bell, jun.
1, Thomas Hayward, esq	Gabriel Harris, jun. Richard Webb.
2, Richard Finch.	Samuel Farmer, Thomas Branch,
3, Lawrence Crump, upholder.	John Heath, Joseph Cheston.
4, John Blackwell.	John Carrell, George Worrell.
5, Benjamin Saunders.	Jasper Herbert, John Baylis.
6, Gabriel Harris.	John Knight, Edward Baylis.
7, Michael Baily.	William Robbins, William Ashmeade.
8, William Bell.	William Bell, jun. Martin Lloyd.
9, Samuel Farmer.	Richard Webb, John Jefferis.
1750, Lawrence Crump.	Thomas Branch, Thomas Price.
1, Richard Roberts.	William Dimmock William Crump
2, James Herbert.	Joseph Cheston, Cornelius Gardiner
3, Thomas Hill.	Edward Baylis, James Wintle.
4, John Blackwell.	George Worrall, John Baylis
5, Thomas Hayward.	Martin Lloyd, Thomas Vernon.
6, Benjamin Saunders.	John Jefferis, John Webb.
7, Gabriel Harris.	Thomas Price, Daniel Quarrington
8, George Augustus Selwyn.	William Crump, Benjamin Baylis.
9, Joseph Cheston.	James Wintle, Abraham Saunders
1760, Richard Webb.	John Box, James Sadler.
1, John Baylis.	John Webb, William Lane.
2, Edward Baylis.	Daniel Quarrington, Benjamin Baylis.
3, Samuel Farmer.	Abraham Saunders, Moses Randall
4, Thomas Branch.	Richard Crump, William Cowcher
5, George Augustus Selwyn.	Ralph Fletcher, Richard Webb.
6, Joseph Cheston.	John Box, Henry Wintle.
7, Richard Webb.	James Sadler, John Bush.
1768, Edward Baylis.	William Lane, Thomas Weaver.

HIGH STEWARDS.

The Marquis of Winchester occurs 5^o *Mariæ* 1. William Compton, earl of Northampton, occurs in the reign of king James the First.

Sir Edward Cooke, knight, lord chief justice of England, and one of the king's privy council, was elected the 26th of August, 1615.

Oliver Cromwell, then lord protector, was elected on the 30th of September, 1651.

Henry Lord Cromwell, elected February 16, 1653; and according to some accounts,

Richard Cromwell was elected, and occurs in 1656.

Henry Duke of Gloucester elected June 13, 1660.

Henry Lord Herbert, upon the duke of Glou-

† 1668, Ockold, mayor, ob. Robert Fielding M.D. elected Aug. the 26th.

‡ 1676, Bosley, sheriff, ob. May 30. Daniel Lyons elected June 7th.

§ In 1686, 1687, several memorandums and dispensations were sent by king James the Second to the corporation, That Hill should be obliged to take no oath, but that of mayoralty, at his admission into that office; That Anselm Fowler should be made a burgher, and elected an alderman. The mayor and aldermen should not proceed to the election of officers in the city for the year ensuing till his farther pleasure should be known. John Hill should be mayor for 1687; William Reeves and Isaac Lambard then sheriffs, and no oaths should be tendered to them, except those of mayoralty and fealty, respectively. The recorder, three of the aldermen, and ten of the common

council should be turned out, and others admitted in their stead without having any oaths administered to them, except that appointed for the recorder, aldermen and common council.

* 1688, Fowler, mayor, resigned November the 29th, William Cook succeeded him in the same year. Reeves, sheriff, resigned, Robert Longden succeeded him then as eldest sheriff, and William Scudamore was then made youngest.

‡ 1711, Cole, sheriff, ob. John King elected April the 8th.

† 1717, Ireland, sheriff, ob. Daniel Collick elected July 4th.

‡ 1739, Machen, mayor, ob. 20 September, John Hayward elected.

cester's death, elected January 14, 1660-1. He was afterwards duke of Beaufort, and being amoved, was succeeded by

Charles earl of Macclesfield, who was elected August 6, 1690, and upon his death

Charles Lord Dursley, afterwards earl of Berkeley, was elected February 11, 1694-5.

James Earl of Berkeley, upon his father's death, was elected September 28, 1710, and was also viscount Dursley and baron Berkeley of Berkeley castle; and some years before, and 'till his death, ranger of Dean forest, lord lieutenant, and custos rotulorum of the county of Gloucester.

Augustus earl of Berkeley, upon his father's death, was elected September 16, 1737, succeeding him in most of his titles, and upon his decease in 1755,

Matthew lord Ducie was elected high steward in his stead, but his lordship resigned this office in favour of

Frederick-Augustus earl of Berkeley, who was elected in the year 1766, and is now the high steward.

The High-Steward, at present, receiveth no salary; but in old papers concerning the city, it is said, he receiveth for the acknowledgment of his office, five guineas yearly.

R E C O R D E R S.

Thomas Lane, gent. was recorder in the reign of king H. 8. He was steward of the priory of Stanley, and manor of Standish, belonging to the abbey of Gloucester; and after the dissolution thereof, was made steward to the dean and chapter. He died in the reign of king H. 8. and was buried in the north-cross-isle of the cathedral.

Richard Morgan, serjeant at law, occurs 1° E. 6. and 1552, and afterwards being a judge, uttered several opprobrious words against bishop Hooper.

John Pollard, esq; occurs 1553, and 1555.

Richard Pate, esq; occurs in 1556, and was confirmed by queen Elizabeth's charter, 1561. He was a commissioner to king H. 8. and E. 6. for taking a survey of all religious foundations in Gloucester, Bristol, &c. then suppressed, and the lands belonging to them given to the crown; and he, with Thomas Chamberlayn, esq; purchased of king E. 6. many of those lands in Gloucester and elsewhere. He is frequently termed of Minsterworth, where 'tis probable he sometimes resided; and was a good benefactor to St. Bartholomew's hospital, and this city. He was buried in 1588, near the south wall of the south-cross-isle of the cathedral, where there is a monument erected for him, which has been of late years repaired by Corpus Christi college in Oxford; to which he gave the nomination of a school-master and usher at Cheltenham, in this county; the hospital there, and some other benefactions. Upon the monument is the effigies of an old man

in a lawyer's gown, and a boy kneeling behind him; and of a woman, with three girls behind her. Over them is this inscription:

Richardus Pates, Arm. huic nuper Civitati a memoria, qui vixit Annos 73, et ob. 29 Oct. 1588, sibi et conjugi, et natis suis, posuit.

Quid stulti vitæ mortales stamina duci
Longa volunt miseræ, non minus atq; malæ.
Dic quotus est, cujus non siccat cura medullas,
Cui mens non sceleris conscia, dic quotus est.
In cœlis expers curarum et criminis insons
Vita est, hæc vera est, cætera vita necat.

Over the monument is a board or wainscot to keep off the dust, and upon it are these arms; *Argent, a cheveron sable, between three pellets: In chief, three crosses patee fitchy of the first.* Crest, a lion vaire crowned, sable and argent; and these words at top: *Mibi vita Christus, Christus mea spes unica.*

William Oldisworth, esq; was elected 29° Eliz.

Nicholas Overbury, esq; afterwards knight, was elected April 15, 1° Jac. 1. upon Oldisworth's death, and confirmed in the charters of king James 1. and king Charles 1.

Sir John Bridgman, knight, chief justice of Chester, was elected March 21, 1626, upon Overbury's resignation.

William Lenthal, esq; master of the benchers of Lincoln's-inn, and reader there, was elected January 23, 13° C. 1. He was afterwards speaker and one of the principal agents of the long parliament, and master of the rolls; and being amoved November 23, 1660, from this office,

Evan Selis, serjeant at law, was elected on the same day.

Sir William Morton, knight, serjeant at law, upon Selis's resignation, was elected April 1, 1662; and died one of the justices of the common pleas, in 1672, and was buried in the Temple church in London.

William Gregory, esq; elected October 3, 1672, was afterwards knighted, and made one of the barons of the exchequer; but by a mandate from the king he was amoved, and by another royal mandate dated November 21, 1687,

Charles Trinder, esq; was appointed to succeed him; and by virtue of this nomination was elected December 8, 1687; but he resigned, and thereupon

Sir John Somers, knight, was elected, Aug. 29, 1690, and was afterwards lord high chancellor of England, and baron of Evesham.

Nicholas Lechmere, esq; upon lord Somers's death, was elected, May 18, 1716. He was afterwards chancellor of the dutchy of Lancaster, and baron of Evesham; and upon his death

Thomas Windham, esq; was elected, July 1, 1727.

Philip lord Hardwick, upon Mr. Windham's resignation, was elected December 9, 1734. On February 21, 1736-7, his lordship was appointed lord high chancellor of Great Britain; and on April 2, 1754, his majesty was pleased to advance him

him to the titles of viscount Royston, and earl of Hardwick, in the county of Gloucester*.

On his lordship's death, his second son, the honourable Charles York, esq; was elected to this office in the year 1764, and since his decease, lord North has been chosen, who is the present recorder.

The recorder's salary is 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* yearly.

Altho' the title of recorder is not in any charter of the city before that of queen Elizabeth, yet it is certain that several persons were so called, long before that charter, particularly Thomas Lane, in the time of king Henry the Eighth; Richard Morgan, 1 E. 6. and 6 E. 6. John Pollard, esq; 1553; John Pollard, knight, 1555; Richard Pate, esq; 4 & 5 Phil. & Mar. and 1 Eliz.

TOWN or COMMON CLERKS.

Christopher White occurs 28 H. 8. and 1557. Humphry Ulton, 1558, 1562.

Thomas Atkins, esq; the queen's attorney in the marches of Wales, 1563.

Richard Bird, esq; upon Atkins's resignation, was elected July 13, 21 Eliz.

Richard Baker, esq; upon Bird's resignation, elected June 20, 37 Eliz. and dying at Abergavenny, October 7, 1598, was there buried.

Thomas Atkins, esq; upon Baker's death, elected October 17, 40 Eliz. He was probably the same with the before-mentioned Thomas Atkins.

Henry Robins, esq; upon the resignation of Atkins, who is said to be then very old and weak, was elected January 18, 45 Eliz. This Robins was buried near alderman Macher's monument in the cathedral, and upon the grave stone was this inscription:

Here lyeth the body
of Henry Ro-
bins, esq; who departed this life the 11 day
of Nov. 1613.

And on a brass plate on the same stone,

Causidicus fueram, dum me mea fata sinebant;
Nunc mea stellifero causa peracta foro est.
Tristis et indignor tu, (cui licet) argue causas:
O quanto mitior fors mea, forte tua est.

William Locksmith, esq; upon Robins's death, was elected January 13, 1613.

William Guys, or Guise, esq; upon Locksmith's death, was elected August 26, 1615; and the same year gave to the corporation a great silver cup, or bowl, and cover, double gilt, to remain with the mayor for the time being, for ever; but they were sold to contribute to the fortifications of the city, 18 C. 1.

John Dorney, esq; upon Guise's death, elected January 11, 1640; but being amoved by the commissioners appointed for the regulation of corporations, he was succeeded by

Thomas Williams, esq; elected August 15, 1662.

* For a further account of his

He has the following memorial on a monument erected for him against the wall of the middle chancel of St. Mary de Crypt:

Memoriæ
Thomæ Williams, Armigeri,
Legum Anglicarum peritissimi, Medii Templi apud Londinates
Bancarii, Comitatus Glevensii Irenarchæ regii,
Hujus Civitatis Communis Clerici, simul
ac Ornamenti;

Viri

Clara stirpe, (Williamforum, sc. de Guerne Knevot, in agro
Brecon) probis moribus, candido ingenio, pietate summa,

Quem omnes amarunt,

adhuc desunt,

In posterum desiderabunt.

Crochthruppiæ, in agro Oxon nati, Glocestriæ denati, juxta sepulti,
ad tubæ sonitum resurrecturi.

Monumentum hoc, moerens extruxit Elizabetha Williams,
delectissima conjux.

Obiit Nov. 27, Anno $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{Ætatis 50.} \\ \text{Salutis 1667.} \end{array} \right\}$

In a shield are these arms: *Argent, a chevron between three fighting cocks gules, on a chief sable, three spears heads of the first; impaling, Argent, a chevron between three squirrels sejant gules.* The crest, *A cock gules, armed Or.*—There are memorials for several of this family in Winchcombe church.

John Dorney, esq; upon Williams's death, was re-elected December 23, 1667.

John Powell, esq; upon Dorney's death, elected March 8, 1674; but being amoved, was succeeded by

Robert Price, esq; who was elected September 22, 1685; but soon resigned. He was afterwards baron of the exchequer, and thence removed to be justice of the common pleas.

John Powell, esq; was, upon Price's resignation, re-elected July 5, 1687. Against the north wall in the lady's chapel, is a magnificent monument of white marble, with his effigies at length, in a judge's habit, and this inscription for him underneath it:

H. S. E.

IOHANNES POWELL Eq; Aurat. Generosâ & Antiquâ
Gente oriundus, cum Sedem apud Herefordienses per plurimos
Anos fixisset, inde ad Glocestrienses jam olim Comigravit.
Nobilitatem quam à Majoribus accepit, ipse vitâ Summâ cum
Laude transactâ, egregie honestavit.

Legum Patriarum consultissimus Patronus diu, postea per
xxii Anos continuos Collegij Iudicum in Foro Londinensi
triplicis Sodalis, Integritatis illibatæ, Industriæ indefessæ, Probi-
tatis Fortitudinisq; et in protegendis Inocentibus, et in puniendis
Reis Semper Conspicue, nec promissis nec minis unquam dimo-
vendæ Famam meruit.

IV. Vir Sclitibus Fisci judicandis nominatus Sub Gul: III^o Cal.
Nov. MDCXCI.

IV. Vir Sclit. Banc. Comûn. judicand. Sub Gul. III^o VII Cal.
Nov. MDCXCV.

IV. Vir Sclit. Banc. Reg. judicand. Sub. Reg. ANNA IX
Cal. Julij MDCCII.

VIX. ANN. LXVIII. DIES XIX OBIIT XVII Cal. Jul.
MDCCXIII.

Iohannes Snell Arm.

Testamento ex Assè Hæres, Gratiitudinis Amoris et Officij sui
Monumentum hoc, Avunculo Optimo, opitimeq; de se merito
P. C.

Nisi utile est quod facimus, Stulta est Gloria.

Over his head are these arms, *Party per pale azure and gules, three lioncels rampant argent.*—

On a black marble grave-stone underneath, is

lordship, see the parish of Hardwick.

H. S. I.

H. S. d.
 Johannes Powell, miles, qui obiit 14 Junii, An. Dom. 1713,
 Annoque Ætatis 69.
 In cujus Memoriam, Monumentum prope edificatum est.

Thomas Powell, esq; on the resignation of his brother John Powell, was elected September 1, 1692. He was buried in the lady's chapel, but has no memorial.

John Cocks, esq; upon Powell's death, was elected April 22, 1700.

Thomas Stephens, esq; upon Cocks's resignation, was elected January 19, 1719. When he died, he was principal register to the bishop of Gloucester, and clerk of the peace for the county of Gloucester; and dying at Bristol, was buried there, under the communion table of Little St. Augustine's.

Caple Payne, esq; succeeded Mr. Stephens, and died in 1764, to whom

William Selwyn, esq; succeeded, and is the present town-clerk.

The yearly salary is 12*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* and several other particulars of considerable value.

A LIST of the REPRESENTATIVES of the City in Parliament.

N.B. The Parliaments mark'd thus (*) were held at London.

(§)	at York.
(+)	at Carlisle.
(†)	at Lincoln.
(‡)	at Nottingham.
(*)	at Northampton.
(§§)	at Winchester.
(††)	at Cambridge.
(‡‡)	at New Sarum.
()	at Gloucester.
(§§§)	at Oxford.
(†††)	at Leicester.
()	at Reading.
	at Westminster.

And those which have no mark after the date were holden

<i>Anno Regni</i>	
Edw. I.	23 Henry de Chounger, Roger de Heyberere.
	26 § Richard de Bryt-hampton, Robert le Espicer.
	30 * Robert le Espicer, John le Bale.
	33 William de Hartford, John de Comb.
	34 Richard le Clerk, Richard le Blehston.
	35 † Andrew de Pevodock, Thomas de Hannely.
Edw. II.	2 William Hertford, John de Norwich.
	4 Walter le Spicer, John Lucas.
	5 * Walter le Spicer, John King.
	6 William Tidderington, William de Hertford.
	6 Walter de Hertford, John le King.
	7 Walter Lespicer, John King.
	8 John Bury, Thomas Copperich.
	12 § John de Hertford, Andrew de Pentoker.
	12 § Walter Lespicer, Stephen de Maismor.
	15 Walter Lespicer, John King.
	15 Andrew Pendock, Walter le Spicer.
	16 § John Hertford, Richard Kilt.
	19 Andrew de Pendock, John de Coveley.
	20 Andrew Pendock, John de Coveley.
Edw. III.	1 Elias Ailbirton, John Coggeshall.
	1 ‡ John Brayton, John Nichfield.
	2 Thomas Copperych, Walter le Spicer.
	4 Walter le Spicer, Richard Fisher.
	4 The same, Edmund Beverton.
	6 § The same, Richard Coumbe.
	6 The same, William Hertford.
	7 § Robert de Goldhull, Walter Norfolk.
	8 § Robert de Goldhull, Walter de Wawepoll.
	9 William Tidderington, John Walfhe.
	9 § Thomas Gloucester, Walter le Spicer.

<i>Anno Regni</i>	
Edw. III.	10 Walter le Spicer, William Cowbrigge.
	12 The same, Stephen Merciber.
	12 John de Coveley, Hugh de Albrighton.
	12 ** Andrew Pendock, John de Gloucester.
	14 William Kingshagh, Roger Kinglove.
	14 Andrew Pendock, John de Brugge.
	15 William Ringshagh, Robert le Valour.
	17 Andrew Pendock, Richard Gradenstok.
	20 Adam le Hope, Hugh de Aylbrighton.
	21 John Duyerfay, John Wynston.
	22 William Bruyn, John Wynston.
	24 John Coles, The same.
	27 Robert Broun, Richard North.
	29 Thomas Okynton, Nicholas Cricklade.
	31 Robert Waley, Robert Broun.
	33 William Hertford, John Comb.
	34 Thomas Stoke, Thomas Stiwarde.
	34 John Haleson, William Hibberere.
	36 William Hibberere, Hugh Parkere.
	38 William Hibberere, John de Monmouth.
	39 John Butte, John Elianore.
	42 Thomas Stiward, William de Vestare.
	43 The same, William Crooke.
	45 §§ John Heyberere, Thomas Styward.
	46 William Heyberere, John Stiward.
	47 The same, Richard Barret.
	50 John Auleper, John Dowlop.
Ric. II.	1 William de Heyberere, Richard Barret.
	2 John Dulep, William Nightfield.
	3 William Heyberere, John Biseley.
	6 John Haleson, The same.
	7 William Baret, Robert Pope.
	7 †† John Hed, John Pope.
	8 John Compton, The same.
	10 William Crook, The same.
	12 †† Stephen Pope, The same.
	13 William Heyberere, John Bannbery.
	15 Richard Ashewell, John Biseley.
	16 §§ Thomas Pope, Simon Brock.
	18 Roger Ball, William Scevok.
	20 Thomas Pope, Richard Barret.
	21 John Pope, The same.
Hen. IV.	1 Richard Barret, Simon Brook.
	3 William Bridley, The same.
	4 John Biseley, Roger Balle.
	8 The same, The same.
	12 The same, William Bridelep.
Hen. V.	1 John Streynsham, John Clifton.
	2 John Biseley, Thomas Moore.
	3 No Return.
	5 William Bridlep, John Boisley.
	6 The same, John Biseley.
	7 Robert Gilbert, The same.
	8 Thomas Moor, Thomas Stevens.
	9 Robert Gilbert, Richard Dalby.
Hen. VI.	1 The same, Thomas Stevens.
	2 John Streynsham, The same.
	3 Robert Gilbert, Richard Dalby.
	4 ††† Thomas Hewes, John Beisley, jun.
	8 Thomas Biseley, John Edwards.
	9 John Hamelyn, Thomas Stevens.
	11 The same, Thomas Derehurst.
	13 Thomas Hewes, Richard Dalby.
	15 Thomas Derehurst, John Andrew.
	20 Thomas Stephens, William Oliver.
	25 †† Thomas Derehurst, Walter Chaunterell.
	27 The same, John Andreaux.
	28 William Nottingham, Henry Dod.
	29 John Andreaux, Thomas Bokeland.
	31 Robert Bentham, William Eldelsfeld.
	33 John Andreaux, John Dodding.
	38 Nicholas Hert, William Brokwood.
Edw. IV.	7 John Hilloy, John Try.
	12 Alexander Colly, The same.
	17 Alexander Cely, John Farley.
N. B. All the Returns are left out of the Tower from 17 Edw. 4. to 1 Edw. 6.	
Edw. VI.	1 Thomas Bell, knight, Rich. Morgan, recorder.
	6 The same, The same.
Marie I.	1 Thomas Payne, Thomas Loveday.
	1555 The same, The same.
P.&M.I. & 2	Thomas Bell, knight, William Massinger.
2 & 3	Arthur Porter, esq; The same.
4 & 5	Richard Pate, esq; Thomas Paine, gent.
Eliz.	1 The same, Nicholas Arnold, kt.
	5 The same, The same.
	13 William Massinger gent. Thomas Atkins, gent.
	14 Thomas

Anno Regni.	14	Tho. Semys, alderman,	Thomas Atkins, the queen's attorney in her council, in the marches of Wales.
	27	Luke Garnons, esq;	Thomas Atkins, gent.
	28	Richard Pate, recorder,	Thomas Atkins, esq;
	31	Luke Garnons, alderm.	Thomas Atkins, esq;
	35	Richard Birde, esq;	The same.
	39	William Oldisworth esq;	Luke Garnons, esq;
	43	The same,	The same.
Jac. I.	1	Nich. Overbury recorder	John Jones, esq; alderm.
	12	The same,	Christopher Caple, ald.
	18	John Browne, esq; ald.	Anthony Robinson, gent
	21	John Browne, esq; ald.	The same.
Car. I.	1	Christ. Caple, esq; ald.	John Browne, esq;
	1	The same,	The same.
	3	John Browne, esq;	John Hanbury, esq;
Car. I.	15	William Singleton,	Henry Brett, esq;
	16	Thomas Pury, alderman	Henry Brett, esq; is mentioned as member of the city, who went to Oxford; and John Lenthall, in 1640, is said to be in his stead probably on the parliament side.
Commonwealth Parliaments.	1654	William Lenthall, esq; master of the rolls,	Thomas Pury, sen. alderman.
	1656	General John Desborough,	Thomas Pury, jun.
	1659	James Stephens,	Lawrence Singleton, ald.
	1660	Edward Maffey,	James Stephens.
Car. II.	12	Edward Maffey, esq;	James Stephens, esq;
	13	Edward Maffey, kt.	Evan Seys, serjeant at law
	31	William Cook, esq;	The same.
	31	Charles Barkley, kt.	The same.
	32§§§	Charles lord Dursley,	Charles Somerset, lord Herbert.
Jac. II.	1	John Wagstaffe, esq;	John Powell, esq;
Will. III. M. II.	1	Duncomb Colchester kt.	William Cook, esq;
	2	William Trye, esq;	The same.
Will. III.	7	The same,	Robert Payne, gent.
	10	William Rich, baronet,	William Selwyn, esq;
	12	John Bridgman, esq;	The same.
	13	James lord Dursley,	John Hanbury, esq;
Anæn	1	Right Honourable John Howe, esq; *	William Trye, esq;
	4	John Hanbury, esq;	William Cook, esq;
Annæ	7	Thomas Webb, esq;	William Cook, esq; §
	9	Thomas Webb, esq;	John Blanch, esq;
	12	John Snell, esq;	Charles Cox, esq;
Geo. I.	1	The same,	The same.
Geo. I.	9	Charles Hyett, esq;	John Snell, esq; and upon his death, John Howe, esq; was elected. He was afterwards created baron of Chedworth, in this county, by king G. 2.
Geo. II.	1	Benjamin Bathurst, esq;	John Selwyn, esq;
	8	John Selwyn, esq;	Benjamin Bathurst, esq;
	15	The same,	The same.
	21	The same,	The same.
	28	Charles Barrow,	Geo. Augustus Selwyn.
Geo. III.	1	The same,	The same.
	8	The same,	The same.

the indenture † for this borough, fixed to the writ of 28^o H. 6. and sealed with the seals of the bailiffs, and of the high sheriff of this county, 'tis said as follows:

Burgeffes elected, { William Nottingham,
Henry Dodd.

The electors of the said burgeffes.

Thomas Hulley, Walter Bauknot, Thomas Barbour,
William Newman, William Benson, William Shepistouk,
Thomas Bisley, Thomas Hest, Richard Bunbury,
William Eldresfeld, Thomas Bye, John Coteler.

The number of burgeffes, or freemen, that might vote in 1741, living

Within the city, about 950,

Out of the city, about 950,

In all — 1900,

In 1623 the inhabitants of the county of the city endeavoured in parliament to have a knight for their in-shire, which the city opposed, and occasioned a proper clause to be inserted in the city charter.

Of the LIBERTIES, PRIVILEGES, and CUSTOMS of the CITY; of the TWELVE COMPANIES in the CORPORATION, the CITY ARMS, its TRADES, MANUFACTURES, &c.

IN the time of king Edward the Confessor, this place was an antient borough, whose inhabitants were stiled the burgeffes of the town of Gloucester, and so they continued to be, 'till king John, by his letters patents, incorporated them; and indeed they were so called in the charters of king Henry the Second and Richard the First.

King Henry the Second granted to his burgeffes of Gloucester the same customs and liberties, through his whole land, of toll and all other things, as the better citizens of London, and they of Westminster enjoyed, in the reign of king Henry the First.

King Richard the First, on the 5th of May, in the 5th year of his reign, granted them the borough with its appurtenances, already mentioned page 84.

And king John granted them, *inter alia*, That they should be quit of toll, lastage, pontage and stallage, in and out of fair, and thro' all the sea-ports belonging to the king on this side and beyond the seas, the liberties of the city of London reserved.—That the burgeffes may elect two discreet burgeffes to be bailiffs, who may not be amoved from their bailiwick, called also *præpositura*, as long as they behave well, but by the common council of the borough; and four coroners, to keep the pleas of the crown there.

It was usually to affess the burgesles of the city for the wages of the burgeffes in parliament, who were allowed two *sol. per diem* each for every day that he sat. Six days were appointed for their going to and returning from parliament every sessions; and six shillings were then paid to the serjeant for his fee.

The election of members of parliament for this city is now very popular and tumultuous; but formerly it seems to have been otherwise, for in

* In the Honourable John Howe's place, John Hanbury, esq; was elected.

§ In the place of William Cook, esq; deceased, Francis Wyndham, esq; was elected. † Prince's Brev. Parl. page 661.

King Henry the Third confirms his father's grants, [p. 84] and granted to them further, that they should have for ever all their prescribed liberties, and that if there were any particulars formerly granted to them which they did not then fully exercise, they might fully use the same.

The kings Edward the * Second and Third confirmed the former grants, and the latter added, That they should be quit of murage, keyage, paviage, gildage, &c. thro' the kingdom.

King Richard the Second also confirmed them, and further granted them the chattels of outlaws, felons and fugitives, and deodands; all issues, fines, redemptions and amerciaments of all the burgeses; and all pleas real and personal within the vill, to be held in Gild-hall, with power and authority, as justices, to hear and determine all offences committed in the vill, except felony, which they were not to determine without special licence from the king: That they might take recognizances according to the statute of Acton Burnel, and attach the body and goods of all persons within the vill, except those of the abbat of St. Peter, his successors, tenants and servants.

King Henry the Fourth, Dec. 4, *regni* 1°; king Henry the Fifth, Feb. 5, *regni* 2°; king Henry the Sixth, Oct. 26. *regni* 2°; and king Edward the Fourth, May 5, *regni* 2°, confirmed all former grants to them; as did also

King Richard the Third, Sept. 2, *regni* 1°; and added, That 45*l.* of the fee-farm rent should be abated; that on Monday next after Michaelmas then ensuing, a mayor should be elected, and that they be henceforth incorporated by the name of the mayor and burgeses of the town of Gloucester, and by that name to plead or be impleaded; that they of the corporation might choose twelve aldermen to act as the aldermen of London do; that the hundreds of Dudston and King's-Barton should be distinct and separate from the county of Gloucester, and from the Monday aforesaid to be called the county of the town of Gloucester; and that from and after that time the bailiffs of the town should also execute the office of sheriffs, and be sworn as such before the mayor, who should, under the seal of his office, certify their names in chancery when sworn; that the sheriffs should hold a county-court, and all precepts within the town and hundreds aforesaid should be executed by them; and that the mayor should be elected by the twelve aldermen, and twelve of the most discreet burgeses. That there should be four serjeants at mace, two whereof to wait upon the mayor, and two upon the sheriffs. The mayor to be clerk of the market, and steward and marshal of the king's household, and the king's escheator. But that the town of Tewkesbury should be exempted from tolls in Gloucester.

King Henry the Seventh confirmed all former grants and privileges, except the abatement of 45*l.*

out of the fee-farm rent; and the mayor and burgeses petitioning for the said abatement, on account of 300 houses being decayed and other great charges, he granted them an abatement of 5*l.* for ever.

King Henry the Eighth also confirmed them, and September 3, *regni* 33° erecting a bishoprick here, by a particular clause in his charter, ordered that the whole town be thenceforth and for ever a city, to be called the § city of Gloucester.

King Edward the Sixth, March 1, *regni* 5° confirmed the former grants as his father had done.

Queen Elizabeth, February 21, *regni* 3°, also confirmed them, and added, that Richard Pates, esq; should be recorder of the city during the pleasure of the mayor and burgeses, to execute his office by himself, or by his deputy, to be called the town-clerk. That the mayor, recorder, and aldermen be justices of the peace within the city, and no other justice of the peace to intermeddle therein. That the mayor and burgeses, or the majority of them, might choose a recorder, and tax the inhabitants for the safety, necessity, or profit of the city; with several other particulars.

King James the First granted, that they should have a common seal; that the mayor and burgeses might elect sheriffs, escheators, coroners, bailiffs, chamberlains, constables, serjeants at mace, and other inferior officers, as have been accustomed, with many other particulars.

King Charles the First granted, among other things, that they might elect and increase the number of the common council as they thought proper; that on the Monday next after Michaelmas the twenty-four electors shall choose an alderman to be mayor, another to be coroner, two of the common council to be sheriffs, and four of the common council to be stewards, all which should take their personal oaths. The mayor and burgeses to elect a town-clerk, and other officers as formerly.

By an ordinance of parliament, which was made April 3, 1648, all former letters patents, and charters of liberties, tolls, &c. granted to the city, were confirmed under the great seal of England.

On Monday after Michaelmas 1671, in the morning, eight of the aldermen, the oldest sheriffs, and others of the common council to make up the number twenty-four, assembled at Gild-hall, and there elected officers for the year ensuing. In the afternoon of the same day, the mayor, who was not at the election, came to the Gild-hall to elect, and being told that the election was made in the morning, he, one of the aldermen, and sixteen of the council, protested against it, as being contrary to the charter of the city, upon which the charter was thought to be forfeited, and was surrendered.

It has been remarked, that of all the charters of corporations which the king took into his

* The original charter of king Edward the Second, is not now in the custody of the city, but is confirmed by *Inspecimus*.

§ See the said Charter in Appendix, No. 7.

hands, that of this city, upon the pretence before-mentioned, was the first.

Upon proper application, however, king Charles the Second, April 18, 24^o *regni*, granted them another, dated at Westminster, which is the present * one, wherein their former privileges are confirmed; but it cost the corporation 679*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* to procure it.

By this charter the corporation must consist of thirty members at least, but cannot exceed forty; of which the mayor and aldermen are twelve, and the rest are the common council.

There are twelve companies in the corporation, who attend on the mayor, with their streamers, upon solemn occasions, *viz.*

1. Mercers, under which are also included apothecaries, grocers, and chandlers.

2. Weavers, who, 24^o H. 7. were stiled the warden and stewards of the fraternity of St. Anne, and continued proctors of St. Anne's service in St. Michael's church 'till its dissolution; and were afterwards so very considerable, that when Thomas Machen was mayor, 44^o Eliz. a writing or agreement, in behalf of their journeymen was then made, and approved by two justices of assize, at their being in this city.

3. Tanners.

4. Butchers.

5. Bakers.

6. Smiths and hammer-men, among which are also ironmongers, cutlers, sadlers and glaziers.

7. Joiners and coopers.

8. Shoemakers.

9. Metalmen; to which belong goldsmiths, braziers, pewterers, and pin-makers.

10. Taylors.

11. Barbers.

12. Glovers.

Besides these there were formerly the companies of cappers and furriers, shearmen and dyers, which became united 21^o Eliz. and were quite decayed in 1634; of cooks and innholders, which became united 24^o Eliz. and with their companies attended the mayor upon solemn occasions in 1629; of clothiers, of haberdashers, and of brewers.

Borough English, whereby lands and estates descend to the youngest son, and are forfeited to the king for felony but for a year and a day, was an ancient custom and privilege, enjoyed by the town and some part of the county of Gloucester, and confirmed by a statute made 17^o E. 2. And tho' tis now lost through disuse, and not claimed, in any part of the county; the usage, was preserved in the city, as appears by an inquisition taken before the mayor as escheator, and affirmed upon oath 28^o Eliz.

Every son of a burges is free-born, and as such is intituled to his freedom.

Each burges has free common all the year in the Town-ham, and in Portham after the hay is moved and carried away, which were purchased of the abbey of St Peter's 21^o H. 3. Also in Ox-lease, Meanham, and Little-meadow, after the first vesture is taken off. And about June or July yearly, some of the corporation are chosen to be officers of the commons.

On the 14th of February. 43^o E. 3. the abbey of St. Peter's § granted, that the bailiffs and better sort of the burgeses of Gloucester, might fish in their small fishery in the Severn at and near to Gloucester, at all times at their pleasure; but the common fishers, who catch fish to sell, should pay one penny a year to the kitchener of the abbey. The mayor has now this fishery, and a small acknowledgement is paid for it.

A writ of *Quo Warranto* was brought against the city 1st and 2d Ph. and M. to prove their right to their several liberties; and upon their answer, all the former grants were confirmed. Another *Quo Warranto* was also brought against it 15^o Jac. 1. and thereupon a *Non Pros.* was obtained.

The town had a kind of market as long since as the reign of king John, who commanded that all persons coming hither with their wares might peaceably, and without molestation, come, stay, or depart hence. But the markets, as they now are, were granted by king Henry the Third, weekly on Wednesday and Saturday, of which the mayor is clerk.

King Edward the Third, in 1356, granted a fair, yearly to be holden on the eve and feast of St. John Baptist, with five days immediately succeeding. King James the First granted one upon the 25th of March, with two days succeeding; and another on the 17th of November, and two days after. Barton fair, which is on September 17, was obtained in or about 5^o Edw. 4. by St. Peter's abbey, to whom the manor and farm of that name did formerly belong; but after the dissolution, king Henry the Eighth, September 11, 34^o *regni*, in consideration of 493*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* granted to the corporation some part of the lands of the manor, which they now enjoy, and several other particulars which were soon granted away.

The matters relating to tolls may be learnt from the various charters and other records still remaining in the city treasury, particularly that in the 32d year of Edward the First, the bailiffs of the town paid to the king 100*l.* for the tolls of the borough. And that, 35^o Edw. 1. an agreement was made between Worcester and Gloucester, that the burgeses should each be toll-free to the other. And in the reigns of king Rich. 2. H. 4. H. 5. H. 6. Edw. 4. H. 8. and Edw. 6. certain fines were paid to the bailiffs in the earlier times, and afterwards to the sheriffs of the town, by such as

* See Appendix No. 6.

§ The original grant in the custody of the city.

were not free of it. In 1629, fines were paid for the same; and by a decree made in the star-chamber, in the reign of Charles the Second, they were ratified and confirmed. In 1589, Mr. Pain and others had several disputes with the corporation of the city, concerning the market-overt here, and the right of felling and taking toll at any time was determined in the queen's court of the marches, in behalf of the corporation of the city.

The chief employment of the town in and before the reign of king William the Conqueror, was making and forging of iron; and in the times of king Richard the Second and Henry the Fourth, 'twas eminent for its iron manufacture. The ore was brought from Robin-Hood's hill, at the distance of about two miles from the city, where it is said to have been found in great abundance.

Here was a street antiently called *Smith-street* *, mostly inhabited by persons employ'd in the iron-works, on which account I presume it had its name; but there were many furnaces and forges in other parts of the city. These engines were then worked by hand, which, since the business has been carried on in a larger way, are moved by water; and the town then lost that manufacture which could no longer be carried on there but under great disadvantages.

Some have been of opinion that this city had formerly a greater share of the foreign trade of the nation than it now enjoys, and urge, that several benefactions have been expressly given to the merchant inhabitants; but probably, at that time, every considerable shopkeeper was called merchant, as is the case at present in Scotland, and some other parts of the kingdom. However, without determining this matter, it is certain, that soon after the conquest many of the Jews, who subsisted intirely on trade and usury, and were a sort of wandering merchants, resided here; but what was the nature of their trade in this place I have not been able to discover any further with certainty. At present the foreign imports of the city are confined to the sole article of wines, which are in good repute.

The cloathing business, was formerly very eminent here, and Brook-street, situate upon Fullbrook, was the place of habitation for such as were concerned in that manufacture. As lately as the year 1629, here was a company of clothiers, who with the other companies attended the mayor on solemn occasions.

Cap-making was also a very considerable trade here, and employ'd a great many hands, but that, as well as the clothing, has long since deserted the city.

In the year 1626, at the decline of the clothing trade, that the poor inhabitants might not be destitute of employment, John Tilsley, to his great honour, brought hither the art of pinmaking §, which was so properly encouraged and promoted, that it soon grew to be considerable, and has been gradually increasing ever since. In 1712, this trade is said to have returned 80*l.* a week; but in 1744 the wages in this branch amounted to about the same sum, exclusive of materials, and together made a return of about 300*l.* a week. At present the manufacture returns about 20,000*l.* *per ann.* from London, besides a very extensive trade with the country.

This place had very antiently its proper signature. On an old seal in the time of king Edward the Third, which is still used for recognizances, on each side of that king's head is a horse-shoe, one horse-nail near it, and three below it, two and one; with the like number above it, placed in the same order. And it is affirmed, that king Richard the Third, when he made this a mayor town, gave it his sword and cap of maintenance; accordingly we find the following arms on the south side of the gate leading into Crypt-school, which was built by alderman Cooke, who died 1529, viz. *A sword erect, with a cap of maintenance on the point, on each side an horse-shoe and three horse-nails at length in the base.*

On another old seal, used in the reign of king Henry the Third, and in the 38th year of Edward the Third, is a *castle*, which appears to have had battlements from the turrets at each corner. And on another antient one in the middle is a *castle*, with a *turret on each side*, and round it this inscription, SIGILLUM BURGENSEM DE GILDA MERCATORUM GLOUC.

In the reign of queen Elizabeth, the city used a seal which had, in the middle, a *sword in bend, the pomel in base, between six horse-shoes, and ten horse-nails*; and round it, SIGILLUM MAJORALITATIS GLOUC.

Christopher Barker, esq; garter principal king at arms, October 18, 1538, granted † to the city of Gloucester the following arms, viz. *Vert, a pale or, a sword azure besanted, the hilt and pomel gules; upon the point a cap of maintenance purple, lined ermine; upon the field two horse-shoes argent, pierced sable, between six horse-nails in triangle. On a chief, party per pale, or and purple, a boar's head coupee argent; in his mouth a quince apple gules between two roses.* These arms were used on the city seal from the time they were granted 'till 1652; but part of the time, with this addition, viz. *Over the arms, 1564, and on each side, two maces, the one surmounted of the other*; which arms are upon several grave-stones, &c. in the churches within

* In king Henry the Third's time there was a place in smith-street called Colfall, M. S. *Frouc*. Perhaps the smiths put their coles here. It was generally afterwards called the *Bareland*; because it was bare or waste ground, not built upon, next to the bridge, and the way into the castle.

§ Pins were first made in England in the year 1543, before

which the ladies used skewers, or rather, I suppose, the prickles of thorns, curiously scraped, trimmed and dried; which the poor women in Wales call *pin draen*, and have served with them for the purpose of pins 'till lately, if they do not even at this time.

† Mr. Chancellor Furney, in his papers, whence this account is taken, says, the original grant is in my custody.

the city, over those who had served the office of mayor.

The present arms of the city assigned by Sir Edward Bish, garter principal king at arms, August 14, 1652, are, *Or, three cheverons gules, between ten torteauxes 3, 3, 3, and 1*; which are now used upon the city-seal, and the seal of mayoralty. At the same time he adorned the coat with two supporters, viz. *On both the dexter and sinister sides, A lion rampant gules, each holding in his dexter gamb a broad-sword erect proper*; and added this crest, viz. *Out of a mural coronet issuant a lion gardant gules, holding in his dexter gamb a broad-sword erect proper; in the sinister gamb a trowel, and standing upon a scrole, with this motto, FIDES INVICTA TRIUMPHAT.* Three cheveronels, were the arms of the Clares, earls of Gloucester, and 'tis said that Gilbert, one of those earls, gave them to the town. The torteauxes are part of the arms of the see of Worcester, out of which this diocese was taken.

Of the BIRTHS, DEATHS, and BURIALS of eminent PERSONS.

BENEDICT, who wrote the life of St. Dubricius, archbishop of Caerleon, printed by Mr. Wharton, was a monk of St. Peter's abbey, and lived about the year 1120.

Osbern, commonly called Osbernus Claudianus, Osbern of Gloucester, flourished about the year 1140, and was also a monk of that abbey. He is said to have been instructed, from his tender years, by the best masters in eloquence, and in good arts; to have been a man more pure and elegant in the latin tongue than any person of his time. He was also skilled in philosophy, and so excellent a divine, that he was worthy to be compared with the antients. The abbey obtained great honour on account of him, who was truly great and illustrious, and he instructed the monks in learning. He spent a great deal of time in writing books, which were esteemed the chief ornament to the abbey; and 'twas apparent from his productions, that he used the most excellent philosophers and divines, both greek and latin. He was very much esteemed by abbat Hameline on account of his great learning, and was intimate with one Nicholas, who seems to have been afterwards abbat of St. Albans, whom he calls a man of sound doctrine and excellent knowledge. Some of his works were wrote by way of dialogue, and some of them in a continued stile: of these he dedicated some to Gilbert, bishop of Hereford, who was his last abbat; others to Hameline, who succeeded him. King Henry the Eighth took all his writings from the abbey library, and placed them in the royal one at London; among which was one dedicated to Hameline, called *Panormia*, being a kind of vocabulary or dictionary.

Robert of Gloucester, who received his name from being a monk of this place, flourished about 1263, and wrote a history of Britain from Brutus to some time in the reign of king Henry the Third, in the best verse his times would afford. It is printed in black letter by Mr. Hearne, in two volumes octavo, 1724; and as his language, on account of the great distance between the time when he wrote and the present, is unintelligible to the readers of this age, without an interpreter; therefore the editor published a glossary to it.

John Raftel, D.D. who died about 1600; Richard Caple, M.A. who was buried September 21, 1646; and John Corbet, B.D. who died 26th of December, 1680, were natives of this city, and very remarkable in the times in which they lived.

King Arviragus, (mentioned p. 82,) died about the year of Christ 74, in the 31st year of his reign, and was buried in a temple here, which he had dedicated in honour of the emperor Claudius, and wherein he sacrificed every month.

Gildas Cambrius, in the same age with Martial, Horace, Silius, Statius, Stella, Juvenal, and several others, and but little inferior to any of them, seems to have been the son of some nobleman. Having been instructed in greek and latin by the best masters, he became a great proficient in those languages, and was the most excellent mathematician, rhetorician, historian, and poet of the age. He flourished in the year 60, and died here with king Arviragus, to whom he was dear, and at whose intreaty he wrote several books.

King Lucius, who was truly a good man, and commended by his people, died and was buried here, on the 3d day of December, about the 12th year of his government. A monk of the abbey bestowed these verses on him instead of an epitaph:

*Lucius in tenebris prius indola qui coluisti,
Es merito celebris, ex quo baptisma subisti.
Cælestis medici merito curam meruisti,
Omne felici lotus baptisinate Christi,*

Prinne's Usurp. v. 1. p. 38.

Concerning king Osric, queen Kyneburg, queen Eadburg, and queen Eva, see an account of the abbey of St Peter's.

Prince Ethelred and his princess Alfred, sometimes called Æthelfleda, and Elfreda, the founders of St. Oswald's priory, are reported to have been buried in the east porch of St. Peter's church; and afterwards, when the foundations were dug up, to make room for a new one, their bodies were found intire; and 'tis said their looks were then as graceful as when alive. He died in 908; she in 920. Huntingdon made the following verses in praise of this warlike lady:

*O Elfreda potens, & terror virgo virorum,
Vixitrix naturæ, nomine digna viri.
Tu quoque splendidior fieres, natura puellam,
Te probitas fecit nomen habere viri,*

*Te mutare decet, sed solum, nomina sexus,
Tu regina potens, rexq; trophæa parans,
Jam nec Cæsarei tantum meruere triumphis.
Cæsare splendidior, virgo, virago, vale.*

Which Peck *, in his *Antiquities of Stanford*, thus translates :

O potent Elfleda ! maid ! men's terror !
You who did conquer nature's self, worthy
The name of man ! more beauteous nature form'd
A woman : But your valour shall secure
Man's higher name. For name you only need,
Not sex, to change ; unconquerable queen,
King rather, who such trophies have obtain'd !
O virgin, and virago both, farewell !
No Cæsar yet such triumphs hath deserv'd
As you, than any of the Cæsars more renown'd.

King Athelstan died here 6^o Kal. Nov. 940 or 941 ; but was buried at Malmesbury, Co. Wilts.

Matthias, brother of Jeffry Ridel, the king's chief justice, who was abbat of Peterborough, died and was buried here about the year 1104 or 1105. Perhaps the stone at the north-east end of the body of the cathedral church, lying upon the ground, on the south of Mr. Blackleech's monument, whereon was carved an abbat with his pastoral staff, and which was lately taken away, was designed for his memorial.

Duke Robert Curtois, or Shorthose, eldest son of king William the First, after a long imprisonment of twenty seven years, at Cardiff castle, was honourably buried by the king's order, in the middle of the choir of the conventual church here, in the year 1134, and had a grave-stone over him, upon which was a cross, now lately taken away. Over the grave-stone was his image in armour, carved in Irish oak, lying at length, cross legged, to denote his having been in the holy war, with a ducal coronet on him, and a wire-lattice over the whole to preserve it. This monument was made long since he was buried, and continued intire 'till 1641, when the soldiers broke it in pieces ; but Sir Humphry Tracy, of Stanway, in this county, bought the pieces, and laid them up 'till the restoration, and then at his own charge caused the tomb to be repaired and beautified ; a noble representation of which is published in *Sandford's Genealogical History*. This duke was a considerable benefactor to the abbey, and his brother king Henry the First gave large possessions to it on his account.

Richard Fitz Gislebert, a noble and amiable person, being killed by the Welch, was brought hither and buried 17^o Kal. Maij, 1136.

Pain, a noble knight of great valour, being earnestly in pursuit of the Welch, was mortally wounded, and brought hither to be buried.

Geofry Falebote, a stout and courageous knight, was killed by those who lay in ambuscade for the earl of Gloucester, in his journey to Bath from this place ; and being conveyed hither in September 1140, was here buried.

Aldred archbishop of York, concerning whom see St. Peter's abbey, is thought to have been buried in the cathedral, and the shelf-monument on the south side of the choir, is generally supposed to have been erected for him.

Ralph de Maydeston, bishop of Hereford, resigned that see in the year 1239, and retiring to St. Peter's abbey, took upon him the monastic habit, and was buried in the abbey church. *Willis.*

On the north side of the choir lies the unhappy king Edward the Second, who was very barbarously murdered at Berkeley castle, September 22, 1327, and brought hither by the abbat of St. Peter's. The common tradition is, that he was drawn by stags ; for which reason there are several paintings of them round the pillars at each end of his tomb. After his body had been viewed by several persons who were appointed for that purpose, tho' it was done by them only privately and superficially, he was solemnly received by the town and monasteries, and was decently, but privately, and without any funeral pomp **, buried by the abbey, to which he had been a great benefactor §. His son king Edward the Third † erected a fine monument of alabaster with his portraiture on it, a crown on his head, a sceptre in his right hand, and a globe or mound in his left ; and founded a chantry in the place where he was buried. There is a noble representation of this monument in *Sandford's Genealogical History*. 'Tis said that miracles ‡ were wrought for him ; and that therefore king Richard the Second proposed to translate him to some more honourable place : But of this story every one may believe his proportion. Wolstan, bishop of Worcester, kept the anniversary || of this king's death, personally at Gloucester, at the desire of king Edward the Third.

The monument erected for the king was repaired in 1737 by Oriel college, who caused this inscription [E. II. 1327] to be painted on the pillar at the east end, seven stags on the east pillar, and six stags on the pillar at the west end ; inclosed it with iron rails, and put three plates on them. On that at the east end is, *Hoc fundatoris sui monumentum, situ vetustatis deformatum, instaurari curaverunt Præpos. et Soc. Coll. Oriel. Oxon. A. D. 1737.* On the next, The arms of king Edward the Second, with a crown over them.

* There are some variations in these verses published by Peck, and also by Lloyd, in his *History of Wales*. In the third line, instead of *feres*, they have it *fecit*. For *solum* in the fifth line, they have *solum* ; and in the seventh line, Lloyd has *mirere triumphis*, instead of *meruere triumphis*.

** It is affirmed in a MS. now in my custody, that the

expences of this king's funeral amounted to no more than nineteen shillings and some odd pence.

§ MS. Chron.

† Barnes's life of this king.

‡ Fuller's Ch. Hist. l. 4, p. 110.

|| MS. Frauc. Appendix to Thomas's Survey of Worcester Cathedral, pp. 112, 113.

*Te mutare decet, sed solum, nomina sexus,
Tu regina potens, rexq; trophæa parans,
Jam nec Cæsarei tantum meruere triumphis.
Cæsare splendidior, virgo, virago, vale.*

Which Peck *, in his *Antiquities of Stanford*, thus translates :

O potent Elfreda! maid! men's terror!
You who did conquer nature's self, worthy
The name of man! more beauteous nature form'd
A woman: But your valour shall secure
Man's higher name. For name you only need,
Not sex, to change; unconquerable queen,
King rather, who such trophies have obtain'd!
O virgin, and virago both, farewell!
No Cæsar yet such triumphs hath deserv'd
As you, than any of the Cæsars more renown'd.

King Athelstan died here 6^o Kal. Nov. 940 or 941; but was buried at Malmesbury, Co. Wilts.

Matthias, brother of Jeffry Ridel, the king's chief justice, who was abbat of Peterborough, died and was buried here about the year 1104 or 1105. Perhaps the stone at the north-east end of the body of the cathedral church, lying upon the ground, on the south of Mr. Blackleech's monument, whereon was carved an abbat with his pastoral staff, and which was lately taken away, was designed for his memorial.

Duke Robert Curtois, or Shorthose, eldest son of king William the First, after a long imprisonment of twenty seven years, at Cardiff castle, was honourably buried by the king's order, in the middle of the choir of the conventual church here, in the year 1134, and had a grave-stone over him, upon which was a cross, now lately taken away. Over the grave-stone was his image in armour, carved in Irish oak, lying at length, cross legged, to denote his having been in the holy war, with a ducal coronet on him, and a wire-lattice over the whole to preserve it. This monument was made long since he was buried, and continued intire 'till 1641, when the soldiers broke it in pieces; but Sir Humphry Tracy, of Stanway, in this county, bought the pieces, and laid them up 'till the restoration, and then at his own charge caused the tomb to be repaired and beautified; a noble representation of which is published in *Sandford's Genealogical History*. This duke was a considerable benefactor to the abbey, and his brother king Henry the First gave large possessions to it on his account.

Richard Fitz Gislebert, a noble and amiable person, being killed by the Welch, was brought hither and buried 17^o Kal. Maij, 1136.

Pain, a noble knight of great valour, being earnestly in pursuit of the Welch, was mortally wounded, and brought hither to be buried.

Geofry Falebote, a stout and courageous knight, was killed by those who lay in ambuscade for the earl of Gloucester, in his journey to Bath from this place; and being conveyed hither in September 1140, was here buried.

Aldred archbishop of York, concerning whom see St. Peter's abbey, is thought to have been buried in the cathedral, and the shelf-monument on the south side of the choir, is generally supposed to have been erected for him.

Ralph de Maydeston, bishop of Hereford, resigned that see in the year 1239, and retiring to St. Peter's abbey, took upon him the monastic habit, and was buried in the abbey church. *Willis.*

On the north side of the choir lies the unhappy king Edward the Second, who was very barbarously murdered at Berkeley castle, September 22, 1327, and brought hither by the abbat of St. Peter's. The common tradition is, that he was drawn by stags; for which reason there are several paintings of them round the pillars at each end of his tomb. After his body had been viewed by several persons who were appointed for that purpose, tho' it was done by them only privately and superficially, he was solemnly received by the town and monasteries, and was decently, but privately, and without any funeral pomp **, buried by the abbey, to which he had been a great benefactor †. His son king Edward the Third † erected a fine monument of alabaster with his portraiture on it, a crown on his head, a sceptre in his right hand, and a globe or mound in his left; and founded a chantry in the place where he was buried. There is a noble representation of this monument in *Sandford's Genealogical History*. 'Tis said that miracles ‡ were wrought for him; and that therefore king Richard the Second proposed to translate him to some more honourable place: But of this story every one may believe his proportion. Wolstan, bishop of Worcester, kept the anniversary || of this king's death, personally at Gloucester, at the desire of king Edward the Third.

The monument erected for the king was repaired in 1737 by Oriel college, who caused this inscription [E. II. 1327] to be painted on the pillar at the east end, seven stags on the east pillar, and six stags on the pillar at the west end; inclosed it with iron rails, and put three plates on them. On that at the east end is, *Hoc fundatoris sui monumentum, situ vetustatis deformatum, instaurari curaverunt Præpos. et Soc. Coll. Oriel. Oxon. A. D. 1737.* On the next, The arms of king Edward the Second, with a crown over them.

* There are some variations in these verses published by Peck, and also by Lloyd, in his *History of Wales*. In the third line, instead of *feres*, they have it *fecit*. For *solum* in the fifth line, they have *solum*; and in the seventh line, Lloyd has *mirere triumphis*, instead of *meruere triumphis*.

** It is affirmed in a MS. now in my custody, that the

expences of this king's funeral amounted to no more than nineteen shillings and some odd pence.

§ MS. Chron.

† Barnes's life of this king.

‡ Fuller's Ch. Hist. l. 4, p. 110.

|| MS. Frauc. Appendix to Thomas's Survey of Worcester Cathedral, pp. 112, 113.

On the third, The arms of Oriel college. This repair cost the college forty pounds.

The following persons, according to Leland, were buried in the abbey chapter house, and most of them had inscriptions for them written on the walls.

Roger de Lacy, earl of Hereford.

Walter de Lacy*.

Roger, earl of Hereford.

Roger the son of Milo, earl of Hereford, took upon him a religious habit in this abbey, and died in 1154.

Richard Strongbow, son of Gilbert earl of Pembroke, who was instrumental in subduing Ireland, died upon the nones of April, in 1176.

Paganus de Cadurcis, or Chaworth, in the reign of king Henry the Third, who married Gundred, the daughter of William Brewere, a great baron of that time.

Adam de Cadurcis, or Chaworth.

Bernard of New Market, or Newmarch.

Philip de Foye, knight.

Hugh de Portu.

Elias Giffard.

The lady Strongbow, countess of Pembroke, was buried in abbat Parker's chapel, where, in making a tomb for him, they found a cross wrapped in a bull's hide.

Humphry de Bohun, earl of Hereford, Warwick, and Arundel, and one of the twelve who governed the realm in the time of king Henry the Third, lies on the south-side of the cathedral, behind the choir, with his wife. Over them is now to be seen an antient stone mural monument, with their particulars on it.

As to what is said of king Edmund Ironside's dying and being buried here, by Knighton; of Richard, the youngest son of king William the First, being buried here in 1080, by the *Memorial of Gloucester*; of a tomb near the altar erected for Isabel, queen to king Edward the Second, by Sir Robert Atkyns; much credit cannot be given to any of these relations.

Further accounts of burials and monumental inscriptions may be seen under the following heads, *Government and Officers, St. Peter's Abbey, Bishops, Deans, &c.* and in the history of the several parish-churches within the city, to which the reader is referred.

Of the PUBLIC SCHOOLS, CHARITIES, WORKHOUSE, &c.

THERE was a grammar-school in old Smith-street, on this account called the School-house-lane, given, as appears by the *Mo-*

nasticon, by king Henry the Second to the priory of Lanthony; the masters whereof antiently received 40 *den. per* quarter, or 2 *sol.* for each child. But 11^o H. 4. only 12 *den.* In 1535, this house lay void. The priory had let it for 13 *s.* 4 *d.* a year, and it is said in *R. Cole's Roll* to have been sometime in the holding of Sir William Chaplain, the schoolmaster, in the reign of Henry the Sixth. 'Tis very probable that one Haymo, a secular priest, whom Bale calls Haymo Glocestrius, was master of this school about 1160, for he was a native of, and chief schoolmaster at Gloucester, and accounted the most learned man of his time. Roger occurs rector of the schools in Gloucester, September 29, 1209. Andrew Horne, who was very studious in the antiquities of this place, and compiled an excellent work intituled, *The Chronicle of Gloster*, flourished in the reign of king Edward the First, and Bale expressly says he was a scholar of this place.

The free grammar-school of St. Mary de Crypt, standing upon the west part of St. Mary's church-yard, was, in pursuance of the last will of alderman John Cook, dated May 11, 1528, erected by his widow Joan Cook, who is said in an old book in the custody of the city, to have taken the ring and mantle after her husband's death, and thereupon became a lady. She, on the 11th of January, 3^{1o} H. 8. by indenture of three parts, between herself, the mayor and burgeses of Gloucester, and the bailiffs and citizens of Worcester, vested in the said mayor and burgeses, her manor, messuages and lands, &c. in Poddesmede, Hempstead, Elmore, Bageworth and Bentley, with the county of the said town of Gloucester; lands and tenements in Brockworth, Stonehouse, Ebley, Oxlinch, Standysh, Westbury, and Claxhill, *Com. Glouc.* to provide, with the rents of Poddesmede, Hempstede, and Elmore, an honest and well learned schoolmaster, for this school, to be chosen by the mayor, recorder, and two senior aldermen; the master to receive a yearly stipend of ten pounds, if a priest, and nine pounds, if a layman. The mayor, recorder, the two senior aldermen, the two sheriffs, the town-clerk, the four stewards, the sword-bearer, the four serjeants at mace, and the five porters of the gates, covenant herein to survey the school once every year between Easter and Whitfuntide, and cause the necessary reparations to be made. For the trouble of doing which, the mayor is to have 4 *s.* the recorder 3 *s.* 4 *d.* each alderman 2 *s.* each sheriff 20 *d.* the town-clerk 16 *d.* each of the stewards and the sword-bearer 12 *d.* every serjeant 8 *d.* and each porter 4 *d.*

The rents of the lands and tenements in Gloucester, Badgeworth, Bentham, and Brockworth are to pay to the poor people of the hospital of

* He gave his lands at Dean to the monks of this abbey, and being founder of the church of St. Peter in Hereford, when that work was almost finished, climbing up a ladder there, he fell down, and being killed by the fall, 6 Kal. Apr. 1084, was

buried in the chapter-house at Gloucester. And Emeline his wife gave to the church of Gloucester for the health of his soul, five hides of land at Duntelbourne. His son Walter was a monk of the abbey *Dug. Bar. v. 1, p. 95.*

St. Bartholomew 3*s.* 4*d.* weekly in money, and the overplus to repair this school-house. The rents of the lands and tenements in Stonehouse, Ebley, Oxlinch, Standish, Westbury, and Claxhill, to the yearly value of 5*l.* are to be laid out on the West-bridge and causey, between Gloucester and Over.

Alderman Lawrence Wilshire, in 1611, gave 100*l.* for the establishment of an usher in the school; and George Townsend, esq; in 1683, gave two perpetual exhibitions for the maintenance of two scholars at Pembroke college, in Oxford, for eight years, to be elected by the mayor, six senior aldermen, and the chief schoolmaster.

The rents of the estate given by lady Cook being greatly advanced, the master of the school now receives 30*l.* a year, and the usher 16*l.* The bailiff, aldermen, and chamberlain of the city of Worcester are appointed by the founder as trustees, to see that the mayor and burgesses of Gloucester survey the school, for which they have a small annuity; and if the latter at any time neglect to perform the duties of their trust, they forfeit 10*l.* to the corporation of Worcester for every default.

The corporation of Worcester have visited the school several times, particularly on the 12th of September, 1728, Mr. Weston, (the mayor) with four aldermen, &c. after twenty years absence, made their visitation, and inspected the accounts of what was given to this school, and St. Bartholomew's hospital, by lady Cook.

Mr. William Massinger, to whom with several other persons many feoffments had been made by alderman John Cook, for the purposes before-mentioned, endeavoured to get all the lands and premises for his own use; but by a decree in chancery, made February 12, 5^o E. 6. and exemplified the 7th of May following, Massinger was obliged to deliver up to the corporation all the evidences, &c. belonging thereto.

MASTERS of CRYPT-SCHOOL.

John Distele occurs Nov. 4, 1547, as do
Thomas Bowland 4^o Ed. 6.

Nicholas Oldisworth, rector of St. Michael's, 6^o E. 6.

Richard Hewis, 1^o Mar. 1.

After this there was a vacancy for a considerable time, several persons assisting in this office.

Hugh Walker occurs 5^o Mar. 1. and 17^o Eliz.

Gregory Downehall, or Downer, 20^o Eliz. 1576.

Edmund Cugley, 21^o Eliz.

Alexander Belshire, 23^o Eliz.

Henry Aisgill, afterwards prebendary, (*See prebendaries*) occurs 25^o and 27^o Eliz.

William Grove, 31, 40^o Eliz. I believe he re-

signed in 1598, when he made the city lecture. (*See St. Mary de Crypt.*)

— Floyde, amoved Aug. 20, 9^o Jac. 1.

John Bird occurs 4^o Car. 1. amoved May 18, 1641, and thereupon

John Beedle, M. A. was elected the 25th of May following. See his character in A. Wood's *Hist. and Antiq. Univ. Oxon.* l. 2. Upon his removal

James Allen, M. A. usher of the school, was elected in October, 1645.

John Cooper, confirmed in July, 1647.

Thomas Bevan, said to be elected 1652, upon Cooper's resignation; but

Nicholas Tailer occurs May 18, in the same year.

William Rawlins, B. A. elected July, 1653.

Francis Stedman, B. A. elected Aug. 1654.

Abraham Heague, usher, elected October 1658, upon whose death

John Grubb, M. A. was elected October, 1696, and lies buried in the middle chancel of St. Mary de Crypt, under a stone with an * inscription upon it.

William King, elected May, 1697, and upon his death

Philip Collier, B. A. elected June 16, 1711; licensed June 25, 1711, amoved May 12, 1719, and thereupon

Richard Furney, M. A. was elected, and upon his resignation

Daniel Bond, B. A. the usher hereof, was elected March 25, 1724, and was also vicar of Leigh.

U S H E R S.

Edward Barwell, elected September 22, 1613, and occurs afterwards incumbent of the parish-church adjoining.

Jonathan Bullocke, elected July 15, 1628, upon Barwell's resignation, and occurs afterwards incumbent of the parish-church adjoining. He resigned September 18, 1633, whereupon

Robert Bird at the same time became elected, and was amoved September 19, 1629.

A vacancy for some time, 'till

John Corbet, B. A. was elected Feb. 8, 1640, and occurs afterwards incumbent of the parish-church adjoining, and one of the city lecturers. See his character in A. Wood's *Hist. and Antiq. Univ. Oxon.*

John Allen, M. A. elected July 8, 1643.

Thomas Smith, elected June 8, 1648, and upon his resignation

Abraham Heague, elected March 24, 1652, and upon his being made master,

Isaac Heague was elected October 10, 1656; afterwards rector of Huntley. He resigned, and

William Wood became elected Nov. 16, 1668.

Oliver Gregory, B. A. was elected March 26.

* H. S. I. Johannes Grubb, A. M. natus apud Acton Burnell, in agro Salopiensi, Anno Domini 1645. Cujus variam in linguis notitiam, et foelicem in erudiendis pueris industriam, grata adhuc memoria, testatur Oxonium. Ibi enim, Aedi Christi initiatus, artes excoluit; puerosq; ad eandem mox excolendas accurate formavit. Huc demum unanimi omnium consensu ac-

citus, eandem suscepit provinciam; quam foeliciter adeo absolvit, ut mihi optandum sit, nisi ut diutius nobis interfuisset: Fuit enim propter festivam ingenii suavitatem, simplicem morum candorem, praecipuam erga cognatos, benevolentiam omnibus, desideratissimus. Obiit 2^o die Aprilis, A. D. 1697, Aetatis suae 51.

1670, and being removed to be master of the college-school,

Thomas Tippet, October 3, 1673, was elected; afterwards rector of Knoll-Parva, co. Wilts, and prebendary of Sarum. He resigned to become usher of the college-school, and thereupon

Thomas Merret was elected January 14, 26^o Car. 2. He was likewise perpetual curate of Barnwood, and dying, was succeeded by

Daniel Bond, B. A. elected March 3, 1708.

John Gegg was elected March 25, 1724, upon Bond's resignation.

Henry Church, upon Gegg's resignation, was elected June 19, 1727, and being instituted rector of St. Michael's in this city, left this place.

James Comeline, upon Church's resignation, was elected March 25, 1733; and being instituted vicar of Haresfield left this place.

Thomas Gardiner, upon Comeline's resignation, was elected June 24, 1737.

Charity-school and Work-house.

Timothy Nourse, esq; was the founder of this charity, towards which he gave 100*l. per ann.* for ever, which has been applied to the support of it. In the first session of parliament 1^o *Annæ*, 1702, an act was passed for incorporating the mayor, three aldermen, and twenty-four others, to be called the governors, deputy-governors, and guardians of the poor of the city of Gloucester, for the better providing for, and setting to work the poor of the said city; which act was to take effect from the 7th day of April then next following.

Sometime after this, the corporation of the city granted to Mr. Francis Yate a lease of part of the east-gate for the poor-school, and also the old horse-pool there, at a small rent.

In the *Account of Charity-schools in England*, in the years 1707, and 1709, particular mention is made of this having been opened at Gloucester, with subscriptions sufficient for the support of sixty children, with a fair allowance for the master and mistress. And in that of 1711, 'tis said, that eighty-five children were taught in this school, and that seventy boys were clothed the last christmas.

Alderman John Hyett died Feb. 27, 1711, and gave 100*l.* to this school, and ordered by his will, if his son Joseph should die before the age of twenty-one years, 1000*l.* more for building a new charity-school and work-house, and 400*l.* for a stipend for the master. This Joseph Hyett died in 1713, in the twenty-first year of his age, and left a further sum of 1500*l.* for the support and maintenance of this charity.

Sir John Powell also gave 20*l.* Mr. William Allen 20*l.* and Mrs. Dorothy Cocks 20*l. per ann.* which are all applied to this use. And the corporation of the city, desirous of promoting a charity which promised so fair for the general good, granted a lease of the New-Bear Inn, which was large and commodious, for forty-one years, to the governor and guardians, reserving a chief-rent of

40*s. per ann.* renewable every fourteen years at a fine certain of 37*l. 10s.* for the erecting of a work-house for all the parishes belonging to the city, the fitting up of which cost about 600*l.*

In the year 1727, an act was obtained for repealing part of the former act, and appointing a governor, a deputy-governor, a treasurer, and six special assistants, who were to continue in their office for two years. The mayor, five senior aldermen, the bishop, the dean, the chancellor, the arch-deacon, the sub-dean, and the treasurer, all respectively for the time being; and thirty-one persons to be chosen out of the several parishes in the city, and the precincts of the college, were to be, and to continue in their office for six years, and with those before-mentioned, and some few others since dead, to be incorporated by the name of the *Governor and Guardians of the poor of the city of Gloucester.*

But the powers of the governors and guardians were so circumscribed by the fore-mentioned acts, that, together with the interest of the several sums that had been given to the charity, they could not raise money sufficient for the maintenance of the poor, on account of their great increase, and the dearness of provisions; so that they not only spent some of the principal money, but contracted a debt of 830*l. 8s. 3d.* and were obliged, about May, 1757, to shut up the work-house, and send the poor to their respective parishes. But in the year 1764, another act of parliament was procured, by which the mayor, the five senior aldermen, the right reverend the bishop, the reverend the dean, the worshipful the chancellor, the reverend the archdeacon, and the reverend the sub-dean and treasurer of the cathedral church of Gloucester for the time being; the surviving trustees of Mr. Nourse's will; and such as have been, and shall be elected to succeed them; thirty-one persons to be chosen out of the parishes in the city, and precincts of the cathedral, together with such as shall be elected guardians on account of their donations to the poor, shall be one body politick and corporate, by the name aforesaid, with power to make bye-laws. The last mentioned thirty one persons to continue in their office only one year, unless re-elected.

These guardians, or any nine or more of this corporation, shall meet annually on the second Thursday in June, or within seven days afterwards, and elect by vote out of themselves, one governor, one deputy governor, one receiver or treasurer, and six special assistants, who shall continue in their office for one whole year, and until such time as others shall be chosen to succeed them.

The guardians are to ascertain what money will be necessary for the maintenance of the poor, which must be certified to the mayor, and levied by the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of the respective parishes, &c. which sums may exceed by one third part what the respective parishes paid in any one year of the five last preceding

the passing of this act. They are also empowered to ascertain what further sums of money are necessary to be raised by each parish, to discharge the expences of this act, and to pay the said debt of 830*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* and for replacing the principal money spent as aforesaid, and also for erecting of lamps to enlighten the city from the 29th of September to the 21st of March annually.

Benefactors and Benefactions.

John Fawkener, alderman, and thrice mayor of this city, by his will, dated September 18, 1545, besides 50*l.* bequeathed by him for the repairing the highways and bridges near this city, gave to the mayor and burgeses all his lands and tenements, which were very considerable here, and at Wotton and other places in this neighbourhood.

Sir Thomas Bell, besides the 10*l.* *per ann.* and other charities and gifts, (see bridges) gave to the poor and prisons about the city, 6*l.* 10*s.* *per ann.*

Rowland Atkinson, sometime sheriff of this city, by his will dated November 20, 1600, gave to the mayor and burgeses all his possessions in the city, which were eight houses.

William Holliday, a native of this city, and afterwards an alderman of London, by his will, dated December 16, 1623, gave 500*l.* wherewith, by the direction of his relict, afterwards countess of Warwick, lands were purchased of the clear yearly value of 30*l.*; which money is now expended in apprenticing out six boys yearly, according to the direction of the lord keeper in 1628.

Leonard Tarne, alderman of this city, by his will, dated November 3, 1632, gave 4*l.* a year issuing out of Monk-leighton, near this city, to be distributed to 40 poor people, half yearly.

Sarah Browne, by her will dated October 8, 1643, gave several houses in this city, worth 20*l.* a year, for apprenticing out three boys, who are to have 4*l.* a piece.

John Powel, alderman of this city, December 13, 1649, gave 100*l.* with the interest of which one boy is annually placed out apprentice.

John Morris gave 10*l.* that 13*s.* 4*d.* as the interest of it, should be yearly bestowed on the poor.

Joan Goldstone, by her will, dated September 8, 1578, gave 20*l.* to remain as a perpetual stock for the provision of fuel for the poor.

Dame Eleanor Fettiplace, in 1625, gave 40*l.* for a stock for them; and now 70*l.* is allowed for a stock to provide them with coal, at 10*s.* a ton.

The following sums of money were given to the city, to be disposed of as the wills and deeds of the donors direct, *viz.*

Thomas Gloucester, esq; in 1446, gave 500 marks.

Sir Thomas White, Lord mayor of London, in 1554, gave to twenty three places*, whereof Gloucester is one, 100*l.* *per ann.* clear, to be lent for ten years to poor clothiers, and to continue in the same order of succession for ever. Gloucester began to receive it in 1581, so that 900*l.* has already been paid to this city at nine payments.

John Haydon, *alias* Holden, alderman, and one of the sheriffs of London, deceasing in the year of his office, 1583, gave to this city 100*l.* to be lent to poor young tradesmen, at the rate of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* *per ann.* which was to be disposed of for the relief of prisoners and poor people. *Stow.*

Gregory Wilshire, 27^o Eliz. gave 100*l.*

Thomas Poulton, in the year 1608, gave 60*l.*

Alderman Thomas Machen, in the year 1614, gave 100*l.*

Alderman Fettiplace gave 100*l.*

Mr. Giles Cox, in 1620, gave 100*l.*

Henry Ellis, in 1647, gave 50*l.*

John Langley, 1657, gave 20*l.*

Mr. Willis gave 10*l.*

Sarah Wright, in 1669, gave 10*l.*

Bishop Frampton gave 20*l.*

Several donations were but for terms, and upon conditions, which have long since expired; particularly those of Mr. Richard Pates, the recorder, Mr. Robert Pettifer, alderman Jasper Clutterbuck, and alderman Thomas Pury.

Some are quite lost, as Isabel Wytherington's 2*l.* *per ann.* notwithstanding several of the possessions did, for many generations before, belong to this corporation.

'Tis very probable that the city derived many of the possessions it now enjoys from the gifts of Robert Banks, and alderman William Jordan, in 1545; of Alice Barker, in 1562; of William Golston, in 1569; of William Saunders, in 1570; of Agnes Nevowe, 37^o Eliz. and some others. These possessions, together with the rents of assize, langable or ground rents for purprestures or incroachments; what the corporation have purchased, and what have been granted to, and given them by the crown and other persons, from time to time, with other accidental advantages and acquisitions, have rendered them a very wealthy body; inasmuch that the revenues which are in the disposal of the magistracy, including those which support the government of the city, and the charitable uses, were estimated to be worth 60000*l.* more than half a century ago, and have, since that time, been very considerably improved.

* This donation of 100*l.* clear, and 4*l.* more to be paid on St. Bartholomew's day yearly, at Merchant-tailors hall in London, by the corporation of Bristol, is to be disposed of to the undermentioned places as they succeed each other in the following table:

1577 York	1579 Reading	1581 Gloucester
1578 Canterbury	1580 Merchant Tayl.	1582 Worcester

1583 Exeter	1589 Winchester	1595 Bath
1584 Salisbury	1590 Oxenford	1596 Derby
1585 West Chester	1591 Hereford East	1597 Ipswich
1586 Norwich	1592 Cambridge	1598 Colchester
1587 Southampton	1593 Shrewsbury	1599 New Castle.
1588 Lincoln	1594 Lynn	

Of Saint PETER'S ABBEY, and the ABBATS, &c.
of that MONASTERY.

WULPHERE, the first christian king of Mercia, is said to have begun, and Ethelred his brother and successor, who was afterwards monk and abbat of Bardney, to have carried on, and finished, a monastery here, to the honour of St. Peter, about the year of Christ 680^a, 681^b, or 682^c, chiefly by the care of Ofric, sometimes called^d Oshere, Ostric, or Hoftric, his nephew, and at that time his viceroy of the Wiccij, but afterwards king of Northumberland. Ofric having received from the king^e the vill of Gloucester, with several lands, and a large sum of money, to found and endow this monastery, faithfully discharged the trust reposed in him, and by the advice of Bosil, first bishop of Worcester, taking in nuns^f, made his own sister Kyneburg, or Kenburg, the wife^g of Alred, king of Northumberland, the first abbess. Just after her consecration, he vested all the lands which he had received, with very great addition to them, in the monastery, to which he also granted many considerable privileges. Kyneburg continued in her office twenty-nine years; and dying, was buried in St. Petronille's chapel, where her brother Ofric, who died 729, was first interred, but he was afterwards removed into that of Our Lady; and in abbat Parker's time, was laid under a fair monument of free-stone, upon which were his arms, on the north side of the high altar; at the foot of which against the wall the following inscription is now remaining: *Ofricus Rex, primus fundator hujus Monasterii, 681.*

Eadburg^h, or Eilburg, who had been wife of Wolphere, king of Mercia, was consecrated to succeed Kyneburg; and governing the nunnery prudently and religiously for twenty-five years,

was buried by Wilfrid, bishop of Worcester, next to her predecessor. After her came

Eva, sometime wife of Ethelred, king of the Mercians; or of Wolphere, son of king Penda; who, after she had increased the income of the monastery, and procured the confirmation of former donations in many synods, died in the thirty-third^k year of her government, *anno 768*^l; and was buried next her predecessor. With her died the office of abbess; for afterwards, in the wars between king Egbert and the king of Mercia, the nuns were ravished and forced to depart, and the monastery became desolate, and continued so 'till^m 821; when Beornulph, or Bernulph, king of Mercia, repaired it, and bestowed part of the possessions towards the maintenance of secular priests, whom he had here instituted.

King Burgred, in the yearⁿ 862, confirmed to these the lands which the kings Ethelred, Ethelbald, Offa, and Kenwolf, and other persons had given: and by the consent of his great council exempted the monastery, with its appurtenances and dependents, from all secular service. But in the year^o 1022, king Canute, at the instigation of Wolstan, bishop of Worcester, having turned out the seculars, made them give place to monks of the order of Saint Benedict.

The governor and inhabitants of Gloucester were so averse to monks at first, that Wolphin or Ulfine le Rue^p, or Lehue, who was then consul, or chief governor, and a lord of great puissance, slew seven of them, not far from the town, in 1033; but the pope soon afterwards obliged him to atone for his offence by giving Churcham and Highnam for the maintenance of seven monks in Saint Peter's abbey. The establishment of the

^a Tanner's Not. Monast. p. 137.

^b M. S. Chron.

Rot. Cap. Collect. Cl. Wharton in Bibl. Lambeth. Leland

Itin. V. 4. &c.

^c 681, 682, Cl. Willis Hist. of Mit.

Paul. Abbeys, p. 110.

^d Dug. Bar. V. 1, p. 3. Leland's

Collect. V. 1, p. 240.

^e MS. Frouc. V. 1, is king Æthelred's gift to Ofric in 671.

In MS. 'tis said king Ulpher or Wolpher, in 672, laid the founda-

tion of the monastery, and dying, left the finishing thereof to

his brother Æthelred, his successor in the kingdom of Mercia,

having appointed him to take care of that work. Leland in his

Itinerary, V. 4, says, that Ofric built it with licence. And he is

ever reputed to be the founder of this great nunnery, and was

esteemed as such, as appears by the inscription for him mentioned

in this account. According to some, there was a monastery here

before the nunnery erected by Ofric; for several scholars upon

the interdict made against the Pelagians for their heresy, fled to

the monastery here; but 'tis likely the first that was endowed here

was founded by him.

^f Rot. Cap. King Burgred's Charter in MS. Frouc. 1. Mon.

Anglic. p. 108, 993.

^g Dr. Tanner thinks it probable, that this monastery at first re-

ceived religious of both sexes, under the government of an abbess.

^h And doubtless wife before that to one of the king's of Mercia;

for abbat Malvern, in his account of the abbey, and Willis in

Hist. Mit. Abb. p. 112, say expressly, that the three queens

which presided over this nunnery, were queens of Mercia. Mon.

Anglic. p. 108, 109, 933. Collect. Cl. Wharton.

ⁱ Mon. Angl. p. 109, 993.

^k The *Memor of Glouc.* says, she died in the 30th year of her

government, which is agreeable to abbat Malvern's account.

^l After the short continuance of 87 years, or of 88, according

to Leland, V. 4, p. 6.

^m Mon. Angl. V. 1, p. 993. Willis, p. 110. Bishop Tan-

ner says it continued so 50 years.

ⁿ MS. Frouc. Part 1. Autograph. in my custody, not 852 as

is mistaken in Rot. Cap.

^o Mon. Anglic. p. 992. Collect. Wharton. Willis, p. 110.

Bishop Tanner's Not. Mon. p. 537.

^p Leland's Itin. Le Ride. Rot. Cap.

monks was not fully compleated 'till ^a Aldred, bishop of Worcester, afterwards archbishop of York, in 1058, pulling down the decayed old church, which stood near the infirmary, built a fine new one at some distance from it, nearer the walls of the town, dedicated it to St. Peter, and gave rules to the Benedictines. Aldred took from this church the manors of Lech, Odinton, Standish and Berton, and appropriated them to the church of York; but they were afterwards publicly restored to this monastery by archbishop Thomas, in the chapter-house at Gloucester, in the year 1095, who then striking his breast, blamed himself for having detained them so long.

ABBATS of SAINT PETER'S.

Edric ^c, who before was one of the secular priests, and upon the introduction of monks, took upon him their habit, was, by bishop Wolstan, appointed the first abbat in 1022. By his naming himself abbat in Eldenham, or Ealdanhame, which signifies old place, he seems to allude to that antient monastery pulled down by the bishop; for the abbey was exceedingly decayed 'till Aldred erected a new one; and this of Aldred's was then expressly called Newminster [or Monastery,] in order to distinguish it from the former building; or perhaps, when he so called himself, Aldred's foundation was not then fully established. Edric presiding over the abbey for thirty-seven years, died in 1058, when the church was endowed and fully established by Aldred: and having ^d alienated several of the possessions of the abbey, and departing from it, was not buried ^e therein.

Wilstan ^f, a monk of Worcester, kinsman ^g to bishop Aldred, was the same year, by the king's leave, constituted abbat by bishop ^h Aldred. He died in 1072, in his journey towards Jerusalem, and was at length ⁱ buried under the yew-tree in the plot in the midst of the cloisters, because he had wasted the goods and possessions of the monastery.

Serlo ^j, or Serlus, a monk of Saint Michael's in Normandy, and chaplain to king William the First, 4 kal. September, 1072, was, by the advice and mind of St. Osmond, promoted by the king to the governance of this abbey, which at that time was in great decay, and was then reputed but of little esteem. He was a person of a very eminent character, and by the indefatigable la-

bours of himself and Odo, the cellarer, procured very great donations to the abbey. At his entrance into his office he found here not above three ^k, some say two ^l monks of perfect age, and eight scholars, or youths; tho' at his death he left 100 monks in it. June 29, 1089, he began ^m the foundation of a new church, the first stone whereof was laid by Robert bishop of Hereford; and being finished, was dedicated with great solemnity on the ides of July, 1100, by Sampson bishop of Worcester, Gundulf bishop of Rochester, and Serenus, (called Henricus in the *Monasticon*) bishop of Bangor. In 1101 ⁿ, or 1102 ^o, the town with the abbey was burnt, and 'tis probable this church escaped better than that, which in 1088 ^p, was burnt with the monastery. King William the Conqueror ^q, in the twentieth year of his reign, keeping his christmas at Gloucester, royally repaired and increased this monastery, being very much decayed. And Serlo having obtained ^r from him and his two sons, king William the Second, and Henry the First, and other noblemen, freedoms, lands, liberties and confirmations of the grants to this abbey, made by their several patents, died ^s the 5th nones of March, 1104, in or about the 68th year of his age; and was buried under a fair marble tomb on the south side of the presbytery. His intimate friend, Godfrey, prior of Winchester, made the following verses for him.

*Ecclesie murus cecidit, Serlone cadente,
Virtutis gladius, buccina justitie;
Vera loquens, en non vanis sermonibus utens,
Et quos corripuit; principibus placuit,
Judicium preceps; contrarius ordinis, error,
Et levitas morum, non placuere sibi.
Tertius a Jano mensis, lux tertia mensis,
Cum nece suppressum, vita levavit eum.*

A great deal is said in praise of him by Malmesbury, from whom Bale has taken his character. Cent. 13, p. 136.

Saint Arild the virgin, martyr'd at Kington, near Thornbury, at whose tomb 'tis said many miracles were wrought, was translated hither in his time. In 1100, Haraldus, lord of Ewyas, gave the church of S. Michael, and other possessions at Ewyas, for the establishment of a priory there; but as the income thereof was insufficient, and this abbey had, for some years, to their great charge, maintained a prior and one or two monks;

^a Mon. Ang. V. 1, p. 993.

^b Mon. Anglic. Wharton's Coll. Willis's Hist. of M. Abbies.

^c MS. Chron. Glouc. in Bibl. Bodl.

^d The following is a declaration under the hand-writing of abbat Edric: "I Edric abbat of Ealdanhame do make known, and declare by this writing under my hand, that I being compelled in my great necessity, did grant to a certain Starmacotto the lands in Hatherly and Badgeworth, belonging to the church, to hold for his life; which I did in consideration of money lent by him, amounting to 15*l*. with which I did redeem all the other farms belonging to the monastery, from that great exaction throughout England, called Lord Gelt. Witnesses hereunto are Wolstan, archbishop of York, Lesley, bishop of Worcester, Aglaff Earl, and the whole society of the antient monastery, and Anna the abbess, and all the brethren of the mo-

nastery of St. Oswald; and Wihifide the chief magistrate, and all the citizens of Gloucester, and many more both English men and Danes: Wherefore, if he who holds the land shall any ways be incumbered in the same, let him make amends out of his own; but let the land be discharged, and return again to the monastery after his death".

^e Mon. Anglic. ^f MS. Frouc. 2^d.

^g Wharton. Willis. ^h MS. Chron. Glouc. in Bibl. Bodl.

ⁱ Mon. Anglic. Rot. Cap. Willis. Wharton. Leland's Collect. Malmesbury. ^j Willis Mit. Abb. p. 113.

^k ^l ^m ⁿ ^o ^p ^q ^r ^s ^t ^u ^v ^w ^x ^y ^z ^{aa} ^{ab} ^{ac} ^{ad} ^{ae} ^{af} ^{ag} ^{ah} ^{ai} ^{aj} ^{ak} ^{al} ^{am} ^{an} ^{ao} ^{ap} ^{aq} ^{ar} ^{as} ^{at} ^{au} ^{av} ^{aw} ^{ax} ^{ay} ^{az} ^{ba} ^{bb} ^{bc} ^{bd} ^{be} ^{bf} ^{bg} ^{bh} ^{bi} ^{bj} ^{bk} ^{bl} ^{bm} ^{bn} ^{bo} ^{bp} ^{bq} ^{br} ^{bs} ^{bt} ^{bu} ^{bv} ^{bw} ^{bx} ^{by} ^{bz} ^{ca} ^{cb} ^{cc} ^{cd} ^{ce} ^{cf} ^{cg} ^{ch} ^{ci} ^{cj} ^{ck} ^{cl} ^{cm} ^{cn} ^{co} ^{cp} ^{cq} ^{cr} ^{cs} ^{ct} ^{cu} ^{cv} ^{cw} ^{cx} ^{cy} ^{cz} ^{da} ^{db} ^{dc} ^{dd} ^{de} ^{df} ^{dg} ^{dh} ^{di} ^{dj} ^{dk} ^{dl} ^{dm} ^{dn} ^{do} ^{dp} ^{dq} ^{dr} ^{ds} ^{dt} ^{du} ^{dv} ^{dw} ^{dx} ^{dy} ^{dz} ^{ea} ^{eb} ^{ec} ^{ed} ^{ee} ^{ef} ^{eg} ^{eh} ^{ei} ^{ej} ^{ek} ^{el} ^{em} ^{en} ^{eo} ^{ep} ^{eq} ^{er} ^{es} ^{et} ^{eu} ^{ev} ^{ew} ^{ex} ^{ey} ^{ez} ^{fa} ^{fb} ^{fc} ^{fd} ^{fe} ^{ff} ^{fg} ^{fh} ^{fi} ^{fj} ^{fk} ^{fl} ^{fm} ^{fn} ^{fo} ^{fp} ^{fq} ^{fr} ^{fs} ^{ft} ^{fu} ^{fv} ^{fw} ^{fx} ^{fy} ^{fz} ^{ga} ^{gb} ^{gc} ^{gd} ^{ge} ^{gf} ^{gg} ^{gh} ^{gi} ^{gj} ^{gk} ^{gl} ^{gm} ^{gn} ^{go} ^{gp} ^{gq} ^{gr} ^{gs} ^{gt} ^{gu} ^{gv} ^{gw} ^{gx} ^{gy} ^{gz} ^{ha} ^{hb} ^{hc} ^{hd} ^{he} ^{hf} ^{hg} ^{hh} ^{hi} ^{hj} ^{hk} ^{hl} ^{hm} ^{hn} ^{ho} ^{hp} ^{hq} ^{hr} ^{hs} ^{ht} ^{hu} ^{hv} ^{hw} ^{hx} ^{hy} ^{hz} ^{ia} ^{ib} ^{ic} ^{id} ^{ie} ^{if} ^{ig} ^{ih} ⁱⁱ ^{ij} ^{ik} ^{il} ^{im} ⁱⁿ ^{io} ^{ip} ^{iq} ^{ir} ^{is} ^{it} ^{iu} ^{iv} ^{iw} ^{ix} ^{iy} ^{iz} ^{ja} ^{jb} ^{jc} ^{jd} ^{je} ^{jf} ^{jj} ^{jk} ^{jl} ^{jm} ^{jn} ^{jo} ^{jp} ^{jq} ^{jr} ^{js} ^{jt} ^{ju} ^{jv} ^{jw} ^{jx} ^{ky} ^{kz} ^{la} ^{lb} ^{lc} ^{ld} ^{le} ^{lf} ^{lg} ^{lh} ^{li} ^{lj} ^{lk} ^{ll} ^{lm} ^{ln} ^{lo} ^{lp} ^{lq} ^{lr} ^{ls} ^{lt} ^{lu} ^{lv} ^{lw} ^{lx} ^{ly} ^{lz} ^{ma} ^{mb} ^{mc} ^{md} ^{me} ^{mf} ^{mg} ^{mh} ^{mi} ^{mj} ^{mk} ^{ml} ^{mm} ^{mn} ^{mo} ^{mp} ^{mq} ^{mr} ^{ms} ^{mt} ^{mu} ^{mv} ^{mw} ^{mx} ^{my} ^{mz} ^{na} ^{nb} ^{nc} nd ^{ne} ^{nf} ^{ng} ^{nh} ⁿⁱ ^{nj} ^{nk} ^{nl} ^{nm} ⁿⁿ ^{no} ^{np} ^{nq} ^{nr} ^{ns} ^{nt} ^{nu} ^{nv} ^{nw} ^{nx} ^{ny} ^{nz} ^{oa} ^{ob} ^{oc} ^{od} ^{oe} ^{of} ^{og} ^{oh} ^{oi} ^{oj} ^{ok} ^{ol} ^{om} ^{on} ^{oo} ^{op} ^{oq} ^{or} ^{os} ^{ot} ^{ou} ^{ov} ^{ow} ^{ox} ^{oy} ^{oz} ^{pa} ^{pb} ^{pc} ^{pd} ^{pe} ^{pf} ^{pg} ^{ph} ^{pi} ^{pj} ^{pk} ^{pl} ^{pm} ^{pn} ^{po} ^{pp} ^{pq} ^{pr} ^{ps} ^{pt} ^{pu} ^{pv} ^{pw} ^{px} ^{py} ^{pz} ^{qa} ^{qb} ^{qc} ^{qd} ^{qe} ^{qf} ^{qg} ^{qh} ^{qi} ^{qj} ^{qk} ^{ql} ^{qm} ^{qn} ^{qo} ^{qp} ^{qq} ^{qr} ^{qs} ^{qt} ^{qu} ^{qv} ^{qw} ^{qx} ^{qy} ^{qz} ^{ra} ^{rb} ^{rc} rd ^{re} ^{rf} ^{rg} ^{rh} ^{ri} ^{rj} ^{rk} ^{rl} ^{rm} ^{rn} ^{ro} ^{rp} ^{rq} ^{rr} ^{rs} ^{rt} ^{ru} ^{rv} ^{rw} ^{rx} ^{ry} ^{rz} ^{sa} ^{sb} ^{sc} ^{sd} ^{se} ^{sf} ^{sg} ^{sh} ^{si} ^{sj} ^{sk} ^{sl} sm ^{sn} ^{so} ^{sp} ^{sq} ^{sr} ^{ss} st ^{su} ^{sv} ^{sw} ^{sx} ^{sy} ^{sz} ^{ta} ^{tb} ^{tc} ^{td} ^{te} ^{tf} ^{tg} th ^{ti} ^{tj} ^{tk} ^{tl} tm ^{tn} ^{to} ^{tp} ^{tq} ^{tr} ^{ts} ^{tt} ^{tu} ^{tv} ^{tw} ^{tx} ^{ty} ^{tz} ^{ua} ^{ub} ^{uc} ^{ud} ^{ue} ^{uf} ^{ug} ^{uh} ^{ui} ^{uj} ^{uk} ^{ul} ^{um} ^{un} ^{uo} ^{up} ^{uq} ^{ur} ^{us} ^{ut} ^{uu} ^{uv} ^{uw} ^{ux} ^{uy} ^{uz} ^{va} ^{vb} ^{vc} ^{vd} ^{ve} ^{vf} ^{vg} ^{vh} ^{vi} ^{vj} ^{vk} ^{vl} ^{vm} ^{vn} ^{vo} ^{vp} ^{vq} ^{vr} ^{vs} ^{vt} ^{vu} ^{vv} ^{vw} ^{vx} ^{vy} ^{vz} ^{wa} ^{wb} ^{wc} ^{wd} ^{we} ^{wf} ^{wg} ^{wh} ^{wi} ^{wj} ^{wk} ^{wl} ^{wm} ^{wn} ^{wo} ^{wp} ^{wq} ^{wr} ^{ws} ^{wt} ^{wu} ^{wv} ^{ww} ^{wx} ^{wy} ^{wz} ^{xa} ^{xb} ^{xc} ^{xd} ^{xe} ^{xf} ^{xg} ^{xh} ^{xi} ^{xj} ^{xk} ^{xl} ^{xm} ^{xn} ^{xo} ^{xp} ^{xq} ^{xr} ^{xs} ^{xt} ^{xu} ^{xv} ^{xw} ^{xx} ^{xy} ^{xz} ^{ya} ^{yb} ^{yc} ^{yd} ^{ye} ^{yf} ^{yg} ^{yh} ^{yi} ^{yj} ^{yk} ^{yl} ^{ym} ^{yn} ^{yo} ^{yp} ^{yq} ^{yr} ^{ys} ^{yt} ^{yu} ^{yv} ^{yw} ^{yx} ^{yy} ^{yz} ^{za} ^{zb} ^{zc} ^{zd} ^{ze} ^{zf} ^{zg} ^{zh} ^{zi} ^{zj} ^{zk} ^{zl} ^{zm} ^{zn} ^{zo} ^{zp} ^{zq} ^{zr} ^{zs} ^{zt} ^{zu} ^{zv} ^{zw} ^{zx} ^{zy} ^{zz}

^t Mon. Anglic. ^u Mon. Anglic. ^v MS. Frouc. ^w Willis's Mitr. Abb.

in 1358^k, the bishop of St. David's, with the consent of his chapter, of Roger de la Warre, lord of Ewias, and of Walter de Monmouth, dissolved that priory, and united it to the abbey of Gloucester.

Peter^l, the prior of the abbey, became abbat in the nones of August, 1104. He encompassed the^m abbey with an excellent stone-wall, by the assent and assistance of king Henry the First, and greatly enriched the convent with a collection of valuable books. King Stephenⁿ confirmed by his charter the donations made to the abbey; and this abbat, after seven years and a half's governance, died on the 16th of the kal. of July, or August, 1113. Upon his death

William Godemon^o, or Godemor, the prior, was promoted to the abbey; and having obtained great donations to it, and a licence to appoint his successor, resigned in 1130. Retiring to St. Paternum, in Wales, he died on the 3d nones of March, says Willis; but according to Mr. Wharton, 3d ides of July, the year after his resignation. On the^p 8th ides of March, or May 8, 1122^q, when the monks were singing mass, and the deacon began the gospel, the tower was set on fire by lightning, and the whole monastery was burnt, so that all the valuable things therein were destroyed, except a few books, and three priests vestments.

Walter de Lacy^r, brother to the founder, or according to some, the principal benefactor to Lanthony in Wales, being of the blood-royal of England, was promoted by abbat Godemor, whose chaplain he was, and received the benediction from Simon bishop of Worcester, on the 3d nones of August, 1130. At the petition of himself and some of the nobles, in 1138, king Stephen, by his charter, confirmed the donations made to this abbey. He died on the^s 6th of the ides of February, 1139, and was buried by Reinaldus, abbat of Evelham, and Roger, abbat of Tewkesbury. Hugh Fitz-William^t, the Norman, whose family afterwards assumed the surname of Kilpeck, in 1134, gave to the abbey the priory of Kilpeck, in Herefordshire, dedicated to St. David. It stood from the castle^u above a quarter of a mile.

Gilbert Foliot^v, or Folieth, or Folieth, sometime a Cluniac monk of Burgundy, being prebendary of Newington, in the cathedral of St. Paul's, London, received the benediction^x from Robert bishop of Hereford, on Whitsunday the 3d of the ides of June, 1139, or, as 'tis said, was installed^y on the 11th of the ides of June, 1139. Upon abbat Lacy's death, ^z two of the monks of

this abbey were sent to Gilbert, who was designed for abbat; and king Stephen having heard of his excellent probity, at the request of Milo, earl of Hereford, whose kinsman Foliot was, granted the government of the abbey to Foliot. In 1148^a, he was removed to the bishoprick of Hereford; and thence he was translated to that of London, being a very learned man and a great writer, as may be seen in Bale and Godwin^b. Upon Foliot's removal to Hereford,

Hameline; the sub-prior was elected the^c 6th of the calends of October, 1148, and received the benediction from Simon bishop of Worcester, on the nones of December. This abbat went to Rome to defend the rights of his monastery against the archbishop of York, who claimed the manors of Leck, Oddington, Standish, and Barton, as pertaining to the archbishoprick, tho' his predecessor Thomas had restored them to the abbey, after the time was expired for which they were mortgaged; and obtained such success in the affair, that the bishops of Chichester and Lincoln^d, to whom this dispute was referred by pope Eugenius, adjudged it on the behalf of the abbey, and king Stephen confirmed it; but in 1157, this abbey, for preventing any future controversy, gave to the archbishoprick of York, Oddington, Condicote, and Shurdington, with certain lands; and the archbishop, with the assent of his chapter, and a general synod, renounced all claim to the other particulars. Pope Alexander III, by his bull dated 4th ides of July, in or about the year 1164, confirmed^e this agreement, and says, The controversy about this matter was agitated before his predecessor Adrian, who appointed the bishops of Salisbury and Bath to act as his delegates in this matter. He died on the^f 6th of the ides of March, 1179; in whose time very considerable donations were made^g to the abbey. On the 5th of the ides of May^h the abbey was again burnt.

Thomas Carbonelⁱ, or Carbonach, prior of St. Cuthlack's, or Guthlac's, near Hereford, was installed the 15th of the cal. of October, 1179, and died the 21st of July, 1205. The abbey and great part of the town was burnt in 1204. After him,

Henry Blont, or Blond, the prior, ^k received the benediction from Maugre bishop of Worcester, September 29, 1205; and was installed the 6th of the ides, or nones, of October. In 1222, he began to rebuild^l the tower of the church, which fell down, and committed the management thereof to Helias the sacrist. And the same year, with the abbat of St. Albans, was^m appointed a president of the chapter of the benedictines at

^k MS. Frouc. ^l Willis's Hist. M. Abbies. Wharton.
^m Rot. Cap. ⁿ MS. Frouc. Vid. Appendix, N^o. 11.
^o Collect. Wharton. Willis's Hist. Mitr. Abb.
^p Ib. Saxon Chron. ^q Gloucester Book in
 CCC. Library Oxon. ^r MS. Frouc. 1. ^s Willis's
 Hist. Mit. Abb. ^t Mon. Anglic. V. 1. ^u Bishop
 Tanner's Not. Mon. p. 175. ^v Wharton's Collect. ^w Whar-
 ton's Collect. ^x Willis's Mit. Abb. ^y Cont.
 of Flor. Wigorn. ^z Wharton's Coll. Willis's Mitr.
 Abbies, p. 114, &c.

^b It is said that he was the first bishop that was translated from one bishoprick to another in this kingdom.
^c Wharton's Coll. Willis's M. A. p. 114, &c.
^d MS. Frouc. 2^o Rot. Cap. ^e Cl. Wilkins's Councils
 V. 2, p. 437. ^f Collect. Wharton. Cl. Willis's Mit.
 Abb. p. 114. ^g Mon. Anglic. ^h Collect. out of
 MS. book of Glouc. ⁱ Wharton's Collect. Willis's
 Mit. Abb. 114. ^k Collect. Wharton. ^l Willis's
 Mit. Abb. ^m Reinerus de Congreg. Nigror. Monachor.
 in Anglia.

Berrmondsey. The abbey was twice destroyed^a by lightning during his government, viz. in 1214, and in 1223. He died the 10th of the kalends of September, 1224, and was succeeded by

Thomas de Bredone^o, or Breden, the prior, who received the benediction at Worcester, October 7, 1224. This abbat^p died in 1228.

Henry Foliot^q, or Foleth, or Folet, prior of the cell at Bromfield, succeeding, received the benediction from William de Blois, bishop of Worcester, in 1228. He was a great benefactor to the abbey, and built a handsome tower in 1237; two years after which he made an aqueduct to serve the convent with water; he likewise vaulted part of the church; and sometime before his death began a new tower at the west end. In 1230^r, or 1231^r, he appointed twenty marks yearly out of the church of Newport, in Glamorganshire, for the charity of the abbey, in French wine and wastel. About 1236^r, for 30 marks, he granted to the burgeses of the town, the free common for their cattle, between the bridge of Gloucester and old Leden; and Common in Prestham, and all the meadows of the abbat beyond Severn, on the west side, after the hay was carried off, except the meadows belonging to foreign manors. Ralph de Willington^s, and Olympias, his wife, having at their own charges built our lady's^t chapel, in the church-yard of St. Peter's, for two foreign priests, and a clerk to attend them; and erected a house within the precincts of the abbey for their habitation, the abbey received lands to the yearly value of 8*l.* 7*s.* for their maintenance and support, whereupon the abbat and convent, extolling their extraordinary liberality to the abbey, particularly in this gift, covenant with them to keep all the buildings in good repair, and allow the chaplains a sufficient corrody; that every year on the day of Ralph's death this agreement shall be read before the brethren; and he, Olympias, and all their ancestors and successors, in a full chapter, shall be absolved to be partakers of all the good works done in the abbey, and in the churches pertaining to them; that on the day of his death the service shall be performed as fully as for a monk, and that yearly; and that this agreement might continue inviolable, the convent in full chapter pronounced the blessing of God to all those that keep it; and his curse, as far as they say lay in their power, to the violaters thereof. The abbey, un-

der their common seal, confirmed and gave this agreement to Ralph; and Ralph sealed and gave another part to the abbey, to be kept by them. Tho' this chapel^z, we are told, was finished in 1227, yet the agreement concerning it was made by abbat Foliet and the convent. This abbat died on the ides of July, 1243, And

Walter de St. John^y, the prior, received the benediction at Basinger, on the 4th of the nones of October, and dying the same year, upon the day whereon he was to have been installed,

John de Felda^z, or De la Felde, the precentor, received the benediction Dec. 6, 1243, and was installed on the 12th following. He finished the west tower on the south part of the front, and in 1246, pulled down the old refectory, and began a new one. In 1251^z, the abbey became indebted to the value of 3000 marks. The bishop of Worcester, to whom they had applied for relief, excluded and forbade the reception of strangers, and retrenched the hospitality of the abbey. The abbat died the 6th of the kalends of April, 1263, and was succeeded by his chaplain,

Reginald de Homme^b, or Hamme, who was installed the same year on the Sunday after the feast of St. Peter and St. Paul. At his entrance he^c found the abbey in debt 1500 marks, by losses and misfortunes, which he could not repay, tho' he was in some measure relieved by king Edward the First^d, who, in 1272, took the abbey into his protection, and appointed a commissioner that might take care for the observance of his grant, and keep all persons from damaging or molesting the abbey. And afterwards, the same king rebuilt a gate on the south side of the abbey, which is now called by his name, but before was stiled Lichgate. In 1264^e, this abbat, together with the bishop of Worcester, procured a truce to be made between the barons that were in the town of Gloucester, and prince Edward, the king's son, who had taken the castle from the bare is. And in 1274, being proctor of the whole diocese of Worcester, by special order from the pope, the bishop of Worcester being by infirmity detained at home, he was at the council of Lyons, and died on the ides of Sept. 1284. In 1283^f, John Giffard, baron of Brimsfield, built Gloucester college in Oxford for thirteen monks, whom he chose out of this convent, to be improved in learning; and on the feast of St. John the evangelist, in the pre-

^a Mon. Anglic. ^o Collect. Wharton. Willis's Mit. Abbies, p. 114. ^p Ib. ^q Ib. ^r Collect. MS. Chron. ^s Annal. Wig. in Angl. Sacra.

^t Orig. in Cust. City.

^z MS. Frouc. 2.

^y In this century the appointment of particular priests to officiate at the Virgin's chapel began to take place in England.

^z Annal. Wig. in Anglia Sacra. ^z Ib. Collect. Wharton. Willis's Account of Mit. Abb. 114. ^z Ib.

^z MS. Frouc. 2^d Part. Collect. Wharton. In the donation of the particulars given to Gloucester abbey, in Manastic. Anglic. 'tis said, That in 1260, John Delfeld purchased of Lawrence de Chandos, knight, 55 acres of arable land in Brockworth, and 40 acres of inclosure, and all his wood in Bockholt, which contained 300 acres; but probably he only contracted for these particulars, and did not pay for them, which made the abbey so much in debt

at his death. For in MS. A. 5. is a deed of conveyance to abbat Reginald from the said Sir Lawrence de Chandos, and most of the particulars of Brockworth and Bockholt, which he had granted to abbat John, and another deed to abbat Reginald, whereby he granted and confirmed all the lands, &c. which his predecessor had of the said Sir Lawrence. In this MS. but before these two grants, are several deeds whereby the said Sir Lawrence granted many particulars in Brockworth and Buckholt. And I suppose the seal and payment was not quite finished before the grant and confirmation was made to this Reginald.

^b Collect. Wharton. Willis's Mit. Abb. ^c Sir R. A. Prinne's Intol. Usurp. V. 3, p. 126. ^d R. of Glouc. p. 343. ^e Mon. Anglic. V. 1, p. 541. Stevens's Addit. V. 1, p. 337, &c. Annal. Wig. in Ang. Sac. MS. Chron. Dr. Hutton's Antiq. Oxf. &c. &c.

fence, and agreeable to the will of Giffard, abbat Homme was introduced into it. Other monasteries of Benedictines afterwards partook of the benefit of this house; and their lodgings were called agreeable to their names. That part called Gloucester lodgings, as appears by the arms of the abbey at the entrance thereof, still remains, and is the habitation of the provost of this house, which has lately changed its name of Gloucester college, afterwards Gloucester-hall, into Worcester college. This abbey was obliged to maintain three or four of their monks here, and allowed each of them 15 marks *per ann.* The church of Chipping-Norton^h, co. Oxon, was appropriated for their sustenance. This Reginald de Hamme appears to be the first abbat of this church, who was summoned to parliament, and that was, for the first time, according to Dugdale, 49° H. 3.

John Gamages^b, or de Gamages, or Gag, prior of St. Cuthlacks, a person very religious, and of an honourable family, upon de Homme's death, was installed on St. Andrew's day, 1284, and confirmed Nov. the 20th following. In 1303ⁱ, abbat Gamages pulled down the old dormitory, and began a new one, which was finished by his successor in 1313. On July 16, 34° Edw. 1. ^k in consideration of a fine paid to the king, he obtained a charter for regulating the vacancies of the abbey, by which the abbey was granted to the prior and convent, to be the keepers of it 'till the abbat elected had received the temporalities. For every vacancy, whether it continued four months or not, they were to pay 200 marks; and if it continued longer than that time, to pay according to that rate. In 1298^l, on the morrow after St. Barnabas, William de Brok, a monk, afterwards prior of this abbey, was an inceptor in divinity, under the chancellor of Oxford, and was the first Benedictine monk in England who took the degree of doctor in it. At his vespers Lawrence Honsum, S. T. B. a monk of this place, was respondent; and at his inception were the abbat, with his monks, priors, obedientiaries, clerks, esquires, and several noblemen, to the number of 100 in all; the abbats of Westminster, Redynge, Abendon, Evesham, Malmesbury, many priors and monks, with divers rewards and exercises. All other prelates almost of the whole province of Canterbury of this order, who were absent, sent exercises; and so this inception was finished to the honour of this abbey, and of the whole order. About the feast of St. Hillary^m, 1305, this abbat made a sumptuous feast in the great hall in the court of the abbey, when the king's justices sat at Gloucester upon the inquisition of Traylbafton. There were 30 knights, the priors of Lanthony and St. Oswald, with other ecclesiasticks, and many of the more honourable persons of the

whole county, at this entertainment, which was so well managed, that the justices and other barons present expressed their highest approbation of it. On Epiphany dayⁿ, 1300, a sudden fire surrounded the monastery, and consumed the cloister, belfry, and the great chamber, with other buildings adjoining. This abbat having, by his frugal management^o, brought the abbey out of debt, and increased their stock of sheep to 10,000, after he had lived^p sixty-two years a monk of the convent, over which he had presided as abbat twenty-three, he died 15 kal. May, 1307, and was buried with great honour, by the bishop of Worcester, being attended by several abbats to his grave, without the choir near the door of the cloisters, where his brother Sir Richard Gamages had been interred.

John Thokey^q, or Toky, or Chokey, the sub-prior, was elected May 1, 1307, received the benediction at Hartlebury, 8 kal. July, says Willis, but some MS. papers in my custody say June, and that he was installed on the 29th of that month. In 1313^r, he was excommunicated for resisting the prior of Worcester's visitation in the vacancy of the see; but an award being made concerning it, the bishop of Worcester, September 2, 1314, absolved the abbey, and required the official of the archdeacon of Worcester to publish it. At or before 14° E. 2. as appears by the king's patent then granted, the abbey had licence to appropriate the church of Haitherope, to find chaplains in the charnel house built by Peter Fox, in the abbey church-yard. (*Bishop Tanner's Not. Monast.*) During his government^s, king Edward the Second being barbarously murdered at Berkeley castle, this abbat fetched him in his chariot from the castle, the abbats of Kingswood, Bristol and Malmesbury being afraid to do it, and with his convent, solemnly robed, accompanied with a procession of the whole city, honourably received him; which afterwards proved so fortunate to Gloucester, such numbers flocking to see and pay their devotions to his relicks, that a great part of the church was built out of the offerings made on that occasion. Our abbat, in 1318, rebuilt the south aisle, and did several other benefactions; but at length growing old and infirm, he resigned in 1329, and died soon after. February 28, 2° E. 3. ^t the king, with the consent of parliament, in consideration of the expences which the abbey had been at in celebrating his father's funeral, granted, That upon every vacancy of the abbey, they should compound with the king at the rate of 100 marks for the space of a year; but that all knights fees holden of the abbey, escheats and presentations to their churches, which should fall in the time of the vacancy, should belong to the king. The prior, as president, and the convent, should keep

^a MS. Frouc. ^b Collect. Wharton. Willis's Mit. Abb.

^c Willis's Mit. Abb. p. 115. ^d MS. Frouc. 1.

^e MS. Chron. Glouc. ^f Ib. ^g Antiq. Eccles.

Brit. p. 291. ^h Sir R. A.

ⁱ Willis's Mit. Abb. Annal Wigorn. in Anglia Sacra, V. 1.

^j Willis's Mit. Abb. p. 115. ^k MS. Frouc. 1

^l Willis's Mit. Abb. p. 115. ^m MS. Frouc.

the abbey in safe custody, 'till another person was admitted thereto. The escheator, or the sheriff, upon a vacancy, to make only simple seisin within the abbey, and so to depart.

John Wigmore^u, or Wygmor, the prior, by the procurement of abbat Thokey, was promoted in 1329. He gave an exceeding rich, embroidered garment, to be worn on the festival of the pentecost. While he was prior, he rebuilt the great chamber of the abbat, near the garden of the infirmary. He also built " the great grange at Highnam from the foundation; the chamber of the abbat next the great hall, with a little hall adjoining to it, and a chapel. He was well skilled in mechanicks, and delighted in other arts. He began St. Andrew's aile, which in six years he finished in a beautiful manner, out of the oblations made at the tomb of king Edward the Second, which was so frequented by persons coming hither in devotion, that the city of Gloucester was scarce sufficient to receive them; and their offerings were so great, that 'tis thought they would have been enough to have built the whole church. This abbat obtained " of the king, Oct. 3, 10° E. 3. a grant to the abbey of the hundred of Dudston, co. Gloucester, with all its emoluments and appurtenances, at the fee farm rent of 12*l.* per ann. Dying, the 12th of the kalends of March, 1337, he was buried on the south side, near the entrance of the choir, which he built, with a square stone pulpit over the west door, and which in the year 1718, was demolished to make room for the organ.

Adam de Staunton^v, the prior, succeeded the same year. He built the great vault of the choir, and the stalls on the prior's side of it, as also the vineyard-house, out of the oblations^w made at the tomb of king Edward the Second, by his son king Edward the Third, queen Philippa, prince Edward, and several of the nobility and gentry. The king gave a ship of gold, and another ship, which, at the entreaty of the abbat and convent, was redeemed at the price of 100*l.* The prince offered a cross of gold, having in its composition a part of the great cross, and a ruby. These oblations must have been of great value, for this abbat, notwithstanding his great expences in building, left 1000 marks in the treasury. In 1338^x, he was one of the two presidents of the chapter of the Benedictines at Northampton. June 25, 19° Edw. 3. by exchange, he " obtained for the abbey the manor of King's-Barton, adjoining to Gloucester, with several other particulars. And dying, in 1351, was buried at the altar of St. Thomas, which his brother, John de Staunton, had " rebuilt. February 20, 17° Edw. 3. " the

moveables and immoveables of the abbey were valued at 287*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.* and the members of the convent, July 28, 1348, were thirty-six.

Thomas Horton, the sacrist, succeeded, being chosen by way of compromise. He received the benediction at Cheltenham, from the bishop of Hereford, by leave of the bishop of Worcester, Dec. 4, 1351; and had the temporalities granted to him the 12th of the same month. He adorned his church with abundance of vestments, and caused the great altar, and the presbytery, to be made, together with St. Paul's aile, and the great hall wherein the parliament was holden in the year 1378, during the session of which, the king, and his whole court, were lodged in the abbey. In the refectory " there was treating concerning the laws of arms. The common hall was designed for the lords in parliament, and there was a chamber, which for its elegance was antiently called the king's, appointed for the secret council of the nobles: and in the chapter-house was the common council of parliament. After this abbat had governed twenty-six years, being very aged and infirm, he resigned November 8, 1377; and dying seventeen weeks and three days afterwards, was buried under a flat stone in the north part of the transept, or great cross aile. Nov. 20, 1° R. 2. the king confirmed several charters of his progenitors to the abbey; and among the rest, that of king Edward the Third, concerning the vacancy of the abbey. 'Tis probable this was done to preserve good order in the proceedings before the ensuing election of the abbat; for the king, under his great seal, sent a writ to the barons of the exchequer, in the dispute about the sum of money due for the vacancy, prohibiting them to give any molestation to the abbey, in any thing contrary to his charter.

John Boyfield^y, or de Boyfeld, the præcentor, was elected 6 kal. Dec. 1377, and received the benediction from the bishop of Hereford, at Whytebourn, on Sunday before Christmas; was installed December 24, and had the temporalities restored to him on the 31st of the same month. Mr. Wharton says, he obtained from the pope the use of the pontificals for himself and successors; but probably this was done by his successor, Walter Froucester. Dying on the 3d of the kalends of January, 1381, in the fourth year of his government, he was buried in St. Paul's aile, near abbat Horton. In 1380^z, there were fifty-four monks in this convent, with an abbat, and 200 officers or servants; the yearly income was then 1700 marks. The revenue¹ of the abbey being much lessened by extraordinary inundations, pestilences, and other calamities, and being continually fre-

^u Collect. Wharton. Willis's Hist. Mit. Abb.

^v MS. Chron. ^w MS. Frouc.

^x Collect. Wharton. Willis's Mit. Abb.

Mit. Abb. MS. Chron. Sir R. A.

Congreg. Nigror. Monachor.

^y MS. Frouc.

^z This altar is mentioned in MS. Frouc. 2, when David Dun-

ning and Walter Heich were præpositi Glouc. also when William Sumery and John Fitz Roger Symon were præpositi thereof. So that this altar, in abbat Staunton's time, was but repaired.

¹ Orig. Papers.

² MS. Chron.

³ MS. Frouc.

⁴ Collect. Wharton. Willis's Mit. Abb.

⁵ Original Papers now remaining.

⁶ MS. Frouc.

quented by guests, as well poor foreigners as those of this kingdom, the expences were so very great as to require the appropriation of St. Mary de Lode to defray them.

Walter Froucester^k, or Froucestre, or Froucestor, or Froncester, the chamberlain, was elected in January, and installed the 14th of February, 1381. The abbey was afterwards^l sued for not paying the 200 marks, according to the charter of king Edward the First, but it was determined that they were no longer due on account of the vacancy. He procured from pope^m Urban, by the interest of the duke of Gloucester and others, a grant for himself and the abbats his successors, of the mitre, ring, sandals, and dalmatic: Also, that he might give the solemn benediction at vespers, matins and at table, so that no bishop or legate of the apostolic see were present. He alsoⁿ obtained a dispensation for eating of flesh in the abbey, from septuagesima to quinquagesima Sunday inclusive. He made the^o sumptuous and beautiful great cloisters, concerning which see the account of the cathedral church. He took great care and pains to collect and transcribe the records belonging to this abbey. And dying in 1412, was buried in a chapel at the south-west part of the choir, under the arch of the tower, where his gravestone now remains, which appears to have had his effigy, mitre, &c. on it in brass, which are now torn off. There was an anniversary kept^p for him in the church of Chipping-Norton, co. Oxon, 'till the time of the dissolution; and six cloth gowns were given to six poor men, and some other particulars were then yearly distributed there, as well as in the churches of St. Mary de Lode, and of the Holy Trinity in Gloucester. In his time^q the number of monks was forty-five, with an abbat and two hundred officers or servants, the income being the same as in the time of his predecessor.

Hugh de Morton^r, or Moreton, succeeding, had the temporalities restored to him May 27, 13^o H. 4. on whose death, which happened *ann.* 1420,

John Morwent^s, Marewent, or Marlwent, called erroneously by Camden, in his *Britannia*, Nicholas Marwent, chamberlain of the abbey, had the temporalities restored to him July 14, 8^o H. 5. He made the west front, and erected the stately porch and two pillars, one on each side of the body of the church at the west end; intending, if he had lived, to have made the whole body of like work. August 2, 7^o H. 6. a composition was made between the abbey and the town, whereby the lane under the south wall of the ab-

bey was granted to the bailiffs and burgeses. Their serjeants were impowered to carry their maces before the bailiffs in the abbey; and the bailiffs or their serjeants might execute any of the king's writs, summonses, &c. within the abbey, except upon the abbat, monks, their domestick servants, or counsellors. March 2, 9^o H. 6. the king, before he travelled beyond the seas, came to this abbey, and made an oblation. May 10, 1437^x, this abbat occurs as prolocutor for the religious, and exhibited for them a schedule with certain particulars at the convocation: And dying in 1437, had for his successor

Richard Boulars^y, or Boulers, or Bolers, or Butler, who, November 12, 16^o H. 6. had the temporalities restored to him. In 1440, he was offered the bishoprick of Landaff, but refused it. In 1444^z, being appointed by the king to go to Rome, and other places, where his attendance might be required for a considerable time, the prior and convent granted him 400*l.* *per ann.* out of the profits of the abbey, during his absence. July 20, 25^o H. 6, 1447^{aa}, there was another composition made between the abbey and the bailiffs of the town, by which *int. al.* the bailiffs and burgeses were to have free common, and dig earth, in the Common Ham; and to have the use of the water of Fulbrook, at the upper north-gate; of the lane under the south wall of the abbey, and of the two water-mills at the west-gate: And the abbey to enjoy the stone wall within fifteen foot of land in breadth within it, from St. John's Church-yard to the blind-gate. After Michaelmas^{bb}, 1450, Richard duke of York, then at variance with king Henry the Sixth, took this abbat, and sent him prisoner to the castle of Ludlow; but the same year^{cc} he was advanced to the see of Hereford, which he held 'till his removal to Litchfield. The motto which he used when abbat, was, MEMENTO, MEMENTO; by some thought propheticall, and interpreted, *Remember, remember, this abbey must be dissolved*; but says Dr. Fuller^{dd}, I like the text better than the comment, and there is more humility in the motto than solidity in the interpretation. Bowlers^{ee}, when bishop of Litchfield, by his last will, dated March 23, 1458, and proved on the 10th of April following, gave his books to the library of this abbey.

Thomas Sebroke^{ff}, or Seabroke, being elected, after Boulars was advanced to the see of Hereford, had the temporalities restored to him February 16, 29^o H. 6. 1450. He pulled down the old tower, and began the building of that stately one in the

^k Collect. Wharton. Willis's Mit. Abb. ^l MS. Frouc.

^m Collect. Wharton. Willis's Mit. Abb. MS. Chron.

ⁿ MS. Chron. ^o Willis's Mit. Abb. Leland's Itin.

In some MS. Collections now in my custody, 'tis said, abbat Froucester began the building of a neat cloister, whose cieling and ornamental workmanship are nowhere surpassed. All the windows along the south cloister are contrived for writing places for the use of the monastery, and at the west end of the north cloister there are many neat washing places near the refectory, for the convenience of the monks before and after their repast.

^p MS. Malv. 2.

^q Orig. Paper. Scac. Cap.

^r Collect. Wharton. Willis's Mit. Abb.

^s Ib. MS. Chron.

^t See Account of the Cathedral Church.

^u An Antient Copy in the custody of the abbey.

^v Scac. Cap. ^x Synod. Anglic. p. 65.

^y Collect Wharton. Willis's Mit. Abb. ^z Scac. Cap.

^{aa} An Old Book in the custody of the city.

^{bb} Speed's Chron. in the year. ^{cc} Willis's Mit. Abb.

^{dd} Ch. Hist. l. 6. p. 334.

^{ee} Willis's Survey of Litchfield, p. 390.

^{ff} Collect. Wharton. Willis's Mit. Abb. p. 117.

middle of the church ; but he died before it was finished, having first committed the care of it to Robert Tully, a monk of this abbey, who was afterwards bishop of St. David's, as appears by the inscription yet remaining at the bottom of the choir, over the arch of the tower ;

*Hoc quod digestum specularis opusque politum,
Tullij hæc ex onere Seabroke Abbate jubente.*

which is thus rendered in the last edition of Camden's *Britannia* :

This fabric which you see, exact and neat,
The abbat charged the monk to make compleat.

On the south wall under the tower are his arms, viz. *Ermine, a cinquefoil sable*. His motto, *FIAT VOLUNTAS DOMINI*, some persons have interpreted to denote, *If this abbey must be dissolved, the will of the Lord be done*. But the same may be said of this ^h as was of his predecessor's. His name, motto and arms, which now remain on many bricks beyond the bishop's throne, shew that he paved the choir. He died in 1457, and was buried in a chapel at the south-west end of the choir, where his effigy is placed at length, in white alabaster, in his *pontificalibus*. In or about abbat Seabroke's time, John Twynning, a monk of this abbey, built from the foundation the great inn, called the New Inn, in the upper north-gate street, to the great profit and advantage of the abbey. This inn, according to tradition, was intended for the reception of pilgrims.

Richard Hanley ⁱ, or Hauley, or Haulaces, received the temporalties March 11, 36° H. 6. He ^k began the rebuilding of our Lady's chapel at the east end of the church, and died in 1472.

William Ferley ^l, or Farley, a monk of the abbey, was confirmed April 22, 1472, received the benediction April 23, and had the temporalties restored to him the 1st of May following. He finished the rebuilding of the chapel, which his predecessor had begun ; and 18° Edw. 4. ^m with the abbats of Malmesbury and Winchcombe, as deputies of the king, received the fealty of Thomas Compton, abbat of Cirencester.

John Malverne ⁿ, or Mulverne, had the temporalties restored to him December 17, 14° H. 7. and died about August ^o 13, 15° H. 7. In the time of the vacancy ^p after his death, the monks were at such variance, and committed such enormities, in making interest for the abbacy, that the king, with his privy council, directed a mandate to the prior, as president of the abbey, commanding him to punish all the offenders, and to keep the abbey in due order during the vacancy. The election to be examined according to law by the king's council. At length

Thomas Branche ^q, or Braunche, a monk of the abbey, was elected August 31, 1500 ; confirmed by Dr. Wodyngton ^r, vicar-general of the bishop of Worcester ; received the benediction September 15, and had the temporalties restored to him October 19, following. He died July 1, 1510. After his death ^s, as after his predecessors, a like mandate was sent to the prior for the government of the monks, who, on the vacancy, had committed many disorders. July 9, the abbey obtained a *congé d'elire*, and thereupon

John Newton ^t, alias Browne, D.D. the king's chaplain, (who, about the year 1478, took upon him the order of St. Benedict in this abbey, and was at the time of his election prior of St. Cuthlack's near Hereford) was elected on the 30th of July, 1510, confirmed the 22d of November, had the temporalties restored to him on the 28th, and was installed December 6, following, notwithstanding the violent opposition made against his election, when there were forty-eight monks in the abbey and sixteen in the cell, by John Huntley, the cellarer, with sixteen monks of his side, and their appeal against it to the bishop of Worcester. In the year ^u 1512 and 1513, 5° H. 8. there were such great divisions and animosities between the town and abbey, on account of common, which was said to be withholden from the town by the abbey and its tenants, that the townsmen, to near the number of two hundred, assembled themselves, and wounded some of the servants of the abbey ; therefore a letter was sent from the king's privy council on the behalf of the abbey, commanding the mayor, under the penalty of appearing at the star-chamber, of paying 100*l.* and of forfeiting the liberties of the town, to suppress these disturbers, and keep the town and abbey in quiet, 'till the dispute should be determined. October 27, 5° H. 8. ^v an agreement between the town and abbey having been first made, and the mayor first having sent a letter of complaint to the abbey, an award was made by the abbat of Winchcombe, the prior of Lanthony, and several others concerning the matter ; but, it seems, this was insufficient, for in the time of his successor, Feb. 6, 9° H. 8. a composition was made between the abbey and the town about this affair ; and the 20th of March, 10° H. 8. another award was made, relating to the tenants of the abbey at Maismore. This abbat died January 15, 5° H. 8.

William Malvern ^w, alias Parker, B.D. master of the work, called at his predecessor's election ^x, *Baccalaureus Opponens*, and also *Propoens*, was elected on the 4th of May, 1514 ; confirmed at Gloucester on the 1st of June following, and had the temporalties restored to him on the 6th of August, 1515. Upon the request of the univer-

^h Fuller's Ch. Hist. l. 6, p. 334.

ⁱ Collect. Wharton. Willis's Mit. Abb.

^k Willis's Mit. Abb.

^l Collect. Wharton. Willis's Mit. Abb.

^m MS. ⁿ Collect. Wharton. Willis's Mit. Abb.

^o MS. Br. and N. ^p Ib.

^q Collect. Wharton. Willis's Survey, and his Mit. Abb.

^r MS. Br. and N. ^s Ib.

^t Willis's Mit. Abb. MS. Br. and N. Willis's Survey.

^u An old book in the custody of the city.

^v Collect. Wharton. Willis's Survey, and Hist. of Mit. Abb.

^w MS. N.

sity of Oxford, he took the degree of Doctor in Divinity. In 1524^c, he compiled a compendious history of this abbey, printed in the 2d volume of Robert of Gloucester's *Chronicle*. In March, 1525, cardinal Wolsey, by his commissary Dr. Allen, exercised a legantine visitation in the abbey, when their yearly revenues, according to common account, amounted to 1022*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.* *ob.* and the abbey acknowledged themselves indebted to the cardinal in 40*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* 9. The clergy of the kingdom having incurred a *premunire* for acknowledging and receiving the cardinal's authority from Rome, 22^o H. 8. they compounded with the king for a fine of 200,000*l.* of which this abbey paid 500*l.* as its proportion. This abbat adorned the south, or king Edward's gate, belonging to the abbey; enlarged the gate (demolished since in the beginning of the year 1722) leading to the buildings which now constitute the episcopal palace; repaired, or rebuilt, great part of the palace, then the abbat's house; rebuilt, or repaired, the great house at Prinknersh; built the tower at Barnwood, the neat vestry at the north end of the cross aisle; and erected a handsome chapel on the north side of the choir, just below the tomb of king Edward the Second, wherein is a stately tomb erected for this abbat, and an altar monument, with his effigy in white marble, lying at full length on it, in his *pontificalibus*, with a mitre and pastoral staff, and his arms, which were, *Sable, a bordure engrailed or, charged with eight pellets, a buck passant between three pheons of the second*; which arms were 'till lately remaining on the gates, &c. abovementioned. Some persons have expounded this abbat's motto, *MERSOS REATU SUSCITA*, *Raise up those that are drowned in guiltiness*, as prophetic, in relation to king Henry the Eighth's raising the abbey into a bishoprick; but Dr. Fuller gives the same answer to this, as he does to the mottos of his predecessors Boulars and Sebroke. In his time, Olberne, the cellarer, made a square tower north-west of the churchyard, part of which is the gate leading to St. Mary de Lode's church; and repaired the old Ram opposite St. John's church, in the upper north-gate-street, over the door of which are the following lines, cut in wood, still remaining:

*En ruinosâ dom^o quôdâ quâ tûc renovavit
Monachus urban^o Osburne John rite vocatus.*

This abbat, Richard Skidmor, and other monks to the number of thirty-four, subscribed to the king's supremacy, and he continued abbat 'till the dissolution, soon after which he died. I have been told that he was a younger brother of the family of the Parkers, of Hasfield, in the county of Gloucester; and that after the dissolution, he retired to them, and there continued for the remainder of his life.

The whole number of abbats was thirty-two, and not thirty-three, as Sir Robert Atkyns makes them, by reckoning Malvern and Parker as two distinct persons, whereas, according to Cl. Wharton, and Anthony Wood, they are only different names for the same man.

The abbey was surrendered the 2d of January^b, 31^o H. 8. by Gabriel Moreton, the prior, and the monks, under the conventual seal, when 'twas valued at 1946*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* *per ann.* according to Dugdale, but 1550*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.* *ob.* according to Speed. In another account^c is the same value which Speed mentions, and the clear yearly sum 1430*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* exclusive of its cells, which are valued distinctly. Out of these revenues the king's commissioners assigned the following pensions: To *Gabriel Morton^d, the prior, 20*l.* which was also confirmed to him by patent, dated on the 10th of February following. To Edward Bennet, late receyvoir, 20*l.* Thomas Kingswood 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* William Morwent, Edmund Wotton, John Wigmore, chamberer, Walter Standley, 10*l.* each. *Thomas Hartland, hosteler, *Humphry Barkeley, Richard Anselm, kitchener, 8*l.* each. *William Newport, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* *William Augusteyn, 6*l.* Thomas Lee, professed and no priest, *William Symes, alias Deane, 100 *sol.* each. Those before whose names the asterism is prefixed, continued unpreferred, and received their pensions in 1553; and at the same time the following pensions were paid to others who were sometime monks here. To Thomas Saybroke, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* John Terris, alias Clyfford, 10*l.* William Burford, 8*l.* Christopher Horton, 6*l.* There remained also 32*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* in fees, and 69*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* in annuities, charged on the revenues of the late abbey.

The arms of the Abbey were *Gules, two keys in saltire, surmounted by a sword in pale argent.*

Of the monks were, the abbat; the chief prior; the second, or sub-prior; the third prior; the cellarer; the sub-cellarer; the almoner, frequently called the almoner of Standish; the sub-almoner; the præcentor; the sacrist; the keeper of the hospital; the chamberlain; the keeper of the infirmary; the keeper of the refectory; the master of the churches; the master or keeper of St. Mary's chapel; the monk of the vill or town; the kitchener; the master of the work; certain monks called *Scholares Oxon*, residing in Gloucester college there. All these had particular lands, rents, or profits given to, or assigned for, their several offices.

Of the monks were also, the chaplain of the abbey; the succentor; the sub-sacrist; the third sacrist; the chaplain of the abbat; the sub-chaplain; the batchelor opponent.

Other officers were, the chief steward; the under steward; the receiver general; the physician;

^c M. S. Malvern, V. 1 and 2, wherein are contained several particulars following relating to him.

^d Leland's Itin.

^b Burnet's History of the Reformation.

^c Steven's Suppl. to Mon. Anglic. p. 33. Notes to Tanner's Not. Monast. p. 137.

^d Willis's Hist. Mit. Abb. and Addenda thereto.

the attorney of the abbey; the chief porter; the under porters; the steward of Stanley priory; the steward of Eweny; the steward of the sacrist; the steward of the master of the work; the steward of the almoner; the steward of the chamberlain; the steward of the manor of Standish; the clerk of the exchequer, or treasury, or of the cellarer, and register of the abbey; the auditor of the accounts of the abbey; the serjeant at mace in Gloucester; the master of the choiristers, organ, and the grammar-school; the plumber; the keeper of the pantry; the attorney for the business of the abbey in the king's exchequer; the taylor; the steward of Hinton, Buckland, and Clifford; the keeper of the sealing-axe for marking their trees; the abbat's secretary; the bailiff of the following places, *viz.* Barton-Regis, Matson, Kylpeck, Froucester, Brockthrop, Ampney, Barnwood, Wotton, Laberton, Upton, Estington, Longford; the barker; the principal or chief shepherd; several other shepherds; several clerks of the abbey and abbot; the bailiff of Dudston and King's-Barton; the valet of the brewhouse; the boy, or helper of the brewhouse; the valet of the vineyard at Over; the auditor of the accounts of the farmers of the lands belonging to the cellarer; the serjeant, or valet, of the refectory; the valet of the horses; the bailiff of Stanley St. Leonard's, Ruddle, Rudge, or Farley; the valet of the hostliar; the keeper, or woodward of Buckholt wood; the keeper of Bird wood; the bailiff of Standish; the hayward of Portham, Poolmead, Oxelesowe and archdeacon's mead, or of all the hay meadows near Gloucester; the woodward of Woolridge; the woodward of Boldonne; the woodward of Standish; the collector of Wotton, Northlech, Churcham, Froucester, Newport, Barnwood, Kylpeck, Linkenholt, Maismore, Ampney, Ullenwike, Buckland, Highneham, Matson, Brompton, Rudford, Duntburne, Longford, Barton-Abbats.

Thus we see how many different offices there were in one of these great monasteries, an account of whom and their respective duties may be seen in *Fuller's Church History*.

Beside the priory of Ewias, and the priory of Kilpeck, this abbey had four other cells, which were subordinate to it in several respects, *viz.*

1. The priory of St. Cuthlack^a, or Guthlac, formerly consisting of a provost and secular canons, without Bishopgate-street, in the east suburbs of the city of Hereford. It had a prior, præcentor^b, a sub-prior, and three monks; the ordering, placing, or amoving of whom was at the will of the abbat of St. Peter's. In 1101, this priory, with all the revenues belonging to the collegiate church, was given to the abbey, by Hugh de Lacy. The priory, dedicated to St. Peter, St. Paul, and

St. Guthlac, valued, according to Speed and Dugdale, at 121*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* *ob.* or as in another account, 169*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* *ob.* was granted 34^o H. 8. to John ap Rice.

2. The priory of Eweny^c, or Gwenny, or Wenny, in Glamorganshire. In 1141, Maurice of London gave lands and possessions to the abbey, for the establishment of a priory there. It consisted of a prior and two monks, who were also at the disposal of the abbat. The donations to it were confirmed by William archbishop of Canterbury, in his metropolitical visitation, November 3, 1384; and by king Henry the Eighth, May 5, in the 8th year of his reign. The abbey, in consequence of a letter from the king, on the 28th of Feb. 28^o H. 8. granted this cell, with its appurtenances, except the advowsons and presentations to churches, to Edward Carne, L. L. D. for ninety-nine years, at the yearly rent of 20*l.* 10*s.* and to maintain three monks there, during the life of Edmund Wotton, the prior; afterwards only two monks, one of whom should be prior. It was dedicated to St. Michael, and was valued at its dissolution at 59*l.* 4*s.* *clare*, or according to other accounts, 71*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* *ob.* or 78*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* and granted, 37^o H. 8. to Edward Carn.

3. Stanley St. Leonard's^d, in the county of Gloucester, a small monastery of prior and canons, founded in the church of St. Leonard, by Roger de Berkeley, who, with the consent of Sabrith, or Sabrath, the prior, gave it to the abbey in 1146, as their cell for benedictines, wherein was a prior and two monks. king Henry the Eighth^e, in a letter to the abbey, dated on the 10th of June, in the 30th year of his reign, observing that the number of monks in the abbey was diminished, desired that such as were in this cell might be recalled, and that the abbey would grant a lease of the cell, for ninety-nine years, to Sir William Kingston, knight; which was accordingly done^f the 18th of July, at the yearly rent of 36*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* with some few reservations. 'Twas dedicated to St. Leonard; and at its dissolution^g was valued at 126*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* but clear of all deductions at 106*l.* 17*s.* The scite, as parcel of Gloucester abbey, was granted to Sir Anthony Kingston.

4. Bromfield^h, in Shropshire. In 1155, the canons hereof gave it to this abbey by the hands of Gilbert bishop of Hereford; which donation was confirmed by Theobald, archbishop of Canterbury. There was formerly a little college of prebendaries, or secular canons, in the church of St. Mary, who were turned into Black, or Benedictine monks. It consisted of a prior and two monks. 'Twas valued at its dissolution at 78*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* but clear of deductions at 77*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* or as 'tis inⁱ another account, but 67*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* It was granted to Charles Cox, 4^o & 5^o Ph. & M.

^a Mon. Anglic. MS. Brown and Newton. MS. Malv. 2. Tanner's Not. Mon. p. 174.
^b MS. in the A. office.
^c Mon. Ang. MS. Brown and Newton. MS. Malv. 1 and 2. Tanner's Not. Monast. p. 713.

^d Mon. Anglic. MS. Malv. 2d. ^e Ib.
^f Stevens's Supplement. Tanner's Not. Monast.
^g Mon. Anglic. Tanner's Not. Mon.
^h MS. in the Augmentation Office. ⁱ The

The abbats of this place had also eight sumptuous houses, viz.

1. The Vineyard^k, near the town, at the end of the west causey. 'Twas a large house, built by abbat Staunton, and moated round. It stood pleasantly situated on a rising ground, beyond Over's bridge, near the banks of the Severn, in the parish of St. Mary de Lode. The vineyard and park were given to the bishoprick of Gloucester at it's foundation, and again confirmed 6° E. 6. The bishops of this see frequently resided there before the great rebellion, when 'twas demolished. It was very much plundered in the Christmas holidays, 1641, by lord Stamford, as were all the neighbouring places thereabout, and all the writings taken thence.

2. Hartpury^l, four miles north-west. This manor belonged to the monastery 'till its dissolution, and was given to it by Offa, king of Mercia, in the time of Eva the abbess. Walter Compton, esq;^m died on the 26th of July, 7° Eliz. seized of the manor or demean of Hartpury, and of and in the capital messuage there, called the abbat's place, and fifty yard lands belonging to the manor; all which he obtained from William Harbert, knight of the garter, by his deed, dated on the 20th of February, 4° E. 6.

3. Prinknershⁿ, called also Prinkenesse, or Prinknash, or Prynkenafsh, three miles east of Gloucester. The abbey had a park here, and free warren in all their demean lands in this place, granted by king Edward the Third, on the 3d of December, regni 28° and confirmed by king Richard the Second, the 20th of November, regni primo. 'Tis reputed extraparochial, and adjoins to the parish of Upton St. Leonard's. The manor, which belonged to St. Peter's abbey at its dissolution, was granted to Edward Bridges and Dorothy Praye, 36° H. 8. and the reversion of the house and park, to Sir William Sandys and Thomas Spencer, 3° Jac. 1. It was soon after purchased by Sir John Bridgman, chief Justice of Chester, and was sold out of that family, 1770.

4. Newnham^o, twelve miles south-west. In this parish^p is a hamlet called Ruddle, where the abbey had a manor, lands, tythes, messuages, a water-mill, a fishery, and a passage over Severn 'till its dissolution. Ralph Bluet^q, soon after the conquest, gave Rodele to it. King William the Second, at the petition of abbat Serlo, and of some of his nobles, confirmed this gift in 1096; and 'twas confirmed again by king Henry the First, and others after him. That king expressly gave and confirmed to it the manor of Rudele, to find lights to burn continually before the high altar of St. Peter's, for the soul of duke Robert Curthose, his brother; and a fishery in Severn as far as their

lands go; a grove or wood there, called Sudrug, to do as they please with it; and to the fa-crist, common for all his cattle thro' the whole forest of Dean. Henry the Third, by his charter, dated at Newnham, confirmed this fishery to the abbey as fully as Henry the First gave it.

5. Berkeley^r, about fifteen miles south-west.

6. Thornbury^s, about twenty miles south-west.

7. The Manor Place at Froucester^t, where the abbey then had a lordship of 100 marks a year, and where was once a college of prebendaries: And

8. Bromfield Manor Place^u, near Ludlow, in Shropshire.

In a lease of the abbat's lands at Hyneham, is the following reservation: ' And upon reasonable summons^x by the abbat made to the lessee, when the plague shall be at Gloucester or Over, the abbat reserves a convenient part of the mansion-house at Hyneham, for the residence of himself and his men, during the continuance thereof, March 12, 7° H. 8.'

At Standish^y, five miles south of this city, was a building called the Almery, erected for the use of the abbey, which continued possessed of it 'till the dissolution. This place gave denomination to the chief almoner of the abbey, who was generally called the almoner of Standish. Beornulph^z, king of the Mercians, in 821, gave this manor to the monastery, which archbishop Aldred, to whom it was mortgaged, took away, and the archbishops of York claimed it, as belonging to that see; but archbishop Thomas, in 1095, about thirty-nine years after it was taken away, in the monks chapter-house, in the presence of abbat Serlo and many others, restored it to the abbey, much blaming himself for having detained it so long. And king William the Second^z, at the petition of abbat Serlo, and some of his great men, confirmed it by charter to the abbey in 1096. However there were frequent disputes about this affair 'till it was finally concluded by abbat Hameline, who ended it in the manner already mentioned.

After it was in the entire possession of the abbey, it soon became applied to charitable purposes, at the admonition of Mauger, bishop of Worcester. Thomas Carbonel, the abbat, restored to the use of the poor all this manor, with its appurtenances, except to the cellarer, the antient rent paid at the anniversaries of the abbats, and a few other things; and to the abbat two marks yearly at Christmas, and two marks yearly at Easter, for the abbat's private alms. The manor to be converted by no person to any other use, unless in great necessity, and by common counsel of the whole convent. This agreement was made in the chapter, on St. Mary Magdalen's day, 1202. Witnesses were Mauger the said bishop, the abbat

^k Leland's Itin. Willis Mit. Abb. 112. Old papers in the custody of the city.

^l Leland's Itin. Willis's Mit. Abbies.

^m An old book in folio, of Escheator's accounts now in the Bodleian library, Oxon.

ⁿ Leland's Itin. Willis's Mit. Abb.

^o Leland's Itin.

^q Mon. Anglic.

^r Leland's Itin. and Willis's Mit. Abb.

^s Ib.

^t MS. Malv. 1 and 2.

^u Mon. Anglic.

^p MS. Malv. 1 and 2.

^r Ib. and MS. Frouc.

^s Ib.

^t MS. Malv. 1.

^z MS. Frouc. 1.

^y Ib.

^z Sir R. Atkyns.

of Winchcombe, William de Werdon, archdeacon of Gloucester, and others. A decree^b was made by the bishop of Worcester, 1346, that the almoner of the abbey, out of this manor, should pay for the poor a certain proportion weekly for bread, and ninety yards of woollen cloth yearly, at Christmas, for thirty poor people. And if it appears at the bishop of Worcester's visitation, that the almoner has been negligent in delivering, or the sub-almoner in disposing thereof, the abbey shall forfeit 5 *lib.* A writ was directed to John de Hampton, the king's escheator, in the counties of Gloucester, Worcester, Hereford, &c. 17^o Edw. commanding him to restore again to the abbey the manor of Standish, notwithstanding it was seized into the king's hands, because the abbey had appropriated it to a certain charitable use without the king's leave.

In the year 1516^c, abbat Malvern, alias Parker, agreed with the members of his monastery, That whereas the manor of Standish, being of the value of 16 *l.* *per ann.* at least, with other small alms, *viz.* thirteen frize coats to thirteen poor people, to be provided by the town monk; 2 *sol.* which the abbey cellarer did yearly distribute to each of them; and a mess called the abbat's dish, worth 8 *d.* every week, used heretofore to be paid at the manor of Standish in money, and since that in bread; and afterwards the same was distributed within the abbey in corn, which occasioned great inconveniences, therefore there should be thenceforth established a fraternity of thirteen men, called Peter's men, to be appointed by the abbat, in honour of the Holy Cross, one of which should be prior, and wear a black mantle, for distinction. The town monk should provide for them yearly thirteen black cloth gowns, which should be made close before, and with close sleeves, and a mantle, allowing three yards of cloth for each gown and hood, the cloth being not under 20 *den.* per yard, beside what is for the mantle. And each of them should have 8 *den.* a week, and the prior 9 *den.* They should wear continually a large hood, a great pair of beads, the arms of the monastery embroidered on their right shoulders, and a cross of red and blue on their breasts; all to be provided by the town monk. They should diligently attend divine service, and perform the duties re-

quired of them devoutly and decently. The sub-prior of the abbey should have the oversight and government of them: and towards the charge of all this, the cellarer should pay 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* *per ann.* for their bread, beer and money, to the almoner; and the almoner should pay all other charges out of the manor of Standish. And all those sums should be paid to the sub-almoner, or pay-master, a month before hand.

The abbat was summoned^d to several parliaments, or great councils, in the reigns of king Henry the Third, Edward the First, Edward the Second, and Edward the Third. And^e was appointed in this last king's reign to be one of the persons who shall constantly attend at those assemblies.

This was one of the twenty-seven mitred abbeys which were in this kingdom. It was under the visitation of the bishop of Worcester, until the time of its dissolution, by the pope's grant, upon an unjust accusation of abbat Boyfield, and his convent. The last visitation that occurs, was made in the chapter-house here, by Hugh Latimer, bishop of Worcester, the 28th of January, 1537.

The abbat^f used to be summoned to the provincial chapters. He held some of his possessions by barony, and therefore attended at parliament as a peer of the realm.

This abbey, and some of their tenants enjoyed several particular privileges, besides those before-mentioned, among which were, 1. The tythe of all the hunting (*totius venationis*) in the forest of Dean, by the grants of king Henry the First, and Henry the Second.—2. The having of all sturgeons taken in their waters, by the grants of king William the First, and Henry the First.—3. That no person shall fish in their fisheries, nor take any game in any of their manors without their leave, by the grants of king Henry the First, king Steph. and king Henry the Second.—4. That whatsoever, or wheresoever, any thing necessary should be bought, the monks might pass free from toll, by the grants of the kings Henry the First and Second.—5. The abbat had a power of making five publick notaries, and investing them in their office by a pen, pen or quill-case, and paper.—6. The free

^b MS. Frouc. 1.

^c MS. Malv. 1.

^d Particularly 49 H. 3. 3, 9, 12, 17, 18, 23, 25, 27, 30, 32, 34 Edw. 1. 2 to 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 to 20 Edw. 2. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18 to 21, 22, 23 to 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36 to 39, 40, 41, 42 to 44, 46, 47, 49, 50 Edw. 3. These summons are also added to Mr. Stevens's Additions to Mon. Anglic. &c. 1 to 7, 8 to 11, 12 to 18, 20, 21, 23 Rich. 2. 1 to 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 11, 12, 14 Hen. 4. 1 to 7, 8, 9 Hen. 5. 1 to 5, 7, 9 to 11, 13, 15, 18, 20, 23, 25, 27 to 29, 31, 33, 38 Hen. 6. 1, 2, 6, 12, 22, 23 Edw. 4. 19 Hen. 7. 1, 3, 6, 14, 23, 28 Hen. 8.

^e Fuller saith, that 49 Hen. 3. sixty-four abbats and thirty-six priors were called to parliament; but this number being too great, king Edward the Third reduced it to twenty-five abbats and two priors, to whom were afterwards added two abbats, so that there were twenty-nine in all, and no more, that staidly and constantly enjoyed this privilege, *viz.* The abbat of Tewkesbury, the prior of Coventry, the abbats of Waltham, Cirencester, St. John's at

Colchester, Croiland, Shrewsbury, Selby, Bardney, St. Bennets of Hulme, Thorney, Hide, Winchelcomb, Battle, Reading, St. Mary's in York, Ramsey, Peterburg, St. Peter's in Gloucester, Glastonbury, St. Edmund's-bury, St. Austin's in Canterbury, St. Albans, Westminster, Abingdon, Evesham, Malmesbury, and Tavistock, and the prior of St. John's of Jerusalem, who was stiled *Primus Angilæ baro*, but it was with respect to the lay barons only, for he was the last of the spiritual ones. I have here set down the first twenty-four of these in the order they went to parliament 3 H. 8. Mr. Hearne thinks that they took place in the house of lords according to the seniority of their creation; but John Anstis, esq; Garter king of arms, is of opinion that some of the abbats, like the bishops, had by virtue of their abbies a certain fixed precedence, and that others of them took place according to the priority of their creation. Many have assigned the first place to the abbat of St. Albans, because Saint Alban was the first martyr in this kingdom. *Tanner's Not. Mon. fol. prefac.*

^f MS. Reg. Malvern.

^g Stevens's Add. p. 178.

customs, liberties, and quietances, which the abbey freely, honourably, in peace, fully and clearly enjoyed, were granted or confirmed to them by the kings Henry the First, Stephen, and Henry the Second.—7. All their lands and possessions were quit of carriage, tallage, summage, passage, pontage, conduct, and king's works; with foca, or focne, and faca, and toll, and theam, and infangetheof, and all the free customs thereof, as formerly granted, by the kings Henry the First, Stephen, and Henry the Second.—All the goods and chattles (*pecunia*) were quit of all toll and custom by the grants of the kings Stephen, and Henry the Second.

Upon every new election of an abbat, the abbey was obliged to maintain one of the king's clerks whom he thought fit to name; and accordingly corrodies for their lives were granted to them. In the reigns of king Henry the Seventh, and king Henry the Eighth, the value of those corrodies or grants was 5*l.* a year.

When the abbat was confirmed, and received his benediction, he generally made the sacrist of the priory of Worcester some valuable present, usually of costly robes, or vestments, or of materials to make them. In the annals of Worcester, in *Anglia Sacra*, 'tis said, that in the year 1241, the sacrist of Worcester received the *Alb* and *Cap*, as well for Walter, which was not installed, as for John, which was.

Tho' the chief of the lands and possessions of this abbey were in the town and county of Gloucester, yet there were several belonging to it in Buckinghamshire, the city of London, Devonshire, Glamorganshire, Hampshire, Herefordshire, Middlesex, Oxfordshire, Shropshire, Warwickshire, Wiltshire, and Worcestershire.

'Tis said in the notes to bishop Tanner's *Not. Monast.* preface, p. 15, That all the parliamentary abbats and priors had houses in Westminster, London, or Southwark, to live in, whilst the parliament sat: And 'tis probable, that the abbat of this place then inhabited a house near Saint Martin's Vintry, London; for Radulph Peverell gave to this abbey the church there, and all the lands which belonged to the priest. King William the Second confirmed this grant in the time of abbat Serlo, and 'twas also confirmed by king Henry the First.

In the reign of king William the Conqueror, the possessions of the church of St. Peter, which lay in Gloucestershire, are set down under the tenth head of the General Survey of that county, as may be seen in the copy of *Domesday*, printed in this book, p. 66.

At that time the church of St. Peter of Gloucester held the manor of Bertune, with the adjacent members, Berneuude, Tuffelege, and Mereuent, in Dudestanes hundred; Frowcestre, in Blacelawes hundred; Boxewelle, in Grimboldestowes hundred; Culne [Coln Rogers] in Brictwoldeberg

hundred; Aldeforde, in Begebriges hundred; Bochelande, in Wideles hundred; Hinetune, in Tetboldestanes hundred; Hamme [Highnam] and Prestetune, in Tolangebriges hundred; Ledene, in Botelewes hundred; Hamme and Mortune, [supposed to be Churcham and Linton] in Westberies hundred; Omenie, in Gerfdunes hundred; and Duntefborne in Cirecestre hundred.

Several particular benefactions to this abbey are published in Sir William Dugdale's *Monasticon*, and have been translated by Sir Robert Atkyns, and inserted in his *Ancient and Present State of Glostershire*; whence, omitting some redundancies, and making a few necessary corrections, the following Account of Donations is taken. But there is a roll of Benefactions among the records of the dean and chapter of Gloucester, placed in chronological order, down to the year 1263, in which many of the following particulars are omitted.

Donations to the Monastery of St. Peter at Gloucester.

Alre.

Ethelbald, king of the Mercians, gave to God and St. Peter of Gloucester, and to the nuns there, twenty hides of land in a village called Alre.

Aspertone.

Robert Curtoise gave to God and St. Peter, and to the monks of that place, one hide of land in Herefordshire, called Aspertone, in the tenth year of the reign of king William Rufus, in the twenty-fifth year of the presidency of abbat Serlo.

Alwestone.

Walter the sheriff, gave to God and St. Peter at Gloucester, and to the monks of that place, the church of St. Helene of Alwestone, with one yard land in the same parish, in the seventh year of king Henry the First, the abbey being at that time vacant by the death of Serlo.

Ablode and Paygrave.

King Henry the First gave to God and St. Peter at Gloucester, and to the monks of the same place, Ablode and the grove of Barton called Paygrave, in exchange for the place where now the tower of Gloucester standeth, where was heretofore an orchard belonging to the monks. The same king Henry, in the ninth year of his reign, when Peter was abbat, gave six ridges of land behind Ablodes court. Also Radulph de Wylinton, and Olympias his wife, gave six ridges of land behind Ablodes court, when Thomas Bredone was abbat, in the twelfth year of the reign of king Henry the Second, after the conquest.

Amney.

In the year 1126. I Winebald of Balon, one of the greater barons of king Henry the First, after the conquest, and Roger my son, have granted to St. Peter of Gloucester half an hide in Amney, which Thomas, an Englishman, did hold, quit and discharged from every thing which belongs

to the king, except the king's danegelt. And we likewise, I and my son Roger, have granted the said land to God and St. Peter, and to the brothers of Gloucester, free and discharged from any thing relating to us, except the king's danegelt. And I Winebald am a witness that this was done before the monks of Tewkesbury had the manor of Aurenell.

Bache.

Bernard of Newmarket gave to God and to St. Peter of Gloucester, one hide of land called the Bache, lying in the parish of Coverne. This was given in the time when Serlo was abbat.

Barton Abbats.

Aldred governor of Gloucestershire, gave to God and St. Peter of Gloucester, and to the nuns there, an hundred hides of land, which are now called Barton Abbats. This was done when Eva was abbess.

Berton [King's.]

In the nineteenth year of king Edward the Third after the conquest, this king gave and granted to the monks of Gloucester, the manor of King's Berton, with the fishery in the standing pools within Minsterworth, and half the fishery in Duny, at a rent in fee-farm, in exchange for the church of Wyrardsbury, in the time of Adam of Staunton being abbat.

Bernewood.

William the Conqueror king of England, gave to the monks of Gloucester the manor of Bernewood, with all its appurtenances, in the time of Serlo being abbat.

Bery.

William gave Bery: In lieu of which, his brother Gotelin gave to the monks Selden in Devonshire, whilst Serlo was abbat.

Beverstone.

Anselme de Gorney gave to God and to St. Peter of Gloucester, five quarters of acres of land in Beverstone, with the advowson of the church of that place, in the time of John Gamage being abbat.

Bockholt.

In the year 1121, Helyas Giffard, and Ala his wife, and their son Elias, granted to the monks of Gloucester, by deed which they laid upon the altar, their land in Bockholt, the woods and the plains estimated at half an hide and half a yard land, free from all services to the king, and discharged of all other customs, except danegelt to the king. This was executed whilst William was abbat.

In the year 1096, Helyas Giffard gave to the church of St. Peter of Gloucester, a parcel of wood-ground with three cottages; which grant was confirmed by king William the Second, in the time of abbat Serlo.

Bokeland.

Kynred, king of the Mercians, gave the manor of Bokeland, when Edburg was abbess.

Boytone. [Bitton.]

Helias Boy Giffard, for the soul's health of Berta his wife, and his ancestors, gave to the monks of St. Peter of Gloucester, the church of St. Mary de Boyton, and the church of St. George de Orcheston, with the chapel of St. Andrew of Winterborn, with the lands, tithes, meadows, pastures, ways, paths, and whatsoever appertaineth to the said churches, saving the tenure of the church of Finctenay. This was given in the time of abbat Hameline.

Walter Giffard, son of Helias, granted and confirmed the church of Boyton to the monks of Gloucester, with all its appurtenances, with half an hide of land in the same vill, and the tithes of the whole vill, with a building for eight oxen, one beast, and 122 sheep; and all the tithes of the vill, both of the demeane lands and of the tenant lands, and of all things of which good christians ought to pay tithes. This was in the time when Hameline was abbat.

Helias Giffard laid claim to the church of Boytone. Abbat Thomas Carbonell, for peace sake, granted him the church of Orcheston, with the chapel of Winterborne reserving the church of Barton. The lord Goseline bishop of Salisbury, granted and confirmed to the convent of St. Peter of Gloucester, the gift made by Helias Giffard and Walter his son. John bishop of Salisbury confirmed and ordered, by virtue of his episcopal authority, that the church of Barton should pay 40s. a year to the monks of Gloucester to keep hospitality.

Brankamfeld.

Earl Bodehard, the king's lieutenant, gave to God and to St. Peter of Gloucester, and to the nuns there, four messuages in Brankamfeld, in the time when Kyneburg was abbess.

Brockrup.

Adeliza, the wife of Roger de Ivrie, gave Brockrup, with the church thereof, to the church of St. Peter of Gloucester, in the time of abbat Serlo.

Roger the first, and Hugh his heir, gave to the church of St. Peter of Gloucester, eight acres of land near to Brochthrop court, whilst Hameline was abbat.

Gilbert de Myners confirms the grant of those lands which Roger the first gave to the church of St. Peter of Gloucester, in Brockthrop, and in La Rugge, when Hameline was abbat.

Brockworth.

In the year 1260, John Deffeld, abbat, purchased of Lawrence de Chandos, knight, fifty-five acres of arable land in Brockworth, and forty acres of inclosure; and all his wood in Bockholt, which contained 300 acres.

Bromfeld.

Bromfeld.

In the year 1155, the canons of Bromfeld gave their church and themselves to St. Peter of Gloucester, by the hand of Gilbert bishop of Hereford, and became monks there. This gift was confirmed by Theobald archbishop of York, in the time when Hameline was abbat.

Bromptone.

William the Conqueror gave to the church of St. Peter of Gloucester, the manor of Bromptone, with a fishery in Wye, and the land lying by the bank of Wye, whilst Serlo was abbat.

Burnham.

Robert confirmed the gift of his father Harald, and moreover gave the church of Burnham to the priory of Ewias, that a convent might be settled there, which was agreed to, but never performed. He farther gave unto them the tithes of all his manors, of all things of which christians ought to pay tithes. Theobald, the archbishop, confirmed it; John, bishop of Salisbury, likewise confirmed it.

Castle Godric.

William the Marshal, earl of Pembroke, gave to the monks of Gloucester, in pure alms, one water-mill, with the toll, custom, and grinding of the whole vill of Castle Godric, except the grinding of the castle itself, with the custom of all the vill of Hunston, and with all the appurtenances belonging to the said mill. This was given when Henry Folet was abbat.

Cerney.

Walter, the sheriff of Gloucester, gave to the monks of St. Peter of Gloucester, the church of Cerney, with the tithes thereof, which was confirmed by king Henry when Peter was abbat.

Celesworth.

William the Second, king of England, gave to the church of St. Peter of Gloucester, two brekes of wood within his fee of Celesworth, with a grove, and some small meads adjoining to them, in free alms. Witness William the chancellor, at Newnham, in the time of abbat Serlo.

King Henry his brother confirms to the monks Odo and Hugh, and to the whole convent of Gloucester, two new plowed grounds, and the wood which grows in the midst of them, with the adjoining little meads, lying in his manor of Celesworth, in free alms, in fee, and as free and quit from all charges, as his brother William had given the same.

Chellerton.

Roger de Oiley, son of Nigel de Oiley, gave the tithes of Cestretone to the monks of St. Peter of Gloucester, when Serlo was abbat.

Churcham and Highnam.

A certain nobleman, by name Wulfin le Rue, at the time when the monks first inhabited Gloucester, unhappily killed six presbyters between Churcham and Gloucester, who being confounded at that horrid crime, went to the pope to beg ab-

olution; his repentance was accepted, and he was absolved, upon condition to maintain six priests, who should sing prayers for him. He returned home chearfully, and gave Chircham and Hynham, with the meadows, plains, woods and pastures extending to the river Severn, unto the church of St. Peter, upon this condition, that seven monks, instead of seven priests, should be for ever maintained, to pray to God on his behalf. This was when Edric was abbat.

King Edward the Third, after the conquest, granted licence to the monks of Gloucester to make a park in Churcham and Uppledene, in the time of John Wigmore abbat.

Clifford

In the year 1099, Roger de Bulley, knight, gave Clifford to the church of St. Peter of Gloucester, which was confirmed by king William, when Serlo was abbat.

Coberly.

The manor of Cuburley was given to the church of St. Peter of Gloucester, when Edith was abbess.

Coln Alwyns.

In the year 1217, Silvester, bishop of Worcester, gave to the monks of St. Peter of Gloucester, the church of Culne St. Ælwin to their own use, for the increase of hospitality, when Henry Blond was abbat. Athelred, governor of Gloucestershire, gave his lands to the same church, that is, he gave sixty messuages of his land lying in Culne St. Ælwins.

Colne Rogers.

In the year 1105, Roger of Gloucester, knight, was grievously wounded at Waleyson, and gave Colne on the hills to the monks of Gloucester, for the good of his soul. It was called Culne Rogers, and the grant was confirmed by king Henry, when the abbey was vacant by the death of abbat Serlo.

Combe.

Bernard de Baskerville, when he took upon him the habit of a monk, gave himself, and one hide of land in Cumbe, to the church of St. Peter at Gloucester; Walter and Robert de Baskerville confirmed the same in the time of abbat Hameline.

Cranham.

Helias Giffard, son of Helias the elder, and Ala his wife, when he became monk, gave Cranham to St. Peter, and to the monks of Gloucester serving God, in the time when Hameline was abbat.

Dene.

In the year 1080, Walter de Lacy gave to St. Peter of Gloucester his lands in Dene; to which king William the First gave his consent, and confirmed the same. It was done at Berkeley, first making an offering to the Lord and to St. Peter. Walter, his son, was then an infant, and Serlo was abbat.

Roger de Staunton gave to God and St. Peter of Gloucester, the water-course of Dene and of Clinch, to be brought to the mill pond, in the

seventh year of king Richard, and in the time when Thomas Breedone was abbat.

King Henry gave and confirmed to the monks of St. Peter of Gloucester the tithe of all venison which should be taken in the forest of Gloucestershire. King Stephen confirmed it in the time of abbat Peter.

Duni.

Roger, earl of Hereford, gave half of the fishery of Duni to God and the church of St. Peter of Gloucester. King Henry the Second confirmed the grant, in the time when Hameline was abbat.

Roger de Staunton gave to the church of St. Peter of Gloucester one yard-land called Duni, and a husbandman with his land. Cecilia Talbot confirmed this with her own grant, in the time of abbat Hameline.

Duntesborn.

In the year 1100, Gilbert de Eskecot, with his wife, and son Robert, gave to the church of St. Peter of Gloucester, his lands which he had in Duntesborn, for the good of the soul of Walter de Lacy, and of his own soul, when Serlo was abbat.

In the year 1085, Walter, the founder of St. Peter of Hereford, dying on the 27th day of March, his body was honourably interred in the chapter-house of Gloucester. His wife Ermeline then gave to the church the village of Duntesburn, consisting of five hides, for the redemption of the soul of her husband: Serlo was then abbat.

Edmundeston.

In the year 1095, Odo, the son of Gamaliel, gave to St. Peter of Gloucester Plinctru in Devonshire, for which Nicholas de la Parle gave Edmundeston in Warwickshire. King William the Second confirmed it in the time of abbat Serlo.

Estlech.

Estlech [Martin] was given to the abbey of St. Peter by Walter de Clifford, in exchange for the manor of Glasbury.

Ewenny.

In the year 1141, Maurice of London, the son of William of London, gave to the church of St. Peter of Gloucester, the church of St. Michael of Ewenny, and the church of St. Bridgid, with the chapel of Ugmore of Lansey, and the church of St. Michael of Colveston, with the lands, meadows, and all other things belonging to the same, free and quit, in pure alms, on condition that there shall be a convent of monks in that place. He moreover gave the church of Ostrenewe in Goer, and the church of Penbray, and the church of St. Ismael, with the lands and tithes belonging to the same; which was confirmed by Theobald archbishop of Canterbury, when Gilbert was abbat.

Ewias.

In the year 1100, Herald, lord of Ewias, gave to the church of St. Peter of Gloucester the church of St. Michael, with the chapel of St. Nicholas of the castle, and the chapel of St. James of Ewias,

and the chapel of St. Kaene, with the chapel of Caneros, in pure and perpetual alms, on condition that there shall be always a convent at Ewias serving God. He further granted the tithes of all corn, of venison and honey, and of all things whereof good christians ought to pay tithes. He also granted the church of Foy, with one plow's tillage, and the tithes of the fisheries in Foy. He gave a water-mill, and the church of Hidred, with all its appurtenances, and the church of Alyngestone, and the church of Burnham. Moreover he gave the tithes of his demans throughout all his lands, to their own use, and the tithes of all his mills, and of Eelles. Theobald, the archbishop, confirmed this grant, which was in the time when Hameline was abbat.

Robert confirmed the gift of his father Herald, and moreover gave the church of Burnham to the priory of Ewias, that a convent might be settled in that place; this was agreed, but not performed. He further gave the tithes of all his manors as fully as any christians ought to pay them. Theobald, archbishop of Canterbury, confirmed this grant when Hameline was abbat.

Fairford.

Burgred, king of the Wixes, gave to God and to St. Peter of Gloucester, and to the nuns of that place, two hides of land in Fayreford, when Eva was abbess.

Forde [in Temple Guiting.]

Robert, consul of Gloucester, gave to God and to St. Peter of Gloucester a water-mill in Forde, when William was abbat.

Framelode.

In the year 1126, Winebald of Balon, with the consent of Roger his son, gave to the church of St. Peter of Gloucester a water-mill in Framelode, and half an hide of land in Amney, which Thomas, an Englishman, held free and quit from all charges except danegelt to the king.

Froncestre.

Raban, the Englishman, Revenwert, and a famous brother of king Beornulph, gave Froncestre to God and the church of St. Peter of Gloucester, in the time when the conons secular possessed the monastery.

In the year 1225, William de Bloys, bishop of Worcester, at the desire of John de Columna, cardinal of the church of Rome, gave to the church of St. Peter of Gloucester the church of Froncestre, with the chapel of Nimpsfield, provided that a sufficient vicar be there assigned. This was in the time of abbat Breden.

Frythmore.

Walter Giffard gave to God and St. Peter of Gloucester his share which he had in Frythmore. In the time when Thomas Carbonell was abbat, there was a treaty between the monks and the said Walter Giffard, in which it was agreed, that two parts in three of all the land in Wylingwiche should remain to the monastery, and that the third part

part, and the advowson of the church, and the mansion-house should belong to the said Walter.

Gare.

Alexander de Cormell gave to the church of St. Peter of Gloucester one water-mill in Gare, with all its appurtenances. King Henry the Second confirmed it, when Thomas Carbonel was abbat.

Glasebury.

In the year 1088, when Serlo was abbat, Bernard of Newmarket gave to the church of St. Peter of Gloucester, Glasebury, with all its appurtenances, free and clear, and all the tithes of his demesns which he had in Brekeneyham, *viz.* of all corn, cattle, cheefe, venison and honey; he also gave the church of great Covere, with all the tithes of that parish, and the lands belonging to that church, and one hide called Bache; king William the Second consented to it, and confirmed it in the second year of his reign. This year, by means of the wars between the great men in England, the city of Gloucester, and the church of St. Peter, were destroyed.

Abbat Gilbert changed the manor of Glasebury with the lord Walter de Clifford for the manor of Estleche, whereby Walter had Glasebury, excepting the advowson of the church, which was reserved to the monks of Gloucester, and the monks of Gloucester had Estleche, with its appurtenances, in the best manner that the said Walter ever enjoy'd the same. This was confirmed by earl Roger, in the year 1144; it was in the same year confirmed by king Stephen.

Gloucester.

In the year 1109, Robert de Baskeville, after his return from Jerusalem, gave to the church of St. Peter of Gloucester one hide of land, without the walls of the city, where now is the orchard belonging to the monks. King Henry confirmed it when Peter was abbat.

In the year 1125, Adeliza, the shreifeffe, mother of Walter of Gloucester, gave to the church of St. Peter of Gloucester her houses and rents which she had in Gloucester, to wit, fourteen tenements, as they are mentioned in a grant, made when William was abbat.

Guyting.

In the year 1090, Gunuld de Loges gave to the monks of Gloucester, for the good of the soul of her husband Jurie, two hides of land in Guyting; which was confirmed both by king William the Second, and by king Henry, in the time of abbat Serlo.

Hampton.

William Revel gave to the church of St. Peter of Gloucester one hide of land in Hamptone, with the consent of Bernard of Newmarket. King Henry the first confirmed it when Peter was abbat.

Hugh Talemach, when he took upon him the monks habit at Gloucester, gave one moiety of the town of Hamptone, with the church thereof. His son Peter confirmed it: King Henry the Second also confirmed it when Hameline was abbat.

Harsfield.

Roger earl of Hereford, when he became monk of Gloucester, gave to the church 100 ferdingals of land in Herefordshire; for which his brother Walter, constable of Hereford, gave six yard-lands in the time of Hameline, free and discharged from all earthly service: he also gave two yard-lands against Bristol highway, near the park.

Hartpury.

Offa, king of the Mercians, gave the manor of Hardpury to the church of St. Peter of Gloucester, when Eva was abbess.

King Henry the First gave to the monks of Gloucester, the new plowed grounds in Hardpury, in the twenty-third year of his reign, when William was abbat.

Hereford.

King William the First granted and confirmed to the church of St. Peter of Hereford, so many of the lands which Walter de Lacy had given to that church which he himself had built, as related to four plow's tillage, and ten vills with ten villaines, one villaine belonging to Stoke in Herefordshire, one in Staunton in Shropshire, one in Stoke in the same county, one in Webley in Herefordshire, one in Brick Marisfrome in the same county; and five villaines and five villages in Gloucestershire, one in Guyting, one in Quennington, one in Stratone, one in Wyk in Duntelborn, and one in Ham. Walter de Lacy gave two parts of the tithes of these ten vills to the said church of Hereford. Hugh his son confirmed this grant; king Henry the First also confirmed it. Walter de Lacy likewise granted the church of St. Owen in Hereford, to which one tything and an house did belong, and gave the whole mansion-house. He commanded that all these lands should be made free for ever from all customs. This was performed when Serlo was abbat.

In the year 1101, Hugh de Lacy gave to the monks of St. Peter of Gloucester the church of St. Peter of Hereford, which his father had built from the ground, with the prebends, and whatsoever belonged to that church. Serlo was abbat at this time.

Heycot.

Robert de Beckesford gave to the monks of Gloucester certain tithes in Heycote, in the time of abbat Peter.

Heythrope.

Ernulph de Hefding gave the church of Heythrope, Linkholt, and a water-mill, with the lands belonging to the priest and the church of Kempford, with the lands belonging to the priest; and also all other lands, pasture grounds, and privileges which the monks in Gloucester have in that place. Patrick of Chaworth, and Maud his wife, testified and confirmed by their deed, all donations made by their children. Pagan, the son of Patrick, of his own gift, granted that he and his heirs after him, shall with his own workmen, and at his

his own charges, mow and make the tithes of his demans at Kempford. King Henry the First confirmed this, and of his own gift, gave to the monks of Gloucester four marks yearly out of the church of Kempford, when Serlo was abbat.

Hide.

Helewife the widow of William de Ebroys, gave to God and the church of St. Peter of Gloucester a piece of land called Hide, lying in Herefordshire, which Walter de Lacy gave to her on marriage. King Henry the First confirmed the grant, when William was abbat.

Hinton.

In the year 981, Elfred, sister of king Ethelred, gave Hynetone to the church of St. Peter of Gloucester, to pray for her soul. She was then barren, and in a low condition; and when five men were required for the king's wars out of this small estate, they could not be had; then did the priests, who presided in the church, go to her, and entreat her to speak to the king on their behalf, which she did on the nativity of our Lord, when the king was at a feast, she fell down on her knees, and obtained that those lands should for ever after be quit and free from all charges.

In the year 1156, it was adjudged in the county court of Gloucestershire, that the manor of Hynetone being, time out of mind, free from all charges, therefore it ought to be free from and quit from fines for murther. This was done when Hameline was abbat.

Hope Maleysfel.

In the year 1102, William de Pomerey gave to the monks at Gloucester the village called Bery in Devonshire, for which his brother Gosline gave Seldene, for which we now have Hopemaleysfel, King Henry the First agreeing to it, and confirming it, when Serlo was abbat.

Horcot.

Patrick of Chaworth gave to the monks of St. Peter of Gloucester, a water-mill in Horcote, in the time of abbat William.

Hyneledene.

In the year 1239, Richard de Wigmore gave to the church of St. Peter of Gloucester his lands in Hyneledene, and one hide, with the groves, pastures, meadows, and all appurtenances which Jeoffry de le Dene did enjoy. This was done when Henry Folet was abbat.

Janefworth.

Earl Robert de Bertone gave twenty shillings yearly out of his rents in Gloucestershire, to the church of St. Peter of Gloucester, to wit, ten shillings out of Janefworth, and ten shillings out of Chedworth; in the time when Walter de Lacy was abbat.

Radulph de Zouch gave Janefworth to the church of St. Peter of Gloucester, free and quit of all services. King Henry confirmed it when Gilbert was abbat: king Stephen also confirmed it.

Reginald Thucks gave to the church of St. Peter of Gloucester, and to the monks serving God, in pure and perpetual alms, his village of Janeworth, free and quit from all services and customs which did any ways belong to him or his heirs, to be enjoyed by them in perpetual right of inheritance. King Stephen confirmed this when Walter de Lacy was abbat.

Kempford.

Patrick of Chaworth, the son of Patrick, gave to the church of St. Peter of Gloucester, in pure alms, one water-mill, called Horcot, in the village of Kynemaresford, with the lands adjoining and belonging to the said mill, and the tithes of the meadows of the said village; king Henry the First confirming it in the time when William was abbat.

Patrick de Chaworth gave to the monks of Gloucester three mills in Kynemeresford, which king William the Second confirmed in the time of abbat Serlo.

John bishop of Worcester decreed, and of his own free will confirmed unto abbat Breedone, and to the convent of St. Peter of Gloucester, two sheaves of tithes of the church of Kynemeresforde, with the lands and the other appurtenances which they did hitherto enjoy, to hold for ever to their own proper uses. The same bishop, John, did grant to the monks four marks of silver yearly, issuing out of four yard-lands in Kynemeresforde, to be received by the vicar.

Keteringham.

Radulph, the son of Walter, gave to the monks the tithes of Keteringham, and thirty acres of land. William de Curam gave the tithes of his demans in the same village, in the time when Serlo was abbat.

Kylpec.

In the year 1134, Hugh, the son of William Norman, gave to God and to St. Peter, and to the monks of Gloucester, the church of St. David of Kylpec, with the chapel of the blessed Mary of the castle, and all these churches and chapels, and the lands which did belong to them, and all tithes of all his lands, of corn, hay, flax, wool, cheese, colts, calves, lambs, pigs, and of all other things of which christians ought to pay tithes. He granted also that the pigs of the prior might go intermixt with his, and eat the malt; moreover he granted the joint benefit of his woods for the use of the monastery. This was done when Walter de Lacy was abbat.

Lancarvan.

Robert, the son of Hamon, gave the church of St. Cadoc of Lancarvan to God and St. Peter of Gloucester, and gave Penham with fifteen hides of land. King William the First confirmed it when Serlo was abbat.

Lech.

In the year 1094, on Palm Sunday, Thomas archbishop of York restored to the church of St. Peter of Gloucester, Lech, Odington, Standish and

and Barton, much blaming himself, and beating his breast that he had detained them so long. This was done when Serlo was abbat.

Littleton.

In the year 1096, Hugh of the Port was made monk at Winchester: he then gave to the church of St. Peter of Gloucester, Littleton in Hampshire, which was confirmed by king William the Second. Henry, son of Hugh of the Port, confirmed his father's gift: Adam of the Port likewise confirmed it in the time of abbat Serlo.

Lynkeholt.

Ernulph de Hefding gave Lynkeholt to God and St. Peter, on the day of the purification of the Virgin Mary, in the year 1081, at Salisbury. King William the First gave his consent, and confirmed it in the time when Serlo was abbat.

St. Martin's, in London.

Radulph Peverell gave the church of St. Martin to the church of St. Peter of Gloucester. Peverell also gave all the lands which belonged to the priest. King William the Second confirmed it when Serlo was abbat.

Maysemore.

King Henry the First, in the year 1101, gave to God and St. Peter of Gloucester, the manor of Maysemore, with all the woods and plains thereunto belonging, as fully as ever he held the same, with all things appertaining to the said land. The king confirmed this when Serlo was abbat.

Newberg.

King William the Second being grievously sick at Gloucester, gave to God and to the church of St. Peter of Gloucester the church of St. Gundeley of Newberg, with fifteen hides.

Nimpsfield.

In the year 1093, Eustace de Berkeley restored Nimpsfield to God and St. Peter of Gloucester, when Serlo was abbat.

King William the First gave lands in Nimpsfield to the church of St. Peter of Gloucester, and to abbat Wulstan, to hold in as full and free manner as ever it had been formerly; and as in the reign of king Edward his kinsman, with the privilege of hearing judicial causes in all places, and forbade all invasions on their rights.

Northlech.

In the year 1220, king Henry, the son of king John, granted to the monks of St. Peter of Gloucester the market of Northlech, with suit of court. This was granted on the festival of the apostles Peter and Paul, when Henry Blont was abbat.

Northwich.

King William the Conqueror gave to the church of St. Peter of Gloucester the church of St. Peter of Northwich, which stands in the market place there. Thomas the archbishop confirmed the same to their own uses, and desired William bishop of Norwich to confirm it likewise. This was done when Serlo was abbat. Walo of St.

Peter gave the church of St. Peter, which stands in the market place at Norwich, and himself, to the church of St. Peter of Gloucester, in the time of abbat Serlo.

Norton.

In the year 1126, Robert, son of Walter, and Aveline his wife, gave to God and St. Peter of Gloucester the church of Norton, with the lands, tithes, and all other things belonging to the said church, as fully as Emeline, the mother of Aveline, some years since had given the same, to be free, peaceable and quiet from all charges. King Henry the First confirmed this grant in the time of abbat William.

William Briton, in the time when William was abbat, gave to the church of St. Peter of Gloucester the church of Norton, with the five yard lands. King Henry the First confirmed it.

Oleney.

Ranulph, earl of Chester, gave to God and to the monks of St. Peter of Gloucester, forty shillings yearly rent of a water-mill in Oleney, which descended to him by right of inheritance. He also confirmed a former grant of a mill in Toddewell, which Alice, his sister, had given for the good of the soul of her husband, Richard, the son of Gilbert, when Hameline was abbat.

Ofelworth.

Roger de Berkeley gave the church of Ofelworth to the priory of Stanley; and the church of Cowelege, and the church of Erlingham, and the church of Slimbridge, and the church of Uleye, with the tithes and lands, and whatsoever did belong to it.

Over.

In the year 804, Ethelrick, son of king Ethelmund, with the consent of a synod, upon an invitation to the synod, granted thirty messuages in Over to the church of St. Peter of Gloucester, and confirmed the grant of his father in the time when the canons secular resided there.

Paterne, (St.) in Wales.

In the year 1111, Gilbert, the son of Richard, one of the chief noblemen of England, gave to the church of St. Peter of Gloucester the land and church of Paterne in Wales, and all its appurtenances, as it is bounded by the sea and two rivers; and half of the great fishery which he had made, and the tithes of all things belonging to the demeanes of the castle of Penwedith.

Passage. (free)

John, earl of Moreton, confirms to the church of St. Peter of Gloucester, and the church of the apostles Peter and Paul, and St. Guthlac of Hereford, and to the monks there serving God, that they, their men and servants, shall be for ever free and quit from all toll, passage, loaden horses, carriages, driving swine, money and bridge money, throughout all his lands, to wit, Bristol, Keyrdiffe, Newburg, and all other his lands, for all manner of their own proper goods which they shall either sell or buy.

Paygrave.

Robert the consul of Gloucester, confirmed the gift of Richard, the son of Nigelle, of land in Paygrave, and four farendells of land in the orchard of the almoner; and he gave the water-mill of Ford, and all his tithes in Wotton, and six acres of land by deed, when William was abbat.

Penycombe.

Agnes, the widow of Turstin of Flanders, and his son Eustace, a knight, lord of Witteney, gave to the church of St. Peter of Gloucester, one hide of land in Penycombe and Sudenehale, free and quit from all charges, when Reginald was abbat.

Petfwell.

In the year 1117, Wysbert, of the king's household, gave to the church of St. Peter of Gloucester, for the good of the soul of his wife Hawise, his lands in Petfwell, and laid the grant on the altar; and in the same chapter, Wybert restored the land which the abbat Serlo had conveyed to him, near to the king's house where the barton is. This was done when William was abbat.

Quenington.

Hugh de Lacy gave to the church of St. Peter of Gloucester the church of Quenington, and the church of Wyke, at the same time when he gave ten villis and ten villains. Thomas bishop of Worcester confirmed the grant in the time of abbat Serlo.

Rodesford.

King William the Second gave Rodesford to the church of St. Peter of Gloucester, when Serlo was abbat.

Ruddle.

Radulph Bluet gave Rodele [in Newnham] to God and St. Peter of Gloucester, in pure and perpetual alms, which was confirmed by king William the Second, in the time of abbat Serlo.

King Henry the First gave to God and St. Peter of Gloucester his manor of Rodele, [in Westbury] with a wood and a fishery, to find a light at the high altar, which should be continually burning for the good of the soul of Robert Curtoise, his brother, who was buried there in the time of abbat William.

Rugge.

In the year 1112, Thomas of St. Joanne gave to the church of St. Peter of Gloucester his lands in Rugge, which lye in Standish, in pure and perpetual alms, free and quit from gold, money, and all other services and things which belonged to the king. King Henry the First confirmed this grant when Peter was abbat.

Seldene.

Henry de Pomeray gave Seldene to the church of St. Peter of Gloucester, reserving to himself two shillings as an acknowledgement. His heirs confirmed this grant, and released the two shillings.

Sexlingham.

John, son of Richard, gave to the church of St. Peter of Gloucester the tithes of Sexlingham.

Eustace, the son of John, gave twenty shillings yearly rent out of the same vill, in the time of abbat Serlo.

Shoteshore.

Roger de Berkeley the elder, on the festival of St. Sebastian, was made a monk under the lord abbat Serlo. He restored Shoteshore to God and St. Peter of Gloucester, free and discharged, as he had unjustly withheld it. King William the Second confirmed it. This was done in the year 1091, 4° W. 2.

Slimbridge.

In the year 1224, there was a suit between Thomas of Berkeley and the lord abbat of Bredon, and the convent of Gloucester, concerning the church of Slimburgge; it was ended by this means, Thomas Berkeley gave the place of Lorynge, with all its appurtenances, to the church of Stanley, from him and his heirs, and the lord abbat Thomas released to him the church of Slimbrugge.

Standish.

Beornulph, king of the Mercians, in the year 821, gave to the church of St. Peter of Gloucester fifteen hides of land in Standish, under Ezimbury. He was slain in battle by king Egbrit, in the year 823, when the canons secular resided there.

Stanley.

In the year 1146, Roger de Berkeley gave to God, and to the convent of St. Peter of Gloucester, the church of St. Leonard Stanley, with all its appurtenances, with the consent of Sabritus the prior, and of the brethren of that place, by the hands of lord Symon, bishop of Worcester. The same Roger gave the church of Ozleworth to the priory of Stanley, and the church of Cowly, and the church of Arlingham, and the church of Slimbridge, and the church of Uley, with the tithes, lands, and all things belonging to the same. This was done when Gilbert was abbat.

Robert de Berkeley, son of Maurice, gave to the church of Stanley a mill in Cowly, and a messuage with lands belonging to the mill. The same Roger de Berkeley, in the year 1156, gave the church of Camme, with the appurtenances, to the church of St. Leonard Stanley. King Henry the Third confirmed it; it was also confirmed by John, bishop of Worcester. The same Roger gave to the said priory a grove called Fisacre, in the time of abbat Hameline.

Teynton.

Hugh, son of Norman, gave to the priory of Kylpec the church of Teyntone, and the chapel of Sylva, with a yard-land, when Walter de Lacy was abbat. Maud of Teyntone gave to God and St. Peter of Gloucester the church of Teyntone, to find lights in the church, and Radulph Avenel confirmed it with an hermitage in that same place, and one villain with his family. Gilbert Foliot, bishop of Hereford, confirmed it in the time of abbat Hameline.

Tolls.

The charter of William, earl of Gloucester, whereby he exempted the church of St. Peter of Gloucester, and their men, from payment of tolls in the vill of Bristol; and another charter of his, whereby they are exempted from payment of tolls in Bristol, Kardiff, Newburg, and all other his lands. He moreover exempted the church of St. Guthlac of Hereford from payment of any tolls throughout all his lands in Wales.

Treygoffe.

Robert, earl of Gloucester, gave Treygoffe to the church of St. Peter of Gloucester. The same Robert, earl of Gloucester, the king's son, gave to the monks of St. Peter of Gloucester, Treygos and Penhore, with other appurtenances. He moreover made them and their men, and also the priory of Ewenny, free from paying toll throughout his lands. This was done when Walter de Lacy was abbat.

Tuffely.

Osborne, bishop of Exeter, gave Tuffely to the church of St. Peter of Gloucester, when Serlo was abbat. King Henry the Second confirmed it by his charter, and that the grove of Tuffely should be free, and that nobody should commit waste there.

Tythes.

Wido of Flanders gave all his tithes, and the churches of all his lands, and the tithes of the fishing, and a place to land the fish, and to build an house for the fisher-man, for the conveniency of the fishing, near to his castle of Elys. He also gave the land called Mount St. Mary, and the wood called Gengod.

Willingwyke.

In the year 1167, when Hameline was abbat, Helias Giffard, the younger, and Berta, his mother, gave to God and St. Peter, eight libratas of land in Willingwyke, and the abbat restored to them Cranham, which his father gave to them when he was made monk. Helias, their son, confirmed the same. Berta, the wife of Helias Giffard, gave to the church of St. Peter of Gloucester, certain lands in Willingwyke, on which he had built at his own charges. This was done when Hameline was abbat.

Wynterburne.

In the year 1112, Robert Gernoun gave to the church of St. Peter of Gloucester the church of Wynterbourne, and the church of Laverstoke, and half the water-mill, and half the land which did belong to it. King Henry the First confirmed it when Peter was abbat.

Of the BISHOPRICK and BISHOPS.

GLOUCESTER was antiently the seat of a British bishop, whose title sometimes occurs in the synodal acts by the name of *Cluve*, or *Cluviensis*, derived from *Clevum*, or *Glevum*, or perhaps from *Gloyw*, the British name of the city.

We read in the *Memorial of Gloucester*, that a bishop and preachers were settled here in the year of Christ 189, by king Lucius, concerning whom it is agreed, that he was called *Lever Mawr*, or Great Light, tho' the learned differ as to the precise time when he lived, and to some particulars attributed to him. However we have the testimony of the learned bishop Usher, that this king built here *ecclesiam primæ sedis*, a church of the first seat. Some antient writers also affirm, that this was one of the archbishopricks erected by him in the place or seat of one of the arch-flamens, or heathen chief-priests; and that afterwards, on account of the extraordinary sanctity of St. David, this archbishoprick was translated to *Menevia*, which, in honour of that saint, was afterwards called St. David's.

Bishop Usher, Sir William Dugdale, and other laborious searchers into matters of antiquity, affirm, that Eldad, Eldadym, or Eldall, was bishop here about the year 489. This is the same per-

son whom Rous calls Sanctus Aldatus, a prelate of remarkable courage, wisdom and virtue, whose name appears in an inscription now over the bishop's seat in the cathedra, thus written:

EDEL DVX
ELDADVS EPS GLOVC:
ELDO MAJOR
A: 490.

It is said that Theonus, called also Cernus, succeeded Eldad, and that he was translated to London in the year 553.

There is no further account to be found of the antient bishops and their succession, because the bishoprick probably ended, according to the opinion of bishop Tanner, when the heathen Saxons overrun this country, about the year 570. In succeeding ages, when the Saxon kings were converted to christianity, Oswy, king of Northumberland, having subdued Mercia, erected the bishoprick of Litchfield in the year 657, when Gloucestershire was made subject to Dwina, first bishop of that diocese. But in the year 679, this vast bishoprick was divided into five smaller ones, by the decree of Theodore, archbishop of Canterbury, and out of it sprung the bishopricks of Litchfield,

field, Dorchester, Leicester, Hereford, and Worcester, of which last Bosil was the first bishop, and then Gloucestershire was a part of his diocese.

A suffragan bishop was fixed at Gloucester by act of parliament, in the year 1534; but even as early as 1273, Reginald occurs by that name, who was substituted by the bishop of Lincoln to visit the churches in Oxfordshire; and probably other appointments to that office may have taken place since that time.

After the dissolution of St. Peter's abbey, king Henry the Eighth obtained an act of parliament, under which he erected the city of Gloucester, and the county of that city, and all the county of Gloucester into a bishoprick*, with a dean and chapter, by the name of the diocese of Gloucester; and ordained that such part of the then vill and county of Bristol, as formerly was in the diocese of Worcester, should be from thenceforward in the diocese of Gloucester for ever.

The king's letters patents, dated the 3d of September, 1541, are printed in the Appendix, No. 7; and those for the endowment of the bishoprick are also inserted in the Appendix, No. 8, where the particulars may be seen at large, of which the following is a summary account.

In the letters of endowment it is ordered, that the abbat's lodgings, with the buildings, chapels, grounds and other premisses; his stable, and the garden at the end of the church-yard, all within the precincts of the abbey; the house called the wood-barton, two stables, two slaughter-houses, and a dog-kennel, in the parish of St. Mary de Lode, are to be called the palace of the bishop of Gloucester.

The bishoprick is endowed with the following manors, lands, rectories, tythes, advowsons, &c.

The manors of Maismore, Brokethorp, Harfcomb, Preston, Longford, Droiscourt, Rudge and Farley, and part of the manor of Lassington, in the county of Gloucester; and those of Hope Maleshal, Dewchurch and Kilpeck, in the county of Hereford; and all the lands, profits, &c. in the fields of Brokethorp, Harescomb, Preston, and Brockworth.—The vineyard-house and park, containing fifteen acres and three roods; Portham-meadow, containing sixty-seven acres, and the first shoot of it; a moiety of the wood at Woolridge, and a moiety of the wood called Le Perch, containing sixteen acres, all in the parish of St. Mary de Lode.

The rectories of Hartpury, Maismore, Upton St. Leonard, Cam, Northleach, Kempford, Welford, South Cerney, and Standish, in Gloucestershire; and those of Dewchurch, Kilpeck, Glasbury, Devennock, Cowern and Ewias Harold, in the county of Hereford; and of Newport, in the county of Wenlock in Wales, [now Monmouthshire.]

The tithes or portions of tithes in Standish, Caldrop, Hardwick, Over-Oxlinch, Nether-Oxlinch, Little Runwike, Harfcomb, Sall, Putley, Farley, Holyrood-Ampney, Aldesworth, Linton, and Shipton-Solers, in Gloucestershire; and in Devennock, Wentworth, Talgarth, Ash-Leomyfter, Ferm or Venne, Barn or Verne, Bunches or Burch, Strood and Lake, in the county of Hereford.

The following pensions, viz. 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* out of Kempford rectory; 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* from Teynton; 9*s.* from Rendcombe; 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* from Nympsfield; and 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* from Newport.

The advowson, presentation, and right of patronage of the vicarages of Hartpury, Maismore, Upton St. Leonard, Cam, Northleach, Kempford, Welford or Welford, South Cerney, and Standish, in the county of Gloucester; of Dewchurch, Kilpeck, Glasbury, Devennock, Cowern, and Ewias Harold, in the county of Hereford; of Newport, in the county of Wenlock [Monmouthshire]; of the chapels of Maismore, Cam, and Stinchcomb, in Gloucestershire; and Piperton, in Herefordshire. All which manors, lands, rectories, tithes, pensions, and right of presentation belonged to the abbey of St. Peter at Gloucester.

The bishoprick is subject to the following payments, viz.

To the king at his court of Aug- mentation, — — —	£.	S.	D.
— — —	33	16	4
Bailiff of Maismore, — — —	2	0	0
Woodward of Woolridge, — — —	0	11	0
Woodward of the Perch, — — —	0	6	8
Bailiff of Brookthorp and Hascomb, — — —	1	6	8
Bailiff of Preston, — — —	0	11	8
Bailiff of Longford, — — —	0	6	8
Bailiff of Rudge and Farley, — — —	0	8	4
Vicar of Cam, and to the chaplain of Stinchcombe, — — —	13	6	8
Vicar of Standish, — — —	15	5	0
Collector of the pensions of Kempford, Teynton, Rende- combe, and Nympsfield, — — —	0	13	4
Bailiff of Hope Maleshal, — — —	0	14	1
Bailiff of Dewchurch, and Kilpeck, Chancell' of Hereford, for procur- ations of Dewchurch & Kilpeck, — — —	0	5	0
Archdeacon of Brecknock, for pro- curations and synodals, — — —	0	2	2
Glasbury church, — — —	0	0	10
Devennock church, — — —	0	0	5
Farmer of the rectory of Devennock and Glasbury, for his livery, — — —	0	13	4
Vicar of York, for a portion of tithes out of Cowern rectory, — — —	0	2	0
Collector of portions in Ash- Leomyfter, Ferm, Farm, Briches, Strode and Lake, — — —	0	3	4
Bailiff of Droiscourt, — — —	0	6	8

* He had, says Sir Robert Atkyns, at the same time an intention of erecting eighteen bishopricks, tho' he actually founded but five, besides Westminster, which last continued but few years. A greater number might very well have been expected, and the extent and populousness of the nation requires it, and

king Henry the Eighth might well have afforded it; for the constant yearly revenues of the dissolved monasteries which came to the crown, were 140,000*l.* and the true yearly value must be estimated at ten times as much. p. 43, 44.

The bishoprick has not suffered much by alienations; but in the years 1647, 1648, and 1649, the following particulars were sold, *viz* the manor of Reculver, and other lands in Kent and elsewhere, belonging to the sees of Canterbury, Norwich, and Gloucester, to John Blackwell, for 3382*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*—Gloucester palace and other lands, to Thomas Hodges, for 913*l.*—Messuages in the manor of Longford, to W. Mollins, for 24*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.*—Maifemore, Preston, Longford and Ashchurch, which last belonged to the see of Bristol, to alderman Fowke, for 3819*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.*—Droiscourt, in the county of Gloucester, and Macknage, in that of Northampton, belonging to the sees of Winton and Gloucester, to Robert Gale, for 176*l.* 10*s.*—The manor of Dewchurch, to Sylvanus Taylor, for 181*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*—The manor of Hope Maleshall, to Robert Thayer, for 130*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*—The manor of Rudge, to William Mollins, for 976*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* The total of which sales amount to 9917*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* but such of those lands as were granted to this bishoprick at the foundation, reverted to the see at the restoration.

The value of the endowment, as it is now rated for first fruits, is 315*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* but the real value is estimated at about 900*l.* a year.

The arms of the see are, *Azure, two keys in saltire, or.*

There is only one archdeaconry in the diocese, which is divided into ten deaneries, with their proper rural deans, *viz.*

1. CAMPDEN DEANERY,

Containing the following Parishes and Places.

Alderton,	Moreton Henmarsh,
Ashton Underhill,	Pebworth,
Aston Somerville,	Pinnock,
Aston Subedge,	Preston on Stour,
Batsford,	Queinton,
Beckford,	Saintbury,
Bourton on the Hill,	Seifencot,
Buckland,	Shenington,
Chipping Campden,	Snowhill,
Clifford Chambers,	Stanly Pont Larch <i>chapel.</i>
Cowhonibourn,	Stanway,
Didbrook,	Staunton,
Dorlington,	Toddenham,
Dumbleton,	Toddington,
Ebberton,	Washbourn (Great)
Hailes, <i>a chapel.</i>	Welford,
Hinton,	Weston Subedge,
Kemerton,	Weston upon Avon,
Lemington,	Wickham (Child's)
Marston Sicca,	Willersey,
Mickleton,	Wormington.

2. CIRENCESTER DEANERY.

Ampney Crucis,	Bagendon,
Ampney Mary,	Baunton,
Ampney Peter,	Chedworth,

Cirencester,	Harnhill,
Coates,	North Cerney,
Coln Deans, or Dennis,	Northleach,
Coln Rogers,	Preston,
Compton Abdale,	Rendcomb,
Daglingworth,	South Cerney,
Driffield,	Stowel,
Duntsborn Abbats,	Stratton,
Duntsborn Militis,	Siddington Mary,
Farmington,	Siddington Peter.
Hampnet,	

3. DURSLEY DEANERY.

Berkeley,	Oldbury, <i>a chapel.</i>
Beverstone,	North Nibley,
Cam,	Olpen, <i>a chapel.</i>
Cowley,	Ozleworth.
Dursley,	Rockhampton,
Falfield, <i>a chapel.</i>	Slimbridge,
Frampton on Severn,	Stinchcomb, <i>a chapel.</i>
Hill, <i>chapel.</i>	Stone, <i>a chapel.</i>
Kingscot, <i>a chapel.</i>	Thornbury,
Kingswood,	Uley,
Laiborough,	Wottonunderedge.
Newington Bagpath,	

4. FAIRFORD DEANERY.

Aldefworth,	Hatherop,
Barnsley,	Kempsford,
Bibury,	Leachlade,
Coln Aldwins,	Marston, <i>a chapel.</i>
Down Ampney,	Meyfey Hampton,
Eastlech Martin,	Quenington,
Eastlech Turville,	Southrop.
Fairford,	Winson, <i>chapel.</i>

5. FOREST DEANERY.

Abenhall,	Lea, <i>a chapel.</i>
Ailberton, <i>a chapel.</i>	Lidney,
Alvington,	Longhope,
Awre,	Minsterworth,
Bicknor (English)	Newent,
Blackeney, <i>a chapel.</i>	Newland, <i>a chapel.</i>
Blaisdon,	Newnham,
Breeme, <i>a chapel.</i>	Oxenhall,
Bromsborow,	Pauntley,
Bully, <i>a chapel.</i>	Preston,
Churcham, <i>a chapel.</i>	Rudford,
Colford, <i>a chapel.</i>	Ruerdean, <i>a chapel.</i>
Dean Magna,	Staunton,
Dean Parva,	St. Briavel's, <i>a chapel.</i>
Dymock,	Tainton,
Flaxley,	Tibberton,
Hewelsfield, <i>a chapel.</i>	Tidenham, <i>a chapel.</i>
Huntley,	Upleaden,
Kempley,	Westbury,
Lancaut, <i>a chapel.</i>	Woolaston.

6. GLOUCESTER DEANERY.

Arlingham,	Barnwood,
Ashleworth,	Brookthrop,
	Churchdown,

Churchdown,	Moreton Valence,
Elmore,	Norton,
Frethern,	Pitchcomb,
Hardwick, <i>a chapel.</i>	Quedgley,
Harscombe,	Rundwick, <i>a chapel.</i>
Harsfield,	Sandhurst,
Hartpury,	Saul, <i>a chapel.</i>
Hempstead,	Standish,
Laffington,	Upton St. Leonard's
Longney,	Whaddon,
Maisemore,	Wheatenhurst,
Matson,	Witcomb Magna.

In the City and Liberties.

<i>St. Aldate,</i>	<i>St. Mary de Grace,</i>
<i>St. Bartholomew, chapel.</i>	<i>St. Mary de Lode,</i>
<i>St. Catherine,</i>	<i>St. Michael,</i>
<i>St. John Baptist,</i>	<i>St. Nicholas,</i>
<i>St. Magdalen,</i>	<i>St. Owen,</i>
<i>St. Mary de Cript,</i>	Trinity.

7. HAWKESBURY DEANERY.

Abson, <i>a chapel.</i>	Littleton, <i>a chapel.</i>
Aeton Turville,	Marshfield,
Alderley,	Oldbury on the Hill,
Badminton Great,	Oldland, <i>a chapel.</i>
Badminton Little,	Puclechurch,
Bitton,	Rangeworthy, <i>a chapel.</i>
Boxwell,	Sifton,
Charfield,	Sodbury Chipping,
Cold Ashon,	Sodbury Little,
Cromhall,	Sodbury Old,
Deinton,	Titherington,
Didmarton,	Tormarton,
Dodington,	Tortworth,
Dyrham,	Tresham, <i>a chapel.</i>
Frampton Cotterel,	Wapley,
Hanham, <i>a chapel.</i>	Westerleigh, <i>a chapel.</i>
Hawkesbury,	Westonbirt,
Horton,	Wickwar,
Iron Acton,	Yate.
Leiterton, <i>a chapel.</i>	

8. STONEHOUSE DEANERY.

Avening,	Miserden,
Bisley,	Nimpsfield,
Brimpsfield,	Painswick,
Chalford, <i>a chapel.</i>	Radmarton,
Cherington,	Rodborrow, <i>a chapel.</i>
Colebourn,	Saperton,
Cowley,	Shipton Moign,
Cranham,	Stanley St. Leonard,
Cubberley,	Stanley Regis,
Eastington,	Stonehouse,
Edgworth,	Stroud,
Elkstone,	Syde,
Frowcester,	Tetbury,
Horsley,	Winston,
Minchin Hampton,	Woodchester.

9. STOW DEANERY.

Addlestrop,	Barrington (Great)
Afton Blank,	Barrington (Little)

Bledington,	Riffington (Wick)
Bourton on the Water,	Seifencot,
Broadwell,	Salperton,
Clapton, <i>a chapel.</i>	Sherbourn,
Compton (Little)	Shipton Oliffe,
Condicot,	Shipton Solers,
Farmcot, <i>a chapel.</i>	Slaughter (Upper)
Guiting (Power)	Slaughter (Lower)
Guiting (Temple)	Sutton under Brayles,
Hasleton,	Stow on the Would,
Hawling,	Swell (Upper)
Longborow,	Swell (Lower)
Naunton,	Turk Dean,
Notgrove,	Westcote,
Oddington,	Widford,
Riffington (Great)	Windrush,
Riffington (Little)	Yanworth, <i>a chapel.</i>

10. WINCHCOMB DEANERY.

Ashchurch,	Seven Hampton,
Badgworth,	Shipton Olive,
Bishop's Cleeve,	Shurdington,
Brokworth,	Stoke Archer, <i>a chapel.</i>
Charleton Abbat's,	Sudely,
Charleton King's,	Swindon,
Cheltenham,	Tewkesbury,
Dowdswell,	Tredington,
Down Hatherly,	Twining,
Elmston,	Walton Cardiff, <i>a chapel.</i>
Gretton, <i>a chapel.</i>	Whittington,
Leckhampton,	Winchcomb,
Oxenton,	Withington.
Presbury,	Wolfon,

PECULIARS in this Diocese.

The following churches are Peculiars, the jurisdiction of which is particularly laid down under the heads of the respective parishes, *viz.*

Bibury, with Aldesworth, Barnsley and Winfon. Cleeve, with Stoke-Archer.

Deerhurst, with Boddington, Corse, Forthampton, Hasfield, Leigh, Staverton and Tirley.

Wickham, or Wickwane, or Child's-Wickham. Withington, with Dowdswell.

Before this bishoprick was erected, the following places were in the diocese of York, *viz.* Churchdown, Laffington, Norton, Compton-Abdale, Sainthurst, Saint Catherine, in Gloucester; and to these, perhaps, may be added Oddington and Witcombe-Magna.

The deanery of the Forest belonged to the bishop of Hereford 'till this see was erected; but being part of the county of Gloucester, the bishop of Gloucester, soon after the foundation, instituted, visited, and performed many other episcopal functions therein; however the archdeacon of Hereford still retains his jurisdiction in it, and under the bishop of Gloucester, visits there in the summer every year, and receives the procurations; but the bishop of Gloucester's chancellor visits the

the other half year. All the other deaneries in this diocese are under the jurisdiction of the archdeacon of Gloucester, together with the deanery of Bristol, and a few churches within the diocese of Worcester.

BRISTOL DEANERY *contains,*

Almondesbury,	Mangotsfield,
Clifton,	Olveston, with Alveston.
Compton Greenville,	Saint George,
Elberton,	Stapleton,
Filton,	Stoke Giffard,
Henbury, with Aust.	Westbury,
Horfield,	Winterbourne.
Littleton,	

Bishop Cheiney certified to queen Elizabeth, in 1562, 'That at the foundation of the bishoprick of Bristol, the city and deanery of Bristol were appointed and limited to the bishop of Bristol, and his successors, as they heretofore have alledged.' But yet no mention is made, in the charter of erection of the see of Bristol, that it shall have any part or parcel of the county of Gloucester.

The following churches are within the archdeaconry of Gloucester, tho' in the diocese of Worcester, *viz.* Blockley vicarage, and the rectories of Dailsford, Ditchfield, Evenlode, Icombe, and Stratton upon the Foss.

This archdeaconry is valued at about 120*l.* *per annum.* In the twenty-sixth year of Henry the Eighth, the full value of it, distinct from the rectory of Dursley, was 64*l.* 10*s.*

The account of the archdeacons follows that of the deans and chancellors.

BISHOPS of GLOUCESTER.

John Wakeman^a, (alias Wich) B.D. the last abbat of Tewkesbury, being the king's chaplain, was appointed September 3, 1541, to be the first bishop of this foundation, who accordingly was consecrated September the 25th, or according to Le Neve, the 20th, by the archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the bishops of London and Westminster; and thereupon the pension of 266*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* allowed him at the dissolution of his abbey, ceased. He was appointed to inspect the English translation of part of the New Testament; and dying at^b Forthampton, in the co. of Gloucester, where he had an house and little chapel, in the beginning of November, 1549, was there buried. There is an effigy in memory of him, lying on a tomb behind the high altar at Tewkesbury, which he had provided while he was abbat. Upon bishop Wakeman's death, archbishop Cranmer sent a commission to prebendary Williams to be his

commissary, to visit this church, and to be the keeper of the spiritualities of the city and diocese.

John Hooper, or Hoper, D.D. an exemplary, zealous, pious and learned man, who in his younger years had been a monk of Cleeve, in Somersetshire, was nominated on the 15th of May, appointed bishop on the 3d of July, 1550, consecrated on the 8th of March following; and installed by proxy by archbishop Cranmer, assisted by the bishops of London and Rochester, the 22d of the same month. He was very active in the visitation of the diocese, then remarkably abounding with popery, and greatly promoted the reformation. With the consent of the dean and chapter, he surrendered the bishoprick of Gloucester to the king, the 26th of April, 1552, and, on the 12th of May, made a deed of gift of all the lands and annuities which he enjoyed by means of his bishoprick. Upon Dr. Heath's being deprived of the see of Worcester, by virtue of an act of parliament, by the king's letters patents, dated May the 20th, in the same year, the bishoprick of Gloucester was dissolved, and converted into an archdeaconry, dependent on Worcester, as it had been formerly; but the dignities of the dean and chapter thereof continued. The king then gave Dr. Hooper the bishoprick of Worcester, with power and authority to appoint all the prebendaries of both cathedrals. In September, another patent was granted him for the discharge of his first fruits. This year a letter was sent him for the surrender of the bishoprick of Worcester, in order that there might be a new collation, or presentation thereto: and on the 8th of December following, the bishopricks of Worcester and Gloucester were united into one, and thenceforth to be one diocese, as Bath and Wells, Litchfield and Coventry: the bishop to be called the bishop of Gloucester and Worcester, and was to live one year in Worcestershire, and the next in Gloucestershire; and to have the power of appointing archdeacons and prebendaries as before. To this bishop and his successors likewise were given a few manors, belonging to the bishoprick of Worcester, and all the lands, &c. granted to the bishoprick of Gloucester at its foundation, as fully as he had surrendered them to the king; which then extended to the clear yearly value of 100 marks, besides tenths and yearly rents. The tenths of the bishoprick formerly came to 136*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.* *ob.* but he was to pay only 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* in lieu of them, and to be discharged of first fruits; and he and his successors to be for ever discharged of 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to be paid to Mr. John Taylor for keeping the register of the bishop of Gloucester. Some time after he was discharged of all his first fruits, and all persons were forbidden to demand a fee of him. But this union continued no longer

^a Willis's Survey of Glo. Cathedral. Memoriale Glouc. being a MS. Mutæo Ashmoleano Oxon.

^b Willis's Hist. M. Abbies.

^c Willis's Survey of Gloucester Cathedral. Collier's Hist. Burnet's Ref. Fox's Martyrs. Strype's Cranmer. Thomas's Survey of Worc. Cath. Godwin de Præful. and other Historians.

than the life of king Edward the Sixth, by whom it was granted. As bishop Hooper had strenuously opposed Gardiner and Bonner, they had a peculiar enmity against him, and when the king died, it was resolved to make him the first sacrifice. Accordingly, on the 1st of September, soon after queen Mary's accession to the crown, he was sent to prison, by an order from the queen, ^d dated March 15, 1553-4, and on the 18th, his bishoprick was declared void. January the 28th, 1554-5, ^e he was brought before Gardiner, bishop of Winchester, and several others, at St. Mary Overy's church, in Southwark, and there condemned as an heretick. In February, he was degraded of his priesthood ^f by bishop Bonner, in Newgate, where he had been severely used for several months; and afterwards sent from London to Gloucester, where he had been most active, to be burnt. After a journey of three days, attended by six of the queen's guards, he was brought to this city, and lodged in the house of Robert Ingram, opposite St. Nicholas church. Jenkins and Bond, the sheriffs, would have put him into the north-gate prison, but were dissuaded from it by the queen's guards. He had one day's interval, and on Saturday, the 9th of February, being market-day, was led by the sheriffs, attended by the mayor, lord Chandois, Sir Edmund Bridges, Sir Anthony Kingston, and others, from Ingram's house, to a place near the elm tree, without the gate, on the north-west side of the lower church-yard; where, not being permitted to speak to the people, who were about 7000, as he was going, nor at the place of execution; and refusing all offers of pardon, they chained him to a stake, and burnt him with three successive fires, made of green wood. The good man supported himself, it is said, with all imaginable firmness for above three quarters of an hour, and then expired, about the 60th year of his age. The queen sent an order, that persons of reputation in the county should be called to assist the mayor and sheriffs on this occasion; and after the execution, a dinner was provided ^g, at the expence of the corporation, for those who were ordered by the queen to attend at it.—Thus bigots in power have practised every species of cruelty, under pretence of serving that religion, the spirit of which is meekness and charity; and many men, otherwise thought of sound judgment and integrity, have promoted those persecuting measures, which in succeeding times have been condemned by the concurrent judgments of all.

James Brookes ^h, D.D. sometime fellow of Corpus Christi College, and afterwards master of Baliol College, in Oxford, upon bishop Hooper's deprivation, was elected March 26, 1554; had

restitution of the temporalities May the 8th; and was consecrated in the church of Saint Saviour, Southwark, the 1st of April following. The commissions he exercised as delegate, or sub-delegate, against archbishop Cranmer, bishop Ridley, bishop Latimer; and in visiting the university of Oxford, prove him to have been a very zealous man in those times, who is observed by Dr. Fuller to have spent his fury mostly out of his diocese. He died September the 7th, 1558, according to Le Neve, and was buried in a strong coffin, under abbat Parker's monument, without any inscription over him. It seems that he collated at first to the prebends of this church, a privilege granted to his predecessors. Upon his death, queen Mary issued out a writ ⁱ, dated the 25th day of October, for the keeping of the temporalities, to John Bowsher, B.D. who was nominated to the bishoprick; but the queen's death prevented his having it.

A vacancy for above three years.

Richard Cheiney, B.D. sometime of Pembroke-hall, in the university of Cambridge; the archdeacon of Hereford, who opposed transubstantiation in the year 1555, in convocation, and was deprived in the reign of queen Mary; but was afterwards rector of Maydesnorton, in the diocese of Lincoln; of Bishop's-Hampton, in that of Worcester; prebendary of Westminster, and also of this church; was elected bishop, March the 9th, 1561; the temporalities were restored to him on the 15th of April, in the same year; he was consecrated in the archbishop's chapel at Lambeth, on the 19th; and in ten days after, had the bishoprick of Bristol given to him to hold in *commendam* with it. He died April 25, 1579, according to Le Neve, and was buried near his predecessor, under abbat Parker's monument, without any inscription.

A vacancy for above two years, the reason of which, according to Mr. Strype, was that the queen might satisfy her debt of 500*l.* owing to her for the tenths of the clergy out of the revenues of the see.

John Bullingham, D.D. prebendary of Worcester and Lincoln; sometime rector of Boxwell, and of Withington, in Gloucestershire, was elected on the 15th of August, confirmed the 1st of September, and consecrated on the 3d, 1581, by the archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the bishops of London and Rochester, in the chapel of Croydon. April 21, 1585, he was instituted to the vicarage of Painswick, in this county, which he held in *commendam* with his bishoprick for some time; as he did the bishoprick of Bristol, from the time of his consecration 'till 1589, when Dr

^d Strype's Memorial.

^e Ibid. Fox's Mart. Burnet's Reform. Wood's Athen. Ox. &c.

^f Bishop Hooper was degraded only of priesthood, and not of his episcopal office; for it seems that the bishop of London, and others of his persuasion, did not think it necessary to degrade him of any higher order; for they reputed him, and the other

bishops made in the reign of king Edward the Sixth, as nothing more than priests.

^g From an old book of orders and agreements belonging to the city.

^h Willis's Survey of Glouc. Cath. Wood's Athen. Ox. &c.

ⁱ Rymer's Fœdera.

Fletcher was consecrated thereto; and that bishoprick being taken from him, the rectory of Kilmington, *alias* Culmington, in the deanery of Carey, and diocese of Wells, was conferred on him, in July, 1596. He died at Kenfington, May 20, 1598, and was buried in this cathedral, without any memorial; and, the same year, he was succeeded by

Godfrey Goldsborough, D.D. formerly fellow of Trinity college in Cambridge, archdeacon of Worcester, sometime rector of Stockton, archdeacon of Salop, in the church of Litchfield, prebendary of London, Hereford, and Worcester; who was elected the 2d of August, and consecrated November the 12th, 1598, by the archbishop of Caterbury, assisted by the bishops of London, Litchfield and Coventry, and of Chichester, at the archbishop's palace at Lambeth; installed the 20th of December, and had license to hold the prebend of Worcester in *commendam* with it. He died on the 26th of May, 1604, at his palace at the Vineyard, and was buried in this cathedral, in a little chapel on the north side of the lady's. Over his grave, according to his desire, there is an handsome altar monument erected for him by his executors, with his effigy in his episcopal habit, and at the head of it this inscription in capitals:

IN OBITVM REVERENDI PRÆSVLIS GODFRIDI,
QVONDAM GLOUCESTRIENSIS EPISCOPI, QVI
XXVI MAII, MDCIV. EX HAC VITA MIGRAVIT.

Aureus, et fulvo nomen fortitus ab auro,
Hic Goldisburgus nunc requiescit humo,
Scilicet orta solo pretiosa metalla parente,
In matrem redeunt inveterata suam.

SEDI ANNOS SEX.

Over it are the arms intended for those of the same see, *viz.* Or, three cheverons gules, the middle one charged with a mitre with labels argent, impaled with his own arms; *viz.* Quarterly, 1. argent, a cross flory sable; 2. argent, three cheverons, sable: in the middle a mullet, gules: the 3d as the 2d, the 4th as the 1st; a mirte for the crest.—After bishop Goldsborough's death, William Tooker, or Tucker, D.D. dean of Litchfield, was nominated by king James the First, to that see; and the *congéd d'elire*, or letter patent, issued out^b for his election; but it was revoked, tho' 'tis not said on what account.

Thomas Ravis, D.D. rector of Bredon in Worcestershire, dean of Christ-church in Oxford, a man of eminent learning, gravity, and approved prudence, was elected on the 17th of December, 1604, and consecrated the 19th of March following, at Lambeth, by the archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the bishops of Durham and Chichester. Whilst he was bishop here^c he was at a very considerable expence in repairing his palace at Gloucester, made several water-courses there, and repaired the vineyard house. In 1607, he was translated to London, and succeeded by

Henry Parry, D.D. dean of Chester, who was consecrated by the archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the bishops of London, Rochester, and Chichester, at Lambeth, July 12, 1607; and whilst he presided here, made the pulpit in the body of the cathedral, at his own charge, and gave very liberally to the poor of this city. He was translated to Worcester in the end of September, 1610.

Gyles Thompson, D.D. sometime rector of Pembridge, in the county of Hereford, dean of Windsor, and canon of Hereford, was elected on the 15th of March, 1611, confirmed on the 9th of June, had restitution of the temporalties on the 27th of the same month, and was consecrated at Lambeth, by the archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the bishops of Oxford, Ely, Bath and Wells, and Litchfield and Coventry; having liberty to hold his deanery in *commendam* only for one year. He never came into his diocese, but died June 14, 1612, to the great grief of all that knew his piety or learning, after he had taken great pains, by the command of king James the First, in translating part of the New Testament; and lies buried in a chapel on the north side of Windsor collegiate church, where is on his monument the bust of a bishop, and this inscription:

Individuæ Trinitati per omnia secula gloria, per quam sui, ero. Hic situs est Ægidius Tomson, hujus capellæ quondam decanus, cujus mens sincera, lingua docta, manus munda. Fuit Londini natus, educatus Oxoniæ, in collegio omnium bonorum indigentium eruditissimorum amantissimus semper vixit, cujus corpus quamvis mortalitas terræ subjecit, illius tamen animam pietas cœlis inferuit. Hunc virum, moribus gravem, prudentiâ insignem, pietate summum, hæc regia capella per annos 10 decanum habuit. Inde a serenissimo rege Jacobo, in episcopatum Gloucestr. commendatum, mors intempestiva, anno decurso, præfulem rapuit. Obijt 14 Junij Ann. Domini 1612, Ætatis suæ 59.

On the right hand is the figure of time, over whose head is an angel, holding a scroll thus inscribed;

In memoria æterna erit justus.

On the left hand, on a scroll held by another angel:

Justorum animæ in manu Dei sunt.

His will was dated February the 12th, 1605, and proved July the 7th, 1612.

Miles Smith, D.D. succeeded, being elected July 15, 1612, and consecrated at Croydon, by the archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the bishops of London, Litchfield and Coventry, and of Rochester, on the 19th or 20th of September following. He was rector of Hartlebury and Upton-upon-Severn, in the county of Worcester, prebendary of Exeter, and canon residentiary of Hereford; was appointed by king James the First, May the 8th, 1610, one of the first fellows of Chelsea-college, being a man of such eminent learning, as to occasion him to be called a walking library. He is said to have disliked the hot proceedings of some very zealous persons, especially

^a Epist. Cl. Willis ad me.
^b Willis, Le Neve, Wood, &c. &c.

^c Epist. Cl. Willis's ad me.

after doctor Laud was made dean: and having composed the preface^d that is now before our church bibles, and translated the four major and the twelve minor prophets, he died at his palace at Gloucester on the 19th of October, 1624, much lamented by the poor of the city, to whom he had been very charitable, and was buried November the 9th, in the lady's chapel. Over his grave was laid a white stone, without any inscription, and only his arms impaled with those of the see.— Upon his death, Dr. John Preston was offered the bishoprick, but waved it on account of his lecture, which he preferred to it.

Godfrey Goodman, D.D. prebendary of Westminster, rector of West-Ildestley, in Berkshire, and of Kemerton in this diocese, (the advowson of which he gave to the corporation of Gloucester) and dean of Rochester, was elected on the 26th of November, confirmed March the 5th, consecrated the next day at Lambeth, by the archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the bishops of Lincoln, London, Rochester, and Landaff, and installed April the 4th following. He held in *commendam* with his bishoprick his canonry of Windsor, and rectory of West-Ildestley. In 1640, he was sequestrated^e from the bishoprick, first committed to a purfivant, and afterwards to a gate-house, on account of some notions favouring the church of Rome, to which he was reconciled^f before his death, which happened January the 19th, 1655, in St. Margaret's parish, Westminster; in which parish church he was^g buried, near the font in the west part, without any memorial.

A vacancy till after the restoration.—John Hacket, D.D.^h in 1660, was offered this bishoprick, but refused it, and the next year accepted that of Litchfield; whereupon

William Nicholson, D.D. archdeacon of Brecknock, canon residentiary of St. David's, vicar of Llandilovawr, in the county of Carmarthen; and afterwards rector of Bishop's-Cleeve, in the county of Gloucester, was elected on the 26th of November, 1660; consecrated in king Henry the Seventh's chapel at Westminster, by the archbishop of York, assisted by the bishops of Durham, Chichester, Lincoln, and Peterborough, by commission from the archbishop of Canterbury, January 6, 1660; installed the 11th of January, and had the temporalities restored to him on the 5th of February following. He, says Mr. Wood, being a man of great erudition, prudent, modest, and of a moderate mind, died February the 5th, 1671; and was buried in a little chapel on the south side of the lady's, where is a monument against the east wall erected for him, with this inscription on it, composed by his great friend Mr. Bull, afterwards the very learned and pious bishop of St. David's:

Æternitati S. in spe beatæ resurrectionis, hic reverendas exuvias deposuit Theologus insignis, episcopus vere primitivus, Guliel-

mus Nicholson. In agro Suffolciano natus, apud Magdalenensibus educatus, obsidem regi et ecclesiæ afflictæ præstitam, ad sedem Gloucestrensem merito promotus anno MDCLX. In concionibus frequens, in scriptis nervosus, legenda scribens, et faciens scribenda, gravitas episcopalis in fronte emicuit; pauperibus quotidiana charitate beneficus; comitate erga clerum et literatos, admirandus. Gloriæ ac dierum satur, in palatio suo, ut vixit, pie decessit, Feb. 5^o anno Ætatis LXXXII. Dom. MDCLXXI.

Elizabetha conjux prævit in hoc sacello, sepulta Apr. xx. An. Dom: MDCLXIII. Owenus Brightock, de Lechdenny, in comitatu Caermarthen, armiger, prædictæ Elizabethæ nepos, hoc grati animi monumentum (executore recusante) propriis sumptibus erexit, ann. M. DC. LXXIX.

Over it his arms, impaled with those designed for the see of Gloucester, *viz. Azure, a key argent, surmounted of another key, Or, for the see. Azure, in chief three leopards heads caboshed, gules; two bars ermin*, for his own arms. On the same monument are likewise, 1. *Parted per pale counter-changed, Or and sable, three escallops counter-changed of the field.* 2. *Or, a cheveron sable, between three ravens proper.*

John Prichard, or Prichet, D.D. vicar of St. Gyles's Cripplegate, London; rector of Harlington, in the county of Middlesex, and prebendary of Mora, in the church of St. Paul's; was elected on the 10th of October, 1672; consecrated at Lambeth by the archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the bishops of London, Ely, Rochester, and Chester, November the 3d; and had the temporalities restored to him the 29th of January following. He held the three preferments before-mentioned in *commendam* with his bishoprick, and died January the 1st, 1680; and was buried at Harlington, with this inscription on a copartment affixed to a pillar on the north side near his grave, which was under the pulpit:

In memoriam Johannis Domini episcopi Gloucester, filii Walteri Pricket de prædio Cowlensi, vulgo Cowley-hall, in agro Middlesexiæ, armigeri, qui e Katherina uxore, castissima fæmina, sex liberos progenuit, viz. Georgium, Wilhelmum, Walterum, Thomam, Johannem & Susannam, quorum Johannes et Susanna jam supersunt. Hoc loco ministerium sacrum, et felici omine, exercuit, nec non Aliciæ Comitissæ Derbiæ, viduæ, aliquando a sacris domesticis, dein in ædem sancti Andreæ Undershaff, apud Londinenses promovebatur; ubi pastoris boni fidelisque labores alacriter sustinens, grassante jam intestino & diro bello, regniq; partibus depressis, ipse tum in regem, tum in ecclesiam pius, illic depulsus est, perque totum id tempus, quo Carolus Secundus rex in exilio erat, fidelis; ergo graviora passus. Tandem restaurato fideliter principe, in res suas restituebatur, inque prædictum post episcopatum inauguratus, cui Sacro-Sancto muneri ubi quum novem annos invigilaverat, obiit cal. Januarii ann. Dom. 1680; annoque Ætatis 75. Hocce subtus rostrum monumentum suum quidem optimum, pro jussu suo, corpus jacet sepultum.

Robert Frampton, D.D.ⁱ dean of this church, rector of Fontmill, in Dorsetshire, born at Pimper, in that county, was elected on the 28th of January, 1680; and consecrated^k in the chapel of All-Souls college in Oxford, by the archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the bishops of London, Rochester, Ely, Exeter, and Lincoln, March the 27th, 1681; having license to hold Fontmill in *commendam*. In 1684, he resigned Fontmill for Avening, in the county of Gloucester; in 1685, he resigned Avening for Standish vicarage in the same county. And February the 1st, 1690, was

^d Le Neve's Lives of protestant archbishops. A. Wood, &c. &c.
^e Lord Clarendon's History.
^f Walker's sufferings. Wood's Athen. Ox.
^g Strype's Edition of Stowe's Survey of London.

^h Willis's Survey of Cov. and Litchf. p. 894.
ⁱ Cl. Willis's Survey of Gloucester Cathedral.
^k Le Neve's lives of protestant Archbishops.

deprived, for refusing the oaths then appointed. After his deprivation, he continued at Standish, and, by connivance, had the profits thereof 'till he died; which was on the 25th of May, 1708. He is buried in the chancel of that church, within the communion rails, and had a black marble grave-stone laid over him with this inscription on it :

Robertus Frampton Episcopus Gloucestrensis. Cætera quis nescit. Obiit 8 Cal. Junii An. Ætatis suæ 86, Consecrationis 28, Æræ Christianæ 1708.

His will was dated in February, 1702, and proved in November, 1708, by which he bequeathed, amongst other things, 100*l.* for each of the following purposes, to promote the gospel in foreign parts; to deprived ministers; to poor servitors in CCC. Oxford.

Edward Fowler, D.D. born at Westerleigh, in Gloucestershire, prebendary of this church, rector of Northill, in the county of Bedford, and All-hallows, Breadstreet, London; upon bishop Frampton's deprivation, was nominated, April the 23d, 1691; elected the 8th of June, confirmed the 2d, and consecrated the 5th of July, by the archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the bishops of Winchester, Salisbury, Worcester, Bristol and Ely, in the church of St. Mary le Bow, London; holding his vicarage in *commendam* with his bishoprick. He died at Chelsea, August 26, 1714, and was buried in a vault, on the north side of Hendon church-yard, near Hampstead, in Middlesex. Within the chancel is set up a handsome marble copartment, with columns and arms at top, which bears this inscription :

To the pious memory of the Right Reverend Edward Fowler, late Lord Bishop of Gloucester; to which station he was advanced by king William, in the year 1691, for his known steadiness to the true interest of the church of England, and of his country, in times of danger. He approved himself worthy of that dignity, by a faithful and diligent discharge of his pastoral office; 'till disabled by age and bodily infirmities, he rested from his labours in the 82d year of his age, admitted to partake of his reward. He departed this life August 26, 1714, and was interred in the grave of his first wife, in this church; leaving behind him, in the excellent Treatises, published by himself, lasting monuments of learning, judgment, piety and christian temper of mind. He was twice married, first to Ann, daughter of Arthur Bernardston, of the Inner Temple, esq; one of the masters of chancery. She departed this life December 19, 1696. He had by her three sons, Nathaniel, Edward, and Richard; and five daughters, Anne, Anne, Susannah, Elizabeth, and Mary, survived him. His second wife Elizabeth, who likewise survived him, was Elizabeth, widow of the Reverend Dr. Ezekiah Burton, and daughter of Ralph Trevor, of London, merchant.

Underneath is as follows :

This monument was erected at the cost of Richard Fowler, LLB. the younger son above-mentioned, who married Susannah, daughter of John Pyke, of Downsey, in the Isle of Purbeck, gent. by whom he had one daughter Anne, both which dying many years before him, were buried in this church, near his mother, and his father's youngest sister Susanna, the first wife of Meshack Smith, A.M. then vicar of this church. The said Richard Fowler died November 9, 1716, and did by his last will direct his executors, viz. his brother Edward, and his sister Susanna, to cause a vault to be made, which for want of room in the church was made in the church-yard, at the west corner of this wall, wherein is deposited his body, and into which are removed the remains of his wife and daughter, with those of his father and mother; all rest there together. An. Dom. 1717, in hope of a joyful resurrection.

His successor was

Richard Willis, D.D. born at Bewdley, in Wor-

cestershire, sometime fellow of All-Souls college, the king's chaplain, chaplain-general of the army; sub-preceptor to the duke of Gloucester, prebendary of Westminster, and dean of Lincoln. He was elected December the 10th, 1714, confirmed January the 15th, consecrated January the 16th, in Lambeth chapel, by the bishops of Salisbury, Litchfield and Coventry, and of Bangor, by commission from the archbishop of Canterbury, and installed the 13th of April following; and had licence to hold his deanery in *commendam* with it: But was translated to the see of Salisbury in 1721, and thence, in 1725, to Winchester; where he was buried towards the south side of the body of the church, and has a fine monument in marble erected for him against the south wall, being at length, in a recumbent posture, attired in his episcopal habit, with the George hanging on his breast, as prelate of the order of Saint George, and this inscription and character, which he very justly deserved :

In Memoriam Reverendi admodum in Christo Patris RICHARDI WILLIS, Episcopi Wintoniensis; viri ea morum simplicitate, ea animi integritate, et verborum fide, ut qui illum optimè noverint, si maxime æstimaverint, propensissimè dilexerint. Patriam, principem, et libertatem publicam, unicè amavit. Religionem interea vere christianam sanctissime coluit, acerrime vindicavit. Nulla temporum varietate debilitari, aut frangi, potuit. In republica, in ecclesia, fidelis; constans, et sui similis. Egregiis hinc virtutibus instructus, in mediis, quos abundè meruit, honoribus felicissimè consenuit; donec annorum plenus, obiit 10 die Augusti, Anno Domini 1734, Ætatis 71. JOHANNES WILLIS, armiger, filius ejus et Heres, pie memor posuit.

John Wilcocks, D.D. born at Bristol, sometime fellow of Magdalen college in Oxford, upon bishop Willis's translation to Salisbury, was elected November 25, 1721, consecrated December the 2d, installed the 22d of the same month, and held a prebend of Westminster in *commendam* with his bishoprick; but being translated to the see of Rochester, and having the deanery of Westminster along with it, he was succeeded by

Elias Sydall, D.D. sometime fellow of Bennet, alias *Corpus Christi* college in Cambridge, and afterwards prebendary of Canterbury, who was translated hither from the bishoprick of Saint David's November the 4th, 1731; being then also dean of Canterbury, which office, together with this bishoprick, he held 'till his death, on December the 24th, 1737.

Martin Benson, D.D. succeeded, whose character is admirably drawn in the following inscription, on a fine marble monument, erected for him in the cathedral at Gloucester :

Reader be admonished by this marble, to imitate Martin Benson, late bishop of this diocese. A rational piety raised the views of this excellent man above the world, and formed his whole temper into a truly christian spirit of resignation. An uncommon warmth of benevolence made it the business and pleasure of his life to go about doing good, by instruction in righteousness, and by works of charity. He watched the flock of Christ as a faithful shepherd, from a sense of his own duty, and a disinterested concern for their common welfare: And he maintained the dignity of his authority, by the meekness with which he exercised it. He felt a deep compassion for the vicious; and shewed it, even whilst he was exposing the folly and wickedness of vice, with a strength and turn of language peculiar to himself. His reproofs being dictated by friendship, qualified by candour, and delivered

delivered with a natural delicacy of manners, were sincere without roughness, and endearing without dissimulation. He was by constitution liable to a depression of spirits, but innocence of heart enlivened his mind, and his conversation, with a cheerfulness that created a more affectionate regard for his superior worth, by rendering it more familiar and amiable. Under the most acute pains of his last illness he possessed his soul in patience, and with a firm trust in his redeemer, calmly resigned his spirit to the father of mercies.

That such an example might be perpetuated, Gabriel Hanger erected this monument in memory of his ever honoured friend.

Another decent monument is fixed by his ex-

ecutor against the west wall of the nave of this church, near the place of his interment; which, at the request of this amiable and good prelate, is as near the door as conveniently might be.

William Johnson, D. D. succeeded bishop Benson, and was translated from this see to that of Worcester, November the 9th, 1759, upon which

William Warburton, D. D. was elected. His writings shew him to be a person of great learning, and he is the present bishop of this diocese.

Of the DEANERY, DEANS, CHAPTER, &c.

IN the charter of foundation of the bishoprick of Gloucester, the king established a dean and six prebendaries in the place of the abbats and monks, and endowed them by his letters patents, with

The Manors of Tuffley, Ablode, and Saint-hurst, Barnwood and Croneham, Matson, Wotton, Churcham, Rudford, Coln-Rogers, Ablington, Coln-Aldwyns, Eastlech-Martin, alias Burthroppe, Cotes, Tyberton, Tayneton and Bulley, in the county of Gloucester; Willingifwike and Monkhide, in the county of Hereford; Tregosse and Pennon, in the county of Glamorgan; Linkynholt, Littleton, and Wallop, in the county of Southampton.

The White Hart inn in Holborn, together with the rent of eight shillings, which used to be paid for the said inn, or tenement, to the late monastery of Carthusians, near the city of London.—The first herbage of Meneham meadow, containing thirty-nine acres, and of Archdeacon's meadow, containing eighteen acres, both in the county of Gloucester.—A moiety of the wood called Wolridge, containing by estimation five hundred acres, and a moiety of the wood called Le Perch, containing by estimation sixteen acres; both lying in the parish of Saint Mary de Lode; Barnwood grove, containing ten acres; the wood called Buckholt, containing two hundred acres; the wood called Byrd-wood, containing one hundred acres; all lying in the county of Gloucester; the wood called West-woods, in Lynkynholte, in the county of Southampton, containing sixty acres; the wood called Littleton-Coppice, in the said county, containing forty-eight acres.

A fee-farm rent of 4*l.* a year out of the manor of Wallop, in the county of Southampton; and all the houses, market, fairs, toll, and all profits whatsoever, lying or being in the city of Gloucester, or suburbs thereof, which belonged to the late monastery of Saint Peter there.

The rectories of Barnwood, Brokethrop, Churcham, Colne-Alwyn, Fairford, and Eastlech-Martyn, in the county of Gloucester; of Saint

Mary de Lode, and the rectory and church, or chapel of Gracelane, in the city of Gloucester; the rectories and churches of Sherston and Aldrington, in the county of Wilts; Great-Marlow, in the county of Bucks; Chippingnorton, in the county of Oxford; Lancarnan, Lantwit, Lamblethian, Lantrissam, Senmarke and Cardiffe, with the chapel of Saint Donats, in the county of Glamorgan.

Portions of tithes in Barton-Abbats, in the parish of Saint Mary de Lode; and in Senebrug, both in the county of the city of Gloucester; in Fairford, Upleaden, Hynleaden, Ablode, Saint-hurst, Wotton, Ewrendyefield, Kings-Furlong, and Innysworth, in the county of Gloucester; in Hilmerton, in the county of Wilts; and Okeborne, in the county of Bucks.

Pensions yearly to be taken out of the following rectories, &c. *viz.* 20*s.* out of St. John Baptist, and 13*s.* 4*d.* out of St. Nicholas, both in the city of Gloucester; 10*s.* out of Mattifden, in the county of Gloucester; 53*s.* 4*d.* out of Alcanynge, and 20*s.* out of Lydyard Tregoz, both in the county of Wilts; 4*l.* out of St. Peter de Mancroft, in the city of Norwich; 40*s.* out of St. Martin in Vintry, in the city of London; and 10*s.* to be paid by the guardians of Braze-nose college, Oxon.

Advowsons, and rights of patronage, to the rectories of Mattifden, Rudford, Coln-Rogers, Ablington and Taynton, in the county of Gloucester; and Lynkynholte, in the county of Southampton;—And to the vicarages of Fairford, Brookthrop, Churcham, Lyncham and Colne-Alwyns, in the county of Gloucester; of the Holy Trinity, in the city of Gloucester; of Sherston, and Aldrington, in the county of Wilts; of Great Marlow, in the county of Bucks; of Lantwitt, Lamblethian, Lantrissam, Penmarke, and Cardiffe, with the chapel of St. Donats, in the county of Glamorgan. The chapter present also to Chipping-Norton, in Oxfordshire.

The dean and chapter are subject to a rent-charge, at first reserved to the crown of 90*l.* 14*s.* 0*d.* but which was granted away from it by king Charles the

the Second, and is now, or at least was lately, paid to a person of the name of Da Costa. They are also subject to other annual payments to the amount of 44*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.* 9. which may be seen more particularly in the Charter of Endowment printed in the Appendix No. 9.

The manors of Linkynholt and Littleton, were given by the dean and chapter, under their common seal, to king Henry the Eighth, the 20th of May, 37^o *regni*; and probably Wallop was granted to him about the same time, since which there have been but few alienations from the first endowment.

It was affirmed in parliament, June the 15th, 1641, that upon a survey of the lands, &c. of this deanery, 'it then appeared to have above twelve rectories of great value; about thirty vicarages; pensions, and portions of tythes; almost the third part of the houses of the city of Gloucester, of which the old rent was about 175*l.* besides the yearly revenues of eighteen goodly manors, divers other lands, tenements and hereditaments, manor-houses, and premisses; the old rent of assize of one of the eight manors, being 80*l.* a year.'

The dean's house seems to have belonged to the prior of the abbey; and it is said in an old book in the custody of the corporation, that on the 8th of July, 1648, a lease for seven years was granted of the deanery, by the mayor and burgesses, to Thomas Pury, jun. at 40*s.* *per ann.* in consideration of his having laid out 80*l.* to repair it.

The letters patent for the foundation of the deanery are printed in the Appendix No. 7; and the statutes of the cathedral, which are the same with those of Bristol, and other new foundations, are printed in the Appendix No. 28. They were compiled by Dr. Heath, then bishop of Worcester, in whose diocese Gloucestershire was, 'till erected into a distinct bishoprick; he was afterwards archbishop of York and lord chancellor of England; by Dr. Day, then bishop of Chester; and archdeacon Cox, who was afterwards preceptor and almoner to king Edward the Sixth, chancellor of the university of Oxford, and dean of Christ-church, from whence he was removed to the deanery of Westminster. He was a great maintainer of the English liturgy and rights, at Frankfort, against Knox and the Puritans, when he was exiled in the reign of queen Mary; and was preferred by queen Elizabeth to the bishoprick of Ely.

The arms of the dean and chapter, appointed by Christopher Barker, esq; principal king at arms, March 28, 1542, are, *Azure, a fess Or, charged with three crosses formy, fitchy, of the first. In chief a canton gules charged with a demy rose with beams of the third, between two demy fleurs de lis of the first.*

DEANS of GLOUCESTER.

William Jenings, B. D. (the last prior of St. Oswald's, a monk of St. Peter's abbey) being the

king's chaplain, was appointed the first dean by the charter of foundation, dated September 3, 1541. Whilst he was dean, he was incumbent of St. John's, in Gloucester, and of Swindon, Beverstone, and Cromhall, in this diocese. He died November the 4th, 1565, and was buried in the middle of the choir, opposite the choristers seat; and had a large stone laid over him, which was removed, in the year 1718, to the east cloister, before the old chapter-house door; at each corner of which stone his arms are engraved on a brass plate; *viz.* 1. *On a fess three roundels.* 2. *A bull's head caboshed.* 3. *On two bars six martlets.* 4. as the first. On another plate is the following inscription:

Hic Gulielme jaces Jeninges, quem sex quater annos
Edes decanum viderat ista tuum.
Milleni, a Christo, quinginti bisque triceni
Et quinti, quarta luce Novembris, obis.
Clarus avo fueras, clarus patre, clarus et ipse;
Doctrina clarus, clarus et ingenio.
Non tam pane tuo, quam Christi pane replesti
Christicolae, ergo vivis et astra tenes.

John Man, A. M. master, or keeper, of St. Bartholomew's hospital in this city, warden of Merton college in Oxford, and prebendary of Biggleswade in Lincoln cathedral, being presented by queen Elizabeth on the 10th of December, was instituted by proxy, in the person of Mr. Walter Jones, February 2, 1565. It appears by the books in the custody of the register, that the queen granted him a dispensation that he might keep all his preferments, and receive all the profits of them, without being obliged to take any other degree, which is said to have been done, to enable him to perform an embassy the more honourably, on which the queen intended to send him. He died March the 18th, 1568, and was buried in the church of St. Anne, Aldersgate, London, without any memorial; and was succeeded by

Thomas Cooper, or Cowper, D. D. who was instituted on the 5th of July, 1569. He was removed to the bishoprick of Lincoln in 1570, and thence to Winchester in 1584.

Lawrence Humfry, or Humphrey, D. D. *regius professor* of divinity, and president of Magdalen college, in Oxford, was instituted on the 13th of March, 1570. In 1574, he occurs one of the ecclesiastical commissioners for the queen; as he does in 1576, to the archbishop of Canterbury, for metropolitanical visitation. Being afterwards preferred to the deanery of Winchester, he was succeeded by

Anthony Rud, D. D. who was instituted the 10th of January, 1584; and on the 9th of June, 1594, was preferred to the bishoprick of St. David.

Griffith, or Jeffry, or Griffin, Lewis, D. D. rector of Kingsland, was installed the same year. In his will, dated February 5, 1606, and proved July the 16th, he desires to be buried in one of the cathedrals of Gloucester, Worcester, or Hereford, or Westminster abbey, in all which he was a dignitary;

and accordingly was interred in the cathedral church of Hereford, June the 6th, 1607; but there is no memorial of him.

Thomas Moreton, D. D. succeed him on the 22d of June, 1607. In 1609, he was removed hence to the deanery of Winchester; and thence, in 1616, to the bishoprick of Chester; thence also, in 1618, to the bishoprick of Litchfield and Coventry; and lastly, was promoted to that of Durham in 1632.

Richard Field, D. D. chaplain to queen Elizabeth and king James the First, canon of Windsor, rector of Burg (or Borough) Clere, in Hampshire, was promoted to this deanery in 1609. In the year 1610, the king appointed him one of the fellows of Chelsea college, who were a body of very eminent divines. He died on the 21st of November, 1616, and was buried at Windsor, with this inscription on his grave-stone:

Richardus Field hujus olim coll. canonicus, et ecclesie Gloucest. Decanus, vere Doctor Theologiae, et author librorum *V. De ecclesia*; una cum Elizabetha Hariffia, sanctissima et charissima conjuge, ex qua sex reliquit filios, et filiam unicam; hic, sub communi marmore, expectant Christi reditum, qui felicitatem quam ingressi sunt adventu suo perficiat ac consummet. Obierunt in Domino, hic, anno salutis 1616, Aetatis suae 55: haec, anno salutis 1614, Aetatis suae 41.

Mr. A. Wood, in his *Athenae*, tells us, that he was a principal maintainer of protestancy, a powerful preacher, a profound school-man, and an exact disputant.

William Laud, D. D. succeeded, and was installed December the 20th, 1616; promoted to the see of St. David in 1621; thence removed to Bath and Wells, afterwards to London, thence to Canterbury, and was beheaded on the 10th of January, 1644.

Richard Senhouse, D. D. fellow of St. John's college, in Cambridge, and chaplain to prince Charles, was installed the 13th of December, 1621, and, in 1624, was made bishop of Carlisle; whereupon

Thomas Winniff, D. D. chaplain to the king, and some time to prince Henry, and prince Charles, was installed November the 10th, 1624, and afterwards made dean of St. Paul's; and thence removed to the see of London.

George Warburton, M. A. the king's chaplain, was installed on the 11th of June, 1631; but in August following was removed to the deanery of Wells.

Accepted Frewen, D. D. the king's chaplain, president of Magdalen college, and vice-chancellor of Oxford, was installed September the 13th, 1631. In 1644, he was advanced to the bishoprick of Litchfield and Coventry; and in 1660, was translated to the archbishoprick of York.

William Brough, D. D. was nominated by the king August the 17th, 1643, and installed the 20th of November, 1644. He died July the 5th, 1671, and was buried at Windsor, of which he had been one of the canons, with this short inscription on his grave-stone:

Dr. William Brough, dean of Gloucester, and prebendary of Windsor, was buried here.

Thomas Viner, D. D. prebendary of this cathedral, and canon of Windsor, was installed the 23d of July, 1671. He died April 11, 1673, and was buried in the lady's chapel in this cathedral, on the 18th, with the following inscription on his gravestone:

Thomas Viner, D. D. hujus ecclesie decanus, et Winforianae prebendarius; illustris genere, pietate in Deum, venustate, ingenio, comitate, morum integritate vitae illibatae longe illustrior, qui summo amicorum luctu & moerore decessit, April. 11, A. D. 1673, Aetatis 44.

Robert Frampton, M. A. prebendary of this cathedral, was installed on the 6th of May, 1673, and promoted to the bishoprick in 1680-1.

Thomas Marshal, D. D. rector of Lincoln college in Oxford, a noted critic, and, according to Mr. Wood, every way worthy of his station in the church, was installed April the 30th, 1681; and dying, April 19, 1685, was buried in All-Saints church, in Oxford, with this epitaph:

P. M. S. Tho. Marshal, S. T. D. quem in agro Leicest. Barkbega genuit; Oxonium educavit; ex pastore mercator. Dordrech. Lincoln Collegium primo socium, deinde rectorem, fecit. Gloucestriae decanus impiger, concionibus potens, & creber pietate, insignis doctrina linguarum orientalium & occidentalium, aquila perspicax, Aegyptiae phaenix unicus. Ex museo instructissimo academiae libros in B. P. desideratos, collegio reliquos, et pecunias amplas, legavit: sui depositum heic reliquit 18 Aprilis, 1685.

William Jane, D. D. *regius professor* of divinity in Oxford, prebendary of Exeter, was installed June the 6th, 1685; and dying at Christ's-church college, in Oxford, where he was one of the canons, was buried in the cathedral there, without any memorial.

Knightley Chetwood, or Chetwode, D. D. arch-deacon of York, rector of Risington Magna, and Risington Parva, in this diocese, was installed the 6th of April, 1707. And dying about March, 1719, was buried at Tempsford, co. Bedford, (where he had an estate) with this inscription:

Knightly Chetwoode, egregius sane et singularis vir, ingenio adeo sublimi et venusto, adeo divinis et humanis literis excolto, ut nihil supra. Ecclesiae et patriae amicissimus, catholicae fidei rigidus servator. Immortalitatem adivit, annum exigens sexagesimum octavum, tertio nonas Aprilis, MDCCXX.

Τὸ δὲ πνεῦμα τὸ ἅγιον ἐνδύσθηται ἀδελφεοί.

John Waugh, D. D. rector of St. Peter's, Cornhill, London, and prebendary of Lincoln, was instituted August the 4th, 1720, and installed on the morrow. In August, 1723, he was made bishop of Carlisle, and had his deanery in *commendam* 'till christmas following. In his time the common seal of the dean and chapter, which had been used all along from the foundation thereof, was altered, being the old picture of the Trinity, and a new one appointed to be used instead of it. On the old one was represented an old man sitting under an arch, with a long beard and a great beam of light over his head, intended for God the Father: he had between his knees a cross, with our Saviour on it, held by his hands at each of the cross ends, designed for God the Son; and a dove at the upper end of the cross, intended for God the Holy Ghost. Below were the arms of dean Jeninges, and on the sides the initial letters of his

his name, W. J.—Round it was SIGILLV̄ COMVNE DECANI ET CAPITVLI ECCLESIE CATHEDRAL. S̄CTE ET INDIVIDVÆ TRINITAT. GLOU. The seal now made use of by the dean and chapter has the arms of the dean and chapter, and under them the arms of dean Waugh, viz. *On a chevron three roundlets*; and on the sides of his arms the initial letters of his name, I. W.

John Frankland, D.D. rector of St. Stephen's, Bristol, upon dean Waugh's promotion, was appointed to succeed him; and left this deanery for that of Ely, and the mastership of Sidney college, in Cambridge.

Peter Alix, D.D. rector of Castle-Camps, in the county of Cambridge, upon Dr. Frankland's exchange, was promoted in the year 1729, and exchanged it for the deanery of Ely.

Daniel Newcombe, D.D. rector of Whimple in the county of Devon, upon Dr. Alix's exchange, was admitted in 1730.

Josiah Tucker, D.D. succeeded July 13, 1758, who was one of the prebendaries of Bristol, and rector of St. Stephen's in that city. He resigned his prebend, but holds the rectory, and is the present dean. Beside the great learning and abilities which distinguish him in his profession, he is eminent for his extensive charity, and for his great knowledge in the true principles of trade and commerce, and other matters respecting the police of a country.

CHANCELLORS, OR VICARS GENERAL.

John Williams, LL. B. (afterwards LL. D.) and Richard Brown, LL. B. took upon them jointly the office of chancellor, on the 28th of November, 1541. How long they enjoyed it together does not appear; but probably it might be 'till about the year 1545, when a commission was granted to Hugh Whittington, LL. B. for exercising a part of the vicar-general's office in some deaneries of this diocese, only during the bishop's pleasure. This Williams, in king Henry the Eighth's reign, appears very zealous in the execution of the six articles. In the next reign, he was a sudden convert to protestantism; and he began queen Mary's with depriving several clergymen of their livings for their marriage. In 1555, he condemned Henry Hicks, a carpenter or joiner of this city, to carry a faggot in Berkeley church, and in this cathedral; and delivered over to the secular power Thomas Croker, a bricklayer, and Thomas Drowry, a blind boy, who were both burnt in May, 1556. It is affirmed, that in 1558, when the ecclesiastical commissioners appointed by queen Elizabeth were coming to Gloucester, and dean Jeninges (with whom he dined that day) intreating him to meet the commissioners, he declared he never would see them, and was as good as his word, for he died on the same day. He was sometime incumbent of the Holy Trinity in Gloucester, of Rockhampton, Bever-

stone, Painswick, Siddington St. Mary, Coln St. Dennis, and Welford, in this county; and a prebendary in Gloucester cathedral.

After Dr. Williams's death, during the vacancy of this see, Dr. Powel is mentioned as dean, who was then vicar-general to the archbishop of Canterbury for this diocese, and keeper of its spiritualities, and was afterwards chancellor.

John Louth, LL. B. was advanced on the 4th of November, 1562, to continue during the bishop's pleasure. And, November the 26th, 1565, was removed to give place to

Thomas Powel, LL. D. who was soon after promoted; but, January the 12th, 1570, the bishop recalling his letters commissional for this office, granted them to

Richard Green, LL. B. auditor, or commissioner, to the bishop in his court. He occurs a commissioner for ecclesiastical causes, appointed by queen Elizabeth in 1574, 1575, and 1577. But about the beginning of the year 1576, was removed in order to restore

Dr. Powel, who occurs in this office April the 10th, 1576, as also a commissioner for ecclesiastical causes, appointed by the queen. He seems to have been sometime vicar of Barrington Magna, and rector of Kemmerton. In 1579, he was suspended by the queen's commissioners from this office during his life, and excommunicated.

William Blackleach, LL. B. was promoted in 1581. In 1588, the bishop recalled his commission; and on the 13th of March, in the same year, granted it to Gilbert Borne, LL. B. yet Blackleach notwithstanding continued by force the exercise of this office. And refusing to withdraw from the consistory court, the bishop excommunicated him on the 8th of July. From this sentence he appealed to the archbishop of Canterbury, and at length, by an injunction from the lord high chancellor, was restored to his office by the bishop on the 6th of October, 1590. After this, great animosities and contradictions continued between the bishop and Blackleach, concerning their several jurisdictions, but nothing more material ensued.

John Seaman, LL. D. was promoted about the 2d of October, 1600; and Thomas Edwards, LL. D. occurs with him in this office August the 10th, 1608; but upon what account it does not appear. He died in 1623, and was buried in the chancel of Painswick, where there was a handsome monument of alabaster and black marble erected for him, with the following inscription:

Hic iacent Cineres Domini (summe venerabilis) Johannis Seaman LL Do^{is} Dioceseos Glouc' Cancell: tum Virtutis, tum Fortunæ dotibus spectatissimi.

Ingenio, ratione vigen, pietate, fideq;

Vixit: at effractus corp' re mille malis.

Hæc patet ad cœlos via consopita fatigat

Corda stupor: sapiunt faucia corda Deum.

Ille bonis merito charus, charum caput: acer

Ille malis censor: iustitiæq; tenax.

Posuit charissimæ olim nutricis: fidiſsimæq; semper coniugio cura piissima. Labores clausit annis Salutis, 1623, Ætatis 59.

William

William Sutton, M. A. (afterwards D. D.) was confirmed by the chapter July the 16th, 1623. In 1627, this office was granted by patent to him and Dr. Baber jointly and severally; but soon after, articles were exhibited against Sutton in the high commission court, and tho' he moved for a prohibition to stop the proceedings, it was not granted, and he was deprived. See *Godolphin's Repert. Eccles.*

Francis Baber, LL. D. was chancellor in the year 1631, as appears by the books in the office of the register. He died in 1669, and was buried in abbat Seabroke's chapel, at the west end of which, against a pillar, is a monument erected for him, with this inscription :

Hic situs est Vir dum Vixit Venerabilis, Franciscus Baber, Armiger, natus ex Antiqua Familia Baberieni in Comitatu Somerset, vtriusque Juris Dr. Cancellarius Dioceſeôs Glouceſtriensis per triginta novem annos, quod munus integre executus mira cum omniū Laude Probatus fuit tum litteris tum moribus. Vixit ſuis Charus obiit omnibus deſideratus Junij 17.

Anno { Domini 1669
Ætatis ſuæ 69.

Elizabetha Conjux filia Jo: Adderley in Com. Middleſex Arm: Obijt 14 Jan :

Anno { Ætatis 63
Dom: 1673.

Over it were his arms, *Gules, a lion couchant in feſſe, between ſix croſs croſſets, three in chief, and as many in baſe, Or.*

John Nicholſon, LL. D. (the biſhop's brother) was advanced in the beginning of July, 1669, and upon his death

Richard Parſons, LL. B. (afterwards LL. D.) was preſented on the 4th, confirmed on the 7th, and admitted on the 24th of April, 1677. He died in 1711, and was buried in the lady's chapel, and on the grave-ſtone is the following inſcription :

Rich. Parſons, DLL. fellow of the new college in Oxon, vicar of Dryfield, and chancellor of this dioceſe, in which ſtation he lived thirty-four years, diligent in the execution of his office, and eminent as well for hoſpitality to ſtrangers, as charity to the poor. He died June 12, 1711, aged 68.

Henry Penrice, LL. D. ſucceeded him on the 18th of June, 1711. And in the year 1715, was advanced to be judge of the high court of admiralty, and to the honour of knighthood.

James Benſon, M. A. now LL. D. was appointed in the year 1752, and is the preſent chancellor of the dioceſe.

Of the ARCHDEACONRY and ARCHDEACONS.

Archdeacons were antiently inferior to rural deans, and were originally appointed to inſpect the diligence of deacons in the collecting and diſtributing of alms; but by their personal attendance on biſhops, engroſſed their favour, and gradually grew to be more conſiderable than rural deans.

The places ſubject to the archdeacon of this dioceſe, are ſet down in pp. 153, 154, 155. It remains only to obſerve, that John Carpenter, biſhop of Worceſter, appropriated the rectory of Durſley to the archdeaconry of Glouceſter, in the year 1475, which rectory belonged to St. Peter's abbey, and was given in exchange for the archdeacon's houſe in Glouceſter.

Nicholas Wotton, LL. D. the king's chaplain, who was the laſt archdeacon of Glouceſter in the church of Worceſter, was appointed archdeacon by the charter of foundation, September the 3d, 1541. About the ſame time he was made dean of Canterbury, and in the year 1544, was alſo made dean of York, and then he reſigned this archdeaconry.

Guy Eaton, B. D. was poſſeſſed of it about 1545; and in the year 1553, he left it, with his other preferments, and quitted the kingdom.

John Williams, LL. D. chancellor of the dioceſe, and one of the prebendaries of this church, in queen Mary's reign, concerning whom ſee chancellors, occurs September the 15th, 1554; but upon queen Elizabeth's acceſſion to the crown

Guy Eaton was again made one of the prebendaries of this church, in the year 1559; but afterwards reſigning,

George Savage, LL. B. rector of Saintbury in this county, was inſtituted February the 1ſt, 1574, by the chancellor, in the chapel of the church of Stow; having firſt ſworn, as appears by the book in the biſhop's register, to pay a yearly penſion of 25 l. to Guy Eaton, for his life. In 1575, he occurs commiſſioner for eccleſiaſtical cauſes; and in the year 1580, the archbiſhop of Canterbury made him his commiſſioner for a metropolitical viſitation.

Robert Hill, B. D. was collated September the 1ſt, 1602, who, it is ſuppoſed, either died about the year 1604, being rector of Tredington, in Warwickſhire, or quitted this office, for

Samuel Burton, M. A. rector of Long Marſton, or Marſton Sicca, in this county, occurs in 1606; and dying on the 14th of June, 1634, was buried at Long Marſton before-mentioned, and has this inſcription on a braſs plate on his tomb, on the ſouth ſide of the chancel :

Cineres reverendi viri magiſtri Sam. Burton ſub hoc lapide quieſcunt, quem Staffordiensiſ ager eduxit, Ædes Chriſti, Oxon, in re literaria educavit, et academia novit theologum eruditum, quem incolæ hujus loci per 36 plus minus annos habuerunt doctum perſpicuum et aſſiduum præconem, pium etiam et pacificum rectorem; quem quinque Glouceſtrienses epiſcopi probarunt oculum vigilantem; dioceſis expertus fuit prudentem archidiaconum, comitatus peritum juſtitarium. Hic poſt laborum 66 annos in ergaſtulo humanæ carnis fortiter exantlatos et emenſos, terrena reſſquit, et in Domino placidè obdormivit 14 Junii anni poſt Chriſtum natum 1634.

Hugh Robinſon, D. D. canon of Wells, ſucceeded him, who died April the 6th, 1755.

John Middleton was inſtalled Auguſt the 7th, 1660, having been preſented July the 19th to this dignity by the crown, to which it was laſed after Dr. Robinſon's death. He was rector of Hanwell in Middleſex, where probably he was buried.

Edward Pope, M. A. was collated November the 2d, 1662, and was buried at Walton on the Hill, in the county of Surry, within the communion rails, with this epitaph on his grave-ſtone :

Here is interred the body of Edward Pope, archdeacon of Glouceſter, and rector of this pariſh; honoured for piety and pains in preaching and catechiſing; learned in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and the arts; beloved for his courteous demeanour to all perſons; charitable to blind and lame, to ſick, to ſore, to poor. Now rewarded piety, charity, and works of hoſpitality, reſteth here. Quod claudi potuit hic jacet. To eternize his memory this is here erected. He died the 26th of December, 1671.

John Gregory, M.A. was collated December the 31st, 1671, and dying December the 10th, 1678, was buried in the chancel of Hempsted church, near Gloucester, with this inscription upon him.

John Gregory second rector of this church, and archdeacon of Gloucester, died December 10, 1678, in the 50th year of his age.

Ἀμαρτωλῶν ἄριστος, ἀγίων ἐλαχιστότερος.

Thomas Hyde, M.A. was collated the 10th of December, and installed the 12th of January, 1678. He died February the 12th, 1702, and was buried at Hanborough, near Oxford.

Robert Parsons, M.A. was installed March the 10th, 1702, and dying July the 18th, 1714, was buried at Oddington, in this county, whereof he was rector.

Nathaniel Lye, D.D. prebendary of Bristol, and rector of Kemmerton, in this county, was collated on the 29th of July, and installed the 1st of August, 1714; being also one of the prebendaries of this cathedral. He died on the 31st of October, 1737, and was buried in St. Michael's church in this city, under the seats over against the pulpit, and has a small monument against the north wall, with this inscription:

Near this place is interred the body of NATHANIEL LYE, D.D. archdeacon and prebendary of GLOUCESTER, and rector of the parishes of KEMERTON, and DURSLEY, in this county. He married BRIDGET, the daughter of RICHARD GODDARD, of SWINDON, in the county of WILTS, Esq; who also lies buried here, by whom he left issue one daughter, now the wife of RICHARD SOUTHBY, of CARSWELL, in BERKSHIRE, Esq; He died 31st of October, 1737, aged 89.

William Geekie, D.D. prebendary of Canterbury and of Allhallows, Barking, London, upon Dr. Lye's death, was admitted (by an option granted to the late archbishop of Canterbury upon bishop Benson's consecration) on the 4th of November, 1737. Upon whose death,

Richard Hurd, B.D. now D.D. was collated August the 27th, 1767; and is the present archdeacon. He is the author of *Moral and Political Dialogues*, 8vo. and of several other writings which have been well received by the public.

PREBENDS and PREBENDARIES.

When the Norman monarchy was first settled, prebendaries and priests in England were not obliged to celibacy; and it was grown into a custom, for ecclesiastical benefices to descend hereditarily to the next of blood, which occasioned a great contest between the heirs of the prebends of the monastery of St. Peter and St. Paul at Shrewsbury, and the monks of the same place, who claimed the prebends after the death of the first prebendaries. *Camden, col. 656.*

Formerly lay-men might have been prebendaries of our cathedrals, except of those erected by king Henry the Eighth. It is said, that the duke of Somerset, in the reign of king Edward the Sixth, had engrossed to himself fifty prebends. But the laity are now excluded by the *act of uniformity*, made after the restoration of king Charles

the Second, which requires the reading of the whole divine service within two months after being admitted.

There are six prebends in this church, five of which are in the gift of the king, and one is annexed to the mastership of Pembroke college in Oxford, by 12^o *Annæ*, ft. 2. c. 6. f. 7. None of the prebends are charged with the payment of first fruits or tenths. Though there are no fixed stalls kept here since the restoration, and the custom is to install the junior prebendary always in the sixth, or lowest stall, the series seems to stand in the following order.

First Stall.

Richard Browne, LL. B. the king's chaplain, was appointed at the foundation, September the 3d, 1541; and on the 2d of April, 1554, was deprived of his prebend, and the rectory of Great Rington, in this county, because he was married.

Robert Morwent, M.A. was thereupon collated by bishop Brookes, on the 11th of June following; and dying August the 26th, 1558, was buried at Corpus Christi college in Oxford, where he was president.

John Woodward, M.A. was presented on the 2d of September, installed on the 10th, 1558, and resigned in 1571.

Thomas Perry, or Pury, M.A. who afterwards took the degree of B.D. was installed January the 30th, 1571, upon Woodward's resignation. He was rector of Beverstone, in this county, and resigned his prebend about the year 1610.

Thomas Prior, M.A. afterwards B.D. and lecturer to the corporation of this city, was installed the 21st of September, 1612. He was also curate of St. Nicholas, in this city, and rector of Cowley, and of Seisincote, in the county of Gloucester; and dying about August, 1632, was succeeded by

George Palmer, B.D. who was installed on the 25th of October, 1632. He was sequester'd from this dignity, and from his vicarage of Northall, in the county of Middlesex, in the year 1642, and was buried at Hays, near Uxbridge, September the 28th, 1658.

Walter Blandford, D.D. was presented August the 6th, and installed the 22d, 1660. In the year 1665, he was made bishop of Oxford, and was succeeded by

Henry Savage, D.D. master of Baliol college in Oxford, who was installed on the 12th of January, 1665. He died in January 1672, and was buried in Baliol college chapel, without any memorial.

Robert Frampton, M.A. was installed on the 23d of July, 1672, who being made dean,

Nathaniel Hodges, M.A. was installed on the 20th of May, 1673. He died the 28th of August, in the year 1700, and was buried in Norwich cathedral, where he was also a prebendary, with this inscription on his grave-stone:

Reliquiæ Nath. Hodges, A. M. viri doctrina & sapientia ornatissimi; probi & bene moralis, qui Ædis primum Christi apud Oxonienses

Oxonienſes ſocius, in eadem academia procuratoris, & moraliſ philoſophiæ prælectoris, officium ſumma cum laude præſtitit. Eccleſiæ tandem Norwicenſis, & Glouceſtrenſis, canonicus, cujus omnis religio quum vere cœleſtis fuit (virtus ſcilicet omnimodum animi Deo conjunxit) juſtitiam bonitatemque divinam imitando coluit pietatem non cavendo pius. Annos natus LXVI, denatus eſt Aug. XXVIII, anno Domini MDCC.

Benjamin King, M.A. afterwards D.D. ſucceeded, and was installed on the 26th of September, 1700. He was ſometime vicar of All-Saints, in the town of Northampton, and of St. Mary de Lode in this city, on the ſouth ſide of the chancel of which church he was buried, but has no memorial.

Henry Galley, D.D. was installed in 1728, and again, upon his being made prebendary of Norwich, alſo in 1731; to whom,

Edward Wilſon, A.M. ſucceeded September the 1ſt, 1769.

Second Stall.

Henry Willis, B.D. vicar of Toddington, in this county, was appointed at the foundation on the 3d of September, 1541, and was deprived of his prebend, of the rectory of Uly, and of the vicarage of Sherburn, in this county, the 2d of April, 1544, upon account of his marriage.

William Collynge, B.D. was thereupon preſented the ſame day; and collated by biſhop Brookes, June the 11th, 1554. Upon his death,

John Tomſon, B.D. was collated, October the 3d, 1556.

John Smith, LL.D. upon Tomſon's removal, was preſented by queen Elizabeth, 1559, and was alſo archdeacon of Landaff. Dying about February, or March, 1563-4, he was ſucceeded by

Robert Jones, in the year 1564, who reſigning in 1573, was alſo ſucceeded by

Richard Shippar, or Sheppard, M.A. inſtituted November the 26th, 1573. Probably, he was buried at Wantage, in Berkhſhire, where he was vicar.

Elias Wrench, M.A. was inſtituted on the 22d of March, 1598, and afterwards rector of Laſſington, and of Rudford, both in Glouceſterſhire, which he held to the time of his death; which happening in 1633, he was buried in the cathedral, near the entrance into the choir, and had this inſcription on braſs over him; but the ſtone to which the braſs was fixed is now taken away. The ſtone ('tis probable) was removed ſome years paſt to the weſt cloiſter.

Hic quod reliquum eſt de corpore Eliæ Wrench hujus eccleſiæ per annos 34 prebendarii, Chriſtum morte ſuſcitaturum expectat.

Nuntius æterni verbi ſincerus Elias,
Æquo ſervavit tramite pacis iter.
Cœleſtem conſtante viam pietate ſecutus,
Speq; fideq; ratis, amplior ardet amor.

Obiit ætatis 71, Octo: 4^{to}, anno ſalutis 1633.

John Engliſh, D.D. ſucceeded him here and in the rectory of Rudford. He was preſented the 4th of November, 1633, installed the 22d of April following, and died before the reſtoration. At the eaſt end of the chancel of the church of Chel-

tenham, in this county, is the following epitaph, on a table of free-ſtone, for his wife and daughter:

The ſad memorial of John Engliſh, D^r. In divinitie, to Jane, his moſt deare wife, daughter to the H^{lc}. Elizth. Lady Sandys, baroneſſe de la Vine, comit. Southton, from whom he was divorced by eighteen months cloſe imprifonm^t. which ſoon after cauſed her death, on Augst. 8th, 1643: and to Marie, his 2^d daughter, who decaſed Oct^r. 25 following.

John Engliſh S ^{acri} ^{anctæ} } V { ^{erbi} ^{eritatis} } ſtudioſus.
empiternæ } itæ }

J. E.

Thomas Warmſtry, D.D. rector of Minchin-Hampton, in this county, was preſented July the 27th, and installed Auguſt the 19th, 1660; and dying October the 30th, 1665, being about ſixty years old, was buried in the cathedral of Worcester, of which he was dean.

Memoriæ dicatum, Thomæ Warmſtrej, S. S. Theol. Dr. decani olim Wigorn. Strenuus hic eccleſ. Anglic. hyperaſpites, pietatis æmulandæ, fidelitatis indelibatæ, Deo ſuum Cæſarique donavit. Cujus hospitalitatem ad majorum munificentiam compositam ſenſerunt pauperes, coluerunt peregrini, humanitatem ſtupuit quicquid humanum eſt, charitatem quicquid in homine divinum eſt Paulinum illum etiam etiamnum inculcat, Imitatores mei eſtote. I Cor. xi. 1.

Hujus poſthumæ concionis vixit ad exemplar, et ſublimato poſt ſæcula pulvere, redintegratum corporis ſumet amictum, iterum concionaturus vel in obſequium tui, vel in judicium viator. 30^{mo} 8^{bris} die deceſſit, anno ſalutis noſtræ 1665. Ætatis ſuæ circa ſexageſſimum.

Thomas Vyner, B.D. rector of Staunton, in this county, was installed November the 20th, 1665, and being promoted to the deanery of this church,

Abraham Gregory, M.A. afterwards D.D. one of the king's chaplains, rector of Cowley, and vicar of Churcham, both in the county of Glouceſter, and præcentor of Landaff, was installed July the 31ſt, 1671; and dying, was buried in the eaſt cloiſter of this cathedral, near the old chapter-house door, with this inſcription on his grave-ſtone:

Hic ad terram reverſum eſt quicquid Terreſtre fuit ABRAHAMI GREGORY, S. T. P. qui cathedralem hanc eccleſiam per 19 annos canonicus digniſſimus, eruditione ſumma ac moribus ſpectatiſſimis ornavit. Vir eximia ac minime ſucata in Deum pietate, et inviſta erga eccleſiam anglicanam (hinc illæ lacrymæ) conſtantia: Aſſiduam magis in paſtorali munere diligentiam, propenſiorem in egenos animum, apertioſorem manum, ſinceriorem in colendis amicitiis fidem, in collegii hujusce commodis promovendis impenſius ſtudium, ſtrictiorem erga omnes juſtitiam charitate melius temperatam, inter ſibi ſuperſtites vix reliquit: Talis cum eſſet, indigno huic ſæculo, tam immatura morte ereptum, minus mirabere ſed magis dolebis. Obiit Julij 29, anno Domini 1690, Ætatis ſuæ 47.

At the upper part of the ſtone are theſe arms. Two bars, in chief a lion paſſant.

John Newton, M.A. ſucceeding, was installed on the 24th of September, 1690; and dying, was buried in the chancel of St. Nicholas's church in this city, on the ſouth ſide of which is a ſmall monument erected for him, with this inſcription:

Hic jacet R. vir JOHANNES NEWTON, A.M. eccleſiæ Anglicanæ preſbyter, olim aulae de Clare, apud Cantabr. ſocius, et eccleſiæ S^t Martini apud Leiceſtrenſes, vicarius; deinde eccleſiæ cathedralis Glouceſt. prebendarius, et eccleſiæ de Taynton, in agro Glouc. rector digniſſimus. Vir, dum vixit, erga Deum pius, erga homines benevolus et beneficus: Amicus fidus, vicinus utilis et innocuus, paſtor ſedulus, maritus et pater amantiffimus, et ſuis chariſſimus: Qui demum, LXXIII annorum pondere, variſq; infirmitatibus gravatus, deſideratus obiit, Sept. XX, MDCCXI.

And

And these arms. *Argent, on a cheveron azure, three garbs Or, impaling per fefs sable, and argent, three elephants heads with their proboscides.*

Richard Blechindon, LL. D. the first provost of Worcester college in Oxford, (called before Gloucester hall) was installed September the 28, 1711.

Joseph Atwell, D. D. rector of Exeter college, Oxford, upon Dr. Blechindon's death, was admitted in the year 1736. He was also prebendary of York, and Southwell, and chancellor of Norwich, rector of Oddington, and vicar of Fairford, both in this county. He died in the year 1768, and was succeeded by

George Smythe, A. M. October 14, the same year; who resigning,

John Sleech, A. M. was instituted August the 26th, 1769.

Third Stall.

John Rodley, B. D. was admitted at the foundation, the 3d of September, 1541; but dying, or being amoved soon after his nomination,

Thomas Kingswood^a, who had been a monk of the abbey, occurs March the 28th, 1542. He died about August, 1559, and was buried in this cathedral, being then vicar of Churcham and rector of Taynton, in this county.

Richard Cheiney, B. D. was made prebendary in 1559, and was advanced to the bishoprick in the year 1562.

Robert Johnson, M. A. was instituted June the 3d, 1562, and died the same year, possessed also of Churcham vicarage, in this county.

Arthur Saule, M. A. sometime fellow of Magdalen college in Oxford, and prebendary of Bristol, was instituted on the 3d of June, 1562; and dying in 1585, possessed of this dignity, of a prebend in the church of Bristol, of the prebend of Bedmynster and Redclive in the church of Salisbury; of the vicarage of Berkeley, and rectory of Deinton, in this county, was buried in Bristol cathedral, near the steps to the communion table, with an inscription on his grave-stone, in part defaced, as follows:

Here lyeth buried Arthur Sawle, sometye prebendary of this church, from his youth up zealous in the gospel. In the days of heresie he left his contry for confessing of the trueth. In this blessed tyme of her majesty he did long preache the word ——— Passed the age of ——— years, he departed this miserable world very constantly, yielding his body to the yerthe, from whence he came, and commytting his fowle to God who gaue it; wyth whom he liveth everlastingly.

Lawrence Bridger, M. A. succeeded about the year 1586, and resigning his stall five years before his death, was buried at Slimbridge, in this county, where the following inscription is on his grave-stone:

Here lyeth the body of Lawrence Bridger, who was above 40 years rector of this parish. He was buried the 18th day of October 1630.

John Wood, M. A. afterwards B. D. was installed November 23, 1625, and by his will, dated

September the 6th, 1639, gave to the mayor and burgeses of Gloucester, a yearly rent charge of 10*l.* 13*l.* 4*d.* for ever out of his lands in Dimmock, in this county, to pay 10*l.* of it to the minister of Alstone in the parish of Overbury, in Worcestershire, for a lecture sermon there, and to keep the remaining 13*s.* 4*d.* for their care and trouble.

Gilbert Osborne, B. D. rector of Withington, in this county, was installed March the 10th, 1639, and was buried at Withington, with this inscription on his monument, on the south side of the chancel.

M. S. viri reverendi Gilberti Osborne, S. T. B. prebendarii ecclesie cathedralis Gloucestr. necnon rectoris de Withington; qui cum in temporibus plusquam difficillimis, egregium charitatis exemplar, grandeque fidei specimen dedisset, et in omnibus vitam *ασπιλον η ανεπιτητον* egisset; in beatorum consortium lubens secessit. Anna, domini Richardi Osborne, baronetti de Knocknam, Hibernie, filia, moestissima relicta, amoris erga defunctum conjugem, et moestitie pignus, hoc, lachrimis humidum, erexit marmor. Obijt Feb. 16, Aetatis 56, A. D. 1656.

Εἰς ἐμὲ ὄρων οὐσεως ἔστο.

Disce ab hoc uno esse mori beatum,
Vita cujus mors erat, et sepultus
Prædicet; vivens, moriens, vocetur
Jure sacerdos.
Norma vivebat pietatis; hoc stet
Marmor, ut postea, homines futuri
Sciverint, hæc pessima secula ferre
Ecclesiastem.

Thomas Washbourne, M. A. (afterwards D. D.) rector of Dumbleton, in this county, was nominated to succeed Gilbert Osborne in 1643, who resigned. But his installation being thought irregular, he was presented again on the 23d of July, and installed the 7th of August, 1660. Dying on the 6th of May, 1687, he was buried in the Lady's chapel in this cathedral, near the north wall; against which there is a small monument for him with the following inscription:

Charissimis necnon fraternis, immiscet cineres, eheu! theologus vere christianus, vere primitivus, Thomas Washbourne, S. T. P. eccl. cath. Glouc. per annos 44 prebendarius. Suum hoc humili titulo inscribens monumentum, Primus peccatorum, minimus ministrorum Dei: Plenus dierum, liberorum, curarum, non ita (semper enim calcavit) divitiarum, anno salutis 1687, Aetatis 80, spiritum in manus creatoris tradidit, gloriosam in Christo expectans resurrectionem.

At the top of the monument are these arms: *Argent, a fefs gules, charged with three cinque foils of the first, between six martlets of the second. Impaled with Or, between two bars sable, three crosses fitchy of the first.*

Luke Beaulieu, B. D. on Dr. Washbourne's death, was installed on the 21st of May, 1687. He died about the end of May, 1723, and was buried at Whitchurch, co. Oxon, where he was rector, as he was also prebendary of St. Paul's, London. His successor was

Nathaniel Lye, D. D. archdeacon of Gloucester; who taking this in exchange for a prebend of Bristol, was installed July the 3d, 1723; and upon his death

^a Kingswode, by his last will, dated August the 30th, 1559, desires that his body may be buried in the cathedral, and among other things bequeathed to the maintenance of the west bridge 10*l.* to the poor of the Margarets 40*s.* to the poor of St. Bartholomews 5*l.* to the poor of the city 4*l.*

Samuel Salter, M. A. succeeded him in the year 1737; and resigning,

Samuel Woolley, A. M. was instituted February the 8th, 1744; who dying, was succeeded by Charles Bertie, A. M. November 28, 1764.

Fourth Stall.

James Vaughan, M. A. appointed at the foundation on the 3d of September, 1541. Upon his death, May 8, 1546,

John Williams, LL.D. chancellor of the diocese, succeeded him, and died in the year 1558.

Christopher Yaxley was probably the next in succession; for he occurs in 1560. In his will dated February 26, 1569, he appoints to be buried at White-chapel in London, in the chancel of his parish; having, three years before his death, resigned this dignity to

Griffith Williams, who was instituted June the 16th, 1567.

William Shingleton, M. A. vicar of Thornbury in this county, upon the death of Mr. Williams, was instituted December the 21st, 1573, and occurs in the beginning of the year 1594.

John Robinson also occurs about the end of the year 1594.

Edward Muns, M. A. of Peter-house, Cambridge, was presented July the 15th, 1597, and upon his resignation,

Edmund Bracegirdle, rector of Stowel, and vicar of Chedworth, in this county, was instituted November the 13th, 1600, and died in 1601-2.

Peter Cocks, M. A. of Magdalen college, Oxon, rector of Cleeve, in this county, was instituted in 1603, and in 1612, was buried at Cleeve.

Thomas Anian, M. A. afterwards D. D. and president of *Corpus Christi* college in Oxford, was presented in 1612. In 1613, he resigned the rectory of Deinton, in this county, and dying, was buried on the 17th of July, 1632, in the cathedral of Canterbury, where he was prebendary; upon whose death,

Gilbert Sheldon, B. D. was installed the 26th of February following; and being made bishop of London, in 1660,

Richard Harwood, D. D. son of Richard Harwood of this city, where he received his grammar learning, was installed on the 11th of November, 1660, and died in 1669, being rector of Wick Rington, and of Rudford. He was buried at St. Michael's in this city, without any memorial.

William Washbourn, M. A. was installed May the 8th, 1669, and dying on the 28th of November, 1675, was buried in the Lady's chapel, by the north wall near his brother Dr. Washborne, and has a monument erected for him, with this inscription:

Sacrum memoriz viri admodum reverendi, Gulielmi Washborne, A. M. eccl. cath. Glouc. dignissimi prebendarii, coll. Oriensis, Oxon. focii et ornamenti. Qui post vitam summa cum animi erga Deum pietate, ecclesiam Anglicanam fideinque catholicam constantia, amicos fidelitate, egenos minime mendicantes charitate, omnes candore, transactam; precibus magis quam morbis laborans, genibus flexis, Deo spiritum emisit, Novemb. 28, ann. Ætatis 60, Salutis 1675.

Over it are these arms. *Argent, a fess gules charged with three cinque foils of the first, between six martlets of the second; a mullet sable in chief, for difference.*

Edward Fowler, M. A. afterwards D. D. was installed February the 19th, 1675; and upon his being promoted to the bishoprick,

Benjamin Barnet, M. A. afterwards D. D. was installed July the 19th, 1691; and dying, was buried at Plumsted, in Kent, where he had been vicar.

Robert Cook, M. A. rector of Little Wittenham, in the county of Berks, was installed on the 27th of November, 1707. He was also installed archdeacon of Oxford, April the 24th, 1724; and dying about the beginning of August, following, was buried in the little chapel of Highnam, without any monument. He was succeeded here by

Anthony Ellis, M. A. afterwards D. D. in the year 1724. He was incumbent of a church in the old jury London; vicar of Great Marlow, Bucks; and afterwards bishop of St. Davids. He is buried near bishop Benson, and a neat small monument is erected to his memory against the south wall, on the left hand of the great porch at the entrance of the church. To him succeeded

Alexander Malet, A. M. February 26, 1761.

Fifth Stall.

Edward Bennet, a monk, and the receiver of the abbey, was appointed at the foundation September 3, 1541. He died in the year 1546, being also vicar of Badgworth, in this county.

Richard Mounslow*, the king's chaplain, and last abbat of Winchcombe, in this county, was presented November the 14th, 1546. Upon the dissolution of his abbey, a yearly pension of ^b 140*l.* and forty loads of fire-wood out of Depewood were assigned him by the king's commissioners 21st December, 31^o H. 8. and in 1553, occurs only with an abatement of 40*l.* on account of some preferment from the king. He was sometime rector of Notgrove, in this county; a commissioner to cardinal Pool, for visiting the diocese and chapter of Gloucester, 1554, 1556, 1557; and dying in 1558, was probably buried in the cathedral, according to his will.

Walter Jones, M. A. afterwards D. D. archdeacon of Brecknock, and prebendary of Westminster, was presented January the 15th, 1559. He was sometime rector of St. John's in this city, vicar of Painswick, in Gloucestershire, and pre-

* A MS. now in my custody affirms, that his pension was 140*l.* not 160*l.* as Mr. Willis says, by patent dated the 21st of January, 31^o H. 8. Whilst he was lord abbat he was frequently called Ancelm, alias Mounslow, but after the dissolution of that abbey, he occurs only by the name of Mounslow.

^b Richard Mounslowe, priest and prebendary of Gloucester, by his last will dated the 13th of August, and proved the 27th of the

same month, 1558, desires that his body may be buried in the cathedral there, and bequeaths to Mr. Turbet, parson of Halleton, his furred gown, to Mr. Alfyld, schoolmaster, 20*s.* and his second gown, to the petty canons 40*d.* a piece, to every single man 20*d.* to every chorister 8*d.*

centor of Hereford; and dying in the year 1573, was buried in that cathedral, without any memorial.

Thomas Philips, upon Dr. Jones's death, was instituted July the 18th, 1573, and occurs in 1579.

Roger Green, rector of Dowdeswell, occurs in 1585, and upon his resignation,

Samuel Proctor, M.A. was instituted August the 3d, 1586, but he also resigning,

William Loe, M.A. afterwards D.D. the king's chaplain, and vicar of Churcham, in the county of Gloucester, was instituted on the 30th of September, 1602, and died at Pultney in Surry, in the year 1648.

Hugh Naish, M.A. afterward D.D. was installed on the 10th of September, 1660; and upon his death, being rector of Harlaxton, in the county of Lincoln,

Afahel King, M.A. was installed April the 1st, 1676, and died about two years afterwards, being rector of Deinton, in the county of Gloucester.

Ralph Cudworth, D.D. was instituted on the 22d, and installed the 25th of May, 1678, and was buried in Christ college chapel, Cambridge; where is this inscription for him:

Here lyeth the body of Dr. Ralph Cudworth, late master of Christ college; about thirty-four years Hebrew professor, and a prebendary of Gloucester. He died June 26, 1688, in the 71st year of his age.

Richard Duke, M.A. was installed on the 7th of July, 1688, and died in 1710. He was rector of Witney in Oxfordshire, and chaplain in ordinary to queen Anne; and was succeeded in his prebend, by

Christopher Baynes, M.A. rector of Farmington, who was installed March the 25th, 1711. He was buried in the chancel at Farmington, where is this inscription for him.

C. B. hujus ecclesie rector, obiit 23 die Septembris, Ann. Dom. 1718. Ætatis suæ 53.

Matthew Pantling, D.D. master of Pembroke college in Oxford, was installed on the 18th of November, 1718. By virtue of the act of parliament before mentioned, and this being the first stall that became vacant after that act, it was therefore annexed to Pembroke college. He also succeeded Mr. Baynes in the rectory of Colne-Rogers, in the county of Gloucester.

John Ratcliff, B.D. afterwards D.D. on Dr. Pantling's death, succeeded him in the places before mentioned in 1738.

Sixth Stall.

John Huntley, last prior of Tanridge, in Surrey, was appointed at the foundation September the 3d, 1541.

Richard Ramsey, alias Hawling, M.A. rector of Shenington, in the county of Gloucester, occurs in the year 1558, and was deprived in 1559.

Guy Eaton, or Heton, formerly chaplain to bishop Hooper, and archdeacon of Gloucester, was installed in the year 1559, and resigned in 1571. He was sometime vicar of Great Barrington, and

rector of Horton, in this county; and upon his resignation,

John Angel, M.A. was instituted the 28th of November, 1571. He was vicar of Wroughton, in Wilts; and dying in 1577, was succeeded by

Anthony Higgins, who was instituted June the 30th, 1577. He was sometime rector of Sutton under Brailes, and of Lechampton, and vicar of Campden, and of Painswick in this county; and dying in 1578, was succeeded by

Thomas Cooke, M.A. who was instituted the 21st of March, 1578; and upon his death

Robert Alfield, or Aufield, M.A. was instituted February the 18th, 1579, who died in the year 1583, being rector of Bourton on the water, and of Barnsley, in this county.

Ralph Cooke, alias Eaton, occurs in the year 1585, and died in 1587, being rector of Kemerton, and of Wick Rifington, in this county.

William Wingfield, rector of Buckland, in this county, was instituted July the 5th, 1587.

Adrian Saravia, D.D. was presented August the 22d, 1591. He was afterwards made prebendary of Canterbury, and resigned this. Whereupon,

Henry Aisgill, M.A. was instituted November the 19th, 1599. He died on the 18th of June, 1622, and was buried in the church-yard of Down Hatherly, in this county, with this inscription on his monument.

Hic jacet sepultus venerabilis vir Henricus Aisgill, ecclesie cathedr. Menevensis cancellarius, Gloucestr. prebendarius, necnon hujus parochie vicarius, qui obiit in domino Junii 18, A. D. 1622.

Est decus hic tumulo, non hic se jactat Apelles,

Nam magnum jacet hic pauperis auxilium.

Se sua rostra carent, diserta hunc pulpita lugent,

Tam pius et constans concionator erat.

Non sibi mors tristis, animo maturus et annis,

Fatalem falcem non timuit, petiit.

Nec tandem moritur, sed victa morte resurget,

Et sua, magna licet, gloria major erit.

Thomas Isles, D.D. was instituted on the 13th of July, 1622; and dying in 1649, was buried without any memorial, at Christ church college in Oxford, where he was canon.

Robert Harris, M.A. was installed September the 24th, 1660.

Francis Jacob was admitted January the 17th, 1662.

Anthony Andrews, M.A. vicar of Standish, in this county, was installed the 20th of November, 1665, and dying in the year 1678, was buried at Harsfield, in the county of Gloucester, where he was vicar, under a stone, just without the rails of the altar, with this inscription:

Hic jacet Antonius Andrews, cler. qui obiit 4 die Septembris, 1678.

George Bull, M.A. rector of Siddington St. Mary, and vicar of Siddington St. Peter, in this county, was installed October the 9th, 1678. He was afterwards presented to the degree of D.D. by the university of Oxford, and being at length preferred to the see of St. David's, resigned his prebend to his son,

Robert Bull, B.A. who was installed on the 27th of December, 1705. He was afterwards rector of Tortworth, vicar of Churcham, in this county, and D. D.

Nathaniel Templeman, M.A. upon his death succeeded him in 1729.

These six presbyter prebendaries and canons have each of them a house allotted to him out of the monastery; and yearly on the 30th of November one of them is chosen sub-dean, another the receiver, and a third the treasurer. The yearly salary of each of them is 20*l.* and by other accidental profits about 100*l.* more.

Beside a dean and six prebendaries, king Henry the Eighth appointed six minor-canons; out of whom were chosen, The precentor, the sacrist, the deacon, and the sub-deacon. The king also appointed the chief school-master, the under school-master, or usher; the organist, or master of the choristers; six lay-clerks, or singing men; eight choristers, four alms men, two door-keepers, or virgerers; one butler, one cook, and one under cook.

The six minor-canons, at the restoration, were reduced to four; and have each of them a house, and a salary of 20*l.* per annum.

The six lay-clerks, or singing men, have now each of them a house, and 10*l.* per annum.

The eight choristers have each 5*l.* per annum.

As the great refectory is now quite demolished, and the uses in which 'twas employ'd are laid aside, the places of butler, cook, and under cook have not been filled for several years. But, beside the offices before named, they now choose an auditor, a chapter-clerk, and two sub-sacrist.

PRINCIPAL REGISTERS.

John Tayler, alias Barker, occurs soon after the foundation of the bishoprick, and August the 31st, 1569.

Richard Hands*, was appointed for sixty-one years on the 21st of February, 12^o Eliz. but he conveyed his right to

John Jones, who (as 'tis on his monument) was register to eight several bishops of this diocese, who must have been the bishops Cheiney, Bullingham, Goldsborough, Ravis, Parry, Tompson, Smith, and Goodman. He died in 1630.

Henry Jones, and Edward (called also Gabriel) Goodman, held the office together, before

Owen Brigstock, and William Brigstock had a patent granted them the 29th of January, 1660, for their lives. Owen Brigstock dying, his son William resigned; and thereupon

Richard Fowler, LL. B. son of bishop Fowler, had a patent granted him the 5th of April, and confirmed the 7th, 1698. Upon his resignation,

Thomas Stephens, esq; and Edward Stephens, his son, had a grant of this office the 21st of March, 1712, which was confirmed the 25th of March, 1713; and upon their deaths

William Mount was presented to this office October 19, 1736. But the Reverend John Benfon, A.M. was admitted joint patentee with him in 1759; the survivor to enjoy the whole. In 1770, Mr. Mount died, and left Mr. Benfon sole patentee; but in the same year, Ralph Warburton Allen, esq; son to the bishop, was made joint patentee with him, and they now enjoy this office together.

The SCHOOL of the CATHEDRAL, commonly called the COLLEGE SCHOOL.

There was antiently a grammar-school in the abbey, and upon the foundation of the chapter, the abbey library was converted to a school. Elizabeth Wilshire, widow, repaired it, and made it more convenient for that purpose, which was gratefully expressed in an inscription set up in the year 1587, that remained for many years afterwards.

The master of this school has the yearly stipend of 20*l.* and a house; and the usher has 10*l.* a year and a house. Mr. Wheeler, in 1686, began the establishing a library in it for the use of the scholars, who also enjoy part of the common orchard of the abbey.

MASTERS.

Robert Aufield occurs 1558, 1563.

Tobias Sandford occurs 1576.

Thomas Wastel, or Wastal, occurs 1580.

Elias Wrench, M.A. occurs 1588, 1594.

William Loe.

Thomas Potter occurs 1605, 1610.

John Clark occurs 1612, 1613.

John Langley, M.A. admitted March 9, 1617, and occurs 1635.

Thomas Widdows occurs 1636, but he might then be an assistant to Langley. For Mr. Walker, in his *Sufferings of the Clergy*, says, that Thomas Widdows, A.M. was made master of this school in 1640, and was soon turned out for his loyalty.

William Ruffel lies buried in St. Michael's church in this city, where, upon a small monument is the following inscription:

Justæ memoriæ Gulielmi Ruffel, scholæ collegialis in hac civitate archidiaconi; eruditione et pietate, necnon singulari aptitudine ad pueros in iis instituendos, insignissimi: Cujus reliquiæ, non sine magno reip. literariæ damno, et communi, tam totius agri et civit. Gloucestrensis, quam uxoris, liberorum, et scholarium, merore et planctu, hic reconduntur, Julii 9^o, anno Ætat. 42, Salut. 1659. in spe gloriolæ resurrectionis.

Benjamin Master, elected 1659.

John Gregory, elected April 9, 1660, occurs 1673. and

Oliver Gregory, M.A. elected August 29, 1673.

* Hands, formerly register to the bishop, lived an alderman of

the city of Gloucester only twenty-one days, dying of the plague on the 24th of August, 35^o Eliz. (1593).

Maurice Wheeler, M. A. September 11, 1684, was afterwards prebendary of Milton manor, in the cathedral of Lincoln; and dying on the 6th of October, 1727, aged 79, being then rector of Thorp Mandevill, in the county of Northampton, was buried at Warpenham, in that county, of which also he had been rector.

Benjamin Newton, M. A. upon Wheeler's resignation, was appointed.

William Alexander, M. A. rector of Colebourn, removed from the grammar-school at Cheltenham, was admitted September the 22d, 1718. He was vicar of Hartpury, and dying on the 1st of May, 1742, was buried in the church of St. Mary de Crypt, when

Edward Sparkes, B. A. late usher of this school, and fellow of Trinity college in Cambridge, succeeded him, both in this school and the vicarage, and is the present master.

USHERS.

John Lightfoot occurs 1563, and was instituted into Bisley vicarage June 11, 14^o Eliz. 1572.

Francis Peerson occurs 1576.

Francis Arnold occurs 1594.

Thomas Wood occurs 1605.

Thomas Loyd occurs 1607, 1610, and was instituted into Harescomb and Pitchcomb rectory October 31, 1612.

Christopher Prichard occurs 1612, 1613.

Daniel Williams, admitted October 14, 1618.

Thomas Daniel, elected October 8, 1621.

Gyles Workman, B. A. elected June 23, 1628.

Thomas Widdows, M. A. elected November 3, 1635.

Christopher Prior, B. A. elected November 13, 1635.

John Graile occurs 1635.

Richard Lovel, B. A. elected March 7, 1637.

William Collins occurs 1638.

William Elbridge, B. A. elected May 21, 1639, and was licenced to Cirencester curacy March 29, 1644, and instituted in Winston rectory, 1648.

— Batten, who resigned, whereupon

— Bays was elected in 1659.

Abraham Gregory occurs 1661, and 1665.

Nathaniel Lye, M. A. admitted August 7, 1671.

Thomas Trippet, LL. B. elected January 4, 1674, occurs 1679.

John Hilton, M. A. curate of St. Nicholas, but being instituted into Stonchouse vicarage March the 6th, 1707, resigned the school.

Henry Abbot, M. A. upon Hilton's resignation, was appointed. He was afterwards vicar of Longney.

Jeremiah Butt, usher of the grammar-school at Cheltenham, was installed (or admitted) September 22, 1718; and being made vicar of Sherston, in the county of Wilts, left this place.

Joseph Gegg, B. A. upon Butt's resignation, was admitted in 1727.

Edward Sparkes, B. A. upon Gegg's removal, was admitted in 1739.

John Palmer, B. A. upon Sparkes's resignation, was admitted in 1742.

Charles Bishop, M. A. succeeded John Palmer, and is the present usher.

Of the CATHEDRAL CHURCH.

AN account has been already given of the original building, and gradual increase of this noble edifice, which was the antient abbey-church of Saint Peter; but it will be convenient to recapitulate some of the particulars.

Aldred, bishop of Worcester, pulled down the old church, which was decay'd, and building a fine new one, dedicated it to St. Peter in the year 1058, which was intirely burnt down in 1088. The next year abbat Serlo rebuilt it from the foundation. Several times afterwards it suffered from fire, but perhaps was never totally destroyed. Henry Foliot, the twelfth abbat, built a handsome tower in 1237, and vaulted part of the church; and sometime before his death, began a new tower at the west end, on the south part of the front, which John de Felde, one of his successors, finished.

But we must date the origin of this noble edifice, in the form we now see it, from the death of king

Edward the Second, who was buried here, at whose tomb such vast offerings were made, as enabled the succeeding abbats to raise a more magnificent pile. This they did at several times with the contribution and assistance of the gentlemen in the neighbouring country, as the Cliffords, Throckmortons, Despencers, Pauncefoots, Boters of Sudely, and others, whose arms, together with those who had formerly been friends to the abbey, were painted on the glass windows for a memorial of their benefactions.

This great work was begun by abbat Thokey, who rebuilt the south aisle in 1318, and his successor John Wigmore rebuilt St. Andrew's, supposed to be the north transept or cross aisle. Adam de Staunton new vaulted the choir, and built the stalls on the prior's side, and his brother John rebuilt St. Thomas's altar. Thomas Horton succeeding, made the high altar, and presbytery, above the choir; and Walter Frowcester, a succeeding abbat,

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abbat, built the cloister, which is reputed the finest in England. John Morwent made the fine porch, and west end; Thomas Seabroke built the stately tower, and the abbats Richard Hanley and William Farley built the Lady's chapel.

Most of these abbats, with some others, lie under grave-stones in the church, which I shall take occasion to speak of hereafter.

The length of the cathedral from east to west is 420 feet, and from north to south 144 feet. The breadth of the body and side ailes 84 feet, which is the height of the vaulting of the choir; but that of the cross aile is only 66 feet. The tower, which stands in the middle, is 222 feet.

At the dissolution of the abbey, when this church was converted into a cathedral, it had the good fortune to be so intirely preserved, that no conventual church in the kingdom, except that of Westminster, escaped so well. But by the books and papers in the custody of the bishop's register, it appears, that in the year 1576, it greatly wanted reparation, which being neglected from time to time, 'till the year 1616, when doctor Laud was appointed dean of it, there was scarcely a church in England so much in decay; therefore the doctor procured an act of the chapter, by which sixty pounds a year were allowed for repairing it.

During the siege and civil wars, it sustained less damage than could have been expected; but it was afterwards in danger of total destruction, from the plots and contrivances of some persons, who are said to have agreed amongst themselves for their several proportions of the plunder expected out of it.

In the year 1657, this church was granted to the mayor and burgeses of the city, at their own request; and Oliver Cromwel, under his broad seal, gave them an exemplification of it; but it is probable that before this time they had interested themselves in its preservation; for Mr. Dorney, in his 10th speech, about the year 1653, commends to the officers of the city then elected, *that they would, together with others, join their shoulders to hold up the stately fabrick of the college church, the great ornament of this city, which some do say is now in danger of falling.*

The Lady's Chapel has been used for early morning prayers, ever since the seats were brought hither from the choir, when that was beautified. At the east end of it was a very fine lofty altar, to which there was an ascent by three steps, whence the west end of the church might be seen without any thing to interrupt the view. Here is a large east window, the glass of which was curiously painted, but the figures are now defaced. This chapel, on the south side of which were three confessionals, as it is now certainly one of the largest in the kingdom, so at the dissolution is said to have been one of the richest, and a tradition goes that a great part of it was then gilt, and gloriously ornamented. There were battle-

ments upon it 'till they were pulled down in the civil wars.

Several eminent persons have been buried in it, viz. Bishop Goldesborough in a little chapel on the north side. The inscription for him is to be found in p. 157.

On a grave-stone also is the following epitaph:

Hic conditur quod reliquum est Hesteræ Goldsborough
 Disce viator verum si supra fidem
 Hic jacet lectissima virgo mater matrona
 Tribus expedita viris potita tribus
 Civibus hic summis summo illo antistite
 Ecclesie quis singulis apprime vixit chara
 Rara in pietate modestia modestia pietas
 Nosce quæ non videns videns non admireris
 Munificentiam in pauperes sine arrogantia
 Non imitandam vivas dotes non æquandæ
 Fœminæ octodenas liberisque utriusque
 Tam numerosi: Sexus sobolem sine numero
 Filios egregios filias tantum non matri pares
 Hosce felices unam feliciter Aviam
 Inter amplexus omnium et pia vota omnium
 In senectute ultimâ senectam non languidam
 Et fidem spirantem & expirantem in fide
 Serviit quæ Christo in Christo obdormientem.
 An. 1622. Ætatis 80.

Bishop Nicholson's tomb is in a little chapel on the south side. For the inscription see p. 158.

In the same chapel is a raised monument of stone, and on one side of it a scroll on which is written,

O Lord into thy hands I commit my spirit.

On the other side a large coat of arms, and a man kneeling in a lawyer's gown, and over his head,

Misericordias Domini in æternum cantabo.

And underneath,

Tho. Fitzwilliams late of this City, Esq; departed this Life 26. November. A. D. 1579. whose body lyeth buried under this small monument of Stone.

Robert Wise late of this City Gent. (now deceased) married with Elenor one of the Daughters of the said Thomas Fitzwilliams, by whom he had three Sons and three Daughters, viz. Thomas, Urian, Dennis; Alice, Jane and Margaret; and the said Robert Wise had also by a former Wife fifteen Sons and Daughters more, which in all were in Number one and twenty Sons and Daughters.

The said Dennis Wise, one of the Aldermen of this City, being the twentieth Child of his said Father, and sole Survivor at this Time of all the rest of his said Brethren and Sisters; He did in An. Dom. 1648. repair and amend this antient small Monument to the farther Continuance of the laudable Memory of the said Thomas Fitzwilliams his Grandfather; and the rather, for that the Monument of the said Robert Wise and the said Elenor his Wife, being detac'd and ruined by the dissolving and taking down of the Parish Church of St. Ewens, without the South Gate of this City, in the late unhappy Wars and Divisions of this Kingdom, in which Parish Church both the said Robert and Elenor, with many more of their Children and Children's Children lieth buried.

O Lord into thy Hands I commend my Spirit, O God of Truth which hast redeemed me, judge me not according to thy Righteousness, but after thy great Mercy and pity.

Against the north wall of the lady's chapel is a magnificent white marble monument for judge Powel. For the inscription see p. 119.

And against the same wall was a monument for major-general Lawrence Crawford, killed at the siege of Hereford, being commander of the Scotch army. He was buried here September the 5th, 1645. Mr. Willis observes, that the inscription, which is printed in Le Neve, justifying the rebel cause, the monument was defaced, and intirely taken down after the restoration.

On dean Viner's grave-stone is an inscription, as in p. 162.

Dr. Parsons, chancellor of the diocese, was buried in this chapel. The inscription on his grave-stone is under his name p. 164.

Dr. Thomas Washbourne was also buried here, and against the north wall is a small monument for him, with an inscription as in p. 167.

Here is a monument also for his brother William Washbourne, A. M. See p. 168.

On a grave-stone is the following inscription :

Hic jacet Jervasius Smith, Art. Magister, et reverendi in Christo patris Milonis EPI. nuper Gloucestrensis, filius natu maximus.

Doctus et infœlix juvenis matrisque patrisque
Spes equidem votis maxima forte brevi
Cæpta sub adversis dubie matura juvenus
Obtinuit bustis juncta parenta suis.
Obiit 17 Januarii 1625. Ætatis suæ 31.

Against the south wall of the Lady's chapel is the figure of a woman, in white marble, in a kneeling posture, leaning her head on her hand, and underneath this inscription :

Memoriæ sacrum.

In obitum Margeriæ Clent, Jac. Clent, generosi conjugis charissimæ, reverendique in Christo Patris Dom. Milonis Gloucestrensis Episcopi Filiarum alterius, quæ cursum in terris pie ac placide consummavit 8 die April. A. D. 1623. ætatis suæ 21.

Obsequiosa viro fuit, obsequiosa Parenti,
Et patuit miseris dextera, corque Deo.
Cætera continuos virtus rediviva per annos
Claruit ad celsum subsequiturque Polum.
Subsequiturque infans uteri sub nocte reluctans
Nec potuit lucem visere mors vetuit.

Tam illam hanc quasi pignus amoris Brigida conjux Gulielmi Clent, nuper de hac Civitate Glevensi posuit in memoriam ejus, qui obiit Octob. 10. 1655.

On the opposite side is a monument of the sister of the above person, bearing this inscription :

Elizabetha Loquitur.

Conjugis effigiem sculpsisti in marmore conjux,
Sic me immortalem te statuissè putas.
Sed Christus fuerat viventi spesque fideique :
Sic me mortalem non finit esse Deus.

Jul. 4. A. D. 1622.

Pie ac Placide ad Dominum migravit Elizabetha Williams, Joannis Williams, armigeri conjux amantissima, Doctissimi reverendique in Christo Patris D. D. Milonis Gloucest. Episcopi Filia natu minima. Annos nata XVII.

Hic jacet Carolus Sutton infans 7 dierum septimus filius Wilhelmi Sutton, cancellarii dioc. Gloucest. qui extremum clausit diem Junii 5. 1626.

Parve nec invidio sine me puer ibis ad astra
Parve nec invidias lætus ad astra sequar.

Sacred to the memory of Thomas Sutton, and also of William Sutton, Gent. whose bodies were buried Aug. 21. 1636.

Could youthful Vigor, ought that is in Man,
Have conquer'd Death, these had been victors then :
Could learned Art, or Parents Tears have given
Them longer Life, they had still living been :
But God decrees ; 'tis not in human Power,
Longer to live than he hath set their hour.

Here resteth the body of Ann, late wife to Isaac Bromwich, of Framton, Esq; sole daughter of Edward Trotman, of this city, councillor of Law ; she departed this life May 26, 1628.

Here lyeth the body of Thomas Varnam, of this city, Gent. who departed this life Nov. 24, 1634.

Sacrum Memoria: Thomæ Dobbes, Generosi, unius clericorum de Banco regis, qui de vita hac migravit, 21 Feb. An. salutis humane 1635.

Sat scio justificat nullum lex tradita Mofi
Nec mea me justum jura dedere virum.
Unum Causidicum cælis habeamus Iesum.
Unus non multi sunt ibi causidici,

Causidicus Christus ; sunt causidicique fideles
Cælo, sed summi sanguine causidici.

Hic jacet Francisca, Jacobi Clent, ex hac civitate gener. Gen. conjux.

Dum pario perii, partus enixa labore
Languo, per dubias inde soluta moras
Chara meis vixi : morior natisque viroque
Chara, quibus vivis mox rediviva fruatur.
Obiit Julii 28, Anno salutis 1630. Ætatis 29.

Also here lyeth the body of William Clent, the son of James Clent, of this city, Gent. who departed this life Oct. 15, 1635.

Johannes Cholmleius mærens April 29, 1635.

Hic Audleia jacet conjux selecta Johannis
Cholmleii, lachrimis parcite ; terra gravis
Tantum corpus habet, cælum mens sanior altum
Incolit, & Christus cum redit illa redit.

Here lyeth the body of John Merro, who deceased March 23, 1636.

I once did sing in this,
Now in the Choir of Blifs.

Here lyeth Elizabeth, the wife of John Merro, who departed this life Nov. 13, 1615.

Here lyeth the body of Ann Massinger, who was wife and widow of Arthur Massinger, of this city, Gent. aged 52 years. She departed this life Oct. 21, 1636. Ætatis suæ 70.

Annæ filia Franc. Baber, LL. D. Corpusculum hic jacet in spe pene triennis ; obiit ad Dominum Aprilis 3, 1639.

Francis, second son of Francis Baber, Dr. of Laws, and Elizabeth his wife, departed this life Sept. 3, 1640, aged 22 years and 5 months : whose body resteth under this stone in hopes of a future blessed resurrection.

Exuvia hic ponuntur Eliz. filia Franc. Baber, LL. doctoris, biennis & Bimestris quas anima deposuit March 19, 1641.

Here lyeth the body of Arthur Brett, Esq; Groom of the bed-chamber unto King James ; who died July 2, 1642.

Here lyeth interred Mary Kenn, the daughter of George Kenn, Esq; who departed this life May 22, in the year of our Lord 1649, being but Nine days old.

Here lyeth the body of Francis, son of George Watson, of York, Gent. late Secretary to the honourable Col. Morgan, Governor of this City ; who departed this Life Oct. 3, A. D. 1646.

Here lyeth the body of Mary, the Daughter of Michael Straunge, Esq; first Wife of Samuel Coxwell, Gent. and afterwards of James Kyrle, Esq; who died Aug. 13, 1645.

Quem neque mœsta Calamitas, nec fallax
Rerum Terrestrium adulatio elevaret, nec
Mortis horrenda facies exterritat.

Hic jacet Jacob. Clent, Gen. qui post 70 plus minus annos laboriose pieque transactos, longo tamen fatigatus itinere immortalitatem anhelans placide occubuit An. nato Christo 1645, Sept. 5.

Depositum Jacobi Powel, generos. extincti 26 Nov. A. D. 1645, ætatis 31. hic inhumatur.

Sic ubi fata vocant nam sic quoque fata vocabunt tendimus in tumulum.

Over it his arms. *Per pale, three lions rampant.*

An acrostick for one William White, who died An. 1646.

W hat Man more valiant was than he that lies,
I ntombed here after his Victories :
L et such as his undaunted Courage knew,
L ive to report, and witness what is true.
I n famous Berkeley Castle he was known
A s Governor, tho' aged but twenty-one :
M aintaining still the Cause with much renown
W hich he at first for Right and Just did own.
H is Name and House since conquering William's Days,
I s registered, his Life's deserving Praise :
T ill Death at Ragland Castle, by a Wound,
E nded his Days, that so he might be crown'd.
An. 1646.

Here lyes the body of Samuel Bridger, Gent. who departed this life upon the 21st day of July, An. 1650.

Receiver of this College Rents, he paid
His Debt to Nature, and beneath he's laid,
To rest until his Summons to remove,
At the last Audit, to the Choir above.

Depositum hic Ægidii Gilby, Stemmata quem decorant
Integritas, candor: Invaletudo terens quem maceravit, sic
corpore deficiens temnere mundana prædidicit, requiem per-
cipere æternam, discubiat domino. Hunc Deus adducet cum
domino: Vigila, vive memor Lethi.

Obiit 26 Septembris A. D. 1650, Ætatis 29.

Here lyeth the body of Frances, daughter of John Clent, of
this city, Gent. she departed this life April 4, 1652.

Here lyeth the body of Henry Robins, of this city, Gent. he
departed this life in the true faith, May 8, An. 1653.

Elizabeth, third daughter of Miles Clent, Gent. and of
Dorothy, his dear wife; who departed this life Jan. 15, 1654.

Within this Urne an Infant nine Months old
Is laid in Dust, God takes his purest Gold
First to himself, we all are but as Flowers
That spring and grow, and fade in a few Hours.

This stone belongeth unto William Hoar; he
died Feb. 1654, aged 76.

O mortal Man that lives by Breath,
Consider thou must come to death;
And after Death all must appear,
Before God's Judgment Seat both far and near;
To give Account for what they've done,
Before of this there's none can shun.
Then whilst thou livest cry and call,
To Christ thy Saviour to pardon all;
Lest after Death it be too late,
To enter in at Peter's Gate.

Richardus filiolus Thomæ & Mariæ Browne, qui Aug. natus
6, obiit 3. annis 1654.

May 27, 1657. Hic jacet juxta fratrem Amia Browne, sex
mensium Infantula. Heu quanto pro viribus sub pondere, sed est
qui saxum revolvit.

Quod terrenum Johannis Futter filii Henrici Futter, Londinen-
sis, Dec. 21, 1655.

Elizabetha, chara, modesta, casta, pia conjux Tho. Harvey de
Larford, generosi, hic jacet deposita 15 Dec. 1657. — sic
tamem alloquitur, post fata Refurgam — posuit cum lachrymis
mœstissimus maritus.

Hic jacet Henricus Shaftow, Gen. natus in vico de Bramley in
Com. Surrey, denatus Gloucestræ, sepultus 13 April. ætatis
suz 8, Anno Salutis nostræ 1658. Ultima dies, prima quies.

Miles, the second son of Miles Clent, of this city Gent. lyeth
interred here; who died June 7, 1658.

No sooner peep'd i'th World, came out o'th Womb
Of my dear Mother, but hurried to my Tomb;
Death was my Harbinger, my Nurse the Grave,
My Life no Life, till now my God I have,
And do enjoy: Farewel fond worldly Blis
Your Joys to mine are a Parenthesis.

Reliquiæ Thomæ Browne, generosi, qui 2 die Martii, An.
salutis 1662, Ætatis suæ 45, obiit, hic sunt depositæ, sub spe non
dubiæ resurrectionis ad vitam die novissimo.

Hic fuit veri microcosmus, amplis
Qui bonis cunctis placide picque
Vixit, & tandem, domino vocante,
—— Exit ad illum.

Elizabeth, sole daughter of Thomas Harvey, Gent. first wife
to James Powell, and second wife to Edward Harvey, Esq; lies
here deposited Feb. 1662.

Twice married, once buried, here lies,
Her Body, whose sweet Soul above the Skies,
Immortalized doth rest with longing Eyes,
Expecting when the Body shall arise;
That reunited they may sympathise,
In endless Joys to all Eternities.

Memoriæ sacrum domini Johannis Vaulx, generosi episc.
Gloucestr. proregistrarrii, quod reliquum, hic inhumatur Dec.
9, 1663.

Corde vir hic patiens, vitâ probus, ore modestus,
Moribus ingenuis ingeniosus erat.
Postque moras longas, ac tardia multa,
Morte cadit corpus, cætera salva manent.

Here lyeth the body of Elizabeth, daughter of Arthur Messen-
ger, of this city, Gent. who departed this life A. D. 1665, ætatis
suz 73.

Here lyeth John, the son of Owen Brigstock, Esq; who died
Sept. 17, 1665, aged near six Years.

Uxor Georgii Wall, Rectoris de Hempsted, hic jacet cum
priori conjuge Richard Marwood, hujus eccl. precentoris con-
sepult: Dec. 23, 1665. In resurrectionem ut ἀγγελοι Luc. 20, 39.

In a chapel on the north side of the Lady's,
upon the upper part of the altar, were the fol-
lowing arms in two rows, viz. *Azure, a cross Or.*
—Ermine, a cross azure.—*Checky, gules and Or,*
a cheveron vert within a bordure of the latter.—
France and England quarterly.—The Trinity re-
presented by a triangle, with lines drawn from
each angle to a point in the middle.—*A cheveron*
gules.—*Vert, on a canton a rose.*—*Or, a fess azure,*
in chief three roundlets of the second.—*Azure, a cross*
Or.—*Vert, a buck's head caboshed gules.*—*Gules, a*
fess compony Or and azure.—Throckmorton.—
Checky gules and argent, a cheveron ermine.—*Gules,*
a fess between six mullets Or.—Despencer.—Edward
the Confessor.—The see of London.—Quarterly
1st and 4th England, 2d and 3d *Checky Or and*
azure.—Montacute, earl of Sarum.—*Argent, a*
fleur de luce between three bulls heads caboshed sable.
—Azure, a cheveron gules, between three griffins heads
erased Or.—*Parted per fess indented Or and azure.*
—Veel.—*Argent, on a cross sable a leopard's head*
caboshed.—*Sable, a bordure and two bars argent.*—
Azure, a cross Or.—On the bricks in this chapel,
a fret.—*A fess between six crosses crosslets, 3, 2, 1.*

King James, during the time he was at Glou-
cester, resided at the deanery, and in the afternoon
of the next day after his arrival, touched one
hundred and three persons in the Lady's chapel
for the king's evil. I mention this as an historical
fact, and not from any persuasion of the efficacy
of the royal touch, of which I leave every person
to judge as may seem most reasonable.

This chapel is thirty yards long, and about ten
broad.

The Choir is one hundred and forty feet long.
The high altar, to which there is an ascent of
three steps, has been lately very much repaired.
On the north side are four confessionals, and on
many of the bricks are the arms of king Edward
the Confessor, of the abbey, and of Bridges, quar-
tered with others.

On the bishop's seat it is thus written:

EDEL DVX
ELDADVS EFS GLOVC.
ELDO MAIOR
A : 490.

Over against the bishop's is the archdeacon's seat,
where the mayor now sits on Sundays, which has
no inscription over it. There are thirty-one stalls
on each side, built in the time of the monastery,
very regular and lofty, with *Allelujab* written in
gold letters on each of them.

The great East Window, which is the largest
in England, was finely painted, but at this time
the figures are not to be distinguished. However
now, or not long since, the following arms re-
mained in it; *Gules, a cheveron ermine between ten*
crosses

crosses patee argent.—*Gules, a lion rampant, Or.*—*Berkley.*—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *Gules, a bend Or, and argent.* 2d and 3d, *Azure, five diamonds Or.*—*Gules, a cheveron between ten cross crosslets Or.*—*Gules, a fess between six cross crosslets, Or.*—*Despencer.*—*Azure, on a chief two mullets Or.*—*Montacute.*—*Earl of Clare.*—*Earl of Oxford.*—*Argent, six crosses fitchee on a chief between two mullets Or.*—*Mortimer.*—*Vairy gules and Or.*—*Fretty, impaled with England.*

In a little chapel on the south side, on the bricks are these arms, *A cheveron charged with a rose flower and two lillies, between five trees, 2 and 3.*—*A fret.*—*Clare, earl of Gloucester.*—*Within a bordure charged with ten roundlets, a lion rampant.*—*A fess between six cross crosslets, 3, 2 and 1.*

On the north side, even with the rails of the altar, is the effigy in free-stone of Ofric king of Northumberland, with a crown on his head, and against the wall is written,

Ofricus Rex primus fundator hujus Monasterii. 681.

Robert, the eldest son of William the Conqueror, and Richard, his youngest son, were both buried in this church. Richard died in the year 1080, Robert in 1134, who having been deprived of his lands and liberty by Henry the First, a cruel and tyrannical brother, and shut up in a close prison at Cardiff, after a confinement of twenty-six years, being broke with grief and age, he resigned a miserable life for a long expected death; and his body being brought to this church, to which in his life time he had been a munificent benefactor, it was buried in the middle of the choir, where a monument was erected for him, which was lately moved into one of the little chapels on the north side of the choir, where it still continues. See p. 126.

On the south side is a shelf monument for Aldred bishop of Worcester, who built the old church. His effigy is carved in free-stone on the tomb; but whether, says Mr. Willis, this was a cœnotaph I cannot say.

On the north side opposite to bishop Aldred's, between two pillars, is a monument for abbat Parker, in the time of whose government the abbey was dissolved. His effigy, in his *Pontificalibus*, curiously carved in white marble, is lying along on the tomb, which was provided for him in his life time, but he was not buried in this church. See p. 139.

Above the abbat's, between two other pillars, is the tomb of king Edward the Second, who having incurred the hatred of the nation, by his blind attachment to Piers Gaveston and the two Spencers, his favourites, was taken prisoner by an army which the queen, the prince, and the nobles raised against him, and confined in Berkely castle, where he was murdered, whence his body was brought to Gloucester, and buried in the choir of the abbey church. His effigy curiously cut in alabaster lies under a very elegant

canopy of free-stone. Further particulars are related in p. 126.

In a window opposite to king Edward's tomb, the letters W. P. A. are painted on the glass in many places; where also are to be seen the remains of the pictures of two bishops, or mitred abbats, and two monks; and over one of the latter is written *S. T. Cant.* [*Sanctus Thomas Cantuar.*] and *E. R.* [*Edwardus Rex.*]

Abbat Staunton was buried under a grave-stone before St. Thomas's altar.

Abbat Frowcester was buried on the south side of the choir, in a chapel at the lower end. See abbats.

On the south side of the entrance to the choir, between two pillars, is the fine tomb of abbat Seabroke, on which is his effigy in white alabaster, in his *Pontificalibus*; but his tomb has been moved, and the part which at first stood to the east is now placed to the north.

A little to the south of the above, under an arch, are two effigies in free-stone of Humphry Bohun, earl of Hereford, and his lady. He died 1367. and lies in armour.

Just below the ascent into the choir, on each side of it, was a fine stone skreen-work, erected by one of the abbats; and directly opposite to the entrance of the choir was a large door and an arch over it, which had a chapel with a fine altar upon it, supported by two pillars. These were taken down in the year 1741, and there is now in the room a handsome skreen of carved stonework, supported by three arches, which stand on fluted pillars four at each abutment. On a table in the middle of the skreen is this inscription: **MARTINUS EPISCOPUS FECIT AN. DOM. MDCCXLI. ET CONSECRAT^s. SVE VII^{mo}.**

When the workmen were making the above alteration they found in the passage three abbats, buried near the surface of the ground, in stone coffins, in their *Pontificalibus*, part of their gloves and apparel remaining. And another stone coffin, with a sword, a little pewter chalice, a staff and two skulls in it, which, I suppose, belonged to Sir Nicholas Gamage and his wife, who were buried near their brother abbat Gamage, who was laid near the door opening to the cloisters; and probably this abbat was one of the three above mentioned, who were all of them buried again where they were found.

Before this alteration there were five other large grave-stones found, to which brass plates were fixed, long since torn off, three of which belonged to some of the abbats.

On the south side of the choir, in the chapel belonging to the Boteler family, the letters I. B. are written on the north and south walls, the I passing thro' the B, with a crown over them; and not many years since here was a large escutcheon in wood, on which were three golden cups, the family arms.

The

The altar is much defaced, on the upper part of which was the following inscription :

HOC BAPTISTA TYROU GLOUCESTRE fecit honore
Fac hunc ergo frui Celi sine fine decore ;
Hic etiam cultor precibus memorare tuorum
Et Rex Celorum semper sit tutor eorum
Hoc Pater et flamen concordat jugiter Amen.

On a stone at the west end of the chapel it is written :

Kurie Eleison Aie
Fratris Johis Tyrou.

On a stone on the outside wall, in black letter,
✚ Hic jacet Willhelmus Pippardus vicecomes Gloucestr.

On a brass plate near the pulpit, in black letter,
Here lieth under this Stone in the Mercy of God, the body of Henry Machen, late Alderman of the City of Glostre, which died March 5, 1568,

Whose Body and Soul we wish as Love doth bynd
In Heaven with Christ a Place to find.

Near it round a free-stone,

Here lieth ——— Daughter to Henry Machen, and first married to Peter Romney, and last Wife to Thomas Best, who died May 7, 1587.

On another,

Gloriæ fundamentum Labor.

Here lieth buried the body of Peter Gouch, Gent. first Customier in the Queen's Majesty's Port of Gloucester; who deceased August 25, 1585. And Jane his Wife deceased February 4, following.

In the great Cross Aile, in St. Anthony's chapel, under the tower, is St. Anthony with his pig, and the bell painted on it. On the north side of this aile is a handsome vestry, which seems to have been built by abbat Parker, since his arms were placed on it, but now destroyed.

Here is an antient grave-stone, with the following inscription in Old Black character :

Hic jacet Robertus Stanford quondam serviens hujus Monasterii, ac specialis ac munificus Benefactor ejusdem Monasterii, qui obiit viceffimo secundo _____

Upon Stanford's grave-stone is a little brass plate with the following memorial for Mr. William Lisle, who has a monument erected for him.

Near this place lieth the body of William Lisle, Gent. who by his will gave fifty pounds a year for ever, in lands at Epney, in charity, to the parishes of St. Nicholas in Glouc. and St. Werburgh in Bristol. He died Dec. 2, 1723, aged 25.

Next to Stanford's is a grave-stone, round the verge of which it appears there have been several capital letters, long since worn out. Perhaps this stone belonged to one of the abbats Horton or Boyfield, who are said to have been buried under a flat stone in the north part of the transept, or cross aile. Abbat Wigmore also was buried in that part called St. Andrew's aile, on the south side next the choir.

At the east end of the north transept, near the door leading to the choir, was some time since a pedestal, with a large image on it, and the following inscription, lately destroy'd.—*Orate pro Anima Magistri Johannis Schelton.*

In this aile were buried, Thomas Lane esq; sometime recorder of this city.—Charles Hyett,

esq; sometime member of parliament for it.—Richard Corsley, sometime mayor, buried Sept. 2, 1742, *Ætat.* 77.

Against the west wall is a tomb, with this inscription,

Memento mori.

Vayne, Vanity, witness Solomon, all is but vayne. Richard, Guy, Giles, Thomas, Thomas, Kingston, Peter, John, John, Anna, Margaret, Dorothea, Eliz. Nanfan, Catherine, Joan, John Boyer had nine sons and seven daughters by his wife Ann Boyer. John Boyer departed this life the 28 day of January, A. D. 1615. Ann Boyer departed this life upon the first day of December, An. 1613.

On a grave-stone it is thus written in black letter,

Cum Fex cum Limus cum res vilissima finus
Unde superbimus ad Terram Terra redimus.

Here lieth buried the body of John Smith, Alderman, and once mayor of this city, whose soul doth rest in the Lord, and was separated from the body July 18, 1586.

Here lieth buried Alice Woodward, widow, daughter to Thomas Winsore. She lived eighty odd years, departed this life June 5, and was buried the ninth of the same month, 1593.

Here lieth the body of John Long, Millard and Milwright, who departed this life April 16, 1596.

Here lieth buried under this stone Thomas Snead of the city of Gloucester, Mercer, who deceased October 10, Anno Dom. 1597.

On a brass plate is the following,

Here lieth interred the body of Lawrence Wilfire, Gent. sometime mayor of this city; by his vocation a clothier, wherein he did much good to the poor, and employed many poor people at work. He departed this life in the true faith of Christ A. D. 1612.

Here lieth the body of William Blackleach, Batchelor of the civil laws, Chancellor of this Diocese, for the space of 25 years, Esq; who departed this life March 24, 1617. p. 343.

For the inscription on Henry Robins, esq; see p. 119.

Here lieth buried Thomas, the Son of William B—— in Glamorganshire, near Cardiff, who died at school in this city, Oct. 15, in the year of Christ 1613. *ætatis* 15.

Hic jacet Egidius Coxe, Generosus, qui 17 die Octobris A. D. 1620, et *ætatis* suæ 55 obiit cœlebs, collatis prius per testamentum tam in hanc eccles. cathedralem quam eccles. parochialem de Santhurst, ad instituendam ibid. sacram concionem, in egenos, vias publicas, aliosque pios usus, quam in amicos et cognatos, opibus suis amplissimis.

Hic jacet corpus Gulielmi Lane, ex hac civitate, armiger. Obiit die 11 Martii, An. salutis 1620. *ætatis* _____

Also here lieth the Body of Ellen, the Wife of William Lane, Esq; and afterwards Wife of Christopher Capell, and William Price, both Aldermen of this city; who departed this Life Dec. 16, An. 1652.

In the south great cross aile is Mr. Richard Pates's monument, and inscription, which see in p. 118.

Over the door leading into the chapel near the present chapter-house is T. C. [*Thomas Cantuariensis*] and near this door was an oratory, not long since demolished.

On a little chapel behind the confessionals, are T. O. T. O. but the ragged staff which was also upon it is much defaced.

The nave or body of the church, in length 171 feet, in breadth 84, consists of a middle aile, and two side ailes, separated from the middle by two rows of pillars, eight on each side, seven of which, about seven yards in circumference each, are round, with four pillasters over them; the eighth

was handsomely fluted by abbat Morwent, who built the west part of the church where these stand.

There were places for lamps in the third and fourth pillars on the north side; a handsome wooden chapel, or burying place, between the second and third pillars from the east end, on the same side; and a handsome pulpit with the letters H. G. 1609, erected by bishop Parry; but these are lately demolished.

Against the east wall, behind the wainscot, adjoining to which the dean and prebendaries had a seat, when the sermons were preached in the body of the church, was found in the year 1718 a fine old painting on oak, representing the general judgment. This picture is supposed to have lain there ever since the year 1541, and is now kept in the south cross aisle. Opposite to the above mentioned seat were others erected for the mayor and corporation; but they are now all taken down. The little chapel, commonly called the mayor's, which was inclosed with a wall or skreen, is now also laid open. In this chapel was a grave-stone with an abbat carved on it, but the stone is removed.

In the south aisle is the consistory court, railed in, on which are the arms of bishop Fowler, and chancellor Penrice.

Between the court and the great porch, against the south wall, is a neat little marble monument for doctor Ellys, (see p. 168) on which is the following inscription:

Near this place lies the body of Anthony Ellys, D.D. minister of the united parishes of St. Olaves Old Jury, and St. Martin's, Ironmonger-lane, in the city of London; 38 years prebendary in this church, 37 years consecrated bishop of St. David's, 28 Feb. 1753, who departed this life 17 Jan. 1761, aged 68 years. A person truly excellent, learned, just, benevolent, pious: To whose rare virtues and abilities adulation cannot add, envy cannot deservedly take from. He married Ann the eldest daughter of Sir Stephen Anderson, of Eyworth in the county of Bedford, Bar. whom he left with only one daughter, to lament the common loss of one of the best of mankind.

In a chapel at the upper end of the south aisle, on a white marble table supported by two Ionic pillars, this inscription:

Siste viator & a me discito quam vanæ spes sint, quam fluxa hominum gaudia: Jacet heu Catherina mea uxorum scilicet lectissima, optima; tam venusta, tam casta, tam pia, ut nihil supra; si ætas, si forma deflenda sit, si corporis animique dotes, Luctui hic nullus erit modus; marmor hoc dicavit Gulielmus Pembruge, Gen. Memorizæ suavissimæ Conjugis, quæ fato defuncta est 15 Junii, An. Ætatis 24, salutis 1690.

Against the west wall of the body of the church, is the figure of a man to the waist, with a book in his hand, and round him, *I heard a voice from Heaven, saying unto me, Write, Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord.*

Underneath him on a tablet of black marble,

John Jones, Alderman, thrice Mayor of this City, Burgess of the Parliament at the Time of the Gunpowder-Treason; Register to eight several Bishops of this Diocese.

On a gravestone beneath,

Here lieth the Body of John Jones, Alderman, Esq; thrice Mayor of this City; who departed this Life June 1. in the sixth Year of the Reign of King Charles, 1630.

This monument which was originally inclosed in

a skreen of wood, now taken down, was finished in the alderman's life time, who made some alteration in it.

Against the same wall is a marble monument for bishop Benson. But there is another elegant monument and inscription for him, as in p. 159.

On the north side of the nave, near the cross aisle, inclosed with iron palisadoes, an elegant monument of white marble, with the effigies of a man and his wife lying at length; and at their feet this inscription:

To the happy Memory of Abraham Blackleach, Gent. Son of William Blackleach, Esq; a Man not only generally beloved in his Life, but deservedly endeared to Posterity by rare Examples of seldom pattern'd Piety, exercised in his Bounty to St. Paul's in London, to this Church, to the High-Ways about, and to the Poor of this City; who laying aside the vileness of Mortality, was admitted to the Glory of Eternity Nov. 30. 1639. — Gertrude his Wife, Daughter of Ambrose Elton Esq; and Anne, Sister to Walter Lord Aston, hath erected this Monument as a Testimony of his fame, and her Observance.

On a scroll, *All flesh is grass, and all the goodliness thereof is as the flower of the field; Is. xl. 6.*

Over all, these arms, *Barry of six, sable and Or.*

Near the above was a raised monument of stone, and the effigies of a man and woman kneeling before a desk, with their seven sons and six daughters, and this inscription:

Here lieth the Bodie of Thomas Machen Esq; late Alderman of the City of Gloucester, and thrice Mayor of the same; who departed this Life Oct. 18. 1614. in the 74th Year of his Age; and of Christian his Wife, with whom he liv'd in the State of Marriage 50 Years, and had Issue seven Sons and six Daughters; she departed this Life June 29. 1615. in the 70th Year of her Age.

Res redit, huc morimur, mors ultima linea Rerum.

Near this also on a copartment, against the wall,

In Charissimam memoriam Samuelis Browning, è Famil. de Cowley, Gen. qui obiit 3. Feb. 1676. Ætatis suæ 57. Juxta etiam defuncti jacent Liberi ejus tres per dilectissimam Uxorem Margaretam, filiam Gulielmi Selwyn de Matton, arm. viz. Margaret, Sam. Ann. Browning. In tenerimâ Ætate mortui omnes.

Near the door leading into the cloisters, on a marble copartment affixed to the wall,

To the virtuous Memory of Anne, the most entirely beloved and beloved Wife of John Hilton, Clerk, Usher of the College School; who died Feb. 26. 1691-2. Ætatis An. 30.

Meek was her Temper, Modest was her Life;

A Chast and Humble Virgin, Loyal Wife:

Her Manners graceful, pregnant was her Wit,

Her Nature amiable, her Behaviour sweet:

Her Soul adorn'd with Dove-like Innocence,

To gain a heavenly Mansion hasted hence;

And bids surviving Walkers o'er her Grave,

Love the World less, and strive their Souls to save.

Eccles. vii. 36. Remember thy End and thou shalt never do amiss.

On the same wall, a monument of marble on a tablet, between two black twisted pillars this inscription:

M. S. Juxta obdormiscit in Christo Edwardus Wright, Medicinæ Doctor, vere christianus; quippe qui naturam investigans, naturæ Deum & agnovit & veneratus est: Vir doctus, pius, severe justus; qui agris non funerandis sed sanandis nomen et sanam conciliavit. Nec tam ægrotantium crumenis, quam bonæ inhiavit valetudini. Unde nulli inimicus, inimicum non habuit præter ignorantem. In egenos usque adeo fuit beneficus, ut concilium, opem, medicamina, liberaliter et gratis suppeditavit. Dum autem aliorum sedulo curavit salutem, propriam amisit; immatura nimirum morte præreptus tristissimum hic reliquit desiderium Julii 24, A. D. 1701, ætatis 36.

Conjux superstes Memoriz viri optimi meriti hoc qualecunque Monumentum, amoris ergo, lugens mœrensque poni curavit.

In the north aisle, not far from the west end, was a painting of the twelve apostles, but this is destroyed. Underneath is an escutcheon containing the following rebus: The capital letter T, on the right of which a sword pendant, piercing a heart, conjoined with the wing of a dove in the base of the shield; on the left side of the letter, a palm-branch joined to another wing. This rebus is in another part of the church, with several figures not now understood.

Against the north wall is a monument for Mrs. Lucy Stokes, (only daughter of doctor Harwood, a prebendary of this cathedral) *ob.* Jan. 11, 1732, *ætat.* 73.

Thomas Browne, esq; sometime mayor, was buried Nov. 15, 1730. *ætat.* 84.

A memorial for Edmund Gregory, sometime mayor, *ob.* Sept. 23, 1720, *ætat.* 80.—Edward Machen, sometime mayor, *ob.* 20 Sept. 1740, *ætat.* 61.

Against a pillar in the middle of the nave, on a copartment,

To the happy Memory of Thomas Batherne, the only Son of Richard Batherne of Penhow, in the County of Monmouth, Gentleman; he departed this Life Sept. 25. 1652, aged 22. leaving behind him his sorrowful Mother, who out of her dear Affection to him, erected this Monument.

On a grave-stone beneath,

Here lieth the Body of Mary Batherne, the Wife of Richard Batherne of Penhow, in the County of Monmouth, Gent. who departed this Life March 29, 1665, aged 74.

Near abbat Seabroke's monument, against a pillar is an inscription for Francis Baber, esq; as in p. 164. but to that I shall add the following,

Elizabetha conjux, filia Johannis Adderley, in com. Middlesex, arm. obiit 14 Januarii, Ætatis 63, A. D. 1673.

On their grave-stones, on which are the family arms, *viz.* *On a fess gules, three falcons heads erased,* are the following inscriptions:

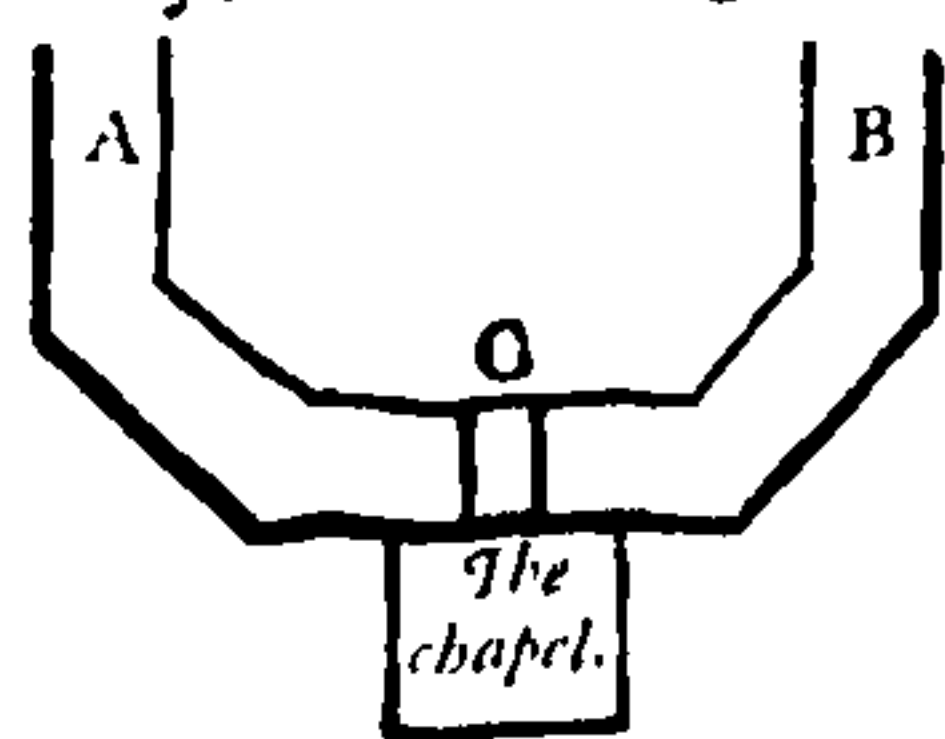
Corpus Francisci Baber, Legum Doctoris, sub hoc saxo est conditum Junii 21, 1669.

Hic jacet Elizabetha Baber, Januarii 14, A. D. 1673.

The renowned Whispering Place is a long gallery, extending from one side of the choir to the other, built in the form of an octagon, with three sides taken off, as in the margin; and contrived so as not to darken the great east window of the choir, behind which it stands.

Between the two lines, represented in the figure, is the passage. If a person whisper at A, every syllable may be heard distinctly at B, which is twenty-five yards distant, tho' the passage is open in the middle, and there are large openings in the wall for a door and window. C denotes a door into a chapel, which is in the outward wall.

Some impute this wonderful effect to the close cement of the wall, which, as one intire stone, conveys the voice like a tube; others attribute it



to the repercussion of the voice on the several angles; whilst a third opinion is, that the chapel and open places contribute to the sound; but lord Bacon gives his sentiments of this matter as follows: "I suppose there is some vault or hallow, or isle behind the wall, and some passage to it towards the farther end of that wall against which you speak, so as the voice of him that speaketh slideth along the wall, and then entereth at some passage, and communicateth with the air of the hollow; for it is preserved somewhat by the plain wall; but that it is too weak to give a sound audible, 'till it has communicated with the back air."

Most people are of opinion that this effect was not produced by the art and design of the builder, but was merely accidental, especially as on surveying the outside of the church, it may be seen, that two parts of the gallery were tacked on, merely as passages into a chapel erected there. In this chapel are the following arms upon bricks;—*England.—A Fret.—A fess between six cross crosslets, 3, 2, 1.—A lion rampant.* In the window over the west end, *Argent, a bend between two bendlets dancette gules.* At the east end are the remains of an altar of unhewn stone, on each side of which the lord abbat and others were used, it is said, to stand to see divine service performed in the Lady's chapel, into which it looks.

In the middle of the whispering place are these verses:

*Doubt not but God, who sits on high,
Thy secret Prayers can hear;
When a dead wall thus cunningly
Conveys soft whispers to the ear.*

The great Cloisters lie on the north side of the church, between the transept or cross aisle and west end. They were built by abbat Walter Frowceter in the stile of King's college, Cambridge, and are so curious and beautiful as to be esteemed the finest in England. They make a square, one side of which is 150 feet long. The idea of the roof is taken from a walk of trees whose branching heads are curiously imitated in the arching.

In one of the windows was a draught of the old church, and several verses intimating the original of the convent; but these were all destroyed in the civil wars.

In the east cloister, in the wall at the south end, is an old mural monument, without any inscription, or arms, only a cross cut on it; and near it is an old door, which led into a long room, perhaps the abbey workhouse.

Not far from that, is a little door and stair-case leading to the abbey library, now used for the college-school; and there is a large wainscot door leading into the present college library, which was formerly the abbey chapter-house, where Leland informs us several persons of great eminence have been buried, whose names, in the time of that great

great antiquary, were painted on the wall, near their grave-stones, in black letter, as follow:

Hic jacet Rogerus, Comes de Hereford.

Hic jacet Richard Strongbowe, filius Gilberti comitis de Pembroke.

Hic jacet Gualterus de Lacy.

Hic jacet Philipus de Foye, Miles.

Hic jacet Bernardus de Novo Mercato.

Hic jacet Paganus de Cadurcis.

Thomas Pury, jun. esq; whose arms are on the north side of the east window, assisted by Mr. Sheppard, captain Heming and others, made this library at a great expence in the year 1648, and, as Sir Robert Atkyns has observed, encouraged literature to assist reason, in the midst of times deluded with imaginary inspiration. In 1656 this library was settled upon the mayor and burgesse, who made themselves guardians of it; but Mr. Pury, Sir Matthew Hale, and the officers of the garrison were the principal benefactors to it. It is above twenty-four yards long, and eleven wide within the walls. Mr. Wheeler began to stock the library with books in the year 1686, but the collection is even now by much too scanty.

Before the library door is buried William Lambe, sometime mayor, who died Oct. 21, 1705; and not far from him lies Mr. Abraham Rudhall, a very noted bell-founder of this city.

Here is a door that leads into the common orchard, where, or near to it, by the infirmary, stood archbishop Aldred's church, the scite of which is called the grove, because Mr. Wheeler, formerly master of the school, planted it with trees; so that what Camden says of the present cathedral being the same which Aldred built, is a mistake.

On the bricks in the pavement are the following arms: *France and England quarterly.—A cheveron between three crosses crosslets fitchy.—A fess charged with a crescent between six crosses crosslets.—Checky, a fess fretty.—Berkely.—Within a bordure a lion rampant.—Three bendlets the middle one charged with an escallop.*

In the North Cloister, towards the west end, is the lavatory, consisting of eight arches, and directly opposite is the sudatory, or place to hang up towels, consisting of two arches.

In the West Cloister, at the north end, is a door which led into the abbey refectory, or great hall, now a considerable time since demolished. About the middle is a door leading to the house now assigned to the dean, but formerly belonging to the chief prior of the abbey. At the south end is a little room where the glass belonging to the church was kept, and where the glaziers did their work.

In the South Cloister, on the north side of it, are twenty distinct places or seats, according to tradition, for the monks to write in, before the invention of printing. Several persons have been buried, and have grave-stones and inscriptions on

them here; and near the east end is an old mural monument without any inscription or arms, only a cross and the letters W. B. on it.

The little cloisters seem to have been made by archbishop Aldred, near the church which he built. Some part of them was pulled down in the civil wars.

The beautiful Tower, as bishop Gibson says in his additions to Camden's *Britannia*, is so neat and curious, that travellers have affirmed it to be one of the best pieces of architecture in England. Abbat Seabroke, the first designer of it, dying, left it to be finished by Robert Tully, one of the monks of the abbey, which is intimated in two Latin lines written under the arch of the tower, as in p. 138. It is 222 feet high, supported by a strong wall at each of the four corners, by a slender arch from the east to the west side, and a small pillar in the middle. It has a peal of eight large bells in it, some of them very antient. In a loft under these is a very large one, weighing about 6500 pounds, with this inscription on it, *ME FECIT FIERI MVNCVTVS NOMINE PETRI*; whence some have concluded that it was given by Peter, the fourth abbat, for between the words of the inscription are the arms of the abbey, with a coronet of four flowers de luce over them. The coronet may serve to shew that it was cast in the time of the dukes of Gloucester. The diameter of this bell is five feet ten inches, and that of the star-hole in the arch but five feet, whence it may be concluded, that the bell was put into the tower before the arch under it, which is over the choir, was finished.

It is said, that round about the choir are twelve chapels, some over, some under others, in memory of the twelve apostles, whose names they are affirmed to bear, and perhaps they are as follow: In the south passage from the Lady's chapel one, one over it, and one under it; more westerly in that passage one, one over and one under it; in the north passage from the Lady's chapel one, one over and one under it; going into the chapter-house one, one over and one under it. There were several other chapels dispersed over many parts of the church, particularly one in the Lady's chapel on the south side, and one over it; one on the north side, and one over it; one over the west end of it, one over the door leading to the great south cross aisle, one under the tower on the south side, one dedicated to St. Anthony on the north side of it, one at the east end of the body of the church, taken down to make room for the organ, one for abbat Seabroke, one for king Edward the Second, and one for abbat Parker.

On the outside of the body of the church are six buttresses, which support as many statues for principal benefactors to the abbey. The first figure at the east end hath a sceptre in the left hand, and a church in the right, and under it a charter with three

three seals appendant to it upon his breast. The second hath a sceptre in the right hand, and in the left a church resting on his breast. The others are much defaced.

Part of the buildings which belonged to the abbey are still remaining. The infirmary is converted into a house for one of the prebendaries, and for others belonging to the church. There was a chapel in it dedicated to St. Bridget, and endowed in the time of Henry the Third.

The number of householders in the college precincts are not mentioned by Sir Robert Atkyns, but in the year 1743 they were fifty-one, and of inhabitants two hundred and twenty-seven. Out of these precincts two persons are elected guardians of the workhouse.

Sir Robert Atkyns was mistaken in saying that there were inscriptions in this church for the abbats Seabroke and Parker, and the bishops Cheyney and Smith, as there were never any; nor any tomb, as he says, for queen Isabel, wife of king Edward the Second, who was buried in the Grey Friars, London, and had nothing erected here to her memory. *Willis.*

In describing the abbey church, I cannot but observe how perfectly it corresponds with the ancient form of churches, which I find in a scarce and valuable book, intituled *The Fardle of Facions*, translated into English by William Watreman, and printed in the year 1555, where it is said, 'Their oratories temples, or places of praier (whiche we calle churches) might not be built without the good will of the Bishoppe of the Diocese. And when the Timbre was redy to be framed, and the foundation digged: it behoved them to sende for the Bishoppe, to halow the firste corner stone of the foundation, and to make the signe of the crosse therupon, and to laie it, and directe it juste Easte and west. And then mighte the Masons sette upon the reste, but not afore. This Church did thei use to builde, aftre the facion of a Crosse, and not unlike the shape of a manne. The Chauncelle (in the whiche is contained the highe Altare and the Quiere) directe fulle into the Easte, representeth the heade. And therefore ought to be made somewhat rounde, and muche shorter then the Body of the Church. And yet upon respecte that the heade is the place for the eyes, it ought to be of more lighte, and to be seperate with a particion, in the steade of a necke, from the body of the Church. This particion the Latine calleth Cancelli: and out of that cometh our terme Chauncelle. On eche side of this chauncelle peradventure (for so fitteth it beste) should stand a Turret; as it were for two ears. And in these the Belles to be hanged, to calle the people to Service, by daie and by night. Undre one of these Turrettes, is there commonly a vaulte, whose Doore openeth into the quiere. And in this are laid up, the hallowed vesselles and ornamentes, and other utensiles of the Church.

' we calle it a vestrie. The other parte oughte to be fitted, that having as it ware on eche side an arme, the reste maye resemble the bodye with the fete stretched in breadthe, and in lengthe. On eche side of the bodye the pillers to stonde. Upon whose coronettes or heades the vaulte or rophe of the Church maye reste. And to the foote beneth, aulters to be joyned. Those aulters to be orderly alway covered with two aulter clothes, and garnished with the crosse of Christe, or some litle cofre of reliques. At eche ende a candelsticke: and a Booke towarde the middes. The walls to be parieted without, and within, and diversly paineted. That thei also should have in every parishe a faire rounde Stone, made howe, and fitte to holde water: in the whiche the water consecrate for baptisme, may be kept for the christening of children. Upon the right hande of the highe aulter, that ther should be an almorie, either cutte into the walle, or framed upon it: in the whiche thei woulde have the Sacrament of the Lordes bodye; the holy oyle for the sicke, and Chrismatorie, alwaie to be locked. Furthermore thei woulde that ther should be a pulpite in the middes of the Church, wherein the Prieste may stonde upon Sondaies and holidayes, to teache the people those things that it behoveth them to knowe. The Chauncelle to serve only for the priestes, and clerkes. The rest of the temporalle multitude to be in the body of the church. Seperate notwithstanding, the men on the ryghte side, and the women, on the left. And eche of them to be sobre and honeste in apparelle and behaviour. Whatsoever is contrary to good facion or christiane religion, with greate diligence to shoune it. It was the maner in the firste church, both amonge men and women to let their heare growe, to shewe out their naked skinne, and very litle or nothing to diffre in apparelle. Sainct Peter put first order, that Women should cover their heades, and men rounde their heare, and either of them to go in severalle and sondry apparelle. Moreover that to every church, should be laide out a Churchyarde of the Grounde adjoining, in the whiche all christen mennes bodies mighte indifferently be bewried. The same to be consecrate, or halowed by the Bishoppe, and to enjoye all the privilegies that the church may enjoye.

' The funeralle for the deade, thei kepe not in every place ylike. Some mourne and kepe dirige and Masse seven daies continuall together, some ix. some xxx. or fourtye, some fivetie, and a Hundred, and other a whole yere, wrapped up in blacke. The counseile of Toledo ordeined that the corps beinge firste washed and then wrapped up in a shiete, should be caried forthe with singing by menne of his owne condicion or sorte, clerkes by clerkes, and lay menne of lay menne. And aftre what time the priest hath sensed the corps, throwen holy water upon it, & said cer-

tain prayers, to laye it into the grave with the face upward, and the heade into the Weaste. Then to throwe in the earth again, and in token that there is a christian ther bewried, to sette up a crosse of wodde, garnished with yvie, cipres, or laurelle. These be the orders and facions of the Christiane religion.

Notwithstanding I have inserted the above abstract, because I thought some of my readers might

be pleased to see it, 'tis not my present purpose to discuss the point what form would be most convenient for our churches, according to the present established method of divine service. Wise men have differed in their judgment, and will still continue to differ, concerning modes of worship; and it is probable they will not better agree as to the most eligible form for a place of worship; therefore I dismiss the subject, without offering my opinion concerning it.



Of the severall PARISHES within the City of GLOUCESTER.

St. ALDATE's.

THIS was a low spired church, covered with shingles. It consisted of one aisle, and stood not far from the city wall, near the upper North-gate, where the hall belonging to the fraternity of smiths, &c. and other adjacent buildings now are. It was dedicated to Saint Aldate, Aldact, or Eldad, and was a rectory formerly belonging to the priory of Deorhurst, the prior of which was taxed at half a mark in this church 19° E. 1. The rectory was valued at 3*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*

The commissioners appointed to make a return of the value of livings 26° H. 8. certified as follows:

Rectoria Sancti Aldati valet clare in decimis et oblationibus, ultra 12 denarios solutos pro Senagio, 5 solidos archidiacono pro procuratione, 8 den. episcopo pro visitatione, 77 sol. 3 den.

In this church were a chantry, dedicated to St. Mary, a chantry or fraternity, dedicated to St. John, the light of St Katherine, and the light of the Holy Cross.

In 1648, by an ordinance of parliament, this parish was united to St. Michael's, and the church and its appurtenances were given to the corporation of the city, who made an order that the church-wardens of St. Michael's should take it down, and sell the materials, to defray the expence of building a brick wall round their own church-yard; accordingly, in 1653, St. Aldate's was demolished, and St. Michael's was repaired

with part of the materials. But the ordinance of parliament being annulled at the restoration, the parishes became separate.

Incumbents.

William occurs rector in the reign of H. 3.
Geffry att Birch, 31° E. 3.
Thomas Billey, 1424.
John Dayly, 1472.
John Keyble, or Kebul, sometime a gray frier, 1547.
Richard Burnel, sometime a chantry priest of St. Ann's service in Saint Michael's, occurs curate 1551.
Ralph Salmon, curate of St. Owen's, 1562.
John Mery, sometime curate of St. Mary de Grace, occurs curate 1569, having been formerly a chantry-priest of St. Mary's service, in the church of St. Mary de Lode.
Evan Williams, rector of St. Mary de Crypt, occurs in 1572.
Richard Taylers, B. A. rector of St. Michael's, 1576.
William Best obtained the sequestration, April 15, 1579, and was curate.
Nicholas Fayrere, alias Pitt, vicar of St. Owen's, obtained the sequestration, and was curate June 11, 1580.
Richard Jones, curate of All Saints, occurs 1587.
William Evans, 1593.
Thomas Wood, rector of St. John's, 1594.
Richard Jones, curate of All Saints, 1594-5, 1599.
Robert Provis, alias Charlion, curate of St. John's, seems to have resigned the curacy of St. Katherine's for this, 1600, and occurs 1625.
Edward Williams, curate of All Saints, occurs 1628, 1635, being a minor-canon, and to that office he was again restored by king C. 2.
Daniel Remington.
Benjamin Newton, A. M. is the present incumbent.

N. B. Those who are mentioned as curates of this church, or of any other in the city, were the only incumbents; for as the income of those livings are but small, they were generally held by sequestration, and the incumbents of them were really no more than curates.

Benefactions.

Mrs. Elizabeth Aram, who was buried in the nave or body of the cathedral in 1741, by her will bequeathed 500*l.* to rebuild the church, and accordingly a chapel has been built, on or near the spot where the church stood; and the living was augmented by lot in the year 1746, and returned.

Sir Thomas Bell gave a house to the parish towards keeping the church in repair, &c.

Mr. Daniel Lysons gave 30*s.* *per ann.* to the poor for bread.

Baptisms.			Burials.		
males	females		males	females	
1759	7	3	5	5	3
1760	7	7	10		4
1761	8	9	2		1
1762	6	5	5		1
1763	6	7	8		2
1764	16	9	4		4
1765	10	5	5		5
1766	6	10	6		3
1767	5	11	4		5
1768	6	2	5		1
Total	145		Total	83	

In the year 1562, there were 50 householders in this parish; in 1712, there were 62 houses and about 350 inhabitants, according to Sir Robert Atkyns; and in 1743, the exact number of householders were 92, of inhabitants 401.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Royal Aid in 1692, —	302	8	0
Poll Tax — 1694, —	090	5	0
Land Tax — 1694, —	314	9	3
The same in 1770, for St. Michael's, St. Aldate's, and St. Mary de Grace, at 3 <i>s.</i> in the pound.	224	3	6

One guardian is chosen out of this parish for the work-house, towards which it paid quarterly in 1770 10*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* and 3*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* towards the lamps.

ALL SAINTS, or ALL HALLOWS.

THIS was a small church consisting of one aisle, with a chancel. At the time of the conquest, the see of Exeter had possessions in Gloucester, as appears by Domesday book, where it is said, "Osbernus the bishop holds the land and mansions which Edmarus held. They pay 10*s.* with other custom." This church might probably be a part of those possessions, for Robert Chichester, bishop of Exeter, granted it as a chapel to the priory of Lanthony, which received a pension of 2*s.* out of it, now paid to the crown. In the 19th year of king Edward the First, that priory was taxed eight marks in this church.

By an ordinance of parliament in 1648, this parish was united to that of St. Mary de Crypt, and in the year 1664, bishop Nicholson not only united it to, but incorporated it with that parish in all respects, the church having been converted into the Tolfey, or place of public judicature, where the mayor and sheriffs hold their courts, &c. on which account the corporation pay 2*l.* 13*s.* towards repairing the church of St. Mary de Crypt, the minister of which performs all the duties of the parish priest. See p. 89, under Tolfey.

In the valuation 26° H. 8. are the following particulars: *Rectoria Omnium Sanctorum valet clare in decimis et oblationibus, ultra 12 den. pro senagio, 2 sol. pensionem priori et conventui Lanthoniae, 8 den. episcopo pro visitatione, 12 sol. pro vino, cera, et pane, annuatim solutos, 6 l. 13 s. 6 d. ch.*

There was a chantry dedicated to St. Mary, and another service called the feoffees service.

The lot fell on this parish to augment the living with queen Ann's bounty, in the year 1739, but the governors would not allow of the augmentation on account of the union of the parishes.

A part of the church has been converted into a chapel, for the use of the corporation; but the whole building hath been since taken down and rebuilt, and now forms a large and commodious court for the administration of public justice; together with an elegant chamber over it, for the private business of the corporation; who now attend divine service at the cathedral church. On the front, in an escutcheon, are the arms of the city cut in free-stone.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
First fruits,	7	1	8	Pentecostals,	0	0	6
Tenths, —	0	8	0	Synodals, —	0	1	0
Procurations,	0	5	0				

Incumbents and Patrons.

Robert occurs rector 29° E. 1.
 John Benet, rector, 12° E. 3.
 Thomas Watton, rector, exchanged with Roger Harry, for the vicarage of Brockworth, in 1371, and the said Roger Harry was presented July 10, 1371, by Simon the prior and the convent of Lanthony.
 John Gregory, occurs rector 1° E. 4.
 Thomas Monmouth, upon Gregory's resignation, was presented by Henry Deane the prior, and the convent of Lanthony.
 Thomas Woddeward, sometime rector of St. Mary de Crypt, presented 1491, by the same.
 Christopher Woodwell occurs 34° H. 8.
 John Henbury, occurs curate in 1562.
 John Merrey, occurs curate 1572.
 Richard Jones, sometime a minor-canon, occurs 1580, 1590.
 John Johnson, one of the minor-canons, 1600, 1619.
 Philip Hosier, sometime curate of St. Mary de Crypt, and of St. John's, occurs curate 1622, 1625.
 Edward Williams, sometime curate of St. Aldate's, 1628.
 Thomas Thache, A. M. nominated by the corporation, but licenced by the bishop.

Benefactions.

Mr. Richard Hoar, in 1607, gave a perpetual annuity of 2*l.* 13*s.* for the use of this parish, which is what the corporation pay to St. Mary de Crypt.

Mr. Daniel Lysons gave 20*s.* *per ann.* in bread to the poor.

The number of householders in 1562, was 15. In Sir Robert Atkyns's account of householders this parish is taken in with St. Mary de Crypt, and so cannot be distinguished; but in 1743, the householders were 21, and the number of inhabitants 80.



St. JOHN BAPTIST.

THIS parish extends a little on the north side of the lower North-gate, and takes in all the lower North-gate street.

The church is a rectory, depending upon the benevolence of the parishioners. The lord chancellor is patron, but before the dissolution it belonged to the abbey of St. Peter, to which it had been confirmed by the kings Henry the First, and Stephen; and it was appropriated by abbat Hameline to the precentor, for maintaining the feast of St. Oswald. The church was taxed 19° E. 1. at ten marks, and the abbey received a yearly pension of 20s. out of it, which at the dissolution was granted to the dean and chapter.

The present church is a new building, on the west side of the street, just within the upper North-gate. The old church, affirmed to have been built by king Ethelstan, and taken down about forty years since, consisted of a large nave, and south aisle of the same length, a chancel, a slender steeple at the west end of the aisle, and a large porch on the north side. It was a stone building 80 feet long and 50 broad, the estimate of the charge of rebuilding of which was 2310l. and upwards. A brief was obtained for this purpose, and 435l. 8s. 10d. collected upon it, which being insufficient, a further sum was raised by taxation on the parishioners, and by private contributions from well disposed persons, for building the present church, the foundation of which was laid on the first day of June, 1732. The new church, which was first preached in on August 4, 1734, consists of three aisles, of which the middle one is the widest. The old steeple is left standing, with five bells in peal, and a saint's bell.

In the old church were the several chapels, chantries, and services following:

1. A chapel dedicated to St. Bridget, on account of which, and some other particulars, St. Peter's abbey was adjudged by the pope's delegates, in 1222, to pay 20s. *per ann.* to St. Oswald's priory.

2. A chapel dedicated to St. Thomas, wherein abbat Thokey, with the consent of the rector, in 1390, ordained, that the rectors of the church should say mass every week, and receive a certain corrody for that service of the sub-almoner of the abbey.

3. A chantry dedicated to St. Mary, several of the possessions of which, and of many others in Gloucester, were granted to Thomas Chamberlain, knight, and Richard Pates, esq;

4. A chantry dedicated to St. Ann.

5. A chantry dedicated to the Holy Rood, in the patronage of St. Peter's abbey. Richard Boyden, the last incumbent of it, was allowed a pension of 4l. at its dissolution.

6. The light of St. Nicholas.

7. The light of St. Catherine, which Maud Browd, before the year 1393, endowed with certain lands near Alvingate.

'Tis also said that a chantry was erected in this church in 1340, and annexed to the church of the Holy Trinity, but whether it was either of the above it does not appear.

At the visitation of this church, 26° H. 8. the commissioners certified as follows: *Rectoria Sancti Johannis valet clare in decimis et oblationibus, ultra 20 sol. solutos abbati et conventui Glouc. pro quadam pensione annuali, 12 den. pro senagio, 6s. 8d. archidiacono pro procuratione, 13 den. episcopo pro visitatione, 14l. 0s. 10d. ob.*

By an order of parliament in 1648, Saint Katherine's being united to this parish, the perpetual patronage was granted to the mayor and burgesses. An annuity of 60l. and one of the prebendal houses were settled upon this rectory, and the incumbent was to pay first fruits and tenths according to the rate of 8l. a year; but the parishes became distinct at the restoration.

The living has been augmented by Mr. Hodges's legacy, and the queen's bounty; besides which, three pounds a year are left for the minister to read prayers on Wednesdays, and ten shillings for a sermon. There was no house for the minister 'till lately, but these donations will more particularly appear in the list of benefactions.

	l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
First fruits,	14	0	10	Synodals,	0	2	0
Tenths,	01	8	01	Pentecostals,	0	1	2
Procurations,	00	6	08				

After the battle of Bosworth-field, in 1485, wherein king Richard the Third was slain, Francis viscount Lovel and the lord Stafford fled to this church for sanctuary.

* Having now first mentioned this pension of a chantry-priest, I shall here take occasion to observe, that tho' it may at first appear to have been a very trifling allowance to a clergyman for his maintenance; yet the matter will be seen in a very different light, if we compare the prices of things now, with what they were formerly; for which purpose Mr. Willis, in his first volume of *History of Several Parliamentary Abbies*, p. 11, has produced an

item from the farmer's account of the impropriation of Ravenston, in Buckinghamshire, with Christ Church college, Oxford, in the reign of king Henry the Eighth; wherein the farmer, by way of discount out of his rent, reckons only 11. 6s. 8d. for the vicar's diet for the whole year; so that five pounds a year then, says the same author, would maintain any one in great honour and credit.

Incumbents and Patrons.

Edward Frowcester, D. D. occurs rector 11^o H. 7. being also rector of Clifford Chambers. He was afterwards preferred to the deanery of Hereford. William Malvern the abbat, and the convent of St. Peter's Gloucester, Patrons.

William Jennings, B. D. dean of Gloucester, instituted October 6, 1546, and resigned August 30, 1547.

William Sheldon occurs 1547.

Hugh Whittington, LL. B. sometime rector of St. Mary de Crypt, occurs rector 1551, and was promoted to the vicarage of Staverton.

Walter Jones, on Whittington's resignation, was instituted June 21, 1553.

Thomas Partidge, rector of Deinton, occurs curate in 1562, as does

Maurice Williams, curate of St. Katherine's, in 1569.

The church vacant in 1571.

Thomas Woodcock, afterwards rector of St. Mary de Crypt, 1572.

Thomas Richardson, one of the minor-canons, sometime vicar of Kempley, and rector of Stratton, occurs curate 1580.

Thomas Wood, rector of Pinnock, instituted Feb. 3, 1583.

Robert Provis, alias Charlion, sometime curate of St. Aldate's and St. Katherine's, obtained the sequestration and was curate March 5, 1593.

Edward Kyste, occurs 1628.

Philip Holicer, sometime curate of St. Mary de Crypt and All Saints, 1534.

—— Hinman, 1642.

—— Frier, 1642.

Thomas Jennings was presented September 15, 1648.

Thomas Walmough, M. A. rector of St. Michael's, 1664.

Amos Jones, M. A. rector of St. Michael's, 1675, but resigned in 1677.

George Vernon, M. A. succeed both to this and St. Michael's curacy, but was amoved from both in 1687.

John Abbat, M. A. rector of Witcomb, supply'd the cure, and dying was buried in the vestry, at the east end of the north aile.

William Elliot, M. A. was presented by the king, and instituted June 27, 1733. He was also perpetual curate of Barn wood, and dying, was buried in the north aile of the church of St. Mary de Lode.

Daniel Remmington, B. A. upon Elliot's death, was presented by the king, and instituted, 1761.

Benjamin Newton, A. M. succeeded, and is the present incumbent.

Monuments and Inscriptions.

Upon a large grave-stone in grey marble, which was in the chancel before the old church was demolished, but now altered, or taken away, was a plate of brass, on which the effigy of a man at length between two wives and several children, was engraven, and the following inscription, in old black character.

Here under buried John Semys lyeth,
Which had two wives, the first Elizabeth,
And by her vi. soones, and daughters five;
Then astur by Agnes, his secund wive,
Eight soones, seven daughters, goddes plente,
The full numbre in all of six and twentie.
He passed to God in the moneth of August,
The thousand five hundred and fortie yere just.
(24 Aug.)

Round the verge of the stone, on the south side,

Plaude poli patria, plaude et paradise colonum,
Altri chorus plaudat, plaudat hic aftra petenis;
Plausus culmen opes; p'cul ite valete mag'ri,
Laus et fama, vale decor: caro putreat opto.

On the west side,

Scripta legas tumuli moritus nunc reperat hic qui
Laudis erat dignus, prudens, sapiensque, benignus.

On the north side,

Mitis, item lenis, discretus, largus egenis,
Hic quasi fundator, miseris fuit et miserator.
Plangit Conventus pastorem Religionis,
Regula tutorem: plangito, plange domus.

On the east side,

Patria plange patrem, dominum vos plangite sui
Plange potens paup----- natio plange sua.

On each of the four corners, without the inscription, was a scroll with writing on it, but one of the brasses long since torn off. On the others it is thus written:

Siste gradus, Ora, Cogita, Reminiscere, Plora.

Sic redis in cineres, hujus es, et ejus es.

Gloria divicie fugiunt te, mors, manet et te.

Within the verge, at the south-west corner, are the old arms of the city, and no other arms upon it.

Upon an antient stone, engraved on brass, the effigies of a man in armour, and a woman attired in her proper habit. The man has a sword by his side, his spurs on, and at his feet a greyhound couchant. There are also the following arms, and inscription: Quarterly. 1. *A cheveron.* 2. *a pile.* 3. *Cbecky, on a bend three lions passant.* 4. *a cross charged with a leopard's head caboshed.*

John a Brigges, Gentilman, lyeth buried here,
Sometye of this contrey, Worshipful Squyer,
The XIX day of April flesh and bone dyede he,
In the yere of grace M^o CCCC four score and three.
And Agnes his Wife, good gentilwoman was she.
They ben returned into erth, and so shall ye.
Of erth we were made and fourmed,
And into erth we be returned.
Have this in mynd and parfite memorie,
Ye that liven here leiveth to dye;
And beholdeth here youre owne destene,
For as ye ben now somtyme were we.
Ihu wth thi moder Mary, maiden fre,
Have mercy on us for your grete pite.
God yeve them ioy and everlasting life
That prayen for John Brigges and Agnes his wife,
That our paynes lessed may be:
For cherite feith Pater noster and Ave.

Not many years ago there was a griffin's head, which was their crest, above the effigies.

The following persons, the first seven of whom were mayors of the city, were buried here:

Thomas Rich, father of the pious founder of the blue-coat Hospital, *ob.* July 1, 1607.

Thomas Adams *ob.* 1621.

Richard Smith, *ob.* July 1, 1637.

Edmund Collet.

William Ruffel, *ob.* January 14, 1681.

Giles Rodway, *ob.* September 2, 1729, aged 80.

Samuel Brown, *ob.* September 7, 1738.

Richard Keylock, sheriff, *ob.* 1636.

Richard Broad, sheriff, *ob.* 1670.

Richard Bosley, sheriff, *ob.* 1677.

Thomas Price, gent. *ob.* 1654.

Robert Lawrence, son of Robert Lawrence of Sevenhampton, gent. *ob.* 1670.

Robert Nicholls, M. A. vicar of Sandhurst, *ob.* March 28, 1702.

Abel Wantner, who compiled a History of Gloucestershire, and published proposals for printing it a little before his death. The manuscript is now in the Bodleian library at Oxford. He died July 8, 1714.

Benefactions.

Benefactions.

John Wyman, in 1556, gave a tenement between the two North-gates, for the reparation of the church.

Hugh Aphowel, gent. in 1558, gave two tenements in the lower North-gate street, for the use of the parish.

Alderman Thomas Semys, in 1662, gave the yearly rent of a stable and garden in Oxbody-lane, part for a sermon yearly on the Sunday after the Purification of the Blessed Virgin, and part for the use of the poor.

Alderman John Hayward, who died June 8, 1641, gave 20*l.* to ciel the chancel, and several tenements in St. Aldate's parish, for the maintenance of two widows, allowing each 6*d.* a week, and a little house near the church-door.

Mr. Richard Keylock gave 3*l.* per ann. for prayers to be read in this parish church weekly, which is now done on Wednesdays in the morning.

Sir Thomas Rich gave eight pieces of gilt plate, and a considerable quantity of crimson velvet and linen, for the service of the church.

Mr. Daniel Lyfons gave 30*s.* yearly for bread for the poor.

Mrs. Sarah Wright gave 10*s.* yearly for bread, and 16*s.* every second year to cloath poor widows and orphans.

Mr. John Cromwell gave two acres and a half of land lying in Corn-mead, Walham, and Windmill-field, the rent to be distributed in coals to the poor of the parish.

Benjamin Bathurst, and John Selwyn, esqrs. Mr. Richard Price, Mrs. Bridget Price, and several others, were great benefactors towards the erecting and ornamenting of the new church.

Mr. Samuel Pawling gave an inn, which lets at 13*l.* a year, to the minister of this parish for ever, out of which 40*s.* a year is paid to a parish in Herefordshire. He also gave a house in this parish to provide cloth gowns for poor people.

Alderman Samuel Brown, whose daughter Hester had given 10*l.* that the interest of it might be given to the poor in bread, gave also 10*s.* yearly for the same purpose; and 10*s.* yearly more to the two widows who dwell in alderman Haywood's houses.

Baptisms.				Burials.				
1759	males	12	females	7	males	4	females	6
1760	—	17	—	8	—	16	—	19
1761	—	23	—	14	—	12	—	9
1762	—	12	—	8	—	8	—	10
1763	—	11	—	9	—	10	—	14
1764	—	13	—	9	—	12	—	16
1765	—	13	—	8	—	11	—	15
1766	—	10	—	11	—	10	—	17
1767	—	11	—	7	—	22	—	16
1768	—	10	—	9	—	10	—	12
Total	—	222			Total	—	249	

The number of householders in this parish, in the year 1562, was 76; Sir Robert Atkyns's

account, about 1712, is 103 houses, and about 500 inhabitants; in 1743, there were 172 houses, and 699 inhabitants.

This parish paid quarterly 29*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* to the workhouse, and 12*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* for lamps in 1770.

To the Royal Aid, in 1693,	£. 91 : 04 : 00
Poll tax, — 1694,	47 : 09 : 00
Land tax, — 1694,	123 : 07 : 11
The same, — 1670,	100 : 19 : 06

In this parish stands

SAINT MARGARET'S HOSPITAL.

This hospital was built in honour of the sepulture of our Lord, and of St. Margaret. It was called *The Hospital, or House of the lepers of St. Sepulcher's and St. Margaret's*; also, *The lower House of Dudstan*.

There were formerly houses of this kind in most cities and considerable towns in England, Ireland, the Low Countries, Germany, &c. and no longer than a century or two ago, there was indeed too much occasion for them. It seems no difficult matter to account for the leprosy being so rife formerly, and so little known at present. That loathsome disease is occasioned by bad air, but more especially by unwholsome diet. The causes of bad air are now in a great measure removed among us, by cutting down our large forests, draining our marshes, and cultivating our lands; and it cannot be denied but we live better than our forefathers.

No longer ago than Cromwell's time, the leprosy was very common in Ireland. It was occasioned by the people's living so much upon salmon and other fish, which every river and brook abounded with, and the poor people had for catching. The English getting possession of the country, limited the use of such unwholsome food, and forbad it at a certain season of the year. They introduced the planting of coleworts, and other gardenstuff, in consequence of which the poor people were cured, and the many hospitals expressly built to receive the lepers are now gone to ruin.

I am told that formerly it was almost a standing condition in the indentures of apprenticeship at Gloucester, that the servant should not be obliged to eat salmon more than thrice a week; which was undoubtedly intended as a precaution against this grievous disorder.

The founder of this hospital and the time of its foundation are equally unknown. It consisted of a master or supervisor, a prior, a chaplain, and brethren and sisters. Alured, bishop of Worcester, the king's chaplain, who, according to Mr. Willis, was enthronized April 13, 1158, granted to these lepers liberty to bury in their own churchyard, which evidences the foundation to have been of great antiquity.

The patronage of the house belonged to the abbey of St. Peter, which prescribed rules for it;

B b b

therefore,

therefore, when Thomas (perhaps Horton) was abbat, they called it *nostrum hospitale apud Newlond*, our hospital at Newlond; and it is so called in a deed witnessed by the abbey's hundred, or court, held there; but the town of Gloucester, soon after the dissolution of the abbey, had the sole government of it.

According to the certificate of the commissioners appointed 37° H. 8. a copy of which is now among the city records, the yearly value of this hospital was then 11*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* of which the brethren and sisters received 8*l.* 12*s.* the priest had for his salary 2*l.* and the out-rents, which came to 15*s.* The goods, plate, ornaments, &c. belonging to it were valued at 24*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

At a metropolitanical visitation held in St. Bartholomew's hospital, November 8, 1580, John Fenner, *alias* Spring, being then governor, or supervisor of the Margaret's hospital, it appeared, that the foundation of the house, by which was meant the charter of the foundation, was delivered to Mr. Rumney, then deceased, who had been mayor of the city in the year 1572, and was not returned; but that by the foundation *six poor people were to be fed* [or maintained] *therein*; that John Povey, *alias* Shepherde, Alice Cooke, Katherine Bryan, William Sprynge, son of the governor afore said; Agnes —, and Grace Sprynge, *alias* Fenner, wife of the said governor, were then maintained in it. But according to bishop Cheney's account of the diocese in 1562, a reader and ten men were belonging to it. Since that time the number varied, 'till it was fixed, as it now is, to eight men, a reader, and some other officers. Each of the poor persons now receives 2*s.* a week, and the remainder of the income is expended in fees and other charges.

On the S. W. side of the hospital stands a small chapel, which, in the certificate above-mentioned, is said to be a parish church, at which prayers are read every Saturday morning.

At the east end were the prior's lodgings, upon the site of the adjacent house. The old hall was converted into a barn the thirty-first year of queen Elizabeth; and at the siege of the city, in 1643, some of the king's forces took up their quarters in the hospital, which seems to have been then very much damaged.

Benefactors to the Hospital.

Henry le Locker, Roger Toli, Maurice Niger, Henry le Mercer, Richard Burgens, Luke Cornwaleys, Hugh de Winchcomb, *alias* Pouctele, John Tinctor [or Dyer], John Gosedike, John Ingolf, Roger de Bosco, Renilda Thurstan, Richard Fitz Ernys, all in the reign of king Henry the Third; Maurice Faber, Henry le Cnuser, William Bruyn, Thomas le Sporener, all in the reign of Edward the First; Simon de Alre, in Edward the Second's reign; John Walton, Peter Hardeley, both in the reign of Henry the Fifth; John

Richemon, 32° H. 6. Thomas and Agnes Andreux, 38° H. 6. Elias Giffard, Aylgena de Bernwode, Richard de Pancefot, Helena de Wigorn, Henry de Hasfield, William de la Hakton, Richard de Aston, Richard de Hida, Henry Mercer, Philip de Kinemeresbury, Alexander de Telbrug, Simon de Elbrug, Anselm Niger. These last are without date.

Masters of the Hospital.

Frier Lewin occurs, when John Simond and William de Cheltenham were Præpositi Glouc. (probably in 1255.)

Helias occurs about 15° E. 1.

John de Dumbleton occurs 2° and 16° E. 2.

Edward Taverner 17° and 23° R. 2. and was formerly bailiff of the town.

Robert Burdon 3° and 4° H. 4.

Roger Balle 5° H. 4. being sometime bailiff of Gloucester.

John Byleley 8° and 26° H. 6. being sometime bailiff of Gloucester.

Richard Dalby, 9° H. 6. being sometime bailiff of Gloucester.

Richard Manchester, probably in king Henry the Sixth's reign.

Thomas Berston, 32° and 35° H. 6.

John Asplyn, 4° E. 4.

John Hillery, 5° E. 4.

John Natton, 1497, being afterwards mayor of Gloucester.

Ralph Halcy, 1518, being then alderman of Gloucester.

Thomas Bell, jun. 26° and 27° H. 8. He, and all the succeeding masters enjoyed the office, after they had been sheriffs of the city, and before they were mayors.

Thomas Payne, 27° 28° H. 8.

Maurice Vaughan, 28° 29° H. 8.

John Uggons, 29° 30° H. 8.

Raphael Rawlins, 30, 31 H. 8.

Edmund Allen, 31, 32 H. 8.

Thomas Clouterbuck, 32, 33 H. 8.

Richard Edwards, 33, 34, H. 8.

John Raffel, 34, 35 H. 8.

Thomas Loveday, 35, 36 H. 8.

William Traheron, 36, 37 H. 8.

William Michel, 37, 38 H. 8.

John Sandford, 38 H. 8. 1 E. 6.

Thomas Pury, 1, 2 E. 6.

John Todd, 2, 3, 4 E. 6.

Robert Moreton, 4, 5 E. 6.

William Jenkins, 5, 6 E. 6.

William Bonde, 6 E. 6. 1. M. 1.

Thomas Massinger, 1, 2 M. 1.

Lewis Leyfaunce, 2, 3 M. 1.

Edmund, or, as it is in some accounts Hugh, Aphowel 3, 4 M. 1.

Henry Machyn, 4, 5 M. 1.

Robert Adams, 5, 6 M. 1.

Thomas Hide, 6 M. 1. 1 Eliz.

Laurence Singleton, 1, 2 Eliz.

John Woodward, 2, 3 Eliz.

Thomas Semys, 3, 4 Eliz.

Henry Kyng, 4, 5 Eliz.

Thomas Heath, 5, 6 Eliz. with whom the office expired; for the corporation having obtained St. Bartholomew's hospital, 6 Eliz. the same governors became thenceforth appointed for the Margaret's and Magdalen's also.

Priors.

Gilbert de Siffore occurs, when Hugh Siffor and Walter Kentwin were Præpositi Glouc.

Walter occurs, when John Pain and Robert le Wiſe were Præpositi Glouc. probably in 1269.

William de Sloultre occurs, when Walter Severe and Will. Wyghtfield were bailiffs of Gloucester, probably in 1297.

William Conſelard, 14 E. 3.

Walter de Dumbleton, occurs 14, 15 E. 3.

William —, occurs 29 E. 3. I know not whether he was

William Brouning, who occurs 44 E. 3. 4 R. 2.

Henry Palmer, 17 R. 2.

John Attewode, 3 H. 4.

John Aldeford, 11 H. 4.

Stephen Rich, 2, 5 H. 4. He obtained from the king, for himself and the brethren and sisters, a pardon for all offences committed before December 8, 1414.

John Cookes, or Cokes, or Cocks, 5, 6 H. 5.

Thomas Bokeland, occurs 2, 13 H. 6.

Richard Athelard, 19 H. 6.

John Morfe, 26 H. 6.
Richard Athelard, 32 H. 6.
John Fermor, 4, 5 E. 4.
Richard Paafe, or Payle, 5 H. 7.
Robert Clouterboke, 9 H. 7.

William Organ, husbandman, was admitted a brother, and his wife Emmote, a sifter, of the hospital in 1518, by the mayor and all the burgesies of Gloucester, with the master of the house: He was then by the same persons advanced to the priorship, which he was to enjoy for his life, upon payment of 10*l.* yearly to the brethren and sisters, and employing the lands in husbandry. In his time the grant of Helias Giffard (long enjoyed by the hospital) of the full carriage of one horse-load of wood every day in the winter, and three waynloads every week in the summer, to be had from Brimpsfield wood, being detained by the king's officers; he, in behalf of himself and the hospital, petitioned the king that their right might be restored to them, but with what success is uncertain. He occurs April 4, 11 H. 8.

Thomas Peers, or Perce, occurs 25, 38 H. 8.

Robert Hobbes, September 23, 6 E. 6.

Thomas Wisse, of Dimmock, husbandman, admitted a brother of the hospital October 24, 6 E. 6. was at the same time advanced by the master, with the consent of the brethren and sisters, to the office of prior; but to admit no brother or sifter, without leave of the mayor and three of the eldest aldermen. The value of the goods belonging to the hospital then was 59*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* 1 Mary 1. he occurs in the office; but the next year was disposseffed of it whether by resignation or removal doth not appear. After him no other person occurs in this office; but a father and a matron are appointed for this house by the governors of the Bartholomew's hospital, where, as at the principal house, courts are occasionally holden, and the poor people of the Margaret's are obliged to attend them.

In this parish also is

SAINT MARY MAGDALEN'S, OR KING JAMES'S HOSPITAL.

This house is situate northward of St. Margaret's, and was therefore called the Upper House, or Hospital of Dufestan. The priory of Lanthony is acknowledged as the founder, and used to supply it weekly with a certain quantity of bread.

This hospital, as appears by the *Monasticon*, seems to have been in part sustained with a moiety of the lordship of Bernystone, [Barrington] in this county, which was given to the priory of Lanthony, by earl Milo, the constable, for thirteen lepers. It appears by a manuscript now in C.C.C. college, Oxon, that the brethren received yearly to the value of 12*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for providing certain loaves, called the loaves of Dufestan, and for other necessaries, from the priory of Lanthony; to the monks of which the cure of this house was the usual title for obtaining of holy orders.

It is said in the register book of Henry Deene, prior of Lanthony, that the poor people of this hospital assigned two loaves a day, a load of hay, and a tree for fewel yearly, with the pasturage of a cow, and some other lands, for the maintenance of their priest.

John Carrell, esq; Richard Pate, and Edward Gostroyke, gentlemen, were commissioners appointed by the king, 37^o H. 8. who certified, That this hospital was founded for a master and certain poor people, who were to enjoy the income of all the lands, amounting to 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly. The goods, plate, and ornaments belonging to it were valued at 6*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*

The priory of Lanthony being dissolved, this hospital was so poor, and the buildings so miser-

ably decayed, that queen Elizabeth, December 4, in the 41st year of her reign, granted the patronage and power of placing a supervisor or governor over it, to the mayor and burgeses of Gloucester, in consideration of their rebuilding it, at which time there were only four persons in it of the old foundation. And afterwards, on account of the great expence the corporation had been at in this building, king James the Firft, in the 14th year of his reign, by his charter granted, That the hospital should be under the government of the city, and that thenceforth it should be called by his name: That whereas the kings of England paid an annual pension of 13*l.* to this hospital, that pension, with all the former gifts, grants, and lands, should be applied for the maintenance of nineteen poor people and a minister.

In 1562, according to bishop Cheiney's account of the diocese, there were then one reader and six poor people only maintained in it.

It appears by original writings in the custody of the corporation, that an annuity of 20*l.* payable out of the manors of Newland and Ruredean, in the county of Gloucester, was sold to the mayor and burgeses in the year 1650, and at that time king James's pension of 13*l.* before-mentioned was assigned to the hospital.

At some distance from the hospital, on the west side next the highway, is a neat chapel, which in the before-mentioned certificate is called a parish church; and there was a messuage near the hospital called the old parsonage house.

Priors.

Thomas Tully occurs 9 H. 7.

William Malvern, who died sometime after the 25th of June, 1551.

Thomas Povey, *alias* Shepherd, who died between April and October, 1571.

John Fenner, *alias* Spring, was presented by the queen, March 26, 15 Eliz. His will is dated June 13, 1603, and was proved in May following; on the back of which is an inventory of the household goods, &c. which came to him as prior of the hospital, and are to remain to it for ever. First, one cornewayne and one dungwayne, with one pair of iron-bound wheels.—Item two yokes for oxen and two iron stringes, one plow with a shear and coulter, one sow, one cock with three hens.—Item, four brasse potts, two great potts and two little potts.—Item, three brasse pans and one brasse kettle.—Item, one little brasse posnet.—Item, one pewter candlestick.—Item, a challis or communion cup of silver.—Item, in the church, one table cloth and a surplis.

Alderman Thomas Machen, upon Fenner's death, was elected by the corporation, September 5, 1 J. 1. He placed thirteen persons in the hospital, which he governed with great prudence, and gave to it the yearly sum of 3*l.* 15*s.* for ever. No other prior occurs after him, but ever since this hospital has been subject to the same governors as the Margaret's, and the poor people attend the courts held at the Bartholomew's.



St. KATHERINE'S, *alias* St. OSWALD'S.

THIS parish is situate partly in the city, and partly in the liberties.—St. Oswald, king of Northumberland in the year 634, a devout and religious prince, was killed by the Danes, and his relicks first carried to the abbey of Bardney, in Lincolnshire;

Lincolnshire; whence, upon the approach of the Danes afterwards to those parts, they were removed to this place, by Ethelred and the famous princess Ethelfleda, who built a college here for secular priests, which was dedicated to the honour of St. Oswald, and afterwards converted into a priory of regular canons, of which more particularly hereafter.

This priory had antiently a free chapel with a spire steeple, standing upon the bank of the old river Severn, dedicated to St. Katherine, which afterwards became the parish church of which I am now about to give a further account.

Thurstan, archbishop of York^a, pulled down the old church, which was very spacious, built a new one at great expence, and enlarged and repaired St. Oswald's tomb. He also granted to the heirs of the crown two thirds of the yearly income of the canonry, and appropriated the other share for the reparation of the church.

In the taxation made in the 19th year of king Edward the first, this church, with its chapels of Churchdown, Norton, Sainthurst and Compton, was valued at sixty marks. The rectory and advowson of the above church and chapels belonged to the priory of St. Oswald's till it was dissolved; when the king, on the 18th of November, 34^o H. 8. granted all, except Sainthurst, to the dean and chapter of Bristol, who now pay 10*l.* a year to the curate of this parish; besides which, the living was augmented with the queen's bounty in the year 1747.

By an ordinance of parliament in the year 1648, the parish was united to St. John's, the church with its materials given to the corporation of the city, and in 1665, the roof and some other parts of it were used in building the Barley-market-house, in the East-gate-street. This ordinance became null at the restoration, and the parish was again separate, and is at present supply'd by its own curate in the church of St. Mary de Lode; but they bury in their own church-yard.

There was a chantry in this church dedicated to St. Katherine, and another called the charnel service, which the commissioners, in their certificate made 1. E. 6. say, was founded, and its lands put in feoffment for a priest, at the yearly pension of 3*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* and the value of its jewels, ornaments, and other goods, was 2*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*

Pentecostals, 0*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*

Incumbents.

Nicholas Newland occurs in 1541.

Henry, or Harry Francomb, sometime of St. Bartholomew's hospital, occurs in 1558, as doth

Thomas Wastal, sometime curate of St. Mary de Lode, and master of the college school, May 26, 1594.

Thomas Tomkins, vicar of St. Mary de Lode, in 1594.

Francis Arnold, before curate of St. Nicholas, but then of St. Mary de Crypt, occurs June 28, 1597.

Robert Charlion, *alias* Provis, seems to resign this curacy for that of St. Aldate's in 1599.

Giles Knowles occurs in 1600.

Barnabas Morrice, a minor canon, in 1605.

John Phelps, afterwards vicar of the Holy Trinity, occurs 1607.

—— Martrevis occurs 1616.

Richard Brodgate, 1622, 1635.

No curate in 1666.

George Evans, licenced July 24, 1674, occurs 1678, being also a minor canon.

John Price, vicar of St. Mary de Lode.

Daniel Bond, B. A. usher of Crypt School, admitted in 1716.

Thomas Gardiner, M. A. licenced December 24, 1731.

John Warren, LL.D.

The Reverend Mr. Robert Rickards.

Hugh Price, A. M. is the present incumbent.

Monuments and Inscriptions.

In the church-yard is a raised tomb with the following inscription:

Here lyeth old Mr. Richard Tully,
Who lived C a d 3 years fully.
He did the sword of the city beare
Before the mayor Thirty-one years.
Four wives he had, and here they lye
All waiting Heaven's eternity.
He died ----- March, 1619.

There is a memorial for Mr. Bridges Pateshall, late owner of the adjacent priory, who died April 11, 1720, aged near 40.

Benefactors, &c.

Alderman Thomas Machen gave 24*s.* a year to twelve poor persons of this parish; and

Mr. Daniel Lysons gave 40*s.* a year in bread for the poor.

The number of householders in 1562 was 102; about 1712, according to Sir Robert Atkyns, there were 100 houses and about 500 inhabitants; but in 1743, there were 119 households and 406 inhabitants.

The baptisms and burials of this parish are registered at St. Mary de Lode, and included in the account of them there.

In this parish is the site of

The PRIORY of St. OSWALD.

This house stood N. N. W. of St. Peter's abbey, upon the bank of the Severn, near the old key or wharf, which, on occasion of a dispute between the town and the priory, was removed. Some of the legendary writers report^b, that Merwald, viceroy of the western part of Mercia, and his wife Domneva, about the year 660, built a stately monastery here in honour of St. Oswald, the king and martyr, which from the abundance of ornaments about it, was vulgarly called the golden one. But the better and more certain account, is that which has been just touched on at the beginning of the short history of the parish of the same name, taken from the Saxon Chronicle, and from bishop Tanner's *Monasticon*. These great authorities say that Ethelred, earl of Mercia, and the famous Elfreda his princess, translating the remains of St. Oswald from Bardney in Lincolnshire, in the year 909, richly entombed him here, built a college in honour of that saint, and filled

^a Godwin in Præful. in vit. — Doleworth's Collections in the Bodleian Library.

^b Ireland's Collect. v. 2, p. 170. E libro Gotcelini de Vita S. Milburgæ.

it with prebendaries. In the wars with the Danes, the monks were driven away, and from that time it became a college of secular priests, and was accounted a free chapel royal, exempt from the jurisdiction of the archbishop of Canterbury, and the bishop of Worcester, and subject only to the archbishop of York.

Having refused to acknowledge the authority of the archbishop of Canterbury, in the year 1083, that prelate^b, for their contumacy, excommunicated the prior, and several of the principal officers, and sent his mandate to the bishop of the diocese to execute the sentence publickly in all his churches, which he did with bells ringing, and lighted candles; but this dispute was afterwards settled in favour of the college.

In the reign of king William the Second, according to bishop Tanner, the secular priests were changed into canons regular of the order of St. Augustine, of which Leland gives the following account. A certain bishop of Lincoln, who was also the chancellor, and highly in favour with the king, intreated the king to intercede with the archbishop of York for some lands in Lindsey and Moteham, which belonged to that see. The archbishop granted the king's request, but on condition that this house, which was the king's free chapel, should ever afterwards be appropriate to the see of York, which the king readily complied with. And this accounts for the churches under the patronage of St. Oswald's, being in the diocese of York.

When the archbishop had got the house into his hands, he treated with the possessors of it about a new foundation of regular canons. Some of them complied, but others at first refused: however at length prevailing, he appropriated benefices to them, but reserved several of their lands for the church of York. Geofry of Malmesbury says that the archbishop drove out the possessors by force of hostility, but preserved several of their lands, and bestowed them upon his own monks.

Rudburn accounts^c differently for this priory being appropriated to the church of York, and Sir William Dugdale agrees in part with both accounts, *viz.* that the king gave this house and the monastery of Selby, at his own charge, in satisfaction for the claim which the archbishop had in Lincoln and Lindsey.

After the king's grant had been confirmed by the popes^d Honorius, Paschal, Alexander, and Innocent, the priory again denied the jurisdiction of the see of Canterbury, whereupon the members of this priory, the clerks and officials of the see of York, were summoned to the visitation of the archbishop of Canterbury, and not attending, were suspended. They appealed to the pope, and Brompton and Hoveden both relate that the next

year, a cardinal of the name of Hugezun, or Hugh, was dispatched from Rome to settle the difference, which was done at a council at Winchester, where it was agreed that the archbishop of Canterbury should quit his claim to this priory, being esteemed the king's chapel, and should absolve those whom before he had excommunicated.

At a provincial council held at Lambeth in 1280, archbishop Peckham^e pronounced his sentence against the prior and convent, by which he commanded, that no person should presume to sell them any bread, wine, or victuals, for their sustenance; to pay them any tithes; to buy any thing of them, or to have any commerce with them. It was also put under a like severe sentence by Godfrey Giffard, bishop of Worcester, which was afterwards ratified by Robert Winchelsey, archbishop of Canterbury; but the king, by his writs, commanded these proud prelates to revoke their decrees; and the archbishop was afterwards attached to answer the prior in the king's bench, in the octaves of Candlemas, for excommunicating of him and his canons, to the contempt of the king, and prejudice of his majesty, and in the damage of 200*l.* to the priory. Notwithstanding all this, the archbishop still refused to absolve the prior, therefore the king issued his mandate to the keeper of his spiritualities of that province to have him absolved, which had its proper effect. Another mandate was sent in November following to William de Geynesborough^f, then bishop of Worcester, and his official, prohibiting them from exercising any ecclesiastical jurisdiction over the priory; and in 1318, a general prohibition was issued against making any kind of incroachments on its liberties and privileges, which put a stop to them intirely.

The donations to the priory were confirmed by the kings Henry the First, and Richard the Second.

In the grant of the tenths of the clergy to the king, 2^o H. 7. the prior is rated at 46 *sol.* 4 *den. ob.* for temporalities. The priory was valued at the dissolution at 90*l.* 10*s.* 2*d. ob.*

The king, July 7, 31^o H. 8. in consideration of 100*l.* and of former services, granted to John Jennings, esq; the site of the priory, with all its houses and lands in the city and suburbs of Gloucester, and some other particulars, at the twentieth part of a knight's-fee, and the yearly tenths of 1*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* Several other lands, tithes, &c. in Longford, Churchdown, Norton, Sainthurst, Compton Abdale, and other parts of the county of Gloucester, were granted to the bishop and to the dean and chapter of Bristol, upon the erecting of that see; and a fishery which had belonged to this priory, was granted to the chapter of Gloucester, 38^o H. 8.

^b Thomas's Antiqu. Maj. Malvern, p. 47, 48.—Leland's Itin. v. 4, p. 78.

^c Hist. Mon. Winton in Anglia Sacra.

^d Mon. Anglic. v. 3, p. 131, 132, 143, 260.

^e Brompton's Chronicle, p. 1000, 1007. Antiq. Eccles. Angl. in Vita.

^f Prinne's Usurpations.

The site of the priory afterwards descended to Agnes Wright, daughter of Joan Kemp, who was daughter of — Jennings, son and heir of Sir John Jennings, who had the original grant before he was knighted. The husband of Agnes Wright had livery granted him 5^o Marie, and their son Richard had livery 17^o Eliz. but it is now the property of the Reverend Mr. John Newton, who resides here.

Most of the priory has been long since demolished; but by the buildings yet remaining, it seems to have been a small quadrangle, with a gate on the south side, and another on the north, leading to the church adjoining.

Priors, collected out of the register books of York and Worcester, and other authorities.

Humphry, a man of eminent learning and piety, of the priory of Lanthony, was, in 1153, made the first prior after the introduction of regular canons, as we learn from Hagustaldensis, in his Continuation of Simon Dunelm.

William occurs when Geoffry Cuttstich and Walter Hoich were prepositi of Gloucester.

Richard occurs in the reign of king Henry the Third.

Richard de Freynges occurs about 1260.

Richard de Buckampton or Buchampton was elected 1281.

Guydo died in 1289, and was succeeded by

Peter de Malbern, or Malburn, who resigned 1301, and was succeeded by

Walter de Bingham, who resigned also in 1310.

Humphrey Lavynnton succeeded, and resigned also in 1312.

John Aythwell succeeded, and resigned the same year, to

Richard Kidderminster, who was amoved in 1314, and

John Aythwell restored.

William Heved occurs 1352, as does

Thomas Duk 1398, and

John Players 1404, to whom

John Shiptyn, or de Shipton, succeeded in 1408.

John Suclely was elected 1433, as was

John Higin, canon of Wigmore co. Hereford, 1434, who resigning, was succeeded by

John Mylis, canon of Cirencester, co. Gloucester, collated by the archbishop of York, 1447.

Richard ——— occurs 1458.

John Beke, or Beche, was collated by the archbishop of York (*quamdiu nobis placuerit*) in 1464, but resigning,

William Newland was collated, 1474.

Nicholas Fawkener, or Falkner, a canon of Lanthony, was collated by the archbishop of York, 1491. How long he continued doth not appear, nor does the election of

William Giffard, *alias* Jenings, who occurs June 24, 21^o H. 8. and obtained from St. Peter's abbey a presentation to the rectory of Rudford, August 4, 1533, with which he held the priory in *commendam* till 1536, when he resigned that rectory. After his priory was dissolved, he became a monk of St. Peter's, and in 1541, was made the first dean of the cathedral.

In this parish is the site of the monastery of

THE WHITE FRIERS, OR COLLEGE OF CARMELITES.

This house stood without the lower North-gate, not far from Brook-street, towards the west end of the meadow which is still called the friers ground.

According to Mr. Speed, from whom Sir Robert Atkyns takes his short account, and to whom bishop Tanner refers, it was founded by queen Eleanor, Sir Thomas Giffard, and Sir Thomas Berkeley; but some MS. collections of Mr. Stow

make Sir Thomas Berkeley the sole founder. William Giffard, archbishop of York^a, granted the friers leave to build an oratory in Brook-street, without Gloucester, 15 kal. Feb. 1269. It was surrendered^b July 28, 1538, to Richard, suffragan bishop of Dover, in the presence of the mayor and three of the aldermen, when it was said to be but a small house in decay. It had no rents, except 2s. a year for land on lease for twenty years. Thomas Knight, William Pleasans, and Henry Birchwood, who were friers of it, had then permission to change^c their habits.

After it was dissolved, the house, and two acres of land called Elmrow, belonging^k to the friery, were granted July the 4th, 35^o H. 8. to Richard Andrews, and Nicholas Temple, who sold them soon after to Sir Thomas Bell, by whom the house and meadow adjacent, granted to Alexander and Daniel Perte, 7^o E. 6. were applied towards the support of St. Kimbro's, or Kineburg's hospital, of which hereafter. Other lands in the parish of Leigh, belonging to the friery, were granted to Sir Thomas Bell, 36^o H. 8.

Great part of the friery seems to have been destroyed about the year 1567, yet in the reign of queen Elizabeth several of the buildings belonging to it remained, and the house of correction for the county of the city was appointed to be kept in some part of them. The last and total destruction of this house was reserved for the time of the civil wars, when some of the materials were used in the fortification of the city. Some of the buildings, called the founder's lodgings, were converted into a barn, which proved very serviceable to the city at the siege.

The corporation have now the land whereon the friery stood, for which they pay yearly to the crown a quit rent of 1s. 3d.

Nicholas Cantelupe, or Cantelow, D.D.^l but called from the place of his nativity and residence Nicholas of Gloucester, was of the same family with a canonized bishop of Hereford, and being a Carmelite, presided over the convent of his order here. He was intimately and familiarly acquainted with Humphry the good duke of Gloucester. Being chosen prior at Northampton, he continued there till his death, in 1441, leaving behind him several monuments of literature, in divinity and history.

David Boys, called sometimes Boschus, and Boethius, D. D.^m a Carmelite here, visited most of the foreign universities for improvement, and was also a familiar friend to duke Humphry. After he had been for some time governor of this monastery, he died in that office about 1450, or 1451, and was buried among his brethren here, having led a religious life, and left several learned works behind him.

^a Bishop Tanner's *Notitia Monastica*, p. 151.

^b MS. in Cotton library. ———^c Ibid.

^k It is so said in a MS. wrote about 1653, which belonged to Thomas Pury, esq; who was general receiver of Gloucestershire

and Wiltshire; but Sir Robert Atkyns says, p. 125, that Elmrow belonged to Studley priory, in Warwickshire.

^l Stevens's *Supplement to the Monasticon*. ———^m Ibid.

St. MARY de CRYPT,

Called also *Christ-Church*, and *St. Mary in the South*.

THIS is a handsome church situate on the east side of the South-gate street, consisting of a low aisle on each side of the nave, a cross aisle, and a neat tower with eight small but very musical bells in it; a chapel on each side of the chancel, a large porch against the south aisle, and a smaller one at the west end. It seems to have received the name of Crypt, which signifies a vault or charnel house, from the vaults under it, of which there are two; that under part of the south and middle chancel is thirteen yards long, ten broad, and about three deep; the other at the west end, into which there is a descent out of the street, seems to be larger.

The rectory, now in the patronage of the lord chancellor, is worth, besides voluntary contributions, about 26*l.* a year, including the rent of three houses, and money paid for sermons. It was given to the priory of Lanthony in 1137, by Robert Chichester, bishop of Exon, who built the church, together with all its profits, except a pension of 20*s.* to the nunnery of Godstow, in the county of Oxford.

In the taxation of ecclesiastical preferments made 19° E. 1. it is thus expressed: *Rectoria Sanctæ Mariæ in austro villæ Glouc. alias ecclesia Christi, valet clare in redditu una cum decimis et oblationibus ibidem per annum ultra 6*s.* 8*d.* solutos archidiacono pro procuratione, 20*s.* pro sinagio, 20*s.* abbatissæ de Godstow pro pensione, 3*s.* sacristæ Lanthoniæ pro quadam annua pensione, 4*d.* ob. coquinario Lanthon. pro capitali redditu, 8*d.* comiti Gloucestricæ pro longabulo, 3*s.* 4*d.* senescallis Gloucestricæ pro quodam quieto redditu, 13*d.* episcopo pro visitatione, 14*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.**

The dean and chapter of Gloucester now pay the rector 1*s.* 6*d.*

By an ordinance of parliament, All Saints and St. Owen's were united to this church, and one of the prebendal houses, with an annuity of 80*l.* was settled for the rectory; the rectory to pay for first fruits and tenths according to the rate of 8*l.* a year; and the patronage was given to the corporation.

In this church were the following particulars:

1. A chantry, dedicated to St. Mary, to which Richard Manchester was a great benefactor in 1454.
2. A chantry on the south part of the church, dedicated to St. John Baptist, to which Manchester likewise contributed.
3. A chantry dedicated to St. Katherine, the lands of which lying in Lidney in Gloucestershire, and Ripple and Naunton in Worcestershire, were sold to Sir Thomas Bell, and Richard Duke, esq; August 17, 2° E. 6.
4. A fraternity dedicated to St. Thomas.
5. An anniversary, some of the possessions of which were sold to the two last mentioned persons.

6. A yearly obit on September 13, for alderman John Cook, his father, mother, wife, and others, mentioned in the will of lady Cook, 1544, by whom it was founded.

Great part of the Black-Horse inn was formerly the parsonage house, which is the only one now remaining to any of the parishes in the city, and at this time it pays a considerable chief-rent to the rector. There certainly were parsonage houses antiently belonging to all those rectories or livings, the incumbents of which did not live in the religious houses to which their churches were appropriated; Saint Mary de Grace, and the Holy Trinity had them, and the parsonage-houses of All Saints, St. Aldate, St. Mary de Lode, and St. Michael, all occur in the old records. How they came to be lost does not appear; perhaps they might be taken away under pretence of concealed lands, or of forfeiture.

Upon several bricks now remaining in the church and chancel, are the following arms: *A fess between six cross crosslets*.—The arms of archbishop Deene.—The arms of the Berkeley family.

First fruits, £.14 : 7 : 1 Synodals, — £.0 : 2 : 0
Tenths, — 1 : 8 : 9 Pentecostals, 0 : 1 : 2
Procurations, 0 : 6 : 8

Incumbents.

- John Butterley occurs rector before 25° H. 3.
Alexander occurs in the same reign, as do
Walter de Elbrugge in that of king Edward the First.
Simon Tangard, 14 E. 3.
William le Heyberare, 31 E. 3.
John Burgeys occurs rector in 1433.
Thomas Stuard, or Styward, 1455. He was afterwards batchelor of degrees, and had a grant of the perpetual curacy of Hempsted. He was inrolled in the obituary of the priory of Lanthony, where one of the canons officiated daily for him for two years, and having done good services to the priory, there was the same yearly commemoration for him as for a canon.
Thomas Oldbury, rector of Rockhampton, in exchange with Stuard, was presented 1468, by the prior and convent of Lanthony, who continued to present till John Tolson, by their grant, presented Thomas Young, as under.
William Friser occurs rector 1472.
William Jones, 1 R. 3.
John Adam, 1492, and resigning,
Thomas Nuland was presented in 1496.
Thomas Woodward, sometime rector of All Souls, dying,
Thomas Newman was presented 1499.
Robert Stinchcomb, batchelor in degrees, occurs, 1528.
Thomas Greenwood, D. D. occurs rector 34 H. 8. and was also vicar of Standish.
Thomas Young, M. A. instituted March 1, 1542, by John Tolson as above-mentioned.
Hugh Whittington, who resigned in 1548.
Henry Hawkes, instituted 1548.
Evan Williams, instituted 14 Eliz. by the queen.
Thomas Woodcocke, curate of St. John's, 1575. He was instituted to Haresfield, March 1, 1577.
Alexander Borun, upon a vacancy, obtained the sequestration, and was curate, 1579.
Thomas Ditley, upon deprivation, was instituted by queen Elizabeth in 1584.
Thomas Wrenche occurs curate in 1594.
Francis Arnold, before curate of St. Nicholas's, then of St. Katherine's, in 1597.
William Grove, M. A. sometime master of Crypt school, and the city lecturer, 1599; but being collated to Hartpury, in 1603, Thomas Elliotts probably succeeded, for he occurs in 1619.
Edward, or Edmund Barwell, usher of Crypt-school, 1620.
Philip Hoyer, curate of All Saints, and St. John's, 1628.
Jonathan Bullock, M. A. 1632.
John Allibond, curate of St. Nicholas's, 1634.
John Massinger, 1638.
John Corbet, usher of Crypt-school, 1641.
Samuel Kenrick, M. A. 1648, Corporation patrons.

Clement Barksdale, elected in 1657, by the same.

William Jones, presented in 1658, by the same.

Edmund Hall, M. A. sometime rector of Great Risington, instituted in 1662, by king Charles the Second.

John Gregory, M. A. upon Hall's resignation, was instituted in 1664. He was afterwards rector of Hempsted, and archdeacon of Gloucester.

Richard Littleton, vicar of Longney, occurs curate in 1671.

Dennis Huntingdon was curate in 1675, and the same year instituted into the vicarage of Preston.

Abraham Gregory, M. A. was instituted 1675, and was afterwards a prebendary of Gloucester cathedral. King C. 2. patron.

William Whittington, M. A. a minor-canon of the cathedral, and rector of Rudford, was instituted, 1679, upon Gregory's resignation, and dying in 1684, was buried in the middle chancel, under a stone with an inscription for him.

Matthew Yate, M. A. occurs 1697. He was instituted into the rectory of Matson, and dying June 5, 1717, aged 53, was buried under a tomb erected for him near the east end of the church-yard. Upon whose death,

John Nourse, M. A. was instituted. King G. 1. patron.

Edward Robinson Payne, M. A. upon Nourse's cession, 1723. Same patron.

Edward Niccolls, M. A. upon Payne's being instituted into the rectory of Cowling, in the deanery of Rochester, was instituted in 1733. G. 2. patron.

Richard Rogers, LL. B. is the present incumbent.

Monuments and Inscriptions.

In the south chancel, or St. Mary's chapel, against the south wall, is a raised tomb, on which are painted the old arms of the city, and *Argent, on a cheveron gules two bars gemels sable, between three hawk's-bells Or; on a chief of the second a lure, and two martlets of the first. Crest. A dexter arm armed, holding a battle-ax erect, argent.* Upon the upper part of the tomb, in the old character,

The Tombe of Syr Thomas Bell, knight, and of dame Joane, his wyfe.

Lower on the tomb is a painting of Sir Thomas Bell, kneeling, in a scarlet gown, with a chain of gold about his neck. Also his wife kneeling, with a scutcheon of their arms between them, and the following inscription in black character.

Bereffe this lyfe, here lyeth under stone
Syr Thomas Bell, whylom a knyght of fame;
Who lyuing here, gaue foode to many a one,
And eke behynde prouision for the same
Hathe leste in store for euer to be hadd,
Amonge the pore that here in towne shall dwell.
Off lyme and stone an Almeshowse hath he made
For fixe pore folkes, and buylt the same full well,
Here in this streat fast by the southerne yate:
And hath the same with lyuelyhoode endewede,
That aye shall last, and neuer shall abate.
Thricke w' free uoyce eke hath this towne allowde
This worthy man a mayors rome to wealde,
And thryese him cald in parlement to sytt,
Forre wealthe of them in rest at home that dwelde.
And nowe hath deathe his worthy trayuayle'quyte,
When he had runne of fowercore yeres the race
Whose spryte in May, as pleasyd GOD presyxe,
The lyxe and twentie daye, and yere of grace.
A thousand syue hundred threscore and syxe,
This ayer fled into the heauenly skye
Where he, God graunt, an euerlastyng tyme
In ioye may lyue, and neuer more to dye.

Below on the outside of the tomb,

Dame Joone Bell, the Wydowe of Syr Thomas Bell, knyght, hath caused this tombe to be made, and fynished the same, the xiiii day of Iune, in the yere of ower LORD GOD 1567.

Within the same wall, a mural monument, the inscription and crosses on brasse torn off, supposed to be for the founder of this chapel.

John Cook, esq; who died September 14, 1529, with lady Joan Cook his wife, the pious founder of Crypt-school, were buried near St. John Bap-

tist's altar. Their effigies and the inscription, which were on brasse, laid in a grey marble, are now torn off and lost.

A monument for Mr. Daniel Lysons, with the following inscription.

Siste viator, et paulo attentius imaginem meditare DANIELIS LYSONS, viri, ad cuius exemplar integri Christiani simulachrum potes effingere: Fuit enim, inter mercatores justus, inter literatos eruditus, inter doctores theologus, inter liberales munificus: Linguarum non solum Latinæ, sed Grecæ et Hebraicæ, exquisita cognitione insignis; et literarum, quam lucri amantior, ad sacras literas se totum applicuit, earumque plenitudinem adeo submisce adoravit, ut raro aut nunquam, in museolo, nisi flexis genibus, sacras paginas evolveret. In cumulandis opibus promptus, sed beneficus, et eleemosynis largiendis tam propensus, ut quotannis, decimam partem reddituum pauperibus erogaret. Tam flagranti sanctimonia vitam degit, quali alii e vivis discedunt; tot tantisque claruit virtutibus, quot vel natura mortalis recipit, vel industria perficit. Denique, animam lætitia spirituali repletam, et firmiter de divina misericordia persuasam, Deo reddidit, Decembris 13, 1681, Ætat. 38.

Against the same wall, a little to the right, is a handsome blue and white marble monument for John Snell, esq; who had been one of the members for the city, with the following inscription:

H. S. E. Johannes Snell, Armiger, honesta stirpe natus; forma elegans & conspicuus; ingenio facundus & suavis; moribus gravis & urbanus; vitæ integerrimus; senatu celeberrimus; numerosa prole felicissimus; conjugii præmerenti, et patriæ similiter orbatæ, desideratissimus. Animam Deo reddidit die Septembris IX, MDCCXXVI. Vixit annos XLIII, menses tres. Monumentum hoc, virtutibus viri optimi sacrum, poni curavit uxor mœtissima.

To the right of the above, a beautiful marble monument representing Piety in a fitting posture, before her a bust in high relief of Mrs. Dorothy Snell, and underneath, upon a table, the following inscription.

To the Memory of Dorothy Snell, Daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Yate, of Coulthorpe, in the County of Gloucester. Born the 20th day of February 1709-10; Married May the 21st, 1737, to Powell Snell, Esq; of Lower Guiting. She exchanged this Life for a better, on the 30th Day of March, 1746, survived by two Sons and one Daughter. In her Conduct to her Parents, Husband, and Children, obedient, faithful, affectionate; to her Friends, Neighbours, and all Mankind, sincere, benevolent, charitable. In Health, an engaging affability and innocent Cheerfulness rendered her the Delight of all who knew her. In Sickness, she sustained a tedious and painful Distemper, and felt the approaches of Death with a Resignation and Fortitude which Christian Piety could alone inspire. This Monument, in Gratitude to so valuable a Wife, Powell Snell hath caused to be erected.

Powell Snell, esq; of Lower Guiting, who died in the year 1770, is buried here, but as yet there is no monument erected for him.

Many persons who have been mayors of the city are buried here, viz. John Cook, as above.

Thomas Pury, esq; (twice mayor) who died in April, 1580.

Lawrence Holliday, who died June 30, 1587.

Luke Garnons, esq; thrice mayor, who died February 12, 1614.

Richard Lane, who died 1667. His daughter Sarah Wright, gave several charities to the city.

Robert Payne, mayor, buried January 5, 1670.

William Hill, who died August 29, 1636.

John Scriven, who died June 23, 1645.

Thomas Hill, who died in October, 1652.

Thomas Pury, who died August 23, 1660.

John Ewins, who died April 30, 1696.

Thomas Longden, who died April 25, 1702.

Thomas

Thomas Snell.

Sir Samuel Eckly, knight, sometime high sheriff of this county, who died August 7, 1706.

Robert Payne, esq; twice mayor and parliament man for the city, who died February 20, 1712, aged 82.

John Bell.

John Radway, who died May 17, 1736.

Many other persons of note have also been buried here, viz.

James Kyrle, esq; who died February 1, 1645. and Ann, his wife, who died September 19, 1642.

John Tomes, sheriff, who died April 17, 1658, aged 37.

Anthony Nourse, M. D. who died Aug. 14, 1659.

John Partridge, of Mitchel-Dean, gent. who died April 12, 1667.

Thomas Williams, esq; bencher of the Inner Temple, who died 1667.

Sarah Gough, who died February 18, 1669.

John Bell, who died February 20, 1672.

John Purlewent, sheriff, who died March 19, 1678. John his son died January 5, 1686.

Samuel Rose, sheriff, who died 1680.

William Alexander, M. A. master of the college-school, and vicar of Hartpury, who died May 1, 1742.

Benefactions.

Mr. Walter Pury, in 1506, gave 20s. a year, half to the church, the remainder to ten poor widows.

Sir Thomas Bell gave 10l.

John Tunks gave 10l.

Mr. John Hill, gave 10l.

Mrs. Margaret Norton gave 80l.

Mrs. Sarah Wright gave two houses.

Alice Whitfield gave 3l. a year for a term of years.

Philip Lewis gave 40l. to this parish and St. Owen's, and 10l. more to this.

Mrs. Eleanor Weaver gave 100l.

Mr. Josias Randle 50l.

Mr. Samuel Burroughs 40l.

Mr. Daniel Lysons gave 4l. 5s. yearly for ever, 2l. of which for two sermons, the one on Good Friday, the other on Holy Thursday; 2l. a year to the poor for bread on Good Friday; and 5s. for bread and wine at the sacrament that day.

Alderman Robert Payne gave 1l. 3s. yearly to the poor of this parish and St. Owen's, for bread, and 6s. 8d. for reading prayers on Candlemas-day.

Mrs. Mary Shail, in 1734, gave 50l.

Mrs. Ann Pitt gave 10l. for a sermon on Easter Monday.

And according to Sir Robert Atkyns, Mr. Richard Hoar gave 53s. yearly to the poor, of which my other accounts take no notice.

Baptisms.			Burials.		
males	females		males	females	
1759	5	7	10	12	
1760	14	10	17	20	
1761	14	10	28	11	
1762	5	6	21	23	

1763	12	12	22	23
1764	10	13	19	23
1765	11	9	35	37
1766	6	11	30	20
1767	5	16	27	28
1768	10	12	24	23
1769	21	11	23	21
Total	230		Total	497

N. B. The baptisms and burials of the parish of All Saints are included in this account.

There were 71 householders in this parish in the year 1562; by Sir Robert Atkyns's account about 1710 there were 155 houses and about 700 inhabitants, in this parish, and those of All Saints and St. Owen's; but in the year 1743, there were in this parish, separate from the other two, 109 households, and 495 inhabitants.

The particulars of the free-school have been already given p. 127.

	l.	s.	d.
The Royal Aid in 1692,	184	0	0
Poll Tax — 1694,	82	1	0
Land Tax — 1694,	272	2	0
The same in 1770,			

In 1770, this parish paid quarterly to the work-house 32l. 4s. 6d. and 19l. 19s. towards lamps.

The FRIERY, called the BLACK FRIERS, or the *House*, or *College of Friars Preachers*.

This stood within the town, says Leland, not far from the castle-garth, or court-yard. It was founded by king Henry the Third and Stephen lord of Harneshull, about the year 1239. King Edward the Third, in the 39th year of his reign, as we learn from bishop Tanner, gave licence to the prior and brethren of this friery to enlarge their mansion-house.

A manuscript in the Cotton library mentions the surrender of this monastery on the 28th of July, 1538, to Richard, (perhaps Richard Yngworth) suffragan bishop of Dover, in the presence of the mayor and three of the aldermen. They had no rents, but their gardens were in lease for a long term of years. Thomas Bell then kept 300 men at work in the friery, for which reason the bishop desired he might continue in it.

John Rainolds, B. D. the prior; John Hooper, Richard Byland, William Swan, afterwards rector of Shipton Solers; William Walton, Ralph Howel, or Powel, Thomas Mekins, afterwards curate of Upton St. Leonard's, and vicar of Ashelworth, were the friers at the time of the surrender, and were permitted to change their habit.

The site of this friery, with some other lands, were granted to Sir Thomas Bell July the 12th, 31st H. 8. in consideration of 240l. 5s. 4d. and soon afterwards this house was improved into a handsome mansion, called Bell's Place, where the manufacture of cap-making was carried on. From Bell it descended to one of his wife's relations,

tions, married to Thomas Dennis, esq; whose descendants sold it to Mr. Samuel Cockerell, of whose family Mr. John Bush purchased the capital building for a dwelling-house, in the year 1768.

Dr. Stukeley has given a draught of this priory in his *Itinera Curiosa*, as it stood in 1721, and one of the plates in Buck's collection of the remains of English religious houses, is of this monastery and of Lanthony together. A good part of the church is still remaining.

Upon a broken stone dug up in 1716, was the effigy of a frier, and on another *Ossa Johannis Biseley*.

There were lately upon some bricks in the floor of one of the houses, made out of the ruins of the friery, the arms of archbishop Dene, of the bishoprick of Durham, of St. Peter's abbey, and a bend cotised, between six trees; and in a missal found in the friery, in the year 1714, were the names of Walter Bowden, Agnes his wife, Richard Warminster, John Brigge, Robert Durnel, and Julian his wife, who probably were benefactors to it. Thomas lord Berkeley, about the reign of Edward the First, relieved the brethren of this house very liberally out of his granaries.

There was formerly in this parish, a priory of Black Canons, founded by king Athelstan, which seems to be different from the house of Dominicans, or Black Friars, just spoken of, for that order was not in being 'till some hundreds of years after the time of Athelstan; but the accounts of these houses are so confused, that there is not much to be learnt concerning the latter distinct from the other.

In this parish stood also

The GREY FRIERS, or, *The House or College of Friars Minors, or Franciscans.*

This house, according to the undoubted authority of Leland, stood within the city, eastward of the church of St. Mary de Crypt, and was founded by one of the lords of Berkeley. William Gerard gave the monks of this house a supply of water from Matson, or Robin-Hood's hill, the quantity of which, on account of a dispute between the friery and St. Peter's abbey, was settled by Edward the Black Prince, in 1350.

Thomas lord Berkeley, about 35° E. 3. gave them some adjacent lands and tenements; and it is said in Dugdale's *Baronage*, that William, marquis of Berkeley, by his will, dated February 5, 1491, ordered that a frier should perpetually officiate for himself and relations in this house, towards the rebuilding of which, Leland says, he gave 20*l.* We have it also on Dugdale's authority, that the lady of James lord Berkeley was buried in the choir of this monastery, in the year 1452. She had been unjustly imprisoned in the castle of Gloucester, by Margaret countess of Shrewsbury, on account of some violent contests at law, which for a great number of years subsisted between those two families, and there kept 'till she died, which was on Saturday before the feast of St. Michael.

It is said that this friery was in some measure under the direction of the warden of the Grey Friars in Lewinsmead, Bristol, but how far I cannot learn.

This house was surrendered July 28, 1538, to Richard, suffragan bishop of Dover, in the presence of the mayor and three aldermen, when it was said to be "a goodly house, much of it newly builded, especially the church, choir, and dorture, the rest small lodgings".

William Lightfoot, afterwards vicar of Tetbury, John Beacheley, or Berklay, Henry Tacket, George Cooper, and John Kebut, afterwards rector of St. Aldate's, friars of this house, were permitted to change their habit.

After the dissolution, the king, April 2, 33° H. 8. granted it with a close of pasture ground on the east side, the church-yard, a garden in the south-gate street, and all other particulars belonging to the site of the monastery, to Sir John Jennings, for twenty-one years, at 33*s.* a year, reserving all the buildings to be thrown down and carried away, as he by his commissioners shall think fit; but the same year he convey'd the fee to the same person. From Jennings it passed to Hugh Gethyn, and thro' several hands 'till Mr. Thomas Pury granted it, in 1630, to the corporation of the city.

Great damage was done to the buildings of this house at the siege, by the king's artillery; but there are still considerable remains of the monastery; the walls of the church, which was large, are entire. It is now formed into three tenements, which, together with others, a bowling-green, orchard and gardens, all belonging to the said monastery, are now the property of Powell Snell, esq; who has a lease of them from the corporation for a long term, at a small chief-rent.

Dr. Stukeley, in his *Itinera Curiosa*, has given a plate of this also, as it stood August 24, 1721, but he was mistaken in calling it the White Friars.

Mr. Justice Powell, one of the judges of the king's bench, was a native of this city, and resided in this house, whose solid judgment in the municipal laws, and moderation in behaviour, deservedly placed him on the bench of the highest courts of judicature in the nation. He died in the year 1713, and was buried in the Lady's chapel, in the cathedral church, where is a magnificent monument for him, as in p. 119.

Littleworth, and several of the South Hamlets lie in this parish, but they will all be considered at the conclusion of the account of the city, under Suburbs.



St. MARY de GRACE, or GRACE-LANE; called also *St. Mary in the Market*.

THIS church consisted of one aisle, with a spire steeple, and stood on the place now called the knap, where the herb and fish market is kept, east of the site of the king's board. It is

is a rectory, but was antiently a chapel to the Holy Trinity. The abbey of St. Peter granted the oblations and profits of it to a chaplain, at the yearly rent of 10*s.*

In the valuation or certificate 19° E. 1. it is thus expressed: *Exitus Capellæ, viz. de decimis personalibus ad Pascha 49 sol. 11 den. oblationibus 39 sol. oblationibus ad imaginem Beatæ Mariæ ibidem 4 sol. 4 den. in purificationibus, anniversariis obsequiis, et aliis consimilibus 22 sol. 10 den. quæ omnia et singula curatus ibidem percipit pro salario suo, præter 10 sol. nomine cujusdam pensionis, annuatim solutos abbati. Valet clare cxvi. sol. i. den.*

The value of this living has been twice augmented by lot, with queen Ann's bounty, and returned.

This church was united to that of St. Michael by an ordinance of parliament in 1648, and the building was granted to the corporation in consideration of their keeping powder and ammunition for the defence of the city. In 1653, it was intirely taken down by order of the corporation, and part of the materials were used in repairing St. Michael's; but ever since the restoration, the parishes have been separate and distinct, though the inhabitants go to St. Michael's church, the minister of which is generally licenced to this curacy.

In this church was a chantry dedicated to St. Mary, and in Grace-lane a messuage called Grace-lane college, or priest's college, belonging to this chantry, which being purchased of the crown, at the dissolution, by Richard Pate, esq; he gave it to Corpus Christi college, in Oxford, towards the maintenance of a school and hospital at Cheltenham.

Incumbents.

John Hamelyr occurs in 1344.

John Playsted 1509, 1512, whose successor was

William Slekeborn, but the time of his admission does not appear.

John Fishpoole, presented May 25, 1531.

Richard Lawiens occurs in 1548.

John More in 1551 and 1552, afterwards vicar of Standish.

John Mery, or Merrie, sometime a chantry priest of St. Mary's service in St. Mary de Lode, occurs in 1556, afterwards curate of St. Aldate's.

Thomas Sebroke, sometime curate of the Holy Trinity, occurs in 1558.

Roger Stiche, one of the minor-canon, 1562. He had been reader of the gospel in the cathedral.

Thomas Leipfe, 1569.

William Pielton, in 1572, sometime curate of St. Michael's and St. Nicholas's.

William Fortie, vicar of Minsterworth, was licenced May 29, 1575, and occurs in 1576.

William Webster, vicar of St. Mary de Lode, occurs 1580.

Nicholas Dismyll, 1594.

Robert Haverd, or Haverd, curate of St. Owen's, 1597, 1628.

William Hulet, curate of St. Owen's, 1634, 1635, minor canon, deprived with the other members of the cathedral.

John Palmer, A. M. is the present incumbent.

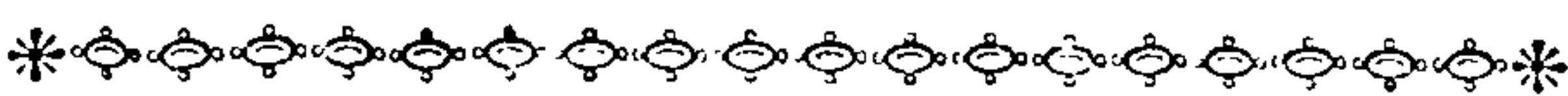
Benefactions.

Mr. Daniel Lysons gave 2*s.* a year to the poor of this parish for bread.

The baptisms and burials are registered in the book at St. Michael's, and included in the account of them in that parish.

The number of householders in this parish in 1562 was 29; about the year 1710, according to Sir Robert Atkyns, there were 42 houses, and 240 inhabitants; but in the year 1743, there were 45 houses, and only 137 inhabitants.

Before the workhouse was erected, this parish had paid 6*l.* towards the maintenance of the poor of other parishes, having none of its own; but in the year 1770 it paid quarterly to the workhouse 7*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.* and towards lamps 6*l.* 19*s.*



St. MARY de LODE;

Called also *St. Mary before the Gate of St. Peter's*, *St. Mary Broad-Gate*, and *St. Mary de Port*.

THE church is very old, but handsome, with two side ailes, and a vestry at the end of that on the south, and a cross aile at the end of that on the north. In the middle is a low square tower, with six bells, and it is said there was antiently a lofty spire upon it, which was demolished by a storm. The first name seems to have been given it on account of its situation, for the river Severn formerly ran near it.

Gilbert Foliot, when he was abbat of St. Peter's, with the advice and consent of his convent, assigned this church, with its chapels of St. Giles at Maifmore, St. Lawrence at Barnwood, and St. Leonard at Upton, to the maintenance of a light at the altar of St. Peter.

This vicarage was taxed at thirty marks 19° E. 1. John de Rodberow had a pension in it of twenty-three marks, the sacrist of St. Peter's had five, and the prior of Lanthony, in great tithes, two marks. The rector of this church had five shillings out of that of Matson. The portion of John de Rodberow was a share of the tithes, which for some time was reputed a distinct and independent rectory, enjoyed before him by William de Berners, to which the abbey presented. Reginald de Schipton resigned this portion on the 19th of February, 1301, and on the 15th of April following, it was annexed to the vicarage by the authority of the archbishop of Canterbury.

In 1304, by a composition between the vicar and the abbey, the former and his successors were granted a certain corrody, as formerly received, with a yearly pension of five marks, pay for one horse, and entertainment for himself, a chaplain, a deacon, and two clerks at the abbey table, on certain festivals. All persons belonging to the abbey, tho' parishioners, might be interred in the abbey church-yard; the vicar to have the first mass, and all oblations arising from it; and the abbey to pay no tithes for things privileged within the parish.

In 1313, the vicarage of this church was assigned, by the king's licence, for sustaining and repairing the Virgin Mary's chapel in the abbey.

Pope Urban the Sixth, and Boniface the Ninth also appropriated the revenues of this church, which were then forty marks, to the service of the abbey, and in 1394, the appropriation was acknowledged and ratified by the bishop of Worcester; and again, at a metropolitanical visitation, on the 3d of September, 1534.

In 1398, the abbey granted an annual pension of 6*s.* 8*d.* for all episcopal dues.

On the 3d of April, 1403, the bishop of Worcester, with the consent of the abbey, ordained, that instead of all former pensions, &c. the vicar shall have only the care of the vicarage, and enjoy a yearly pension of 16*l.* with the vicarage house; the abbey to pay 26*s.* 8*d.* to the poor of the parish; and, receiving all the oblations and profits arising in the church, to provide at their charge what other chaplains shall be necessary, or used to be, in the church and the chapels belonging to it.

Some of these particulars are taken from abbat Fraucester's register, which contains many things relating to this vicarage; the presentation to which, together with the rectory, coming to the crown at the dissolution of the abbey, they were granted by king H. 8. to the dean and chapter at their foundation, who were appointed to pay the vicar 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* In the year 1666, they paid him 53*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* and continued so to do for twenty-one years; but it appears by the bishop's visitation book, that since the expiration of that term, they have paid only 40*l.* which, it is there said, will be continued to a resident vicar; the privy tithes of part of the parish, easter offerings, and surplus fees may amount to 30*l.* more.

Certain portions of tithes, and a moiety of the wood at Woolridge and of another at Le Perche, all said to be in this parish, are also granted by the king to the dean and chapter, in their charter of endowment.

Lands in St. Mary de Lode, lately belonging to St. Peter's abbey, were granted to Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple 35° H. 8.

The hermitage of Sendbridge, or Senbrugge, or Sondbrugge, or Sandbrug is in this parish. The abbey of St. Peter granted it by the name of the chapel or hermitage of Sendbridge, with the oblations, &c. to Humphry Wilkins, clerk, September 29, 23° H. 8.

William Nottingham, esq; the king's attorney general, gave to St. Peter's abbey certain lands at Senbrugge, to maintain a chantry in the abbey for two monks.

In the ordinance of parliament 1648, for uniting certain churches in the city, this is wholly omitted; but in the year 1650, the corporation petitioned the parliament to unite the cathedral with this parish, and to appoint a preaching minister in the college church: And in 1654 they petitioned again that the cathedral might be made the parish church, and that St. Mary's and St. Katherine's might be united with it.

There were in this church,

1. A chantry dedicated to St. Mary, whereof John Mery, the last incumbent, obtained a pension of 4*l.* Sir Thomas Bell, and Richard Duke, esq; purchased certain possessions belonging to this chantry 2° E. 6. The houses at the north-west end of the church, adjoining to the church-yard, belonged to the chantry priests.

2. A fraternity dedicated to the Holy Trinity, whereof William Taylor, the last incumbent, obtained an annuity of 2*l.* 10*s.* I suppose this is the guild of which it is said, the masters were yearly elected by the corporation out of their own body.

This is a large parish, and antiently was much larger than it is at present. Tuffley and Kingholm, with some part of Lassington, Longford, Twigworth, Down Hatherley, and Wotton, and other lands without the west-gate are reputed to belong to it; and it is said that Lawford's-gate, with forty-eight houses on this side of it, adjoining to the city of Bristol, also belonged to it, and had a proper officer assigned for receiving the dues, and for other necessary purposes. Lands in Stow on the Wold are likewise said to have belonged to this parish. The chapelries which were formerly dependent on it, are now become separate and independent parishes; and the hamlets just mentioned will be considered distinctly under the title Suburbs.

First Fruits, £. 10 : 13 : 4 Synodals, £. 0 : 4 : 0
Tenths, ——— 1 : 1 : 4 Pentecostals, 0 : 1 : 4
Procurations, 0 : 11 : 0

Incumbents.

William de Chamberlayn, presented March 29, 1302; and John de Bristol, presented March 10, 1304; both by John Gamages the abbot, and convent of St. Peter's, patrons.

John Fyich, instituted February 6, 1389, and resigned August 24, 1390; whereupon the abbey enjoyed the impropriation, the abbat being put into the possession thereof. King R. 2. patron.

John Osborne, LL. B. succeeded next, and resigning upon his presentation to the vicarage of Standish,

George Teylowe, M. A. was presented April 1, 1501, and upon his death,

Robert, and in some accounts, Walter Walker, presented October 7, 1507; and upon his death,

Thomas, and in other accounts, John Bodelych, was presented September 8, 1508. John Bodelych was made keeper of the pantry of the abbey 1505; and the same year Thomas Bodelych instituted into Froucester vicarage.

Thomas Barker succeeded, and dying,

Thomas Greenow, LL. B. was presented February 2, 1514, and upon his resignation,

Humphry Wilkins was presented in March 1521.

N. B. The seven last were presented by the abbat and convent of St. Peter's.

John Jannys, or Yannes, sometime a stipendiary priest in this church, perhaps belonging to the guild of the Holy Trinity, occurs curate in 1542, 1543, as do

William Taylor, sometime of the Holy Trinity guild in this city, 1545.

Humphry Wilkinon, vicar in 1545.

John Jannys, curate, deprived and degraded April 2, 1554, on account of marriage. On the 15th of October in the same year, he was collated to Standish; and in 1559 instituted into Taynton.

William Taylor occurs as vicar April 16, 1556, then making his last will.

Richard Warret, minor canon, and sometime rector of Shenington, occurs curate in 1562, being presented to the vicarage November 27, 1563, which he held with the curacy of St. Nicholas, by the dean and chapter of Gloucester.

Thomas Wastal, or Westal, occurs curate in 1580, being afterward curate of St. Katherine's.

William

William Webfter instituted January 18, 1580, upon a lapse, and in the same year occurs curate of St. Mary de Grace. Upon his presentation to this vicarage 'tis said, *Stipendium vicariæ est admodum exiguum. Summa scilicet 10l. 13s. 4d. in pecuniis numeratis.* Queen Elizabeth patron.

Thomas Thomkins, minor canon, and curate of St. Katherine's, was instituted March 25, 1596, upon the resignation, or, as other accounts say, the deprivation of Webfter. Dean and chapter of Gloucester patron.

Peter Brooks, minor canon, instituted March 29, 1627, upon Thomkins's death, occurs in 1641. Being deprived of his minor canonry, he lived not to be restored with others of the cathedral.

Francis Hanslape, M. A. instituted February 25, 1660, and was one of the minor canons. King Ch. 2. patron by a lapse.

Thomas Washborne, D. D. instituted June 6, 1668, upon Hanslape's resignation. He was one of the prebendaries. vide p. 167. Dean and chapter of Gloucester patrons.

John Deighton, minor canon, instituted December 5, 1670, upon Dr. Washborne's resignation. He lies buried in the body of the cathedral, with this inscription over him,

Johannes Deighton, Cler. obiit 17^o Die Januarii, MDCLXXXV, Ætat. suæ 53.

John Price, B. A. instituted October 6, 1697. King William and queen Mary patrons, by a lapse.

Benjamin King, D. D. one of the prebendaries, upon Price's death, was instituted November 15, 1716; and dying, was buried on the south side of the chancel here, and as yet has no memorial over him. Dean and chapter of Gloucester patrons.

William Tyndale, M. A. rector of Cotes, was instituted June 11, 1722, upon Doctor King's resignation.

John Warren, LL. D.

Robert Rickards, M. A.

Hugh Price, M. A. is the present incumbent.

Monuments and Inscriptions.

In the north wall of the chancel, opposite the outward door, is an antient mural tomb, with the effigy of a man lying on it, said to have been erected in memory of Lucius, the first christian king, who is reported to have been buried here. Collier's *Historical Dictionary*. This figure is attired like archbishop Aldred in the cathedral, and was probably intended for some benefactor to the church. The tomb was broken open in the time of the last civil war, in hopes of finding valuable treasure, but the persons engaged in this business were disappointed.

In the cross aisle below the chancel are several antient stones, but the inscriptions are mostly gone. Upon the verge of one of them, in old English letters, may be read,

Orate pro anima dmni Philipi Hoggas - - - - - CCC
- - - - - picietur dn amen.

On the next stone is a cross. Round the verge Claudii. tuba Spenser Ion sic et X Iohanna - - - - -
Part of both the above are covered with seats.

Almost at the west end of the south aisle, is a stone with a cross at top, about the middle of it is this inscription in old black letter :

Hic jacet Ioannes Benha quonda Herimita de Senbrige Cm'
- - - - - de - - - - -

Upon some bricks within the west door and in the south aisle, is written *Katherina Koke*, probably a benefactor to this church.

Benefactions.

Mr. Thomas Singleton, in 1656, gave 3l. a year to the poor for ever.

Edward Nourse, esq; gave 50l. to purchase land, the rent to be applied as follows, 10s. for a sermon on the 25th of March yearly, the rest for the poor.

George Coulstance gave 20s. to be distributed yearly to the poor in Easter week.

Mrs. Alice Whitfield gave four tenements to the poor during the term of her leases, and 20s. a year for the poor on Holy Thursday.

Mr. Daniel Lysons gave 40s. a year, to be distributed to the poor in bread, one half on Christmas day, the other on Good Friday.

Timothy Nourse, esq; in 1698, gave to this parish and that of St. Katherine 12l. 10s. a year for apprenticing of five boys; and gave also three gowns for three poor persons, at the discretion of the minister of this parish, and the officers of both.

Mr. James Sayer, in 1712, gave 40s. a year to forty widows.

Baptisms.				Burials.			
Year	males	females	Total	Year	males	females	Total
1759	26	26	52	1759	38	22	60
1760	19	36	55	1760	24	28	52
1761	26	31	57	1761	16	23	39
1762	22	19	41	1762	17	17	34
1763	25	30	55	1763	24	19	43
1764	21	36	57	1764	21	23	44
1765	42	36	78	1765	36	60	96
1766	29	34	63	1766	35	31	66
1767	40	30	70	1767	36	35	71
1768	27	16	43	1768	18	9	27
1769	28	30	58	1769	23	17	40
Total	629			Total	572		

In the year 1562, there were 156 householders in this parish; in 1712 there were about 106 houses and 500 inhabitants, according to Sir Robert Atkyns, in that part of the parish which is within the city; and in 1743 the exact number of households in the parish were 123, of inhabitants 482.

Land Tax in 1770, at 3s. in the pound, 45 : 6 : 8
The same for the college precincts, 64 : 11 : 4

Two guardians over the workhouse are annually chosen out of this parish, towards the support of which, in the above year, the parish and the precincts of the college paid 24l. 5s. 10d. a quarter, and 5l. 8s. towards lamps.



St. MICHAEL'S.

THE church is large, consisting of two aisles of equal dimensions, and a square tower at the west end, with six bells in it. It was antiently part of the possessions of the see of Exeter. Peter, one of the bishops of that see, sold it with its chapel of St. Martin, to St. Peter's abbey, in the year 1285. At the dissolution of the abbey, the patronage devolving to the crown, the lord chancellor is now patron. It is a rectory, worth about 15l. a year in tithes, besides surplus fees and voluntary contributions. Robert Cole in-

forms us, that the church of St. Martyn stood where that of St. Michael now is.

The church and chapel were valued at seven marks 16° E. 1. and three years afterwards at nine; but in the sixth year of the next reign they were valued at ten marks. In the commissioners certificate, 26° H. 8. it is thus expressed, *Rectoria Sancti Michaelis valet in decimis et oblationibus, ultra 20 den. solutos episcopo pro visitatione, 6s. 8d. archidiacono pro procuracionibus, 2s. pro sinagio, et 2 den. seneschallis villæ Gloucestricæ, 21l. 5s. 9d. ob.* The first fruits of this rectory, which before the year 1624 were 21l. 5s. 9d. halfpenny, were then reduced by a decree of the barons of the exchequer, to 8l. 16s. 4d. on the appeal of Mr. Woodruffe, the rector.

In 1366, the parishioners, who before were interred in the church-yard of the abbey, acquired the right of sepulture in their own, paying 20s. yearly to St. Peter's; but their church-yard having been consecrated without the approbation of the bishop of Worcester, was continued under an interdict till November 1368.

By an ordinance of parliament in 1646, the parishes of St. Aldate and St. Mary de Grace were annexed to this, and 80l. a year with a prebendal house were settled upon the rectory, the patronage of which was given to the mayor and burgessees. This church being at that time much out of repair, both the others were taken down, and many of the materials used on St. Michael's in the year 1653, when it was under built with three new pillars. At the restoration the parishes became separate, and have continued so ever since.

In this church were the following particulars.

1. A chantry dedicated to St. Ann, of which the fraternity of weavers were patrons, and Richard Burnell the last incumbent. Lands in Nailsworth, in the parish of Avening, belonged to it.
2. A chantry dedicated to St. John Baptist, whereof Stephen Pool, the last incumbent, obtained a yearly pension of 4l.
3. A chantry dedicated to St. Mary, of which Hugh Fisherpole, the last incumbent, obtained a pension of 4l. a year.
4. A fraternity of brethren and sisters, dedicated to St. John Baptist, who inhabited a house in the East-gate street, called Brethren-hall.
5. Our Lady's chapel.
6. The Rood light.
7. St. Katherine's light.

Here was also a very solemn anniversary kept, and attended by the sheriffs and stewards of the town, in memory of master Thomas Whytefeld, who ordained by his last will that 30s. should be expended on it.

Abbat Malvern gave several rich vestments to the church in 1499, for establishing a yearly obit on the 18th of July, for John Hertland, one of the monks of St. Peter's, and his parents.

In abbat Fraucester's MS. a great deal is said relating to this rectory, and there are now some ancient papers in the chest on the same subject.

In a window of the north aisle, east of the pulpit, is the following coat; *Gules, a crescent between*

six escallops, 3, 2, 1, argent. Near it another escutcheon, the field *gules*, but the bearing not intelligible.

The east end of the fourth side of this church was rebuilt in 1736.

First fruits, £.8 : 16 : 4 Synodals, - £.0 : 2 : 0
Tenths, — 0 : 17 : 8 *ob.* Pentecostals, 0 : 1 : 4
Procurations, 0 : 6 : 8

Incumbents.

John Nelm, M. A. was presented by the mayor and burgessees of Gloucester in 1648.

Thomas Woolnough, M. A. instituted 1664. Ch. 2. patron.

Amos Jones, M. A. 1675.

George Vernon, M. A. 1677.

Thomas Thache, M. A. 1687.

Samuel Lawrence, M. A. 1721.

Henry Church, M. A. 1727. The two last were buried near the north door of the chancel.

Thomas Woore, M. A. 1732, buried near Mr. Lawrence.

John Palmer, M. A. 1741, who is the present incumbent.

Monuments and Inscriptions.

There are several monuments and memorials in this church, among others, for

John Webb, once mayor, who died August 17, 1643.

John Nelme, sometime sheriff, who died May 9, 1645.

Ensign Jonathan Cracker, who died 1646.

William Ruffel, master of the college school, who died in 1659. See his inscription p. 170.

Alderman William Corsley, who died 1691.

John Hyett, esq; alderman and twice mayor, who died Feb. 27, 1711.

Mr. Joseph Hyett, his son, who died Jan. 22, 1713. For a further account of both these persons, see p. 129.

Of the BLUE-COAT HOSPITAL.

Sir Thomas Rich, of Sunning, in the county of Berks, baronet, who was a native of this city, by his last will, dated May 16, 1666, gave to the mayor and burgessees, his house, lying on the north side of the East-gate street, and 6000l. to buy lands of the value of 300l. a year, or upwards, for the following uses, *viz.* That 160l. be employed for the yearly maintenance of twenty boys with diet, lodging, washing, cloathing, and other necessaries; their dress to be blue coats and caps, according to the usage of Christ-church hospital in London, none of whom to be admitted under ten years of age, nor to continue after the age of sixteen. That 20l. be for ever paid to an able schoolmaster, to live in that house, and to teach the boys to write and read. That 60l. be paid for putting out six of the poor boys apprentices. That 30l. be annually laid out in blue gowns, shoes, stockings, and linnen cloth for ten men and ten women. That on St. Thomas's day annually, the corporation shall meet and make up the accounts of this charity, and twenty nobles are allowed for their dinner. That after the

above

above dispositions are made, and necessary repairs done to the house, if any money remains, to be given to young beginners, and maid servants who have lived in any place faithfully for three years, and to decayed housekeepers.

The corporation purchased the manor of Awre and Blakeney with Sir Thomas Rich's money, worth about 200*l.* a year; which being insufficient for the above purposes, several additions have been since made to the charity.

Lady Napier's gift of 50*l.* to the city, was applied to it in 1715.

Mr. Amity Clutterbuck, who had been one of the twenty boys brought up in this hospital, gave 1000*l.* to it in 1722.

Alderman Thomas Brown also gave 400*l.* to it.

Mr. Richard Elly, by his will in 1755, gave, after the decease of his sister, 1000*l.* the one half to be applied to the benefit and improvement of this hospital, the other half to the improvement of St. Bartholomew's, in this city. He also gave, after his sister's decease, 200*l.* to the society for promoting christian knowledge; 200*l.* to the society for propagating the gospel in foreign parts; and the residue of his estate, which is considerable, to be disposed of in charity, as his executors shall think proper.

Benefactions.

Alderman John Fawkener, in 1545, gave 40*l.* to be lent out to some of the poor tradesmen of this parish.

Mr. William Drinkwater gave 40*s.* a year towards establishing a lecture sermon.

Mrs. Margaret Cartwright gave 10*l.*

Edward Nourse, esq; gave 50*l.* to buy land, 10*s.* of the produce whereof to be paid to the minister for a sermon on Michaelmas day; the remainder to be given to the poor.

Alderman John Webb gave 20*s.* per ann.

Mr. Nicholas Webb gave 30*s.* per ann.

Mr. Henry Redvern, 20*s.* per ann. for a sermon on new-year's day.

Joseph Horner, 4*l.* per ann.

Mr. Daniel Lysons, 2*l.* per ann. in bread.

Mr. Thomas Barns gave 100*l.* in the year 1702, the interest of which to be given to four poor widows for their lives.

Phillis Lewis, widow, gave 20*l.*

Mr. John Coulstance 20*s.* a year to the poor, and 20*s.* for the repair of the highways.

Mr. John Brown gave 10*l.* for a sermon yearly on Good Friday.

Mr. Charles Trippet, prebendary of Sarum, having given 200*l.* to the chamber of the city of Gloucester, the place of his nativity, the corporation applied the interest of that sum to the use of the minister, for reading prayers in this church twice every day, which commenced at Michaelmas 1708. And

Mr. Francis Yate gave 200*l.* to be applied to the same use.

Mrs. Sarah Marden, in 1727, gave 10*l.* for the minister to preach a sermon yearly, upon the Sunday of every Lent assize.

Mr. Giles Marden, in 1728, gave 11*l.* 10*s.* for a sermon yearly on the Sunday of the summer assize.

Thomas Webb, esq; in 1734, gave 50*l.*

Mrs. Mary Shail gave 50*l.* the same year.

Mr. Richard Elly dying in February 1755, gave by his last will, immediately after his decease, to the rector for the time being, and his successors for ever, a very good house and garden; and a good house to the parish clerk, and his successors for ever. He also gave the interest of 500*l.* to be paid to the rector (except 20*s.* to the sexton) for reading divine service every Sunday morning in this church.

Part of this parish is without the city, very separately dispersed, and is called Barton St. Michael, to distinguish it from that part which is within the liberties of the city.

Baptisms.				Burials.				
1759	males	12	females	11	males	11	females	10
1760	—	10	—	9	—	10	—	12
1761	—	9	—	12	—	8	—	13
1762	—	10	—	10	—	7	—	14
1763	—	11	—	11	—	8	—	3
1764	—	9	—	10	—	9	—	13
1765	—	9	—	6	—	19	—	15
1766	—	13	—	13	—	9	—	15
1767	—	9	—	12	—	10	—	7
1768	—	10	—	15	—	7	—	4
1769	—	9	—	8	—	9	—	10
Total	—	228			Total	—	223	

The number of households in this parish in the year 1562, was 106; about 1712, according to Sir Robert Atkyns, there were 105 houses and near 600 inhabitants; in 1743 there were 137 households, and 605 inhabitants.



St. NICHOLAS'S.

THE church stands on the north side in the West-gate street. It consists of a handsome nave, with an aisle on each side of it, and a vestry at the east end of the north aisle. At the west end of the nave is a lofty spire with six bells, beside a faint's-bell. On the spire is a mural coronet, whence it has been conjectured, that the church was built by king John, who had been earl of Gloucester. It is dedicated to St. Nicholas, bishop of the city of Myra, in Lycia.

The advowson of the church was granted to Nicholas Ragnel, in the fourth year of the reign of king John; and William Coxnell held it as incumbent 5^o H. 3. for the repairing of the West-bridge.

King

King Henry the Third, at the request of his queen, gave it to St. Bartholomew's hospital, in the 13th year of his reign; and pope Gregory, (perhaps the 11th of that name, 'tho it be not expressly said which of them) by his bull, confirmed it to the hospital; but recites that it was given by a bishop of Worcester, with the consent of his chapter.

After the dissolution, it was granted with the said hospital, by queen Elizabeth, to the mayor and burgeses of Gloucester, subject to a pension of 13s. 4d. granted out of it to the dean and chapter, by their charter of foundation, being part of the revenues of the late dissolved abbey there.

This church was valued at 40 marks 19° E. 1. but the clear yearly value of it, in tythes and oblations, 26° H. 8. was 9l. 18s. The certificate runs thus: *Ecclesia Sancti Nicholai Glouc. valet clare in decimis et oblationibus per annum, ultra 2s. per annum solutos episcopo Wigorniae, 6s. 8d. pro procuracione archidiaconi Glouc. 13s. 4d. pro visitacione episcopi Glouc. juxta ratam cujuslibet tertii anni 40s. et 104s. singulis diebus dominicis per totum annum inter pauperes et mulieres dicti hospitalis [St. Bartholomei] distribut. ratione appropriationis dictae ecclesiae ex fundacione Henrici 3. nuper regis Angliae, 9l. 18s.* The voluntary contributions are worth about 50l. a year. This living has been twice chosen by lot to be augmented by queen Anne's bounty, and was returned. There is no parsonage-house, but the minister has a lodging in Bartholomew hospital.

The church of the Holy Trinity was united to this, by an ordinance of parliament in 1648, and an annuity of 80l. annexed to the curacy, with one of the prebendal houses; the incumbent to pay first fruits and tenths after the rate of 8l. a year. But the parishes are now distinct.

There were in this church the following particulars: 1. A chantry dedicated to St. Mary. 2. Another chantry dedicated to St. Katherine, at which a light was provided for William Sanford and Owen Windsor, by the prior of St. Bartholomew's. This William Sanford, about the middle of the reign of Henry the 3d, gave to that hospital all his lands and possessions in and about the town of Gloucester, for the honourable maintenance of a secular priest, to officiate daily in this church, and for providing 2s. weekly to be given to the poor of the hospital. The priest to have 20s. a year to buy him cloathes, and to receive his victuals and have his lodging in the hospital more honourable than any of the brethren, next to the prior. 3. A chantry for one priest, founded by the will of Thomas of Gloucester, dated May 18, 1446. 4. An altar dedicated to St. Thomas, at which the prior, or one of the brethren of the said hospital, officiated for the souls of Sanford and Windsor; and a light burning for them from sun-rising to sun-setting, at the high altar; and another taper burning before the cross. 5. An obit on December 28, in memory of William

Francomb, and Alice his wife, for which the said Alice gave certain lands in 1491. In the reign of queen Elizabeth, the rent of the land was detained by the crown; but the churchwardens have received 6s. 8d. a year ever since on that account.

Incumbents.

Hugh Fishpoole, sometime a chantry-priest of St. John's (see vice in St. Michael's, was curate at his death.

John Henbury occurs in 1562.

Richard Warret, or Warrant, a minor canon, 1569.

William Preston, 1583.

Henry Aisgill, M. A. 1587, one of the prebendaries.

Giles Randle, 1587.

John Ward, 1594, afterwards rector of Farmington.

Francis Arnola occurs Dec. 31, in the same year.

Elias Wrench, B. A. 1597, afterwards a prebendary.

Evan Vaughan, B. A. 1609.

Thomas Prior, M. A. 1613, one of the prebendaries.

John Workman, 1622. On his tomb in the churchyard is this inscription:—In Memory of that pious worthy divine, Mr. John Workman, once minister of this Parish, who was buried the 12th of January, 1640, aged 50.

John Foordham occurs in 1628.

John Holford occurs in 1634. He lies buried in the chancel, and on the stone is a memorial for him, his wife and several relations. Over the first pillar on the north side of the church, above the pulpit, upon a table is the following inscription: To the happy memory of John Holford, sometime minister of this Parish, who died August 17, 1653.

Quid loquar, aut quorsum Lachrimæ, nec Carmina possunt

Sat dare pro meritis, Ter venerande. Vale.

John Allibond, M. A. 1635.

Help-on-high Fox, M. A. was elected June 12, 1645. The corporation of Gloucester patron.

Thomas Singleton, 1679.

John Hilton, 1686, afterwards vicar of Stonehouse.

Benjamin Newton, M. A. 1708.

Samuel Gwinnet, LL B. 1735, who is the present curate.

Monuments and Inscriptions.

Amongst many others, here are monuments for Nicholas Sankey, esq; who died in 1589. John Walton, alderman, who died in 1626. Walter Taynton, mercer, who died in 1646. Robert Holford, who died in 1654. William Window, gent. who died in 1659. Jasper Clutterbuck, who died in 1659. Robert Tuther, once mayor, who died in 1660. William Singleton, esq; twice mayor, and member of parliament for the city, who died in 1667. John Deighton, who died in 1676. Thomas Lugg, alderman, who died in 1679. John James Belveze, late French advocate at Montaubon in France, who died in 1708. Richard Massinger, once sheriff, who died 1721. Richard Green, who died in 1729. Thomas Ludlow, who died in 1734.

Benefactions.

Thomas Gutter, alias White, gave three houses and a garden for the support of the service of the altar.

Alderman John Thorn, in 1617, gave 13s. 4d. yearly for a sermon on Ashwednesday, and 6s. 8d. to the poor.

John Window gave 50s. yearly, to be given in coals to the poor.

William Window gave 2s. a week to buy bread, and 20s. a year for a sermon on St. John's day.

Thomas

Thomas Singleton, of the city of London, mercer, in 1656, gave 5*l.* for the repair of the church, and 3*l.* to the poor, and 20*s.* a year for a sermon on Good Friday.

Alderman John Woodward gave two houses for a term of years.

Daniel Lysons gave 2*l.* a year for bread.

Elizabeth Morris gave 50*l.* the interest whereof to be distributed among twenty housekeepers.

Mrs. Weaver gave the interest of 100*l.* for five widows.

Richard Green gave the interest of 50*l.* to be distributed in bread.

Thomas Whithenbury, in 1722, gave a piece of garden-ground to provide 40*s.* for bread, and 10*s.* for a sermon yearly.

Thomas Mee, in 1722, gave 50*l.*

Joseph Reeve gave 85*l.*

William Lisle gave 25*l.* a year. He is buried in the cathedral; see his memorial p. 176.

Baptisms.			Burials.		
Year	Males	Females	Year	Males	Females
1759	28	28	1759	19	12
1760	26	24	1760	40	27
1761	22	21	1761	27	34
1762	24	23	1762	12	24
1763	20	28	1763	24	20
1764	22	29	1764	20	34
1765	25	19	1765	32	50
1766	16	25	1766	25	38
1767	33	18	1767	36	38
1768	18	24	1768	29	23
1769	27	29	1769	37	25
Total	529		Total	626	

There were 146 householders in this parish in the year 1562. Sir Robert Atkyns's account about the year 1710, is 196 houses, and about 1000 inhabitants; but in the year 1743 there were 282 houses, and 1309 inhabitants.

To the Royal Aid, in 1692, £. 248 : 0 : 0

Poll tax, in 1694, — 90 : 7 : 0

Land tax, in 1694, — 341 : 6 : 0

The same, in 1770, at 3*s.* 274 : 13 : 0

In the year 1770, this parish paid quarterly 52*l.* 10*s.* to the workhouse, and 24*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* towards lamps.

In this parish is

St. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

This hospital is situate between the bridges on the north side of the west-gate street. In an inquisition taken upon oath before William the prior of Lanthony, and William de Chilterham, 30^o E. 3. it is said to owe its original to William Myparty, a burges of Gloucester; who, when Nicholas Walred, clerk, began to build the west bridge, in the reign of king H. 2. gave him a piece of land, whereon the hospital now stands, built a house upon it for the convenience of Walred and

his workmen, and retiring to them himself, with several other persons of both sexes, they all lived there together, in hermitical habit, under the government of a priest, upon the charity of well disposed persons. But king H. 3. on the twenty sixth of June, in the thirteenth year of his reign, being at Gloucester, gave them the church of St. Nicholas; and from that time the house was called the *Hospital of St. Bartholomew the apostle*. Soon after, the same king, upon their petition, granted them liberty to choose a prior; and on the 12th of September, in the forty ninth year of his reign, gave them sixteen ells of land in length, and five in breadth, to be taken out of the street, for the enlargement of their chancel.

Leland says this hospital was founded by one of the bishops of Worcester, but by which of them is not known. Others attribute it to Bosil, the first bishop of that see. However that be, it was found upon the inquisition mentioned at the beginning of this account, that after St. Nicholas's was granted to the hospital, the bishop of Worcester claimed a right of visiting it. According to bishop Tanner, king E. 3. order'd the state of this hospital to be survey'd; and we learn from Mr. Prynne, in his *Animadversions on Coke's Institutes*, that king R. 2. issued out a commission for visiting it. But on the nineteenth day of November, 9^o H. 4. the king granted the prior and brethren a new charter, which is now in the custody of the corporation, and the translation of it may be seen in the Appendix. N^o. 12.

The hospital consisted of a master, or prior, or guardian, and three fellows, besides the poor people. Andrew Whitmay the master, John Henbury, John Harsfield, and Henry or Harry Francum, the three brethren, subscribed to the king's supremacy, Sept. 4, 1534.

There was formerly a chapel in this hospital, dedicated to St. Urfula. A chantry in Newent church-yard, dedicated to St. James and St. Anne, belonged also to this hospital, till its dissolution.

In the fifth year of king Henry the seventh, this hospital was valued at 23*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* About the time of its dissolution, the accounts are exceedingly various. The profits were computed at 33*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* clear of all reprisals 26^o H. 8. The next year the whole rent was said to be 74*l.* 0*s.* 1*d.* and the clear income 44*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* ob. which was increased the year afterwards to 65*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* ob.

The commissioners appointed 37^o H. 8. certified, that this hospital was founded for a master, who was to have a salary of 20*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.* q. for five priests, [perhaps the three brethren and two others to officiate here and at St. Nicholas's] whose salary was 29*l.* for thirty two poor people, who receive 30*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.* and for finding a lamp and two tapers in the above church, at the yearly expence of 14*s.* 6*d.* Besides the above payments, there were 6*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* for out rents; 4*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* ob. for tenths; 1*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* synodals and pen-tecostals for the churches belonging to it; and

2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for fees. The value of the ornaments, plate, goods, &c. then belonging to it was 20*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*

The commissioners, 1° E. 6. certified, that the clear yearly value was 25*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* and that the several possessions of the poor people belonging to the hospital were worth 25*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.* I suppose before the outgoings were deducted. And that valuation being approved, 9 February, 3° E. 6. the masters were to pay first fruits to the crown accordingly for it. In archbishop Sancroft's MS. Valor. it is 25*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.* *toto*, 4*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.* *ob. clare*. Thirty-four poor persons were then in the hospital. The full income of the lands belonging to it was 78*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* when it was granted from the crown.

By the interest of Mr. Pates, recorder of the city, queen Elizabeth, by letters patents, dated July 14, *regni* 6° granted this hospital to the mayor and burgeses of Gloucester, with the patronage of the office of master, &c. when the same should become void by the death of John Man, esq; and also the revenues of it, for the maintenance of a minister, a physician, a surgeon, and forty poor people. This grant was obtained on condition that the mayor, &c. would release an antient annual pension of 9*l.* 2*s.* paid by the crown to the hospital, which was done on the 17th of the same month. The mayor, &c. covenanted with the queen, that the whole clear yearly profits should be expended in the manner mentioned.

The hospital was in a deplorable condition when it came into the hands of the corporation. The church was ruinous, and the house so decay'd, that they rebuilt twenty-one chambers, and were at great expences in other repairs.

Soon after the corporation obtained the grant of this hospital, they elected a president or provost, a treasurer, two surveyors, two almoners, and two scrutineers yearly, as they now continue to do, to manage the affairs of this hospital, who have also the superintendency over those of St. Margaret, and the Magdalen or king James's. The statutes for their government were composed, it is said, by archbishop Laud, about the year 1636.

The queen's grant has since been confirmed by act of parliament, which provides, that the bishop of Gloucester, or other ordinary of the diocese, shall freely visit the hospital every third year to see if the above covenant be truly observed.

In Leland's time there were fifty-two poor persons in the hospital; but 26° & 27° H. 8. there were only twenty-four. In Sternhold's and Man's masterships were thirty-two, at four pence half penny or three farthings a week. Soon after the grant, it was increased to six-pence each. In the time of king Charles the first, it came to two shillings each, and then from time to time, additional chambers were added, so that at present there are twenty-six men and thirty women in so many chambers, who receive two shillings and six-pence each weekly.

I have a large folio book of abstracts from the original grants to this hospital, which exhibits the names of near a hundred benefactors to it.

Priors or Masters.

Adam Garon, or de Garne, was the first prior or master. About the time of his government, Osbert Giffard gave lands in Brimpsfield for the maintenance of a chaplain, to officiate for himself and ancestors. A perpetual chaplain was appointed for Philip and Margery Apothecary. And Adam de Ardern gave a certain sum of money for establishing a chantry in the hospital.

John de Monumeta occurs in the reign of H. 3.

Adam Reyner.

John de Bosco.

William Abenhalle, or Abbehal occurs *temp.* E. 1.

John de Wode.

John de Oke, del Oks, or de Oka, occurs 29 E. 1. In 1318, a perpetual anniversary was erected here for John Thormerton. This prior dying in 1326,

John de Bykenor was advanced to the priorship.

Nicholas Hardewyke occurs 5°, & 28° E. 3. William de Bohun earl of Northampton, July 15, 17° E. 3. gave to him and the hospital the advowson of the church of Newnham, and chapel of Little Dean, *co. Glouc.* And in 1374, a perpetual chantry was erected here for Ralph Baron.

Walter Gibbes occurs 36° E. 3.

John Bilmulle succeeding, occurs 12° & 21° R. 2.

John Prentys succeeded. He resigned in 1401, whereupon

John Arundel was elected the same year.

Thomas Carpenter occurs 1°, & 6° H. 5.

William Wircestre occurs 2° H. 6. upon whose resignation,

Stephen Myle succeeded Mar. 8. 1425, and dying 1454,

William Sobbrory, called also John Sodbury, alias Holwey, was elected.

John Hassfeld was advanced July 12, 1476. He had a dispute with the prior of Lanthony about ten loaves which that priory had engaged to furnish every day to the poor people of this hospital, in consideration of 220 marks given to the said priory, upon that condition, by Richard the priest of Heytherleia, about the time of king H. 3. and which the priory had refused or neglected to furnish. The bishop of Worcester made a definitive sentence for the hospital against the priory Aug. 18, 1477; but the latter often failed in performance, and the prior and convent were several times summoned and cited before different authorities, particularly 4° H. 7. by the archbishop of Canterbury, to shew cause why they did not perform their covenant with Richard de Hatherley.

Richard Baker occurs 8° & 11° H. 7.

Thomas Aphowel occurs 14° H. 7. About the time of his government, one Pauncefote is said to have been a great benefactor. He was buried in the chapel of the hospital. The raised tomb, under an arch between the church and the little south aisle, was probably erected for him.

Andrew Whitmay, supposed to be born at Wheatenhurst, occurs as prior 4° H. 8. He raised the house, subject before to the frequent inundations of the Severn, and built a handsome lodging for himself, in the windows of which the initial letters of his name are still remaining. He was archdeacon of St. David's, and a suffragan bishop of the diocese of Worcester. He subscribed to the king's supremacy, and held the government of the hospital till his death, about 1546.

Thomas Sternhold, esq; groom of the king's wardrobe, had the mastership conferred upon him Sept. 25, 1° E. 6. for from the time of the dissolution the title of prior ceased.

John Man, esq; was presented to it Oct. 29, 3° E. 6. Upon queen Elizabeth's grant of the reversion of this office to the corporation, he resigned it to them, who paid him a pension of 38*l.* a year. He was instituted to the deanery of this cathedral, and died 1568. See Deans.

Many lands and possessions in this city, and the counties of Gloucester and Worcester, belong to this hospital. Among others are, the perpetual curacy of St. Nicholas; the perpetual curacy of Newnham; the perpetual curacy of Little Dean; the rectory of Kemmerton, given by bishop Goodman, all in this county; and thirty pounds a year paid out of the improved rent of Bentham-farm, given to the corporation by John Cook; so that the whole revenues of the hospital, according to bishop Tanner, are about 500*l.* a year.

No person can be admitted into this, nor the hospitals of St. Margaret, and Mary Magdalen, under the age of fifty two years, unless on account of some irrecoverable infirmity. The governors hold a court, at least once a month, for these hospitals, at which all the poor people attend.



St. O W E N 's.

THE church, which stood on the west side, a little without the South-gate, was burnt down by the citizens, with the rest of the suburbs, at the siege, after the messengers from the city had returned their answer to the king's summons, on the tenth of August, 1643. It was founded by Walter the constable of Gloucester, and dedicated, and made parochial, by episcopal authority.

In the year 1137, earl Milo gave it and its appurtenances to the priory of Lanthony. The appurtenances were, a chapel within the castle; a small piece of land upon the bank of the Severn, to find a light to the said chapel; all the offerings of the keepers of the tower of the castle, and the barons residing there; half the oblations of himself and family, if his chaplain was present, and the whole if absent; St. Kyneburgh's chapel, and the whole parochial land of the constable of the castle, within the South-gate and without; and all the land which Roger de Tocheham and Richard the chaplain possessed within and without that gate. Earl Milo, at the same time, gave to the said priory several rural churches or chapels, particularly Hempsted, Elmore, and Quedgly, and many other things expressly set down in earl Milo's charter to the priory of Lanthony.

When Walter de Cantelupe was bishop of Worcester, the value of the several particulars belonging to this vicarage, was as follows; the alterage, small tythes, and other obventions of St. Owen's, 3*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* the alterage, &c. of Hechamsted, 60*s.* and other tythes 21*s.* *i. e.* 4*l.* 1*s.* the alterage and small tythes of Quedresse [Quedgley] and other obventions, four marks, and tythe of other lands, 5*s.* 9*d.* in all 2*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.* the small tythes of Elmore, and other obventions, five marks, other tythes 6*s.* 7*d.* and tythes of villainage 20*s.* in all 4*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* So that one vill and three contiguous country cures, were served for 15*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* which the bishop ratified at the appointment of the vicarage.

The vicar complaining afterwards, to the prior and convent of Worcester, who were guardians of the spiritualties, that his vicarage was insufficient, and that if he was obliged to live upon it, the prior and convent of Lanthony were bound, by an antient agreement, to build an *habitable* for him; it was agreed, that the vicar should have six marks of silver, three and a half of which to be expended *in building a house* at Heyamstede, for the use of the vicarage of St. Owen's.

The vicarage was taxed at thirteen marks, 19° E. 1. The abbey of Lyra, in Normandy, had 20*s.* out of it; and in 1398, the pope appropriated it to the priory of Lanthony, which paid, by composition with the bishop of Worcester, a pension of 3*s.* 4*d.* for all episcopal demands on account of this church, in which the prior and convent held their halimot court.

In this church were, 1. A gild dedicated to St. John Baptist, whereof Thomas Bristol was the last incumbent. 2. A chantry dedicated to St. Mary, whereof Richard Stanley, the last incumbent, upon its dissolution, obtained a pension of 4*l.* a year. Sir Thomas Bell, and Richard Duke, esq; had a grant of several of the possessions belonging hereto, 2° E. 6. 3. An altar dedicated to St. Katherine. 4. The rood-light.

By an ordinance of parliament in 1646, this parish was united to St. Mary de Crypt; but that being null, they are now separate, notwithstanding the rector of St. Mary's parish performs parochial duties, as curate, to the parishioners of this. In the year 1740, bishop Benson procured 200*l.* of queen Anne's bounty to augment the vicarage. The church stood on or near the place whereon a new meeting-house was erected in 1730. This parish has one churchwarden and one overseer.

For benefactions see St. Mary de Crypt.

The number of households in 1562, was 93. Sir Robert Atkyns joins this parish with that of St. Mary de Crypt. In 1743, the exact number of households was 65, of inhabitants 186. The baptisms and burials are included in the account of those of the last mentioned parish.

St. Owen's pays to the workhouse quarterly 5*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* and 2*l.* 14*s.* towards lamps.

In this parish are Kyneburgh's Hospital, and another charitable institution, called Mr. Hill's House. And first

OF KINEBURGH'S HOSPITAL.

We have already shewn that the chapel of St. Kyneburg, as an appurtenant to the church of St. Owen, was given by earl Milo to the priory of Lanthony, at its foundation. It stood on part of the town wall. Upon the dissolution of Lanthony, this chapel was sold by the crown to Thomas Bell, gent. Aug. 1, 34° H. 8. who being afterwards knighted, gave five tenements, which he built on part of the site of the old chapel, and another chamber at the west end of it, of antient building, with some lands belonging to the late dissolved monasteries in this county, for the maintenance of six poor people; and queen Elizabeth confirmed the donation in the forty-first year of her reign. In the year 1608, Mr. Thomas Hobbes gave 2*l.* a year; and Mrs. Margaret Norton gave the interest of 50*l.* to the poor people of this hospital, each of whom now receives 1*s.* 6*d.* weekly, and some money quarterly. The government

government of this charity is vested in the corporation.

A portion of the west part of the old chapel, given by the founder for the poor people to perform their public devotions in, was granted, in the year 1671, to the fraternity of cordwainers, for their common hall. On the south-west side of it is a raised stone monument, whereon lies the effigy of a young lady, with a coronet on her head. The common tradition is, that it is the tomb of one Maud Kimbros, who is said to have been drowned in a well on the north part of the chapel, where are visible remains of a door, supposed to lead to that well.

Mr. Hill's House, on the west side adjoining to the South-gate, was designed for an almshouse by the proprietor, who had been thrice mayor of the city; and by his will, bequeathed 80*l.* to erect a house for the habitation of six poor people of the south ward, which has been since done by the corporation.

There were formerly several other almshouses belonging to the city. Mr. Pates's house, and alderman Thomas Semys's houses occur in 1643. And it is said that Mr. Richard Keylock erected two houses for two poor people in St. John's parish. But probably they were not endowed with revenues to support them, and so falling to decay, they are now undistinguishable.



T R I N I T Y.

THE church of the Holy Trinity stood in the middle of the West-gate-street, and consisted of one aisle, with a beautiful tower at the west end of it.

It was antiently a rectory, but in the year 1391, it became a vicarage, and was appropriated to St. Peter's abbey. The appropriation of this vicarage, with it's chapel of St. Mary de Grace, was ratified and confirmed by the bishop of Worcester, Oct. 14, 1394, and afterwards by other authorities. The dean and chapter of Gloucester are patrons. The vicarage was augmented by lot, and returned, in the year 1743.

By an ordinance of parliament in 1648, this parish was united to that of St. Nicholas, and the church granted to the corporation to be converted to a school-house, which was done accordingly, the bells, seats, and other particulars, being removed to the chapel of St. Bartholomew's hospital, to Teynton, St. Nicholas's, and other places. At the restoration, the ordinance was annulled, and the parish became distinct and separate; but by a faculty, obtained in 1698, the church, which for a long time had been in a ruinous condition, was taken down, except part of the walls towards the west end, which, with some addition, were converted to a house for keeping the fire-engines, and other necessaries for the use of the

city. The beautiful tower was also suffered to remain, because, according to the notion of those times, it was of public use as well as ornament to the city; and beneath it a conduit was erected in 1702. But how fluctuating and uncertain are all human affairs! In a few years afterwards, this beautiful tower, and the more beautiful high cross, were considered as mere public nuisances, and accordingly were taken down by virtue of an act of 23^o G. 2. and the materials purchased and used in rebuilding the parish church of Upton upon Severn.

“The *site* of this church, Sir Robert Atkyns observes, is turned into a *market*; but the market is so well regulated, that it gives no disturbance to the many worthy magistrates of this city who lye buried underneath.”

In this church were the following particulars: 1. A chantry dedicated to the Holy Jesus, whereof Matthew Walker, the last incumbent, upon its dissolution, obtained a pension of 4*l.* a year. 2. A chantry dedicated to St. Mary, whereof George Cooper, the last incumbent, obtained an annuity of 4*l.* 3. A fraternity dedicated to St. Thomas a Becket; for the augmentation of which, and finding a chaplain to officiate at the altar there, for his own soul, and for the souls of all the faithful deceased, Thomas Pope gave certain lands, rents and reversions, by his will dated Sept. 18, 1400.

A house in Gore-lane, given by Richard Pate, esq; to Corpus Christi college, towards the maintenance of a school and hospital at Cheltenham, was antiently called Trinity-college, where all the priests of this church inhabited.

First fruits, £. 9 : 0 : 0 Synodals, - £. 0 : 1 : 0
Tenths, — 9 : 18 : 0 Pentecostals, 0 : 1 : 0
Procurations, 0 : 5 : 0

Richard Morwood, one of the minor-canons, was instituted to the vicarage in 1617, and occurs in 1636. He was the last incumbent of this church, and was buried in the south part of the transept of the cathedral, of which he was precentor.

The minister of St. Nicholas now performs most of the parochial duties.

Benefactions.

Mr. Peach gave four houses to four poor people, rent free.

Mr. Samuel Willet gave 10*l.* the interest of which to buy bread for the poor.

Mrs. Mary Broad gave 40*s.* *per ann.* for the same purpose.

Mr. Daniel Lysons gave 20*s.* *per ann.* for the same use.

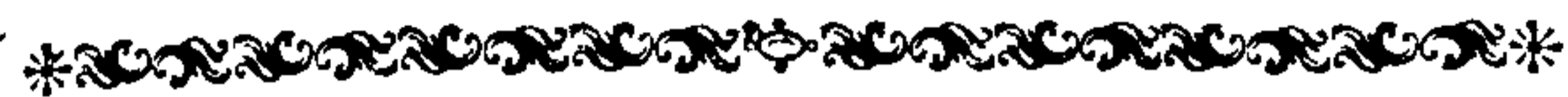
The baptisms and burials are included in those of the parish of St. Nicholas.

The number of households in this parish in 1562, was 60; about 1710, according to Sir Robert

Robert Atkyns, there were 134 houfes, and about 600 inhabitants; but in 1743, there were 119 houfholds, and 491 inhabitants.

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 92 : 0 : 0
Poll Tax — 1694,	— 43 : 13 : 0
Land Tax — 1694,	- 121 : 4 : 0
The fame — 1771,	- 101 : 17 : 6

In 1770, this parifh paid quarterly to the work-houfe 19*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* and 12*l.* 11*s.* towards lamps.



S U B U R B S.

THE fuburbs are not at prefent fo large as they were before the fiege, in the year 1643, when they were fet on fire by the governor, and are faid, in the petition of the mayor and burgefles to parliament, for relief on that account, to have been a full third part of the city. They certified that two hundred forty and one houfes, befides barns, ftables, and out-buildings, were then burnt and destroyed; and it appears by good evidence, that they even exceeded that number.

The houfes joined on both fides, almoft all the way from without the lower North-gate to St. Margaret's hofpital. On the weft fide were houfes from the gate to Feate-lane, which had feveral good buidings in it; and beyond that lane, and at the weft end of it, were many others.

There was a ftreet which led from the South-gate to Rignor's-ftile; and without the gate were houfes on both fides, called lower South-gate, and Sudbrook-ftreet; on the weft fide were St. Owen's lane, and Severn-ftreet. It is very certain that antiently there were houfes without the Weft-gate alfo; but Leland in his *Itinerary* takes no notice of them.

Within the liberties of the city, but without the walls, which extended no farther than the four gates, (of which the upper North-gate was one) on the eaft fide is Fullbrook, running from Morin's mill, under the North-gate, through the antient abbey, to which it was given by king W. 1. and after confirmed by charter in feveral fucceeding reigns. Many particulars concerning it are related in abbat Froucefter's manufeript.

Without the upper North-gate on the weft fide, was the caftle of Croydon, ftanding in Hairlane, otherwife Herlon, Harelane, and Boundlane, where the countefs of Stafford had lands; and where was a houfe called Dunning's Place, belonging to the abbey.

The lower North-gate belongs to the mayor's porter. It ftands on the fouth bank of the brook Wyver, which begins at the poftern, and runs beyond Alvingate into the Severn. All the land on each fide of it, without the gate, has been called Neulond, or Newland, for many ages paff, and extended nearly to St. Margaret's hofpital.

At the north end of the lower North-gate-ftreet ftood Alvingate, which was frequently repaired by the corporation, and had a particular porter belonging to it. This was probably destroyed at the fiege. Juft without the gate was Kingefham or Kingefhome-ftreet, which occurs in 1269. A little diftant from the road, ftood a chapel dedicated to St. Thomas, and occurs in 1273. It was new built by Philip Monger, in 1454; and tho' long fince demolished, there is a houfe belonging to Bartholomew's hofpital, built on the fite of it, which is now called the Chapel Houfe.

The place called Le Hurft in antient writings, was very probably a wood, about the time of the conqueft, as the name fignifies. It extended from Hairlane before-mentioned, to

Bridelane, called alfo Farther Harelane; and reached to the eaft corner of Wood-garden, and near Hangman's-pits, oppofite to the wall of the cathedral, next the orchard belonging to the prebendary of the third ftall.

Watering-ftreet, or Water-ftreet, commonly called Katherine-ftreet, was from

St. Oswald's-ftreet, which was directly oppofite to the church of that name.

The White Friery is now intirely demolished. The ground on which it ftood is ftill called the Frier's-ground.

Featlane, Feetlane, Feytlane, or Featlone, is now alfo destroy'd. It ftood northward of the above, and the archbifhop of York had tenements in it: Lady-croft, or Lendy-croft, which occurs in the reigns of H. 3. E. 1. and E. 2. was very near it.

Brook-ftreet, juft without the poftern-gate, extended to Morin's mill, given by John de Thor-merton to the abbey 11^o E. 2. which enjoy'd it 'till the diffolution. Afterwards Sir Thomas Bell being poffeffed of it, gave it with other things for the maintenance of Kimbro's hofpital. The greateft part of the fouth fide of this ftreet is in the parifh of St. Michael, the north fide is in that of St. Katherine. It was destroyed at the fiege, but fome few of the houfes have been fince rebuilt.

Leland in his *Itinerary*, fpeaking of Gloucefter, obferves, *that there were divers pretty ftreets that now be clean decay'd, as St. Bride's-ftreet, and Silver-girdle-ftreet.* Several others occur in antient records, that have been long fince destroy'd. Antiently the town extended northwards and fouthwards, with few buildings on the eaftern and weftern fides. The more noble part of it ftood where now the Kingfholm houfe is. It had handfome, fpacious ftreets of the following names: White-ftreet gave entrance into the town from the London road, thro' Pedmark's field; King's-ftreet led from Kingfholm to Gloucefter; Queen-ftreet, Silver-ftreet, Long-ftreet, towards Longford; Milk-ftreet; Caftle-ftreet, which led from the Old-Bear to the caftle. Befides thefe, there were fome others of lefs note. Many of thefe ftreets were very fubject to floods from the Severn,

Severn, which made the inhabitants desert them by degrees, to build on a higher and more secure situation.

Without the East-gate, Barton-street extended, with houses joining almost all the way on both sides, to a place called the World's-end; and on the north side of it, near the gate, were many houses along Gawdy-green. Part of it is within the liberties of the city, and part not. All within the liberties is in the parish of St. Michael; and what is beyond them, lies in the parishes of St. Michael, and St. Mary de Load. In the reign of king E. 1. there was, in the north part of this street, a place called the King's ditch, and Law-day ditch, intended perhaps to separate the liberties of the town from the county.

There were antiently two distinct manors here, King's-barton and Abbat's-barton. The first was so called, because it was a farm in the king's hands, to subsist the castle of Gloucester. It was a considerable manor, of which *Domesday book* gives the following account:

' In Bertune king Edward had nine hides, of
' which seven were in demean. And there were
' three plow tillages, and fourteen villeins, and
' ten bordars, with nine plow tillages. There
' were seven *servi*. Two free men held two hides
' of this manor, and have there nine plow tillages.
' They cannot separate themselves nor the land
' from the manor. There is a mill of 4 s. [value]
' King William's bailiff [*prepositus*] added eight
' bordars, two mills, and one plow tillage. In
' king Edward's reign it paid 9 l. 5 s. and 3000
' loaves for the dogs. It now pays 20 l. 20 cows,
' 20 hogs, and 16 s. in lieu of the bread.

' Ældred the archbishop claimed Brewere, one
' member of this manor. There are three yard
' lands and three men. Milo Crispin holds it.

' Optune, another member, Aluui the sheriff
' claimed. There is one hide of land and four
' men. Hunfridus holds it.

' The same Aluui claimed Merwen, a third
' member. There are three yard lands. Nigellus
' the physician holds it.

This manor continued in the crown 'till 2 H. 3. when Jeffry Lucy was seized of it. Robert le Savage was seized of Barton-court 45th H. 3. Walter Wither held it 54th H. 3. John Musgrofs was seized of this place 3rd E. 1. Ralph de Walefworth held it 8th E. 1. The rent of the castle, and the Bertone and Tyne of Gloucester, which was 110 l. a year, was settled on queen Margaret, in part of her dower, 27th E. 1.

The abbey of Gloucester was seized of the manor of Berton and of six plow tillages, in the 17th year of the reign of king Edward the third, who, two years afterwards, by his charter dated June 25, granted to the abbey this manor with its appurtenances, and a pool at Minsterworth, a moiety of the pool at Dunyc, with its appurtenances, and

the privilege of having twigs out of the forest of Dean to repair the pool, in fee for ever. The abbey to pay 48 l. *per ann.* into the king's exchequer, for the advowson of the church of Wywardesbury, in the county of Bucks; but to be discharged, out of the said 48 l. of a pension of 5 l. a year, which they used to pay to that church. This charter was confirmed by king Richard the second.

But Elizabeth, the widow of Thomas duke of Norfolk, and daughter of Richard earl of Arundel, was seized of the manor of King's-Barton 3rd H. 6.

Robert Maell, and Cicely his wife, were seized of a mill, and of one acre and a half of arable land, and two acres of meadow in Barton near Gloucester.

There was a house in the South-gate-street, which, in a lease from the priory of Lanthorn, dated March 27, 47th E. 3. is said to be in the liberty of the King's Barton.

Abbat's Barton was so called, because it belonged to St. Peter's abbey. Aldred, under-king of the Wicces, gave an hundred hides to this monastery, when Eva was abbess. In *Domesday book* it is said,

' In the time of king Edward, Saint Peter of
' Glowecestre held Bertune, in Dudeftanes hun-
' dred, with its adjacent members, Berneuede,
' Tuffelege, Mercuent. There are twenty-two
' hides, lets one yard land. In demean nine plow
' tillages, and forty-two villeins, and twenty-one
' bordars, with forty-five plow tillages. There
' are twelve *servi*, and a mill of 5 s. and 120 acres
' of meadow, and a wood five furlongs long and
' three broad. It was worth 8 l. and is now
' worth 24 l. This manor was always exempt
' from geld, and from all royal service".

It has been already shewn, under the account of abbat Hameline, that archbishop Aldred took this manor, and some other estates from the monastery, to repay himself the great expences he had been at in rebuilding the abbey, and that afterwards they were restored by his successor; from which time this manor continued in the possession of the abbey 'till its dissolution; when it came to the crown. A lease of the site of it, with several lands belonging to it, was granted 31st H. 8. for twenty-one years, to John Ap-Rice, at the yearly rent of 14 l. 4 s. 4 d. And the reversions of all these, and many other lands here and elsewhere, were sold to the city* on the 11th of September, in the 34th year of the same reign. But the crown resumed its claim, for the manor of Barton Abbat's was granted to Anne Fortescue, widow of Sir Adrian Fortescue, and to his heirs male, 5th Mariae. And according to Sir Robert Atkyns, it did again *belong* to the crown, in the year 1608. But it is now the property of the corporation of the city of Gloucester.

* Civ.

Lands in Barton Abbat's, and the first feeding of the meadow called Pully-mead, and the tythes of the same, lately belonging to the priory of Lanthony, were granted to Arthur Porter 32^o H. 8.

A portion of tythes in St. Mary de Load, in Barton, formerly belonging to the abbey of Gloucester, were granted to the chapter of Gloucester, 33^o H. 8. And other tythes in Barton Abbat's, formerly belonging to the priory of St. Oswald, were granted to John Fernham 22^o Eliz.

The bord-lands, parcel of the manor of Barton-Abbat's, and other lands in the same manor, were granted in trust, to Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple 35^o H. 8. And Robert Thornhill and Leonard Warcop had a grant of other lands there 38^o H. 8.

Here is a fair on the 28th day of September, which used to be so famous for large quantities of cheese, as to set the price of that article for the whole year, in all the neighbouring parts; but since the factors^b have made a practice of buying it up at the dairy-houses, all the cheese-fairs and markets in this country are sunk to nothing; and that necessary article of provisions advanced to more than double the price it bore about twenty or thirty years since.

The manors of King's-barton and Abbat's-barton, by a long unity of possession, are so confused with each other, as not to be every where distinguished.

King James the first, in the 8th year of his reign, granted the hundreds of Dudston^c and King's-barton to Sir William Cook, knight, for twenty-one years. The next year, the same king granted them for ever to George and Thomas Whitmore, and ——— Whitmore, esq; of Slaughter, son of general Whitmore, who died in the year 1771, is the present proprietor of them.

The places in the hundreds of Dudston and King's-barton are set down p. 41, of which the following owe suit and service to the court-leet of King's-barton. The hamlet of St. Michael, Barton-street, Upton St. Leonard, Pitchcombe, Harecombe, South-gate and Woolstrop, Saint-hurst, Twigworth, Matson, and Kingholm.

In the year 1770, when the land-tax was at 3s. in the pound, Barton St. Michael paid 27l. 9s. Barton St. Mary 113l. 14s.

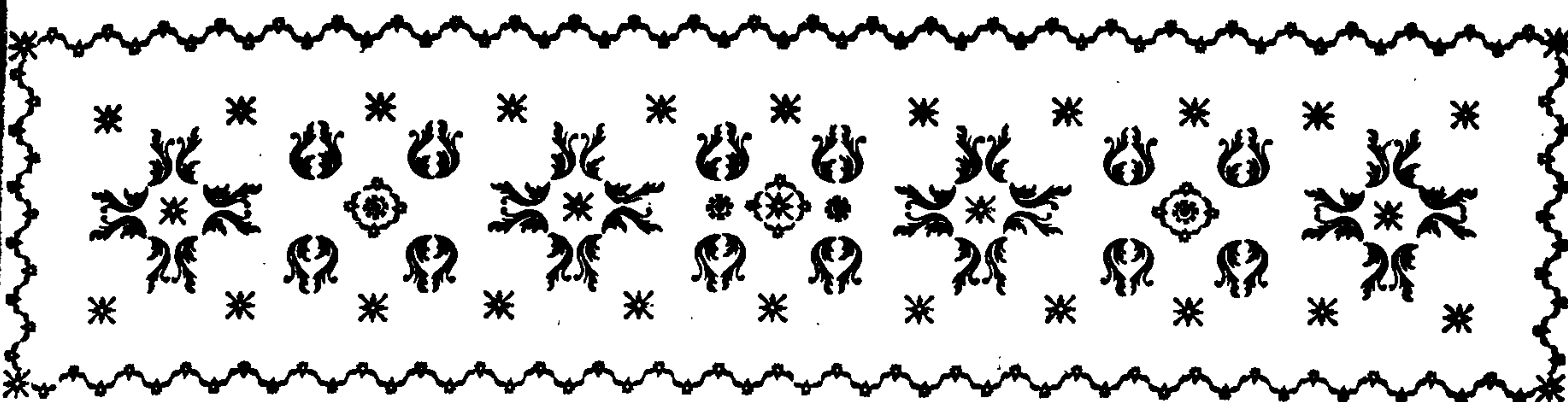
^b The modern cheese-factor is a dealer on his own stock, and at his own risque; it is therefore an abuse of the term to call him factor. He buys whole dairies together, which are carried from the farm-houses to his warehouse, and not a cheese of them appears in the market, except what he rejects on account of some imperfection. The dairy-man sells none of his best cheese from the dealer, unless he be tempted by an extravagant price, or induced by some particular circumstance or connexion. Some factors are either in actual possession, or in assurance of forty or fifty dairies each; how then can it be difficult to account, even in a time of plenty, for the exorbitant price of cheese?

Our forefathers were of opinion that commerce in the great necessaries of life should be restrained, and provided laws to prevent a monopoly of them; but we have lately experienced the insufficiency of those laws. If it be necessary in large cities and

towns, that cheese-mongers be provided with a sufficient stock for the inhabitants of such places; yet no person I believe, will think it equally necessary that the whole produce of the dairy be drawn into the dealers warehouses, or shut up in the cheese-lofts, in order at length to pass through their hands to the consumers. I insist not that the cheese-factor and meal-man are unlawful dealers; but it is an error in the police to suffer them to conduct their business after the present method.

^c It is not absolutely certain where Dudston lay; but it was probably without the lower North-gate, beyond the New-land. It was also called Dudestan, Dodeltan, &c. perhaps from the Saxon words *Dyd* dead, and *Stan* stone. It might be the common burying place in the time of the Romans. Bertachia, from *Bergenne* a grave, is mentioned in antient writings, in the reign of E. 2. and might lie adjacent to Dudston.





O F T H E

P A R I S H E S

I N

Gloucestershire.

ABBENHALL.

THIS is a small parish, full of little hills and dingles, within the hundred of St. Briavel's; twelve statute miles west from Gloucester, and three north from Newnham. It is bounded on the north-west by Mitchel Dean, on the south-east by Flaxley, with Blaisdon to the north-eastward, and Little Dean to the westward of it.

The abbat of Flaxley had antiently a house here, whence the place obtained the name of Abbenhall. It was not particularly specified in *Domesday-book*, when the general survey was made; and as late as the ninth year of king Edward the First, the sheriff, in his account of all the villis in the county of Gloucester, returned Mitchel Deane, Parva Deane, and Abbenhalle as one vill.

The stones in this parish are of a rusty colour, with shining particles of iron in their composition. The greatest part of the land is pasturage, with a considerable portion of commonable places, over-run with fern and bushes.

There is a place called Gun's Mills, where was formerly an iron furnace, but the machinery is now converted to the use of a paper-mill, which is driven by a fine spring of water rising out of a rock in the forest, on the side of a hill just above the mill. The forest is extraparochial, wherefore I shall take notice of the

spring in this place. It is called St. Anthony's Well. At the head, the water runs into a square bason (with steps on one side) made for the purpose of bathing. I have been told by people of credit and judgment in the neighbourhood, that bathing in this water is an infallible cure for the itch, and other cutaneous disorders; and a gentleman of Little Dean assured me, that his dogs were cured of the mange by being thrown into it two or three times. The water is extremely cold; but whether on that account only it is capable of producing those salutary effects, I shall not determine.

Maynard Colchester, of Westbury, esq; has a good house here, called the Wilderness, situate on the brow of a hill, which gives it a very extensive prospect.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

The manor of Abbenhall belonged antiently to a family who took their name from this place. John de Abbenhalle was possessed of it when the sheriff made his return to the king's writ 9 E. 1. Ralph de Abbenhall died seized of it in the 29th year of the same reign. John his son and heir died seized of the manor, and of the advowson of the church, 10 E. 2. Reginald his son and next heir died seized of this manor 15 E. 3. Sir Ralph de Abbenhall, son of Reginald, died seized of it, and of the custody of a wood in the forest of

Data of E. 3. since whose time I find no more of this name here. It is probable that the heirs of this family married into that of the Talbots, for they quarter the arms of Abbenhall, viz. *Or, a fess gules*, and had at that time great estates in the neighbourhood.

The Genders were the next possessors of this estate; John Gender was seized thereof 5 H. 4. in which year, and also in the last of that reign, he was high sheriff of this county. Robert his son died seized of this manor 26 H. 6. leaving Elizabeth his only daughter and heirs, married to John Tiptot earl of Worcester, who, after the death of his wife, held this estate by the courtesy of England during his life. He was a firm adherent to the house of York, and on the restoration of king Henry the Sixth, lost his head on Tower-hill, and was buried in the Black Friars, London. He left no issue, wherefore the manor descended to John Gender, *alias* Greyndour, the next heir to the preceding Robert.

— Walwyn (son of William Walwyn, who had been high sheriff of Gloucestershire 10 H. 4.) married the daughter and heirs of the last-mentioned John Gender, by whom he had the manor of Abbenhall, which descended to his son William Walwyn.

Thomas Baynham, of Clowerwall, married Alice, daughter and heirs of William Walwyn, with whom he had this estate. Sir Christopher Baynham, their son and heir, died seized of it 32 H. 8. His son, sir George Baynham, died seized thereof 38 H. 8. whose son Christopher had livery of this manor 3 E. 6. His son Thomas had also livery thereof 23 Eliz. and continued seized of it 6 Jac.

Marshall Brydges, of Worcester-shire, esq; related to the family of the lord Chandois, was lord of this manor in the year 1711, but John Howell, esq; is the present proprietor.

Of the other estates, the records shew, that Margaret the widow of — Huntley died seized of lands within this manor, and of a rent issuing out of Little Dean 49 E. 3. Robert Pyrke died seized of lands in Abbenhall 9 Car. and left Richard his son fifteen years old.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the Forest deanery, worth about 70*l.* a year. John Howell, esq; is patron, and Mr. Hoskyns is the present incumbent.

There are thirty acres of glebe, and all the lands are subject to tithe; but there is no parsonage house, and even the place where it stood is forgotten.

The church, dedicated to St. Michael, hath an aisle on the south side, which was rebuilt in 1749, and a small tower at the west end, covered with tiles.

First fruits *£.* 6 6 8 Proc. & Syn. *£.* 10 6 6
Tithes — 0 12 8 Pentecostals — 0 1 4

Monuments and Inscriptions.

On a flat stone of grey marble in the chancel, are memorials for Richard Pyrke, of Mitchel Dean, who died in 1609, and Johan his wife, daughter of John Aylway. And beneath are the effigies of Thomas and Robert their sons; and of Duncombe Pyrke, second son of Nathaniel Pyrke, esq; who died in 1725.

Against the north wall is a monument, with these arms, *Party per pale, baron and femme, 1. Argent, a fess sable, charged with three mullets of the field. 2. Gules, a chevron between three estoiles Or.* And under, on a table of white marble, this inscription:

Near unto lies interred the Body of Nath. Pyrke of Michel-deane, Esq; who was descended of an ancient Family who had their chiefe Seat of Residence in this Neighbourhood ever since the Conquest. He married Mary the daughter of Duncombe Colchester, kn. and by her had issue three sons and two daughters. Thomas the eldest married Dorothy the daughter of Richard Yate, of Arlingham, esq; Duncombe the second married Elizabeth the daughter of William Guillam of Longstone in the county of Hereford, esq; and Jane married Rowles Walter son and heir of Thomas Walter of Stapleton in the county of Glouc. esq; Nath. and Deborah died infants and lies interred near this place. He was a faithful subject to his prince, a good father to his children, charitable to the poor, and just in his dealings. He left behind him an inconsolable widow, who erected this monument in remembrance of the tender and loving a husband. He died the 28th of October, 1715, in the sixtyeth Year of his Age.

Also in Memory of Deborah the Mother of the said Nath. Pyrke, and Wife of Thomas Pyrke, Esq; She was a pious good christian, and lies interred near this place. She died the 9th of February 1662. But Thomas Pyrke her Husband, and Father of the said Nath: lies buried in the Parish Church of Little Deane.

Also here lieth Dorothy the Daughter of Thomas Pyrke, esq; grand-daughter of the said Nath. She was buried June the 21st, 1715.

Also in Memory of Mary Pyrke, the Widow and Relict of the above-named Nathaniel Pyrke who departed this life the 22d of November Anno Dom. 1738. *Ætatis* 76. And of Nath. Son of Duncombe and of Elizabeth Pyrke who died January the 10th 1748, aged 31 Years.

{	The Royal Aid in 1692, <i>£.</i> 163 14 0
	Poll-tax — 1694, — 28 1 0
	Land-tax — 1694, — 166 14 0
	The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 50 0 0

When sir Robert Atkyns compiled his account of Gloucestershire, there were, according to him, 22 houses, and about 88 inhabitants in this parish, of whom 6 were freeholders; yearly births 3, and burials 3. But examining the register, I find that in ten years, beginning with 1700, the whole number of baptisms was 24, and of burials 34. And that in the like period of time, beginning with the year 1760, the baptisms were 37, and the burials 21. The inhabitants were then about 158, from which the situation appears to be very healthy, and that the people are increasing.

A B S T O N and W I C K

IS a parish in the hundred of Pucklechurch, five miles west from Marshfield, seven south from Sodbury, seven east from Bristol, and seven north west from Bath. It is bounded on the north by Puckle

Pucklechurch, on the east by Dointon and Cold Aston, on the west by Siston, and on the south-east by part of Somersetshire. The houses lie chiefly under the west side of that ridge of hills which runs from north-east to south-west through the county.

The great post and turnpike-road from London to Bristol leads through Wick, and there is beside, a turnpike-road from Bath, by the monument on Lansdown, which communicates with the Bristol road at this place.

Abston is probably a contraction of *Abbat's-town*; for this manor formerly belonged to the abbat of Glastonbury. *Wick* signifies a *hamlet* dependent on a place of better note; for in antient grants and charters of townships, after the name, it commonly follows, *cum suis berwicis*, which favours the above conjecture.

The parish consists chiefly of good pasture and meadow ground. Three distinct streams, *i. e.* the Filtham, rising in Pucklechurch; a brook from Dyrham, and another from Tog-hill, empty themselves into the river Boyd; and in the street at Wick, the old bridge having lately been taken down, a more commodious one of four arches hath been erected in its room, at the charge of the commissioners of the Bristol turnpikes.

Between this parish and that of Dointon, is a deep, narrow glyn, formed by rocks of a stupendous height, rising almost perpendicularly from the bottom, where the river Boyd runs. On the Dointon side are large fortifications and intrenchments opposed by others on the side of the glyn, in this parish. The stone of the rocks I am speaking of, is of a compact texture, of which the inhabitants burn great quantities into excellent white lime. And there is in the neighbourhood, a blue kind of stone, which makes a brown lime, that hardens under water, and answers the purpose of foreign terras.

They dig coal in this parish, and burn large quantities of it into coak, for making of malt, and other purposes. Here is also lead ore, but the proprietors have not hitherto raised enough of it to answer the working. Belemnites, astroites, and serpentine stones are likewise found here, and some of the rocks have a sparry substance upon them, which sir Robert Atkyns calls rock-diamonds; but this spar is not so beautifully brilliant as that commonly called Bristol stones, found in the rocks about Clifton.

This village deservedly stands one of the foremost in the neighbourhood on account of its antiquities, as well as its natural productions. Sir Robert Atkyns, in the four last lines of his account of it, mentions, "that great quantities of Roman or British brick have been dug up in an adjacent field, where appear also the extended ruins of considerable buildings".

Since the publication of sir Robert Atkyns's History, other antiquities have been found in a field called Beach, in the hamlet of Wick, by

people at plough, in the year 1743, who turned up with the foil a quantity of brick, very hard and ponderous, and much superior in fineness to what we now make. Mr. Haynes, the proprietor of the ground, caused the surface, for a considerable space, to be laid open, and presently found that these were parts of a brick pillar. There were three foundations of such pillars standing in a line, each twenty-one inches square. The intervals were thirteen inches. The third pillar stood against the middle of an abutment, or foundation of rough stone-work, measuring five feet and a half in front, which being carried on in the same direction with the pillars, about twenty-two inches, then spread itself outwards on each side in a concave sweep.

Between the pillars, in beds of mortar, were parts of several urns of fine red pottery, but of different shapes and dimensions, some pieces of wood burnt to a coal, a crooked sacrificing knife, about six inches long, and the jaw bone of a sheep or goat. And some time afterwards, the capital, or head of a pillar of freestone, about two feet square, with the cornice, was turned up by the plough in the same field. From these remains, and from a great number of Roman coins found there, which are in Mr. Haynes's possession, there can be no doubt of this having been a Roman work. For as the Romans had possessed themselves of Bath, to which they gave the name of *Aqua Solis*, where they formed a station; and had also made incursions and conquests on the other side of the Severn, in the country of the Silures, it was necessary to preserve a free intercourse between those places. The route by land from *Aqua Solis* to the passage over the Severn, leading to that country, lay in a straight line through this parish; and from these fields where the ruins were found, is a full view of the country towards the passage, or *Trajectus* of Antoninus. This therefore was a proper situation for a garrison, by which intelligence might be communicated from one station to another.

The late Mr. Richard Haynes, who was lord of the manor, and resided here, contended very strongly that this was the *Abone* of Antoninus, which he endeavoured to make out by supposing mistakes in the distances, and that the stations are transposed in Antoninus's *Itinerary*. But he was certainly mistaken, as may be seen under Lidney, where the subject of the *Abone* is discussed more at large.

There is a field in this parish called the *Cbeßles*, or *Castles*, where are three large stones about five feet high from the ground, drawn thither from the cliffs below, and placed upright pretty near together, in a triangular form. They are without inscriptions, but one of them having been taken down, at the foot of it were found some old coins, a circumstance more especially denoting them to be monumental; but to what age or people they are to be attributed, is not easy to determine.

determine. It is supposed, however, that they were placed there after the time of the Romans, as a memorial for some chiefs who fell in battle in this part of the country; and their number, and nearness to Dyrham, an adjoining village, lead me to conjecture that they stand for the three British princes whom Ceaulin the Saxon slew in a bloody battle, as mentioned under that place, in the year 577. But what could induce Mr. Donn to call these *druidical* stones, in his accurate map of the environs of the city of Bristol, is to me unaccountable, since neither history nor tradition favours that notion.

I must not omit to mention a memorable battle fought in the time of the civil war, on the 5th of July, 1643. Lord Hopton, prince Maurice, and the earl of Carnarvon drew up the king's forces upon Tog-hill, part of which is in this parish, to engage the parliament's forces on Lansdown, under the command of sir William Waller. The fight lasted from two in the afternoon 'till one the next morning, when the latter quitted the field, leaving lighted matches on the hedges to secure their retreat. But an accident prevented the king's army from improving the victory, for their powder blew up and wounded many officers, among whom was lord Hopton himself. Sir Bevil Grenvil was mortally wounded, which occasioned the titles of earl of Bath and viscount Lansdown being conferred on his son, by king Charles the Second, after the restoration. That earl built the monument on Lansdown, on which is an inscription, now much obliterated, but it may be seen in lord Clarendon's history of that war, giving some particulars of this battle.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

In *Domesday-book* the manor of Abston and Wick is not distinguished by any particular name, but included in the account of the large parish of Pucklechurch, to which it belonged, and which was then held by the abbey of Glastonbury, having been given to it by king Edward the Confessor. But when king Richard the First was prisoner at Vienna, the emperor Leopold obliged him to annex that abbey to the see of Bath and Wells, and to give that bishoprick to Savaricus the emperor's kinsman. And in the year 1205, the monks of Glastonbury quitted their right in the manors of Pucklechurch, Abston, and Westerleigh, and in the patronage of several churches, to that bishoprick, upon condition that Joceline the bishop would restore to them the election of their own abbat.

The successive bishops of Bath and Wells held Abston and Wick, without interruption, above two hundred and fifty years; but the records shew, that Hugh Dennis levied a fine thereof 11 H. 7. However this manor belonged to the same bishoprick 37 H. 8. when the king purchased it, together with the advowson of the rectory, and Friers wood in Abston, of William, then

bishop of Bath and Wells; and granted it the same year to John Wintour, with all rights of court leet, and court of the manor, which have been kept in use to this time from the possession of the Wintour family, under the stile, as specified in the court rolls, of the court leet and court of the manor of Wick and Abston.

Maurice Dennis died seized of this manor 5 Eliz. and was succeeded by Walter Dennis his brother and heir, who was at that time sixty years old, as appears by the escheator's inquisition.

Sir Edward Wintour was lord of this manor in the year 1608. Sir John Wintour, son of sir Edward, granted it away 8 C. 1. and by divers mesne conveyances it was assigned to Mr. Thomas Haynes, in the year 1665.

Richard Haynes, esq; son of Thomas, was lord of this manor when sir Robert Atkyns compiled his History. He was succeeded by his son Thomas Haynes, whose son, Richard Haynes, esq; is the present proprietor. The ancestors of this family, many generations past, were seized of Southmead in the parish of Westbury upon Trim, but after purchasing Wick and Abston in the last century, they have resided here.

Lands in Nether Wyke and Over Wyke, which belonged to Cript hospital near Bristol, and other lands which belonged to Westbury college, were all granted to sir Ralph Sadler, 35 H. 8.

The hamlets in this parish are,

1. *Berdwic*, now written Wick.
2. *Holy Brook*, so called from a spring dedicated to the holy virgin.
3. *Churchley*, which obtained that name from an antient chapel, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, now intirely ruined. John de Button was seized of Churchley 7 E. 2. Robert Grinder was seized of it 22 H. 6. when it was reputed a manor; and sir John Bar was seized of it 22 E. 4.
4. *Bridge-Yate*. 5. *Tog-bill*.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is in the deanery of Hawkesbury. It is annexed to Pucklechurch. It pays 1 s. 6 d. for pentecostals.

All corn tithes are paid in kind, all others by *modus*. Sir Robert Atkyns mentions, "that the tithes of hay in Wyke did belong to the priory of Bradenstoke in Wiltshire," and that "these tithes were granted to the dean and chapter of Bristol, 34 H. 8." But the grant he refers to, relates to Wick in Berkeley, and not to this parish.

The church, which is dedicated to St. James, stands in Abston. It consists of one aisle, handsomely pewed, with a neat gallery at the west end, where the tower stands, adorned with pinnacles.

Clerk and patron the same as at Pucklechurch.

Monuments and Inscriptions.

On a flat stone in the church. In a lozenge *Party per pale, baron and femme, 1. Argent, on fess gules three bezants, between as many demy bend*

azure, for Haynes. 2. Obliterated. Beneath, this inscription :

Here lieth the body of Mrs. Mary Haines, the widdow and relict of Mr. Thomas Haynes of the city of Bristol, lord of this manor, who deceased the XVIII day of May, A. Dni. MDCCIX, aged LXXX years.

On another flat stone is an inscription for Samuel Woodward, gent. who died July 2, 1648. Under, a scutcheon bearing three chevrons, but the colours, &c. are not expressed. And beneath the scutcheon, a memorial for Mrs. Mary Seede, widow, formerly wife of the said Mr. Woodward. She died Sept. 14, 1695.

In the church-yard, on a head-stone,

Here lieth the body of Robert Collins of this parish, mathematician, who died the 21st of Jan. 1733, in the 62d year of his age.

On a flat stone, for Edward Strange, of Deinton, the following lines, which I have inserted on account of their merit :

Vain king of Terrors, boast no more
Thine ancient, wide extended pow'r ;
Each saint in life, with Christ his head,
Shall reign, when thou thyself art dead.

Benefactions.

Christopher Cadle, by his will dated 1662, devised money to purchase lands, and erect a house for four poor people ; and a ground and house at Holy-Brook were provided and settled according to the will.

William Hart, clerk, has given 20s. yearly for two sermons.

John Hathway hath given a rent-charge of 10s. yearly, to the use of poor housekeepers.

Beloved Wilks, who died in the year 1727, left a part of his house in Wick, for the habitation of two clergymen's widows, to be chosen by the ministers of Pucklechurch, Deinton, and Dyrham, with 10l. a year, and half a load of coal to each. With the overplus of his estate, a lad, to be chosen out of the above mentioned parishes, is to be maintained at the university 'till he takes the degree of bachelor of arts. He has given 15s. a year to be spent at the annual meeting of the trustees and widows.

Mr. Thomas Stephens, sometime alderman of Bristol, hath endowed two hospitals in Bristol, with lands in this parish. And other lands have been purchased with Mr. Langton's money for the use of the poor of Dyrham and Deinton. See Dyrham.

In a series of ten years from 1700 to 1709, both inclusive, there are registered 76 baptisms and 56 burials. In a like series from 1760 to 1769, there are also registered 92 baptisms and 86 burials. About the year 1710, when sir Robert Atkyns was compiling his history, it is said this parish contained 50 families, and about 230 inhabitants, whereof 8 were freeholders. There are now (1772) about 400 inhabitants ; so that the people have considerably increased here since the beginning of this century.

ACTON, or IRON-ACTON,

LIES in the vale, the greater part of it in the hundred of Thornbury ; but the hamlet in this parish distinguished by the additional name of *Ilger*, is in the hundred of Grumbald's-ash. The church stands three miles W. from Chipping-Sodbury, seven southward from Thornbury, nine north-eastward from Bristol, and about twenty-nine south-westward from Gloucester.

The forest of Kingswood extended over a large tract of land in this country, and the place of which I am writing is said to have been much over-run with the oak-tree, whence it is supposed to derive its name ; for Acton, from the Saxon word *Ac*, is the same in signification with Oak-town. The great quantities of iron-cinders, lying about in several places, shew that here were formerly iron-works, which probably ceased for want of wood to carry them on, for here is still great plenty of ore ; hence it has sometimes been called *Iron-Acton*, to distinguish it from *Acton-Turville*, in the hundred of Grumbald's-ash. There is also a coal-pit now in work. The parish consists almost equally of pasturage and of arable ground. It lies on the verge of that country which is one vast continued bed of coal ; but I cannot learn that it is remarkable for any other natural productions beside the fossils already mentioned. The river Froome, rising at Dodington, receives the brook Laden at this place, and runs to Bristol, where it forms the key of that port.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

Before the Norman conquest this parish consisted of two manors. Sir Robert Atkyns erroneously prefixed an abstract of the *Domesday* account of Cold Aston to this place, which he has adapted to it by writing the name *Actune*, instead of *Essetone*, as I read it in my copy of that record. And other writers, following him, have been equally mistaken in saying that the church of St. Peter at Bath held this manor in the reigns of the confessor and conqueror. Sir Robert Atkyns has indeed, added a paraphrastic account of some of the particulars of the manor of Actune from *Domesday-book* ; but the following is a literal translation, referring, by the figures at the end, to the page of this book where the *Domesday* account is printed, in the language, and as nearly as could be done with common printing types, after the manner of the original.

' Hunfridus the chamberlain holds Actune in
' Bacheftanes hundred. Heroldus a [free] man
' of Aluui of Hereford held it, who could go
' where he would. There are two hides and a
' half. In demean is one plow-tillage, and three
' villeins, and three bordars, with half a plow-
' tillage. There are two *serui*, and a mill and a
' half of sixty-four pence, and five acres of
' meadow. It is worth, and was worth 40
' shillings. *Domesday-book*, p. 79.

Leland says, 'the erles of Heriford were once lords of Acton lordshippe.' John de Acton was probably descended from them, and took his surname from this place of his residence, according to the custom of early times. He was seized of the manor of Actune at the beginning of the reign of H. 3. and it appears by a record 15° E. 1. that he and his ancestors had enjoyed it time immemorial. His grandson John de Acton was seized of Iron-Acton, with court-leet, gallows and tumbrel 15° E. 1. which privileges were allowed him in a writ of *Quo warranto* brought against him that year. The statute of *Quo warranto*, in this, and some of the subsequent reigns, proved an excellent instrument by which to extort money from the subject; for the king being chief lord of many manors and possessions, of which the deeds, charters, and other evidences were frequently lost or destroyed in those days, by civil wars, length of time, or other casualties; it became a common practice, under colour of promoting the good purposes of that law, to put men upon the most rigorous proof of their right to their estates, in which if they failed by any accident, their lands were resumed by the crown, or very heavy fines exacted from the owners for permission to enjoy them. This accounts for the many writs of *Quo warranto* occasionally mentioned in the subsequent parts of this work.

John de Acton, son of the last mentioned John, was high-sheriff of Gloucestershire 4° E. 2. and dying seized of this manor in the eighth year of that reign, was succeeded by George de Acton; who forfeited his estate in the rebellion against king Edward the Second to expel the Spencers. Hugh le Despencer obtained a grant, and levied a fine of this manor 18° E. 2. but John de Acton, (son of George) was restored to all his father's lands 1° E. 3. being then under age.

Richard de Bellers held Iron-Acton 3° E. 3. probably in right of guardianship, for he was then also seized of the manor of Elkstone, which belonged to the Actons. The last mentioned John de Acton was knighted, and dying seized of those manors without issue, 17° E. 3. his cousin and heirs Maud, by marrying with sir Nicholas Poyntz, brought them into that name and family; for sir John Poyntz, son of sir Nicholas and Maud his wife, succeeded to those estates as heir to his mother.

This family of Poyntz, or Ponz, descended from Drogo, son of de Ponz, an antient family of Normandy. Three brothers, Walter, Drogo or Drew, and Richard, assisted the conqueror in his invasion of England. Walter, grandson of Drogo, resided at Clifford castle in Herefordshire, and thence took the name of Clifford; but the younger branch of Gloucestershire still retained the name of Poyntz.

Robert Poyntz held the manor of Iron-Acton of Hugh earl of Stafford, as of his manor of Thornbury, by one knight's-fee 10° R. 2. He

married Catherine daughter and coheir of Thomas Fitz Nicholas, a branch of the Berkeley family.

Nicholas Poyntz, son of Robert, married, first, Elizabeth daughter of Henry Hasley of Sussex; and secondly Elizabeth daughter of sir Edward Mills of Harcombe, and dying 29° H. 6. was succeeded by

John Poyntz, his son by the second wife, who married Alice daughter of — Cox of Skynvraith, in Monmouthshire; and dying 5° E. 4. was also succeeded by his son

Sir Robert Poyntz, who married Margaret the natural daughter of Anthony Woodvil, earl of Rivers, and died in the year 1519.

Sir Anthony Poyntz, his son, married Elizabeth daughter and coheirs of sir William Hudfield of Devonshire.

Sir Nicholas Poyntz, son of sir Anthony, married Joan daughter of Thomas lord Berkeley, and dying seized of Iron-Acton 4° Mar. was succeeded by his son

Sir Nicholas Poyntz, who had to his first wife Anne daughter of sir Ralph Verney, of Penley in Hertfordshire; but she dying, he married, secondly, Margaret daughter of Henry earl of Derby.

Sir John Poyntz (son of the last sir Nicholas by his first wife) succeeded his father, and married Urfula daughter of John Sidenham, of Brampton in Somersetshire. He was seized of this manor in the year 1608. His son

Sir Robert Poyntz was made one of the knights of the Bath, at the coronation of king Charles the First. He wrote a treatise in vindication of monarchy, and dying in the year 1665, was buried with his ancestors in Acton church. He had two wives, but no male issue by the first. His second wife was Cicely daughter of Mr. Smith, by whom he had his son and successor,

Sir John Poyntz, who married Anne daughter of Mr. Caesar of Hampshire. He died in the year 1680, and left Acton to his widow, of whom it was purchased by William Player, esq; after it had continued in the family near six hundred years; for it passed by descent from the Actons to the Poyntzs, who were very eminent in Gloucestershire, where they have many times served the office of high sheriff, as may be seen by the list in the former part of this book. The arms of Poyntz are, *Barry of eight, Or and gules.*

Sir Samuel Astry bought the manor of Iron-Acton of Mr. Player, and left the inheritance of it by will to his widow, who was afterwards married to Simon Harcourt, esq. It came afterwards to sir Philip Parker, from whom it descended to Walter Long, of South Wraxall, in the county of Wilts, esq; who is the present lord of the manor.

Mr. King is possessed of Acton-lodge, a considerable estate of the Poyntz's in this parish; and the late Mr. Liston, his uncle, used to hold a court-baron, as I am informed, but it was discontinued before his death.

Other lands in Iron-Acton belonged to various persons, of which the following account is drawn from the records. Thomas Brook and Joan his wife levied a fine of lands in Iron-Acton to Ralph Purceval and Edmund Pine 15° R. 2. He died 25° H. 5. seized of other lands here; and Joan his widow died 15° H. 6. seized also of three yard-lands, twelve acres of meadow, and ten acres of pasture in Iron-Acton.

Thomas Cheddre was seized of divers messuages in Iron-Acton 21° H. 6. And Joan his daughter, widow of John Talbot viscount Lisle, died seized of those lands 7° E. 4. and sir Humphry Talbot levied a fine of them 15° E. 4.

William earl marshal and of Nottingham levied a fine of lands in Iron-Acton and Acton-Ilger to Edward Willoughby and Robert Legg 3° H. 7.

A messuage in Iron-Acton belonged to the Magdalen hospital in Bristol, and was granted to Edward Brain and John Marsh 37° H. 8.

H A M L E T S. There are two hamlets in this parish.

1. *Acton-Ilger*, which lies in the hundred of Grumbald's-ash, and has a distinct tything-man. The cognomen was taken from Ilger or Algar, who held this as a manor in the reign of William the conqueror, as I find it in the record, of which the following is a translation:

'The bishop of St. Laud [in Constance] holds Actane in Bacheftanes hundred, and Ilgerus [holds it] of him. There are two hides and a half. In demean is one plow-tillage; and four villeins and five bordars, and one *servus*, and two *ancilla* with one plow-tillage and a half. There is [the] half [share of] a mill of sixteen pence, and ten acres of meadow, and one furlong of wood. It is worth and was worth 40s. Ebbe, a [free] man of Brictric the son of Algar, held this manor. *Domesday-book*, p. 70.

This tything lies very much intermixed with Iron-Acton. Close to the church-yard westward lies the parsonage, in Iron-Acton; and close to it also eastward stands an antient house called the old inn, which is in Acton-Ilger. It is observable that Iron-Acton and Acton-Ilger both lay in Bacheftanes hundred, as recorded in *Domesday-book*. But Thornbury hundred being erected since that time, was taken out of the old hundreds of Bacheftanes and Ederestan, more especially where the lords of Thornbury had property.

Osbert Giffard and Alice Mordack were seized of this manor 31° H. 3.

Maurice, son of Thomas de Berkeley held Acton-Ilger 42° E. 3. and sir Thomas de Berkeley and Margaret his wife were seized of this manor 5° H. 5. Richard de Beauchamp earl of Warwick married Elizabeth the only daughter and heiress of that sir Thomas de Berkeley, lord Berkeley, and in her right died seized of this manor 17° H. 6. Thomas Cheddre was seized of it 21° H. 6. Joan one of his daughters, and widow of John Talbot viscount Lisle, died seized hereof

7° E. 4. And Margaret countess of Shrewsbury was seized of Acton-Ilger the same year.

2. *Lateridge* or *Ladenridge*, so called on account of its lying on a high ridge of land on the north-west of the brook Laden, over which, a few years since, a bridge was built at the expence of the county.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Hawkesbury, worth about 200*l.* a year. The patronage is in the dean and chapter of Christchurch, Oxford. Joseph Jane, B. D. is the present incumbent. Forty acres belong to the glebe. The church is dedicated to St. James. It hath a south-aisle, and a tower at the west end, remarkably large and massy. It seems not to have been raised nearly to the height intended, as may be concluded from the smallness of the pinnacles, the sudden contraction of the upper story, and the disproportion of the height to the bulk. On the south side of the chancel is a vault belonging to the manor-house, where some of the family of Poyntz are buried.

First fruits, £. 16 : 10 : 0 Synodals, - £. 0 : 2 : 0
Tenths, — 1 : 13 : 0 Pentecostals, 0 : 0 : 8
Procurations, 0 : 6 : 8

Benefactions.

Mr. Humphry Brown of Bristol, merchant, has given 10*s.* yearly to the minister, for a sermon on the festival of St. John Baptist; and 40*s.* yearly to the poor, payable by the mayor of Bristol. He also gave a pulpit-cloth, cushion, silver flaggon, and chalice. Mr. Edward Brinkworth gave 20*l.* to the poor. Mr. John Brinkworth gave 20*l.* Mr. John Mortimer, (who died in 1701) rector of this church, gave 20*l.* and Mr. Simon Sloper gave 10*l.* to the poor.

In the year 1761 the parish paid to the poor 187*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* and from that time the poor-tax hath been gradually encreasing, so that in 1767 it came to 232*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*

Iron-Acton.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 119 : 0 : 0
		Poll-tax — 1694, — 27 : 13 : 0
		Land-tax — 1694, — 157 : 18 : 0
		The same — 1770, — 105 : 13 : 6

Acton-Ilger.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 25 : 13 : 4
		Poll-tax — 1694, — 8 : 4 : 0
		Land-tax — 1694, — 25 : 16 : 0
		The same — 1770, — 20 : 6 : 9

According to sir Robert Atkyns, when he compiled his account of this parish, there were 60 houses and about 240 inhabitants, whereof 24 were freeholders; the yearly births were 10, and the burials 8. But upon examining the parish-register, I find that in a series of ten years from

1700 to 1709 both inclusive, there were registered 112 baptisms and 80 burials; and in a like series from 1760 to 1769 inclusive, there were entered 205 baptisms, and 115 burials: And upon a calculation that one in forty dies annually, the whole number of people will be found to be 460; so that the inhabitants are increasing very fast in this parish.



ACTON-TURVILLE.

THIS is a small village in the hill country, within the hundred of Grumbald's-ash. It is bounded on the south-eastward by Wiltshire, and lies about five miles E. from Chipping-sodbury, five N. from Marshfield, and about twenty-eight S. from Gloucester. The lands are chiefly arable, with some pasture. Consistent with the etymology of the preceding parish, it may be supposed that the oak-tree grew so plentifully here as to give the place the name of Acton; but it received the additional name of Turville from the family of the Turbervilles, who were the ancient lords of the manor.

In the middle of the place stands a small stone building, remarkable not only for its antiquity, but for its having been a sanctuary, as it is said, dedicated to the virgin Mary, supposed to have been built by one of our Saxon kings. Churches were sanctuaries very antiently in England. The fifth law of king Ina enacted, that *If any one be guilty of a capital crime, and flee to the church, let him have his life; but let him make satisfaction, as right directs. If any one forfeit his byde, and flee to the church, let his lashes be forgiven him.* The clergy of the church to which the criminal fled were bound to provide victuals for him while in sanctuary. He had liberty of going thirty paces from the church, and forty if it were a cathedral. All but clerks, here in England, who took the privilege of sanctuary for greater crimes, were bound to swear that they would leave the kingdom, and not return without royal licence. After taking this oath, they were to go by the direct road to the next port, and embark by the first opportunity, and while they were in that road they were deemed to be in sanctuary. But the reader may see more of these matters in the 13th page of this book.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

Among the particulars belonging to Ernulfus de Hesding, in the hundred of Grimboldstou in Gloucestershire, Achetone is one set down in the record, which may be thus translated:

' The same Ernulfus holds Achetone. There are five hides taxed. Edricus held it. In demean are three plow-tillages; and four villeins, and three bordars, with four plow-tillages. There are fifteen acres of meadow. It is worth, and was worth 100s. *Domesday-book*, p. 77.

Richard Turberville was seized of this manor 12° and 15° E. 1. and it had then obtained the name of Turberville, so that it must have been in that family soon after the conquest.

Richard earl of Arundel held Acton-Turberville 30° E. 1. John de la Rivere was seized thereof 8° E. 2. And it was held by knight-service of Edward earl of Kent 4° E. 3. Sir John Drayton died seized of this manor 5° H. 5. and William St. Loe had livery thereof granted to him 2° Eliz.

The earl of Shrewsbury was lord of the manor in the year 1608. It came afterwards to Henry Cavendish, duke of Newcastle, who granted it to sir John Top, from whom it descended to sir John Top, late of Tormarton. He had two daughters, one of them married to — Hungerford, esq; whose son John Hungerford, of Dingley-hall in Northamptonshire, esq; is the present lord of the manor.

Richard Verney had livery of divers lands in this parish, 2° Eilz.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage in the deanery of Hawkesbury. It was united to Tormarton in the year 1344, and the rector of Tormarton had the presentation, but it is now in the crown, by lapse. The glebe lands are worth about 15*l.* a year, and the vicar has the small tithes. Mrs. Adey of Old Sodbury is the impropriator. Philip Blifs, M. A. incumbent.

The church is small, with a low tower in the middle.

First fruits, £	6 : 13 : 4	Synodals £.	0 : 2 : 0
Tenths, —	13 : 4	Pentecostals,	0 : 0 : 10
Procurations -	6 : 8		

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	42 : 17 : 4
		Poll-tax — — 1694, —	4 : 17 : 0
		Land-tax — — 1694, —	35 : 0 : 0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> -- 1770, —	27 : 18 : 3

According to sir Robert Atkyns, when he compiled his account of this parish, there were 20 houses and about 80 inhabitants, and the yearly births were 2, and burials 2. About the year 1747 there were 85 inhabitants; and in a series of ten years from 1760 to 1769 inclusive, the registered baptisms are 43, burials 20; so that population increases, and the number of souls is about 90.



ADLESTROP, or AEDELSTHORP,

IS a village in the hundred of Slaughter, pleasantly situated on the gentle slope of a hill, with a south aspect; three miles north-eastward from Stow, ten S. E. from Campden, and twenty-eight N. E. from Gloucester. It is bounded on the east by Oxfordshire, with the parish of Evenlode in Worcestershire, to the northward; and the river of

of the same name divides it from Broadwell on the west, and Oddington on the south. It was antiently written Eadlesthorp, Tadlestrop, Tedestrop, and in some old writings Castlethorp; and it is said that in the charter of Egwine, bishop of Worcester, who founded the abbey of Evesham in the year 700, to which this manor belonged, the name is written Tiddlestrop. The diversity of writing the name occasions some doubt as to the etymology of it; but it is the common received opinion, that as in the Anglo-Saxon language *Ædel* signifies a nobleman, and *þopp* a village or habitation, it was so called because it had been the place of residence of some noble Saxon; and that the others are corrupt modes of writing the same name. But as to Castlethorp, it was probably so called from a round fortification, supposed to be Danish, called Castlebarrow, upon Castleton-hill, near the boundaries of this parish.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

As the church of Evesham was originally endowed with this manor, so at the time of the general survey, in the reign of William the First, it belonged to that abbey, as appears by the record, where, under Salemones hundred, it is thus said:

'The same church [St. Mary of Evesham] holds Tedestrop. There are seven hides. In demean are two plow-tillages; and ten villeins, and two bordars, with three plow-tillages. There are four *servi*, and one knight with two plow-tillages. There is a little meadow. It was worth 4*l.* now 100*s.* *Domesday-book*, p. 72.

The church of Evesham continued in possession of this manor 'till the time of the dissolution of monasteries. That abbey was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and valued at 1268*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.*

After the dissolution, the manor and the tithes were granted to sir Thomas Leigh, 7^o E. 6.

The ancestors of this family assumed their name from the town of High-leigh in Cheshire, where they were seated before the Norman invasion. Collins deduces their pedigree, with many particulars, which, for want of room, are not admisible in this place, from Hamon, lord of the mediety of High-leigh, whose son William was father of Richard, who had for his son another Richard, who had a daughter Agnes.

This Agnes, by her second husband, William Venables of Bradwell, had issue John, who took the name of Leigh after his mother, but bore his father's arms, and died in 1322; leaving, by Ellen his wife, three sons, John, Robert, and Peter; and according to some accounts, he had another son William by a second wife.

Robert, the second son, was of Adlington in Cheshire, whose eldest son was sir Robert Leigh, and his second son sir Peter Leigh, of Maxfield, who by his wife Margaret, daughter and heir of sir Thomas Dangers, had a son sir Peter Leigh, who was made a knight banneret, and was slain at the battle of Agincourt, 1415.

This sir Peter Leigh, knight banneret, married Cecilie daughter of John del Hagh, and had by her a son John, and two daughters. John was escheator of Cheshire in the reign of H. 6. and marrying Alice daughter and heir of Thomas Alcock, had three sons, Roger, Richard, and John.

Richard the second son left issue Roger, who had two sons; William the eldest was seated at Wollington in Shropshire, and at Rushall in Staffordshire, but Thomas the younger brother of William was bred up under sir Rowland Hill, a rich merchant and lord mayor of London, who having no child, gave him in marriage his favourite niece Alice Barker, on whose issue he entailed the greatest part of his estate.

This Thomas Leigh was one of the sheriffs of London in the year 1555, and lord mayor of that city at the death of queen Mary, and during his mayoralty was knighted. He had by his lady three sons, Rowland, Thomas, and William; and four daughters. Thomas the second son is the ancestor of the present Edward Leigh, lord Leigh of Stoneley. William was father of lord Dunmore, afterward raised by king C. 1. to the higher dignity of earl of Chichester, which title, for want of a male heir, became extinct at his death in the year 1653.

Rowland the eldest son was largely provided for at Longborough in this county, and other places, by sir Rowland Hill his god-father. He married a daughter of sir Richard Berkeley of Stoke-Gifford, by whom he had issue sir William Leigh, who died in the year 1631, and was succeeded by his son William Leigh, esq; of Adlestrop, who dying in the year 1690, was succeeded by his son

Theophilus Leigh, esq; who married a daughter of — Craven. His second wife was Mary daughter of James lord Chandois, by whom he had William Leigh, esq; who was succeeded in this estate by his eldest son James Leigh, esq; the present lord of the manor of Adlestrop. He married Caroline the only daughter of his grace the late duke of Chandois. He hath greatly repaired and enlarged the old family seat, in the Gothick taste, and resides here. His arms are, *Gules, a cross engrailed argent, a lozenge in the dexter chief of the second.*

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, annexed to Broadwell, in the deanery of Stow. They are worth together about 350*l.* a year. Dr. Johnson, who was rector of this church, built a parsonage-house in the year 1670, on which he expended 1500*l.* James Leigh, esq; is patron; his brother, Mr. Thomas Leigh, incumbent.

The advowson of the chapel of Adlestrop was formerly in the abbat of Evesham, who by an antient reservation in the year 1450, received 6*l.* yearly of the rector, which is now paid to the patron. After the dissolution of religious houses, the advowson of the chapel of Adlestrop was granted to Richard Andrews, 37 H. 8. Two

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yard-lands belong to the glebe. The demesns pay no tithe of hay.

The church hath been twice rebuilt in the space of a few years, owing to the unskilfulness of the workmen employed in the first rebuilding. The inhabitants formerly buried at Broadwell, but in the year 1590, the ancestors of Mr. Leigh gave land for a church-yard, and procured it to be consecrated. In the chancel are memorials for several persons of Mr. Leigh's family.

Benefactions.

Mr. Thomas Barker, who formerly resided here, gave 20*l.* a year to the use of the poor.

Lady Turner, sister of the present lord of the manor, by her will in the year 1770, amongst other legacies of the same kind, gave 50*l.* to the poor of this place.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, <i>£.</i>	79	11	4
		Poll-tax — — 1694, —	32	3	0
		Land-tax — — 1694, —	93	16	8
		The same — — 1770, —	57	3	9

When sir Robert Atkyns compiled his history, there were 34 houses, and about 200 inhabitants, which is nearly the present state of this parish.



A L D E R L E Y,

IS a small parish in the hundred of Grumbald's-ash, seated on a rising ground, yet sheltered every way by the hills that surround it, except on the west and south-west sides; whence it commands a fine prospect of the village of Kingswood, and other parts of the vale. It lies three miles south from Wotton-under-edge, eleven westward from Tetbury, and about twenty-two southward from Gloucester. It was antiently the utmost bounds of the forest of Kingswood.

To investigate the signification of the name is no less difficult than to fix, with certainty, the most antient and original manner of writing it. For some centuries back it hath been written Aldersley, and Alderleigh, differing very little from the modern orthography; all which seem to be composed of the Anglo-saxon words *Ealder* or *Aldeop*, older, and *Ley*, a pasture ground. But I offer this as a mere conjecture, as it may be objected, that more antiently, in *Domesday-book*, the name is written *Alrelic*, which doth not favour this etymology.

Upon the hill, eastward and south-eastward of the village, are found petrifications of several marine substances, as the oyster and cockle, in great abundance; but this parish produces nothing remarkable, or rare, in the vegetable world.

It hath been matter of doubt with some persons, how so many shell-fish, and other productions of the great deep, should be intermixt with the materials of our highest hills, at such a distance from the sea; but it is now generally allowed to

have been the effect of the universal deluge, and to furnish the strongest arguments for that great event that can be drawn from nature. This subject hath been largely handled by Dr. Woodward, Mr. Catcott, and other eminent persons, to whose writings the curious are referred.

This parish is hilly, and the lands are pretty equally divided into pasture and arable. The soil is good, in some parts naturally, in others 'tis made so by cultivation, and the air is healthy. Two small brooks bound the parish on the north and south, and joining, are called in antient evidences the Avon, and run from this place to Berkeley.

The clothing business hath been settled here some hundreds of years since. Leland, in his Itinerary, calls Aldersley a clothing village; but that business hath lately been declining in the whole neighbourhood. The same author, among the memorable things taken notice of by him, informs us, that in the year 1225, a man of Adderlay, which I take to be intended for this place, feigned himself to be Christ, and for his most infamous presumption was carried to Oxford, and there crucified.

But Alderley is most remarkable for being the birth place of that great and solid lawyer, sir Matthew Hale, lord chief justice of the king's bench. He was (saith a learned author, who hath nearly thus drawn his character) a person eminent for his piety, learning, and justice. His piety was manifest by his excellent *Private Contemplations*, published at the importunity of others, and by his constant attendance on public divine service on sundays, from which he was not once absent in thirty-six years. His learning is evident by his laborious works, some of which are deposited in Lincoln's-inn library. His justice and integrity could never be warped by private interest, nor attachments, which often prove too powerful for human nature to withstand. He lived in the time of the greatest civil commotion this country ever knew, when envy and inveteracy sullied the most respectable characters; yet he carried himself so uprightly as to be equally admired and esteemed by all ranks and conditions of men. If Gloucestershire hath not produced so many eminent persons as some other counties, yet this great man may well go for many, *Quantum instar in ipso est!*

Of the Manor and other Estates.

Milo Crispin held several estates in Gloucestershire at the time of the general survey, for in *Domesday-book* it is thus recorded:

'The same Milo [Crispin] holds Alrelic in Grimboldestou hundred. Wigot held it. There is one hide. In demean are two plow-tillages; and seven villeins, and five bordars, with seven plow-tillages. There are four *servi* and a mill of 10*s.* [value,] and twelve acres of meadow. It is worth and was worth 100*s.*' *Domesday-book*, p. 78.

Leland speaking of this manor, says, 'the Chanseys were sumtyme lords of it, as in Edward the Third's days.' *Itin.* vol. 7. p. 90.

Robert Stanshaw, esq; was seized of the manor of Alderleigh 12 E. 4. Joan the widow of Robert Stanshaw being married to John Bodifaunt, they both joined in a fine of the manor and advowson of Alderleigh, to Richard Becket and others 14 H. 7.

John Poyntz, son of sir Robert Poyntz, and younger brother of sir Anthony Poyntz of Acton, became lord of the manor of Alderley. He married Catherine, daughter of sir Matthew Browne of Surrey, and dying 36 H. 8. was succeeded by his son

Matthew Poyntz, who married Winnifred, one of the daughters and coheirs of Henry Wild, of Camberwell. Robert Poyntz, his younger brother, was a learned author, and a great zealot for the Roman catholic religion.

Nicholas Poyntz, son of Matthew, was lord of this manor in the year 1608. He married Anne, daughter of sir Maurice Berkeley, of Bruton in Somersetshire. From him it descended to his son

Robert Poyntz, who sold it to one Mr. Rogers.

Mr. Barker, of Fairford, purchased this manor of Mr. Rogers, and conveyed it to sir Matthew Hale, in exchange for Meisey-Hampton.

Matthew Hale, esq; descended from sir Matthew Hale, lord chief justice of the king's bench, is the present proprietor of this manor, and hath a handsome seat near the church. His arms are, *Argent, a fess sable, in chief three mullets of the second.* This family is of antient standing in the county, and hath always been esteemed for their probity and charity.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Hawkesbury, worth 70*l.* a year. Mr. Hale is patron, Mr. Draper the incumbent.

The church is small but neat, and hath a tower at the west end, with pinnacles, and an aile on the north side, and a small aile on the north side of the chancel, belonging to Mr. Hale.

On the left of a window, in the south wall of the church, is a small effigy, with a crown on its head; and the figure of a bishop, with his mitre, stands on the other side of the window, in the same wall. These are supposed to represent the antient founders of the church; but tradition doth not say who they were.

First fruits, <i>l.</i>	11	4	6	Synodals, <i>l.</i>	0	1	0
Tiths, —	1	2	5	Pentecostals,	0	0	10
Procurations,	0	6	8				

Monuments and Inscriptions.

Lord chief justice Hale was buried in the church-yard, for whom there is a neat monument of black and white marble, with this memorial :

Hic inhumatur corpus Mathæi Hale, militis, (Roberti Hale, Joannæ uxoris ejus, filii unici) nati in hac parochia de Alderley 1^o Nov. 1609, denati vero ibidem 25 Dec. 1676, ætat. suæ 67.

There are also several other tombs and memorials for persons of this family.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692,	<i>l.</i>	65	0	0
		Poll-tax — — — 1694,	—	20	1	0
		Land-tax — — — 1694,	—	72	12	0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> — 1770,	—	44	15	0

There are about 157 inhabitants in this parish.



ALDERTON and DIXTON.

ALDERTON is a parish in the upper part of the hundred of Tewkesbury, and Dixton is a hamlet within it. Alderton lies seven miles east of Tewkesbury, four miles north-west from Winchcombe, and about fifteen north-eastward from Gloucester. It seems to have been so called from the Saxon word *Alðor*, older, and the common termination *ton*, because, in respect to Dixton, it is the more antient place. It is a small village in the vale part of the county, consisting chiefly of rich tillage land, with some pasture, and affords nothing remarkable, except only, that on the top of Dixton hill, which stands singly in the vale, are intrenchments thrown up, not unlikely in the time of the Saxon wars.

It is mentioned by sir Robert Atkyns, that 'near the west end of a wood belonging to Mr. Higford, a great quantity of wood and trees, from the top of a hill, parted and slipt away out of this county into Worcestershire.' But upon inquiry, I find that sir Robert had been misinformed in respect of the trees resting in that county.

This parish is reputed to be within the jurisdiction of the honour of Gloucester. A brook runs through it into the Carant below Beckford, and the turnpike-road from Tewkesbury to London leads through the parish.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

In *Domesday-book*, under the head *Terra Regis*, it is thus recorded :

' Dunning held six hides and a half in Aldritone, and four hides and a half in Drieddone, and a thane held one hide in Hundeuuic. Hundfridus held these lands of the king, and he had there four plow-tillages in demean; and five villeins and eight bordars with three plow-tillages, and one radchenister with one plow-tillage, and one burges in Wi'combe, and there were twelve acres of meadow. The whole was worth 11*l.* in the time of king Edward, and is now worth 6*l.* *Domesday-book*, p. 68.

Brietric the son of Algar was a great thane, and held the manor of Tedekesberie, in the reign of king Edward the confessor, and was the chief lord of this estate at Aldritone, and many others thereabout.

But the abbey of Winchcombe had an estate in this parish soon after the conquest, for among the possessions of that abbey in Gretestanes hundred, it is thus recorded :

' The

' The same church [St. Mary de Wincelcumbe] holds Aldritone, and a certain knight [holds it] of the abbat. There are two hides and a half, and two plow-tillages in demean; and one villen with one plow-tillage, and there may be three besides. There are four *servi*. It was worth and is worth 30s. *Domesday-book*, p. 71.

Thus the record shews that this place was then in so rude a state, that lands sufficient for three plow-tillages were uncultivated; and immediately after, under Niwetone in the parish of Ashchurch, it is said, that six other plow-tillages might be made there; so that the country must have been very thinly inhabited, to suffer so fine a part of it to remain neglected.

This manor antiently belonged to the Dicklestons, who took their name from Dickleston, or Dickleston, or Dixton, the place of their residence. William Dickleston held the manors of Dickleston and Aldrington in the reign of E. 3. John Dickleston held the same 12 H. 4. Margaret the widow of John Dickleston, and Thomas their son, were seized of the manor of Dickleston, and of the advowson of the church of Aldrington 6 H. 5. Sir John Dickleston, brother to Thomas, succeeded him, and died seized thereof 1 H. 6 leaving only female issue. John Hugford, esq; married Elizabeth one of his daughters, and had with her the manor of Dickleston.

The manor of Aldrington came afterwards into the family of the Tracies. Sir William Tracy, of Todington, was seized thereof in the reign of H. 7. William Tracy his son died seized of Aldrington 20 H. 8. But this estate did not remain long with the Tracies, for

John Hugford had livery of the manors of Dickston and Alurinton 3 E. 6. and they have continued in the same name ever since, so that the reverend Mr. Henry Higford is the present lord thereof.

The Higfords are a very antient family in Shropshire, and were formerly called Hugford. Robert Hugford was controller to Thomas Beauchamp earl of Warwick, and much in his favour, which brought him out of Shropshire, to settle at Empscot in Warwickshire, which he purchased of Richard Revel 9 H. 4. John Hugford, son of Robert, married Elizabeth, daughter and coheirefs of sir John Dickleston, and was succeeded by his son John, who married the daughter of Norman Washborn. Thomas Hugford, son of the last John, married Isabel, daughter of sir Thomas Hungerford of Down-Ampney. William Hugford, son of Thomas, married Margaret, daughter of — Horgan of Selrin in Somersetshire, and dying 37 H. 8. was succeeded by John Hugford his son, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Fetiplace of Beshesley in Berkshire, and was succeeded by his son John, who married Dorothy, daughter of William Rogers of Dowdeswell, and was lord of this manor in the year 1608. William his son (who wrote his

name Higford) married Mary, daughter of John Meulx of the isle of Wight, and had a son John, born in the year 1607. James Higford was lord of this manor in the year 1712, who was succeeded by his brother Henry, rector of this parish; to whom succeeded William, father of the late William Higford, M. D. who was succeeded by his brother the reverend Mr. Henry Higford, the present rector of this parish, and lord of the manors of Alderton and Dixton. His arms are, *Vert, on a chevron between three bucks heads caboshed Or, as many mullets gules*. By this account it appears, that the manor of Dixton has continued in the same family upwards of four hundred years, whereof it has been more than three hundred in the name of Hugford, or Higford.

William de Ditchford levied a fine of a moiety of lands in Aldrington, to Joan the widow of John Newington, and others, 5 E. 2.

Two messuages in Aldrington and Dixton, formerly belonging to the abbey of Tewkesbury, were granted to Richard Gunter 36 H. 8.

H A M L E T. Dickleston, or Dixton, is a hamlet in this parish, the same, I apprehend, which in *Domesday-book* is written Drieddone, as in the beginning of this account. It stands about a mile westward from the church, on the side of a hill, and was formerly called Castle-hill, from the intrenchments there.

Mr. Higford has a large, handsome house here, built of stone. In the hall windows are the following arms painted on the glafs, *viz*.

1. *Quarterly*, 1st and 4th, Hugford as before, 2d and 3d, *Sable, a pile argent*. These are impaled with, 1st and 4th, *Argent, two chevrons gules*, for Fetiplace. 2d and 3d *quarterly*, 1st and 4th, *Argent, three besants*. 2d and 3d, *Sable, a lion passant argent*. And beneath is written HUGFORD AND FETIPLACE.

2. *Argent, two bars gules; in chief three cinquefoils sable, in the fess point a mullet for difference* for Denton;—impaled with, *quarterly of six*, 1st *Argent, a chevron between three estoiles of eight point sable*, for Mordaunt. 2d, *Gules, a cross patons Or*. 3d, *Or, an eagle displayed argent*. 4th, *Argent, on a bend sable the bearing obliterated*. 5th *Quarterly per pale indented, Or and gules, in the first and fourth quarter a mullet of the second*. 6th Mordaunt. Beneath the scutcheon, in antient letters, DENTON AND MORDAUNT.

3. *Quarterly*, 1st and 4th, Hugford. 2d and 3d, *Sable, a pile argent*;—impaling, *quarterly* 1st and 4th, *Or, a greyhound courant sable, between three leopards heads caboshed azure*, for Hennege 2d and 3d, *Gules, three garbs Or*.

There is a chapel near the house dedicated to All Saints, but now disused, and fallen to decay.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Campden, worth about 120*l.* a year. Th
reverend

reverend Mr. Henry Higford is patron and incumbent. The rectory pays 20s. yearly to the crown. In Willis's edition of *Eaton's Thesaurus* it is said, *Abb. Tewksbury* xxs. *Patrono* liiis. iv d. *Abb. Winchcomb* ivs. viii d.

The church is small, and hath an aisle on the south side, and a low tower, with battlements, at the west end, and six bells in it. It is dedicated to St. Margaret. The Higfords arms are painted in the chancel window.

William Higford, esq; a very ingenious poet, died 1657, and lies buried in the chancel. He had his education in the university of Oxford, and left behind him a large manuscript of *Institutions* to his grandson, which were epitomised and published by Clement Barkfdale.

The family of the Higfords are buried in the chancel, without any monuments or inscriptions.

In the year 1373, this parish had a licence granted to bury *Villanos tantum apud Alerington, et quod rector habeat omnes oblationes funerales, pro quibus solvat 2s. sacristo de Winchcombe, in festo Sti. Kenelmi, salva sepultura mortuorum in villa Dixon abbat. Winchcombe.*

First fruits, £.	22	2	9	Synodals, £.	0	2	0
Tenths,	—	2	4	2	Pentecostals,	0	0
Procurations,	0	6	8				

Benefactions.

William Higford, esq; in the reign of H. 8. gave 6l. 3s. 1d. yearly, charged on his estate, to repair the utensils and ornaments of the church. The church-wardens, in memory of this charity, are to pay annually at Michaelmas, a couple of capons to the heirs of Mr. Higford. — Henry Tovey gave by will 40s. to the poor for ever. — John Page, in the year 1610, gave 12l. to the use of the poor for ever.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	178	0	0
		Poll-tax — — — 1694, —	19	10	0
		Land-tax — — — 1694, —	95	4	0
		———— at 3s. — 1770, —	49	19	0
		———— for Dixon 1770, —	30	9	0

There are about 172 inhabitants in this parish.

A L D S W O R T H.

THIS parish lies in the Cotswold country, on the turnpike-road from Bath, through Cirencester, to Oxford, ten miles north-eastward from Cirencester, seven south-westward from Burford in Oxfordshire, about twenty-three east from Gloucester, through Northleach, from which it is distant four miles. The houses stand near together, on the north side of the turnpike-road, on a gentle rising ground.

In *Domesday-book* the name is written *Aldeforde*, and *Aldeforde*, and comes either from *Alb*, old,

and *porð*, a village, street, croft, farm, court, or place; or else, the former part of the word is the name of some antient proprietor of the manor; and, in that sense, it is the same as *Alde's* court, or place: For, as *villa* among the Romans implied the house of a nobleman, within his own estate, so did *gucopð*, or *worth*, among the Saxons.

The lands are chiefly arable, with some pasture. This village affords nothing worthy the notice of the naturalist, or traveller; but the downs in the neighbourhood, part of which are in this parish, afford excellent sport to those that delight in hunting.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

In *Domesday-book* it thus expressed:

'Elward the son of Reinbald holds Aldefwrde in Becheberie hundred. Balchi held it. There are two hides taxed. In demean is one plow-tillage; and four villeins, and two bordars, with two plow-tillages, and one *servus*. It was worth 40s. now 30s.' *Domesday-book*, p. 71.

But the church of Gloucester held a larger estate in this parish, for in the same record, under the head *Terra S. Petri de Glowec*. in Begebriges hundred, it is said:

'The same church holds Aldeforde. There are eleven hides, and three plow-tillages in demean; and twenty-one villeins, and five bordars, and two *francigeni*, with fifteen plow-tillages. There are six *servi*. It was worth 100s. now 8l.' *Domesday-book*, p. 79.

This manor belonged to the abbey of Gloucester 17 E. 3. It was in the crown in the year 1608; but James Lenox Dutton, esq; who resides at Sherborne in this county, is the present lord thereof.

Divers lands in Aldsworth, with common for 300 sheep, and a portion of tithes lately belonging to the abbey of Cirencester, were granted to Richard Andrews, and Nicholas Temple, in trust for others, 34 H. 8.

William Coley died seized of a farm called Wall, in Aldsworth, with tithes of lamb and wool, 4 Mar. Escheator's inquisition.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is in the peculiar of Bibury. The rectory, and advowson of the vicarage, belonged to the monastery of Osney, and were granted to the chapter of Oxford, 34 H. 8. who are the impropiators. There are about 250 acres of glebe. Portions of the tithe of Aldsworth, formerly belonging to the abbey of Gloucester, were granted to the bishoprick of Gloucester 33 H. 8. and were confirmed by another grant 6 E. 6. The curacy is worth 20l. a year, besides the tithe of cows and calves, Easter-offerings, garden-pence, and the rent of two little houses. The impropiation pays 6s. 8d. a year to the crown.

The church is dedicated to St. Peter, and hath a handsome spire, which shews itself to advantage, standing

standing upon high ground. There are three cottages given to repair the church.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	58	6	4
		Poll-tax — — 1694, —	11	2	0
		Land-tax — — 1694, —	75	7	0
		The same at 3s. — 1770, —	56	7	3

About the year 1710, according to sir Robert Atkyns, there were 30 houses, and about 120 inhabitants in this parish; yearly births 4, burials 3. Upon examining the register, I find that in ten years, from 1701 to 1710, there were entered 53 baptisms, and 31 burials; and from 1760 to 1769 inclusive, there were 49 baptisms, and 34 burials, so that population continues in the same state nearly, as it was in the beginning of this century.



ALMONDSBURY.

THIS is a large parish, in the vale part of the county, consisting of four tithings, of which only the tithing of Almondsbury lies in the lower part of the hundred of Berkeley. The other three lie in other hundreds, as will be shewn hereafter. The church stands in the tithing of Almondsbury, eight miles north from Bristol, ten west from Chipping-Sodbury, and twenty-nine south-westward from Gloucester.

It is said to derive its name from Almond, a West-Saxon prince, father of Egbert, the first sole monarch of England, (who is supposed to be buried in the church;) and from a fortification of a rampire and double ditch, at Knole in this parish; for such our ancestors called *Burghs*, and we, by frequent use, have softened the word into *borough* and *bury*.

This camp is situated upon the brow of a hill, next the Severn, so as to command an extensive view of that river, and every thing passing upon it. 'Tis supposed to be Saxon, but no mention is made of it in the Chronicle, nor by any of the antient writers. Tradition will have it to be the work of Offa, king of the Mercians, whose coffin the common people think was dug out of a tumulus, at Over, in this parish, in the year 1650, but Florilegius affirms, that he was buried at Bedford, whose authority, in this matter, ought to be preferred to vulgar opinion. It is however related in Mr. Wantner's papers, that at the time and place above mentioned, there were found the intire bones of two men. One of the skeletons was of an uncommon size, inclosed in a vast stone coffin, so artificially cemented together, that the joint was not discernible. The stone that covered the coffin was very ponderous, of a greyish colour without, but reddish, and studded with a shining sparry substance within. Two coins were found in the coffin, one of which bore the impression of a falcon, as the writer expresseth himself;

on the other was a head, which he supposes to be that of Claudius Cæsar, but makes no mention of any inscription. I have no doubt as to the facts, but cannot determine, from the circumstances related, to whom the remains belong. If to a Roman, why were the bones unburnt, and no inscription cut on the stone? If to a Saxon, how shall we account for the Roman coins found in the sepulchre itself? But this is certain, says the writer of those papers, the bones were those of a man, whose height exceeded the ordinary stature by more than three feet. The corps was buried sitting, which Drexelius saith was the customary manner of burying kings and princes, as an emblem of eternity.

Knole, the antient seat of the family of Chester, stands upon the brow of a hill, about two miles from the Severn, surrounded by the fortifications already mentioned, from whence there is a most extensive and agreeable prospect, over the Severn, into Monmouthshire.

In so large a parish the soils must be various; There is more pasture than arable land, and a great deal of marshy ground towards the river Severn. The proprietors have given an account to the commissioners of sewers, that 1342 acres are more particularly liable to be overflowed by that river. See p. 26.

Tockington marsh-lands lie in this tithing.

It is observable, that neither Camden, nor his learned editor, hath taken any notice of this place.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

In *Domesday-book* it is said, that two hides in Almodesbury (as it is there written) did then belong to the manor of Berchelai. *Dom. B.* p. 68.

This estate continued the property of the lords of Berkeley, 'till Robert Fitz-Harding, in the year 1148, founded the abbey of St. Augustin in Bristol, and endowed it, among other very considerable estates, with the manor of Almondsbury. The same abbey held Almondsbury, with court leet, 13 and 15 E. 1. and had a charter for fairs and markets, and free-warren within it. The fair to be on Whit-monday, and to continue for six days; the weekly market on wednesday. Many of the charters of markets and fairs, in this and some of the subsequent reigns, were granted only with a view of aggrandising the seignorie of those manors which belonged to very eminent proprietors, and this passage, *Quantum in nobis est*, was always inserted in the original grant. So that when it came to be discussed afterwards, before the judges itinerant, at the general assizes, *Quo warranto* they were held, that is to say, what authority there was to support them, if they were found convenient and necessary, they were ratified and continued; but on the contrary, if they were deemed unnecessary and superfluous, they were, by the power of the law then vested in the judges, vacated and taken away.

This manor continued in the abbey of St. Augustin till that house was dissolved. It was afterwards granted, with a reservation of 8*l.* 10*s.* rent, to Miles Partrige, 36 H. 8. who conveyed it to Arthur Darcy 7 E. 6. Henry Darcy had livery of it 1 Eliz. and afterwards sold it to Thomas Chester.

William Chester, father of Thomas, was a younger branch of the Chesters of Huntingdonshire, and gentleman of the horse to the duke of Buckingham, who was beheaded in the year 1522. He married Jane, the daughter of John Wear, and was mayor of Bristol 1539.

Thomas Chester, who purchased this manor, was also mayor of Bristol 1569, and was succeeded in this estate by his son

William Chester, who married Catherine, the daughter of Richard Dennis, of Dyrham.

Thomas Chester was son and heir of William. He married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of John Backhouse, of Swallow-field in Berkshire; secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of sir George Speke, of Somersetshire, and was seized of this manor in the year 1608. By his second wife he had

Thomas Chester, his son and heir, who married Elizabeth, daughter of sir John Howe, of Compton, and died 1686.

Thomas Chester, son of the last Thomas, married Anne, daughter of sir Samuel Astry, of Henbury, and was succeeded in this estate by his son

Thomas Chester, born in the year 1696, who having represented this county in five successive parliaments, died at Knole, Oct. 1, 1763, without issue, bequeathing his estate to the daughter and only child of his brother Richard Howe Chester; who marrying William Bromley, of ——— in the county of Warwick, esq; he, by virtue of the king's mandate to the earl marshal of England, assumes the name and arms of Chester. Other particulars of the last mentioned Thomas Chester, esq; are largely expressed in the well written memorial for him, printed in the course of this account. It remains only to be observed, that his relict is the present possessor of Almondsbury and Knole.

William de Gale held the manor of Knowl, of Brimpsfield castle, 7 E. 3. John St. Loe, esq; was seized of it, and of Barton hundred, of the forest of Kingswood, and of the fishing in Stapleton, 5 H. 6.

Thomas Hill died seized of lands in Almondsbury 6 Car. and left Edward his son fourteen years old.

TITHINGS and HAMLETS.

The other tithings are 1. *Over*. 2. *Hempton* and *Patchway*. 3. *Gaunt's Urcot*. of which in their order.

1. *Over* lies in the hundred of Langley and Swineshead, about a mile and a half westward from the church, and has a distinct peace officer.

What sir Robert Atkyns says of Ethelric granting thirty messuages in Overe to St. Peter of Glou-

cester, should be understood of Over near that city, and not of this place.

This tithing is not expressly named in *Domesday-book*, but it is probable that the following particulars relate to the tithings in this large parish.

' Roger the son of Ralph holds a manor in ' Sineshoved hundred, which Seuvin the mayor ' of Bristou held of king Edward, and he could ' go with his land wherever he pleased, and he ' gave no farm [rent] for it. There are three ' hides, and six plow-tillages in demean; and ' six villeins, and six bordars, with two plow- ' tillages. There are three *servi*, and eight acres ' of meadow. It was worth 100*s.* and is now ' [worth] 60*s.*

' Roger hath a manor of one hide of land in ' Sineshovedes hundred, and he hath there two ' *servi*. There was no person who could answer ' concerning this land.

' Walter hath one manor of one yard-land. ' It was worth 20*den.* and is now worth 2*s.*' *Domesday-book*, p. 79.

Maurice de Gaunt died seized of Oure 14 H. 3. which afterwards came to Robert de Gourney, his sister's son, who died seized of it in the fifty-third year of that reign. Anselm de Gourney held Over 14 E. 1. and John de Gourney died seized thereof 19 E. 1. From him it went to John ap Adam, who had married Elizabeth, the daughter and heir of John de Gourney. Thomas ap Adam, his son, sold it to Thomas lord Berkeley, and Margaret his wife, 4 E. 3.

Catherine, the widow of Thomas de Berkeley, of Beverstone, was seized of the manor of Overe, and of the advowson of the chantry 9 R. 2. in which family it continued to sir William Berkeley, who was attainted of treason, and the manor of Over was granted to Thomas Brian, and his heirs male, 2 R. 3.

From Brian the manor was conveyed to John Poyntz, whose grand-daughter Alice married sir Edward Berkeley, and brought this manor again into that family. John Berkeley, grandson of sir Edward, was seized of Over 1 H. 8. From him it passed in a lineal descent to John Berkeley, who had livery thereof 20 Eliz. and sold the manor to

John Dowel, who was the son of James Dowel, a wealthy merchant of Bristol. From him it passed in a lineal descent to John Bridges Baker Dowel, esq; who died unmarried in the year 1743, and was buried in Almondsbury church, where there is a very handsome monument, and a memorial for him, and for several of his family, which is inserted at the end of this account.

Mr. Dowel bequeathed his whole estate to the reverend Mr. Degge, who had travelled with him as a tutor; and Mr. Degge dying in the year 1766, this manor, with several other large estates in the county, devolved to his sister Mrs. Wilmott, the present proprietor. The manor-house is large and

and handsome, with a park adjoining, in which are the traces of a large round camp, still visible.

Easter Compton is a small hamlet in this tithing.

2. *Hempton and Patchway* lies in the hundred of Langley and Swineshead, about a mile and a half distant southward from the church. This tithing is not mentioned by name in *Domesday-book*; but it is likely that the two small estates described in that record, and placed at the head of this account, belonged to this tithing. However that may be, it appears by the records, that Margaret, the widow of Nicholas Stanshaw, was seized of the manor of Hempton 14 H. 6. but Alice, the widow of William Chedder, held it in the 34th year of that reign. John Baker was seized of Hempton and Patchway 1608. Mrs. Wilmott has a good estate at Hempton; but Mr. Chester has the chief estate at Patchway.

Woodland is a hamlet in this tithing, where Mrs. Tace has a good house.

3. *Gaunt's Urcot*, so called from the family of Gaunt, lies in the hundred of Thornbury, near three measured miles eastward from the church. This is said to be within the jurisdiction of the court of the honour of Gloucester. In *Domesday-book* it is thus expressed:

'The same bishop [of St. Laud in Constance] holds Herdicote, in Langelie hundred, and Robert holds it of him. Cuulf held it in the time of king Edward. There are two hides taxed, and two plow-tillages in demean, and two bordars, and four *servi*, and four villeins, and ten acres of meadow, and a wood. It is worth and was worth 40s.' *Domesday-book*, p. 71.

This manor antiently belonged to Gilbert de Gaunt, whose sister's son and heir, Richard de Gourney, founded an hospital in his manor-house called Bilswick, and gave this manor to it; which hospital being dissolved, the manor of Gaunt's Urcot was granted to the city of Bristol, for public uses, 33 H. 8. and the mayor and commonalty of that city are the present lords of this manor. The Gaunt's hospital was originally founded for a hundred poor people. It stands within the liberties of the city of Bristol, was refounded in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and now entertains the blue-coat-boys.

Within this manor is a farm called St. Swithin's chapel, surrounded with a moat. The body of the chapel and the chancel were lately standing, but the cross building which was at the west end, supposed to have been the priest's lodging, hath been long since taken down, and the foundation new built upon. The inhabitants hereabout talk of an abbey dedicated to St. Swithin, that stood not far from it, but there are no traces of it to be found. Mr. Edgar is the present proprietor of the farm.

Brokenborow is a place within this tithing, where a chantry was erected in the same year as

the abbey of St. Augustin was founded, and the patronage of it given to that abbey. John Harold was the last incumbent, and had a pension of 4*l.* according to Mr. Willis. Lands lying in Almondsbury, formerly belonging to this chantry, were granted to Richard Moor, and Thomas Monford, 6 Jac. Brokenborow was a reputed manor, for William Turner, and Alice his wife, and her ancestors, were found by an inquisition, 9 H. 6. to have been seized, time out of mind, of the manor of Brokenborow, with the alternate presentation to the chantry, which they settled on Thomas his younger son. This manor passed to Thomas Ivy, who was seized of it 4 H. 8. Thomas lord Berkeley had livery of it 24 H. 8. and Henry lord Berkeley sold the fourth part of it to John Hollister, and others, 6 Eliz.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Bristol, worth about 70*l.* a year. It is one of the discharged livings, valued in the king's book 40*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.* The bishop of Bristol is patron Mr. Taswell incumbent. The rectory, and advowson of the vicarage of Almondsbury, belonged to the abbey of St. Augustin, in Bristol, and the house being dissolved, were granted to Paul, bishop of Bristol, and his successors, 34 H. 8. In a survey about that time, they were valued at 18*l.* 15*s.* *Willis*. This was the mother-church to Filton and Elberton.

The church is large, and handsome, with an aisle on each side, of the same height and length with the body. It hath a spire in the middle with cross ailes on each side, and is dedicated to the virgin Mary. The church and spire are covered with lead. The chancel is handsomely wainscotted six feet high, with an altar-piece of Dutch oak, ornamented with fluted pillars and capital of the Corinthian order, and enriched with carvings and inlaid work, by a good hand. The communion-table is of grey marble, about six feet long. In the steeple are eight bells, and a clock.

Monuments and Inscriptions.

In the north cross aisle, upon a raised tomb, is the effigy, as it is supposed, of one of the abbots of St. Augustin, without any inscription.

In the same aisle, which belongs to the Chester family, against the wall, is a very elegant pyramidal monument of Egyptian marble. In front stands a beautiful female figure, in a loose robe leaning her arm on a vase, in whose countenance the passion of grief is excellently expressed. Above, a drawn curtain discovers the arms of the deceased, *Gules, a lion passant ermine, between three lures argent*. In the fess point a scutcheon of pretence, *Gules, on a fess argent, a lion passant azure, between three boars heads coupé Or*. *Motte* POST FUNERA VIRTUS. And below, upon a large table, is the following inscription:

To the Memory of Thomas Chester Esq; and in Record of his Ancestry.

- Arthur Chester, Gent. was buried June 17, 1603.
- William Chester, Esq; - - - - Oct. 13, 1607.
- William Chester, Gent. - - - - Oct. 18, 1638.
- Thomas Chester, Esq; - - - - Nov. 24, 1653.
- Dominick Chester, Gent. - - - - Mar. 19, 1669.
- William Chester, Gent. - - - - Oct. 6, 1675.
- George Chester, Gent. - - - - Sept. 22, 1685.
- Thomas Chester, Esq; - - - - Feb. 26, 1686.
- Thomas Chester, Esq; - - - - Feb. 26, 1703.

The Succession of this Lineage was closed in the Death of THOMAS CHESTER, Esq; late of Knole, Son of the last recorded of this Name. He was by unanimous Suffrage of his County called up to be KNIGHT of the SHIRE in five successive Parliaments; and on his own Part did the Honour that became him to their Choice, by the most inflexible Attachment to what he thought the true Interests of his Country. From these he could never be prevailed on to swerve, nor during so long a Service by one Vote, or conniving Absence, to desert, or disappoint the Expectations of his Constituents.

His Country must long ago lament in Him the Loss of a most upright and useful Magistrate. Justice was his constant Object, temper'd only with Compassion, as Occasion called it forth; which his benevolent Heart would never suffer Him to estrange himself from; but never was he to be biased by any sinister View, or private Interest, from the Execution of his proper Duty.

Nor was He less amiable in his private Character, than respectable in his public; Under every Connection in which He stood, answering with his best Powers to its respective Duties, and sustaining in Character, as in the different Scenes of Life they arose upon Him, the Neighbour, the Friend, the Brother, the Husband, with no less Esteem, Honour and Virtue — than the MAGISTRATE and SENATOR: a Truth, which cannot better be evinced, than by the great and heart-impress'd Grief that not only attended his Loss, but has faithfully adhered to his Memory; and which, as long as any Traces of it shall remain with Those who had the Happiness to know Him, will more than answer This, or any Other Record that can be given of Him.

His first Wife was the Right Honourable SARAH HENRIETTA, the only Daughter of HENRY Earl of SUFFOLK and BINDON, by PENELOPE, Daughter of the Earl of THOMOND, who was buried April 6, 1722. In 1735 He married MARY, the Widow of GEORGE GUINNET, Esq; of Shurdington in this County, and Daughter and Heiress of JEREMY — Esq; of London.

He died on the 1st of October, 1763, and having no Issue, left his Estate to his Niece ELIZABETH LUCY CHESTER, Wife of WILLIAM BROMLEY CHESTER, Esq; and only Child of his Brother RICHARD CHESTER, Esq; who died on the 15th of July, 1760, and lies also near Him.

MARY CHESTER, his surviving Widow, deeply afflicted for his Loss, and venerating his Memory and Virtues, took upon herself the Care and Direction of this Monument.

In the same aisle are inscriptions for others of this family, but nothing very observable in them.

In the south cross aisle, upon a large raised tomb, lie the effigies, in full proportion, of a man in armour, with spurs on, and of a woman, in the dress of the age in which they lived. There is a canopy of stone-work over them, supported by six fluted pillars and two pilasters, about five feet high; and against the wall, on a table, it is thus written, in capital letters:

HERE LYETH THE BODIES OF EDWARD VEELE ESQUIER WHO WAS BVRIED THE 9 OF SEP. 1577. AND OF KATHERINE HYS WYFE WHO DEPARTED THYS LYFE THE 7 OF NOVEM: 1575:

MAKAPIOI OI NEKPOI.

QUIS VIR ITA VIVAT VT NON VIDEAT MORTEM.

ALL FLESH YS GRASS.

Over all, on a scutcheon, *Argent, on a bend table, three calves Or*, for Veel, quartered with a great many other arms of families who have married with the Veels. This Edward was of the family of the Veels of Tortworth, who were sometime lords of the manor of Over, in this parish.

In the same aisle stands a very large pyramidal marble monument, with this inscription:

To the Memory of JOHN BAKER DOWELL, Esq; and ELIZABETH his Wife, whose Bodys are deposited in a new Vault made for them under the middle Isle of this Church; together with three of their Children that dyed Infants. The said JOHN BAKER DOWELL, Esq; was the Son of JOHN DOWELL, Esq; Lord of the Mannour of *Over* in this Parish, by MARY his Wife, one of the four Daughters and Coheiresses of Sir JOHN BAKER, Baronet, the last of his Family, Lord of the Mannours of *Siffingherste, Compton, Comden, Stone, Stapleberste,* and *Blythcourt*, all in the County of *Kent*, and departed this Life the twentieth Day of October MDCCXXXVIII. The said ELIZABETH DOWELL was the Daughter and sole Heiress of JOHN BROWNING of *Coley*, Esq; by ELIZABETH his Wife, Sister and Coheiress of ROBERT BRIDGES of *Woodchester*, Esq; both in the County of *Gloucester*; and departed this Life the thirty-first Day of December MDCCXXXV.

To his well-deserving Parents, JOHN BRIDGES BAKER DOWELL, Esq; caused this Monument to be erected.

The Family of the DOWELLS, Aunceltors by the Father's Side of the said JOHN BAKER DOWELL, Esq; are deposited in their Vault underneath this Monument. The Body of JOHN BRIDGES BAKER DOWELL, Esq; who erected this Monument, and departed this Life March the XXXI. MDCCXXXIII, is also deposited in the same Vault with his Parents.

Upon the Monument are the following arms: *Argent, within a bordure, a lion rampant, sable*; for Dowell. — Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Dowell, as before; 2d and 3d, *On a fess ingrailed, three roses, between as many lures*, (the colours not distinguishable) for Baker. Over all, on a scutcheon of pretence, *Argent, three bars wavy, azure*, for Browning. — On a separate scutcheon, the arms of Baker, as before.

On a stone in the church-yard is this inscription:

Here lies alas! long to be lamented, BENJAMIN DOBINS, Gent. who left his Friends sorrowing, Feb: 2, 1760. Aged 42.

The costly Marble may, perhaps, express,
In lying Lines, th' Unworthy's Worthiness:
Thy humble Stone shall this sad Truth convey,
The best belov'd is soonest call'd away.
Full short, but full of Honour, was thy Span,
Thou tender Husband, and thou honest Man.

First fruits, £	20	0	0	Synodals, £.	0	1	0
Tenths, —	2	0	0	Pentecostals, 0	1	6	
Procurations,	0	6	8				

Benefactions.

Lands of the yearly Value of 60*l.* are given to the church, and about 6*l.* yearly are given to the poor.

Almondsbury.

Taxes.	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	129	18	0
	Poll-tax — — 1694, —	25	8	0
	Land-tax — — 1694, —	103	8	0
	The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> — 1770, —	77	11	0

Over.

Taxes.	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	70	14	8
	Poll-tax — — 1694, —	13	7	0
	Land-tax — - 1694, —	62	12	0
	The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, —	52	3	0

Hempton and Patchway.

Taxes.	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	122	16	0
	Poll-tax — — 1694, —	16	13	8
	Land-tax — — 1694, —	152	4	0
	The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> — 1770, —	114	3	0

M m m

Gaunt's

Gaunt's Urcot.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid, in 1692, £.	45	12	0
		Poll-tax — — 1694, —	9	1	0
		Land-tax — — 1694, —	53	1	0
		The same, at 3s. - 1770, —	40	1	9

According to sir Robert Atkyns, when he published his account of this parish, there were 132 houses, and about 530 inhabitants. The present state of population was not received when this account went to the press, wherefore it must be given in the *Addenda*.



ALVESTON, vulgarly ALLISTON.

THIS parish lies in the vale, in the hundred of Langley and Swineshead, eight miles and a half north-east from Bristol, two miles and a half south-west from Thornbury, and about twenty-eight southward from Gloucester. It is bounded on the west by Almondsbury.

There is a steep descent, as from a hill, on the side next the Severn. On the top is a large, round camp, called the *Old Abbey*, over-looking that river, but how it obtained the name is uncertain. There are many camps in this neighbourhood, and many engagements must have happened hereabout, in early times, betwixt our ancestors and their enemies; for the effects of them are still visible in the barrows thrown up in different places. About a hundred years ago, several stone coffins were dug out of one of those barrows, near the above fortifications, in which were the bones of the chief persons, perhaps, who fell in some battle. There is an account, in the preceding parish, of stone coffins, with bones, having been taken out of a tumulus at Over. In short, there are few parishes in this county that do not exhibit some vestiges of camps and barrows, but history is silent concerning most of them.

The houses in this village stand a mile distant from the church. A turnpike-road from Gloucester to Bristol, leads thro' the parish.

In *Domesday-book* the name is written *Alwestan*, and *Alvestone*. It is now generally pronounced *Alliston*. The etymology is difficult, and uncertain. If *Alji's* town, or *Alve's* town, (as being the property of some person of that name) be not the true explanation, I cannot give a better.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

When William the First caused a general inquisition to be made concerning landed property, this place was shared between two proprietors, of which the record gives the following account:

'Earl Herald held Alwestan, in Langelei hundred. There were ten hides. In demean is one plow-tillage; and twenty-three villeins, and five bordars, with twenty-two plow-tillages, and

'two *servi*. The steward [*prepositus*] added two plow-tillages, and five *servi* there. It paid 12*l.* by weight.' *Domesday-book*. p. 67.

All the lands which were king Harold's, at the time of the conquest, William seized for his own, and accordingly we find the above in the list of the king's lands. The abbey of Bath was the other proprietor.

'Saint Peter of Bath held Alvestone, in Langelei hundred. There are five hides. Three pay taxes, [but] two of them are exempt from tax, by the grant of king Edward and king William. In demean are two plow-tillages, and nine villeins, and six bordars, and a priest, and one radchenister, with ten plow-tillages. There are seven *servi*, and meadow and wood for the support of the manor. It was worth 100*s.* now 4*l.* The same church holds it now.' *Domesday-book*, p. 71.

It doth not appear when this manor was alienated from the abbey of Bath, but it was in the crown in the reign of king H. 3. who reserved his park in Alveston when the forest of Kingiwood was disafforested.

It soon after passed from the crown to the family of the Fitz-Warrens; for Fulk Fitz-Warren died seized thereof, and left it in dower to Constantia de Todei, his widow, who was also seized of it, with court-leet, view of frankpledge, and waifs, and also of the hundred of Langley, 15 E. 1. Fulk Fitz-Warren, son of Fulk, died seized of Alveston 16 E. 2. having given it to Walter of Gloucester, one of his sons. This Walter was succeeded by his son Walter of Gloucester, in Alveston and Urcot, 14 E. 3. who settled them in remainder, after the death of Peter his son, on Peter Corbet, of Sifton, who had married his daughter. By virtue of which settlement, they came to Margaret, daughter and coheirefs of Peter Corbet, who was married to sir Gilbert Dennis, and settled these manors on her husband and his heirs, whereby they came into the family of Dennis.

Sir Gilbert Dennis died seized of the manors of Alveston and Urcot, and of Langley hundred, 10 H. 5. from whom they passed, in a lineal descent, to Richard Dennis, who sold them to Maurice Shepard 19 Eliz.

Richard Haughton married the daughter and heir of Maurice Shepard, and joined with his wife in the sale of Alveston, to Robert Webb, 22 Eliz.

Webb sold it to Nicholas Veel, from whose grandson, Nicholas, it passed by purchase to Edward Hill, esq; who was lord of the manor in the year 1712. But Miss Jefferis, sister of the late Mr. Cann Jefferis, is the present proprietor thereof.

Walter the sheriff gave one yard-land in Alveston to the abbey of Gloucester 7 H. 1.

William Wiryot, and Margaret his wife, held lands within the manor of Alveston and Urcot, 2 R. 2.

HAMLETS. 1. Row Urcot, which hath been often mentioned in the account of the descent of the manor of Alveston, is a hamlet containing fourteen houses.

2. Grovesend, or Grovening, lies about three miles north-east from the church, and consists of about seven families.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is in the deanery of Bristol, and is annexed to Olveston, from whence it is distant about three miles. The building is small, dedicated to St. Helen, and hath a low tower at the west end.

Monuments and Inscriptions.

There are no monuments or inscriptions worthy particular notice. Colonel Thomas Veel, who died 1663, and Nicholas Veele, esq; who died 1703, lie buried in the chancel. And some of doctor Clayton's descendants are also buried there.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	135	3	4
		Poll-tax — — 1694, —	34	7	0
		Land-tax — — 1694, —	214	16	0
		The same at 3s - 1770, —	162	3	0

About the year 1712, according to sir Robert Atkyns, there were 42 houses in this parish, and about 240 inhabitants, whereof 8 were freeholders. The yearly baptisms were 6, and burials 6. Having examined the parish register, I find that in a series of ten years, from 1760 to 1769 inclusive, there were enter'd 63 baptisms, and 44 burials; and the number of inhabitants are at this time about 198.

ALVINGTON,

IS a small parish, in the hundred of Blidesloe, in the forest-division of the county; nine miles south-east from Monmouth, six north-east from Chepstow, and twenty-two south-west from Gloucester. It is bounded on the north-eastward by Lidney, from which it is separated by the brook Coln; on the south-westward by Woolaston, and has the river Severn on the south-east of it.

Mr. Camden calls it *Aventone*; and since *Avon*, or *Afon*, in the British language signifies a river, thinks it not improbable that it took its name from thence, because it is stretched along the banks of the Severn. He was also of opinion that this place was the *Abone* of Antoninus, as well on account of the resemblance of the names, as because it lies exactly nine miles distant from Caer Went, or the *Venta Silurum* of the Romans; which is the distance *Abone* is said to be from the last mentioned place, in the fourteenth *Iter*.

But I see no great resemblance between the names *Abo*, or, as some will have it, *Abone*, and

Alvington, as the latter ought to be, or at least has been written, for the last five hundred years; and unless the learned historian had a precedent in higher antiquity, I think he hath taken an unwarrantable liberty in deviating so widely from that manner of writing it. As to the distance from Caer Went, it may answer well enough; but that from *Abo* to the *Trajectus*, being nine miles according to the Itinerary, is very different from the true distance between this place and Oldbury, the supposed *Trajectus*, which is not more than four miles at farthest. Indeed there is a manifest mistake in the *Iter*, as to the distances, for at the beginning it is said, *Ab Ifca Callevam m. p. ciii, sic*; from Caerleion to Calleva, one hundred and three miles, thus: and then the intermediate distances between the various places are set down, which make together only ninety-eight miles, *i. e.* five miles short of the gross account.

But the greatest objection seems to be, that, supposing the *Abo* to have been situated in the country of the Silures, (a people that gave the Romans more trouble than any of our countrymen) it must have been well fortified, garrisoned, and secured against the attacks of so hardy and active a people; and being in so important a situation, one might expect to find ruins of antient buildings, chequer'd pavements, hypocausts, and such other works as have been discovered in those places where the Romans had stations; but none of all these have been found at Alvington; for which reason, among others, I am of opinion that this was not the *Abo* of Antoninus; and that, if Mr. Camden had seen the ruins in Lidney park, two or three miles higher up the river, he would rather have fixed on that place for the Roman station in question. See *Lidney*.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

In *Domesday-book* are many particulars of villages and lands on the forest side of the Severn, and in Wales, as it was then reputed to be, agreeable to the division of the two countries at that time; for antiently all on the north-west of that river was called Wales; but afterwards the Wye became the boundary between them, according to Alexander Neckham:

Inde vagos Vaga Cambrenses, hinc respicit Anglos.

On this side, Wye the English views,
On that, the wandering Welch pursues.

Those villages and estates are not described by their respective names, nor is this place any where mentioned therein; so that it is impossible to shew whose property it was at the time of the antient survey. But the priory of Lanthony held the manor of Alvington, with markets and fairs, 49 H. 3. and had court-leet and waifs therein, 15 E. 1. which they proved in their answer to a writ of *Quo warranto* brought against them that year; and the church of Lanthony were proprietors of

of it, 'till that house was dissolved; for tho' it appears by the records, that Edward Blount, and Margaret his wife, were seized of it, 4 R. 2. it was probably either in trust, or by usurpation; for the priory was seized of it again in the 18th and 19th years of the same reign.

At the dissolution of monasteries, this manor was vested in the crown, and the site of it, with divers lands, was granted, 32 H. 8. to Arthur Porter, who was a considerable purchaser of abbey-lands at that time.

But sir William Herbert had a grant of the manor 4 E. 6. and certain tithes in Alvington were also granted to him in the first year of the same reign.

From him it passed thro' various hands, 'till it came to William Compton, esq; who was lord of this manor in the year 1608.

It came afterwards into the name of Higford, for William Higford, of Dixton, esq; was lord of the manor in the year 1712, and from him it hath passed, in regular descent, to the reverend Mr. Henry Higford, of the same place, who is the present proprietor, and hath a good estate here. See *Alderton and Dixton*.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is called the chapel of Alvington. It is in the deanery of the forest, and annexed to Woollaston.

The church is small, with a tower at the west end, and an aisle on the south side, belonging to the lord of the manor. John Higford, esq; died in the year 1706, and was buried in this church.

Proc. and Syn. £. 0 1 6 Pentecost. £. 0 1 4

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 89 4 0
		Poll-tax ——— 1694, — 17 18 0
		Land-tax ——— 1694, — 83 8 0
		The same, at 3s. — 1770, — 61 13 0

The state of population must be given in the *Addenda*, as it was not received early enough to be printed with the above.



A M N E Y C R U C I S.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Crowthorn and Minety, two miles distant east from Cirencester, six north from Cricklade in Wiltshire, and nineteen south-east from Gloucester.

The name was antiently written *Omenie*, and *Omenel*, and afterwards *Amney*, which sir Robert Atkyns derives from *annis*, the Latin word for a river; but this etymology seems to be suggested by the modern, rather than by the antient manner of writing the name; however, as I have no better to offer, I shall govern myself by Horace's rule. The cognomen was given it on account of a large

cross erected in this parish, which served to distinguish it from two other adjoining parishes of the same name. And because our Saxon ancestors called the cross the *halig rode*, this parish hath sometimes also been called Holy Rood Amney.

The turnpike-road from Cirencester to London, and another turnpike-road from Bath to Oxford, lead through this parish, which hath lately been inclosed, by act of parliament.

As the workmen were digging stone on the side of the last mentioned road, about two years ago they found an earthen urn, containing burnt bones and ashes, and some Roman coins of the latter empire. There was a small silver coin of Honorius, with this inscription round the head D N HONORIVS P F AVG. On the reverse: a Roman soldier holding a spear in one hand, and victory in the other; and round the figures VIRTUS ROMANORVM. This Honorius was son of Theodosius, whom he succeeded in the government of the western part of the empire, when he was a boy of ten years old. When he grew up, he was active and diligent, and secured Britain against the ravages of Picts, Scots, and Saxons, but at last fell a victim to his ambitious views, and made a miserable end, about the time of the expiration of the Roman empire in Britain.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

As the parishes of Amney Crucis, Amney St Mary, and Down Amney were not distinguished by different names in the antient survey, it is impossible, with any certainty, to select the particulars from *Domesday-book*, proper to each place; therefore, respecting this parish, I have implicitly followed sir Robert Atkyns.

' Turstin the son of Rolf holds Omenie of the king. There are seven hides. Tovi held it of king Edward. In demcan are three plow-tillages, and eight villeins, and a priest, with eight plow-tillages. There are eight *servi*. Of this estate Tovi held the land of two villeins, and a certain knight held the land of four villeins. Half a hide and four acres of meadow belonged to the church. It was worth 8l. now 6l. This Turstin holds one hide there which Ului held for a manor, and could go where he would. In demcan are two plow-tillages, with one bordar. It was worth 40s.' *Domesday-book*, p. 78.

Under *Terra Hunfridi Camerarii*, it is thus expressed:

' The same Hunfridus holds one hide in Omenie. Æluui held it for a manor of king Edward. In demcan are two plow-tillages, and four *servi*, and one bordar, and a mill of 5s. rent. It is worth and was worth 25s.' *Domesday-book*, p. 79.

' Baldwin holds of the king three yard-lands in Omenie, in Gersdones hundred. Aluwin held it in the time of king Edward. There is one plow-tillage, with two bordars. It is worth and was worth 10s.' *Domesday-book*, p. 79.

The abbey of Tewkesbury held one hide at Amney, which king H. 1. confirmed to it, reciting that it did belong to Humphry the cook, which, I apprehend, should have been Humphry the chamberlain. He also confirmed to it the church of Amney, which belonged to Robert the chamberlain. And it was seized of court-leet, waifs, and felons goods in Amney Holy-rood, by the grant of W. 2. which privileges were allowed in a writ of *Quo warranto*, 15 E. 1.

From this time the monks of Tewkesbury gradually improved their estate here, for Isabel, daughter of Gilbert de Clare, granted to them one messuage and one plow-tillage in Holy Rood Amney, 1 E. 2. And the abbat purchased seven other messuages, four cottages, two hundred twenty-six acres of arable, five acres of meadow, and a rent of ten pence half-penny in Amney, of John de Boteler, 20 E. 2.

The abbey of Tewkesbury continued seized of the manor and rectory of Amney Holy Rood, till by the dissolution of that house they were vested in the crown, by which they were granted to John Playdell, or Pleydell, of Westcot in Berkshire, in the fourth year of the reign of queen Elizabeth. He was descended from the Playdells, antiently of Colehill, in Berkshire.

Robert Playdell, fourth son of John, and heir to him by the death of his elder brothers without issue, removed from Westcot to Holy Rood Amney, and was lord of the manor in 1608. He married Susanna, daughter of Edward Saunders, of Brixworth, in Northamptonshire, esq; and dying in 1642, was succeeded by his son and heir John Playdell, who dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother

Robert Playdell, or Pleydell. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Saunders, M. D. and dying in 1673, was also succeeded in this estate by his son and heir

Robert Pleydell, who married Sarah, daughter of Philip Sheppard, of Minchin-hampton, esq; by whom he had a son and two daughters. The son and one of the daughters dying without issue, the manor of Amney Crucis, and several large estates in other places, as well as in this parish and neighbourhood, descended to his youngest daughter Charlotte-Louisa; with whom they went, by marriage, in 1724, to the honourable John Dawnay, eldest son of Henry lord viscount Downe. In this name and family they continued, till about the year 1765, when John lord viscount Downe sold the manor and estate of Amney Crucis, amongst other particulars, to

Samuel Blackwell, esq; who is the present proprietor, and has a large estate in this parish, and several other parts of the county. He married Anne, eldest daughter of James Lenox Dutton, of Sherborne, esq; by whom he has issue several children. His arms are, *Argent, a greyhound rampant sable, collared, compony, Or and gules; on chief inucated of the second, three besants.*

Hugh le Despencer had an estate in this parish, for Eubulo l'Estrange, and Aleria his wife, levied a fine thereof to him 18 E. 2. And divers messuages in Holy Rood Amney, in the tenure of Richard Bye, belonged to the priory of Bradenstoke, in Wiltshire, which was founded by Walter earl of Salisbury, for black canons, in the reign of king Stephen. It was dedicated to the blessed Virgin, and valued, at the dissolution, at 270*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* yearly. These messuages were granted to James Gunter, and William Lewis, 37 H. 8.

An estate called the *Sheep-House*, &c. in Amney, which belonged to the abbey of Tewkesbury, was granted to James Woodford, and Thomas Ludwell, 2 Eliz.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is in the deanery of Cirencester. It is a vicarage, improved since the inclosing of the common fields in the year 1769, to about 70*l.* a year. The advowson of the vicarage formerly belonged to the nunnery of Clerkenwell, in Middlesex, and was granted to sir William Herbert, 4 E. 6. The lord chancellor has the presentation. William Sandeford, D. D. is the present incumbent.

I have shewn that the patronage of the church, and the impropriation, formerly belonged to the abbey of Tewkesbury, and were confirmed to that church by king H. 2. But part of the tithes and glebe belonged to the abbey of Gloucester, and, after the dissolution, were granted to the bishoprick, 33 H. 8. and confirmed 6 E. 6. Other tithes of corn and hay belonged to the abbey of Cirencester, and were granted to Peter Osborn, and others, 3 Eliz. The impropriation of the corn tithes was vested in the lord of the manor; but by the bill for inclosing the common fields in this parish, all the lands are exonerated from tithe, and the bishop, impropriator, and vicar had lands allotted to them in lieu thereof.

The bishop's allotment lies on beggar-hill.

The vicar's portion is 110 acres in the upper-field. He hath Easter-offerings, and surplus fees, as before.

The church is built in the form of a cross, with a tower at the west end. In the window at the east end, are the arms of the Clares, originally placed there by the abbey of Tewkesbury, in grateful remembrance of Isabel Clare, their benefactress.

Benefactions.

Robert Pleydell, esq; hath endowed a free-school for the educating, cloathing, and apprenticing of poor children in this parish, with 80*l.* a year, charged on *Ranbury-farm*. See his *epitaph*.

There are cottages of 50*s.* a year given to the use of the church. And four acres of arable land, newly inclosed, near Meurstals, to other charitable uses.

Monuments and Inscriptions.

There is a free-stone monument in the north aisle, upon which are the figures of a man and woman, and twelve children, without any inscription; but by the coat of arms upon it, 'tis supposed to have been erected for one of the Lloyds, formerly owner of this manor, and ancestor of the Lloyds, late lords of the manor of Wheatenhurst, in this county.

In the chancel is a white marble monument, with this inscription:

ROBERTUS PLEYDELL, ROBERTI juxta siti Filius Unicus, natus 23 Julij 1687. Mortuus est Mar. 22, 1719. En! Virum Serenissimæ Frontis, Mitissimi Ingenij, Optimarum Artium Studiis liberaliter eruditum, Prudentem, Pium, Justum, Abstemium: Qui Filij, Fratris, Amici, Officia omnia diligenter sancteq; explevit.

Si ei etiam quæ Maritum, quæ Patrem decerent, experiri per Fata licuisset; Quàm Beata fuisset Uxor! Progenies quàm Proba! Quam autem Curam in Suâ Prole instituendâ impendi vetuit Deus, Eam omnem in Alienâ educandâ (Laigo ad id negotij annuo sumptu in omne ævum dato) Adhibuit, sic seræ Posteritatis factus Pater. O Quot ex illo Pauperioris Juventutis Seminario, Benevoli hujus Viri Munificentia extracto, in lætiora sola quotannis transferantur, HUIUS NOMINI Prosperitatem suam acceptam relaturi; et veluti illæ Arboris quas, animi recreandi gratiâ, Ipse Suâ Manu serere solebat, Præsenti et Futuris Sæculis prodesse possint.

Vale Anima pura et candida, Sequere Patris Tui vestigia Per obscuram Mortis Umbram, Donec in æternam Lucem perveneris: Ubi studio pari, et junctis precibus Orabis, Ut Pia Mater Charæq; Sorores Virtuti Tuæ gratulantes, Te in cælum recepto, in Fide, in Innocentia, in Operibus bonis Perseverent; Usq; dum isto Tuo dilectissimo Consortio, Quod Vehementer desiderant, In perpetuum Fruantur.

Under, upon the same monument:

He hath Endowed a CHARITY-SCHOOL in this Parish with a Rent charge of Eighty Pound per An. for ever, for the Yearly Apprenticing of Two Poor Boys or Girls, and for the Cloathing and Instructing in Writing, Reading, and in Christian Knowledge as many more as the Residue of that Sum will be sufficient for.

Against the south wall of the chancel, is a marble table, with the following inscription:

This STONE is erected to the MEMORY of St. HENRY PLEYDELL DAWNAY, Baronett, Lord Viscount DOWNE, Whose Remains lie buried at MEURS near WEZEL, on the Banks of the LOWER RHINE. He was Lord of the Bed Chamber to GEORGE the third, both when KING and PRINCE of WALES; was twice elected Knight of the Shire for the County of YORK; Colonel by Brevet; Colonel of the Southern Battalion of Militia of the West Riding of the County of YORK; and Lieutenant Colonel of the Twenty fifth Regiment of Foot, which he Commanded at the Battle of MINDEN, August 1st 1759. And again at the Battle of CAMPEN, Octob. 16, 1760, where being Mortally wounded he died the Ninth of December following, in the Thirty third Year of his Age.

There is a handsome pyramidal marble monument, on the west wall of the north aisle, for Anne, the wife of Robert Berkeley Freeman, gent. and near it, another for Thomas Powell, M. A. vicar of this parish, who died Dec. 29, 1764, aged 62.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 81 4 0
		Poll-tax — — 1694, — 36 1 0
		Land-tax — — 1694, — 62 16 0
		The same, at 3s. — 1770, — 48 1 6

About the year 1712, according to sir Robert Atkyns, there were 100 houses, and about 350 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 25 were freeholders. The yearly births were 8, and burials 7. Upon examining the parish register, I find,

that in a series of ten years, from 1760 to 1769 inclusive, there were entered 103 baptisms, and 76 burials; and there are now, by actual numeration, 357 inhabitants.

A M N E Y St. M A R Y,
or E A S T B R O O K.

THIS parish is situated in the hundred of Crowthorne and Minety, about three miles eastward from Cirencester, six north from Cricklade in Wiltshire, and about twenty-one eastward from Gloucester. The etymology of Eastbrook is easy, the principal part of the parish lying on the east side of the brook which runs from Amney Crucis into the Thames or Isis.

Ten or twelve houses which belong to Amney Crucis lie intermixt with this parish, which is small, and seems, in early times, to have been taken out of Amney Crucis. It consists mostly of meadow ground. The turnpike-road from Cirencester to London leads thro' this parish.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

In *Domesday-book*, it is thus expressed:

'Reinbaldus holds Omenie, in Gerfdones hundred, of the king. Godric held it in the time of king Edward. There are four hides and one yard-land. In demean are two plow-tillages, and eight villeins, and one bordar, with six plow-tillages, and a priest. There are eight servi, and two mills of 10s. and twenty acres of meadow. It was worth and is worth 100s. *Domesday-book*, p. 73.

This Reinbald, or Reimbald, or Rumbald, was dean of the college of Cirencester at that time, and had been chancellor of England in the reign of Edward the Confessor. There were two other small estates, according to the record:

'Durand [of Gloucester] holds one hide in Estbroc, and one of his knights holds it of him. In demean is one plow-tillage, and one bordar, and one servus. It is worth and was worth 10s.' *Domesday-book*, p. 76.

Humphry the chamberlain had also an estate here, for it is thus expressed:

'The same Hunfry holds one virgate of land in Estbroce, and William holds it of him. Aluine held it for a manor. There is one villein. It was worth and is worth 2s.' *Dom. Book*, p. 79.

It appears by an *Inspeimus* of the grants to the abbey of Cirencester, that king H. 1. granted four hides and one yard-land in Amney to that church, which had formerly been the estate of Reimbald the priest. But the records shew also that a manor in Estbrook belonged to Roger de Hore, 8 E. 1. which was probably that which Aluine held. Other records shew, that Ashbrook was held of Humphry de Bohun, earl of Hereford and Essex, and of Joan his wife, 46 E. 3. But

But I do not understand this to be the manor granted to the abbey of Cirencester.

Sir Robert Atkyns hath not shewn to whom this manor was granted by the crown, after the dissolution of the abbey; but John Partridge, esq; was lord of it in the year 1608. It came afterwards into the family of the Pleydells, of Holy Rood Amney, for Robert Pleydell was lord of this manor in the year 1712; from which time, it hath passed in the same manner, and acknowledged the same proprietors as Holy Rood Amney, so that Samuel Blackwell, esq; is the present lord of it.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is in the deanery of Cirencester. It is an impropriation. The tithes of hay and corn in Amney St. Mary, which formerly belonged to the abbey of Cirencester, were granted to Peter Osborn, and others, 3 Eliz. but the tithes of the demesns were granted to John Playdel, 5 Eliz. The incumbent received 13s. 4d. of the impropriator, besides about 8l. in privy tithes. But since the year 1769, when the common fields and commonable places in the parish were inclosed, lands have been allotted to the impropriator and to the vicar, and the whole parish is exonerated from tithe.

The living has been twice augmented by queen Anne's bounty. Mr. Blackwell is patron; William Sandeford, D. D. is the present incumbent.

The church is small, without any steeple, and is dedicated to the virgin Mary.

Procurations, £. 0 6 8 Synodals, £. 0 2 0
Pentecostals, — 0 0 8

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 45 2 0
		Poll-tax ——— 1694, — 8 10 0
		Land-tax ——— 1694, — 45 6 0
		The same, at 3s. — 1770, — 25 8 1

About the year 1712, according to sir Robert Atkyns, there were 20 houses, and about 80 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 8 were freeholders. The yearly births 2, burials 2. But examining the parish register, I find, that in a series of ten years, from 1760 to 1769 inclusive, there are entered 38 baptisms, and 17 burials, and the inhabitants being numbered, are found to be 118.

AMNEY St. PETER,
or EASTINGTON,

LIES in the hundred of Crowthorne and Minety, four miles distant east from Cirencester, six north from Cricklade in Wiltshire, and twenty-one south-eastward from Gloucester. It is a small parish, consisting chiefly of meadow and pasture land. Lying to the eastward of the other Amneys, occasioned its being distinguished by the name of Eastington.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

In *Domesday-book*, in the account of lands belonging to the church of St. Peter of Gloucester, it is thus exprest:

' The brother of Reinbald holds two hides in Omenie, in Gerfdunes hundred. There are two plow-tillages, and five villeins with three plow-tillages, and four *servi*, and twenty-four acres of meadow, and a mill of 5s. rent. It was worth 40s. now scarce 20s.' *D. B.* p. 71.

' Hernulf [de Hefding] holds four hides and two virgates and a half of land in Omenie, in Gerfdones hundred. Elric and Godric held them for two manors. In demean are three plow-tillages, and seven villeins, and two bordars, with two plow-tillages. There are four *servi*. The whole was worth and is worth 6l.' *Domesday-book*, p. 77.

In the account of the donations to the abbey of St. Peter at Gloucester, p. 143, it is said, that in the year 1126, Winebald de Balon, one of the great barons of the realm, and Roger his son, granted to that monastery half a hide in Amney, which Thomas an Englishman held, free from all payments, except the king's dane-gelt.

Now it will be difficult to prove that the above estates lay in this parish, and not in one of the others of the same name; but it is probable that the first and last of them did, because the records shew, that in the seventeenth year of king E. 3. this manor, and the impropriation, belonged to the abbey of Gloucester. And they continued to be a part of the possessions of that abbey till it was dissolved. After the dissolution, the manor and tithes were granted to Richard Knight, 1 Mariæ; and Robert Knight, his son and heir, had livery of the manor 15 Eliz.

From him it went to George Gascoign, esq; who was lord thereof in the year 1608. And then passing to

Robert Pleydell, esq; it hath ever since been the property of the owners of Amney Crucis, so that Samuel Blackwell, esq; is the present lord of this manor.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is in the deanery of Cirencester. It is a curacy, in the gift of the bishop of Gloucester. In the thirteenth year of C. 1. it was instituted to as a vicarage. The reverend Mr. Thomas Smith is the present incumbent, who receives 1l. 6s. 8d. from the lessee of the appropriation. There is no house for the minister. The living has been thrice augmented by the queen's bounty, with which, lands of 14l. 10s. a year have been purchased, in the parish of South Cerney.

A portion of tithes in Farley, near Amney, antiently belonging to the abbey of Gloucester, was granted to the bishoprick 33 H. 8. and it hath been already shewn, that other tithes in this parish, belonging to the same abbey, were granted to Richard Knight, 1 Mariæ.

Ranbury farm, which is given to support the charity school at Amney Crucis, Kingston meadow, and most of the parish, pay no tithe.

The church is small, without any steeple. It is dedicated to St. Peter. Two acres in each common field, in the parish of Amney St. Mary, and one acre in Mr. Trynder's piece, were given to repair the church, before the fields were inclosed.

	Pentecostals, - -	£. 0 0 6
Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid, in 1692, £. 36 2 0
		Poll-tax — — 1694, — 6 16 0
		Land-tax — — 1694, — 36 3 6
		The same, at 3s. - 1770, — 27 2 2

According to sir Robert Atkyns, about the year 1710, there were 22 houses, and about 100 inhabitants in this parish, of whom 10 were freeholders; yearly births 3, burials 2. Examining the parish register, I find, that in a series of ten years, from 1760 to 1769 inclusive, there were entered 39 baptisms, and 22 burials; and the inhabitants are about 105.

A R L I N G H A M.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Berkeley, ten miles north-westward from Stroud, nine north from Dursley, and nine south-westward from Gloucester. It is peninsulated by the river Severn on the east, west, and north sides, and bounded by Frampton on the south-east. A turnpike-road leads from Stroud to a passage over the Severn, in this parish; but the passage-house is at Newnham, exactly opposite to Arlingham. The river, at high water, is about a mile over, or something less. Persons well acquainted with the river, ride, and drive a carriage over the ford at this place, at low water; but some have miscarried in the attempt.

The name, resolved into its parts, and compared with the alphabetical list of words for explaining the names of places, will be found to signify a village, or town, upon the meadows; the letter / serving only for the sake of sound. And this is exactly agreeable to the situation of the place, which lies in the upper level, and has 738 acres of land, more particularly subject to inundations from the Severn.

The air is made very unwholesome by the copious humid exhalations from the river, and from the lands which are so frequently overflowed. This occasions inveterate agues, and all those topical disorders incident to a low, damp situation, in which the poorer sort of people, who live hard, have so manifestly the disadvantage in point of health. In Holland, where agues are very frequent, such as go abroad early in the morning, usually fortify themselves against the moist air, by taking a dram, and a crust of bread, a dish of coffee, some gingerbread, or the like, which is thought to be a good method of preservation.

Notwithstanding the situation of this village upon the Severn, fish is not so commonly the food of its inhabitants as might be imagined, on account of the great price it usually bears. Salmon, in the greatest plenty of the season, commonly sells for three pence half penny or four pence a pound. I took some notice, about two years ago, of an eel, just taken, five feet ten inches long, and twenty-eight pounds weight, which a butcher was stripping at this village, and thought it a great curiosity; but several persons informed me, that there was nothing extraordinary in it, as a man, then living in the place, had taken one which weighed six score pounds. The flesh of this animal was sold to poor people at two pence a pound. It was very white, but of a strong, nasty smell, and must be unwholesome food.

There are no rare plants found here, but large quantities of wood are frequently dug out of the meadows next Frethorn, which, when dry, falls to pieces on touching it. This wood must have been carried thither at a very early period of time, when the ground was in a boggy state, so as to suffer the logs to sink down to the depth whence they are now taken.

There is a good prospect over the Severn, from Barrow-hill, in this parish, so called, perhaps, from the resemblance it bears to a large tumulus, or barrow.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

Arlingham was antiently a member of the great lordship of Berkeley. In the list of estates belonging to that lordship, entered in *Domesday-book*, it is said, that nine hides in Erlingham belong to Berchelai. Hence I conclude, there were other lands beside the nine hides, which belonged to one or more freeholders at that time; and the subsequent records, taking early notice of various proprietors of manors in this parish, serve to justify the conclusion. The following particulars are drawn from the records:

Maurice lord Berkeley died seized of the manor of Erlingham 9 E. 1. and left it to sir Robert Berkeley, his second son; whose son and heir, John Berkeley, died seized thereof, 14 E. 2. leaving four daughters coheiresses.

The abbat of St. Augustin in Bristol was seized of the manor of Erlingham, with court-leet, and of lands called *Kern* and *Bethlea*, in Erlingham, 15 E. 1. and his right was allowed in a *Quo warranto* the same year.

Walter de Thornhall, in the right of Elizabeth his wife, was seized of the third part of the manor of Arlingham, and of a fishery in the Severn. They jointly levied a fine of their estate, and settled it on themselves in fee-tail, the remainder on James, the son of Elizabeth by her former husband, 29 E. 3.

Geoffery le Mareschal held Erlingham 32 E. 3.

John At-Yate was seized of the manor of Erlingham, 41 E. 3. This is the same person who, by

by the name of John de Yate, was assigned, with four others, to view and repair the banks and drains of the lands bordering on the Severn, betwixt Bristol and Gloucester, 33 E. 3.

Agnes, widow of sir Thomas Bradestone, was possessed of a manor here, 43 E. 3. And Thomas Bradestone, grandson of Thomas, died seized of it, 48 E. 3. and left Elizabeth his only daughter and heiress, married to sir Walter de la Pool.

Richard Seimour was probably a trustee of the Bradestones, as he was seized of this manor, together with Stinchcombe and Horton, both belonging to the Bradestones, 2 H. 4. which soon after reverted to them again; for

Sir Walter de la Pool, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heiress of Thomas Bradestone, were seized of one messuage and one yard-land in Erlingham, 12 H. 6. and sir Edward Ingoldsthorp was seized of this manor, and of the other estates mentioned before, as belonging to the Bradestones, 35 H. 6. After this time, I find nothing more of that family in Erlingham.

I now return to the family of the Berkeleys, who were lords of the manor of Erlingham. Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, married Elizabeth, the only child of Thomas lord Berkeley, with whom he had this manor, and died seized of Erlingham 17 H. 6. He had three daughters, of whom, Margaret, the eldest, married to John Talbot, the first earl of Salisbury, died seized of Erlingham, 7 E. 4.

William marquis of Berkeley having no issue, and taking a dislike to his brother Maurice, who should have succeeded him, levied a fine of the manor of Erlingham, and of other lands in that parish, to Edward Willoughby, and Robert Legg, 3 H. 7. and granted them to the king and his heirs male, with remainder to the right heirs of the said marquis; so that at the death of king E. 6. (who was the last male heir of king H. 7.) this manor reverted to Henry lord Berkeley, who had livery thereof 1 & 2 P. & M.

But there was another reputed manor in this parish, part of the possessions of the abbey of Flaxley, and after the dissolution of that house, was granted to sir Anthony Kingston, 36 H. 8. and is mentioned in the grant to be of the clear yearly value of 5*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*

The manor of Erlingham came afterwards into the family of the Westwoods; for Robert Westwood, on the death of his father, had livery of it, 1 Eliz.

From them it passed to the family of the Yates, who came into England at the Norman conquest, and have resided in Gloucestershire ever since. They had estates, soon after their coming, at Dursley, Flaxley, Cam, &c. and particularly at Erlingham, as appears by antient deeds, wherein de la Yate grants lands in Erlingham, in the reign of king John; and one of their ancestors gave part of the ground on which the church is built, and the parson, at this time, pays a yearly

rent to the proprietor of the manor, in acknowledgement thereof.

John at Yate married Margaret, the youngest daughter of John Berkeley, (who died, as already observed, 14 E. 2.) and in her right became seized of an estate in Erlingham; and dying, was succeeded by his son John. He also left a son John, who died seized of the bailiwick of Abbenhall, in the forest of Dean, and of lands in Walmore, and Littlemore, in the parish of Westbury, and of lands in Dursley, Hatherley, and Erlingham, 41 E. 3. William Yate was his son, who had two sons, Richard and Walter. Richard dying without issue, Walter succeeded his brother, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Wye, esq; by whom he had a son Thomas Yate, whose son was Richard Yate, who had a son Richard, whose son Walter Yate was high-sheriff of Gloucestershire in the year 1696.

Richard Yate succeeded Walter, and married Elizabeth, one of the daughters and coheiresses of Thomas Price, esq; mayor of Gloucester, by whom he had two sons, Charles and John; and three daughters, Elizabeth, Joyce, and Mary, the two last dying infants; which John settled at Colthorp, in the parish of Standish, in this county.

Charles Yate, son and heir of Richard, married Mary, daughter and coheiress of — Hickes, esq; by whom he had issue one only child, John, and died in the year 1738; whereby this manor and estate devolved to his son, who also dying unmarried in the year 1758, the male line of this antient family is extinct. The widow of Charles Yate, esq; is the present proprietor of this manor, who hath a handsome house called the Court, with pleasant gardens, and a park, and a large estate in this parish. The arms of Yate are, *Azure, a fess Or, in chief two mullets of the second.*

Of the other estates, the records shew, that Elianor, dutchess of Somerset, married to Thomas lord Rouse, was seized of lands in Erlingham, formerly belonging to Thomas lord Berkeley, 7 E. 4. Thomas Baker levied a fine of lands in Erlingham to John Esterfield, John Walch, and others, 9 H. 7. And Thomas Pany, and Catherine his wife, levied a fine of lands in Erlingham, 16 H. 7. William Warner also levied a fine of lands in Erlingham, in the 17th year of the same reign. Lands in Erlingham which belonged to the abbey of St. Augustin in Bristol, were granted to the dean and chapter of that place, 34 H. 8.

H A M L E T S. 1. *Overton*, which lies a mile from the church.

2. *Milton End*, of two or three families.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Gloucester, worth 76*l.* a year. Roger lord Berkeley gave this church to the priory of Leonard Stanley. The rectory and church of Erlingham were granted to sir William Rider, 7 Jac. Mr.

O o o

Bridgman

Bridgman hath lately sold the advowson of the vicarage, and the impropriation, to Mrs. Elizabeth Rogers, who hath a good estate in this parish, purchased of the family of Bycke. Mr. Davis is the present incumbent. The impropriation pays 15*l*. a year to the crown. The church is a long building, with a tower at the west end, and six musical bells. It is dedicated to the virgin Mary. Lands let for 40*s*. a year are given to adorn the church.

Monuments and Inscriptions.

Against the wall, between the body of the church and the chancel, stands a grey marble monument, in the form of an obelisk, over which are the arms of Yate, with quarterings, pretty much defaced. The motto, QUO VIRTUS VOCAT. There is an urn in front, with festoons, and other decorations, and a table beneath bears the following inscription :

Near this Place lyeth the Body of Charles Yate, Esq; who died the 11th of Nov. 1738, aged 46.

He was one of his Majesties Justices of the Peace, likewise Deputy Lieutenant of this County : He discharged with Justice & Equity to all, and with Honour and Reputation to himself, the Offices of a Magistrate and a Christian : His Authority might have made him respected whilst alive ; but it was the peculiar sweetness and affability of his Manners, his great kindness and humanity to all, his agreeable Chearfulness of Disposition, annexed to a virtuous Mind, which could alone render him so truly regretted when dead.

Against the north wall of the church stands another marble monument, with the coat armour of Yate, and motto, as before. In front, a female figure, kneeling, holds an anchor in her right hand, in her left a heart inflamed. Upon a table it is thus inscribed :

Here lyeth the body of John Yate, Esq; Lord of this Manor, the last Heir Male of his Family, and only Son of Charles Yate, Esq; He was in the Commission of the peace, one of the Deputy Lieutenants of this County, and Deputy Constable of St. Briavell's Castle. Descended from a long Race of worthy Ancestors, He improved his native Virtues with every amiable Qualification that gains the Love and Veneration of Mankind. A lively Sense and uniform Practice of Religion, accompanied with Candor, Affability, and Sweetness of Temper, filled him with Joy and inward Satisfaction. Charity, Compassion, and universal Benevolence, chiefly directed and disposed of his ample Fortune. Of purest Morals, of an irreproachable Life, of filial Affection, of Sincerity in Friendship, of true Honour, of Integrity of Heart, He was an uncommon Example. With this admirable Assemblage of Virtues, joined to a polite Taste of Literature, the Scholar in him perfected the Gentleman, as the Christian perfected the man.

In the Flower of Youth, expecting, but not fearing Death, He willingly resigned his Soul to God on the 24th of May, 1758, aged 27. To whose ever dear and honoured Memory, this Monument is erected, by his most truly affectionate and much afflicted mother, M. Y.

On flat stones are memorials for Richard Yate, esq; who died Nov. 2, 1661, aged 78; for Colonel Richard Yate, who died June 17, 1701, aged 41; for his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of major Price, who died July 14, 1705, aged 40, and two of their daughters, Joyce and Mary, both infants; and for Charles Yate, esq; who died Nov. 11, 1738, aged 46.

First fruits,	£. 19	7	2	Synodals,	£. 0	2	0
Tenths,	—	1	18	8	Pentecostals,	0	0
Procurations,	0	6	8				

Benefactions.

Here is a free-school endowed with 40*l*. a year, of which the following inscription, on a table in the front of the school-house, exhibits the particulars :

John Yate, Esq; by Virtue of his Will, endowed this School, which charity was carried on by his parent, who survived him. And in the year 1768, she erected this building at her own Expence for the Benefit of the same. And by the Authority that was invested in her, she completed the Endowment in her Life-Time.

Thomas Liston, merchant, has given 10*s*. a year to the poor, paid out of *Woolcroft*, in this parish.

The inhabitants of Arlingham, in their turn with other parishes, have a right of sending two persons to a hospital at Warwick, founded 13 Eliz. by Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester, of the Berkeley family; who founded the hospital for twelve poor men hurt in the wars, and if no such, then Erlingham to have the benefit.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	188	4	0
		Poll-tax — — 1694, —	31	4	0
		Land-tax — — 1694, —	141	14	0
		The same, at 3 <i>s</i> . — 1770, —	107	18	6

According to sir Robert Atkins, when he published his account of this parish, there were 80 houses and about 400 inhabitants, of whom 25 were freeholders. The yearly births were 14, burials 11. But in a series of ten years, from 1700 to 1709 inclusive, there appear to be entered in the parish register 161 baptisms and 121 burials, and in a like series, from 1760 to 1769, there were entered 116 baptisms and 110 burials. The number of inhabitants is 372, *i. e.* nearly in the proportion of 34 to 1 of the annual burials; which shews the declining state of population.



A S H C H U R C H.

THIS parish is situate in the vale, in the lower part of the hundred of Tewkesbury, distant two miles eastward from the town which gives name to the hundred; about seven west from Winchcombe, and eleven northward from Gloucester. It is bounded on the east by Teddington in Worcestershire, and by Beckford in this county; on the west by Tewkesbury; on the north by the river Caran, or Carant; and on the south by the parishes of Cleeve and Tredington. It consists of rich meadow and pasture, with a considerable proportion of deep arable land. The turnpike-road from Tewkesbury to London leads thro' it; before the gates were erected it was almost impassable.

This parish was antiently, and still is, divided into tithings, or hamlets, distinguished by the names of Estone, or Ellstone, Pamintonie, Fiten tone, and Natone, something different in ortho-graphy.

graphy from the modern names. In the time of king Edward the Confessor, they were members of the great manor of Tewkesbury. Eitone was so called, because it was situate in the east part of the parish; and the parish obtained the name of Eastchurch, or Eastchurch, because the church lay eastward from the town of Tewkesbury; but in process of time, by a vicious pronunciation, the name hath been corrupted to Ashchurch, as we now write it.

In the tithing of Northway and Newton there is a spring of purgative mineral water, which, about thirty years ago, the town of Tewkesbury endeavoured to improve to its advantage. They erected a pump over the well, and some of the water was used medicinally; but it soon fell into neglect, as being too near to Cheltenham spaw to succeed at the same time. The properties of both waters are said to be nearly alike.

Of the Manors and other Estates.

In the time of king Edward the Confessor, the lands in this parish were held by several tenants, under the great but unfortunate Brietric, the son of Algar, except only a small portion which belonged to the church of Tewkesbury. At the time of the conquest, they were taken from Brietric by W. 1. and given to his queen; and were afterwards possessed by the same proprietors who held the manor of Tewkesbury, down to the reign of king E. 6. But the particulars will best appear under the heads of the several tithings.

TITHINGS and HAMLETS.

1. *Northway and Newton.* The records shew that William de Valentia was seized of this manor, by the gift of Robert de Pont de La ch, 36 H. 3. But it reverted afterwards to the lords of Tewkesbury. George duke of Clarence, in right of Isabel his wife, daughter of Anne countess of Warwick, was seized of Northy, 18 E. 4. And Anne countess of Warwick levied a fine of this manor, and of all her estates, to the king, 3 H. 7. The manor of Northy was granted to Robert earl of Leicester, and to John Morley, 23 Eliz. and afterwards in the same reign, Thomas Cox, of Cleeve, esq; became the proprietor of it. His grandson, sir John Cox, had a son and daughter, to whom this estate descended, who dying without issue, it went, by the gift of the daughter, to her mother. She settled it on Elianor, niece of sir John Cox, married to John Stafford, esq; from whom it descended to his son Henry Stafford; from whose family it passed by purchase to Thomas Hayward, of Quedgley, esq; who is the present lord of the manor of Northway and Newton.

Lands in Northy were granted to Francis Maurice, and Francis Philips, in trust for sir William Rider and others, 7 Jac.

2. *Pamington*, containing about 22 houses. *Domesday-book* shews that there were eight hides in Pamintonie, belonging to the manor of Tewkesbury, in the reign of king Edward the Confessor.

King W. 2. granted court-leet, waifs, and felons goods in Pamington to the abbey of Tewkesbury, which privileges were allowed them in a writ of *Quo warranto*, 15 E. 1. but yet notwithstanding, the manor was afterwards in the lords of Tewkesbury. George duke of Clarence was seized of it in right of Isabel his wife. And Anne the great countess of Warwick, levied a fine of it to the king, 3 H. 7. This manor was granted from the crown to Anne Fortescue, widow of sir Adrian Fortescue, and to the heirs male of sir Adrian, 5 Mariae. Lord Craven is the present owner of it.

3. *Fiddington*, containing about 20 houses. It is said in *Domesday-book*, that there were six hides in Fitentone belonging to the manor of Teodechesberie. A radechenister held two hides in Fitentone, now Larnard holds them.

'The underwritten lands belong to the church of Teodechesberie. In Fitentone two hides. There is one villein, and two *coliberti*, with two plow-tillages. It was worth and is worth 10s. One of these hides was quit from tax.' *Domesday-book*, p. 68.

Fiddington, Ashton in Clifford Chambers, and Porton, were held by knight's service of Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester and Hertford, 8 E. 2. Roger de Acton held Fiddington 35 E. 3. But the lords of Tewkesbury were afterwards proprietors of this manor, till Anne countess of Warwick levied a fine of it to king H. 7. in the third year of his reign. Sir Thomas Seimour obtained a grant of the manor of Fiddington, lately the earl of Warwick's, 1 E. 6. and this manor and other lands, were granted to John earl of Warwick, in exchange for Warwick-castle, 3 E. 6.

There was another manor in Fiddington, which belonged to the abbey of Tewkesbury, from before the conquest, till that house was dissolved. And this last mentioned manor was granted to Daniel Perte and Alexander Perte, 7 E. 6.

Robert Ashton levied a fine of the manor of Fiddington to Henry Moody, 2 Mariae. Thomas Cluterbuck, in right of his wife Elizabeth, died seized of the manor of Fiddington, 15 Car. Thomas Kemble, esq; is the present lord of this manor.

The records shew that John Coal died seized of *Hall's Court* in Fiddington, 16 H. 8. And that James Gunter, and Anne his wife, levied a fine of lands in Fiddington, to Thomas Berew, and Margaret his wife, 1 Mariae.

Natton lies in this tithing. *Domesday-book* shews, that three hides and a half in Natone were

What sir Robert Atkyns hath said of the abbess of Iswis, the knights Templers, and of John de Berkeley, being seized of this manor, was occasioned by his having mistaken several

different places for this, on account of the resemblance of name; as Newington Bagpath, Newington in Winchcombe, and the parish of Naunton.

held of the manor of Tewkesbury. The capital messuage of Natton, with divers lands, meadows, and pastures in Natton, parcel of the possessions of the late monastery of Tewkesbury, were granted to John Bellow, and Robert Biggot, 38 H. 8. *Stevens's App.* p. 9.

4. *Aston*, or *Aston upon Caran*, containing about 22 families. The manor, and capital messuage and lands called Ashchurch, late belonging to Richard earl of Warwick, were granted to sir Ralph Fane, 1 E. 6. but they were afterwards in the crown, for other records shew, that the manor and farm of Ashchurch were granted to William Hawtree, 7 E. 6. John Harrington had livery of this manor, 20 Eliz. Thomas Hughes, esq; was lord of it in the year 1608. But Aston is now the estate of Henry Wakeman, of Beckford, esq; The manor court has been discontinued time out of mind.

John Pullen and Alice his wife were seized of lands in Aston upon Carent, 1 R. 2. And John Karante was likewise seized of lands in Aston Karante, 6 R. 2. A messuage called Caran's Place and Caran's Mill, in Ashchurch, was granted to Dorothy Darel, and to George Tresham, 36 H. 8. Lands in Aston upon Carent, which belonged to the alien priory of Belbeck, and afterwards to the college of Fotheringhay, were granted to sir Edward Lee, 1 E. 6.

Haman's Downs, (so called from Robert Fitz-Haman, lord of Tewkesbury, and proprietor of a vast estate in this country) is a small hamlet in this parish. Livery of the manor of Homeſdown, and Nether Homeſdown, was granted to Thomas Lane, 3 E. 6. Hamand Downs in Ashchurch, lately belonging to Thomas lord Seimour, were granted to Christopher Hatton, in exchange for lands in Hampshire, 18 Eliz.

Each of the four tithings has a distinct overseer, tithing-man, and surveyor.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a curacy, in the deanery of Winchcombe. John Parsons, esq; patron; the reverend Mr. John Dark is the present incumbent, who at visitation is stiled rector of Ashchurch.

Tithes in Ashchurch, Northway, Newton, Cardiff, Pamington, and Ashton, formerly belonging to the abbey of Tewkesbury, were granted to Thomas Stroud, Walter Earl, and James Paget, 36 H. 8.

The rectory of Ashchurch, and tithes of hay in Northy, and tithes in Aston upon Carent, were granted to Daniel Perte, and Alexander Perte, 7 E. 6. And other tithes in Aston upon Carent, which belonged to the abbey of Tewkesbury, were granted to Francis Maurice, and Francis Philips, in trust for sir William Rider, and others, 7 Jac.

Tithes of hay in the meadows called Tenants Meadow, and Pamington Doles, which belonged

to the abbey of Tewkesbury, were granted to Roger Manners, esq; 18 Eliz.

The tithes which belonged to the college of Fotheringhay were granted to sir Richard Lee 1 E. 6.

The impropiator of Northway and Newton pays 8*l.* a year to the curate. The living has been augmented by queen Anne's bounty, and Mr. William Ferrers, by his will, gave 5*l.* a year to the curate, who shall ordinarily and weekly reside in the parish, and preach; the payment of which is charged on his manor of Shellingthorpe, in Lincolnshire. Mr. Scrimshire has also given 12*l.* a year to the curate, charged on the impropriations of Tredington, and of Fiddington in this parish, of which a more particular account may be seen under Tewkesbury. A small house, and a little piece of pasture ground belong to the curacy.

The church is large, with battlements on the south side. It hath a large aisle on the north side, formerly called St. Thomas's chapel, and a handsome tower at the west end, adorned with pinnacles and battlements, and six small bells in it.

In one of the windows of the north aisle are these arms, *Gules, three eschalop shells argent.*
— *Gules, a chevron ermine.*

Pentecostals, - - £. 0 1 3 ob.

There are two church-wardens for this parish.

Benefactions.

A house, and the church-yard, and three ridges of land, worth 3*l.* a year, are given towards the repair of the church.

Mr. William Ferrers hath given 10*l.* a year to the poor, notwithstanding it is said to be 5*l.* a year in the memorial for him.

Thomas Haynes, citizen of London, gave 40*s.* a year to the poor, or the profit of 50*l.* to be laid out in lands.

Charles Parsons, of Breedon, gent. by his will dated 1731, gave 20*s.* a year to the poor, charged on a ground called Butsham, and a little meadow called Kinsham, in Breedon.

Monuments and Inscriptions.

Against the south wall is the effigy of William Ferrers, and round it written *Live well and die never. Dye well and live ever.* Over the figure are his arms, *Or, on a bend gules, three horseshoes of the field.* And beneath, upon a table, it is thus inscribed:

M E M O R I Æ S A C R V M.

William Ferrers, Citizen of London, second Sonn of Roger Ferrers of Fiddington, gent. had 3 wives, with whom hee lived 50 yeares most lovingly: and by whom hee saw himself a happy Father and Grandfather. All his children died before him. Hee preferred many of his brothers, of his kindred, and of his cowntrymen, and left behind him severall works of Piety. As to the Poore of this place where hee was borne, to a Preacher in this Parish, and to y^e mending of y^e Highwayes about Fiddington, to every one 5*l.* yearly for ever. Moreover hee gave 30*l.* yearly for ever towards a Free Schoole in Tewkesbury, and 5*l.* p. annum to y^e Poore of y^e place wth severall gifts to y^e Poore and other pious uses in and about London. He likewise gave large Legacies both in landes & Monyes to his grandchildren, brothers and kindred. Hee departed this life y^e 26th

the 26th day of September 1625, & lyes buried in Allhallowes Church in Lumbar-street London.

Thomas Ferrers his Brother & Part Executor with Love & Care built this small Monument.

On a brass plate, against the same wall, within a scutcheon, *five eschalop shells*, no colours exprest; and beneath, engraved in capitals,

MEMORIÆ ROBERTI BARKER, GENER. QVI PHTHISIS LABORANS & CVPIENS DISSOLVI, VOTI COMPOSUIT 3^{IO} DIE MARTII ANNO DNI 1671. ÆTATIS VERO SVÆ 40.

Then follow ten lines of uncouth English versification.

On a flat stone of white marble, in the chancel, *Party per pale*, 1. *A bend wavy*. 2. *A chevron between three griffons heads erased*. No colours exprest in the sculpture. Under the scutcheon, a memorial for Thomas Smithend, of Tewkesbury, who died in 1717; and for Paulina his wife, who died in 1735.

There is a memorial against the wall of the north aisle, for George Bannister, sen. gent. who died in 1734, aged 57; and for Sarah his wife, who died in 1729, aged 56; and for Sarah and Edmund their infant children. And upon the stone are the following arms *Party per pale*, 1. *Argent, a cross patonce sable*. 2. *Gules, a fess between three fleurs-de-lis Or*.

There is also a memorial, on a flat stone in the chancel, for Nicholas Steight, of Pamington, who died in 1763, aged 80, with his arms, *A fess embattled between three lions rampant*.

Northway and Newton.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 185 16 0
		Poll-tax — — 1694, — 14 4 0
		Land-tax — — 1694, — 299 6 0
		The same, at 3s. - 1770, — 172 17 6

Pamington.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 82 10 0
		Poll-tax — — 1694, — 2 12 0
		Land-tax — — 1694, — 63 4 0
		The same, at 3s. - 1770, — 75 14 7

Fiddington and Natton.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 115 6 0
		Poll-tax — — 1694, — 8 10 0
		Land-tax — — 1694, — 139 16 0
		The same, at 3s. — 1770, — 105 10 7

Aston upon Caran.

Taxes.	{	The Land-tax in 1694, £. 54 16 0
		The same, at 3s. 1770, — 41 7 7

According to sir Robert Atkyns, about the year 1710, there were 77 houses in this parish, and about 308 inhabitants, whereof 10 were freeholders. The yearly births 14, burials 13. But the following particulars are carefully extracted from the parish register. In a series of ten years, from 1700 to 1709 inclusive, there are entered

113 baptisms and 94 burials. In a like series from 1760 to 1769 inclusive, are 120 baptisms and 108 burials. And there are about 436 inhabitants, so that the people have been increasing in this parish since the beginning of this century.



A S H E L W O R T H,

IS a small parish in the hundred of Berkeley, though distant ten or twelve miles from any other part of that hundred. This is one of the several instances, occasionally to be taken notice of in the course of this work, of the unnatural and inconvenient allotment of parishes to hundreds, which, by their situation, they have no connexion with. As to Ashelworth, this irregularity arose in very early times, when the parish was first made a member of the great lordship of Berkeley, whose tenants were obliged to attend at the court of that hundred. It is seven miles east from Newent, seven southward from Tewkesbury, and five northward from Gloucester; situate on the west side of a gentle rising ground called Cookhill, which joins to Corfe; is watered by the Severn, on the east; bounded by Hasfield, on the north; and on the south by the parish of Hartpury.

The lands are chiefly meadow and pasture, with much clay in their composition, very suitable to orcharding, for which the parish hath formerly been distinguished; but it is far otherwise at present.

The plantations remaining are old and decayed, and the nature of the tenure, (being leasehold under a fluctuating proprietor) is unfavourable to planting, and every kind of improvement. The cottages and farm-houses are such as might be expected, miserable hovels, generally covered with straw, and in ruinous condition. The course of husbandry, for they have some tillage land, is three crops, *i. e.* wheat, beans, wheat, and then fallow.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

In *Domesday-book* it is exprest, that three hides in Esceleuorde belong to Berchelai; and they were part of that lordship in the time of king Edward the Confessor.

Robert Fitz-Harding founded the monastery of St. Augustine, in Bristol, and endowed it with this manor, which continued in that abbey till it was dissolved in the reign of king H. 8. and the lands and possessions belonging to it, among which were the manor, the rectory, and the advowson of the vicarage of Ashelworth, were granted to the bishop of Bristol, at the first erection of that see, 34 H. 8. Thomas Hayward, of Quedgley, esq; is the present lessee under the bishop, of the manor and impropriation; and holds a court-leet here.

HAMLETS. There are places or hamlets in this parish, of the following names. — 1. *Longbridge.* — 2. *Knights Green.* — 3. *Nupping-end.* — 4. *White-end.* — 5. *High Cross.* — 6. *Wickeridge.* — 7. *Mare-end.*

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage in the deanery of Gloucester, worth 40*l.* a year. The bishop of Bristol is patron and impropiator, and Mr. Edwards is the present incumbent. The vicar, who has a small portion of the great tithes, repairs one part of the chancel.

The church hath two ailes, and a chancel by the side of the greater chancel, with a spire steeple at the west end. It is dedicated to St. Andrew.

First fruits, £.	11	9	0	Synodals, £.	0	2	0
Tenths,	—	1	0	Pentecostals,	0	0	11
Procurations,	0	6	8				

Benefaction.

Lands in Haresfield and Ashelworth, of the value of about 14*l.* a year, are given to the use of the church and poor.

{	Taxes.	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	104	4	0
		Poll-tax — — 1694,	—	19	0	0
		Land-tax — - 1694,	—	88	18	0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770,	—	65	9	6



ASTON-BLANK, or COLD ASTON,

IS a small parish in the hundred of Bradley, five miles north from Northleach; six south-westward, upon the turnpike-road, from Stow; and twenty-two eastward, upon the same road, from Gloucester.

Aston, or *Easton,* is a name very commonly given to parishes and hamlets situated eastward from places which they have some relation to, or dependance upon. Sir Robert Atkyns's notion of its being derived from the ash-trees growing here, is chimerical. The place lies on the eastern extremity of the hundred, and was therefore called *Estone*, as I find it written in the most antient record of the kingdom. Lying high, and much exposed to the weather, gave rise to the appellation of *Cold*; but I can render no account how it obtained the additional name of *Blank*. The air is good and healthy, and the lands are chiefly arable.

In the Camp-field, on the right hand of the road leading to Bourton on the Water, are intrenchments, now pretty much levelled, and a *tumulus*, or barrow, at a small distance from them, which hath not been opened. I am informed that Roman coins have been found there, which indicate the works to be of that people; and probably served as an advanced post to their stronger fortifications at Bourton.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

At the time of the general survey, 'Drogo' held ten hides in Estone, of the bishop of Worcester. *Domesday-book*, p. 70.

There is another parish, near Marshfield, called Cold Aston, or Cold Ashton, which, on account of the simularity of name, sir Robert Atkyns hath confounded with this, to which the following extracts from the records undoubtedly belong, as they can have no relation to the other, because the abbey of Eath held that manor from before the Norman conquest, 'till that house was dissolved.

Walter Baskervil was seized of Cold Aston, and dying 16 John, left Ralph Fitz-Nicholas his heir, whose son Robert died seized of it 1 E. 1. Ralph de Pipard was his heir and successor, whose son Robert Pipard died seized of Cold Aston 3 E. 2. And John Pipard levied a fine of the manor of Cold Aston 4 E. 2.

Edmund le Boteler married the heiress of this family of Pipard, and had with her the manor of Cold Aston, which he held, with free warren, 9 E. 2. James Boteler, his son, was created earl of Ormond, and was seized of this manor 2 E. 3. In this name and family it continued down to James Boteler earl of Ormond, who was created earl of Wiltshire, and was seized of the manor of Cold Aston 1 E. 4. but being attainted, the manor was forfeited to the crown, and was granted to sir Walter Devereux, and to his heirs male, the same year.

Sir Walter Devereux had married Anne, daughter and heiress of William lord Ferrers of Chartley, and for his eminent services against the house of Lancaster, was advanced to be lord Ferrers by king E. 4. but was afterwards slain in Bosworth field, fighting for king R. 3.

Following the fortune of the crown, the manor of Cold Aston reverted to the Botelers, on the success of king H. 7. Thomas earl of Ormond, the last of that name who was proprietor of this manor, left no issue male, whereby it descended to his two daughters. Anne, the eldest, was married to sir George St. Leger, and surviving her husband, she and her sister Margaret Boteler had livery of it, 7 H. 8. The lady Anne dying, 24 H. 8. livery of the manor was then granted to sir John St. Leger, her son and heir.

John Carter, esq; was lord of this manor in the year 1608, in whose name and family it continued above a hundred years; but lady Doily is the present proprietor of it.

Lands lying in Aston Little, within the parish of Cold Aston, formerly belonging to the priory of Westwood in Kent, were granted by the crown to Robert Acton and Charles Acton, 30 H. 8.

Little Aston farm, now let for 160*l.* a year, was the property of George Townsend, esq; which he gave to Pembroke college, in Oxford.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Stow. The lord Chancellor is patron. Mr. James is the present incumbent. Edmund Waller, esq; has the impropriation. The vicarage was worth about 30*l.* a year, but Mrs. Dorothy Vernon gave 200*l.* to augment the living, and a few years since, queen Anne's bounty was obtained for it, and the money is laid out on lands in the parish of Bourton on the Water. The vicar hath the tithes of hay, and the lesser tithes.

The priory of Malvern formerly presented to this church, which priory was founded by Aldwin a monk, 11 W. 1. for Benedictine monks, and was valued at the dissolution at 98*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* ob.

The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and hath a low tower, adorned with battlements, with five bells in it.

Monuments and Inscriptions.

There is a monument in the church against the wall, over which are the following arms: Party per pale, baron and femme. 1. Sable, two lions rampant combatant Or, armed and langued gules. 2. Or, two bendlets azure; between them in the dexter chief an eschalop gules, for Tracy. Upon a table below, it is thus inscribed:

In Memoriam Cl. Viri Ægidij Carter, olim de Swell Interiori in hoc Comitatu Arnigeti, Qui probitate Morum, fide et pietate in divinis, necnon erga principem insignis, inter paucos in senectute vitam claudens, Decessit anno Ætatis suæ octogesimo, vicesimo quarto die Martij Annoq; Dom. 1664.

Et prævit octo ante mensibus charissima ejus uxor Elizabetha, honesta et splendida familia de Tracy orta, quæ una cum illo sexaginta annos matrimonio vixit, uterq; cœlestis regni, ne virius separentur, participes.

Gyles Carter was the eldest Sonn of John Carter, of Netherwell in the County of Gloucester, Esq; his two Brethren being John Carter of Charlton-Abbats, and William Carter of Breefforton, in Oxfordshire. He married Elizabeth the Daughter of Sir Paul Tracy of Stanwell, & died without Issue.

In the chancel is this memorial:

In Memory of Samuel the Son of Joshua Elyott, Clerk, and Elizabeth his Wife, daughter unto Edward Aylworth of Aylworth, in the county of Gloucester, esq; He died Aug. 1st, 1667. She died Jan. 17, 1672.

The Lord hath called Samuel hence,
Who Joshua did succeed.
He feasteth now on Joys divine,
Who here his Flock did feed.

Under the table is a scutcheon, parted per pale, the baron's side blank. On the sinister side, Argent, a fess ingrailed, between six billets gules, for Aylworth.

Within the rails of the chancel, upon a flat stone,

Bernard Winchcombe, Gent. Sub Centurion many Years, loyal to his King and Church, meekly submitted to Death, and came to this Place of Rest Feb. 16, 1683. Æt. 71.

first fruits, <i>l.</i>	6	12	9	Synodals, <i>l.</i>	0	2	0
tithes, —	0	13	10	Pentecostals, 0	0	9	
procurements,	0	6	8				

Benefaction.

Mr. Goddard Carter gave 5*l.* a year to teach children to read.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, <i>l.</i>	56	0	0
		Poll-tax — — 1694, —	9	16	0
		Land-tax — — 1694, —	39	10	8
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> — 1770, —	33	3	0

About the year 1710, according to sir Robert Atkyns, there were 25 houses and about 120 inhabitants, whereof 6 were freeholders, in this parish; the yearly births 3, and burials 3. But examining the parish register, I find that in a series of ten years, from 1760 to 1769 inclusive, the baptisms were 45, the burials 34; and the inhabitants having been numbered are found to be 171, so that population increases in this place; and the proportion of souls to the average number of yearly burials is as 50 to 1.

ASTON, or COLD ASTON,

IS a village in the hundred of Pucklechurch, bounded on the south by Somersetshire; three miles west from Marshfield, five north from Bath, five south-east from Sodbury, and thirty-four south from Gloucester. That part of the village where the church stands lies high, and much exposed to the violence of the winds. The great road from London, through Marshfield to Bristol, leads thro' this place, at a small distance from the church.

Sir Robert Atkyns's derivation of the name from the ash trees growing here, is not founded on fact. The place is not remarkable for that kind of tree, nor indeed is *Alhton* the proper name of it. The true and significant name is *Easton*, or *Aston*. In *Domesday-book* it is written *Esfetone*. It was so called from its situation in the hundred of Pucklechurch, being the most easterly village in that hundred. The prenomèn *Cold* was given it on account of its exposed situation, and to distinguish it from Easton near Bristol, and another Easton in the neighbourhood of Bath.

The parish is about three miles in length, and a mile and a half in breadth. It consists principally of arable land, with some pasture and woodland, but produces no remarkable plants nor fossils. Part of Lansdown is in this parish. Five springs, viz. Hameswell, Bridewell, Romewell, Clintonswell, and another large spring rising in Monkwood, after joining their waters together, empty themselves into the Avon; but none of them runs into the Boyd, as mentioned by sir Robert Atkyns.

The following account is taken literally from that learned historian. About fourteen years since, [*i. e.* 1698] in this parish, as a person was plowing with oxen, one of the oxen faultered in a hole, which when the earth was removed from it, appeared like the tun of a chimney, through which several persons have been let down, where they found a cavity in which one might walk above half a mile one way, and it is not known how far the other; and as they walked with candles,

candles, they observed several such tunnels ascending towards the surface of the earth.

It is not said what depth or what figure this cavity was of, particulars which might have given some light as to the use of it. Being on the spot, I was informed that the passage was from north-east to south-west, but the holes were all carefully stopt up to prevent accidents, so that I could not descend to view the place myself.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

The particulars of the manor and other estates are as follow.

In *Domesday-book*, under the head *Terra Eccle' de Bade*, it is express after this manner:

' The same church holds Escetone, in Polcere hundred. There are five hides, of which two are quit from geld, by the grant of king Edward and king William; but three are taxed. In demean is one plow-tillage, and three villeins, and three bordars, and one radchenister, having amongst them three plow-tillages. There is one colibert, and a mill of fifty pence, and six acres of meadow. It is worth and was worth 4*l.* *Domesday-book*, p. 71.

The abbey of Bath continued to enjoy this manor 'till that house was dissolved; so that neither the Baskervilles, nor any other of those persons mentioned by sir Robert Atkyns as successive lords of it, from the beginning of his account down to the 24th year of king H. 8. had the least property here. The truth is, all that we find in that gentleman's history, concerning this manor, down to the thirty-ninth line of p. 229, relates to *Aston Blank*, sometimes also called Cold Aston, and was placed to this parish by mistake. This confusion of names led sir Robert into another mistake of the same nature, for in his list of clerks and patrons of this church, four of them belong to *Aston Blank*.

This manor, with the manor of Tatwick, and several woods in Hameswell, Tatwick, and Cold Aston, and the advowson of the church, were granted, after the dissolution of the abbey of Bath, to sir Walter Dennis, 32 H. 8.

John Stratford, esq; died seized of this manor 7 E. 6. and livery of it was granted to his son Henry Stratford, who soon afterwards conveyed it to Mr. Pipwell, mayor and alderman of Bristol, who died about the 15th year of queen Elizabeth; and his son Michael Pipwell had livery of the manor granted to him. John Pipwell, son of Michael, was lord of it in 1608, and sold it to Mr. Gunning, mayor and alderman of Bristol.

From him it descended to his son sir Robert Gunning, who dying without issue, it came to his sister and heir. She was married to sir Thomas Langton, mayor and alderman of Bristol, whose son Thomas Langton, esq; was lord of this manor in 1712.

William Whittington, esq; is the present proprietor, and has a seat here. He is descended

from the Whittingtons of Pauntly, under which head are the arms and pedigree of that family.

H A M L E T. *Hameswell* is a hamlet in this parish, formerly belonging to the prior of Bath, who had free warren therein 5 E. 1. It was afterwards the property of the Pipwells, and is now the seat of Mr. Whittington, who has a good house there.

Turner's Court is a handsome old house, which had antiently a consecrated chapel, now converted to prophane uses. This seat formerly belonged to the Strouds, and by marriage became the property of Mr. Wyndham, of whom it was purchased by M. Gunning, the present proprietor.

The records shew that William Cheltenham was seized of lands in Abbot Eston 40 E. 3. Sir Robert Atkyns places this abstract under Abston, but I apprehend it should stand under this parish, the true name of which is Easton, and belonged to the abbat of Bath. The same author was also mistaken in representing Tatwick to be in this parish, whereas it is in that of Swanwick, in Somersetshire.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is in the deanery of Hawkesbury. The priory of Bath formerly presented to it. It is a rectory, worth 120*l.* a year. Mr. Whittington is patron, Mr. Caswell the present incumbent. The glebe is above a hundred acres.

The church, which hath an aisle on the south side, and a low tower at the west end, is adorned with pinnacles and battlements. It has a flat roof, and was built by Thomas Key, rector thereof, and dean of Durham, who was buried in or near the chancel, where, on a brass plate against the wall, is the following inscription for him:

Egregius Rector Thomas cognomine Keius
Conditur hac celebri pertumulatus humo:
Qui totam hanc sacram propriis ex sumptibus Ædem
Construxit, summi motus Amore Dei.
Obsecro concedat tali pro munere sanctus
Trinus et unus ei celice Regne Deus.

The same person built the present parsonage house in 1509, but it has the appearance of greater antiquity. There is a confessionary in it, and it is said, seven of the friars belonging to the abbey resided there. Sir Bevil Granville, who was mortally wounded at the battle of Lansdown in the civil wars, was carried to the parsonage house of this place, and died there.

First Fruits, £.	17	1	7	Synodals, £.	0	2	0
Tenths, —	—	1	14	Pentecostals, 0	0	0	1
Procurations, -	0	6	8				

Benefaction.

There is a benefaction of 5*l.* a year, charged on the estate of William Whittington, esq; to support a school; of which charity Mr. Whittington and the minister are trustees.

Taxes

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 129 12 0
		Poll-tax ——— 1694, — 30 15 0
		Land-tax ——— 1694, — 135 19 0
		The same, at 3s. — 1770, — 102 10 0

About the year 1710, according to sir Robert Atkyns, there were 33 houses in this parish, and about 142 inhabitants, whereof 4 were freeholders; yearly births 4, burials 3. But upon examining the parish register, I find that in a series of ten years, from 1700 to 1709 both inclusive, there were registered 43 baptisms and 31 burials; and in a like series, from 1760 to 1769, were 73 baptisms and 55 burials; and by actual numeration, there are now 38 houses and 213 inhabitants; so that the people are increasing in this parish, and the proportion of the living inhabitants to the average of yearly burials is nearly as 40 to 1.

ASTON SOMERVILE.

THIS parish lies in the lower part of the hundred of Kiftgate, four miles distant south from Evesham in Worcestershire; seven north from Winchcombe, and twenty-four north-east from Gloucester. It is situated in the vale, about two miles west from the Cotswold-hills above Buckland, with Hinton to the north-westward, Child's Wickham to the north-east, and Wormington to the southward of it.

Aston or *Estune* is a relative name, given to this place from its situation in the old hundred of Gretestan, and *Somerville* is the name of an antient proprietor of the manor, serving to distinguish the parish from two others of the same name, in this neighbourhood.

Serpentine-stones, Belemnites, petrifications of the nautilus, and of the cockle, with other fossil substances, are commonly plowed and dug up in the fields and other parts of the parish, of which Mr. Reynolds, the late rector, shewed me several curious specimens. And lately a salt-spring broke out here, which in future time may be worked to advantage, but as yet lies neglected. A brook running from this place falls into the Avon, at Hampton, near Evesham.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

In *Domesday-book* are the following particulars: 'The same Hascoit [Mufard] holds Estune in Gretestan hundred. There are six hides taxed. Ernest held it. In demean are three plow-tillages, and twelve villeins with four plow-tillages, and nine *servi* and *ancille*. There is a mill of 8s. [value] and twenty acres of meadow. It was worth and is worth 6l.' *Domesday-book*, p. 78.

The records shew that sir John de Aston Somerville held the manor of Aston Somerville 35 H. 3. that this manor had obtained the name, and belonged to the family of Somerville soon after the Norman conquest.

Ralph Mufard held the manor of Eston, 1 E. 1. and Masculine Mufard, in trust for the abbat of Evesham, was seized of the manor of Aston Somerville, with the advowson of the church, 31 E. 1. But the manor soon reverted to the family who had been the former proprietors; for William Somerville, son of sir John Somerville, gave a hundred marks fine, and was admitted lord of the manor of Somerville Aston, with the advowson of the church, 5 E. 2. and his son sir William Somerville was seized of this manor 1 & 11 E. 3. They resided in a large house moated round, near the south side of the church, which has been long since demolished, and there are scarcely any traces of it remaining.

Sir John Somerville, son and heir of the last sir William, was succeeded by his son Robert, high sheriff of this county in the year 1401. Thomas Somerville, a descendant of Robert, married Joan, daughter and heir of John Alesbury, esq; of Edston in Warwickshire, and died 16 H. 7. and from that time the family resided in Warwickshire.

Robert Somerville, son of Thomas, married Mary, daughter of John Grevil, of Milcot, and dying 29 H. 8. was succeeded by his son John, who married Elizabeth, daughter of William Corbet; and dying 20 Eliz. was also succeeded by his son John Somerville, who was seduced by his confessor to kill queen Elizabeth, and condemned for the attempt, in the twenty-fifth year of that reign, but was found strangled in Newgate before the time appointed for his execution.

Sir William Somerville, brother to John, married Elizabeth, daughter of sir Humphry Ferrers, of Tamworth castle; and dying in 1616, this estate descended to his son sir William Somerville, who married Cicely, daughter and coheir of sir John Shirley, of Isfield in Suffex. He died in 1628, and was succeeded by his son and heir William Somerville, who married Anne, daughter of Robert lord viscount Tracy, of Todington. Robert Somerville was his son and successor, whose son William Somerville, esq; author of that well known and ingenious poem the *Chase*, sold the reversion of this estate to the late lord Somerville, who became possessed of it in the year 1742. His lordship dying in 1765, was succeeded in honour and estate by his eldest son, now lord Somerville, the present owner of this manor.

Sir Walter de Somerville, an ancestor of this family, was of Norman extract, and came to England with the Conqueror. Roger de Somerville was summoned as a baron to parliament, and died 1 E. 3. Sir Philip de Somerville, son of Roger, was obliged by tenure to give a fitch of bacon, in his hall at Wicknore in Staffordshire, to all who had been married a year, and would make oath that they had not repented of their marriage. He died 29 E. 3. and with him the barony was extinct.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Campden. It was worth 80*l.* a year. The glebe was forty acres; but in the year 1746, the rectory was considerably improved by inclosing the common fields and commonable places, when a rent-charge and a portion of land were set apart for the rector in lieu of tithes, by the common concurrence of the bishop, the lord of the manor, (the only freeholder) and the rector. It is valued at 9*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* in the king's books. Lord Somerville is patron, Mr. William Somerville is the present incumbent. It antiently belonged to the abbey of Evesham, whereby the demans of the manor paid no tithes; and there was a small impropriation, which belonged to the abbey of Winchcombe, granted to sir Thomas Seimour, 1 E. 6.

The church was rebuilt in 1688, with a tower at the west end, adorned with pinnacles and battlements, and had four bells in it; but three being split, were sold some time since, and a church-clock, and a small library of books for the use of the rector, purchased with the produce of them. Four small parcels of land were given to repair the church. In the chancel window are the Somerviles arms, *Argent, on a fess between three annulets gules, as many leopards heads caboshed Or.*

Monuments and Inscriptions.

On the south side of the old church was an aile, where the Somerviles had a burying-place, and there is now, in a niche on that side, a very antient figure, in stone, of a knight in armour, as large as life, representing one of that family, who lived about the time of king Edward the Third, as may be judged from the sculpture. This monument has been shamefully violated by the country people, who at sheep-shearing have been suffered to whet their knives and shears *against old Somerville's nose*, as they used to say, so that almost half the face is whetted away.

In the chancel is a memorial for John Parry, A. M. rector of the church fifty-four years, who died in 1714; and for his wife Rebecca, daughter of Thomas Fullwood, gent. of an antient family in Warwickshire. Over the tablet are their arms, *Baron and femme, 1. Argent, a fess between three lozenges sable, for Parry. 2. A chevron between three mullets, for Fullwood.*

First fruits, £.	9	3	4	Synodals, £.	0	2	0
Tenths,	—	0	18	Pentecostals,	0	0	7
Procurations,	0	6	8				

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	104	6	0
		Poll-tax — — 1694,	—	8	14	0
		Land-tax — — 1694,	—	54	3	0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> — 1770,	—	38	19	9

According to sir Robert Atkyns, there were 12 houses and about 60 inhabitants, whereof 4 were

freeholders, in this parish, when he compiled his account of it; yearly births 2, burials 1. But the parish register shews, that in a series of ten years, from 1700 to 1709 inclusive, there were 18 baptisms and 18 burials; and in a like series, from 1760 to 1769 inclusive, there are entered 15 baptisms and 10 burials, besides five or six more from Clifford, and other places; and there are 51 inhabitants, so that population appears to be decreasing.



ASTON SUBEDGE.

THIS parish lies in the upper part of the hundred of Kiftsgate, six miles south-eastward from Evesham in Worcestershire, two north-westward from Campden, and thirty-one north-east from Gloucester. It derives its name from being situated east from the neighbouring parish of Weston, and lying under the edge of a hill adjoining to Campden. The parish consists chiefly of arable lands, which were much in common field, 'till about three years ago they were inclosed by act of parliament. It produces no remarkable plants nor fossils.

Mr. Endymion Porter, so much esteemed in the courts of king James and king Charles the First, was born in this parish, and died in the year 1654.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

' The church of St. Mary de Lanheie holds ' Estune in Celfedestorn hundred. Goda the ' countess held it in the time of king Edward. ' There are four hides. In demean are three ' plow-tillages, and six villeins, and one knight ' with three plow-tillages and a half. There are ' six *servi* and three *ancilla*. It was worth 100*s.* ' and is now worth 4*l.*' *Domesday-book*, p. 72.

Subsequent records shew that Margaret de Cormeiles held Eston and Begsoure, 10 H. 3.

Sir Richard Stafford died seized of the manor of Aston-under-edge, and of the advowson of the church, 4 R. 2. and Maud his widow was seized thereof, 1 H. 4. Edward earl of Stafford held Aston, 4 H. 4. Edward Stafford, bishop of Exeter, was seized of the manor of Ashton-under-edge, 7 H. 5.

Sir Christopher Savage died seized of this manor 4 H. 8. and was succeeded by Christopher his son and heir, whose son Francis Savage had livery of it, 37 H. 8.

The manor was in the crown in the year 1608 and was afterwards purchased by Richard Graves esq; and by him sold to William Morgan, one of the six clerks in chancery, who married the daughter of Richard Graves. Richard Morgan the grandson of the said William, by his will bearing date May 29, 1740, bequeathed this manor, and

^b The abstracts from *Domesday-book* placed by sir Robert Atkyns to this parish, certainly belong to *Asbchurch*. And what

he says of Ralph Musard under this head, as well as under *Aston Blank*, should have been applied to *Aston Somerville*. other

others in this county to Morgan Graves, of Mickleton, esq; whose son, Walwyn Graves, esq; is the present lord of the manor. See Mickleton.

The hundred court for the upper part of Kiftsgate hundred is held here by Mr. Graves, to whom the royalty of that extensive hundred descended with this manor. The common fines issuing out of each parish, specified in the grant of royalty, are paid by the lord to the crown.

Thomas Freeman and Joan his wife levied a fine of lands in Ashton-under-edge to Nicholas Cowley, 32 H. 6.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Campden, which was worth about 80*l.* a year; but is supposed to be much improved by the inclosing of the common fields a few years ago. It is valued in the king's books at 10*l.* 2*s.* 3½*d.* The reverend Mr. Feild is the present incumbent.

First fruits	£. 10	2	3½	Synodals	£. 0	1	0
Tenths	—	1	0	2	Pentecost.	0	0
Procurations	0	3	0				

Benefaction.

Mr. Endymion Canning gave 20*l.* to the poor.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 67	0	0
		Poll-tax — 1694,	— 10	0	8
		Land-tax — 1694,	— 39	0	0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770,	— 30	0	0

According to sir Robert Atkyns, there were 24 houses, and about 104 inhabitants, whereof 10 were freeholders, in this parish; yearly births 4, burials 3. But in the last particular his account is erroneous, for in a series of ten years, from 1700 to 1709 inclusive, there are registered only 21 baptisms, and 7 burials. In the year 1751, there were 31 householders, and 80 inhabitants; but the lands are now let into four farms, which made seven before the inclosing, and at this time (1773) there are only 20 householders, and 63 inhabitants.



ASTON-UNDER-HILL,
or **ASHTON-UNDER-HILL.**

ONE part of this parish lies in the hundred of Tibbleston, the other in the upper division of that of Tewkesbury. It is seven miles distant north-westward from Wichcombe, six north-east from Tewkesbury, five south from Evelham, and sixteen north-eastward from Gloucester.

It was antiently a member of the manor of Beckford, and was called *Estone*, (and by corrup-

tion *Aston*, and so in length of time deviating further from the true reading, *Ashton*) from its situation to the eastward of that place. The additional name has also a local meaning, too obvious to need an explanation.

The parish consists of a due proportion of pasture and arable land, with some wood-land. It hath lately been inclosed by act of parliament. Here is a spring of water pretty strongly impregnated with iron; but the parish produces no remarkable plants, and only a few fossils of the oyster and muscle kinds.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

In *Domesday-book*, the account of this village stands under the title *Terra Regis*, and may be thus translated:

'Turbertus, a thane of earl Harold, held Estone in Tetboldestane hundred. There are eight hides, and four plow-tillages in demean, and ten villeins, and four bordars, with six plow-tillages. There are eight *Jervi*, and three *ancilla*. Of these two vills [*i.e.* Beceford and Estone] earl William made one manor, and they were not put to farm 'till Roger de Lurei let them for 30*l.* The same earl gave the tithe and the churches, with two villeins, and three virgates of land to the abbey of Cormeile.' *D. B.* p. 69.

Sir Robert Atkyns places here, by mistake, some abstracts from the early records concerning Aston Carant, in the parish of Ashchurch.

King Henry the Eighth granted this manor to sir Richard a Lee, who had two daughters co-heiresses, who made a partition of their estates; and the manor of Beckford, of which Aston was a part, was sold to sir Richard Franklyn and Edward Wakeman. Sir Thomas Glover having purchased Franklyn's estate in Ashton-under-hill, he, with Mr. Wakeman, took a fresh grant of the manor from the crown, in the reign of king James the First, and afterwards by deed, reserving to himself and his heirs certain manerial rights over his own lands, conveyed all other manerial rights over the residue of the manor, to Mr. Wakeman. Henry Wakeman, of Beckford, esq; a descendant of that Mr. Wakeman, is the present lord of the manor, from whose son I received this account of the descent of it. See Beckford.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is in the deanery of Campden. It is an impropriation, annexed to Beckford. In the bishop's visitation-book it is stiled the chapel of Ashton, or Aston-under-hill. Joseph Biddle, M. A. is patron and incumbent. The impropriation pays 20*s.* a year to the crown.

The church hath a handsome tower, with pinnacles at the west end, and an aisle on the north side.

Benefaction.

Mr. Endymion Canning gave 20*l.* to the poor.

Taxes.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 57 16 0
		Poll-tax — 1694, — 4 0 0
		Land-tax — 1694, — 47 17 0
		The same, at 3s. 1770, — 35 18 0



A V E N I N G.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Longtree, It is three miles south from Hampton, three north from Tetbury, nine west from Cirencester, and fourteen south from Gloucester. A bourn runs through the middle of it, westward and north-westward, towards Horley and Woodchester, and so on 'till it falls into the Froome, or Stroud river, and is carried with it into the Severn. Hence the name of Avening, from *Afonig*, the British word for a bourn.

The parish consists chiefly of arable, with some wood lands and pasture ground. The clothing business furnishes employment for the lower class of the inhabitants.

Edward Sheppard, esq; has lately built a handsome house at Gatcombe in this parish, where he resides, and has a large estate, and a park, called Gatcombe-park, one part of which lies in this parish, and the other in Hampton.

The antiquities of this place consist of some *tumuli*, thrown up by the Danes or Saxons, or both, between whom there have certainly been various engagements hereabout, tho' history has not pointed out the precise spots where they happened. Two of those *tumuli*, called the *Barrow Tumps*, are not far from Mr. Sheppard's house, and I have been informed that an old sword was taken out of one of them, about twenty years ago. Two other *tumuli*, or barrows, lie on the road from this place to Hampton, with a stone placed on the top of each of them. The country people call them *Long-stone*, and *Tangle-stone*, and suppose them to bear the respective names of two generals who fell in battle in the Danish wars. They are undoubtedly monumental; the latter name seems to be no other than a corruption of *Angle's-stone*, *i.e.* the Englishman's stone, or monument; whilst that erected upon the other barrow obtained the present appellation on account of the form of it, and was probably a memorial for the Danish captain. But the reader will observe that *Long-stone* is in the parish of Hampton.

The timber-wood of this parish and neighbourhood is chiefly beech, intermixt with oak and ash. The beech wood is manufactured into gun-stocks, card-boards, and saddle-trees; and the refuse converted into charcoal, or used for common fire wood. But there is no scarce plant nor remarkable fossil found here.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

At the time of the general survey, soon after the Conquest, this manor belonged to the king, and accordingly in *Domesday-book* it stands under

the title *Terra Regis*. It was a part of the large possessions of Brietric, who fell under the Conqueror's displeasure, as will be shewn more largely under Tewkesbury. After mentioning some other estates that formerly belonged to that unfortunate nobleman, it is expressed after this manner in the record:

'The same Brietric held Avening in Langetreu hundred: In the reign of king Edward there were ten hides, and eight plow-tillages in demean; and twenty-four villeins, and five bordars, and thirty *servi*, with sixteen plow-tillages. There were four mills of [the rent of] nineteen shillings and two-pence. The steward hath now added one mill of forty-pence. There is a wood two miles long, and half a mile broad. There is an hawk-aiery. It is worth 27*l.*' *D. B.* p. 69.

King William the First probably gave this manor to the nuns of the abbey of Caen in Normandy, not long after he gave them Hampton, for they were the antient proprietors of it, and enjoyed it 'till the suppression of alien monasteries, in the second year of the reign of king Henry the Fifth; after which it was given to the abbey of Sion, or Sheen in Middlesex, which was founded by that king for sixty nuns of the order of St. Bridget, thirteen priests, four deacons, and eight lay brethren. It was dedicated to St. Saviour, St. Mary, and St. Bridget, and was the richest nunnery in England, being valued at the dissolution at 1731*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* When king Henry the Seventh built his palace at Sheen, he gave it the name of Richmond, which it has retained ever since.

At the general dissolution of monasteries, Avening fell to the crown, and king Henry the Eighth, in the 34th year of his reign, granted it to Andrew lord Windsor, in exchange for the manor of Stanwell near Windsor, which had been in the family of the Windsors ever since the Norman conquest. Walter their ancestor assumed the name of Windsor on his being constituted constable of the castle of that place, in the reign of king Henry the First. William lord Windsor, son and heir of Andrew, had livery of this manor 35 H. 8. Thomas lord Windsor was proprietor of it in the year 1608. Thomas lord Windsor (grandson to the former by his eldest daughter married to Dixey Hickman) sold it to

Mr. Samuel Sheppard, who was succeeded by his son Philip Sheppard, of Hampton in this county, esq; from whom it descended to his son and heir Samuel Sheppard. Samuel Sheppard, son of the last Samuel, succeeded to this estate, whose son Samuel Sheppard, esq; dying in the year 1770, without male issue, this manor came to his only brother Edward Sheppard, esq; the present proprietor of it His arms are, *Ermine, on a chief sable three battle axes argent.*

As to other estates, the records shew, that John Hewet levied a fine of lands in Avening to William Webb, 1 E. 6. And some lands in Avening which belonged to the abbey of Tewkesbury, were granted

granted by the crown to Daniel Pert and Alexander Pert, 7 E. 6. in trust for other persons.

TITHINGS and HAMLETS.

1. *Nailsworth*, about a mile and a half westward from the church, is a populous tithing containing upwards of 60 houses. Catherine, the widow of Thomas Leach, was seized of the manor of Nailsworth 8 H. 5.

2. *Aston*, so called on account of its being situated eastward from the church, is a considerable estate, formerly for many generations belonging to a family of the name of Driver. It came afterwards to Richard Breresford, esq; and then by purchase to Mr. Matthew Sloper of Tetbury, who sold it to Thomas Estcourt of Shipton, esq; the present possessor.

Losmore farm is a reputed manor. It was granted by king Henry the Eighth to Andrew lord Windsor. William lord Windsor had livery of it, 35 H. 8. It came afterwards into the Driver family, then to Mr. Richard Breresford; and was purchased by the before-mentioned Mr. Sloper, whose executors are the present proprietors.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory in the deanery of Stonehouse, worth upwards of 200*l.* a year. There was formerly a chapel at Nailsworth, and another at Aston. Edward Sheppard esq; is patron, — Salusbury Heaton, A. M. the present incumbent. It is said in chancellor Parsons's survey of the diocese of Gloucester, (a manuscript in the Bodleyan library) that the rector pays 250*l.* to the patron, I suppose he means at his presentation, out of this matter I have had no further information. Eight acres of meadow and pasture, and 23 acres of arable land, with ten cottages, belong to the glebe.

The abbess of Caen in Normandy formerly presented to this church, as did the abbess of Sion in the year 1488.

The church stands on the side of a rising piece of ground. It is built in the form of a cross, with a low embattled tower in the middle, having five bells.

Dr. Frampton, rector of this church, was made bishop of Gloucester: and Dr. Bull, also rector of this church, was made bishop of St. David's.

First fruits, £	24	0	0	Synodals, £.	0	2	0
Tithings, —	2	8	0	Pentecostals, 0	1	3	
Procurements, 0	6	8					

Monuments and Inscriptions.

In the chancel,

Here lieth the Bodye of William Bvshie Rector of the church Avening, who deceased the 1 of December Anno Dn. 1600.

Here resteth the body of William Hall, rector of this church, who departed this life y^e 9th day of Nov. 1683 Æt: 74.

Within the rails of the communion table,

Johannes Swynsen, Staffordiensis, Sacræ Theologiæ Baccalarius, hujus Ecclesiæ ob viginti et duos Annos Rector, Nat. Aug. 15, 1654. Denat. Apr. 29, 1728.

On the same stone is a memorial for Elizabeth his reliēt, who died Apr. 4, 1752, in her 82d year.

On a flat stone, at the top, *Party per chevron sable and ermine, in chief two boars heads couped Or.* and under, this inscription:

Here lyeth the body of SAMUEL SANDFORD late of London, Merchant, who departed this life the ninth day of April, Anno Dom. 1710, in the sixty eighth year of his age.

Against the south wall of the chancel, a scutcheon, Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *Argent, a chevron between three mullets sable.* 2d and 3d, *Gyronny of six pieces, Or and sable, upon the first, three heads couped of the second.* Under, on a marble table, this inscription:

Id quod morti cessit Roberti Browne Pharmacopœi, de Oppido Stroud in agro Glocestriensi, juxta exuvias Elizabethæ matris, Thomæ fratris, Chirurgi, Elizabethæ Clementis fororis, Gulielmi Hall A. M. Avunculi, subtus jacet depositum. Die quinto Julii anno ætatis 59^o, ære Christianæ 1739^o, Animam in manus Dei efflavit.

On the north side, a small marble monument for George Fletcher, clothier, who died Apr. 6, 1762.

Against the wall, on a scutcheon, *Party per pale, baron and femme, 1. Party per pale indented argent and azure, two lions rampant combatant, counter-changed, for Driver.* 2. *Argent, a chevron ingraited sable, between three crabs gules,* and under, the following inscription:

To the happy Memory of John Driver Gent. who deceased June the 12th 1681, in the 85th year of his age. And also Elizabeth his wife, who deceased Janu. 28th A^o Dni 1675, aged 73 years, they having lived together 52 years. Resurrectionem expectantes gloriosam.

On another monument against the wall, the arms of Driver, and this inscription:

Carolus filius natu maximus Iohannis Driver Gent. obiit xx^o die Januarij Anno Domini 1636, Ætat. 5^o.

Matheus ejusdem Iohannis natu secundus, olim Colleg. Omnium Animarum in Oxon Socius, postea Conciliarius ad legem, obiit xxviii die Januarij Anno Dom. 1661, Ætat. 27. Resurrectionem corporum expectamus gloriosam.

In the south aisle, (which belonged to the Driver family) under an arch, the effigy of a man, at top these arms, *Party per pale, baron and femme, 1. Driver, as before.* 2. *Party per chevron, argent and gules, a crescent counterchanged, for Chapman.* Under, on a table, this inscription:

M. S. Iohannis Driver Gen. Iohannis Filij tertij, qui, mortuis Carolo et Mattheo fratribus, in paterna hæreditate satis ampla, (sine cujuiquam invidia) successit. Vir omnibus quibus notus erat desideratissimus, utpote *Philoxenos Philagathos*, nemini inimicus, amicus amicissimus, demum in pauperes et egenos beneficentiæ exemplar illustrissimum. Obijt nonis Januarij A. D. MDCLXXXVII, Ætatis LI. Beati misericordes quoniam ipsi misericordiam consequentur.

Under the effigy it is thus written:

Hoc monumentum in honorem conjugis optimi de se meriti, suiq; immortalis in ipsum amoris qualescunque testimonium, propriis sumptibus erexit Elizabetha vidua.

In the north aisle or chapel is the figure of a man in freestone, in a kneeling posture. Over his head, in a scutcheon, *Argent, on a cross sable a leopard's head caboshed Or,* for Brydges, and under the figure this inscription:

Here lyeth the Body of Henry Brydgis Esquier, sonn to John Lord Chavndos Baron of Shevdeley, who departed this Life the 24 day of Iannvari Anno Dom. 1615.

Against the wall, the arms of Sandford, already blazoned, and this inscription :

In Memory of Sarah the wife of William Sandford of Stonehouse, Gent. and daughter of Samuel Adams of this parish, Cloth^r. who died the 17th of February Anno Dom. 1722. She gave by consent of her husband the houses, garden, orchard, and a piece of pasture ground adjoining, lying and being in this parish, at a place called the Cross, then in the tenure and possession of one John Harris, who doe hold it by Lease for three lives, paying yearly twenty shillings due at Christmas. And after that lease shall be expired, then the full profits for ever to be apply'd towards the education of poor children belonging to this tithing of Avening, as directed by deede of trust left with her husband.

Against the wall, in a scutcheon, *Gules, a cross Or, in the dexter canton an eagle display'd of the second.* Under, on a table, this inscription :

In memory of Richard Webb of this parish Clothier, who died Aug. 16, 1712, aged 78. Also of Richard his son who died June 11, 1748, aged 60 years.

Benefactions.

John Driver, esq; of Aston, gave the interest of 50*l.* for ever to bind out poor children apprentices.

Mrs. Elizabeth Coxe gave the interest of 150*l.* for ever, to be thus apply'd, *viz.* the interest of 100*l.* to bind out poor children apprentices, and the interest of 50*l.* to teach poor children to read, and to provide books for them.

Mr. Ambrose Webb gave the interest of 4*l.* and Mr. Burge of Aston, the interest of 2*l.* to be distributed in small bread every Christmas.

Mr. Samuel Sandford, late of London, gave the interest of 200*l.* for ever, to teach six poor boys to read their primer, and say the catechism, when they are to be cloathed and put away, and to be constantly succeeded by six others.

Mr. Richard Cambridge, of London, merchant, gave the interest of 20*l.* to be annually distributed among the poor of that part of Nailsworth which lies in this parish.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	128	11	4
		Poll-tax — — 1694, —	48	16	0
		Land-tax — - 1694, —	180	5	0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, —	138	19	9

Sir Robert Atkyns, whose History of Gloucestershire was published in the year 1712, reckons 160 houses, and about 600 inhabitants in this parish, and sets down the yearly births at 16, and the burials at 15; but it appears by the parish register, that in a series of ten years, from 1706 to 1715, there were 179 baptisms and 127 burials; and in a like series, from 1760 to 1769 inclusive, there were register'd 241 baptisms and 214 burials; and reckoning the proportion of the number of living inhabitants to the number of annual burials, as 40 to 1, which will be found to be a moderate computation in healthy situations, the whole number of souls in this parish will then be 856. But this account, drawn from the parish register, falls short of the true number of births and burials, for there are three dissenting meeting-

houses in the parish and neighbourhood, at which some of the inhabitants are buried, and at two of them there is administration of baptism. From these circumstances it appears that population is greatly increased here since the beginning of the last century.



A W R E.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Blidestoe, in the forest division, situate on the north-west bank of the Severn; four miles south-westward from Newnham, seven southward from Mitchel-Dean, and sixteen south-westward from Gloucester. It is about four miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth, consisting of arable, pasture, and some woodland. A rivulet separates it on one side from Newnham, and Linch-brook divides it on the other from the parish of Lidney. It lies in the upper level.

The soil in many places is of a reddish yellow, which gave occasion to the name, for *Aure* in the British language signifies yellow.

At this place the Severn is above two miles over, tho' a little higher not more than half so wide. Opposite the church, lies the bar of sands called the *Noose*, which formerly rendered the navigation so difficult, that nobody durst attempt it without a pilot. Upon the tide's first approach to these sands, it foams and makes a hideous noise. The air is not very good, because of the frequent irruption of the tides, which have sometimes flowed over the sea-wall three feet perpendicular.

There is a common near the river, called the *Old Warth*, above a mile long, and about half a mile broad.

This is an antient village, formerly much more considerable than at present, for tradition will have it that there was once a large town of the name of Pomerton within it, of which there is scarce any thing left but the name. *Domejday-book* mentions Pontune and Peritone, in Blitellau hundred, to which it is said earl William joined the manor of Nest. Now as Pirton and Nafs are contiguous to this parish, it seems not unlikely that Pontune was situated near them, and was very probably the same with the above desolated town of Pomerton, with only a little variation in the name; but more of this matter under the tithing of Blakeney.

Thomas Sternhold, who verified some of the Psalms, was a native of this place. It is said that his posterity turned papists.

The names of Adeane, Bathern, Keddick, and Berkin are of great antiquity in this neighbourhood.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

Awre was part of the antient demesnes of the crown. *Domejday-book* furnishes the following particulars :

wre.]

King Edward held Aure in Bliteslau hundred. There are five hides, and in demean one plow-tillage, and twelve villeins, and eight bordars, with fourteen plow-tillages. There is one *servus*, and a mill of 30*d.* and a salt-work of [the rent of] thirty seams of salt, and a church with one yard-land.

This manor paid half a night's farm in the time of king Edward, and it does the same now.

Half a hide of this manor lies waste, and so pays only 12*l.* to the sheriff, but nevertheless it pays all the farm.

There are three members separated from the manor, which were, and ought always to be within it, as the men of the county say, *i. e.* Peritone, Eteslau, Bliteslau. In these are seven hides, and in demean one plow-tillage, and twenty villeins, and three bordars, with thirteen plow-tillages, and two *servi*, and a fishery.

Peritone is in fee to earl William. Roger de Berchelai holds Etelau. William the son of Baderon holds Bliteslau. Aluui the sheriff put these out of farm.' *Domesday-book*, p. 67.

It appears by an inquisition 4 E. 1. that the manor of Aure was in the crown in the reign of king Henry the First. But there have been several distinct manors in this parish, of the same name, otherwise the records are contradictory. Henry de Bohun held Awre 1 John, and released all his right therein to the king.

In the fifth year of the same reign, Walter de Awre had a grant of the manor of Awre for his life. This family took their name from the place, and continued possessed of a manor here 'till the end of the reign of Edward the Third.

Yet other records shew, that William earl of Salisbury was seized of Awre 3 H. 3.

Richard Marshal earl of Pembroke had a grant of the inheritance of the hundred of Awre 17 H. 3. by which it should seem that this place gave name to a hundred, nevertheless I suppose it to have been no other than the hundred of Blideslow, which was a member of the manor of Awre.

Philip Baderon was seized of Awre 6 E. 1. and of one yard-land in Awre 15 E. 1. and of one messuage and thirty acres of land 30 E. 1. John Baderon was seized of Awre, and of a fishery in the Severn, 6 E. 3.

In obedience to the king's writ, the sheriff of Gloucestershire returned, that Thomas Berkeley, son Maurice Berkeley, and Margaret Mortimer had the lordship of Awre, 9 E. 1. Roger de Mortimer earl of March died seized of Awre 1 E. 1. William de Valentia, and Joan his wife, and Maud de Mortimer were seized of the manor of Awre, and of the hundred of Blideslowe, with return of writs, 15 E. 1. And their right was then allowed in a writ of *Quo warranto*. Upon the death of Maud de Mortimer, 29 E. 1. her estate in the manor descended to Edmond, son and heir of earl Roger her husband; but he did not enjoy it long, for he died of a wound given him in battle against the Welch, 31 E. 1. whereupon

Margaret his widow, a Spanish lady, near kinswoman to queen Elianor, was seized of Awre.

Sir Maurice, son of Thomas de Berkeley, held the manor of Awre, with its members, Etlowe and Blakeney, and the hundred of Blideslow, 42 E. 3. and Elizabeth the widow of sir Maurice Berkeley, was seized of all those particulars, 13 R. 2. Sir Thomas de Berkeley, and Margaret his wife, were seized of them 5 H. 5. And Richard de Beauchamp earl of Warwick, in right of Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir of Thomas lord Berkeley, died seized of Awre, Etloe, Blakeney, and the hundred of Blidesloe, 17 H. 6. leaving three daughters, of whom Elizabeth was married to George Neville lord Latimer, and carried this manor into that family. Richard Neville lord Latimer died seized of the manor of Awre and Purton 22 H. 8. and his son John lord Latimer had livery thereof the same year.

Sir Edward Wintour was lord of the manor of Awre in the year 1608.

Sir Thomas Rich, of Sunning in the county of Berks, baronet, among other things, gave 6000*l.* to the corporation of Gloucester in trust, to be laid out in lands, for the endowment and support of the blue-coat hospital in that city; with which money they purchased the manor of Awre and Blakeney, worth about 200*l.* a year. See p. 198. The corporation are the present lords of this manor, and hold court leet here.

Of the other estates the records shew, that Walter de Awre held one yard-land and six acres in Awre, and a meadow called Hundins, and one yard-land called Haworth, 5 John. Robert de Awre held one messuage and one yard-land in Awre 19 E. 2.

Robert Badderon was seized of a fishery in Awre 36 E. 3.

John Sabin and others, for the abbey of Flaxley, were seized of one messuage, two plow-tillages, and a yearly rent of 100*s.* in Awre 10 R. 2.

Robert Badderon was seized of a tenement called Handomere in Awre 3 H. 4.

John Berew levied a fine of lands in Awre, Etloc, Blakeney, and St. Briavel's, and of a fishery in Severn, to sir Alexander Baynham and others, 10 H. 7. Lands formerly belonging to the abbey of Flaxley, of the value of 4*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.* a year, were granted, by the name of the manor of Newnham, Awre, and Poulton, to sir Anthony Kingston 36 H. 8. of which grant I have a copy. Edward Berew died seized of lands in Awre, Etloe, Blakeney, Gatcomb, and Poulton, and of a woodwardship in the forest of Dean, 12 Eliz. and was succeeded by James his son.

TITHINGS and HAMLETS.

1. *Hagloe* is a tithing, about a mile from the church, not mentioned in *Domesday-book*.

2. *Blideslow*, or *Bliteslau*, is another distinct tithing, which gives name to the hundred. It appears

appears by *Domesday-book*, that this was a member of the manor of Awre at the time of the general survey, and that it was then in the tenure of William the son of Baderon.

John Tiptot earl of Worcester was seized of Blideslow, 9 & 10 H. 6. He married Elizabeth, the only daughter of Robert Grender, lord of the manor of Abbenhall, in this county; which Robert Grender was seized of Blideslow 22 H. 6. and his daughter the countess of Worcester was also seized thereof 31 H. 6. After whom, this estate descended, like Abbenhall, to John Grender, and was carried by his daughter in marriage into the family of Walwyn. Thomas Baynham of Clowerwall marrying the heiress of the Walwyns, became possessed of this estate; and their son sir Christopher Baynham died seized of it 32 H. 8. and was succeeded by his son sir George Baynham, whose son Christopher died seized of the manor of Blideslow 5 Mariæ. Richard Baynham, his brother, had livery of it the same year; and Thomas Baynham, son of Christopher, had also livery of this manor granted to him 16 Eliz. The Baynhams had antiently a seat here, which has long since been converted to a farm house. This is a reputed manor, belonging to Mr. Robert Boy.

3. *Etloe*, or *Eteslau*, lying more than two miles from the church. It is now a distinct tithing, and is mentioned in the abstract from *Domesday-book*, at the beginning of the account of this parish, to be then a member of the manor of Awre. Patrick de Chaworth was seized of Etloe, which, according to sir William Dugdale, was part of the barony of Kennesford, 11 E. 1. His daughter Maud was married to Henry, nephew to king Edward the First, afterwards earl of Lancaster. Henry his son succeeded him, and was afterwards created duke of Lancaster. Richard Mortyn levied a fine of the manor of Etloe, and of other lands belonging to the duchy of Lancaster, to the king, 15 E. 4. to the use of Richard Mortyn for one month, the remainder to Elizabeth the queen, to the archbishop of Canterbury, and others. This manor was granted in trust to the archbishop of Canterbury, and other great persons, 3 H. 5. Etloe-duchy is a reputed manor, the property of Charles Barrow, esq.

The tithings of *Blideslow*, *Etloe*, and *Hagloe*, (antiently written *Bliteslau*, &c.) were probably so called from the antient barrows in those tithings. It was usual with the Romans, and with the northern nations after their example, to raise heaps of earth over the corps of those that were slain in the field, when every soldier brought his turf, or turfs, to be placed together in the form of a little hill, as a memorial for the defunct. Those *tumuli*, in different parts, have obtained different names, as barrows, and lawes, loes, or lows. The latter names are supposed to be derived from the old British word *Llebau*, which Dr. John Davis explains by *locare*, *collocare*: So that *lau* signifies a little hill made by art, and it is said by sir William Dugdale, in his Antiquities

of Warwickshire, that it is used in the same sense by the Scots at this day.

4. *Blakeney*, a distinct tithing, lying more than two miles from the church. No mention is made of it in *Domesday-book*, but it is now become the most considerable tithing in the parish, containing above fifty families. The earliest period in which this place is mentioned in the records is 8 R. 2. when Elianor de Haresfield was seized of one messuage and one plow-tillage in Blakeney. This hamlet has two yearly fairs, originally fixed on May-day and All-saints-day, for horned cattle and hogs; but since the alteration of the style, those fairs are kept on the twelfth day of April, and the twelfth day of November. This place is distinguish'd in some maps and topographical books as a market-town, whose market is kept on wednesdays, but at present it has none. The inhabitants of the tithing maintain two bridges over a trout-river, which runs from this place into the Severn at Bream's-pill, where pentagonal stones are found. It is probable that from these bridges Pontune took its name. And why may not that Pontune or Pomerton be the same place which is now called Blakeney, especially as there is no hamlet of the name of Pontune or Pomerton in the parish or neighbourhood; and there are many instances of places losing, by disuse their antient names, and taking others in their room; thus, the antient name of Miserden was Grenhamstede, the present Batsford was Bece shore, and the name of Strigoil gave place to that of Chepstow.

At Blakeney is a chapel of ease, of which the particulars will be given under the account of the church of Awre, on which it is dependant.

5. *Hayes* is a reputed manor, the property of Mr. Savage.

6. *Gatcombe* is a place in this parish, situate on a little cove of the river Severn. A small sloop is fitted out for the Irish trade, and some small craft, are fitted out from, and belong to this place, which is said to have been heretofore a port of considerable trade; but I confess, there seems to be little ground for such a notion.

7. *Poulton-court* is a reputed manor in this parish. Sir Robert Atkyns observes, that Adeliza l'Isle, widow of Reginald de Dunstanville, gave the lordship of Poulton to the abbey of Tewkesbury, in the reign of king H. 1. but I apprehend this is to be understood of some other place than the name of Poulton; for the records shew that John de Willington held Poulton 12 E. 3. with several other estates in this county, particularly Frampton Cotterel, to which head the reader is referred for an account of the descent of this manor, which acknowledged the same proprietor with Frampton down to 20 H. 7. It was afterwards granted to Edward duke of Somerset, upon whose attainder it reverted to the crown. Another grant was made of it to William Bridgman, Rich

Richard Wilson, 5 Mariæ. And within a few years since, it was the property of Samuel Blackwell, esq; who, about the year 1766, sold it to Mr. James Thomas, of Oatfield, the present proprietor. Sir William Poulton seems to have taken his name from this place, whose estate it was in the reign of king Henry the Fourth, by the marriage of an heiress of the family of Wrath, descended by the female line from the Willingtons. Here was antiently a chapel, long since demolished.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage in the Forest deanery, worth 120*l.* a year, in the gift of the company of haberdashers in London, but valued in the king's books at 10*l.* 5*s.*

Edmund de Mortimer and Margaret his wife were seized of the advowson of Awre 32 E. 1. One of the lords of Berkeley gave the advowson to the priory of Lanthony, and the monks of that house procured the tithes to be appropriated. The rectory of Awre and Purton, with certain tithes and fisheries in the Severn, late belonging to that priory, were granted to Thomas James, in trust for Thomas Erskyn, viscount Fenton, 5 Jac.

Mr. Hammond, who was of the company of haberdashers, purchased the great tithes, which pay 13*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.* to the crown, and divided them between the vicarage of Awre and the curacy of Blakeney. The vicar of Awre has the vicarial tithes of both. Mr. John Sargeaunt is the present incumbent. The chancel of Awre is kept in repair out of the great tithes.

The minister of Blakeney is styled the chaplain or assistant preacher at the chapel of Blakeney. There is no house for the minister, nor any chapel-yard at Blakeney. By Mr. Hammond's will both the ministers must reside, and not be at any time absent more than forty days.

The church of Awre is a large double building, supported by pillars in the middle, with a handsome embattled tower at the west end. It is dedicated to St. Andrew; but the chapel at Blakeney is dedicated to All Saints.

Two tenements in Awre, and a small parcel of land near the Severn, are given towards the repair of the church. The church house is assigned to the use of the poor.

First fruits, <i>l.</i> 10	10	0	Synodals, <i>l.</i> 0	2	0
Tithes, —	1	1	Pentecostals, 0	1	4
Procurations, 0	6	8			

{	The Royal Aid in 1692, <i>l.</i> 224	12	0
	Poll-tax — — 1694, — 63	12	0
	Land-tax — — 1694, — 232	8	0
	The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> — 1770, — 171	3	0

According to sir Robert Atkyns, there were 139 houses and about 700 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 44 were freeholders; yearly births 20, burials 19. But his numbers are too high. In a series of ten years, from 1700 to 1709 inclusive, there are registered 163 baptisms, and 173 burials.

In a like series, from 1760 to 1769, the baptisms are 247, and burials 236; whence it appears that the inhabitants have increased since the beginning of this century, notwithstanding the burials exceed the baptisms in the first series, occasioned by a great mortality in the year 1700. If we reckon the number of living inhabitants to bear a proportion to the annual burials, as 32 to 1, making allowance for the less healthy situation of this parish on the banks of the Severn, the present number of inhabitants will be 755.



B A D G W O R T H.

THIS parish is situated in the vale, in the hundred of Dudston and King's-barton, three miles south-westward from Cheltenham, twelve south from Tewkesbury, and seven north-eastward from Gloucester. The greatest part of the parish is fine rich pasture ground, and the rest very good arable land; but there are no remarkable vegetables nor fossils, except a few petrifications of the bivalve kind, and of the *echinus marinus*, or sea-hedge-hog.

There is a spring of mineral water at a place called Cold Pool, in the hamlet of Badgworth, the properties of which are nearly the same with those of Cheltenham water.

It is also worthy observation, amongst the great works of nature, that in the year 1772, Priscilla the wife of Thomas Bullock, the parish clerk, was delivered of three boys, who are all living.

From the hill above Crickley, in this parish, is a most beautiful and extensive prospect over the vale, not to be equalled in many parts of this kingdom.

As to the etymology of the name of this parish, whether we consider the antient or modern way of writing it, there can be little certainty concerning it. It is conjectured, that the former part of the name carries in it that of some antient proprietor; the latter part hath been already explained under Aldsworth.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

From *Domesday-book* we learn the following particulars:

' The same William [*i. e.* William de Owe] holds Beiewrde in Dudestanes hundred. Aelftan held it. There are eight hides. In demean are six plow-tillages, and twenty villeins, and fourteen bordars, with twenty-four plow-tillages. There are seventeen *servi*, and a mill of 12*d.* [rent.] a wood two miles long and one broad. It was worth 15*l.* and is now worth 13*l.*'

Domesday-book, p. 73.

This William de Owe, or de Ewe, was earl of Ewe, in Normandy, and was rewarded by king William, with one hundred and fifteen manors in several parts of the kingdom, of which, eleven were in Gloucestershire, as may be seen by turn-

ing to the above page of this book. He took up arms against William the Second, in behalf of Robert Curthoise, the king's elder brother, and very much ravaged Gloucestershire; but was gained over to the king by large promises, and again proved treacherous to him. He was afterwards taken, and demanding to justify himself in a duel, was vanquished, and imprisoned at Salisbury, where he was castrated, and had his eyes put out, 9 W. 2. and all his estates were seized by the crown. He was accused of treason before the constable and marshal of England, before whom the court of Chivalry was held. In this court, judgment was always given against the vanquish'd, whether appellant or defendant; for according to the law of arms, the accuser being overcome, incurred the same punishment that the defendant ought to have done, if he had been vanquished.

It is to be observed, that trial by duel was introduced here by the conqueror, and remained long after the reign of Henry the Third; yet this, as well as ordeal, was forbidden by the popes. The people were led to appeal to the fiery trial and the test of arms, by the same absurd notion which obtained in the dark ages that produced them, *that divine providence would miraculously interpose in favour of innocence*. Thus duelling, in certain cases relative to war, became a due process of law, and by degrees came into use to terminate little disputes of every nature. And notwithstanding this barbarous practice hath been long since forbidden by our laws, and condemned upon the principles of religion, morality, and good policy; yet, to the opprobrium of the British nation, it prevails at this day as much as ever. A detestation of this foolish, this wicked practice, hath carried me out of my line; but I return.

This manor was afterwards granted to Gilbert Marshal, who was so called from his exercising the office of marshal to the king. To him succeeded John his son, who had likewise John his son and heir, who dying without issue in the last year of king Richard the First, was succeeded by his brother William earl of Pembroke, and hereditary marshal. He died 3 H. 3. and was survived by Isabel his wife, the daughter and heiress of Richard earl of Strigul or Strigoil, now called Chepstow; she had the manor of Badgworth in dower 3 H. 3. which, at her decease, descended successively to William, Richard, Gilbert, Walter, and Anselm, sons of William earl of Pembroke, who all dying without issue, left five sisters their heiresses; Maud, married to Hugh Bigod earl of Norfolk, and afterwards to John de Warren earl of Surry; Joan, the second daughter, married to Warin de Monchenfy; Isabel, the third daughter, married to Gilbert de Clare earl of Gloucester, and afterwards to Richard earl of Cornwall; Sibil, the fourth daughter, married to William de Ferrers earl of Derby; and Eve, the fifth and youngest daughter, was married to William de Braose.

The manor being divided among so many heiresses will account for the great variety of owners at the same time, who, notwithstanding they are generally said in the records to hold Badgworth, were seized of a part of it only.

Thus the records shew, that Gilbert de Clare earl of Gloucester and Hertford held it 8 E. 2.

Hugh de Audley the elder was seized of it in the same reign, but taking part with the barons against the king to expel the Spencers, was imprisoned, and his lands seized, and this manor was granted to Hugh le Despencer the younger 15 E. 2. but Isolda, the widow of Hugh de Audley, was restored to the lands of her husband 1 E. 3. Hugh de Audley earl of Gloucester, and Margaret his wife were seized thereof 21 E. 3. as was sir James de Audley, 9 R. 2. Sir Nicholas lord Audley died seized of a fourth part of the manor of Badgworth, 15 R. 2. John lord Audley died seized of one share of this manor 10 H. 4. John, the son of sir James Audley had livery of it 23 H. 5.

John Giffard of Brimpsfield, in right of Maud de Long Espee his wife, was seized of the manor of Badgworth, and obtained free warren therein 9 E. 1. He left two daughters his heiresses, of whom, Elianor was married to — le Strange, descended from Guy, son of the duke of Britain, who came into England in the reign of king Henry the First, and obtained the name of Le-Strange because he was a stranger. John le Strange, son of — le Strange, was seized of a moiety of the manor of Badgworth, in right of his mother, 23 E. 3. and was succeeded by Fulk his eldest son, who left this estate to his brother John, who was also succeeded by Elizabeth his daughter and heir, married to Thomas Mowbray earl of Nottingham; after whose death, this moiety went to Ankaret her aunt and heir, daughter to John lord Strange of Blackmere, who was then married to sir Richard Talbot; which sir Richard had livery of all the lands that descended to her, 7 R. 2.^b Gilbert Talbot died seized of it 7 H. 5.

John Troutbeck and Margaret his wife levied a fine of a moiety of a moiety of Badgworth, to the use of themselves in tail, the remainder to the heirs of Margaret, 23 H. 6. and sir William Troutbeck held it in the thirty-eighth year of the same reign.

John earl of Shrewsbury was seized of this manor 38 H. 6. and of the same and of Hunt-house 13 E. 4. Catherine countess of Shrewsbury was seized in dower of a moiety of the manor of Badgworth, and of a messuage called Hunt-thorns, 15 E. 4. Livery of this manor was granted to John Talbot and Margaret his wife, daughter of Adam Troutbeck of Mobberley in Cheshire, and cousin and heir of sir William Troutbeck, 3 H. 5. and John Talbot had also livery of it 7 Eliz.

Other records shew, that John Musgrove was seized of this manor 3 E. 1. and that John Calew levied a fine of lands in Badgworth to the use of

^b Rot. Fin. 7 R. 2. m. 26.

^c Eich. 7 H. 5. n. 68.

John Maltravers the younger, 4 E. 3. and fir John Maltravers held this estate 38 E. 3. I apprehend these records relate to Little Shurdington in Badgworth, which came afterwards to the Arundels, as did several other estates in this county held by the Musgroves in the reign of king H. 3. and the three first Edwards.

John lord Chandos died seized of Badgworth 4 Mariae; and it appears by the escheator's inquisition, that Edmund lord Chandos died seized of Badgworth, and of the grange and tenements in Badgworth called Crippits, worth 34*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* ob. per ann. 15 Eliz. and that Giles Bridges his son had livery thereof the same year.

Mr. Gwinnet was lord of the manor of Badgworth in the year 1712. Mrs. Chester is the present proprietor. See *Almondsbury*.

HAMLETS, &c. 1. *Badgworth*, where the church stands, consists of 20 houses and 113 inhabitants.

2. *Little Shurdington*, above a mile from the church, is a hamlet of 13 houses and 106 inhabitants. Roger Maltravers was seized of Little Shurdington in the manor of Badgworth, 25 E. 3. as was John Arundel of Arundel 9 H. 5. and John Fitz-Alan earl of Arundel was seized thereof 13 H. 6. It is now the property of Robert Lawrence, esq; who has an elegant seat called the *Greenway*, in this hamlet, and a fine estate of rich pasture land round it. His arms are, *Argent, a cross raguly gules*.

Mr. Edwards has also a good house and estate here.

3. *Bentham*, is a large hamlet, consisting of 8 houses and 160 inhabitants, near two miles from the church. Fulk Fitz-Warren held lands in Bentham of Thomas lord Berkeley of Brimpsfield, by the service of carrying a horn in Brimpsfield park, between the feasts of the Assumption and the nativity of the blessed Virgin, whenever the king should hunt there, 23 E. 3. Fulk Fitz-Warren was also seized of this manor 1, 6, and 15 R. 2. which manor was held of Hugh, Thomas, and William, successive earls of Stafford, by the fifth part of a knight's fee, 10, 16 & 22 R. 2. Edward earl of Stafford was seized of the manor of Bentham 4 H. 4. and Fulk Fitz-Warren was seized of the same 9 H. 4. Fulk Fitz-Warren also held this manor, with divers knight's-fee thereto belonging, 8 H. 5. Sir John Berkeley held forty acres in Bentham 6 H. 6. Maurice Berkeley of Beverstone was seized of the manor of Bentham 38 & 39 H. 6. and 14 E. 4.

Hunt's-court is a capital messuage in this hamlet. Richard Haukeford and Anne his wife were seized of Hunt-court in Bentham 9 H. 6. and Elizabeth, one of his daughters and coheirs, was seized of the same 12 H. 6. A fine was levied of the manor of Bentham called Hunt-court, to the use of William Bircher and Thomasia his wife, and to the heirs of their bodies, the remainder to

the right heirs of William, 21 H. 6. Livery of the manor of Hunt's-Court was granted to William earl of Bath 20 Eliz. Mr Hinson was the proprietor of it about the beginning of this century; it was afterwards sold to Charles Hyett, of Gloucester, esq; whose second son Nicholas Hyett, esq; is the present owner of it. His arms are, *Argent, a lion rampant sable, a chief of the last surmounted by another indented of the first*.

4. *Little Witcombe*, containing 24 houses and 117 inhabitants.

5. *Crickley*, is the name of an estate belonging to William Prinne, of Charlton, esq; where was formerly a good house, now occupied by the tenant of the farm.

6. Part of *Great Shurdington*, containing 11 houses, and 53 inhabitants. Mrs. Chester has a good house and fine estate here; and Thomas Randell, esq; has also a neat house here.

7. *Buckland's-place*, is an estate which Richard Buckland granted to John Cook, alderman of Gloucester, 3 H. 8.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage in the deanery of Winchcombe, worth about 80*l.* a year. The manor of Badgworth, with the rectory and advowson of the vicarage, belonged to the nunnery of Usk in Monmouthshire, and were granted to James Gunter and Walter Lewis 37 H. 8. Other tithes in Badgworth, belonging also to the same nunnery, were granted to — Bergavenny, 34 H. 8. and again others were granted to John Fernham, 22 Eliz. That nunnery, at the dissolution, was valued at 69*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* The priory of Chepstow, for black monks of the Cluniac order, had tithes and rents in Badgworth 7 R. 2.

The glebe-lands, formerly belonging to the nunnery of Usk, are divided between Mrs. Tracy, daughter and heiress of the late sir William Dodwell, and Mr. Burroughs; 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a year is paid out of them to the crown.

Jesus College in Oxford hath the greatest part of the impropriation, worth 130*l.* a year, for the maintenance of a school at Abergavenny. The college pays 16*l.* a year out of it to Christ College in Cambridge, in lieu of tithes belonging to them. The rector of Oddington receives 5*l.* a year for great tithes in Great Shurdington. Mrs. Tracy is patroness, the reverend Mr. John Baghot Delabere the present incumbent. The chapel of Shurdington is annexed to this church.

The church is dedicated to St. Mary. It hath a neat embattled tower at the west end, sixty-nine feet high, with six excellent bells in it, and a chapel on the north side, dedicated to St. Margaret, who, according to the legends, was of noble birth, and being compelled by her parents to marry, escaped from her husband on the wedding night, in man's apparel, became a monk, and afterwards, by order of the monastery, was made governor

vernor of a nunnery; one of the nuns of which place proving with child, it was concluded that St. Pelagius (for so St. Margaret called herself) was the father. Upon this she was immured, and did not discover herself 'till just expiring, and after her death was found to be a chaste virgin of the female sex.

First Fruits, £. 20 11 3 Synodals, £. 0 2 0
Tenths, — — 2 1 1 Pentecostals, 0 1 0
Procurations, - 0 6 8

Monuments and Inscriptions.

There is a handsome monument in the church, with the following memorial:

Near this place is interr'd George Gwinnet Gough, who departed this life the 27th day of May, 1756, descended on his father's side from an ancient family of the Gwinnets in North-Wales, who came to settle in this parish in the beginning of the reign of queen Elizabeth.

His afflicted mother, daughter of Jeremy Gough, of London, esq; erected this monument in memory of her most beloved and truly worthy son.

There is also another handsome monument, whereon is inscribed,

READER! Let this marble be a monitor to the Living, as well as a memorial of the Dead: And when thou readest the name of **LYTTLETON LAWRENCE**, Esq; be instructed not to place thy confidence in the most perfect corporeal excellencies, which like his must undergo the deformity of corruption. And let his virtues excite thy imitation, particularly his parental affection, inflexible honesty, and christian benevolence, which, through a stedfast faith in thy Redeemer, will advance thee to a life immortal and full of glory.

He died the 5th day of April, 1740, aged 54.

Benefactions.

Mr. Stansby, late vicar of Badgworth, left an estate, which lets at 14*l.* a year, for apprenticing of boys of this parish, Churchdown, and Cheltenham; whereof Badgworth is to receive 5*l.* a year, Churchdown 3*l.* and Cheltenham the remainder. The vicar of the parish for the time being is a trustee to this charity, with power to end all disputes that may arise concerning it.

Giles Cox, of Upton St. Leonard's, gent. gave 6*l.* a year in lands in that place, for the use of the poor of this parish.

William Mills, of this parish, gent. gave four nobles yearly, charged on lands in Little Witcomb, to the use of the poor.

Katherine Talbot, of Droitwich in the county of Worcester, in the year 1698, gave 4*l.* a year, to be paid on the first day of May, to the use of the poor.

Lyttleton Lawrence, esq; of this parish, gave a purple pulpit-cloth and cushion, with a cover of the same for the communion-table.

Benjamin Hyett, esq; of Hunt-court in this parish, in the year 1757, gave the tapestry and two tables of the commandments at the altar; which tapestry was an altar-piece in the cathedral church of Gloucester.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 306 1 4
		Poll-tax — — 1694, — 36 18 0
		Land-tax — - 1694, — 360 14 0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 266 0 6

The state of population given by sir Robert Atkyns must have been very erroneous. He reckons Badgworth to contain 25 houses, Bentham 24, Little Witcombe 26, part of Great Shurdington 8; which by mistake in casting up he makes 104 in all, and sets the inhabitants down at 500, the yearly births 16, burials 15. — At present there are 109 houses, and 549 inhabitants. In a series of ten years, from 1700 to 1709 inclusive, there are entered in the parish-register 143 baptisms and 106 burials; in a like series, from 1760 to 1769, 213 baptisms, and 160 burials. Comparing the numbers together, we find that population is greatly increased here since the beginning of this century, and that sir Robert's estimate for the inhabitants was much too high. Perhaps 360 would have been near the truth, as I conclude from the average of yearly burials in the first series, which bear a proportion in this place to the number of the living inhabitants as 1 to 24.

BADMINTON (GREAT.)

LIES in the upper division of the hundred of Grumbald's-ash. It is situate in the hill-country, on the confines next Wiltshire, nine miles south-westward from Tetbury, six north-east from Chipping Sodbury, and twenty-eight southward from Gloucester. It is bounded on the north by Little Badminton, on the south by Acton Turville, on the east by Alderton in Wiltshire, and on the west by Old Sodbury. The air is healthy, and the soil more suitable to corn than pasture. There is no river, nor stream of water running through it.

The etymology of the name is difficult and uncertain, wherefore I decline giving, as my own, an explanation of it. Some people, however, have conjectured, that it is compounded of two Anglo-Saxon words, *bedan*, to pray, and *moign*, a monk; and so make it to signify the same as the priest's town; but the ancient manner of writing it [Madminton] as it is in *Domesday-book*, is an argument against that notion.

It hath been asserted of this village, as of Lindley in Leicestershire, that no adder, snake, nor lizard hath ever been found in it, notwithstanding they are frequent in the neighbouring places; but, as to Badminton at least, this is a vulgar error, yet the inhabitants affirm, that those animals were very rarely seen 'till within these few years. Here are found some fossils of the oolite and periwinkle kinds, and that round stone called the bullet-stone, which doctor Plot seemed so desirous of examining into the nature of, had his intended journey thro' England, in search of natural curiosities, taken place. In my visit to this place I could not procure the sight of one, nor any further account of it, than that it is a round stone of a very compact texture.

But that from which this village derives its greatest consequence, is the fine seat which has been the chief residence of the princely house of Beaufort, ever since the destruction of Ragland-castle in the great civil wars. It is called *Badminton-House*, and was formerly the seat of the antient family of the Botelers. The front next the grand avenue has two wings; the centre consisting of three stories, of which the second is ornamented with pilasters and capitals of the Corinthian order. At the top of the Attic story are the Beaufort arms, with supporters, well executed in freestone.

This noble structure stands not far from the centre of a large tract of ground, inclosed by a wall about ten miles in circumference, within which are several distinct parks for red and fallow-deer, full of large and beautiful plantations of firs and other forest-trees.

The grand approach is through the park from Worcester-lodge, which stands at the distance of two miles and three quarters from the house, and is itself a fine, lofty freestone building, with iron gates.

It was necessary to give some general account of this noble seat; but it would be difficult by words to convey a tolerable idea of the beautiful plantations belonging to it, which have been raised from time to time at a vast expence, and are continually improving under the direction of the present noble proprietor. Indeed this subject is more proper for the pencil and engraver. I shall however observe, for the information of those who have seen them in their former state, that the labyrinth, and all that profusion of figures in box and yew, which came first into use in this country about the reign of William the Third, are taken away, and give place to the modern taste, and less restrained method of planting.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

Domesday-book, under the title *Terra Ernulfi de Badminton*, gives the following particulars:

'The same Hernulfus holds Madmintune in Grimboldestou hundred. There are four hides taxed. Edricus held it. In demean are two plow-tillages, and six villeins, and eight bordars, with a priest having thirteen plow-tillages. There are nine *servi*, and eight acres of meadow. It is worth and was worth 10 l.' *Dom. B.* p. 77. Ralph Boteler died seized of Badminton and of the hundred of Grumbald's-ash 3 E. 1. He was descended from Ralph Boteler, or *Radulphus Pinna*, so called from his bearing the office of steward to Robert earl of Mellent and Leicester, in the reign of king Henry the First.

Thomas Boteler, second son of Ralph, and brother to William, succeeded in Badminton, which descended to his son sir Thomas Boteler. He married a near relation of Edmund Fitz-Alan earl of Arundel, who taking part with the Spencers, was put to death at Hereford with many of his adherents to the cause of the royal favourites.

Alan Boteler, son of sir Thomas, had a son and heir sir Alan, whose son Thomas was seized of this manor 41 E. 3. He was succeeded by his son sir Ralph Boteler, whose son John was knighted, and had a son John; whose son Ralph died before his father. Sir John Boteler, son of Ralph, married Sylvestra, daughter of sir Anselm Guyes, of Elmore, and died 5 E. 6. leaving a son William, who married Theophila, daughter of sir John Newton, of Bar-Court. Nicholas Boteler, son of William, married Margaret, daughter of sir John Young, and was lord of this manor in the year 1608. He left three sons, John, Robert, and Alan.

Thomas Somersset, third son of Edward earl of Worcester, was created viscount Somersset of Cashel in Ireland. He purchased this manor of Nicholas Boteler, the last proprietor of that family, and left an only daughter Elizabeth, who dying unmarried, gave it to Henry Somersset, lord Herbert, afterwards duke of Beaufort. His grace the present duke of Beaufort is lord of this manor, and proprietor of the hundred of Grumbald's-ash.

This noble duke derives his genealogy from Geoffry Plantagenet, earl of Anjou, son of Foulk, king of Jerusalem, by Maud the empress his wife, daughter of Henry the First king of England; being lineally descended from John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, who caused all his natural children by Catherine the widow of sir John Swinford, knight, who became afterwards his third wife, to be called Beaufort, from the castle of that name in the county of Anjou, the place of their nativity, and part of the inheritance of the house of Lancaster. By the said Catherine he had three sons, John, Henry, and Thomas; and one daughter, Joan. Thomas was created earl of Dorset, and afterwards duke of Exeter; Henry was made bishop of Winchester, in the year 1405, also one of the cardinals, and lord chancellor of England; John the eldest was created earl of Somersset 20 R. 2.

Which John died in the year 1410, and was buried in the cathedral at Canterbury; having married Margaret, sister and coheir to Edmund Holland earl of Kent, by whom he had issue four sons, Henry, John, Edmund, and Thomas; and two daughters, Joan, married first to James the First king of Scotland, afterwards to sir James Stuart, ancestor to the present duke of Athol; and Margaret, married to Thomas Courtney, the sixth earl of Devonshire of his family. Henry the eldest son dying unmarried, left his inheritance to his brother

John, who succeeded him as third earl of Somersset, and was created duke of Somersset 1443. Dying the year following, he was buried at Winbourn-abbey in Dorsetshire, leaving issue by Margaret his wife, daughter of sir John Beauchamp, knight, an only daughter Margaret, married to Edmund of Hadham, called also Edmond Tudor, earl of Richmond, by whom she was mother of king Henry the Seventh.

To him succeeded Edmund his next brother, who was earl of Mortain, or Moreton, in Normandy, of which he was made regent. He was created marquis of Dorset in the year 1443, and duke of Somerset 26 H. 6. He was slain in the battle of St. Albans in 1455, leaving issue by Eleanor, second daughter and coheir to Richard Beauchamp earl of Warwick, four sons, of whom hereafter, and five daughters, *viz.* 1. Eleanor, the second wife of James Butler earl of Ormond and Wiltshire; 2. Joan, first married to sir Robert St. Lawrence, baron of Howth in Ireland, and secondly to sir Richard Fry, kn'. 3. Anne, married to sir William Paston, of Paston in Norfolk, kn'. 4. Margaret, married to Humphry Stafford earl of Stafford, and secondly to sir Richard Darrel, kn'. by whom she had a daughter Margaret, wedded to James Touchet lord Audley, ancestor to the present earl of Castlehaven; and 5. Elizabeth, married to sir Henry Lewis, kn'. — The sons of Edmund the second duke of Somerset were Henry, Edmund, John, and Thomas.

Henry, the eldest son, had the title of earl of Moreton in his father's life-time. He was knight of the garter, and third duke of Somerset, and gained great honour in the wars with France. He took the castle of Anjou by assault, and put 300 Scots to the sword, and hanged all the French that were in it. Adhering to the house of Lancaster, he was taken prisoner at the battle of Hexham, by John Nevil marquis of Montacute, and there beheaded, in the year 1463, leaving issue by Joan Hill, or de la Montaign, an only natural son of the name of Charles, who assumed the surname of Somerset; whereby the honour devolved upon Edmund his next brother, who was taken prisoner and beheaded at the battle of Tewkesbury in 1471, without issue; and John and Thomas, his third and fourth brothers, also dying without children, in them terminated the male issue of John of Gaunt.

Which Charles Somerset being a person of great abilities, arrived to high honours and great employments. He was made privy counsellor to king Henry the Seventh, and admiral at sea; created banneret, elected knight of the garter, and made captain of the guards; was sent on several important embassies, and employed by the king on arduous affairs. He married Elizabeth, sole daughter and heir to William Herbert earl of Huntingdon, lord Herbert of Ragland, Chepstow, and Gower; and in her right bore the title of lord Herbert. He was advanced to the dignity of earl of Worcester by patent, 5 H. 8. by reason of his noble descent, and near alliance to the king in blood, as the patent imports. And dying in the year 1526, was privately interred, agreeable to his will, in Beaufort chapel, in the church within the castle of Windsor, leaving issue by his first wife Elizabeth, Henry his heir and successor. His second wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas

West lord De-la-War, by whom he had issue sir Charles Somerset, kn'. captain of the tower of Rysebank, in the haven of Calais; and sir George Somerset, of Bedmundesfield in com. Suff. kn'.

Henry the second earl of Worcester, for his signal exploits in the wars of France, had been knighted, during his father's life-time, by Charles Brandon duke of Suffolk; and shortly after his father's death, was appointed one of the commissioners for concluding a peace with the French. He married Elizabeth, daughter to sir Anthony Browne, kn'. and by her had issue four sons, 1. William, his heir and successor; 2. Thomas, who died in 1587, in the tower of London; 3. Sir Charles, who died in 1529; 4. Francis, slain in Muffelborough-field by the Scots: Also four daughters, 1. Eleanor, married to sir Edward Vaughan, of Tretour, in com. Brecon, kn'. 2. Lucy, to John Nevil lord Latimer; 3. Anne, to Thomas Percy earl of Northumberland; and 4. Jane, to sir Edward Mansel, kn'. This earl Henry dying in the year 1549, was buried at Ragland.

Which William, the third earl, was knight of the garter, and one of the peers that sat on the trial of Mary queen of Scots. He married Christian, daughter to Edward North, lord North of Carthlege; by whom he had Edward his only son and heir; and two daughters, Elizabeth married to William Windsor, esq; youngest son of William lord Windsor; and Lucy, to Henry Herbert, esq; son and heir of sir Thomas Herbert of Wynestone in com. Monmouth, kn'.

Edward, the fourth earl, was made master of the horse to queen Elizabeth, being the best horseman and tilter of the times, which were then the manlike and noble recreations of the court, and such as caught the applause of men, and the commendation of the ladies. He continued in that office 'till the 13 J. 1. when he was appointed lord privy seal, of which he had afterwards a grant for life, with the fee of 1500*l.* a year. He was also knight of the garter, and dying in the year 1627-8. was buried in St. Mary's chapel at Windsor, leaving issue by Elizabeth, daughter of Francis earl of Huntingdon, eight sons and seven daughters; *viz.* 1. William lord Herbert, who died unmarried in his father's life-time;—2. Henry lord Herbert;—3. Thomas, who having been sent, with sir Charles Percy, to notify to king James the demise of queen Elizabeth, and his majesty's being proclaimed her successor, was made knight of the Bath with prince Charles, who being afterwards king, in the second year of his reign, promoted him to the dignity of viscount Somerset, of Cashel in Ireland. He married Eleanor, daughter of David lord Barry, and viscount Buttevant of Ireland, relict of Thomas Butler earl of Ormond, by whom he had issue only one daughter Elizabeth, who died unmarried;—4. Charles; and—5. Francis, both died infants;—6. Charles, made knight of the Bath

who married Elizabeth, the daughter and heir of Sir William Powel, of Lanpylt com. Monmouth, by whom he had three daughters, Elizabeth, Mary, and Frances.—7. Christopher, who died young;—8. Sir Edward Somersfet, knight of the Bath, who married Bridget, daughter and heir of Sir William Whitmore, of Leighton com. Cestr. kn'. but died without issue. The daughters were,—1. Elizabeth, married to Sir Henry Guildford, of Hempsted-place in Kent;—2. Catherine, to William lord Petre, of Writtle;—3. Anne, to Sir Edward Winter, of Lidney in Gloucestershire, kn'.—4. Frances, to William Morgan, of Lanternan com. Monmouth, esq;—5. Mary, who died an infant;—6. Blanch, married to Thomas lord Arundel, of Wardour; and—7. another Catherine, married to Thomas lord Windfor. He was succeeded by his eldest surviving son,

Henry, the fifth earl, who was created marquis of Worcester, by patent, in the year 1642. He was a nobleman of great parts and ample fortune, which was much impaired by the large supplies of men and money spent in the royal cause, which he powerfully asserted during the whole course of the civil war, in the reign of King Charles the First. He maintained his castle of Ragland, against the parliament, with a garrison of 800 men, from 1642, to Aug. 19, 1646, without receiving any contribution from the country; and then yielded it to Sir Thomas Fairfax, who besieged it in person, upon honourable terms; but the conditions of capitulation being basely violated, the marquis was taken into the custody of the parliament's black-rod, in which he died in December following, and was buried at Windfor. His castle, after the surrender of it, was demolished, and all the timber in the three parks near the house sold, to the amount of 100,000*l.* Add to this, as large a sum at least lent to the king, and the further expence of supporting the above-mentioned garrison, and of raising and maintaining

two several armies, commanded by his son Edward earl of Glamorgan, at his own expence, together with the sequestration from 1646; and lastly, the loss of that whole estate, which was sold by the parliament, amounting, as appears by that year's audit, to about 20,000*l.* a year, which was not restored 'till the year 1660; and then some judgment may be formed of the loss sustained by this noble family in the royal cause. His lordship married Anne, the only child of John lord Russell, and by her had issue nine sons and four daughters. 1. Edward lord Herbert, of whom hereafter;—2. lord John Somersfet, who married Mary, daughter of Thomas lord Arundel, of Wardour;—3. lord William, who died an infant;—4. lord Henry, who died unmarried;—5. lord Thomas, who died at Rome in 1676;—6. lord Charles died a canon of Cambray in Flanders;—7. 8. 9. lords Frederick, Francis, and James, all died young. His lordship's daughters were,—1. lady Elizabeth, who died an infant;—2. lady Anne died a nun;—3. lady Mary died unmarried;—4. lady Elizabeth was wedded to Francis Brown viscount Montague.

Edward Somersfet, lord Herbert, succeeded his father in the year 1646, to whom, in his father's life-time, the king had directed several letters by the title of earl of Glamorgan, which he usually bore. He was a person very highly esteemed by the king, who made him generalissimo of his armies, and granted him, by patent,^d several very extraordinary priveleges, which the peers took so ill, that, on the 18th of August, 1660, they appointed a committee to take that patent into consideration. Accordingly, on the 23d of the same month, they reported, that the marquis was willing to deliver it to his majesty; and it was delivered up on the 3d of September following. His lordship stands in the honourable Mr. Walpole's list of royal and noble authors, for two pieces, the one intituled, *A Century of the Names*

^d The commission ran as follows:—'Charles, by the grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. To our right trusty, and right well-beloved cousin, Edward Somersfet, alias Plantaginet, Lord Herbert, Baron Beaufort, of Caldicote, Grismond, Chepstow, Ragland and Gower, Earl of Glamorgan, son and heir apparent of our entirely beloved cousin, Henry Earl and Marquis of Worcester, greeting. Having had good and long experience of your prowess, prudence, and fidelity, do make choice, and by these nominate and appoint you, our right trusty, and right well-beloved cousin, Edward Somersfet, &c. to be our Generalissimo of three armies, English, Irish, and Foreign, and Admiral of a fleet at sea, with power to recommend your Lieutenant-general for our approbation, leaving all other officers to your own election and denomination, and accordingly to receive their commission from you: willing and commanding them, and every of them, you to obey, as their General, and you to receive immediate orders from ourself only. And lest, through distance of place, we may be misinformed, we will and command you to reply unto us, if any of our orders should thwart, or hinder any of your designs for our service. And there being necessary great sums of money, to the carrying on so chargeable an employment, which we have not to furnish you withal, we do by these empower you to contract with any of our loving subjects of England, Ireland, and Dominion of Wales, for wardships, customs, woods, or any our rights and prerogatives; we by these obliging our Selves, our Heirs and Successors, to confirm and make good the same

accordingly. And for persons of generosity, for whom Titles of Honour are most desirable, we have entrusted you with several patents under our Great Seal of England, from a Marquis to a Baronet, which we give you full power and authority to date, and dispose of, without knowing our further pleasure; so great is our trust and confidence in you, as that, whatsoever you do contract for, or promise, we will make good the same accordingly, from the date of this our commission forwards; which for the better satisfaction, we give you leave to give them, or any of them, copies thereof, attested under your hand and seal of arms. And for your own encouragement, and in token of our gratitude, we give and allow you henceforward such fees, titles, preeminences, and privileges, as do, and may belong unto your place and command above-mentioned, with promise of our dear daughter Elizabeth to your son Plantaginet in marriage, with three hundred thousand pounds in dower or portion, most part whereof we acknowledge spent and disbursed by your father and you, in our service; and the title of Duke of Somersfet to you and your heirs male for ever; and from henceforward to give the Garter to your Arms, and at your pleasure to put on the George and Blue Ribbon: and for your greater honour, and in testimony of our regality, we have with our own hand affixed our Great Seal of England, unto these our commission and letters, making them patents. Witness our self at Oxford, the first day of April, in the twentieth year of our reign, and the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred and forty-four.' *Collins's Peerage*, V. 1. p. 209. 4th Ed.

and *Scantlings of such Inventions, &c.* the other, *Certamen Religiosum, or a Conference between King Charles 1. and Henry late Marquis of Worcester, concerning Religion.* This noble peer married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of sir William Dormer, kn^t. and sister to Robert earl of Carnarvon, by whom he had issue, Henry lord Herbert, of whom hereafter; lady Anne, married to Henry Howard duke of Norfolk, ancestor of the present duke of Norfolk; and lady Elizabeth, married to William Herbert, earl and marquis of Powis. He married, secondly, Margaret, daughter to Henry O'Brien earl of Thomond, by whom he had issue a daughter Mary, who died an infant. His lordship departing this life April 3, 1667, was succeeded by

Henry his only son, who, on the restoration of king Charles the Second, was constituted lord lieutenant of Gloucestershire; and in 1672, lord president of the council in Wales, and lord lieutenant of the several counties in that principality; and of the county and city of Bristol, having the same year been installed one of the knights of the garter. He was, by letters patent dated Dec. 2, 1682, advanced to the title of duke of Beaufort, with remainder to the heirs male of his body. His grace exerted himself against the duke of Monmouth in 1685; and afterwards endeavoured to secure Bristol against the adherents of the prince of Orange, upon whose elevation to the throne, refusing to take the oaths, he lived in retirement 'till his death, in the 70th year of his age, 1699. His grace had issue by Mary his wife, daughter of Arthur lord Capel, and widow of Henry lord Beauchamp, five sons, Henry, who died young; Charles, his successor; another Henry, Edward, and Arthur; and four daughters, the ladies Elizabeth, Mary, Henrietta, and Anne. He was buried in Beaufort-chapel, before mentioned, where is the following inscription for him.

Sub hoc Marmore conquiescit, Atmorum & Titulorum Satur, Henricus Somersset, Dux de Beaufort, Marquis & Comes de Vigornia, Baro Herbert de Chesflow, Raglan & Gower, è Nobilissimo ordine Pericellidis Eques. Excellenti Animo ac Virtute vir; qui singularis Prudentiæ Laudem, cum insigni Justitiæ Gloria conjunxit; et illustrissimæ suæ Familiæ non modo Fortunas a Perduellibus everlas in integrum restituit; sed & Antiquos Honores feliciter amplificavit. Neque tamen Rei Privatæ studio intentus, desuit Publicæ: Erat enim idem, regnante Carolo & Jacobo secundo Consilii in Principatu Wallensi Preses; Comitatum Civitatumq; Glocestriæ, Herefordiæ, Bristolii, Monumethiæ, necnon totius Walliæ, Præfectus; Arcis de Briavil Castellanus, et Saltus de Dean Cultos Principalis, Civitatum insuper Glocestriæ & Herefordiæ, Municipiorumq; Malmsburii, Teuxburii & Andoveri Senescallus. Quin & utrisque Carolidum, quibus intemerata semper fide adhefit, a Camera & a Consiliis sanctioribus. Conjugem unicam atq; unicè dilectam habuit, Mariam Honoratissimi Arthuri Domini Capel Filiam natu maximam; ex qua Progeniem satis numerosam suscepit, V. Filios, Henricum Dominum Herbert hic juxta sepultum, Carolum de Vigornia Marchionem; Henricum & Edwardum præmaturâ morte abreptos; Arthurum in Dominum Sommersset. IV. Filias, Elizabetham, tenera Ætate mortuam; Mariam Ormondæ Ducissam; Henriettam Dominam de O'Brien; Annam Coventriæ Comitissam.

H. M.

Carissimo Viro Dominoq; posuit Superstes & mœrens Ducissa: Cui, post Annos XLIII suaviter in Conjugio actos, triste sui desiderium reliquit Senex Suptuagenarius Jan. xxi. A. D. MDCXCIX.

Charles the second son, surviving his elder brother, was stiled marquis of Worcester after his father was created duke of Beaufort. He married Rebecca, daughter of sir Josiah Child. Unhappily leaping out of his coach, to avoid the danger he was exposed to by the horses running down a steep hill, he received a violent bruise, and broke his thigh-bone, of which he died in the 38th year of his age, 1698, during his father's life-time; leaving issue three sons, Henry, Charles, and John; and three daughters, lady Mary, and lady Elizabeth, who died infants; and lady Henrietta, married to Charles duke of Grafton. Lord Charles Somersset died on his travels in 1710; and lord John died in the year 1704.

Henry the eldest son succeeded his grandfather as duke of Beaufort. In the year 1711-2, his grace was constituted captain of the band of pensioners, lord lieutenant of Hampshire and Gloucestershire, and cities of Bristol and Gloucester, and counties of the same. He was installed knight of the garter in 1713, and departing this life on the 24th of May the next year, left issue by his lady, daughter and coheir of the earl of Gainsborough, Henry marquis of Worcester, born in 1707; lord John, who died soon after he was born; and lord Charles-Noel, born in 1709, of whom his mother died in child-bed the next day. His grace had a former wife, lady Mary, only daughter of Charles Sackville earl of Dorset; and also a third wife, lady Mary, youngest daughter to Peregrine Osborne duke of Leeds, but had no issue by either of them.

Henry his eldest son succeeded as third duke of Beaufort. He wedded Frances, only child of sir James Scudamore, of Home-Lacy in Herefordshire, baronet, and viscount Scudamore in the kingdom of Ireland; from whom his grace was divorced in the year 1743-4, upon account of her incontinence. His grace died without issue in 1745-6, and was succeeded in dignity and estate by his brother

Charles-Noel Somersset, fourth duke of Beaufort, who distinguished himself in the senate by a steady opposition to unconstitutional and corrupt measures, and endeared himself to mankind by his social virtues. His grace married Elizabeth, daughter of John Berkeley, of Stoke-Giffard in Gloucestershire, esq; and sister of the late Norborne lord Botetourt, by whom he had issue Henry, now duke of Beaufort, born in the year 1744; and five daughters, viz. lady Anne, married to Charles earl of Northampton; lady Elizabeth, who died in 1760; lady Rachel, who died an infant; lady Henrietta, and lady Isabella.

Henry, the fifth duke of Beaufort, having accomplished his studies at Oxford, where he received the degree of LL. D. embarked in the year 1764, for his travels in foreign parts, whence he returned in 1766, and the same year married Elizabeth, daughter of the late admiral Boscawen, and niece of the viscount Falmouth, by whom

He hath issue, living, two sons and a daughter. His grace's arms are, *Quarterly, France and England, within a bordure compone argent and azure. Crest, On a wreath, a portcullis Or, nailed azure, chains pendent thereto of the first.* Supporters, on the dexter side, *A panther argent, spotted with various colours, fire issuing out of his mouth and ears proper, gorged with a collar and chain pendent Or;* on the sinister side, *A wyverne vert, holding in his mouth a sinister hand coupé at the wrist proper.* Motto, *MUTARE VEL TIMERE SPERNO.*

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage in the deanery of Hawkesbury, worth 13*l.* a year. It formerly belonged to the abbey of Pershore. The duke of Beaufort is patron and impropiator. The living is further augmented by two donations from the late patron and his brother, making together 50*l.* a year.

The church joins to the house of the duke of Beaufort, and accommodation is made in it for the inhabitants of Little Badminton, in the parish of Hawkesbury, who, by an agreement and order made in the year 1750, are to be for the future, as to ecclesiastical matters, under the minister of this parish.

The seat belonging to his grace the duke of Beaufort is an aisle on the north side of the chancel, under which is the vestry room. On the south side is another aisle, and under it the vault belonging to that noble family.

Monuments and Inscriptions.

In the south aisle of the chancel is an elegant raised monument of white marble, with the following arms and inscriptions: In a lozenge, *Party per pale, baron and femme,* 1. Beaufort as before. 2. *Gules, a lion rampant between three cross-crosslets fitchy, Or,* for Capel.

Mary Widow to HENRY Lord BEAUCHAMP Maryed HENRY Duke of BEAUFORT, & by him had these Children, LIZABETH Buried att RAGLAN, HENRY att WINDSOR, EDWARD att RAGLAN, Another HENRY att RAGLAN, CHARLES Lord Marquis of WORCESTER att RAGLAN, Lord ARTHUR Somersett Maryed MARY daughter to S^r. WILLIAM RUSSELL Barronett. MARY Maryed to JAMES Duke of ORMONDE. HENRIETTA first Maryed to HENRY HORATIO Lord OBRIAN, now HENRY Earle of SUFFOLK and BINDON. ANNE Maryed to THOMAS Earle of COVENTRY.

On the south side:

MARY Eldest Daughter of ARTHUR Lord CAPELL Maryed First to HENRY Lord BEAUCHAMP Son to WILLIAM Duke of Somersett & by him had these Children: FRANCIS, Buried att HADHAM, MARY att BEDWIN, WILLIAM Duke of Somersett att BEDWIN, ELIZABETH Countess of AILESBUURY att AMPHILL.

On the east end the arms of Beaufort. On the west end:

The Most Noble MARY Dutchess of BEAUFORT Relict y^e Most Puissant Prince HENRY Duke of BEAUFORT, daughter to y^e R^t Hon^{ble} ARTHUR Lord CAPELL (who was murder'd by y^e Rebels in y^e year 1648) Departed this life January the 7th 1714 In the 85th year of her Age.

There is a grey marble flat stone, inlaid with brass, upon which are ingraved the figures of two knights; in a scutcheon, a lion rampant, and round the edge, in old black characters, *Radulphus Botiler, Miles dominus * * **

Upon a brass plate, fixed on a flat stone, *three lions rampant in a lozenge,* and this inscription:

D. O. M.

Sub hoc lapide Resuscitationem Iustorum præstolantur exuviaz MARGARITÆ filiaz secundo-genitæ ARTHURI PROGER de Badminton, Generosi, Ancillæ honorariæ præcellentissimæ Heroinæ ELENÆ Comitissæ Ormondiz et Otioriz; Desponsata fuit EDVARDO MOLLINEVX Vectensi Armigero è clientela nobilissⁱ Dni THOMÆ Vicecomitis SOMERSET.

Sed destinatas vetuit nuptias

In-opinato fatum vulnere

SPONSO fido superstite:

Qui amantem deslens VIRGINEM

Hoc marmor atratus posuit.

Obijt vi^{to} die mensis Augusti anno reparationis humanæ MDCXXXV ætatis suæ XXVI.

On a blue stone:

Hic jacet Carolus Price, Illustrissimo Domino Henrico Duci de Belleforti dum vixit a Secretis, Cui quinquaginta novem annorum spatio pervigili opera et industria in agendo Servum se præbuit perquam fidelem. Obijt ii^o die Februarij, Anno Domini 1703, Ætatis suæ 79. Requiescat in Pace.

First Fruits, £.	5	5	5	Synodals, £.	0	2	0
Tenths, —	—	—	—	Pentecostals, 0	1	0	0
Procurations, -	0	8	8				

Benefactions.

Mary the first dutchess of Beaufort erected a handsome pile of building in Badminton street, the centre of which is a school-house, and appointed a salary for a master, to teach the children of the parish to read and write. On each side of the school are three almshouses, for three poor men and three poor women, with preference, it seems, to those that have been servants in the family, who have 2*s.* 6*d.* a week each.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	66	13	4
		Poll-tax — — 1694, —	76	0	0
		Land-tax — — 1694, —	78	1	4
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> — 1770, —	58	11	1

BADMINTON (LITTLE,)

IS a small place in the upper division of the hundred of Grumbald's-ash, eight miles south-westward from Tetbury, six north-east from Chip-ping Sodbury, and twenty-seven southward from Gloucester. It is bounded on the south by Great Badminton. The greatest part of it lies within the duke of Beaufort's park.

This was not a distinct vill at the time of the general survey, wherefore no mention is made of it in *Domesday-book*. It is now considered as a tithing belonging to the parish of Hawkesbury. The air is healthy, and the soil more suitable to tillage than pasture; but the place furnishes nothing remarkable in natural history.

U u u

Of

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Mary Widow to HENRY Lord BEAUCHAMP Maryed HENRY Duke of BEAUFORT, & by him had these Children, LIZABETH Buried att RAGLAN, HENRY att WINDSOR, EDWARD att RAGLAN, Another HENRY att RAGLAN, CHARLES Lord Marquis of WORCESTER att RAGLAN, Lord ARTHUR Somersett Maryed MARY daughter to S^r. WILLIAM RUSSELL Barronett. MARY Maryed to JAMES Duke of ORMONDE. HENRIETTA first Maryed to HENRY HORATIO Lord OBRIAN, now HENRY Earle of SUFFOLK and BINDON. ANNE Maryed to THOMAS Earle of COVENTRY.

On the south side:

MARY Eldest Daughter of ARTHUR Lord CAPELL Maryed First to HENRY Lord BEAUCHAMP Son to WILLIAM Duke of Somersett & by him had these Children: FRANCIS, Buried att HADHAM, MARY att BEDWIN, WILLIAM Duke of Somersett att BEDWIN, ELIZABETH Countess of AILESBUURY att AMPHILL.

On the east end the arms of Beaufort. On the west end:

The Most Noble MARY Dutchess of BEAUFORT Relict y^e Most Puissant Prince HENRY Duke of BEAUFORT, daughter to y^e R^t Hon^{ble} ARTHUR Lord CAPELL (who was murder'd by y^e Rebels in y^e year 1648) Departed this life January the 7th 1714 In the 85th year of her Age.

There is a grey marble flat stone, inlaid with brass, upon which are ingraved the figures of two knights; in a scutcheon, a lion rampant, and round the edge, in old black characters, *Radulphus Botiler, Miles dominus * * **

Upon a brass plate, fixed on a flat stone, *three lions rampant in a lozenge,* and this inscription:

D. O. M.

Sub hoc lapide Resuscitationem Iustorum præstolantur exuvie MARGARITÆ filie secundo-genitæ ARTHURI PROGER de Badminton, Generosi, Ancillæ honorariæ præcellentissimæ Heroïnæ ELENÆ Comitissæ Ormondæ et Otioræ; Desponsata fuit EDVARDO MOLLINEVX Vectensi Armigero è clientela nobilissⁱ Dni THOMÆ Vicecomitis SOMERSET.

Sed destinatas vetuit nuptias

In-opinato fatum vulnere

SPONSO fido superstite:

Qui amantem deslens VIRGINEM

Hoc marmor atratus posuit.

Obijt vi^{to} die mensis Augusti anno reparationis humanæ MDCXXXV ætatis suæ XXVI.

On a blue stone:

Hic jacet Carolus Price, Illustrissimo Domino Henrico Duci de Belleforti dum vixit a Secretis, Cui quinquaginta novem annorum spatio pervigili opera et industria in agendo Servum se præbuit perquam fidelem. Obijt ii^o die Februarij, Anno Domini 1703, Ætatis suæ 79. Requiescat in Pace.

First Fruits, £.	5	5	5	Synodals, £.	0	2	0	
Tenths, —	—	—	0	10	6	Pentecostals, 0	1	0
Procurations, -	0	8	8					

Benefactions.

Mary the first dutchess of Beaufort erected a handsome pile of building in Badminton street, the centre of which is a school-house, and appointed a salary for a master, to teach the children of the parish to read and write. On each side of the school are three almshouses, for three poor men and three poor women, with preference, it seems, to those that have been servants in the family, who have 2*s.* 6*d.* a week each.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	66	13	4
		Poll-tax — — 1694, —	76	0	0
		Land-tax — — 1694, —	78	1	4
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> — 1770, —	58	11	1



BADMINTON (LITTLE,)

IS a small place in the upper division of the hundred of Grumbald's-ash, eight miles south-westward from Tetbury, six north-east from Chip-ping Sodbury, and twenty-seven southward from Gloucester. It is bounded on the south by Great Badminton. The greatest part of it lies within the duke of Beaufort's park.

This was not a distinct vill at the time of the general survey, wherefore no mention is made of it in *Domesday-book*. It is now considered as a tithing belonging to the parish of Hawkesbury. The air is healthy, and the soil more suitable to tillage than pasture; but the place furnishes nothing remarkable in natural history.

U u u

Of

Of the Manor and other Estates.

The manor formerly belonged to the abbey of Pershore, after the dissolution of which, it was granted to John Boteler, 37 H. 8. and hath ever since had the same proprietor as the manor of Great Badminton, so that his grace the duke of Beaufort is the present lord of it.

Richard Urdle levied a fine of lands in Little Badminton to the use of John Young and William Lypiat, 18 R. 2.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is in the deanery of Hawkesbury, worth 5*l.* a year to the curate. It formerly belonged to the abbey of Pershore. After the dissolution, the chapel of Badminton Little, with tithes, were granted with the manor, as above, and have descended together down to the present time.

The chapel is gone to decay, and accommodation hath been made for the inhabitants, in the church of Great Badminton, ever since the year 1750, as already observed under that parish.

	Pentecostals, - - - -	£, 0 0	6 ob.
Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.
		Poll-tax — — 1694,	1 12 0
		Land-tax — - 1694,	32 8 0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770,	32 5 3

B A G E N D O N,

IS a small village, about three miles and a half long, and one mile broad, situate in the hundred of Crowthorne and Minety, in the cotswold country, three miles northward from Cirencester, nine south-westward from Northleach, and fourteen south-eastward from Gloucester. The church and houses, for the most part, stand in a narrow dale, through which a little rivulet runs, and falls into the Churn about a mile below the church.

A little south-eastward of the church, in the fields, are two very considerable intrenchments fronting each other, one of which extends for above a quarter of a mile down to a place called Barrow's-bridge in this parish, with the rampire and graff intire in some parts; and two or three large barrows, (near which have been found several spear-heads and other warlike weapons) stand not far distant from them. These bear incontestible evidence of some battle having been fought here.

Now whether this Barrow's-bridge be the same with *Bepanbyrig*, mentioned in the Saxon Chronicle, where Cinric king of the West-Saxons, and Ceaulin his son, fought a bloody battle against the Britons, with doubtful success, in the year 556, is a matter worthy inquiry. Historians differ in opinion concerning this *Bepanbyrig*;

Dr. Howell fixing it at Banbury in Oxfordshire, on account of the similarity of the name, and antiquity of the place; but Mr. Camden thinks it improbable that the Saxons could carry their conquest so far as the borders of Northamptonshire by that year; wherefore he gives the preference to Barbury-castle in Wiltshire, as a place more likely on several accounts, such as the large barrows and fortifications found there, the similitude of names, and the course of the time of the Saxon victories. These arguments, I think, are good against Banbury, whilst they point out this place, in the strongest manner, for the scene of that action: for, as to situation, it lies in the country where the Britons and Saxons had frequent skirmishes about that time; the fortifications and barrows shew that a battle was fought here; and lastly, what two names can agree better in sound than that mentioned in the Chronicle, and our Barrow's-bridge? As to the latter being derived either from a bear-herd's killing a woman at this place, or from its being the bearer's way from Bisley, for the inhabitants to bury at Bibury, they seem to be silly conceits, not worth the trouble of confuting. But I would not determine too absolutely in a matter of so uncertain a nature.

The kind of stone called Dagham-down stone is found in the fields of this parish, for the particulars of which see Daglingworth.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

Benwedene is a manor set down in *Domesday-book*, as lying in the hundred of Cirencester. It is probably the same place which was afterwards called Bagendon. Of that manor it is thus recorded:

'The same Hugo [*i. e.* Hugo Lafne] holds Benwedene in Cirecestre hundred, and Gilbertus holds it of him. There are three hides taxed. Wluuard held it. In demean are three plow-tillages, and five villeins with three plow-tillages, and six *fervi*, and a mill of 10*s.* and eight acres of meadow. It is worth and was worth 4*l.*' *Domesday-book*, p. 78.

This was a hamlet or portion of some adjoining parish at the time when the sheriff of the county, in obedience to the king's writ, made a return of all the vills therein, 9 E. 1. for there is no mention in his return of any such place as Bagendon, if my copy of it be perfect; and the precise time when it became a distinct parish is uncertain. However it is mentioned in a record of 4 E. 3. by which it appears that Richard de Bagendon and Agnes his wife levied a fine thereof to Reginald Pedewardine, to the use of themselves and the heirs of their bodies. And a fine of the third part of this manor was levied 11 E. 3. by Richard son of Richard de Bagendon, which his widow then held in dower.

This manor was afterwards conveyed to Robert Plain and others 6 R. 2. for the use of the church of the holy Trinity, in the parish church of

Cirencester. Trinity-mill in this parish obtained that name because it belonged to that chantry. And a spring of fine water is still known by the name of Trinity-well for the same reason, to which many virtues are attributed, particularly that of curing sore eyes.

After the dissolution of chantries, the manor was granted to sir John Thynn and Christian his wife, 3 E. 6. and it hath continued in that family ever since, so that the lord viscount Weymouth is the present lord of the manor. His lordship's arms are, *Barry of ten, Or and sable.* Crest, *On a wreath, a rein-deer Or.* Supporters, on the dexter-side, *A rein-deer Or, gorged with a plain collar sable;* on the sinister-side, *A lion gules.* Motto, *J'AY BONNE CAUSE.*—It is remarkable of his lordship's family, that their antient name was Botevile, descended of sir Geofry Botevile, who came out of Poictou into England in the reign of king John, and settled at Stretton in Shropshire. They lost their original name in the reign of king Edward the Fourth, when John Botevile was first called *John of the Inne*, from his mansion in Stretton, and thence came the surname of Thynne, as it is now used. *Collins's Peerage, V. 6. p. 257.*

William Nottingham and Elizabeth his wife conveyed a fine of lands in Bagendon to the use of themselves and the heirs of their bodies 20 H. 6. Other lands in Bagendon belonged to the knights hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, after whose dissolution, they were granted to John Walter and Thomas Carpenter, 1 Mar.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory in the deanery of Cirencester, worth about 60*l.* a year. Lord viscount Weymouth is patron, Mr. Timothy Meredith the present incumbent. John Young, chaplain to the chantry of St. Trinity and St. Mary, is the church of St. John Baptist in Cirencester, presented to it in the year 1403.

About seventeen acres of meadow and pasture, and forty-seven of arable, belong to the glebe. The church is small, with a very low tower, and some painted glass in the windows, but nothing further worth notice in it.

First fruits, £.	8	4	4	Synodals, £.	0	1	0
Tithes, —	0	16	5	Pentecostals, 0	0	0	6
Procurements, 0	2	0					

The	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	21	11	4
	Poll-tax — 1694, —	5	8	0
	Land-tax — 1694, —	17	0	0
	The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> — 1770, —	12	15	0

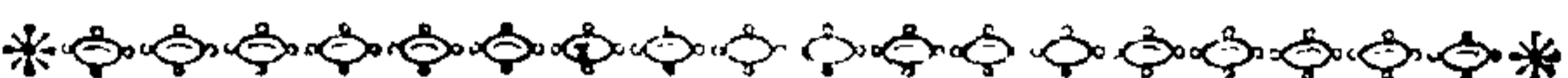
Sir Robert Atkins reckons 13 houses and 60 inhabitants in this parish; yearly births 2, burials 2. I could not get a sight of the register-book in use at the time when he collected those materials; but in a series of ten years from 1760 to 1769, both inclusive, there are registered 67

baptisms, and 24 burials; and the inhabitants having been numbered, are found to be 139, which shews a very great increase in this parish since the beginning of the present century. And the proportion of the whole number of inhabitants to the average of annual burials is nearly as 58 to 1, which accounts for that increase from the great healthiness of the place, hardly to be equalled.



B A G P A T H.

See NEWINGTON-BAGPATH.



B A R N S L E Y.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Britwell's-barrow, four miles north-east from Cirencester, and eighteen miles eastward from Gloucester. The turnpike-road from Cirencester to Oxford runs through it.

The antient name of this place is Barnesleis, as in *Domesday-book.* Barnwell in Cambridgeshire is explained by Mr. Campden to signify *the wells of children or barns; for young men and boys met there once a year upon St. John's eve, for wrestling, and the like youthful exercises, and also to make merry with singing and other musick.* And it is possible that Barnsley may have taken its name from young people assembling in like manner, for their diversion, upon the *lays* or pasture-grounds of this place at stated periods.

The air is healthy, and the soil good. There are large quarries, on the north-east side of the village, adjoining to Bibury, where they raise a very excellent kind of white freestone, almost equal to that of Bath. The pits are fifty or sixty feet deep, out of which they get the blocks of stone by means of a wheel and axis.

About twenty years ago, a vein of coal was found in one of those pits, which gave hopes to the country of being supplied from thence at an easy rate, with that useful fuel, which came so expensive to them by reason of long carriage; but those hopes were soon frustrated, and the proprietor disappointed. Indeed I am told that the matter was never examined into with that diligence and perseverance which the importance of it required.

Miss Perrot has an elegant house in this parish, built of freestone. It stands at a proper distance from the turnpike-road, with a park and plantations about it. The ceilings are done by the best Italian masters.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

At the time of the general survey, the manor of Bibury, on which this of Barnsley depended, was the property of the church of Worcester.

The

The passage in *Domesday-book* relating to Barnsley may be thus translated :

‘ Durandus holds three hides and one yard-land in Bernesleis [in Becheberie hundred] of the bishop [of Worcester] as a manor depending on Becheberie ; and Eudo holds seven yard-lands there for a manor.’ *Domesday-book*, p. 70.

Under Bibury may be read other particulars from this record, which are in common to both parishes.

Not long after the conquest, this manor came into the family of the Fitz-Herberts. Peter Fitz-Herbert was seized of it in the reign of king Henry the Third, who married the third daughter and coheir of William de Braos baron of Brecknock, and dying 19 H. 3. was succeeded by his son, called *Herbertus fil’ Petri*, whose brother Reginald succeeded him as heir, and died seized of this manor 14 E. 1. leaving John his son and heir, the last of that name who were owners of Barnsley ; for

Hugh le Dispencer the elder had a charter of free-warren in Barndesly 28 E. 1. which manor he afterwards settled on his son Hugh le Dispencer the younger, who being attainted of high treason, his estate was forfeited to the crown, and granted 1 E. 3. to Edmund earl of Kent, grandson to king Edward the First. He was succeeded by his brother John earl of Kent, who died seized thereof 26 E. 3. without issue ; whereby this manor came to Joan his sister and heir, commonly called the *Fair Maid of Kent*, at that time married to sir Thomas Holland, who in her right was created earl of Kent by king Edward the Third, and died in the thirty-fourth year of that king’s reign. She was afterwards married to the Black Prince, and by him was mother to king Richard the Second. It is very remarkable that she had been twice married before, and twice divorced. She died in the ninth year of her son’s reign, and the right of the manor of Barnsley descended to Thomas Holland earl of Kent, her son by her first husband, who dying 20 R. 2. was succeeded by her son Thomas Holland earl of Kent and duke of Surry, beheaded at Cirencester 1 H. 4. as will be related more at large under that place. Leaving no issue, he was succeeded by his brother Edmund earl of Kent, who also died without issue. But this manor was held in dower fifty-eight years by Elizabeth, widow of the forementioned John earl of Kent, who died seized thereof 10 H. 4.

After her death the manor descended to Elianor Holland, sister and coheir to the family of the Hollands. She was married to Roger Mortimer earl of March, whereby this estate was carried into that name and family ; for Edmund Mortimer, their son and heir, died seized of it 3 H. 6. without issue ; and Richard duke of York, son of Anne his sister, and heir to the crown of England, became his heir. But this prince was slain at the battle of Wakefield in the last year of king Henry the Sixth, whereupon Cicely dutchess of York, his widow, had the grant of this manor the same

year, and a confirmation of it 1 E. 4. She died in the year 1495, and king Henry the Seventh having married the heirefs of the house of York, became heir to this manor in right of his queen.

It was soon after granted to Thomas Moreton, upon whose death it descended to sir Robert Moreton his son, who died seized of it 6 H. 8. William his son succeeded him, and died at thirteen years of age 14 H. 8. whereupon it came to his sister Dorothy, married to Ralph Johnson, who had livery of the manor of Barnsley granted to them 16 H. 8.

From them it passed by purchase to William Bouchier, esq; son of Anthony Bouchier, and of Thomasin, sister of sir Walter Wildmay, and daughter of sir Miles Mildmay ; which William married Susan the daughter of — Brown, and dying 6 Eliz. Thomas Bouchier, his son and heir, had livery of this estate granted to him the same year. He dying, left two daughters coheiresses, whereof Anne was married to Thomas Rich, of North Cerney, esq; but Walter Bouchier, brother to Thomas, succeeded in the manor of Barnsley, of which he had livery 4 Jac. He married Mary the daughter of — Brown, of Shingleton in Kent, and was lord of this manor in the year 1608. William Bouchier, his son and heir, married Martha, daughter of Randall Brereton, esq; and was succeeded in this estate by his son Brereton Bouchier, esq; who married first, Elizabeth, daughter and heirefs of Thomas Hulbert, of Corsham in Wiltshire; secondly, Catherine the youngest daughter of James lord Chandois.

From the Bouchiers this estate went by marriage to Henry Perrot, esq; who left two daughters coheiresses, the younger of whom died unmarried in the year 1773, whereby the manor of Barnsley, and a large estate in this parish, became solely vested in Mrs. Cassandra Perrot, the surviving sister. Her arms are, *Gules, three pears Or ; on a chief argent, a demy lion rampant sable.*

There were several lands in this parish belonging to the priory of Lanthony near Gloucester, most of which, after the dissolution of that priory, were granted to William earl of Southampton and his heirs male, 31 H. 8. And others of them were granted to John Pope 37 H. 8.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory within the peculiar of Bibury, worth about 140*l.* a year. Mrs. Perrot is patroness ; Mr. Charles Coxwell the present incumbent. There were fifty acres of arable land belonging to the glebe, but they were exchanged for other lands, when the common fields were inclosed in the year 1762, and the glebe now consists of about twenty computed acres, which are let for 16*l.* a year.

Humphry de Bohun, earl of Hereford and Essex, in right of Joan his wife, was seized of the advowson of this church 46 E. 3. which passed in marriage, with Elianor one of their daughters,

Thomas duke of Gloucester; and Elianor surviving her husband died seized of it 1 H. 4. from whom it descended to Anne, one of her daughters and coheireffes, married to Edmond earl of Stafford, who, in her right, died seized of the advowson of this church 4 H. 4.

The church hath an aisle on the north side, and a small tower at the west end. It was built by Sir Giles Tame, who also built the inn at this place for his own accommodation in the road from his house at Fairford to Rendcombe, where he was then building the parish church of that place.

First fruits, £. 13 15 4 Tenths, £. 1 7 6 ob.

Monuments and Inscriptions.

In the chancel, against the north wall, is a white marble monument with the following inscription :

Hic propè situm est quod mortale fuit *Elizabetha* Uxoris præstantissimæ *Breretonis Bouchier*, de *Barnesley* in Agro *Glocestriensi* Armigeri, filiae unicæ *Thomæ Hulbert* de *Corsham*, in Agro *Wiltoniensi* Generosi & *Annæ* Uxoris ejus. Enixa gemellos filiam primogenitam, (qui paucorum tantum dierum luce frueantur, in partu, obitu, & sepulturâ pene individui :) decem eînde mensibus non penitus elapsis, magna imbecillitate corporis tacta, Obijt 2^o Novembris Anno Salutis 1691^o, Ætatis suæ 22^o.

Over this monument is a scutcheon, *party per pale, baron and femme*, 1. *Azure, a chevron Or, between three martlets argent ; a crescent for difference, for Bouchier.* 2. *Sable, a cross between four leopards heads flory, Or, for Hulbert.*

There is also a small marble monument for Sarah, widow of William Bouchier, M. A. late rector of Hatherop in this county; and daughter of Robert Brereton of Cirencester, gent. with the Bouchiers arms, as before, impaling those of Brereton, *i. e. Barry of five pieces, argent and sable.* He died in 1762, aged 93.

Also a Latin memorial on a flat stone for Richard Payne, M. A. rector of this church forty-two years, who died in 1739. And for Anne his wife, who died in 1742. Their arms are palewise, 1. *Azure, three besants ; on a chief embattled argent, as many as in the field, for Payne.* 2. The arms of Perrot.

Benefaction.

Mr. William Wise of this place, who died in the year 1774, gave 25*l.* for a stock for the use of the poor of this place for ever.

{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	62	12	0
	Poll-tax — — 1694, —	20	9	0
	Land-tax — — 1694, —	71	4	11
	The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> - 1770, —	45	0	0

At the beginning of this century, according to Robert Atkyns, there were 46 houses and about 60 inhabitants in this parish; births 4, burials

In a series of ten years, from 1701 to 1710, there are registered 33 baptisms and 43 burials. In a like series from 1760 to 1769 inclusive, are registered 68 baptisms and 56 burials; there are 4 families, and the number of inhabitants is

increased to 217, which is in the proportion of about 40 to 1 of the average number of annual burials.

B A R N W O O D.

THIS is a small parish in the united hundreds of Dudston and King's-Barton. It lies in the vale country, one mile east from Gloucester, upon the turnpike-road from that city to London; and consists of rich pasture, with some arable land. A small brook runs from Prinknash thro' this place to Gloucester.

The name of this village shews that it was antiently over-run with wood, which indeed was the case with two or three other little hamlets adjoining to it, for *Wotton* is nothing more than the wood town, or woody town; and *Hucklecot* signifies the high wood, from the British *Ukel* high, and *coed* a wood.

The old Roman road from Gloucester to Cirencester runs through this place, but it is so worn out and destroyed as not to be discoverable, by a slight observer.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

It hath been already shewn from *Domesday-book*, p. 206, that the church of St. Peter of Gloucester held Berneuude in Dufestanes hundred, as a member of the manor of Bertune, in the reign of king Edward the Confessor. See also *Domesday-book*, p. 71.

This manor, with all its appurtenances, was confirmed to the abbey of Gloucester by William the Conqueror, when Serlo was abbat; and king Edward the Third granted to the abbey free-warren in all their demean lands at Bernewode, in the twenty-eighth year of his reign. In some papers relating to the abbey, are the following particulars concerning this estate in the seventeenth year of the last mentioned reign. The abbey had then four carucates of land of 20*s.* per ann. each; two mills of 30*s.* 6*d.* per ann. and, as it is there expressed, *relaxationem operum et censuum per ann. 13*s.* 4*d.** the sum being 6*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.*

The abbey continued seized of this manor 'till the dissolution of religious foundations, when it was granted by king Henry the Eighth, in the thirty-third year of his reign, to the chapter of Gloucester, by the charter of endowment, and is part of the revenues of the dean and chapter of that cathedral.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a curacy in the deanery of Gloucester, worth 35*l.* a year. The impropriation pays 12*l.* a year to the curate. The dean and chapter of Gloucester are patrons and impropriators.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Lawrence, hath an aisle on the north side of the nave, and a handsome

handsome tower, with battlements, at the west end. It was built by abbat Parker, of St. Peter's in Gloucester.

Synodals, £. 0 2 0 Pentecostals, £. 0 0 7

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 128 10 8
		Poll-tax — — 1694, — 13 18 0
		Land-tax — — 1694, — 129 19 0
		The same, at 3s. - 1770, — 97 15 3

At the beginning of this century there were 40 houses and 180 inhabitants in this parish, according to sir Robert Atkyns. The yearly births were 7, and burials 5. In a series of ten years from 1700 to 1709 inclusive, there were registered baptisms and burials. In a like series, from 1760 to 1769, there were baptisms and burials; and the present number of inhabitants is



BARRINGTON (GREAT.)

THE principal part of this parish lies in Gloucestershire, in the lower division of the hundred of Slaughter; but there are twenty-three houses in Berkshire, and some lands are reputed to be in the county of Oxford. It is three miles west from Burford in Oxfordshire, six east from Northleach, and twenty-six east from Gloucester; bounded on the north by Bledington, on the south by Little Barrington, and on the east by Tainton in Oxfordshire.

It gave denomination to the hundred of Bernitone, now comprised in that of Slaughter, for that was the antient manner of writing the name of this place, as in *Domesday-book*. If there had been some Saxon or other antient proprietor of the manor of the name of Bernard or Berni, the etymology would have been easy; but we have no account of the names of the proprietors in those early times.

That part which belongs to Berkshire is many miles distant from the body of that county. In the present state of things, this division of the parish is so unsuitable and inconvenient, that one is at first disposed to think it originally directed by whim and caprice; but it may be far otherwise, for as there are several more instances of the same nature, in this county, and as the abolition of the feudal system hath so materially altered many things concerning the internal government of our country, we have lost sight of the reason of some establishments, under that system, which are continued down to us. Having already touched upon those irregularities in the introductory part of this work, I shall not repeat what is there said of them, as the reader, by turning to the 45th

page, may see the most probable conjectures upon them which I have any where met with.

Lady Talbot has a fine seat in this parish, upon an easy elevation on the north side of the river Windrush, which winds its course thro' the meadows in a beautiful manner, about two hundred yards below the house. Her ladyship, according to her accustomed generosity, hath given a plate of her seat, which will convey a better idea of it than verbal description.

The house is in Gloucestershire, but part of the offices in Berkshire.

The air of this place is reckoned healthy, and the soil good, but it produces no scarce plants nor fossils. The river I have mentioned has very fine trout, and other fish of less consequence. Here is also a quarry of freestone remarkable for its durableness, and therefore, it is said, much of the stone hath been used in repairing of Westminster abbey; and Blenheim-house was built with it.

The broad cloth manufacture hath been carried on here, but there is very little done at present.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

The *Domesday* account of this village may be thus translated:

'Tovi Widenesa, a domestick servant (*byscarle*) of earl Harold, held Bernitone. There are four hides. In demean are three plow-tillages, and ten villeins, and five bordars with five plow-tillages. There are four *servi*, and a mill of 5s. [value.] It is worth 8l. and was worth 7l. Elsi de Ferendone holds it in farm of the king. Eilmer held four hides in Bernitone for a manor in the time of king Edward. There is one plow-tillage in demean, and seven villeins, and three bordars, with four plow-tillages. There are six *servi*, and a mill of 5s. It was worth 100s. now 60s. Godwin de Stantoon holds it in farm of the king.' *Dom. Book*, p. 69.

This manor afterwards belonged to the prior of Lanthony near Gloucester. The prior purchased a charter of free-warren in Bernitone and several other manors, 21 E. 1.

At the dissolution of that monastery it was vested in the crown, and the manor, with the tithes of the demean, were granted to John Gyse, ancestor of sir William Gyse of Rendcombe, in exchange for Asple-Gyese in Bedfordshire, 32 H. 2.

It was afterwards purchased, with the fishery free warren, and frank-pledge, by Richard Mounnington, esq; who levied a fine thereof 1 Mar. 15.

He had an only child Anne, married to Reginald Bray, esq; and so this estate came into that family, which continued in possession of it two hundred years. About the year 1734, it was purchased, together with the manor of Giffington in this county, and those of Tainton and Fifield in Oxfordshire, of Reginald Mounnington, esq; in the name of the late lord chancellor Talbot.

* This family is of very antient extraction. Le seigneur de Bray, lord of Braye, or Bray, in Normandy, came into England

with the Conqueror, of whom mention is made in the *Historiarum* of Matthew Westminster. Ralph de Braye, lord



Drawn and Engraved by J. W. Turner

(Barrington Park the Seat of the Countess Talbot.)

Talbot, but principally with a part of the fortune of the present Mary countess Talbot, wife of William earl Talbot, lord steward of his majesty's household, and sole daughter and heiress of Adam de Cardonnel, esq; secretary at war in the reign of queen Anne. This purchase was made in her ladyship's minority; but on her coming to age, about six years afterwards, she sold her estates in Hampshire, Suffex, and Yorkshire, and bought the whole of those four manors above-mentioned, and her ladyship is the present proprietor of them. Her coat of arms is, *Gules, a lion rampant, within a border engrailed Or; a crescent for difference.*—Supporters, *On either side a talbot argent, collared with a double tressure flory counter flory gules.*—Motto, HUMANI NIHIL ALIENUM.

Other lands in Barrington belonged to the priory of Burton, and were granted to Edmund Hermor 35 H. 8.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage in the deanery of Stow, worth 75*l.* a year. Lady Talbot is patroness, and has the impropriation, which pays 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly to the crown. It formerly belonged to the priory of Lanthony.

The lady of the manor pays one acre of wheat, and another of barley, in lieu of tithe-corn of the demans; and a modus in money for sheep and mills.

Mr. Bradley, sometime vicar of this parish, built a vicarage-house, which stood in Berkshire; but that was exchanged, some years ago, with lord Talbot, for another house which stands in the same county.

The church is dedicated to St. Peter. It is a handsome building, with a tower, adorned with battlements and pinnacles, at the west end, and an aisle on the north side, which was the burying-place of the family of the Brays. There are six bells.

Cumtone, was sheriff of the counties of Northampton, Southampton, Somerset, Dorset, Oxford, Leicester, Bedford, and Bucks, in the reigns of John and Henry the Third. There was a sir James Bray of the county of Northampton, from whom the descent of this family is regularly deduced in Vincent's book in the heralds office.

Thomas Bray was great grandson of sir James; William was son and heir of Thomas, and Edmund Bray, of Eton Bray, in the county of Bedford, was son and heir of William. He had a son Richard, who was privy-counsellor to king Henry the Sixth, and was buried in Worcester cathedral. By his second wife he had issue sir Reginald, and another son, John.

Sir Reginald was receiver-general to sir Henry Stafford, who married Margaret countess of Richmond, mother to king Henry the Seventh. When the duke of Buckingham had concerted, with Morton bishop of Ely, the union of the houses of York and Lancaster, by the marriage of the earl of Richmond with the princess Elizabeth, sir Reginald, by the bishop's recommendation, was employ'd to transact that affair with the countess, and other principal persons, which he managed with great dexterity and success.

King Henry was so sensible of his services, that he made him knight of the Bath at his coronation, and, in the first year of his reign, appointed him joint chief justice with lord Fitz-Walter, of the forests south of Trent, and to be one of the privy-council. He was afterwards appointed high treasurer, chosen knight of the garter, made chancellor of the dutchy of Lancaster, and high steward of the University of Oxford; and he was also made knight banneret. These and many other honours and great monuments are mentioned by our historians to have been conferred upon him by the king, particularly by Hall, Hollinshead, Stow, and Ashmole. He died in the year 1503, without issue, and was buried in the chapel at Windsor. He had a younger son, John, who had three sons, Edmund, Edward, and Reginald.

Edmund, the eldest son, succeeded to a large part of sir Reginald's estate, and in 1530, had summons to parliament as baron of Eton Bray. He married Jane, daughter and heir of sir Richard Haleighwell, who brought many great estates into his family, and had issue by her one son, John, and six daughters. John lord Bray died without issue, whereby his six sisters became his coheiresses.

He returned now to sir Edward Bray, second son of John, who married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Henry Lovell, from whom he was divorced, and afterwards married Beatrice, daughter of Ralph Shirley, of Wiltenton in Suffex, by whom he had two sons, Edward and Owen, and one daughter. She, he married Jane, daughter of sir Matthew Brown, of Chworth castle in Surry, (and widow of Francis Poyntz, esq;) whom he had no issue; which last marriage was a very unfortunate one for his family; for dying, he gave all his fee-simple lands to his wife Jane for life, with all his woods and underwoods, and willed that if his son Edward interrupted her, she should have them in fee.

Sir Edward Bray succeeded his father in the settled estates,

but disagreeing with lady Jane, she sold all the lands in her power by her husband's will, whereby the paternal estate was greatly diminished. He married first, Magdalene, daughter of sir Thomas Cotton, by whom he had issue Reginald his son and heir. He had also a second wife Mary, by whom he had three daughters. In the latter part of his life he resided at Shere in Surry, which has been the residence of his descendants ever since.

Reginald Bray, esq; only son of sir Edward, married a daughter of Richard Covert, of Hascomb in Surry, esq; by whom he had three sons and one daughter.

Edward, his eldest son, married Jane, daughter of Edward Covert, of Twynham in Suffex, esq; by whom he had seven children; and by a second wife he had one daughter.

Edward, his eldest son and heir, married Susanna, daughter of William Heath, of Pedinghoe, esq; by whom he had seven children.

Edward, the eldest, married Frances, daughter of Morgan Randyll, of Chilworth in Surry, esq; by whom he had nine children; and by this marriage his descendants have a claim of founder's kin at All Souls college, Oxford.

Randyll, his eldest son, dying without issue, Edward, the second son, became his father's heir. He married Anne, eldest daughter of George Duncombe, rector of Shere, by whom he had four sons, of whom

George, his eldest son, succeeded him, and entered into holy orders in the year 1752. — Edward, his second son, was bred a surgeon, and was appointed surgeon to the thirty-fifth regiment of foot. — Charles, the third son, died an infant. — William, the fourth son, was bred an attorney, had an employment at the board of green cloth, and was afterwards appointed, by the lord steward, clerk of the verge. He married Mary, daughter of Henry Stevens, of Witley in Surry, gent. by whom he has issue several children.

But the branch of this family to whom Barrington belonged, sprung from Reginald Bray, third son of John, and youngest nephew of the first sir Reginald. This Reginald the nephew married Anne, daughter and heir of Richard Monnington, of Barrington, esq; and settled there. He was succeeded by Edmond his eldest son, who married Agnes, daughter and heir of Edmond Harman, of Taynton in Oxfordshire, by whom he had Edmond his son and heir, who married Dorothy, daughter of sir John Tracy, of Toddington. He was a captain in queen Elizabeth's time, of whom further mention is made under *Monuments and Inscriptions.*

Sir Giles, son and heir of the last Edmond, married Anne, daughter of Richard Chetwood, and was succeeded by his son and heir sir Edmond, who was an active royalist, and was forced to compound for 119*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* He died about 1684, and was succeeded by Reginald his son and heir, who also died in 1688. Edmond his fourth son became his heir, and married Frances, daughter and coheir of sir John Morgan, of Lantarnam in Monmouthshire, barl. with whom he had a great estate. Reginald Morgan Bray was his eldest son and heir, who sold Barrington, as above related, and died without issue.

Monuments and Inscriptions.

Lord chancellor Talbot is buried in the chancel without any memorial.

There is a handsome marble monument in the church, against the wall of the north aisle, for captain Edmund Bray, with the figures of him and his wife well executed.

And in the same aisle is a handsome freestone monument, without any inscription. It represents a man in armour, lying at length, with his sword girt on the right side, and is said to be for another captain Edmund Bray, father of sir Giles Bray, who had unhappily killed a man, and was pardoned by queen Elizabeth at Tilbury camp. He ever afterwards wore his sword on the right side, and never used his right hand, in token of his true sorrow, and sincere repentance. The arms of the family are in a scutcheon over the monument, viz. *Argent, a chevron between three eagles legs erased sable.*

There is an inscription for Reginald Bray, esq; who died in the year 1692. And another for James Stephens, esq; who married Barbara, daughter of Reginald Bray, esq; and for James and John two of their children, who died young. The arms of Stephens, impaling those of Bray, are on the monument, viz. *Per chevron, azure and argent, in chief two eagles display'd Or.*

There is a memorial, on a flat stone in the chancel, for Philip Parsons, M. D. president of Hart-hall in Oxford, who died in 1653, with his arms, *Gules, two chevronels, in the dexter canton an eagle display'd.*

First fruits, £.	7	6	8	Synodals, £.	0	2	0
Tenths, —	0	14	8	Pentecostals, 0	1	1	
Procurations, 0	6	8					

Benefactions.

The long causeway, between this parish and Little Barrington, was erected by Thomas Strong of London, freemason, who gave 5*l.* the interest of which to be given to the poor on St. Thomas day.

William Matthews, of London, gave 5*l.* the interest of which to be given to the poor at the same time. And

John Tailer hath given an annuity of 20*s.* to the poor, charged on lands at Milton.

Taxes.	{ The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 90 8 0 Poll-tax — — — — 1694, — 30 15 6 Land-tax — — — — 1694, — 65 12 0 The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> — 1770, — 47 13 3
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N. B. The land-tax of Little Barrington is included in the above.

At the beginning of this century there were 43 houses in this parish, whereof 28 were in Gloucestershire, and about 120 inhabitants in the same county. The yearly births were 6, burials 4. *Atkyns.*—But examining the register, I find, that

in a series of ten years, from 1700 to 1709, there were 62 baptisms and 57 burials. And in a like series, from 1760 to 1769, the baptisms were 109, the burials 55. And the number of inhabitants is about 393, which is in the proportion of 70 to 1 of the average number of annual burials.

Before I close the account of this parish it is proper to observe, that lady Talbot's paternal coat of arms is *Argent, two chevronels azure, between three trefoils vert*; and that the arms described in the preceding page, are those of the earl of Talbot, her ladyship's consort.



BARRINGTON (LITTLE,)

IS a small parish in the lower division of the hundred of Slaughter, situate on the banks of the river Windrush, mentioned in the preceding parish, three miles west from Burford in Oxfordshire, and twenty-six east from Gloucester. The common fields were inclosed in the year 1760, and the rents much improved thereby.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

Domesday-book, among the lands of William Gozenboded, gives the following particulars:

'The same William holds two hides in Berintone in Berintone hundred, and Radulfus holds them of him. Alwinus held them in the time of king Edward. In demean is one plow-tillage, and one *servus*, and a mill of 40*d.* [rent] and six acres of meadow. It is worth and was worth 40*s.*' *Domesday-book*, p. 74.

'Walter the son of Roger holds Bernintone in Berninton hundred, of the king. There are eight hides. Turstan and Eduui held them for two manors. In demean are four plow-tillages, and fourteen villeins, and a priest, and two bordars with nine plow-tillages. There are fourteen *servi*, and a mill of 10*s.* [rent] and twenty acres of meadow. It is worth and was worth 8*l.*' *Domesday-book*, p. 77.

The master of the knights-templars was seized of court-leet, waifs, and felons goods in Little Barrington, by the grant of king Henry the Third.

The prior of Lanthony held another manor in Little Barrington, which had been granted by Maud the Empress, 15 E. 1. and several privileges were allowed the same year in a writ of *Quo Warranto*.

One of these manors, probably the first, was held of William de Clinton earl of Huntingdon, 28 E. 3.

Other lands in Little Barrington belonged to the abbey of Bruern in Oxfordshire, and were granted to Edward Powell, 36 H. 8.

This manor was the joint property of Thomas Smith, esq; of London, and Mr. Joseph Ellis of Ebley, in the year 1768; but since the death of the latter, his nephew Mr. Thomas Ellis hath purchased

purchased Mr. Smith's moiety, and is the present proprietor of the manor.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage in the deanery of Stow, worth about 35*l.* a year before the inclosing; which has considerably improved it. The priory of Lanthony near Gloucester had formerly the presentation to this church, which is now in the lord chancellor.

A portion of tithes formerly belonging to Lanthony priory, was granted to Lawrence Baskerville and William Blake, 3 Jac. The impropiator hath now an estate allotted him in lieu of tithes.

The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and has an aisle on the north side, and a tower at the west end, adorned with battlements.

First Fruits, £. 4 19 1 Synodals, £. 0 1 0
Tithes, — -- 0 9 11 Pentecostals, 0 0 4
Procurements, - 0 0 0

Benefaction.

There is an estate in this parish, which now costs for 22*l.* a year, for the repairs of the church, and relief of the poor.

This parish is rated in the public tax with great Barrington.

At the beginning of this century, according to Robert Atkyns, there were 18 houses, and about 82 inhabitants in this parish. The yearly births 2, and burials 2. In a series of seven years, from 1761 to 1767 inclusive, there were register'd baptisms, and 14 burials; and the present number of inhabitants is 124, exactly in the proportion of 62 to 1 of the average number of annual burials. A remarkable instance of salubrity.

The modern name implies an idea of the place being situated at the ford of some brook or river. The antient name of it was *Becesfore*, and signifies nearly the same, from *bec*, a stream of water; accordingly there is a small brook which runs into the Evenlode, which rises near this place.

The great Roman fofs-road, from the north, runs through the parish, and so on to Cirencester, Bath, &c. and there is a small intrenchment, almost intire, supposed to have been thrown up by the Romans.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

Soon after the Norman conquest, Ansfrid de Comeliis was possessed of several good estates in Gloucestershire, of which this was one, described in the record in the following manner:

'The same Ansfrid holds Beceshore in Witelai hundred. Brifmer held it. There are three hides. In demean are three plow-tillages, and ten villeins, with six plow-tillages, and sixteen *servi*, and one man paying six *sochs*. It was worth 8*l.* and is now worth 6*l.* *Dom. B.* p. 78.

From Ansfrid it descended to his son and heir Richard de Cormeliis, who dying 23 H. 2. was succeeded by Walter his son, who left three daughters coheiresses, Margaret, Albreda, and Sybil; of whom, the first held Begsoure 10 H. 3.

But Hugh Giffard, a younger brother to Elias Giffard of Brimpsfield, marrying Sybil the youngest daughter, had the manor of Beckshore, with others, assigned to him for her share. He was made constable of the tower of London 20 H. 3. Walter de Giffard was their son and heir, who dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother Golefry, whose son Golefry, or Geofry Giffard, was seized of Beckshore, and purchased a charter of free warren therein, 9 E. 3.

From this time there is a large vacancy in the account of the descent of this manor; for we come next to John Croker, esq; who was lord of it in 1608. He left three daughters coheiresses, from whom were descended sir Christopher Hales, formerly of Coventry, — Pyc, of Farringdon, esq; and a family of the name of Barker, of Berkshire, who enjoyed this manor in the year 1712.

The manor of Batsford, and a great estate in the parish, is now the property of Thomas-Edwards Freeman, esq; descended from an antient family, justly esteemed in their country, which has long resided in this place. John Freeman was seated here in the reign of Henry the Seventh. Thomas Freeman was a descendant from him, whose son Richard Freeman married Margaret, daughter of — Rutter, of Queinton, esq; He was succeeded by his son John, who married Anne, daughter of — Croft, of Sutton; and was also succeeded by his son Richard Freeman, who married Elizabeth, daughter of sir Anthony Keck, one of the lords commissioners of the great seal, in the reign of king William the Third, by whom he had an only child Mary, of whom hereafter. His second wife was Anne, daughter and

Y y

heir

BARTON near GLOUCESTER.

see SUBURBS of GLOUCESTER, p. 206.

B A T S F O R D.

PART of this parish is situated on the slope of a hill looking towards the east; the rest in a vale. It lies in the upper division of the hundred of Kiftesgate, four miles southward from Campden, and six north from Stow in this county; eight west from Shipston in Gloucestershire, and twenty-nine north-eastward in Gloucester. It is bounded by Blockley (a detached parish in Worcestershire) on the east and north sides, and by Morton-in-marsh Bourton-on-the-hill on the south, extending to a place where four counties meet, of which there is a particular account under Morton-in-marsh.

The parish is three miles in length and one in breadth; the air healthy, and the soil, for the most part, a fine loam.

heir of Richard Marshall, esq; of Sellaby, in the county of Durham.

He was made lord chief baron of the exchequer in Ireland, in the year 1706, and his eminent merit soon advanced him to be lord high chancellor, and to be one of the lords justices to govern that kingdom in the absence of the lord lieutenant. These great preferments were not his own seeking; his great prudence, integrity, and moderation claimed so high a station. He died in Ireland in the year 1710, having continued in the possession of those high offices to the time of his death.

Richard Freeman, esq; only son of the chancellor, by Anne Marshall, his second wife, succeeded his father in this and his other estates, and married Margaret-Elizabeth Sawyer, daughter of — Sawyer, of Bedfordshire, esq; by whom he left no issue. Walter-Edwards Freeman, esq; (son of Mary, only daughter of chancellor Freeman, married to Walter Edwards, of the county of Gloucester, esq;) succeeded his uncle in this and other estates, and dying unmarried, was succeeded by Thomas-Edwards Freeman, esq; youngest son of the said Mary, already mentioned to be the present lord of this manor. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Reveley, of Newby-Wisk, in the county of York, esq; by whom he has living one son, Thomas, born in 1754. He gives two coats of arms quarterly. 1st and 4th, *Azure, three lozenges in fess, Or.* 2d and 3d, *Party per bend sinister, ermine and erminois, a lion rampant Or.*

Mr. Freeman has an elegant seat here, of which he has been pleased to give the annexed engraving.

Of the other estates, the records shew that Richard Thurgreen was seized of divers lands in Beckshore, and left them to Joan his only child, married to Thomas Hoddington, who together levied a fine thereof to themselves in special tail, the remainder to Thomas the son of Alexander de Beckford, 14 R. 2.

Lands called Monk-meadow, or Monken-meadow, in Batesford, belonged to the abbey of Tewkesbury, and were granted to John Fernham 22 Eliz.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory in the deanery of Campden, worth 180*l.* a year, of which the glebe only is worth about 100*l.* This land was set out for the rector, when the parish was inclosed, in the reign of queen Elizabeth. Christ-Church college in Oxford is patron, the reverend Edward Smallwell, B. D. the present rector.

Richard Thurgreen was seized of the advowson of this church, which descended from him in the same manner as the lands above mentioned, down to 14 R. 2.

The abbey of Winchcombe was possessed of tithes in Batesford, which, after the dissolution, were granted to sir Thomas Scimour, 1 E. 6.

This parish was under the peculiar jurisdiction

of Blockley in Worcestershire, where they formerly buried; and the inhabitants still pay mortuaries to the vicarage of that place.

All the lands in the parish are subject to tithes.

The church is small, and was formerly called the chapel of Beckford.

Monuments and Inscriptions.

There is a monument in the church to the memory of lord chancellor Freeman, his son Richard Freeman, esq; and other branches of the family.

Another monument in memory of the reverend doctor Thomas Burton, prebendary of Durham, and late rector of this parish.

First fruits, £.	13	3	9	Synodals, £.	0	1	0
Tenths, —	1	6	7	Pentecostals, 0	0	0	0
Procurations,	0	2	0				

Benefaction.

In the year 1728, Mrs. Anne Freeman gave the interest of 100*l.* by will, for reading prayers, and doing other duties on particular fasts and festivals.

Taxes:	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	108	4	0
	Poll-tax — — 1694,	—	18	6	0
	Land-tax — — 1694,	—	93	18	0
	The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> - 1770,	—	70	8	0

At the beginning of this century there were 11 houses and about 80 inhabitants in this parish, of whom 6 were freeholders; yearly births and burials 2, *Atkyns*. In a series of ten years, from 1760 to 1769 inclusive, there were registered baptisms and 13 burials; and the number of inhabitants is 87.

B A U N T O N.

THIS is a small village in the hundred of Crowthorn and Minety, one mile distant north from Cirencester, and sixteen southward from Gloucester. It is situated on the side of the river Churn, which runs to Cirencester.

The name of the place was antiently written *Baudintone*, and *Pennington*. The latter mode of writing it, more especially carries with it the idea of its situation *at the top of the town*, i. e. Cirencester; for *pen* or *ben*, in the British language, signifies the top of any thing; and in the place seems to have been formerly dependent on that town, where its inhabitants had formerly a right of sepulture.

The place affords nothing observable in its history. The common fields and common places were inclosed and divided, about the year 1768, to the great advantage of the proprietors. The air is healthy, and the soil chiefly employed in tillage.



C. Gandy Pin.

J. Bannock. Sculp.

(Battisford, the Seat of Thomas Edwards, Freeman Esq.)



Of the Manor and other Estates.

In *Domesday-book* are the following particulars :

' Edric the son of Ketel holds Baudintone, in Cireceſtre hundred, of the king, which his father held in the time of king Edward. There are three hides and three yard-lands taxed. In demean are two plow-tillages, and three villeins with one plow-tillage, and four *ſervi*, and fifteen arces of meadow. It is worth and was worth 60s.' *Domesday-book*, p. 79.

' Goisfridus Orleteile holds of the king, in Baudintone, two hides and one yard-land, taxed. Bolli held them. It is not in demean; but there are two villeins, and eight bordars, with three plow tillages. It is worth and was worth 40s. There are eight acres of meadow.' *Domesday-book*, p. 76.

Sir Robert Atkyns, under this head, afferts, that the manor of Baudintone was held of Hugh de Audley earl of Glouceſter, and Margaret his wife, 21 E. 3. and that it was held of Humphry de Bohun earl of Hereford and Eſſex, and of Joan his wife, 46 E. 3. and of Hugh earl of Stafford, by half a fee, 10 R. 2. of Thomas earl of Stafford, the 16th, and of William his brother, 22 R. 2. But I am of opinion, that the ſeveral records referred to by theſe dates, relate not to this place, but to Boddington, in the hundred of Tewkeſbury, which was held as of the honour of Glouceſter, and is ſaid to be within the juriſdiction of the honour court at this time.

The abbey church of Cirenceſter was very early poſſeſſed of the manor of Baudintone, of which Robert Playne and others, for the uſe of that church, were ſeized 6 R. 2. and it continued to be part of the poſſeſſions of that abbey, 'till the diſſolution of it; upon which event, the family of the Georges became lords of it. They had been long owners of an eſtate in this place, which came to them by the marriage of William George with Catherine, daughter and coheir of Robert de Pennington, 3 E. 2. and it continued in that family four hundred years.

Chriſtopher George married Anne, daughter of Robert Strange, of Cirenceſter. Robert George, his ſon, married Margaret, daughter of Edward Aldſworth, eſq; and was ſucceeded by John George, his brother, eminent for his loyalty in the great civil wars, and who ſerved in parliament as burgeſs of Cirenceſter, in the reigns of king Charles the Firſt, and king Charles the Second. He died in 1675, leaving an only daughter, married to Richard Whitmore, of Slaught, eſq; but ſettled the manor of Baunton on his nephews. William George, his ſurviving nephew, ſold it to Thomas Maſter, of Cirenceſter, eſq; about the end of the laſt century, whoſe deſcendant in a direct line, Thomas Maſter, of Cirenceſter, eſq; the preſent lord of the manor. See *Cirenceſter*.

Of the other eſtates, the records ſhew, that John de Baudinton, and Alice his wife, levied a

fine of lands therein, to the uſe of themſelves in tail ſpecial, 11 E. 3.

William Nottingham levied a fine of lands in Baunton, to the uſe of himſelf in ſpecial tail, 20 H. 6.

Lands in Baunton, formerly belonging to the knights hoſpitaillers, were granted to John Walters and Thomas Carpenter, 1 Mar.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is an impropriation, in the deanery of Cirenceſter, worth 10*l.* a year to the curate. It formerly belonged to the abbey of Cirenceſter. Thomas Maſter, eſq; is patron and impropriator; Mr. Joſeph Chapman the preſent incumbent.

The church is ſmall, without a ſteeple. In the year 1625, Dr. Godfrey Goodman, then biſhop of Glouceſter, conſecrated the burying ground, at the requeſt of John George, eſq; before which time the inhabitants buried at Cirenceſter.

Pentecoſtals, — £. 0 0 4 ob.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	17	4	8
		Poll-tax — — 1694, —	5	8	0
		Land-tax — — 1694, —	21	16	0
		The ſame, at 3 <i>s.</i> — 1770, —	17	2	0

At the beginning of this century there were 18 houſes and about 70 inhabitants in this pariſh; yearly births 2, burials 1. *Atkyns*. But examining the pariſh register, I find, that in a ſeries of ten years, from 1700 to 1709 inclusive, there were 15 baptiſms and 7 burials; and in a like ſeries, from 1760 to 1769, there are regiſtered 30 baptiſms and 21 burials; and the number of inhabitants is 56.



B E C K F O R D.

THIS pariſh is ſituate in the vale. The greater part of it lies in the hundred of Tibbleſtone, but the tithing of Didcot is in the upper part of Tewkeſbury hundred. The pariſh is five miles diſtant north-weſt from Winchcombe, five north-caſt from Tewkeſbury, and fifteen north from Glouceſter. It is about four miles in length, and as many in breadth; bounded on the eaſt by Aſton-under-hill, on the weſt by Kemmerton, on the north by Overbury, in Worceſterſhire, and on the ſouth by Teddington, a detached pariſh belonging to the laſt mentioned county.

This pariſh was incloſed in the year 1773. Part of Breedon hill lies within it, on the ſide of which great numbers of Roman coins have been found, of which further mention will be made under Kemmerton.

The hundred of Tibbleſtone, antiently written Tetboldeſtanc, derives its name from a ſtone in this pariſh, now ſtanding near the turnpike-road from Tewkeſbury to London.

The

The river Caran, or Carant, rises here, and runs into the Avon near Tewkesbury.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

Beckford is one of those manors, placed in *Domesday-book*, under the head *Terra Regis*, where it is expressed after this manner :

‘ Rotlesc, huscarle of king Edward, held Beckford in Tetboldestane hundred. There were eleven hides, and three plow-tillages in demean, and thirty-four villeins, and seventeen bordars, having thirty plow-tillages. There are twelve *servi*, and four *ancillæ*. Earl William gave three hides of this manor to Ansfridus de Cormeliis, in which were twelve villeins with five plow-tillages.’ *Domesday-book*, p. 69.

‘ Turbertus, a thane of earl Herald, held Estone. There are eight hides, and four plow-tillages in demean, and ten villeins and four bordars with six plow-tillages. There are eight *servi*, and three *ancilla*. Of these two villages earl William made one manor, and they were not put to farm till Roger de Lurei let them for 30*l*. The same earl gave the tithe and the churches, with two villeins, and three virgates of land, to the abbey of Cormeile.’ *Domesday-book*, p. 69.

Robert Fitz-Alan founded a priory of regular canons in this place, which was made a cell to the abbey of St. Martin and St. Barbara in Normandy. For the charters of grants relating thereto, see *Appendix*, N^o. 28.

The priory was seized of the manor of Beckford, Aston, and Grafton, 56 H. 3.

William de Beauchamp earl of Warwick was seized of a manor in Beckford, with free warren and court-leet, 15 E. 1. But I apprehend it must have been in trust for the priory, for the prior of Beckford held the manor of Beckford, with court-leet and waifs, and his right was allowed the same year, in a writ of *Quo warranto*.

King Edward the Third, upon his wars with France, had the estates of all the priories in England, that were cells to monasteries in France, granted to him in parliament 10 E. 3. (*i. e.* 1336.) whereupon he let out those priories to farm, with all their lands and tenements. This priory was afterwards totally suppressed in the year 1414, 2 H. 5. (when all other alien monasteries in England were suppressed by act of parliament) and the manor of Beckford, and the lands belonging to it, were granted to Eton college, by king Henry the Sixth, in the twenty-second and twenty-third years of his reign; and afterwards they were granted to the college of Fotheringhay, 2 E. 4. And in the first year of king Edward the Sixth, when all the religious endowments, which had escaped king Henry the Eighth, were taken away, the manor and park of Beckford, with the advowson of the vicarage, together with the rectory and advowson of the vicarage of Grafton, all which belonged to that college, were granted to sir Richard Lee.

John Wakeman was lord of this manor in the year 1608; and Henry Wakeman, esq; is the present lord thereof, and of the hundred of Tibblestone, of which he holds court-leet and court-baron at Beckford. He is descended from the antient family of the Wakemans, of Rippon in Yorkshire. His arms are, *Vert, a saltire wavy ermine*. Mr. Wakeman has a very large, handsome seat near the church.

TITHINGS and HAMLETS.

There are four tithings in this parish.

1. *Beckford.*

2. *Grafton.*

3. *Bengrove.* Adam de Ardeen held lands in Bengrave 56 H. 3. and Thomas Roberts died seized of lands in Bengrove 11 C. 1. which descended to Thomas his son.

4. *Didcot, or Didcot Pastures.* Lands in Didcot formerly belonged to the abbey of Tewkesbury, and were granted to Richard Tracy 36 H. 8.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Campden. Joseph Biddle, M. A. is the present patron and incumbent. The church and advowson were given to the abbey of Cormeile by king H. 1. and having accompanied the manor, were granted, at the dissolution of the college of Fotheringhay, to sir Richard Lee. Mr. Wakeman, the impropiator, has the tithes of Beckford, Grafton, and Didcot; and Mr. Morris has part of the tithes of Bengrove. The tithes of Bengrove pay 40*s*. a year to the crown.

The impropiator formerly paid the vicar eight quarters of wheat, four quarters of barley, six quarters of oats, and eight pounds in money yearly; but the bill for inclosing the common fields, &c. in the parish, empowered the commissioners to set out land for the vicar in lieu thereof. The vicarage was estimated at 80*l*. a year; but it hath been lately much improved.

The church is dedicated to St. Barbara, (martyred in the reign of the emperor Maxentius) and hath a handsome high tower in the middle, with pinnacles, and a vestry on the north side of the chancel.

Monuments and Inscriptions.

Against the north wall of the chancel is a plain marble monument, with a scutcheon, on which are the arms of Wakeman impaling the following, *Argent, on a chevron between three lions beads erased sable, an estoile proper*, for Hall. Upon the table it is thus inscribed :

D. O. M.

Mortale Spolium Richardi Wakeman Armig. Insigne genere et Pietate Parentibus Odoardo et Maria oriundi legit saxum. Qui Sacramento fideli ad extremam belli Alca Strenuus dura perituri Regis secutus fata, domum tandem redidit an relegatus? Recussis in Rastra et Ligones (Romanorum consulum exemplo) Gramineam facile colat omnibus Fœlici rei rusticanae peritiâ Coronam præripuit.

Sed eheu! brevis paterni Agri hæres, prid. Kal. sept. A. a part. virg. CIO. DC. LXII. ex ipsâ Ætatis meridie præceps in occasum ruit. Ægre perquam Extincti tulere desiderium Amici, Propinqui, Sorores, Fratres, Liberi, sed omnium ægerrime Anna conjux mœrentissima, quæ perenni viri desideratissimi, memoriæ Aureis hæc incisis marmori characteribus, (Pullam ipsa nunquam mutatura) Parentavit.

Spiritus ut Cælum subeat novus Incola, numen
Primævâ supplex devenerare Fide.

On a blue stone, a scutcheon, party per fefs, baron and femme, 1. *Argent, a chevron sable, between three hawthorn leaves proper*, for Thornton. 2. *Party per chevron, three lions passant, (no colours expressed)* for Lunn. And under, this inscription:

En quo secundam D. Iesu expectat epiphaniam, Pulchra, modesta, chara, Elizabetha Thornton, quæ Parentes Lebbeum Lunn, ecclesiæ hujus Pastorem, fidelissimam uxoremq; ipsius Elizabetham, Et conjugem Robertum Thornton, A. M. de Staunton in agro Wigorniensis, tristes reliquit, et infelices, Sept. 4^o Anno Dom. 1706, Ætat. suæ 29.

First fruits	£	16	18	10	Synodals	£.	0	4	0
Tenths	—	1	13	8	Pentecost.	0	1	1	
Procurations	0	6	8						

Benefaction.

The land called the Church Land, worth about 9l. a year, is given to the use of the poor.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	93	14	0
		Poll-tax ——— 1694, —		28	2	0
		Land-tax ——— 1694, —		130	12	0
		The same, at 3s. 1770, —		98	9	6

At the beginning of this century, there were 56 houses, and about 250 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 10 were freeholders; yearly births 7, burials 5. *Atkyns*. But in a series of ten years, from 1700 to 1709 inclusive, there are entered in the parish register 84 baptisms, and 60 burials. In a like series, from 1760 to 1769, there are registered 109 baptisms, and 94 burials: So that the inhabitants being 403, are very much increased, and the average of annual burials, is to the whole number of living, nearly as 1 to 37.

B E R K E L E Y

IS a very large parish, in the lower level of the Vale of Gloucestershire. It lies within the hundred of the same name, which took denomination from the town or borough of Berkeley, situate about the middle of the parish, five miles distant west from Dursley, seven north from Thornbury, and eighteen south-westward from Gloucester. The parish is bounded on the north-west by the great river Severn.

In *Domesday-book* the name is written *Berchelai*, whereas the Saxons wrote it *Beorcenlau*. It is supposed to have been so called from *Beorce*, the beech-tree, because it grew very plentifully there. Some persons, however, may object to this etymology, since at present there is no beech wood in the parish; but it is evident that there was a wood in Berkeley, from an inquisition taken by

the king's escheator, 15 E. 2. wherein it is said, *There are forty acres of high wood, the pannage of which is worth half a mark, and no more*. And furthure, to obviate the objection, it may be added, that there are many places which took denomination from antient woods, which being affarted, have no traces of them left but in the names of such places only.

The town is one of those antient boroughs, of which there were five in Gloucestershire in the time of king Edward the First, (p. 43.) It is situated on the Avon, a small river rising in two heads at Boxwell and Kilcot, and receiving the contributions of two or three brooks in its course, falls into the Severn a little below the town, which, on this account, as I find it in Willis's *Notitia Parliamentaria*, hath been also called *Aveney*.

King Edward the Third granted to William lord Berkeley and his heirs, the privileges of a mintage for coining, and the return of writs within the town and hundred of Berkeley; so that no sheriff, bailiff, or other of the king's officers, should exercise any authority there; but those privileges have been long since disused, because the expence of passing accounts in the exchequer exceeded the profits arising from them.

What the town was above two centuries back, may be seen by Leland's description of it: 'The Towne of Berkeley,' says he, 'is no great Thing, but it standythe well, and in a very good Soyle. It hathe very much occupied, and yet some what dothe, Clothinge. The churchestondithe on an Hille at the South Ende of the Towne. And the Castle stonidithe at the South West End of the Church. It is no great Thing. Divers Towres be in the Compase of it. The Warde of the first Gate is mitely stronge, and a Bridge over a Dyche to it. There is a square Dongeon Towre in the Castle, *sed non stat in mole ægestæ Terræ*. There longe to Berkeley 4 Parks, 2 Chaces. Okely Parke hard by. Whitwike. New Parke. Hawlle Parke. Miche Wood Chace.' *Leland's Itin.* v. 7. p. 96.

The town is honoured by giving both name and title to the earls of Berkeley. I come now to treat of the present state of it. It is called a borough, tho' it sends no members to parliament, and has a mayor annually chosen at the court-leet, who has the tolls of the town, and wheelage of all goods landed from the vessels in the river, at 2d. a load; but the authority and privilege of his office seem to extend no further. The borough consists principally of one street of mean buildings, through which there is little or no travelling, the turnpike-road from Gloucester to Bristol running about a mile to the south of it. Several old accounts mention the clothing trade having flourished in this place, but it hath long since deserted it, and is not succeeded by any other kind of manufacture. Tuesday is the day of the market, which is so little frequented that it scarcely deserves to be called one. Since the alteration of the

style, the fair, which used to be on the third, is held on the fourteenth of May, for hogs and other cattle.

It hath been observed that this borough gives name to one of the hundreds of the county, which is very large, consisting of thirty-three parishes and tithings, beside the borough, (p. 40). There were 2064 able men returned out of the hundred, upon a general muster taken 6 Jac. and soon after the new militia law took place, 30 G. 2. the hundred of Berkeley was appointed to raise 85 men for its proportion towards the county militia; which was found to be the twenty-ninth part of the whole number of able men, between the ages of eighteen and fifty, that were then resident within it, and liable to that service; so that the whole number upon the lists must then be 2465. There were formerly twelve parks, and two chaces in this hundred: Castle-park, Whitley-park, New-park, Okely-park, Shepnash-park, Hampark, Beverstone-park, Hill-park, Ozleworth-park, Almondesbury-park, Cromhall-park, and Uley-park: The two chaces were Micklewood and Redwood. This hundred is famous for producing the best cheefe in the kingdom.

Berkeley-castle is one of the few buildings of that sort which is still preserved from ruins. It is said that Roger de Berkeley began it in the seventeenth year of king Henry the First, and that it was finished by Roger the Third, in the reign of king Stephen. It is certainly of very great antiquity, and received its present form from Robert Fitz-Harding, who repaired and enlarged it in the reign of king Henry the Second, when it was called the honour of Berkeley. Leland has given a short description of it in the preceding quotation; but a considerable part of it was beaten down since his time, in the great civil war of king Charles the First. The annexed plate exhibits the south-west view of it. The Hall in the castle is exceeding large, and very much admired for its antient ornaments; and on the left hand at the entrance is the stuffed skin of an animal, which the old women of the town and neighbourhood believe to be that of a monstrous toad, found in the dungeon of the castle; but it appears to be a seal skin, or something much like it.

King Edward the Second having been thought to shew too great favour to the Spencers, his queen and the prince of Wales headed a party against him, took him prisoner, and carried him from place to place, 'till at length he was brought to this castle, and murdered Sept. 22, 1327. On the road from Bristol to Berkeley, the guard made the king walk on foot whilst they rode, and otherwise used him with contempt and derision. Adam Orlton, bishop of Hereford, is said designedly to have promoted the king's death, by writing the following sentence to his keeper:

Edwardum occidere nolite timere bonum est.

yet the sense is so ambiguous, according to the stops in reading of it, as to bear a contrary mean-

ing. It is thus translated in the last edition of the *Britannia*, where the ambiguity is preserved

*To seek to shed king Edward's blood
Refuse to fear I think it good.*

But the author of the Survey of the city of Worcester pronounces the bishop innocent of that heinous crime, by shewing that he was beyond sea all the time of the unfortunate king's confinement in the castle.

As the parish is large, so the soils are various; but a red kind of earth or clay enters into the composition of most of them. There are some orchards that produce good cider. The oak thrives well here, but 'tis no where less cultivated. It is shocking to see almost all the trees wantonly lopt and headed for firing, a practice the more inexcusable, as the forest-coal is rendered cheap by means of the navigation up the river.

There is plenty of iron ore in this parish, but not a sufficiency of wood to work it. However it appears by the great quantities of rich cinders which have been lately found at Peddington, and carried to the furnaces in the forest of Dean, that our ancestors had iron-works here.

The lands lying near the Severn are very subject to floods from that river, which sometimes do great damage. In a printed account of the dreadful effects of a great wind, which happened on the 26th of November, 1703, is the following passage: 'At Berkeley, the overflowing of the river Severn beat down and tore to pieces the sea wall whereby the waters flowed above a mile over a part of the parish, and did great damage to the land: It carried away one house which was on the sea side, and a gentleman's stable, where was a horse, into the next ground. Twenty sheets of lead were blown off from the middle of the church, and taken up all joined together, as they were on the roof, the sheets weighing three hundred and a half one with another.'

Those who would see the long story of the witch of Berkeley, may find it in *Haywood's History*.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

There was an antient, famous nunnery in this place, in the time of the Saxons, to which the large manor belonged. Who was the founder of it, and when it was founded, are circumstances equally unknown; but the following account of its dissolution, taken from *Walter Mapes*, who lived above five hundred years since, is not unworthy the reader's perusal:

Berkeley is a village near Severn, of the value of five hundred pounds, in which was a nunnery govern'd by an abbess, that was both noble and beautiful. Earl Godwyn, a notable subtle man, was sitting her but her's, as he passed by, left his nephew young, proper, handsome spark, (under pretence of being seized with sickness) 'till he should return back and instructed him to counterfeit an indisposition, so he had got all who came to visit him, both lady



BERKELEY CASTLE.

T. Bonner delin. et sculp.

To the Right Hon.^{ble} the Earl of Berkeley, Viscount
This Plate is Inscribed by his Lordships



Dursley, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Gloucester, &c. &c.
most Obliged humble Servant S. Rudder.

and as many of the nuns as he could, with child. And to carry on the intrigue more plausibly, and more effectually to obtain the favour of their visits, the earl furnished him with rings and girdles, that by those presents he might the more readily corrupt and gain their inclinations. There needed no great intreaty to persuade this young gallant to undertake an employment so amorous and pleasing. The way to destruction was easy, and quickly learnt; he seem'd wonderful cunning to himself, but all his cunning was but folly. In him were concentered all those accomplishments that might captivate foolish and unthinking virgins; beauty, wit, riches, and obliging mein: and he was mighty solicitous to have a private apartment to himself. The devil therefore expelled Pallas, and brought in Venus; and converted the church of our Saviour and his saints into an accursed pantheon, the temple into a stew, and the lambs into wolves. When many of them proved with child, and the youth began to languish, being overcome with the excess and variety of pleasure, he hasten'd home with the reports of his conquests (worthy to have the reward of iniquity) to his expecting lord. The earl immediately addresses the king, and acquaints him, that the abbess and the nuns were gotten with child, and had render'd themselves prostitutes to all comers; all which, upon inquisition, was found true. Upon the expulsion of the nuns, he gave Berkeley, and had it granted him by the king, and settled it upon his wife Gueda; but (as *Domesday-book* hath it) she refused to eat any thing that came out of this manor, because of the destruction of the abbey: And therefore he bought Udecester for her maintenance, whilst she lived at Berkeley: Thus an unscrupulous mind can never relish ill gotten possessions. But the wickedness of this earl did not long prosper, for the large, fruitful isle, since known by the name of the Godwin Sands, being part of his possessions, was irrecoverably swallowed up in the sea; and it was not long after, that he and his whole family were banished out of the kingdom.

William the Norman, about this time, obtained the crown of England, and rewarded Roger, one of his own countrymen, with this manor, who therefore assumed the name of Roger de Berkeley. It is one of the largest manors in England. In the time of Roger lord Dursley, who was also lord of the manor, it paid a fee-farm rent to the king of 10*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* The extent of it will appear by the following abstract from *Domesday-book*.

'In Berchelai king Edward had five hides, and in demean five plow-tillages, and twenty villeins, and five bordars with eleven plow-tillages, and nine *servi*, and two mills of 12*s.* rent. There are ten radchenisters having seven hides and seven plow-tillages. There is a market-town, where seventeen [free] men reside, and pay a tax in farm.

'These hamlets belong to Berchelai. In Hilla four hides; in Almintune four hides; in Hine-tune four hides; in Camma six hides, and eleven other hides; in Gosintune four hides; in Derfilege three hides; in Couelege four hides;

'in Euuelege two hides; in Nimdesfelle three hides; in Uutune fifteen hides, and half a yard-land; in Simondeshale half a hide; in Chingef-cote four hides and a half; in Beurestane ten hides; in Osleuorde half a hide; in Almodef-berie two hides; in Horefelle eight hides; in Westone seven hides; in Cromale two hides; in Erlingeham nine hides; in Esceleuorde three hides. The above are members all belonging to Berchelai.

'There were in these hamlets, in the time of king Edward, forty-nine plow-tillages and a half in demean, and two hundred and forty-two villeins, and one hundred and forty-two bordars with one hundred and twenty-six plow-tillages. There are one hundred and twenty-seven *servi*.

'There are nineteen free men, radchenisters, having forty-eight plow-tillages with their men. There are twenty-two *coliberti*, and fifteen *ancilla*. There are eight mills of 57*s.* 6*d.* [rent.]

'In this manor, two brothers, in the time of king Edward, held five hides in Cromhal, having in demean two plow-tillages, and six villeins, and five bordars having six plow-tillages. These two brothers might dispose of themselves, with their land, as they pleased, which was then worth 4*l.* now 3*l.* Earl William commended them to the steward of Berchelai, that he might have their service, as Roger says.

'For this manor, with all its appurtenances, Roger pays a farm [rent of] 170*l.* in weight, of lawful money.

'The same Roger hath (belonging to this manor) two hides in Hislinbruge, one hide at Claenhangare, one hide at Hirslege, [Hurst] seven hides at Neuetone, [Newington Bagpath]. There are in demean ten plow-tillages, and thir-teen villeins, and twenty-one bordars with twenty-two plow-tillages. There are sixteen *servi*, and a mill of 5*s.* The whole, in the time of king Edward, was worth 9*l.* now 11*l.* 10*s.*

'The same Roger holds five hides, the land of Bernard the priest. He hath there three plow-tillages, and two villeins, and six bordars with five plow tillages. It was worth and is worth 60*s.*

'There are five hides in Nesse belonging to Berchelai, which earl William set apart to make a little castle, as Roger reports.' *Domesday-book*, p. 68.

The above particulars amount to the sum of one hundred and forty-four hides and a half, and there are two hundred and ninety-four plow-tillages and a half, a prodigious estate for one manor.

Roger de Berkeley, the proprietor of it, was a nobleman in the court of king William, who also held the manors of Coberley, Dodington, and Siston, in this county. He was a great benefactor to the priory of Stanley St. Leonard, and in the year 1091, became a shorn monk therein; and having no issue, this manor of Berkeley descended to William de Berkeley, his nephew and heir, who, in the year 1139, founded the monastery of

of Kingswood in Wiltshire. William was succeeded by Roger de Berkeley, his son and heir, who was also baron of Dursley, and taking part with king Stephen against Henry the Second, was violently dispossessed of his castle of Berkeley, by Walter, brother of Milo earl of Hereford, and his whole estate confiscated.

King Henry had been assisted, in those wars, with great supplies of money, by Robert Fitz-Harding, a powerful man in those times, (mayor and governor of Bristol) whom, therefore, the king rewarded with a grant of the castle of Berkeley, with the manor of Berthone, in the county of Gloucester, as also 100*l.* a year in lands in Berkeley, and afterwards with the whole lordship of Berkeley, and Berkeley-herneffe, thereunto belonging, of which Roger de Berkeley had been divested. He was surnamed Fitz-Harding, because he was the son of Harding, mayor and governor of Bristol, descended, according to Leland, from the kings of Denmark; which Harding accompanied William duke of Normandy into England, and was with him at that memorable battle against king Harold, at Hastings. In *Domesday-book* he is called Hardinc, where it is said he held Witenhert, [now Whitenhurst] in Gloucestershire, in mortgage of Brictric. Newland, abbat of St. Augustine's in Bristol, wrote a pedigree of the Berkeley family, and proves that they are lineally descended from this Harding, who died at Bristol, Nov. 6, 1115, 16 H. 1.

Robert Fitz-Harding, whom we shall now call Robert lord Berkeley, took his seat in the house of peers 1 H. 2. Roger, the former lord of this place, at the intercession of friends, was restored to the barony of Dursley; but he bore a violent hatred against Robert lord Berkeley, for depriving him of his inheritance, until the king interposed, and in the presence of many noblemen made a counter-match in the two families; that is, between Maurice, son of the lord Berkeley, and Alice, daughter of the lord Dursley; and between the heir of the lord Dursley, and Helena, daughter of the lord Berkeley; and by the original writings, still extant in the family, it appears, that Alice was to have 20*l.* a year in land, of the fee of Berkeley, for her dower; and Helena, the manor of Siston for hers; whereupon all right in the barony of Berkeley was voluntarily released by the lord Dursley. This Robert lord Berkeley founded the abbey of St. Augustine's in Bristol, and dying in the year 1170-71, was buried in the quire thereof. Being stiled *canonicus*, he is supposed to have been a canon in that abbey, whose yearly revenues, at the dissolution, were valued at 767*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.* and are the present maintenance of the bishop and prebendaries of Bristol. He married Eva, daughter of Godiva, sister to William the conqueror. She founded a religious house called the Mag-

dales, near Bristol, and was prioress thereof. By her he had issue five sons, Henry, Maurice, Robert, Nicholas, and Thomas; and two daughters, Helena, of whom already, and Aldena, married to Kingscot of Kingscot. But Henry dying young,

Maurice de Berkeley, the second son, succeeded his father, and gave a fine of 1000 marks to the king, for a confirmation of his title to Berkeley and Berkeley-herneffe. He was the first of them who dwelt at Berkeley. He fortified the castle, and founded two hospitals, one at Lorwing, between Berkeley and Dursley, and that at Longbridge, to the north of Berkeley, dedicated to the holy Trinity. By his wife Alice, daughter of lord Dursley, he had issue six sons, Robert, Thomas, Maurice, William, Henry, and Richard. The two last accompanying William king of Scotland into that country, when he returned from being a prisoner in England, became the ancestors of many eminent families in Scotland, France, and Ireland. He had also an only daughter, married to — Giffard. And dying, according to abbat Newland, in the year 1190, was interred in the church of Brentford, com. Middlesex, towards the building of which he had been a great benefactor.

Robert his eldest son succeeded his father, and 3 R. 1. gave the king 1000*l.* for livery of his inheritance. And again 1 John, he paid 60 marks for a confirmation^b thereof, and for a charter of fairs in his manor of Berkeley. The king had oppressed his subjects with large demands for the renewal of charters, for escuage, and other services, wherefore this lord, with others, took up arms against him. He made his peace^h 15 John; yet two years afterwards fell again from his duty, and with others, invited Lewis, the French king's son, into England, and swore allegiance to him, for which this lord was excommunicated by the pope, and his castle of Berkeley, and all his lands seized,ⁱ and the profits of the same ordered for the maintenance of the castle of Bristol. But 18 John, he obtained letters of safe conduct to come to the king, then at Berkeley-castle; where, upon his submission, he got a grant of his manor of Came, in the county of Gloucester, for the support of Juliana his wife, daughter of William de Pontlarch, and niece to the great earl of Pembroke, earl marshal of England, and afterwards protector to king H. 3. at whose accession to the crown, in 1216, lord Robert, for a fine of^k 966*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* was restored^l to all his lands, except the castle and town of Berkeley. He was a great benefactor to St. Augustine's at Bristol, Bradenstoke in Wilts, Stanley priory in Gloucestershire, as also to the canons of Hereford, and built the hospital of St. Catherine's, at Bedminster near Bristol. He had two wives, (the latter was Luci, who afterwards married Hugh de Gournay)

ⁱ Ex Autographo, in Castro de Berkeley.

^h Rot. pip. 3 R. 1. Glouc.

^k Rot. fin. 15 J. m. 5.

^l Claus. 18 Joh. m. 4, & 9.

^m Claus. 1 H. 3. m. 1. & m. 12.

ⁿ Rot. pip. 1 H. 3. Salop.

but died without issue by either, 1219, and was buried in a monk's cowl, in the north aisle of St. Augustine's abbey aforesaid.

Whereupon, Thomas his brother and heir had livery of his lands, and afterwards had restitution of Berkeley-castle 8 H. 3. He was as remarkable as his father for piety and benefactions to the church, and departing this life Nov. 29, 1243, was buried in the south aisle of St. Augustine's abbey; leaving issue by Joan, daughter of Ralph de Somery, lord of Campden, in com. Glouc. six sons, Maurice, Thomas, Robert, Henry, William, and Richard; also a daughter Margaret, wife of Sir Anselme Basset, of Basset's-court, in Uley, Gloucestershire.

Maurice the eldest son succeeded his father, and paying 100*l.* for his relief, had livery of his inheritance. He accompanied his father^m in the wars of France, and 41 H. 3. was in that expedition with prince Edward against the Welch. In 42, 43, 44, and 47 H. 3. he was summonedⁿ to attend the king against the magnanimous Llewellyn ap Gryffyth, prince of Wales, then in arms. He married Isabel, daughter of Maurice de Creoun (a great baron in Lincolnshire) by Isabel his wife, sister to William de Valence, earl of Pembroke, uterine sister and brother to king Henry the Third; notwithstanding which, this lord afterwards adhered to the rebellious barons, for which his lands were seized; but the king having a respect for the lady Isabel, whom he calls his beloved niece, assigned the manors of Heritsham and Tottescluffe for her maintenance. However this lord obtained pardon 55 H. 3. He died seized of the barony of Berkeley, which he held by the service of three knight's fees, April 4, 1281, having given divers lands in Berkeley, Bevington, Wolgaston, and Erlingham to the abbey of St. Augustine's in Bristol, in the north aisle of which he was buried. He had issue by his said wife, Maurice, (slain at Ingst, in a tournament whilst his father was living) Thomas, and Robert; and according to some accounts, one daughter Maud. He was succeeded by

Thomas, the second, but eldest surviving son, a very wise and provident person, keeping exact accounts with all his bailiffs and stewards. He had two hundred attendants in his family, of knights, esquires, yeomen, grooms, and pages, beside husbandmen. The wages of an esquire was three-pence half-penny a day, a horse and two suits of furred cloaths were provided for him, and three half-pence a day was given for a boy to wait on him. This lord, in obedience to the king's summons, appeared, at different times, at Worcester, at Montgomery, at Shrewsbury, and at Gloucester, to oppose the Welch; and for those services had a special grant for hunting with his

own dogs in the king's forest of Mendip, and the chase of Kingswood, and was acquitted of an hundred marks, the then relief of his barony. In short, he was in most of the battles fought in Wales, Scotland, and France, during the reign of king Edward the First; and in the twenty-fourth year of that king's reign, was one of the commissioners to treat of peace between England and France; and the next year was made constable of England. He was sent ambassador to Rome, 35 E. 1. with Dr. Gaynelburg, bishop of Worcester, about affairs in France, and his two sons accompanied him. He went into the field twenty-eight several times, and being taken prisoner at the fatal battle of Bannockburne, paid a large fine for his redemption. He was a benefactor to the canons of St. Augustine's in Bristol, where he was buried; to the monks of Kingswood, and to the Bartholomews, and Minorites at Gloucester, as appears by antient books in the castle at Berkeley. Dying in the year 1321, he left issue by Jane his wife, daughter of William de Ferrers earl of Derby, three sons, Maurice, John, of Wymundham in com. Leic. and James, who was rector of Slimbridge, and, in the year 1326, consecrated bishop of Exeter: he had also two daughters, Isabel and Margaret, who both died unmarried. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

Maurice, who in his father's life time, on June 23, 23 E. 1. had summons to parliament as lord Berkeley of Berkeley-castle. He delighted from his youth in military actions, and was in several tournaments held at Worcester, Dunstable, Stamford, Blythe, and Winchester. He had been many years in the wars with his father in Scotland and Wales, and, in 1312, was made governor of Gloucester, and in 1314, governor of the town and castle of Berwick upon Tweed, and the next year was appointed justice of South Wales, and had the custody of all the castles there. The year following he raised 1000 foot in those parts, 200 more out of the forest of Dean, and 100 out of Gowerland in Wales, for the king's service in the north; and in 1319 he was made steward of the dutchy of Aquitaine. In 1321 he joined with the earl of Lancaster and other barons against the two Spencers, laid waste their estates, and took from the father 28,000 sheep, 2,200 beasts, 2,000 swine, &c. 40 tuns of wine, and 600 muttons in the larder; from the son they carried off 60 breeding mares, and 1,000 beasts, beside their young. The Spencers were banished by an act of the ensuing parliament, but were recalled, within a year, by the same authority, and their opponents declared traitors. This lord Berkeley neglecting, upon special summons, to submit to the king, his castles and lands were seized, and he was afterwards sent prisoner to Wallingford-castle, where,

^m Rot. pip. 28 H. 3. Glouc. ⁿ Claus. 42, 43, 44 & 47 H. 3. in dorf.
^o Claus. 48 H. 3. in dorf. m. 4.

^p Rot. Scutag. de ann. 5 & 10 E. 1. ^q Rot. Wall. 10 E. 1. in dorf.
^r Pat. 11 E. 1. m. 23. ^s Claus. 12 E. 1. m. 10.

^t Rymer, tom. 4. p. 783. ^u Comput. Ballivi de Wotton, de ann. 10 E. 2. in castro de Berkeley. ^v Pat. 6 E. 2. p. 1. m. 24.

^w Rot. Scoc. 8 E. 2. m. 4. ^x Rot. Vasc. 13 E. 2. m. 12.
^y Claus. 15 E. 2. in dorf.

according to Walsingham, he died on May 31, 1326, and was buried in St. Augustine's abbey, Bristol. He built a friery at Holmes, an island in the Severn. He married two wives, 1. Eve, daughter of Eudo la Zouch, lord Zouch; 2. Isabel, daughter of Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, who died without issue by him; but he left issue by his first wife, 1. sir Thomas, who succeeded him; 2. sir Maurice, from whom the Berkeleys of Stoke Giffard, and lord Berkeley of Stratton, with their several descendants; 3. John, from whom the Berkeleys of Shropshire are descended; 4. Eudo, rector of Llanbeder, com. Caernarvon; 5. Peter, a dignitary in the church of Wells; also a daughter Isabel, married to Robert lord Clifford, and afterwards to Thomas lord Musgrave.

Sir Thomas, second lord Berkeley, succeeded his father. He had joined the earl of Lancaster and his followers, in opposing the Spencers, and was first committed to the tower of London, whence he escaped; but being retaken, was sent to Berkhamsted castle, and afterwards to Pevensey in Suffex. On the queen and prince of Wales's returning from France, with a great force, the scene was changed, and this lord was set at liberty, and his castle of Berkeley delivered up to him, whereof Hugh le Despencer the younger had possessed himself. The queen's party having afterwards made the king prisoner, Nov. 16, 1326, he was received by this lord Berkeley, according to Leland, by indenture from Henry Plantagenet, earl of Lancaster, having an allowance of 5*l.* *per diem* for his expences. But he was not long entrusted with the care of him, for being thought to treat him with too much lenity, he was commanded to deliver the king, together with the castle, to John lord Maltravers and sir Thomas Gournay, and thereupon he retired to Bradley, one of his manor-houses. But the king being barbarously murdered, as already related, he was indicted as accessary thereto, yet, upon tryal, was honourably acquitted by the jury, and afterwards by the parliament. He had livery of his lands 1 E. 3. and was the same year in commission with John Maltravers the younger, as principal guardians of the peace in com. Glouc. Wilts, Oxon, Berks, Southampton, Somerset, Dorset, and Hereford. He was in all the wars against the Scots, and 19 E. 3. was made warden of the king's forests on the south of Trent; and was with the king at the famous battle of Cressly, 20 E. 3. and the same year appeared at the siege of Calais, with six knights, thirty-two esquires, thirty archers on horseback, and two hundred on foot, of his own retinue. On Sept. 19, 1356, he was one of the chief commanders at the battle of Poictiers, where the English obtained immortal honour, and he there took so many prisoners, that out of their ransoms he rebuilt Beverstone-castle, in Gloucestershire, the lordship

of which he purchased, together with that of Over in Almondesbury, about the fifth year of the king's reign. In his domestic retinue, he had no less than twelve knights, and sometimes more, who took wages, with two servants and a page each; and twenty-four esquires, who had each a man and a page. He kept the demesns of sixty or eighty manors in his hands, and had in all about 300 in family, besides bailiffs, hinds, &c. He sheared at Beverstone, with the estates thereabout, 5775 sheep, and a minute account of all his concerns was exactly registered. He gave lands to the church of Portbury, and fifty other acres of land, and 40*s.* rent in Portbury, to a chapel there, for priests to say masses for his ancestors, himself, and his successors; and founded a chantry in the chapel of Newport, near Berkeley, another at Syde, one in the chapel at Wortley, a fourth in the chapel at Cambridge, another at Over, all in the county of Gloucester; another in the chapel of St. Catherine Pulle, near Bristol, one in the abbey of St. Augustine at Bristol, and another chantry at Worcester; and gave lands to the chantry of Sheppardine in Hull, and an annual rent of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to a priest to sing for the soul of his wife Margaret, in St. Austin's church, Bristol, and the like rent to another priest to sing for her in Keinsham monastery, com. Somerset. He married first, Margaret, fourth daughter to Roger Mortimer earl of March, by whom he had issue, sir Maurice, Thomas, Roger, and Alphonfus; and Joan, married to sir Reginald Cobham, kn'. His second wife was Catherine, daughter of sir John Clivedon, of Charfield in the county of Gloucester, widow of sir Peter le Veel, of Tortworth, in the said county, kn'. by whom he had issue, Thomas, Maurice, Edmund, and John, the ancestor of the Berkeleys of Betesham, in Hampshire. She long survived her husband, and founded a free-school and chantry in Wotton-under-edge, and the chantry of St. Andrew in Berkeley church. This lord died Oct. 27, 1361, and was buried in Berkeley church; leaving sir Maurice, by his first wife, his heir.

Which sir Maurice, third lord Berkeley, in 1336, being then seven years old, went with his father into Scotland, and was there knighted; next year he married Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh le Despencer, and four years afterwards went a voyage to Granada in Spain, and continued abroad about five years. He attended the Black Prince into Gascoigne, and on Sept. 19, 1356, received several wounds in the battle of Poictiers, of which he was never cured, but did not die 'till June 8, 1367; leaving issue by his said wife, four sons, viz. Thomas, his successor; sir James, married to the daughter and heir of sir John Bloet, with whom he had the manor of Ragland, and other estates in Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire; sir John,

^c Clauf. 1 E. 3. p. 1. m. 1 & 3. ^d Plac. Cor. in Parl. 4 E. 3. n. 16.
^e Ex Autog. apud Berkeley. ^f Ex compot. apud Berkeley,

38 E. 3.

^g Esch. 42 E. 3.

and Maurice; also three daughters, Catherine, Agnes, and Elizabeth.

Thomas succeeded his father, and was the fourth lord Berkeley. This lord let out most of his lands at a yearly rent, which at this time began to be customary all over England. In 1378, 2 R. 2. he was employ'd by sea and land in the wars with France and Spain; served in France and Britanny the two succeeding years, and afterwards in Scotland. In 10 R. 2. he entertained the king at Berkeley-castle; and being present at Flint-castle in 1399, when the king resigned, he testified it, in the king's presence, in the tower of London; and on the meeting of the three estates in parliament, a bishop, abbat, earl, baron and knight, being the representatives chosen to pronounce his majesty's deposition, he was the baron appointed for that purpose. In 5 H. 4. he was made admiral of the king's fleets, from the mouth of the Thames to the west and south, and sworn of the king's privy council, in open parliament. He burnt fifteen sail of French ships in Milford-haven, part of the fleet sent to the assistance of Owen Glendourdwy, and took fourteen more, on board of which were the seneschal of France, and eight officers of note, whom he made prisoners. In 6 and 7 H. 4. he was chief commander in the Welch wars, and engineer at the siege of Lampader-vaur in Pembroke-shire. In short, he was not only a great soldier, but was distinguished as a lover of learning. John Trevisa, the famous vicar of Berkeley, celebrated by Bale for his learning and eloquence, translated the Old and New Testaments into English, at the request of this lord Berkeley. His lordship married Margaret, daughter and heir to Gerard Warren lord Lisle, by Alice, daughter and heir to Henry lord Teys; and departing this life July 13, 1416, was buried near his lady, (who died before him) in the church of Wotton-under-edge, leaving issue by her only one child Elizabeth, wedded to Richard Beauchamp earl of Warwick, who, in right of his wife, died seized of many manors and estates in Gloucestershire, as may be seen under their respective heads.

His lordship dying without issue male, his nephew James, son and heir of sir James de Berkeley, his lordship's brother, became his heir, and was the fifth lord Berkeley; for by virtue of a special entail and fine, he enjoy'd the castle and lordship of Berkeley, with other lordships mentioned in the said fine; but not without great interruptions and disturbance from Richard Beauchamp earl of Warwick, who had married the only daughter of the last lord Berkeley.

Between these two great persons and their posterity was a law-suit for the Berkeley estate, which lasted one hundred and ninety-two years, and was carried on with uncommon violence; during which, Berkeley-castle was besieged and defended many times with great forces on each side. The weight of power and interest was so great against lord Berkeley, that he thought it prudent to give a thousand marks to Humphry duke of Gloucester for his patronage. He married first, a daughter of Humphry Stafford of Hooke, in com. Dorset, by whom he had no issue. 2. Isabel, widow of Henry, son and heir of William lord Ferrers of Groby, and second daughter of Thomas Mowbray, first duke of Norfolk; by whom he had issue, four sons, William; Maurice; James; and Thomas, from whom descended the Berkeleys of Herefordshire, and Worcester-shire; and three daughters, Elizabeth, Isabel, and Alice. Which Isabel lady Berkeley died in prison in the castle of Gloucester, (see p. 194.) His lordship married, to his third wife, Joan, daughter of John Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury, by whom he had no issue; and dying in 1463, was buried in an alabaster tomb, in a chapel which he built on the south side of the high altar, in the parish church of Berkeley.

William his eldest son, sixth lord Berkeley, was knighted at Calais in 1438; and, after the death of his father, defended himself in the suit at law carried on against him by Thomas Talbot viscount Lisle, whom he afterwards killed in a fight, as related under the parish of Nibley. In 21 E. 4. he was advanced to the honour of viscount Berkeley, and soon after had a grant of 100 marks *per annum* for life; and 1483 was created earl of Nottingham, a dignity enjoyed by his maternal ancestors the Mowbrays, extinct dukes of Norfolk. When the earl of Richmond acceded to the crown, in 1485, he was appointed earl marshal of England, with limitation to the heirs male of his body, with a fee of 20*l.* *per annum*; and, in the fourth year of that reign, was further advanced to the dignity of marquis of Berkeley. He married 1. Elizabeth, daughter of Reginald West, lord la Warre, from whom he was divorced without issue by her. 2. Jane, widow of sir William Willoughby, kn'. and daughter of sir Thomas Strangeways, kn'. by whom he had issue Thomas and Catherine, who died young. 3. Anne, daughter of John Fiennes, lord Dacre of the south; but he died, without issue by her, in the year 1491-2, and lies buried in the church of the friers Augustins, near Broad-street, London.

^a Rot. Franc. 2 R. 2. m. 18.

¹ Walf. in eodem anno.

^b Walf. in eodem anno.

¹ Ex vet. script. apud Berkeley.

^m She was married to Thomas Burdet, of Arrow, in the county of Warwick, esq; who incurred the displeasure of king Edward the Fourth, by his attachment to the duke of Clarence, that prince's brother; and hearing that the king, hunting in his park at Arrow, had killed a white buck which he valued,

passionately exclaimed, that *he wished the deer, horns and all, in the belly of the person who advised his majesty to that action*; for which he was convicted of high treason, and suffered death 17 E. 4. tho' that upright judge, sir John Markham, opposed the judgment.

ⁿ Cart. ab ann. 19, usq; 22 E. 4. n. 6.

^o Cart. 1 R. 3. m. 1.

^p Pat. 1 H. 7. p. 5.

¹ Cart. de ann. 4 H. 7.

Maurice, his brother, should have succeeded to the paternal estate, and title of baron of Berkeley; (and, in that case, he would have been the seventh, according to the before recited summons) but the marquis his brother, having taken exception at his conduct, settled the castle of Berkeley, to which the barony is appendant, with those lands and lordships which were the body of that antient barony, upon king Henry the Seventh, and his issue male, in failure of which, to revert to the right heirs of the marquis. But Maurice, by discreet management, obtained possession of his share of the estate that devolved to him in right of his mother Isabel Mowbray. He married Isabel, daughter of Philip Mead, esq; descended from the Meads of Wraxhall, in Somersetshire, by whom he had issue three sons, Maurice, his successor; Thomas, who succeeded Maurice; and James; and one daughter, Joyce, married to William Astley, esq; He resided chiefly at Yate, in Gloucestershire, and dying in the year 1506, was succeeded by

Maurice his son and heir, who should have been eighth lord Berkeley. He was made knight of the Bath, at the coronation of king Henry the Eighth, and, in the 7th and 8th years of that king's reign, was high sheriff of Gloucestershire; in the last of which he was also constituted lieutenant of the castle of Calais, and captain of fifty men at arms. In the 14th year of that reign, he was summoned to parliament as a baron, and, the ensuing year, was sent into France with the army under the command of Charles Brandon duke of Suffolk. He married Catherine, daughter of sir William Berkeley, of Stoke-Giffard, kn'. but died at Calais, 1523, without issue by her, and was succeeded by his brother Thomas.

Which Thomas, ninth lord Berkeley, had a command in the English army at the battle of Flodden, in 1519, and, for his signal service there, received the honour of knighthood from Thomas Howard earl of Surrey, the general. He was made constable of Berkeley-castle '24 H. 8. which was then in the crown, and died the same year. He married 1. Eleanor, widow of John Ingleby, esq; and daughter of sir Marmaduke Constable, of Yorkshire, kn'. by whom he had no issue. 2. Cecilie, widow of Richard Rowden, in the county of Gloucester, esq; by whom he had two sons, Thomas, his heir; and Maurice.

Which Thomas, tenth lord Berkeley, married 1. Mary daughter of George Hastings, first earl of Huntingdon, but by her had no issue. 2. Anne,

daughter of sir John Savage, of Frodsham, in Cheshire, kn'. by whom he had Henry, a posthumous son and heir; also a daughter Elizabeth, (afterwards married to Thomas Butler, tenth earl of Ormond) scarce three quarters of a year old when his lordship deceased. He was buried at Stone, where he died, in his journey from his house at Yate in Gloucestershire, towards London, on Sept. 19, 1534. It is said that Maurice, this lord's brother, bore a great enmity to his sister-in-law the lady dowager, and came, with several companions, one night to destroy her deer, and intended afterwards to set fire to a hay-rick that stood near the house, with design to burn the house; but another party of deer-stealers happening to be in the park at the same time, who had fled to the hay-rick to hide themselves, they frightened one another, and so the mischief was prevented.

Which Henry, the eleventh lord Berkeley, succeeded his father. King Edward the Sixth dying, who was the last male heir of king Henry the Seventh, he obtained livery of Berkeley-castle, and of all those lordships settled on that king by William marquis of Berkeley, before mentioned, by special warrant from the queen, 1 & 2 Phil. & Mar. before he was at full age, at the old rent, which was 687*l.* 5*s.* per annum, not accounting the parks and chases thereunto belonging. His lordship thereupon repossessing the old barony of his ancestors, was summoned by writ to parliament 4 & 5 Phil. & Mar. and there placed according to the antient precedence. He was much embroiled in law-suits upon the old title of heir general and heir special; for queen Elizabeth had granted several of those lands, forfeited by the descendants of lord Lisle, to the earls of Warwick and Leicester; who, by great power, and by corruption of juries, and other gross means, faith sir Robert Atkyns, maintained a long chargeable suit against him, which at last was ended by a reference 7 Jac. after having continued 192 years. The earl of Leicester, continues the same author, pretended at first a great kindness to lord Berkeley, and acknowledged the honour to be descended from his family, and desired that he might send an herald to examine the pedigree, and take a survey of his records, and antient writings; and this herald was bribed, by the earl of Leicester, to steal away the most material evidences which concerned the lord Berkeley's estate. His lordship was appointed lord lieutenant of the county of Gloucester "1. Jac. There is an anecdote of this lord,

¹ Ex Autograph. apud Berkeley.

² Pat. 24 H. 8. p. 2.

³ Collins's Peerage, v. 3. p. 460.

⁴ His lordship's commission shews that he enjoyed the utmost confidence of his prince, who invested him with greater powers than, by the laws of this country, any king could give: The commission runs thus: 'James, by the grace of God, king of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c. To our right trusty, and well beloved Henry lord Berkeley, greeting. Know ye, that for the great and singular trust and confidence we have in your approved fidelity, wisdom, and circumspection, we have assigned, made, constituted, and or-

dained, and by these presents do assign, make, constitute, and ordain you to be our lieutenant within our county of Gloucester, and city of Glouc. and county of the same city, and in all other corporate and privileged places, within the limits or precincts of the said county of Glouc. and city of Glouc. and either of them, as well within liberties as without: And do, by these presents, give full power and authority unto you, that you from time to time may levy, gather, and call together all and singular our subjects, of what estate, degree, or dignity, they or any of them be, dwelling or inhabiting within our said county and city, or county of the same city, and within all other places corporate

lord, that queen Elizabeth having offered a hundred marks for a lute, his lordship out bid her, and bought it. His first wife was Catherine, third daughter of Henry Howard earl of Surry, by whom he had issue two sons, Thomas, and Ferdinand: Thomas married Elizabeth Carey, only child of sir George Carey, kn'. afterwards lord Hunston, by whom he left issue George and Theophila, and died before his father. Ferdinand died at Yate in Gloucestershire, and was there buried. He had also, by the said Catherine, four daughters, of whom, Mary was married to John Zouch, esq; son and heir to sir John Zouch, of Codnore in com. Derby, kn'. and Frances was married to George Shirley, of Astwell, in com. Northampton, esq; afterwards created a baronet, and ancestor of the present earl Ferrers. Lord Berkeley had to his second wife, Jane, youngest daughter of sir Michael Stanhope, and widow of sir Roger Townsend, by whom he had no issue. He died in the year 1613, and was buried in the family vault, in the chancel at Berkeley, where is a monument and inscription for him.

George, only son of the said Thomas, succeeded his grandfather Henry as twelfth lord Berkeley, according to the summons of 23 E. 1. He was made knight of the Bath, at the creation of Charles prince of Wales, on Nov. 4, 1616. The following inscription, on a monument erected to his memory in Cranford church, in Middlesex, recites his character, marriage, and issue.

Here lyeth the body of GEORGE LORD BERKLEY, Baron of Berkley, Mowbray, Seagrave, and Bruce, and Knight of the Bath, who departed this life the 10th day of August, A. D. 1658. He married ELIZABETH, second daughter and coheir of Sir MICHAEL STANHOPE, of Sudbury in the county of Suffolk, Kn'. by whom he had issue CHARLES, ELIZABETH, and GEORGE. CHARLES, drowned in his passage to France, Jan. 27, 1641. ELIZABETH married to EDWARD COOK, Esq; grand child and heir to Sir EDWARD COOK, Kn'. sometime Lord Chief Justice of both Benches. She died Novemb. the 9th, A. D. 1661, and lieth buried at Higham in Norfolk; and GEORGE Lord Berkley now living: This deceased Lord, besides the nobility of his birth, and the experience he acquired by foreign travels, was very eminent for the great candour and ingenuity of his disposition, his singular bounty and affability towards his inferiours, and his readiness (had it been in his power) to have obliged all mankind.

George, the only surviving son of the last lord George, became, at the death of his father, thir-

teenth lord Berkeley, and was advanced to the dignity of viscount Dursley, and earl of Berkeley, Sept. 11, 31 C. 2. 1679. His lordship made a present to Sion-college of a valuable library, collected by sir Robert Coke, upon which the governors of that college presented his lordship with their address of thanks. When king James the Second withdrew himself, on Dec. 10, this earl was one of those peers who met at Guildhall, and subscribed a declaration, 'That they would assist his highness the prince of Orange in obtaining a free parliament, &c.' and at the accession of king William and queen Mary, was appointed one of their privy-council; and on July 27, 1689, constituted Custos Rotulorum of the county of Surry. This noble peer departing this life, was buried at Cranford in Middlesex, where a monument is erected to his memory, with this inscription:

Here lyeth the body of GEORGE Earl of Berkeley, Viscount Dursley, Baron of Berkeley, Mowbray, Seagrave, and Bruce, who had the honour to be a Privy-counsellor to K. CHARLES the II. and K. JAMES; eminent for his affability, charity, and generosity. He married ELIZABETH, one of the coheiresses of JOHN MASSINGBEARD, Esq; of the family of the MASSINGBEARDS in Lincolnshire. He departed this life the 14th of October, 1698, Ætat. 71. in hopes of a blessed resurrection; for the merciful shall obtain mercy.

By the lady Elizabeth, his wife, he had two sons, and six daughters; 1. Charles, who succeeded him in honour and estate; 2. George, installed one of the prebendaries of Westminster, June 13, 1687, who married Jane, daughter of George Cole, of the county of Devon, esq; 3. Elizabeth, wedded to William Smith, of the Inner Temple, esq; 4. Theophila, married first to sir Kingsmill Lucy, of Bloxburn, in com. Hertford, bar'. and secondly to the pious and learned Robert Nelson, of London, esq; 5. Arabella, second wife to William Pulteney, esq; 6. Mary, married to Ford lord Grey, of Werk, afterwards earl of Tankerville. 7. Henrietta, who died unmarried; 8. Arthusa, second wife to Charles Boyle, lord Clifford of Laneshorough.

Charles, second earl of Berkeley, was made one of the knights of the Bath, at the coronation of King Charles the Second, and, in 1679 and 1681,

and privileged, within the limits and precincts of the same counties, and of either of them, as well within liberties as without, mete and apt for the wars, and them to train, array, and put in a readiness; and them also, and every of them, after their abilities, degrees, and faculties, well and sufficiently to cause to be armed and weaponed, and to take the musters of them from time to time, in places most mete for that purpose, after your good discretion: And also, the same our subjects so arrayed, trained, and armed, as well men of arms, as other horsemen, archers, and footmen, of all kinds and degrees, mete and apt for the wars, to conduct and lead, as well against all and singular our enemies, also against all and singular rebels, traitors, and other offenders, and their adherents, against us, our crown and dignity, within our said county and city, and county of the said city, and all other places corporate and privileged, within the limits and precincts of the same counties, as well within liberties as without, from time to time, as often as need shall require, by your discretion; and with the said enemies, traitors, and rebels to fight, and them to invade, resist, repress, and subdue, slay, kill, and put to execution of death, by all ways and means, by your said good discretion: And to do, fulfil, and execute all and singular other things which shall be requisite for the levying and government of our said subjects,

' for the conservation of our person and peace, so by you, in form
' aforesaid, levyed and to be led: And to do, execute, and use against
' enemies, traitors, rebels, and such other like offenders, and their
' adherents, as necessity shall require, by your discretion, the law called
' the Marshal Law, according to the Law Marshal: And of such
' offenders apprehended, or brought in subjection, to save whom
' you shall think good to be saved, and to slay, destroy, and put to
' execution of death such and as many of them as you shall think mete,
' by your good discretion, to be put to death. And farther, our will
' and pleasure is, and by these presents we do give unto you full
' power and authority, that in case any invasion of enemies,
' insurrection, rebellion, riots, routs, or unlawful assemblies, or
' any like offences shall happen to be moved in any place of this our
' realm, out of the limits of this our commission; that then, and
' as often as you shall perceive any such misdemeanour to arise,
' you, with all the power you can make, shall, with all diligence,
' repair to the place where any such invasion, unlawful assembly,
' or insurrection shall happen to be made, to subdue, repress, and
' reform the same, as well by battle or other kind of force, as otherwise,
' by the laws of our realm, and the Law Marshal, according to your
' discretion.' &c. &c.

* Collins's Peerage, v. 3, p. 461. Ferdinand is not mentioned upon his lordship's monument. See *Monuments and Inscriptions*.

was returned to parliament for the city of Gloucester. On the accession of king William and queen Mary, he was called up, by writ, to the house of peers, (his father then living) and took his seat as baron Berkeley of Berkeley, on July 11, 1689; and the same year relieved the earl of Pembroke, in quality of envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the states of Holland. On May 25, 1694, he was constituted lord lieutenant of the county of Gloucester; and, in the year 1699, was appointed one of the lords justices of the kingdom of Ireland. On June 7, 1702, his lordship was appointed constable of the castle of St. Briavel, in the forest of Dean, and lord lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the counties of Gloucester and Surry. His lordship died at Berkeley-castle, Sept. 24, 1710, and was interred, in the family vault, in Berkeley church, where is an inscription for him, inserted towards the end of the account of this parish. His lordship married Elizabeth, daughter of Baptist Noel viscount Campden, by whom he had issue four sons, and three daughters; 1. Charles, lord viscount Dursley, who died of the small-pox in May 1699; 2. James, third earl of Berkeley; 3. Henry, who, in his youth, was page of honour to queen Anne; and, in the year 1717, was appointed first commissioner for executing the office of master of the horse, and constituted colonel of the 4th regiment of foot; and, in 1719, was appointed colonel of the 2d troop of grenadier guards. He was elected one of the knights of the shire for the county of Gloucester, in three succeeding parliaments, and died at Bath, in May 1736, leaving issue by Mary, only daughter to Henry Cornwall, of Bredwardine-castle, in Herefordshire, esq; two sons, Henry, and Lionel-Spenser Berkeley; and three daughters, Mary, Elizabeth, and Isabella-Bernardina. 4. George Berkeley, fourth and youngest son, who served in two parliaments for the port of Dover, married Henrietta, daughter of sir Henry Hobart, bar. and died, in 1746, without issue. 5. Lady Mary; 6. lady Elizabeth; 7. lady Penelope.

James, third earl of Berkeley, succeeded his father in the year 1710, and was the same year constituted lord lieutenant of the county of Gloucester, and city of Bristol, warden of the forest of Dean, and high steward of the city of Gloucester. During the reign of queen Anne, he had distinguished himself in many gallant actions at sea, under sir George Rooke, and sir Cloudsley Shovel, and was made vice-admiral of the blue in 1707-8, and vice-admiral of the white in 1709. In the life-time of his father, 1704, he was called, by writ, to the house of peers, by the title of lord Dursley; and, at the accession of George the First, was appointed one of the lords of the bed-chamber. On March 18, 1717-18, he was constituted first lord commissioner of the admiralty, which office he held all that reign, being likewise vice-admiral

of Great Britain, &c. and, in 1718, was installed a knight of the most noble order of the garter. In 1727, he was appointed lord lieutenant of the counties of Lincoln, Gloucester, and * Surry, and of the cities and counties of Gloucester and Bristol; constable of the castle of St. Briavel, and keeper of the forest of Dean; also vice-admiral of Great Britain, &c. His lordship married the lady Louie Lennox, eldest daughter to Charles first duke of Richmond, by whom he had issue one son, Augustus, born on Feb. 18, 1715-16; and a daughter lady Elizabeth, married to Anthony Henly, of the Grange, in the county of Southampton, esq; His lordship dying, was buried at Berkeley, and on a plate upon his coffin was the following inscription:

The Most Noble and Puissant James Earl of Berkeley, Viscount Dursley, Baron Berkeley of Berkeley-Castle, Moutrai, Seagrave, and Breaus of Gower, Vice-Admiral of Great Britain, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Gloucester, and Cities and Counties of Bristol and Gloucester; Custos Rotulorum of the Counties of Gloucester and Surry, Warden of the Forest of Dean in the County of Gloucester, and Constable of the Castle of St. Briavel's in the Forest of Dean, one of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, died September 2, 1736, at Aubigny in France, aged 54 Years.

Augustus, fourth earl of Berkeley, upon his father's death, succeeded him in honour and estate. In 1737 he was constituted lord lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Gloucester, and presented to a company of the second regiment of foot guards, with the rank of colonel. In 1739 he was nominated one of the knights of the most antient order of the Thistle, or St. Andrew; and, in 1745, was made colonel of one of the regiments raised to go against the Scotch and English rebels. His lordship married, on May 7, 1744, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Drax, of Charborough in Dorsetshire, and of Ellerton-abbey in Yorkshire, esq; and by her, who, in July 1745, was appointed one of the ladies of the bed-chamber to her royal highness Augusta, princess of Wales, had issue, 1. Frederick-Augustus, now earl of Berkeley, born May 24, 1745. 2. James, born in 1747, and died the same year. 3, 4, 5. Ladies Louisa, Elizabeth, and Frances, all born July 28, 1748, and lived to be christened, but died soon after. 6. Lady Georgina-Augusta, born Sept. 18, 1749. 7. Lady Elizabeth, born in December 1750, and, on May 10, 1767, married to the honourable Mr. Craven, brother to lord Craven. 8. George-Cranfield, born Aug. 10, 1753. His lordship departed this life on Jan. 9, 1755, and was succeeded in honour and estate by his son

Frederick-Augustus, the present and fifth earl of Berkeley, and the twenty-first in descent from Harding the royal Dane. His lordship was constituted lord lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Gloucester, and of the cities of Bristol and Gloucester, constable of the castle of

* Bill. signat. 1 Geo. 2.

St. Briavel, and warden of the forest of Dean, July 2, 1766; and, on Aug. 19 following, was chosen high steward of the city of Gloucester; and was colonel of the militia of the county of Gloucester, and of the cities of Bristol and Gloucester.

His lordship's TITLES are, Earl of Berkeley, Viscount Durtley, Baron Berkeley of Berkeley-castle, Mowbray, [the name of a family] Seagrave, [the name of a family] and Breaus of Gower [the name of a family] in Glamorganshire. The creations are already recited.

ARMS. *Gules, a chevron between ten crosses pattee, six above and four below, argent.* But, by intermarriages, his lordship has a right of quartering the following coats, *Bloet, Brotherton, Mowbray, Breaus, Seagrave, Chancombes, Longespey, Albeney, Fitz-Allen, Blundeville, Warren, Plantagenet, Marshall, Strongbow, Murchard, Mead, Read, and Stanhope.* CREST. *On a wreath, a mitre gules, garnished Or, charged with the paternal coat.* SUPPORTERS. *Two lions argent, the sinister having a ducal crown, and plain collar and chain, Or.* MOTTO. DIEU AVEC NOUS.

Having traced the descent of the manor down to the present time, I come now to treat of the

TITHINGS and HAMLETS.

There are seven very considerable tithings in this parish.

1. The *Borough*, which has been mentioned at the beginning of this account. Mr. Weston has a handsome house in it, and a good estate in the parish. Lands in the town of Berkeley, which belonged to the chantry of St. Andrew, whereof Thomas Chester was the last incumbent, and had a pension of 5*l.* were granted to William Herick and Arthur Ingram, 5 Jac. and four acres in Short Grove, belonging to the same chantry, were granted, the same year, to Edward Newport and John Crompton.

Lands in Berkeley and Beenham did belong to the archbishop of Canterbury, and were granted to Robert earl of Leicester, and John Morley, in exchange for lands in Montgomery, 23 Eliz. There are two constables belonging to the borough.

2. *Ham*, in which are included *Ham, Clapton, Bevington, Whitley-park, Peddington, and Newport.* Thomas Berkeley held the manor of Ham 15 E. 2. Thomas de Berkeley was seized of the manor of Ham 6 R. 2. and Catherine his wife was seized of two messuages, eight acres of arable, two acres of meadow, one acre of wood, and a yearly rent of 7*s.* in Ham, for St. Andrew's chantry in Berkeley, 7 R. 2. The earl of Berkeley now receives from the crown, 5*s.* a year for St. Andrew's chantry.

As to other estates, besides the manor, the records shew, that John Sergeant was seized of

lands in Ham, 30, 36, & 47 E. 3. And John Fitz-Nichol (one of the Berkeley family) was seized of Wikestow in Ham, 49 E. 3. John Kendal was seized of Avenicot, [in Alkington tithing] and of the manors of Peddington, and Wyke [in the tithing of Alkington] in the parish of Berkeley, and was attainted of high treason, in the beginning of the reign of Henry the Seventh, and those estates were granted to William Treefree, 4 H. 7. to hold at pleasure. The same were granted to John Pate and John Dingle during pleasure, 2 H. 8. and afterwards to John Dingle, and the heirs of his body, paying a brace of greyhounds, whenever the king should come within two miles of that place, 10 H. 8. He died 33 H. 8. and John Dingle, his son, had livery of them the same year. Thomas Hicke, esq; has a handsome house at Peddington, and a good estate in this tithing. Ham has a distinct tithingman.

3. *Hinton*, *i. e.* the old town, from *ben*, in the British language, which signifies old. This tithing includes *Sanager*, lying along the river; antiently written *Seven-bangar*, perhaps a corruption of *Severn-ben-gær*, *i. e.* the old wall of the Severn, or sea-wall. *Sanager* gave name to an antient family, whose property it was, and who resided there; a descendant of that name and family is still living, but the estate, by a late purchase, is now lord Berkeley's. Part of *Halmore* lies also in this tithing. Hinton has a distinct tithingman.

4. *Alkington*, including *Swanley, Woodford, Rugbag, Micklewood-chase, Wike, and Newport*; which last lies in the road between Gloucester and Bristol, and has in it two or three inns of good accommodation. The name of this tithing was antiently written *Almintune*, as may be seen in the *Domesday* account of the parish of Berkeley. Maurice de Berkeley held this manor 9 E. 1. Margaret countess of Shrewsbury was seized of the manor of Alkinton 7 E. 2. Thomas de Berkeley held the manor of Alkinton, and granted one quarter of beans, and three ells and a half of woollen cloth yearly, to Ady Tilly, for his life, 17 E. 2. Thomas de Berkeley held the manor of Alkinton 6 R. 2. and ever since that time, it has descended with the barony of Berkeley.

Beside the manor, the records shew that John Sergeant, (mentioned under Ham) was seized of lands in Alkinton, 30, 36, & 46 E. 3. Margaret, the widow of Nicholas Stanhaw, held Wike, 14 H. 6. Thomas de Berkeley had a grant of a fair in Newport, 22 E. 3. There was a chantry in St. Maurice's chapel, at Newport, founded by Thomas lord Berkeley, 17 E. 3. of which John Baker was the last incumbent; who, according to Mr. Willis, had a pension, after the dissolution, of 6*l.* a year. A messuage in Swanley, late belonging to the above chantry, was granted to

^y I have followed sir Robert Atkyns in the date of this record; but I apprehend it should be 47 E. 3. as it stands in Ham, and

occurs afterwards in the account of Stone.

Robert earl of Leicester, 23 Eliz. There is a proper tithingman to this division.

5. *Stone*. This place is inserted in alphabetical order, among the parishes.

6. *Hamfallow*, in which are *Wanswell*, *Wannifwell*, or *Wansel*; part of *Halmore*; and *Hamfallow*. *Wanswell* was probably so called from the British word *gwaun*, a meadow. Thorp of *Wanswell* held his lands to guard a tower in Berkeley-castle, called Thorp's-tower, which was built in the reign of king Edward the Third. Thomas Thorp died seized of the manor of *Wanswell*, 17 H. 8. Thomas his son had livery thereof 29 H. 8. and Nicholas Thorp had livery of it 1 Eliz. William Butler died seized of this manor without issue, 10 Eliz. whereby it descended to Anne, his sister and heir. Here is a tithingman.

7. *Bradstone*. Thomas de Bradstone, (a person of eminence, see p. 87) was seized of the manor of Bradstone 34 E. 3. which descended to his son Thomas, who held this manor 48 E. 3. Richard Seimour was probably a trustee of the Bradstones, for he was seized of the manor of Bradstone 2 H. 4. but Ela, widow of Thomas Bradstone, was seized thereof, 11 H. 4. Sir Walter de la Pool, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heiress of Thomas Bradstone, were seized of the manor of Bradstone 12 H. 6. and sir Edward Inglesthorp (or Ingoldsthorp) was seized thereof, and of Arlingham, Stinchcombe, and Horton, belonging to the Bradstones, 35 H. 6. There was formerly a chantry at Bradstone, the lands belonging to which were granted to Lewis Williams, by king Edward the Sixth. Bradstone has a tithingman.

Sir William Stourton, of Stourton, held the manor of Veelham, near Berkeley, 17 E. 4. and Robert Grinder, esq; was seized of Stubmarsh-park, in the hundred of Berkeley, 22 H. 6.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage in the deanery of Dursley, worth about 170*l.* a year; of which the earl of Berkeley is patron, and Mr. Augustus-Thomas Hupfman incumbent.

The rectories of Berkeley and Hinton, which belonged to St. Austlin's abbey, at Bristol, were granted to the dean and chapter of Bristol, together with the advowson of the vicarages, 34 H. 8. But, in virtue of an act of parliament, they were given, by that body, to the late George lord Berkeley, in exchange for the rectory of St. Michael's, in Sutton Bennington, in Nottinghamshire. The vicar is intituled to a mortuary of 10*s.* from the executor of every person of this parish dying worth 40*l.*

Maurice de Berkeley founded an hospital at Longbridge, in the tithing of Ham, (p. 272) where was a chapel dedicated to the holy Trinity; yearly tenths 1*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* ob. But the estate, with which it was endowed, is now part of the impropriation.

There was a chantry in this church, dedicated to St. Andrew, founded by the lady of Thomas lord Berkeley; and another chantry, dedicated to our Lady, to which Thomas, second lord Berkeley, gave lands in Hamme, 17 E. 3. for an anniversary for his father, for his wife, and himself, after his decease. *Collins's Peerage*, v. 1. p. 451.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is large and handsome, consisting of the nave and two aisles, with a large chancel. On the south side of the chancel is a chapel and vault, belonging to the earl of Berkeley; and on the north side is the vestry room. The tower, with six bells in it, is newly built, and stands distinctly from the church, at the other end of the church-yard, where probably the old church stood.

There was antiently a nunnery in this place, of which the particulars are given in the account of the manor.

Monuments and Inscriptions.

In the body of the church, inclosed with iron rails, is a very antient raised tomb, with the figures, in alabaster, of a man in armour, at full length, and a woman by his side, designed for Thomas lord Berkeley, and his lady. His lordship died in 1361. At that time the family had no particular burying place here; but three generations afterwards, James lord Berkeley built the chapel and vault on the south side of the chancel.

Under an arch in the wall, between the said chapel and the chancel, upon a raised tomb of white marble, (ornamented on the side, with figures in compartments, of the virgin Mary, St. Peter, St. Christopher, and other figures of soldiers, and ecclesiasticks, some of them bearing scutcheons of the Berkeley arms upon their breasts) is the effigy, in white marble, of James the fifth lord Berkeley, lying along in full proportion, with his coat armour upon his breast, who died in 1463, and was buried in this chapel. And at his left hand is the figure of a youth, designed for Thomas his grandson, bearing also the family arms upon his breast, and a label of three points, to shew that he was the eldest son.

At the east end, upon a raised tomb, are the figures, in alabaster, of lord Henry Berkeley and his lady; his feet resting against a mitre, the family crest, and over their heads are the Berkeley arms, with twelve quarterings, and this inscription in capital letters:

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF SIR HENRY BERKELEY KNIGHT, LORD BERKELEY, MOWBRAY, SEAGRAVE, AND BRUCE. LORD LIEVTENANT OF THE COVNTY OF GLOUCESTER WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE 26 DAY OF NOVEMBER IN THE YEARE OF OVR LORD GOD 1613, BEING THE DAY THAT HE ACCOMPLISHED THE AGE OF FOWERSCORE YEARES. HE FIRST MARIED, KATHERINE, SISTER TO THOMAS HOWARD, DUKE OF NORFOLKE, BY WHOM HE HAD YSSVE, THOMAS, MARY, AND FRANCES, THOMAS BEINGE A KNIGHT OF THE BATHE, MARIED ELIZABETH ONLY DAUGHTER AND HEIRE UNTO SIR GEORGE CAREY KNIGHT LORD HUNSDON. MARY THE ELDEST DAUGHTER WAS MARIED UNTO SIR JOHN ZOVCHE KNIGHT: AND FRANCES THE SECOND DAUGHTER, WAS MARIED UNTO SIR GEORGE SHIRLEY BARONET.

HE SECONDLY MARRIED JANE THE WIDOWE OF SIR ROGER TOWNSEND KNIGHT, YET LIVINGE, BY WHOM HE HAD NO ISSUE.

Against the south wall, in a scutcheon, baron and femme, 1. Berkeley. 2. *Topaz, fretty ruby, canton ermine*, for Noel, and under, upon a black marble table, this inscription :

H. S. E.

CAROLUS Comes de Berkeley, Vice Comes Dursley, Baro BERKELEY de Berkeley Cast. Mowbray, Seagrave, Et Bruce, E Nobilissimo ordine Balnei Eques. VII, ad genus quod spectat, & Proavos, usquequaq; Nobilis, Et longo, si quis alius, Procerum stemmate Editus ; Munij etiam tam illustri stirpe dignis Insignitus. Siquidem, à Gulielm: III^o. ad ordines fœderati Belgij Ablegatus & Plenipotentarius Extraordinarius. Rebus, non Britannia tantum, sed totius ferè Europæ (Tunc temporis presertim arduis) per annos V. incubuit. Quàm felici Diligentia, Fide quàm intemeratâ Ex illo dicas, Lector, quod, Superstite Patre In magnatum ordinem adscisci meruerit. Cui à Sanctioribus consilijs & Regi Guliel: & Annæ Reginae, E proregibus Hiberniæ Secundus, Comitatum Civitatumq; Glocest: & Brist: Locum-tenens. Surriæ & Glocest: Custos Rot: urbis Glocest: magnus Senescallus, Arcis Sancti de Briavell Castellanus, Gardianus Forestæ de Dean. Deniq; ad Turcarum primùm, deinde ad Roman: Imperatorem Cum Legatus Extraordinarius designatus Effet, Quo minus has etiam ornaret provincias, Obstetit adveria Corporis valetudo. Sed restat ad huc, præ quo fordescent cætera, Honos verus, stabilis, & vel morti cedere nescius, Quod veritatem Evangelicam seriò amplexus ; Erga Deum pius, Erga pauperes munificus, Adversus omnes Æquus & Benevolus, In Christo jam placide obdormivit, Cum eodem olim regnaturus una. Natus VIII^o. April: MDCXLIX, denatus XXIV^o. Septem: MDCCX, Ætat: Suiæ LXII.

Against the south wall, is this memorial, in capital letters.

TO THE PERPETVAL MEMORY OF THE MOST VERTVOVS AND IRVVDENT LADY ELIZABETH LADY BERKELEY THE WIDOWE OF ST. THOMAS BERKELEY KNIGHT, SONNE AND HEIRE OF HENRY LORD BERKELEY: GEORGE LORD BERKELEY HER ONLY SONNE, HATH IN THIS CHAPPEL OF HIS ANCESTORS IN A DVTFULL ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF HER PIOUS LIFE AND DEATH, CONSECRATED THIS INSCRIPTION FOR A MEMORIALE OF HER VERTVE: WHO LIVED THIS LIFE AT HER HOUSE AT CRANFORD IN THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX, THE 23^d DAY OF APRIL ANNO DOMINI 1635.

WHERE, ACCORDINGE TO THE DIRECTION OF HER WILL, SHE LIETH BVRIED.

In the chancel are several memorials for the Westons, descended from a knightly family, of Weston-hall in Shropshire, with their arms, *An eagle display'd*, the blazon not exprest. — for the Hoptons of Berkeley and Cam, with their arms, *Gules, a lion rampant between nine crosses fretty fitchy*, Or. — for Richard Saffyn, M. A. vicar of Berkeley, who died in 1690, with his arms, *three estoils issuing out of as many crescents*. — for Mr. Henry Head, vicar of Berkeley, and one of the prebendaries of Bristol, who died in 1728, with his arms, field suppoied, *Azure, a chevron ermine, between three unicorns heads cabosh'd*. — for the Nelmes's of Breadstone, with their arms, *three elm trees*.

In the body of the church, upon a brass, fixt in a grey marble flat stone, is the figure of a man in a loose robe, holding a heart upon his breast,

inscribed with mey, and round the edge of the stone, in ancient characters :

† Hic jacet corpus Willielmi Freme cujus anime propicietur deus, et animarum omnium fidelium defunctorum parentum et suorum Amen. Contende intrare per angustam portam.

Against the wall of the south aisle of the church, a memorial for Thomas Hickes, of Peddington, who died in 1746, with his arms, *Gules, a chevron wavy, between three fleurs-de-lis*, Or.

Upon flat stones in the church, are memorials for several persons of the name of Jaye, who came from Darking in Surry, but descended from an ancient family of that name in Hampshire. The bearings on the scutcheons are, *Three leopards heads crown'd with a ducal coronet*. The blazon not expressed.

First fruits, £.	32	14	8	Synodals, £.	0	3	0
Tenths, —	3	5	6	Pentecostals,	0	2	6
Procurations,	0	6	8				

Benefactions.

Mr. John Atwood, of Berkeley, gave a meadow called Longbridge, lying in Ham, to the poor of the borough, worth 10*l.* 10*s.* a year.

Mr. Thomas Machin, of this parish, in 1630, gave a ground near Parkham-meadow, of the yearly rent of 3*l.* 10*s.* to the poor.

Mr. John Mallet, of this parish, in 1639, gave a ground near Prior's-wood, of the yearly value of 5*l.* 10*s.* to the poor.

The bridewell-house, and the town-house, of the yearly value together of 7*l.* 10*s.* were given to the poor by an unknown benefactor, and have been enjoy'd time immemorial.

The tithing-barn of Ham is charged with the annual payment of 7*s.* to the poor.

Mr. Thomas Bayley, of this parish, charged a ground in Halmer, called Stunings, with the payment of 15*s.* a year to the poor.

Richard Everett, of this parish, gave the interest of 10*l.* for ever, to the poor house-keepers of Ham.

Samuel Thurner, M. B. of Magdalen Hall, Oxon, in 1696, gave lands in Thornbury and Rockhampton, let together at 16*l.* 5*s.* a year, for teaching twenty-six boys of Berkeley town to read, write, &c.

John Smith, M. A. of Magdalen College, Oxon, in 1717, gave a sum of money, which, with 40*l.* given by the right honourable the countess dowager of Berkeley, was laid out in lands in this parish, worth 10*l.* 10*s.* a year, for teaching twelve boys to read and write.

Thomas Hopton, esq; in 1718, gave 1*l.* 10*s.* a year to the minister of this parish, for a sermon on Good Friday, and another on November 5; and 2*l.* 10*s.* a year to the poor in bread, charged on his estate at Littleton upon Severn.

Mrs. Bridget Vick, in 1724, gave a ground in Hinton, called the Tining, of 3*l.* a year, to be distributed in bread to the poor.

Thomas Pearce, in 1728, charged his estate in Wick with the payment of 12s. a year, to be given, at Christmas, to six poor men of Alkington tithing.

Mrs. Elizabeth Beaven, in 1728, gave 120l. which her executor laid out in lands, and, pursuant to her will, charged an estate called the Acktrees, near Berkeley heath, with the payment of 3l. a year to the minister, for reading prayers, and 3l. a year to be given to the poor in bread.

Sir Robert Atkyns mentions the following donations, which I have otherwise no account of: Thomas Baldwin gave 6l. a year, to be distributed to six poor widows at Easter.—Mary Hort gave a tenement to the poor.—Mr. Boucher gave another to the same use.—The borough of Berkeley has purchased a ground called Priest's-Croft, lying in Ham, for the benefit of the poor.

Borough of Berkeley.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	22	0	0
		Poll-tax — — 1694, —	33	12	0
		Land-tax — — 1694, —	14	8	8
		The same, at 3s. — 1770, —	11	2	0

Ham and Hamfallow.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	506	0	0
		Poll-tax — — 1694, —	55	17	0
		Land-tax — — 1694, —	478	9	8
		— at 3s. (Ham) 1770, —	232	6	9
		— (Hamfallow) — — — 122	14	9	

Alkington.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	152	8	0
		Poll-tax — — 1694, —	28	10	0
		Land-tax — — 1694, —	213	9	0
		The same, at 3s. — 1770, —	158	9	6

Bradstone.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	34	4	0
		Poll-tax — — 1694, —	8	12	0
		Land-tax — — 1694, —	41	2	0
		The same, at 3s. 1770, —	30	18	0

Stone. See *Stone* as a parish.

Hinton.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	107	12	0
		Poll-tax — — 1694, —	16	2	0
		Land-tax — — 1694, —	106	12	0
		The same, at 3s. — 1770, —	79	19	0

At the beginning of this century, according to Sir Robert Atkyns, there were 500 houses in this parish, and about 2500 inhabitants, whereof 140 were freeholders; yearly births 67, burials 58. And I understand the tithing of Stone is not included in these particulars, except as to births and burials. But certainly Sir Robert's estimate was too high; for in a series of ten years, from 1700 to 1709 inclusive, there appear to be entered in the parish register 473 baptisms, and 399

burials; and from 1760 to 1769 inclusive, 551 baptisms, and 502 burials. By which it appears that the inhabitants have increased during the last seventy years, and are now about 1854 in number, which is nearly in the proportion of 33 to 1 of the annual burials.



B E V E R S T O N E.

THIS parish lies in the upper division of the hundred of Berkeley, in a healthy country, upon the Cotswold hills, scarce two miles north-westward from Tetbury, five from Minchinhampton, and twenty southward from Gloucester. The land is chiefly arable, with some good pasturage, but no meadow ground.

Leland says *there is a quarre of good stone at Beverstane, unde nomen, ex conjectura*; but Sir Robert Atkyns goes still further, in pronouncing that *it was antiently called Burestan, from the blue stones found in this place.* The name, in *Domesday-book*, is written *Beurestan*; and tho' the termination, in the Saxon language, signifies stone, yet the whole word, taken together, is so difficult and abstruse, that I confess myself totally ignorant of its original and signification.

There are considerable remains of an antient castle in this place, said to have been originally built in the time of the Saxon heptarchy; but by whom is not certainly known. Godwin earl of Kent, in the time of Edward the Confessor, having offended the king by refusing to punish the chief actors of a disorder which happened in Canterbury, without their being first brought to trial; the king called an assembly of all the nobility at Gloucester, that the matter might be debated; but Godwin and his sons, instead of appearing there, raised a great force, and took up their quarters at Beverstan; and some accounts expressly say, that they seized the castle, which shews it to be of older standing than the Norman conquest. Maurice lord Berkeley repaired and fortified this castle in the reign of king Henry the Third, and Thomas lord Berkeley afterwards greatly beautified and enlarged it, by the spoils and ransom of prisoners which he took at the battle of Poictiers, in the reign of king Edward the Third. It was built square, moated on all sides, and had a tower at every corner; but a great part of the castle having been destroyed by fire, there is only one of the towers now remaining. The dining room was where a part of the farmhouse now stands, as appears by the remains of a magnificent window, adjoining to the eastern part of the castle, and the noble fire-place yet remaining.

It was garrisoned by the king's forces in the great civil war, and attacked by colonel Malley, with three hundred foot and fourscore horse, without success; but afterwards, the governor, captain

Captain Oglethorpe, being taken prisoner, and carried to Gloucester, by the parliament's party, Colonel Massey learnt from him where the castle might be attacked with the greatest advantage; and advancing with a body of horse and foot before it, summoned it to surrender. The lieutenant, who had the command, immediately complied, and it was thought, he might have held it with ease. The garrison, leaving their arms, ammunition, and baggage, had liberty to retire where they pleased. Of so great simplicity was the king's officer, as to ask where was the next destination of the parliament's forces, expressing his fears, if the garrison should go to Malmesbury, of their being taken a second time; and going there, it happened to them as they apprehended, the next day after their arrival.

This place had antiently a market and fair, as appears by the subsequent account of the manor, but they have been long since disused.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

This manor was antiently parcel of the manor of Berkeley, and belonged to the nunnery there: And, at the time of the general survey, there were ten hides in Beurestan belonging to Berkeley.

See Berkeley.

King Henry the Second gave the manor of Beverstan to Robert Fitz-Harding, ancestor of the Berkeley family, who settled it on Robert his second son, in marriage with Alice, the daughter and heiress of Robert de Gant, and of Alice, the daughter of William Paganell; which Robert de Gant was son of Gilbert de Gant, who came into England with William the conqueror, and had married Alice, the daughter of Hugh de Montfort. His wife being thus descended, Robert de Berkeley obtained, by that marriage, the great lordship of Were, in com. Somerset, whence he took the name of Robert de Were. He founded the hospital of St. Mark at Billeswike, near Bristol, and left issue a son named Maurice, and a daughter Eva, married to Thomas de Harpetre.

Which Maurice assumed the name of de Gant from his mother, on account of her great inheritance. In 17 John, taking part with the rebellious barons, his lands were seized, and given to Philip de Albini, whereupon he addressed himself to the king, to make his peace. And 11 H. 3. having fortified his castle of Beverstan without licence, he went again to the king to excuse himself for so doing, and obtained a confirmation thereof. Having no issue, he gave to the king his lordships of Weston, Beverstan, and Albricton, and died 14 H. 3. The bulk of his inheritance came to the issue of Eva, his sister, whose son Robert, some time after, assumed the surname of Gournay, and, 15 H. 3. had livery of the manor of Paulet, and other lands in Somersetshire, and of all his lands in Gloucestershire, excepting Beverstan,

Weston, Radewic, Oure, and Albricton; which however, he not long after obtained of the king.

Which Robert Gournay, son and heir of the said Eva de Berkeley, whose barony consisted of no less than twenty-two knights-fees, died seized of Beverstan 53 H. 3. and was succeeded in this estate by his son Anselm, whose son John Gournay dying seized of it 19 E. 1. left his only daughter and heir Elizabeth, married to John ap Adam, who both joined in a fine, and settled this manor, and the advowson of the church, and the manors of King's-Weston, and Pirton in Churchdown, on the joint heirs of their bodies, the remainder on the heirs of Elizabeth, 25 E. 1. Which John and Elizabeth purchased a charter of free-warren in Beverstan, and a weekly market on Monday, and a fair to begin on the eve of the assumption of our Lady, and to continue for three days.

Thomas ap Adam, son of John, sold this manor and castle, and the manor of Over, to Thomas lord Berkeley 4 E. 3. who died seized thereof 35 E. 3. and Catherine his widow died also seized of it 9 R. 2.

Sir John La Warr, in right of Elizabeth his wife, widow of Thomas de Berkeley, was seized thereof 22 R. 2.

Sir John Berkeley was possessed of this manor, and of Beverston-castle, and of the advowson of the church, 6 H. 6. and Maurice Berkeley of Beverston, was also seized of the castle and manor 38 H. 6. Sir William Berkeley died seized of the manor 5 E. 6. and the next year livery was granted to sir John Berkeley his son, who died seized of it 20 Eliz. and the same year livery was granted to sir John Berkeley, his son and heir, who alienated this manor to sir John Pointz; but it soon went out of that name, for sir John sold this manor, and that of Hill, to Henry Fleetwood, esq; who was lord of them in the year 1608.

In a few years afterwards, this manor was purchased by sir Michael Hicks, from whom it descended to his heir sir Henry Hicks, whose son Michael Hicks, esq; died seized thereof in the year 1764; and Michael Hicks, an infant son of Howe Hicks, of Witcombe, in this county, esq; is the present lord of the manor. His arms and pedigree are inserted under *Witcombe*.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Dursley, worth about 240*l.* a year. The abbey of Gloucester was formerly patron; but the presentation is now in the crown, and Mr. Selwyn is the present incumbent. The chapel of Kingscot is annexed to this church.

One hundred and eight acres of arable in Beverstone, thirty-two in Kingscot, and thirty-five acres of inclosure, in both parishes, belong to the glebe.

^a Rot. fin. 17 Johan.

^b Rot. fin. 16 H. 3. m. 3.

^c Dugd. Bar.

The church is small, dedicated to St. Mary, with an aisle on the south side, and a cross aisle on the north, belonging to the lord of the manor, and a strong tower, with pinnacles, at the west end.

Monuments and Inscriptions.

Against the wall, in the chancel, is the following inscription.

A° 1604. Ætat. 69. Epicedium Katherinæ Pury.
 Quæ defuncta jacet saxo tumulata sub illo
 Bis Cathara, haud ficto nomine, dicta fuit.
 Nomen utrumque sonat mundam, puram, piamq;
 Et vere, nomen quod referebat, erat.
 Nam puram puro debebat pectore vitam;
 Pura fuit mundo, nunc mage pura Deo.

There are memorials for Richard Hall, rector of this parish, who died June 30, 1638; for another Richard Hall, rector, who died in 1684; and for Andrew Needham, also rector of Beverstone, who died in 1710.

First fruits, £	30	0	0	Synodals, £.	0	2	0
Tenths, —	3	0	0	Pentecostals, 0	0	8	
Procurations,	0	6	8				

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	80	1	0
		Poll-tax ——— 1694, —	18	0	0
		Land-tax ——— 1694, —	86	16	0
		The same, at 3s. — 1770, —	64	4	0

At the beginning of this century there were 34 houses and about 164 inhabitants, whereof three were freeholders, in this parish; yearly births 5, burials 4. *Atkyns*. But upon examination, I find, that in a series of ten years, ending with 1768, there were entered in the parish register 57 baptisms, and 44 burials; and the exact number of inhabitants is 144, which is nearly in the proportion of 33 to 1 of the annual burials: Whence one may be induced to think the place unhealthy, notwithstanding it lies in an open part of the country; but I am informed that it is really otherwise, and that the late dilapidation of cottages hath driven many of the younger people out of the parish, to which alone the decrease of inhabitants ought to be attributed.

B I B U R Y.

THIS is a parish of considerable extent, in the cotswold part of the country, six miles south from Northleach, seven north-eastward from Cirencester, and nineteen eastward from Gloucester. The tithing of Winson is in the hundred of Bradley, but all the rest of the parish lies in the hundred of Britwellbarrow.

The name of this place, antiently written *Becheberie*, and *Begeberie*, seems to have been given it on account of the situation of the village upon the river; for bece or beke signifies a stream or river, and beue a flat piece of ground. The latter part

of the name, if referred to the place where the church stands, agrees well enough with the situation; but some of the houses stand on the side of an eminence. Here the river Coln rises in so copious a manner as to drive a mill at a small distance from the head of the spring.

The turnpike-road from Cirencester to Oxford leads through this place, and where it crossed the river, the water was broad and deep, and being near the spring, so remarkably cold, as frequently to injure cattle, which, heated with travelling, passed through it; wherefore a bridge was erected by subscription a few years ago, to obviate those inconveniencies.

This place gave name to the hundred of Becheberie, now swallowed up in that of Britwellbarrow. The parish hath lately been inclosed, and great part of those lands which lay in downs are now converted to tillage.

Estcourt Creswell, esq; hath a large estate and a good house here, of which his generosity hath furnished the annexed beautiful copper-plate.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

In the *Domesday* account of the lands belonging to the church of Worcester, it is expressed after the following manner:

‘The same church held Becheberie in Becheberie hundred. There are twenty-one hides. In demean are four plow-tillages, and nineteen villeins and two bordars with eleven plow-tillages. There are three radchenifers having four hides and four plow-tillages, and a priest having three hides, and, with his, four plow-tillages. There are eleven *servi* and *ancilla*, and two mills of 17s. [rent,] and ten acres of meadow. Durand holds three hides and one yard-land in Bernesleis of the bishop, as a manor dependent on this manor; and Eudo holds seven yard-lands there for a manor.

‘In these are five plow-tillages in demean, and twelve villeins with six plow-tillages. There are twelve *servi*. The whole manor, in the time of king Edward, was worth, and now also is worth 18l.

‘The same church holds Aicote, and Ailric holds it of her. It lies in Begeberie. There is one hide. In demean are two plow-tillages, and two villeins and four bordars with two plow-tillages. There are two *servi*, and eight acres of meadow, and a mill of 64d. It was worth 20s. now 30s. *Domesday-book*, p. 70.

The latter is supposed to be the manor afterwards given to the priory of Osney. But the bishop of Worcester was seized of a manor called the manor of Bibury, with court-leet and free warren, 15 E. 1. which privileges were allowed to him in a writ of *Quo warranto* brought against him the same year. In a M.S. taxation of the temporalties of the see of Worcester, in the time of Edward the First, which I found in the Cotton library, [*Tiberius*, C. F. 76.] are the following particulars

particulars

BIBURY.



To ^{the} Court Creswell Esq. Member of Parliament
This Plate is Inscribed by his

for Cirencester, in the County of Gloucester:
most Obliged humble Servant J. Rudder.

T. Bonnor delin. & sculp.
1771.

Published in the City of London July 1771 by T. Bonnor
Barrington Park, Sandiwell Park, Berkeley Castle, Highnam Court, New Mills, Rousham Park and This Print *Price of Sheet and Paper 6d.*
Printed by and sold by T. Bonnor N^o 56 Maiden Lane Covent Garden London and to be had at Mr. P. Poy's College Green Gloucester

particulars : *Item apud Bibur' de redivu affis. 4l. et caruc. terræ, et valet caruc. 30s. et 1 columbarium quod valet 7s. et 1 molendinum aquaticum quod valet marc. dim. et de placitis et perquisitis 30s. Summa 2l. 4s.* A survey having been made of this manor, 6 H. 8. it was then valued at 10l. 14s. a year.

The see of Worcester continued in possession of this manor 'till it was alienated therefrom, 3 E. 6. when it was granted to John Dudley earl of Warwick, afterwards duke of Northumberland, which is the reason that one part of Bibury is now, for distinction sake, called Bibury Northumberland.

It appears, by the evidences belonging to this estate, that John Harrington was soon after possessed of this manor, which he alienated to sir William Sherrington, who sold it, by virtue of the king's licence, dated June 23, 6 E. 6. to William earl of Pembroke, *in perpetuum*. The earl procures a licence from the crown, dated nine days after the former, and alienates it to Hugh Westwood. But, after the attainder of the duke of Northumberland, different people coming into favour, and the queen reversing many things done by king Edward, this manor was granted to John Walters and Thomas Carpenter, 1 Mariæ. However, William Westwood, esq; was lord of it in the year 1608.

Sir Thomas Sackville bought Bibury of Hugh Westwood, (who was probably son of the above mentioned William) and built the mansion-house, according to the date over the porch, in the year 1623. He married Barbara, daughter of sir John Jungerford, of Down Amney, by whom he had two sons, John and Richard, and two daughters. John Sackville succeeded his father, but dying unmarried, this estate came to his brother Richard, who had two sons, John and Henry. John succeeded his father, but having no issue, left his estate to Henry. Which Henry left issue, by his first and second marriage, two daughters heiresses, Elizabeth and Catherine, the latter of whom died unmarried; but Elizabeth, the elder, was wedded to Edmond Warneford, esq; by whom he had an only child Anne Warneford, married to Thomas Estcourt Cresswell, of Pinkney in the county of Wilts, esq; and by him had issue only one son, Estcourt Cresswell, esq; who, in the year 1668, was chosen one of the representatives in parliament for the borough of Cirencester, and is the present lord of the manor of Bibury. His arms may be seen at the foot of the plate of the feat.

The other manor of Bibury, with the rectory and advowson, formerly belonged to the priory of Osney, wherefore it was called Bibury Osney, and was granted to the chapter of Oxford 34 H. 8.

TITHINGS and HAMLETS.

1. *Bibury*, which contains 59 families, and 307 inhabitants, and is divided into two tithings, *Bibury Osney*, and *Bibury Northumberland*, as is already observed.

2. *Ablington*, containing 22 families and 91 inhabitants. The reverend Mr. Charles Coxwell has a feat and a good estate here. He is descended from an antient family formerly residing in Cirencester, who having large possessions in the town, occasioned a certain street to be called by their family name. His arms are, *Argent, a bend wavy between six cocks gules.*

Ralph de Willington and Olimpias his wife purchased a moiety of the manor of Ablington, 9 Joh. John de Willington had a charter of free-warren in Ablington and other manors, 3 E. 2. and died seized hereof 12 E. 3. Sir Ralph de Willington died seized of this manor 22 E. 3. and livery thereof was granted to his son Henry the next year; whose son sir John de Willington had seizin of it 2 R. 2. He had a son Ralph, whose wife Joan survived him, and was afterwards married to Thomas Wett, whom also she survived, and held the manor of Ablington 6 H. 4. The last Ralph Willington had two sons, Ralph and John, who died without issue, and a daughter Joan, married to John Wrath, by whom she had a son John Wrath, who dying, without issue, seized of this manor, 13 H. 4. left his two sisters co-heiresses, of whom, Elizabeth was married to sir William Poulton, and Isabel was the widow of William Beaumont.

Sir William Poulton and Elizabeth his wife levied a fine of the sixth part of the manor of Ablington, to the use of themselves in special taille; the remainder to John, the son of sir William, in taille general; the remainder to the right heirs of Isabel, widow of William Beaumont. They dying without issue, the estate came to Isabel Beaumont, who had issue John and Isabel. John died without issue, whereby his sister became seized, who dying unmarried 2 H. 6. the estate descended to her next kinsman and heir sir Thomas Beaumont, who died seized 29 H. 6. and was succeeded by his son sir William Beaumont, in some records styled William Beaumont, esq; who died 32 H. 6. and was succeeded by Philip Beaumont his brother, who died 13 E. 4.

Hugh Beaumont and Elizabeth his wife, and John Basset and Elizabeth his wife, levied a fine of this manor to Richard bishop of Durham and divers great persons, among whom was sir Giles d'Aubeny, 16 H. 7. Giles lord d'Aubeny died seized thereof 6 H. 8. and livery of it was granted the same year to Henry lord d'Aubeny his son. This manor was afterwards granted to Edward duke of Somerset, and, after his attainder, it was granted to James Basset, 4 Mariæ, and again confirmed to Arthur Basset, 7 Eliz. The succession to this manor is the same with Frampton Cotterell, Sainthurst, Westonbirt, and Poulton in Awre.

Lands in this place, which had been formerly given for finding lamps in the church of Bibury, were granted to sir William Rider, 7 Jac.

3. *Arlington*, which consists of 55 families and 255 inhabitants. This manor is expressly mentioned

mentioned in *Domesday-book*, which gives the following particulars :

‘ Chenvichelle, one of king Edward’s thanes, held Alvredintune. There were five hides, and four plow-tillages in demean, and twelve villeins and one bordar with six plow-tillages, and sixteen *servi* and *ancillæ*, and two mills of 20s. [rent.] A wood one mile long, and half a mile broad. Of these two manors [*i. e.* Cedeorde and Alvredintune] the steward paid what he pleased in the time of king Edward. They now pay 40*l.* of white money, of which 20 in ora. Earl Roger held them. *Domesday-book*, p. 69.

Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester and Hertford, held Alurington 1 E. 2. Alice, widow of John de Pembrige, held it 7 E. 3. in which year Roger Norman levied a fine, and settled this manor on himself for life, the remainder on Roger his son in taille. Roger Norman had a charter of free-warren in Alurington 19 E. 3. and died seized thereof 23 E. 3. leaving Giles his cousin and heir, who was seized of Alurington, near Cirencester, 36 E. 3. but William Clareshull was seized of this manor the following year; Edward earl of Stafford held it 4 H. 4. and Richard de Beauchamp and Isabel his wife were seized hereof 2 H. 5. The manor afterwards belonged to the priory of Osney, and was granted to John Barrington, 1 E. 6. pursuant to the will of king H. 8.

4. *Winton*, where are 24 families and 127 inhabitants. This tithing lies in Bradley hundred, about three miles from the church, and has a chapel of ease dedicated to St. Michael, with a yard consecrated for sepulture in the year 1738. Mr. Cresswell is patron. The manor belongs to Dr. Doiley. Mr. Howse has a good estate here.

Note. Aldefworth, Barnsley, and Winton appear at the court-leet of the lord of the manor of Bibury. The other lords hold courts-baron.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, worth about 400*l.* a year. John Pagan, bishop of Worcester, appropriated the tithes of Bibury to the monastery of Osney, near Oxford, in the year 1130, which monastery hath presented to this church. Mr. Cresswell is patron and impropiator. The reverend Mr. Somerville, nephew of the late lord Somerville, is the present incumbent. He bears the same arms with his lordship, *viz.* Azure, three mullets Or, accompanied with seven crosses crozlets fitchy sable, three in chief, one in fess, two in flank, and the last in base.

The vicarage-house, which is a very good one, was built by Dr. Vannam, the vicar, great grandfather to the present incumbent, about the beginning of this century.

At the inclosing of the common fields, about the year 1769, the parish was exonerated from tithe, and the impropiator and minister had lands allotted to them in lieu thereof.

This church is a peculiar, with jurisdiction over those of Aldefworth, Barnsley, and the chapel of Winton. What the rights of this peculiar were, had been a subject of dispute ever since the foundation of the see of Gloucester, but it was agreed, between Dr. Benson, late bishop of Gloucester, and Mrs. Warneford, then lady of the manor, to lay all evidence relating to it before the dean of the arches, and to enter into reciprocal engagements to abide by his award; which award was made Mar. 26, 1741. But the agreement became void at the death of that prelate; and the matters in controversy, respecting the peculiar, are in the same state as before. The lord of the manor doth not allow, to the bishop of the diocese, a right of visitation; he appoints his own official and chancellor, who hath the *probat.* of wills, and the grant of licences for marriage, to those within the limits of the peculiar.

Peculiars took their rise from the constitutions of Lanfranc archbishop of Canterbury, in the 11th century, who exempted all the parish priests of those places where he was the lord or patron, in any diocese, from the jurisdiction of the bishop.

The church is large and handsome, consisting of a nave and two aisles, with a tower at the west end, in which are six musical bells. It is dedicated to St. Mary. The chancel belongs to the impropiator.

There was a colossal figure of St. Christopher painted against the wall of this church, in pursuance of an opinion that prevailed in the ages of ignorance and superstition, that whosoever had seen the image of that saint, should not die of sudden or accidental death; whence, says the author of the French Historical Dictionary, ‘he is represented of a prodigious size, carrying the infant Jesus upon his shoulders, and placed at the gates of cathedrals, and at the entrance of churches, that every body may see him the more easily.’ Accordingly this figure was opposite to the entrance at the south door of the church; but it hath lately been covered with white-wash, and nothing remains to be seen but the two following lines, incorrectly written in antient characters, under the figure.

Xp̄ofori sc̄i speciem quicunque tuctur,
Illo nanque die nullo langore gravetur.

Which may be thus englished :

*Saint Christopher’s fair figure who shall view,
Faintness nor feebleness that day shall cure.*

Monuments and Inscriptions.

In the north aisle, against the pillar behind the pulpit, is this inscription :

^d This monastery was first founded at Oxford, for secular canons, by Robert d’Oily, but translated to Osney in the year 1129, and the canons then became regulars of the order of St. Augustine. It was dedicated to the virgin Mary, and was valued

at the dissolution, at 775*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* yearly. Upon the erection of the bishoprick of Oxford, by king H. 8. the see was placed at Osney, but soon after, in 1546, it was removed to Christ Church.

SACRÆ MEMORIÆ VIRI VERE REVERENDI BENJAMINI WYNNINGTON, ART. MAG. HUIUS ECCLESIÆ VICARIJ, QUI TAM HANC MORTALEM IN ÆTERNAM COMMUTAVIT
L. 28, 1673.

Proh Dolor ! invidiæ Mortis jacet ille Triumphvs,
Qui vivvs nullo victvs ab hoste fvit.
Ecce Minister erat Christi perdoctvs, amatus,
Ecclesiæ veræ Gloria, Fama, Decvs.
Vt Dixit Vixit,
Et Moriendo Vivit.
Nec non officio fama decvq; lvo.

Mr. Wynnington was a very laborious minister, of whom it is said, that after he had preached an hour by the glass, he would turn it, assuring the congregation, that he meant to continue in his sermon *only one hour longer*. And it is added, that during the second hour of the sermon, Mr. Sackville, then lord of the manor, usually retired from church to smoke his pipe, but always returned in time to receive the benediction.

There is an elegant pyramidal monument of Siena marble, against the north wall of the chancel, with these arms in a lozenge, *Party per fess embattled, argent and sable, six crosses patee counter-benged*, for Warneford. On an escutcheon of pretence, *Quarterly, 1st and 4th Or, 2d and 3d Gules, over all a bend vair*, for Sackville. A small white marble table bears the following inscription :

Near this place lieth interred the body of Elizabeth Warneford, relict of Edmond Warneford, esq; She was eldest daughter of Henry Sackville, esq; late of this place. She departed this life the 15th of May, 1756, to the inexpressible grief of her family and acquaintance, aged 67. She was a person of distinguished piety and virtue, and most exemplary in her life and conversation.

Pf. xxxiv. v. 19. Great are the troubles of the righteous, but the Lord delivereth him out of all.

Opposite to the above, there is a small but elegant monument, of the same kind of marble, with the arms of Sackville, and this inscription :

Near this place lieth interred the body of Katherine Sackville, youngest daughter of Henry Sackville, esq; late of this place, who departed this life Sept. 13, 1760, aged 68. She was a person of a truly religious and good life, which was distinguished by a constant performance of the offices of friendship, piety, and charity.

Against a pillar in the church are two small marble monuments, whereon are the arms of Coxwell, and the following inscriptions :

Underneath lieth the body of John Coxwell, esq; late of Ablington in this parish, who died greatly lamented, Aug. 13, 1754, aged 56 years. He left behind him a widow (who willed this to be erected) and seven children. He was a loving husband, a tender father, a kind master, and a bountiful friend to the poor. *Prov. x. 7. The memory of the just is blessed.*

Near this place lieth the body of Mrs. Mary Coxwell, relict of John Coxwell, esq; of Ablington. She died March 15, 1707, aged 59. Her conscientious and exemplary discharge of all social and religious duties, made her no less deservedly esteemed in her time, than regretted at her death, by all her relations and acquaintance.

In the body of the church is a memorial, upon a flat stone, for Thomas Baker, A.M. late vicar of this parish, and one of his majesty's justices of the peace for this county, who died Nov. 8, 1755. His arms, *Azure, a fess Or, charged with three cinquefoils gules, between as many swans heads erased the second, gorged with ducal coronets of the first.*

Upon flat stones, in the chancel, are the following memorials :

John Vannam, D. D. vicar of Bibury, died July the 13th, 1721, aged 84.

Elizth. Hickes, daughter of Dr. Vannam, and wife of Rob^t. Hickes, esq; of Comb in y^e county of Gloucester, died July y^e 30th, 1720, aged 44.

George Vannam, M. A. Rector of Buscot, Berks, died Nov. y^e 27th, 1716, aged 37.

Benefactions.

There is a charitable institution here, called Jesus Almshouse, founded by Hugh Westwood, for a master and three brethren. The master receives eighteen-pence a week, and the brethren sixteen-pence each ; and they have besides a load of wood yearly, and a coat, with a plate of silver, whereon are engraven the arms and initial letters of the name of the founder. There are governors appointed to this charity, of which the present lord of the manor, the minister, and church-wardens are of the number.

John Smyther, of Arlington, gave 10*l.* the interest of which to be bestowed upon four poor widows of this parish.—The first mention of the distribution of this charity is in the year 1682.

Mr. William Forder, of Amney Crucis, by his will dated Mar. 30, 35 C. 2. gave 5*l.* to the parish church of Bibury, to remain as a stock for ever.

— Tawny, (probably of this parish) in 1685, bequeathed, after the expiration of one life, 50*l.* as a stock for the use of the poor.

Mrs. Katherine Sackville, by her will, left 100*l.* for the use of the poor ; the interest of it to be distributed annually, at the discretion of the minister and church-wardens.

Bibury.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, <i>l.</i>	48	12	0
		Poll-tax — — — 1694, —	23	1	0
		Land-tax — — — 1694, —	46	4	0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> — 1770, —	34	13	0

Ablington.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, <i>l.</i>	48	11	10
		Poll-tax — — — 1694, —	9	0	0
		Land-tax — — — 1694, —	34	1	0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> — 1770, —	25	10	9

Arlington.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, <i>l.</i>	48	11	10
		Poll-tax — — — 1694, —	15	3	0
		Land-tax — — — 1694, —	41	5	5
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> — 1770, —	30	12	6

Winson.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, <i>l.</i>	39	1	2
		Poll-tax — — — 1694, —	6	12	0
		Land-tax — — — 1694, —	20	17	6
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> — 1770, —	23	11	8

At the beginning of this century, according to Sir Robert Atkyns, there were 100 houses and about 500 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 16 were freeholders ; yearly births 17, burials 13.

But

But it appears by the parish register, that in a series of ten years, from 1714 to 1723 inclusive, there were 145 baptisms and 110 burials; and in a like series, from 1760 to 1769, 194 baptisms and 156 burials; and there are, at present, 160 families and 780 inhabitants. So that population hath very much encreased in this century; and the number of living inhabitants is, to the average of annual burials, exactly as 50 to 1, which shews the place to be very healthy.



BICKNOR (ENGLISH)

LIES in the hundred of St. Briavel, in the Forest division of the county, three miles distant north from Colford, five eastward from Monmouth, and twenty-two westward from Gloucester.

It is situated upon the bank of the river Wye, whence it was called *Bicanofre*, from Bec, a river, and *Oppe*, which signifies upon. It is distinguished, as above, from another parish on the opposite side of the same river, called *Welch Bicknor*, because all on the other side was formerly reputed to be in Wales.

This village, like most others in the forest of Dean, produceth coal and iron ore. It consists of rich meadow and pasture ground, with very little arable. A small rill, called *Eastpitch-brook*, rises in the parish, and empties itself into the Wye.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

This manor, soon after the Conquest, was held by William the son of Norman, for in *Domesday-book* it is thus exprest:

‘The same William [*i. e.* son of Norman] holds ‘*Bicanofre* in Westberie hundred. Morganan ‘held it in the time of king Edward. There is ‘half a hide, and in demean half a plow-tillage, ‘with six bordars. It was worth 5*s.* and is now ‘worth 10*s.* *Domesday-book*, p. 74.

One of the bailiwicks of the forest was denominated from this place, and William Aminell held it 8 and 20 H. 3.

William de Musgros was seized of the manor of Bicknor 15 E. 1. and Cicely de Musgros held the same, as appears by the records, in the 15th and 29th years of the same reign.

Richard Talbot, of Goderick-castle in Herefordshire, in right of Elizabeth his wife, one of the sisters and heirs of John Comin of Badenaugh, of the royal blood of Scotland, was seized of the manor and advowson of Bicknor, and levied a fine thereof to the use of himself in talle, 12 E. 3.

This manor, soon after, came into the family of Ferrers, of whom, John lord Ferrers de Chartley, in right of Elizabeth his wife, the widow of Fulk le Strange, and daughter of Ralph de Stafford, was seized of it, and died 41 E. 3. Which Elizabeth was afterwards married to Reginald lord

Cobham, and died seized of this manor 49 E. 3. Robert lord Ferrers of Chartley, son of sir John, succeeded his father in this estate, and marrying Margaret, daughter of Edward lord Spencer, died seized of Bicknor English, 1 H. 5. leaving Edmond lord Ferrers of Chartley their son and heir, who died seized of Tainton and of this manor, with the office of woodwardship in the forest of Dean, 14 H. 6. William lord Ferrers, son of Edmond, had livery of the manor presently after his father's death, and dying 28 H. 6. left an only daughter Anne, married to Walter d'Evereux, esq; who afterwards, in her right, became lord Ferrers of Chartley. Elizabeth the widow of William lord Ferrers levied a fine of the manor of Bicknor, to Thomas archbishop of Canterbury, and to many other great men, 32 H. 6. By this account it appears, that the manor of Bicknor continued in the name of Ferrers about one hundred and twenty years.

The manor soon after came to William Wal- lein, or Walwyn, proprietor of Abbenhall, who died seized thereof 11 E. 4.

Sir John Luterell had livery of the manor of Bicknor 1 Eliz. and the earl of Clanricard was seized of it in the year 1608. It afterwards came to Benedict Hall, of Highmeadow, esq; from whom it descended to lord viscount Gage, the present lord of the manor. For his lordship's arms, &c. see *Newland*.

Alexander Carent was seized of lands in Bicknor 5 E. 3. and John his son and heir held the same 6 R. 2.

Edward Tomkyns Machen, esq; has a good house and estate in this parish. He is descended of an antient family which has long resided in this county. Thomas Machen, his ancestor, was thrice mayor of the city of Gloucester, who died in 1614, and lies buried in the body of Gloucester cathedral, as mentioned p. 177.

The family of the Wyrals, which has been seated here several generations past, is of great antiquity. Matthew Wyral was high sheriff of this county in 1259. John Wyral, a descendant from him, died 33 E. 3. and left William Wyral his son and successor, who died also 38 E. 3. John Wyral, son of William, had a wife of the name of Maud, and died in the reign of Richard the Second; and John Wyral, son of the last John, died in the reign of Henry the Sixth, leaving Jenkyn Wyral his son, who married Margaret, daughter of — Machen, of St. Briavel's. He died 7 E. 4. and was buried in the church-yard of Newland, concerning whose epitaph there have been very frequent mistakes. John Wyral, son of Jenkyn, married the daughter of — Price, by whom he had a son William, who wedded Anne, daughter and heiress of John Ashurst. John Wyral, son of William, married Isabel, daughter and heiress of Robert Motton, and had a son William, whose son William Wyral married Maud.

Bisley.]

Maud, daughter of Thomas Baynham, of Clowerwall, and died in the reign of king Henry the Eighth. George Wyrral, son of the last William, married Bridget, daughter of George Wintour, of Churcham, and William his son married Catherine, daughter of Michael Chadwell, of Chipping-Norton in Oxfordshire. George Wyrral, son of William, married Mary, only daughter of Dennis Compton, and had a son William, who married Anne Kyrle. Jephtha Wyrral, son of William, married Martha, daughter of Thomas Pury, of Tainton, and George his son possessed a good house and estate in the parish of Bicknor, at the beginning of this century. The arms of this family are, *Gules, a chevron Or, between three crosses crozlets argent, in chief a lion passant of the third.*

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory in the forest deanery, worth about 130*l.* a year. Mr. Jones is patron; Mr. Meredith the present incumbent.

The church is dedicated to the virgin Mary. It is a large one, with two side ailes, a low embattled tower at the west end, and a small chapel on each side of the chancel, one belonging to the family of Machen, the other to that of Wyrral, where they bury.

First Fruits, £.	13	6	8	Synodals, £.	0	2	0
Tithes, —	—	1	6	Pentecostals, 0	1	4	
Procurements, -	0	9	8				

Benefactions.

There are six or seven acres of land, and two acres of wood given to the use of the poor; who have also 5*s.* given them in bread annually, on Christmas-day.

{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	87	12	0
	Poll-tax — — 1694, —	28	7	0
	Land-tax — — 1694, —	146	4	0
	The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> — 1770, —	107	8	9

At the beginning of this century there were 60 houses and about 300 inhabitants, whereof 19 were freeholders; yearly births 12, burials 10. *kyms.* But the people are now encreased to near 60.

B I S L E Y.

THIS large parish lies in the hundred of Bisley, to which it gives name. The church is about three miles east from Stroud, nine westward from Cirencester, four north from Minchin-hampton, and ten southward from Gloucester.

Bisley has a weekly market on Thursdays, now little frequented, for the town is most unfavourably situated for a market, being of very difficult access, by reason of the deep bottoms which enclose it every way; but it has two yearly fairs,

for cattle, &c. which are considerable, *viz.* one upon St. George's day, the other upon All-saints day, granted by king James the Second.

There are two small brooks which run through the parish into Stroud river. The greater part of the parish is high ground, consisting mostly of arable and woodland, with extensive wastes, on which are several populous villages, inhabited chiefly by poor people employ'd in the clothing manufacture. But it is probable that it was formerly much more woody than at present, and that its name is compounded of *bois*, a wood, and *leag*, a pasture. Leaving this etymology to stand or fall as reason and better judgments may determine, I proceed to give a short description of such places in this parish as more particularly deserve notice.

In the woodland part, on the northern border, lies a small sequestered glyn or valley, called *Timbercomb-bottom*, noted for its singular situation, being intirely separated from the rest of the world by thick surrounding woods, which make it not easily accessible, nor is it to be seen 'till you enter into it. It is an estate belonging to Mr. Smart.

Chalford-bottom is a deep and narrow valley, about a mile in length, lying partly in Minchin-hampton, but the greater part, being on the north side of the river which runs to Stroud, is in this parish. On the curious traveller's first approach, it presents at once a very striking and respectable appearance, consisting of a great number of well-built houses, equal to a little town, lying very contiguous, but not joined together. These are intermixt with rows of tenters, along the side of the hill, on which the cloth is stretched in the process of making. This variety of landscape is uncommonly pleasing, and so great and surprizing is the acclivity where some of the buildings stand, that in different approaches to the same house, you ascend to the lowest story, and descend to the highest. In this bottom are eight fulling-mills, and here, and in the villages above the hill, called the *Linches*, within the parish, great numbers of people, employed in the different branches of the woollen manufacture, reside. But the trade has lately been very much on the decline.

Chalford is likewise noted for the petrifying quality of a remarkably clear spring of water, issuing, by several apertures, out of the north side of the hill next to Minchin-hampton. Its effects are seen on various substances lying in its course, such as moss, and small pieces of wood; but they are particularly observable on the axis and other parts of a mill-wheel, on which the water is continually dropping, so that in the course of a year, it forms incrustations nearly half an inch thick, not much unlike pieces of manna. Falling into cavities, it forms *haladites*, and large petrified masses in various uncommon shapes, pieces of which are occasionally taken out and reserved as curiosities.

The inhabitants of Chalford and its vicinities are estimated at near two thousand, who are above two miles distant from the parish church; wherefore

fore a neat chapel was erected there some years ago, for their accommodation, in which they had sermons on Sundays, and the officiating minister was supported by subscription. But for a year or two past, the contributions have failed, either from the lessened abilities of the inhabitants, thro' the decline of trade, or from some other cause, and there has been no regular service since.

Sir Robert Atkyns asserts, but I know not upon what authority, that the first clothing-mill in these parts was erected in *Todgmore*, or *Todesmore-bottom*, in this parish; and that the famous Roger Bacon, commonly called friar Bacon, (an eminent mathematician and philosopher for the age he lived in, and thence reputed a conjurer by the vulgar) was born there; and that he was educated at St. Mary's chapel in Chalford, now St. Mary's mill. This is a house belonging to Mr. Thomas-Fry Clark, in which is a room said to have been friar Bacon's study. But Dr. Cave and other biographers make Ilchester in Somersetshire to be the place of that great man's nativity. He died in 1284.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

In *Domesday-book* it is thus expressed:

' Earl Hugh holds Biselege in Biseleie hundred, and Robert holds it of him. There are eight hides. In demean are four plow-tillages, and twenty villeins, and twenty-eight bordars with twenty plow-tillages. There are six *servi*, and four *ancilla*. There are two priests, and eight radchenisters having ten plow-tillages, and twenty-three other men paying [a rent of] 44*s.* and two sextaries of honey. There are five mills of 16*s.* value, and a wood of 20*s.* and eleven burgages in Gloucester yielding 66*d.* It was worth 24*l.* and is now worth 20*l.* *D. B. p. 73.*

It appears that this manor was afterwards in the crown 'till the time of king Edward the First, when it came, by marriage, to the Mortimers, a great and noble family, descended from Roger de Mortimer, who was general to William duke of Normandy, and, twelve years before the conquest of England, obtained a glorious victory for him against Odo, brother to the French king.

Ralph de Mortimer (probably the son of Roger) was one of the Conqueror's chief commanders in his expedition against England, and afterwards subdued and took prisoner Edrick earl of Shrewsbury, (who, in the marches of Wales, stood out against the Conqueror,) and was rewarded with his vast estate.

His son and heir Hugh was a great enemy to king Henry the Second, and incited Roger earl of Hereford to fortify his castle of Gloucester, and other his strong holds, as he had his own, against the king; but the earl of Hereford returning to his duty, Mortimer's three castles were at the same time besieged, and he forced to yield. His other turbulent actions shew him to have been of a proud and haughty spirit. He died 31 H. 2.

Roger his son and heir, who performed considerable exploits, especially against the Welsh, had for his second wife, Isabel, sister and heir to Hugh de Ferrers, upon whose death, 6 Joh. Roger gave 300 marks, and a horse for the great saddle, whereupon he had livery of the lordships of Leachlade and Lagebery in Gloucestershire, part of the inheritance of his said wife, who founded a nunnery at Leachlade, and was buried there. This Roger died 17 Joh.

Hugh Mortimer, his son by his first wife, succeeded him, who being firm to the king's interest against his rebellious barons, attended the king with all his armed power at Cirencester, according to summons, the year before his father's death, 16 Joh. and was well rewarded by that king. He married Annora, the daughter of William de Braose, by whom he had lands in Cherleton and Chiriton, and died without issue 11 H. 3.

Ralph Mortimer, half brother to Hugh, and son of the last Roger by his second wife, succeeded, and paying 100*l.* for relief, had livery of all his lands in Gloucestershire and elsewhere, excepting Leachlade. He was a great warrior, and built several castles upon his lands next Wales, and was so much in favour with the Welch, that prince Llewelin gave him his daughter Gladuse Duy in marriage, with large possessions. He died 30 H. 3.

Roger, his son and heir, had livery of all his lands (his mother's jointure excepted) upon paying 2000 marks, 31 H. 3. For some time he suffered greatly in his estate, by firmly adhering to king Henry the Third, against his rebellious barons; and was afterwards the chief occasion of their total defeat at the battle of Evesham, which victory was much owing to the forces raised by him, after he had been the sole occasion of delivering prince Edward, taken prisoner at the battle of Lewes. At this battle of Evesham, he commanded the third part of the prince's army, as the prince himself and the duke of Gloucester did the other two; whereby, assaulting the rebels on each side, they gained a glorious victory, recovering the captive king; for all which faithful services, this great earl was well rewarded. He married Maud, daughter and coheir of William de Braose, and, after other considerable services, died 10 E. 1.

Edmond, son of the last Roger, with other barons of the marches, encountered and slew in battle, Leoline prince of Wales, 10 E. 1. He married Margaret, a Spanish lady, kinswoman to queen Elianor, with whom he had great estates bestowed on him, among which was the manor of Bisley, and two parts of the advowson of the church, whereof he died seized 31 E. 1.

Roger Mortimer was son and heir of Edmond upon whose departing without leave from the king's army in Scotland, 34 E. 1. the sheriffs of Gloucestershire, &c. were commanded to seize his lands, but they were restored the next year. In 18 E. 2. he was imprisoned for his rebellious practices, and his lands given to the Spencers: &c.

Bisley.]

Escaped into France, and returned and dethroned King Edward the Second, and obtains not his own only, but much of the Spencers estate, among which were the castle and manor of Hawley, with the chases of Malvern and Corfe, in the counties of Worcester and Gloucester. He had a grant of the messuage, 10 librats of land, and rents in Bisley, which lately belonged to Hugh le Dispencer, 1 E. 3. and obtained for Jeffery his third son, the manors of Leachlade and Sodington; but his wicked practices and insolent pride brought him to the gallows, 4 E. 3.

Edmond his eldest son (not earl of March) married Elizabeth, daughter of Bartholomew lord Badlesmere, and died the year after his father, 1 E. 3. leaving Roger his son, then three years of age, heir to the remains of his estate, who obtained reversal of his grandfather's sentence, 26 E. 3. and so recovered the title of earl of March, and the whole estate; most of which had been given

William de Montacute earl of Salisbury. Elizabeth Badlesmere, afterwards married to Henry Spencer, dying 33 E. 3. he had livery of her lands, (being her heir) and died himself, seized of Wyselege and Winston, 34 E. 3.

Edmond Mortimer earl of March, &c. was his son and heir, by Philippa, daughter to William earl of Montacute. He married Philippa, daughter to Lionel duke of Clarence, (whence the Mortimers had just title afterwards to the crown.) He did great services, especially in Ireland, where he was deputy, and where he died 5 R. 2. This Edmond was also heir, by his wife, to the third part of the earldom of Gloucester; for his wife was the daughter of Elizabeth, heiress to William de Burgh, who was heir to John de Burgh earl of Ulster, who had married the third sister and coheir of Gilbert de Clare.

Roger Mortimer was his son and heir, born 1 E. 3. one of whose godfathers was Thomas Norton abbat of Gloucester. He was made lieutenant of Ireland 5 R. 2. and was declared, in parliament, heir apparent to the crown, in the sixth year of that reign. He married Elianor, daughter to Thomas Holland earl of Kent, and was married to king Richard the Second; and was slain in Ireland 22 R. 2. dying seized of the manor of Bisley, and of two parts of the church.

Edmond was his son and heir, then six years of age, and the last earl of March of this family. He was taken prisoner by Owen Glendourdwyn prince of Wales, and afterwards married his daughter. His second wife was Anne, daughter to Edmond earl of Stafford; but he died without issue 3 H. 6. seized of the manors of Bisley, Barnfield, Leachlade, Miserden, Charleton, Winston, Ampsfield, and Over-Siddington.

Richard duke of York was son and heir of Philippa, who was sister and heir of Edmond Mortimer the last earl of March, and succeeded him in the manor of Bisley, and in the rest of his great estates. He was slain in the battle of Wakefield, attempting to recover his right to the crown of

England. And the manor and hundred of Bisley were granted to his widow, Cicely dutchess of York, for her life, 38 H. 6. which was confirmed to her 1 E. 4. and she died 10 H. 7. By this account it appears, that the manor of Bisley had continued in the name of the Mortimers 180 years, and then, by descent from their heir female, was united to the crown.

Edward the Fourth, king of England, was son and heir of Richard duke of York, whereby the manor of Bisley came to the crown.

Richard the Third grants the manors of Bisley, Tunly, and Swagefwick to sir William Nottingham, all which were held of the honour of Hereford.

The manor of Bisley soon after reverted to the crown, and, with the advowson of the vicarage, was granted to sir Miles Mildmay, 3 E. 6.

The manor was again in the crown in the year 1608, and was granted, by king James the First, to the marquis of Rockingham, who granted it over to Thomas Master, D. D. and master of the Temple; whose heir sold it to sir Robert Atkyns of Saperton, from whom it was purchased by Thomas Stephens, esq; whose son John Stephens, of Upper Lypiat, esq; is the present lord of the manor. His arms are, *Per chevron, azure and argent, two falcons display'd Or.*

Peter Corbete was seized of two parts of the hundred of Biselegh; Theobald de Verdune held a fourth part, and Richard de Biselegh held the other fourth part, 15 E. 1. The hundred of Bisley was granted to sir Thomas Seimour 1 E. 6. who was afterwards attainted of treason, and sir Miles Mildmay became proprietor of it; and then it was granted to Robert Davis, 2 Eliz. and was again conveyed to Thomas Perry, in the ninth year of the same reign. It became afterwards the property of sir Robert Atkyns of Saperton, and is one of the seven hundreds now in dispute between the earl of Bathurst and Mr. Chamberlayne. *See Cirencester.*

Humphry de Bohun, earl of Essex and Hereford, purchased lands in Bisley of John de Walerond, the son of John, 39 H. 3.

William Mansfield (perhaps the same with William Mansell, mentioned in the records relating to Lypiat) held one vineyard, sixteen acres of land, [or six acres of land, as sir Robert Atkyns, whom I have followed in this particular, has it in another place, p. 32.] and three acres of wood in Bisley, 18 E. 2.—From this record that learned historian hath undertaken to prove the improbability of there having ever been any vineyards in Gloucestershire, otherwise than apple-orchards. But I have already given my sentiments on this matter, which the reader may see in the note p. 25, where that gentleman's argument is quoted at large.

TITHINGS and HAMLETS.

There are nine tithings in this parish, *viz.*

1. *Bisley,*

1. *Bisley*, of which already, with two constables.
2. *Avenage*, where is nothing remarkable.

3. *Bidfield*. Owen de Roderick was seized of Bidfield in the reign of king Edward the Third, but being attainted for rebellion, Bidfield was granted to Mary Herney, widow of William Herney, 47 E. 3. This manor afterwards belonged to Thomas Butler and Maud his wife; but upon their surrender, it was granted to John Baker for life, 5 E. 4. and was again granted to Thomas Gilbert, for his life, in the twelfth year, and again to Edward Pye, for his life, in the sixteenth year of that reign. Bidfield in Bisley, and many other estates, were granted to Thomas Hennage and the lord Willoughby, in consideration of lands in other places, 2 E. 6. Sir Anthony Grey had livery of this manor 4 Eliz. and Bidfield-farm, in the tenure of sir Anthony Kingstone, was granted to Arthur lord Grey 9 Eliz. Bidfield now belongs to John Stephens, of Upper Lypiat, esq;

4. *Buffage*.

5. *Chalford*. Thomas Mull and William Mull were seized of Chalford 2 E. 4.

6. *Ockeridge*. George Rawleigh, esq; died seized of lands in Okerinch and Avenash 37 H. 8. and Simon Raleigh, his son, had livery thereof the same year. Lands in Okerinch in Bisleigh, which had belonged to the abbey of Cirencester, were granted to Thomas Stroud, Walter Earl, and James Paget 36 H. 8.

7. *Steanbridge*, of which there is nothing observable.

8. *Troham*, or *Trougham*, generally called *Druffham*. This place is mentioned in *Domesday-book*, where it is said,

'The same earl [Hugh] held there [*i. e.* in Bifelege] one hide at Troham. Levenod held it of king Edward, and could go where he pleased. This land was taxed. There were four bordars with one plow-tillage, and four acres of meadow. It was worth 20s. The same earl held half a hide there, which Roger de Laci challenged to belong to Egesurde, as the county witnesseth. It is worth 10s. and paid tax.' *Dom. B. p. 73.*

William Compton died seized of the manor of Trougham 38 H. 8. livery of which was granted to Walter Compton, his son, the same year. Mr. Smart has a good house and estate in this tithing, which hath been long enjoyed by his ancestors; and Mr. Turner has also a good house and estate here.

This place is remarkable for quarries of good tile, from which the vale country is supply'd at five shillings a thousand, or twenty-five shillings the waggon-load. Should the navigation to Stroud take place, it is probable this article may be of considerable consequence.

9. *Tunley* and *Daneway*. These places consist

chiefly of woodland, with some tillage and pasture ground, in deep hollows, and little glyns of difficult access. It has been supposed that the Danes harboured themselves in the latter of these places, when this country was so terribly infested with them; and so it became distinguished with their name, from its being a chief place of their resort. John Clifford held one messuage and one plow-tillage in Daneway 20 R. 2. Mr. Hancock has a good old house, and a good estate at Daneway. His ancestors, from about the reign of queen Elizabeth, have carefully transmitted to him the fashionable household furniture of their times, and an intire suit of man's apparel, not the worse for wear, which he prudently preserves as real curiosities, and many people resort to see them.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Stonehouse, worth 150*l.* a year, of which the lord Chancellor is patron, and Mr. Phillips the present incumbent.

The tithes of this parish, and of Stroud (for the parish of Stroud was formerly annexed to this church) were divided into three portions, whereof two were appropriated to two prebends of Westbury-college in this county; the other, which was the first in order, was appropriated to the prebend of the college of Stoke, near Clare in Suffolk. The rectory of these three prebends, as also a wood called Hawkley-wood, in Bisley, which also belonged to the prebend of Stoke, were granted to Lawrence Baskervil and William Blake, scrivener, 3 Jac. These tithes are vested in the earl of Coventry, and are worth about 400*l.* a year.

The tithe of all tithe-corn and hay belonging to the impropriation, and all the tithes of lamb and wool, and oblations, offerings, and all priory tithes were appointed to the vicar, by an antient endowment made by Reginald bishop of Worcester, in the year 1360; besides which, the full tithes of the glebe-land of the impropriation belong to the vicar.

There was formerly a chantry in this church, the revenue whereof was granted to Walter Compton 2 E. 6. but the chantry-house in Bisley, and lands which had belonged to the chantry of St. Mary in Westbury, were granted to Francis Maurice and Francis Philips, in trust for Anthony Cope and others, 10 Jac.

The church is large and lofty, consisting of the nave and two aisles, with a high spire at the west end, and six bells in the tower. The church hath lately been new seated in a neat manner, and makes a good appearance. It is dedicated to All Saints, and is said to have been built by one of the Mortimers.

Monuments and Inscriptions.

In the south aisle is the figure in stone of a knight-templer, well preserved, reported by tradition to have been the founder of the church.

Near the nave of the church, upon brass, fixed on a grey marble flat stone, is engraved the figure of a woman, and on the right and left below, a representation of six sons and six daughters, with this inscription in old black characters.

Pray for the soule of Kateryn Sewell late the Wyf of Thomas Sewell, whiche Kateryn decessed the viii day of Ianuary, the viii day of the moeth of Maye, the viii day of the moeth of June, the viii day of the moeth of July, the viii day of the moeth of August, the viii day of the moeth of September, the viii day of the moeth of October, the viii day of the moeth of November, the viii day of the moeth of December, on whose soule Ihu haue mercy amen. This family lived at Ferrie's-Court, near Upper Lypiatt.

Against the east wall of the chancel is a monument, with an inscription for Thomas Freame, of Lypiatt, esq; who died in 1659, and his arms, viz. 1. Azure, a cross stony gules, between eight ears of ripe wheat, stalked and pendent, proper. 2. A fess between three birds. And opposite to it is a handsome monument, and memorial in Latin, for William Freame his son, with his effigy, holding a book in his hand. He died in 1696.

Against the south wall of the chancel are several monuments for the Jaynes, of this parish, with these arms, viz. 1. Gules, a chief vair, argent and azure, impaling 2. On a chevron, between three eagles heads erased Or, three trefoils sable.

Against the south wall, is a marble monument, with the arms of Stephens, as before, and this inscription :

Underneath this Monument are deposited the Remains of Thomas Stephens, Esq; Barrister at Law, Steward of the Sheriff's Court, and Deputy Town-Clerk of the City of Bristol, younger son of Thomas Stephens of Over Lupiatt, Esq; who in several Parliaments served as Knight of the Shire for this County, and as Lord of the Manor. His great Candour and Benevolence highly intitled him to the Esteem of all that knew him, and he was not only an Ornament to his Profession, but also to the worthy and antient Family from whence he descended. He died greatly lamented the 7th Day of December in the Year 1745, aged 46 Years.

In the nave of the church, a monument for John Mills, gent. who died in 1718, and Esther his wife who died in 1701, with these arms, Argent, two saltires in pale sable.

A memorial for Scholastica Sevill, wife of William Sevill of Chalford; with these arms, viz. Argent, upon a bend sable, three eagles display'd Or.

Against the south wall of the nave, very high, is erected a handsome monument of white marble, with the family arms, Argent, a chevron between three pheons heads sable; and upon the table it is thus written :

In the North Isle of this Church, near the Remains of a much-beloved Wife, Father and Mother, lie those of Thomas Smart, Esq; of Grays in this Parish; who having, with Integrity, the most endearing Goodnature and Cheerfulness, discharged the Offices of this Life, exchanged it for Immortality on the 25th of December, in the Year of our Lord 1746, and in the 42nd Year of his Age.

There also lie the Bodies of his Sons William and Thomas, the former died in his Infancy, the latter on the 25th of April, 1742, aged 44.

This Monument, with the highest Sense of Affection, Gratitude and Duty, was erected to their Memory, by their surviving Son and Brother Richard Smart, Esq;

The above-mentioned Thomas Smart, Esq; had Issue likewise another Son, of the Name of Richard, elder Brother to the said William, Thomas and Richard, who died very young, and lies buried at Duntisborne Rouse.

At fruits, £ 19 10 5 Synodals, £. 0 2 0
At church, — 1 19 0 Pentecostals, 0 2 0
At curations, 1 0 0

Benefactions.

There is an estate leased out by feoffees upon lives, at the rent of 38l. a year, clear of all taxes; thus disposed of, 2l. is paid to the parish clerk, 10l. to a school-master, for teaching sixteen boys; the remainder of the income is apply'd to the use of the church; and, upon the removal of a life, the fine is applied to the same use. The donor of this charity is not known.

Mr. John Taylor, in 1732, left an estate which lets at 25l. a year, of which the school-master receives 8l. for teaching eight boys, and the remainder is applied to the clothing of them.

Mr. Thomas Butler, clothier, in 1688, gave 1l. 10s. a year for a sermon, and for bread to the poor.

Mr. Walter Ridler, clothier, in 1697, gave 300l.

Mrs. Jane Ridler, in 1714, gave 300l.

Mrs. Mary Ridler, in 1715, gave the interest of 100l. provided the parish should apply the produce of the two foregoing donations to the teaching of children to read.

Mr. Samuel Allen gave a house and orchard at King's-Stanley, and a ground at Calway, let at 4l. 6s. a year, to clothe five poor widows.

Mr. Thomas Rogers, Blackwell-hall factor, in 1723, gave 25l.

Charles Coxe, esq; of Lower Lypiatt, in 1729, gave 10l.

Thomas Radcliffe, of Gloucester, esq; in 1732, gave 9l.

The reverend Mr. Richard Butler, vicar of Arlingham, gave 20s. a year in bread, and 10s. for a sermon on Easter-munday.

Mrs. Mary Baston gave 80l. afterwards laid out in land of the yearly value of 3l. 4s. for the use of the poor.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid	in	1692,	£.	170	16	0
Poll-tax	—	—	—	1694,	87	9 0
Land-tax	—	—	—	1694,	201	19 0
The same,	at	3s.	—	1770,	150	11 6

The register of this parish commences as early as 1547, 2 E. 6. and has been well kept from that time to the present. In particular, it was regularly kept from 1640 to 1660, during the civil war and interregnum, by Mr. Britton the minister, an uncommon instance in those days. The medium of burials for the years 1548 and 1549 was 18 yearly, and of christnings 37, (more than double the burials) which shews the parish to have been very healthy in those days; and the number of deaths shews that it was not very thinly inhabited; as supposing 1 in 55 to die yearly, which, considering the healthiness of the place, seems not an undue proportion, there would be near 1000 inhabitants. At that time, there is reason to suppose, they had some little of the clothing manufacture in the parish.

For ten years, from 1701 to 1710 inclusively, the average of burials is 58, of christnings 85. From 1761 to 1765 inclusively, the medium of burials

burials is 81, of christnings 127; and during the subsequent five years, which are given distinct, as the inhabitants were more unhealthy from an epidemic fever prevailing, the burials are 116, the christnings 121, and the medium of burials for the whole ten years is 99, of christnings 124.

Hence it may be observed, that the inhabitants have gradually increased to the present time, and the burials have also increased more than the baptisms; which latter circumstance may be attributed to various causes, as the accession of people from other parts, to a growing manufacture, as it has been 'till within a few years; the poor people's incommodious way of life in close and crowded habitations; but especially the general intemperance of manufacturing people, their wants, necessities, and reduced manner of living when past their labour, as few of them make any provision for sickness or old age; and a hard season, with the want of accommodations they formerly enjoyed, carries many of them off.

In the register, many ages are recorded from 70 to 80, several betwixt 80 and 90, a few above 90, but none of 100 for many years past, tho' it is a very healthy air.

There is an Independent meeting-house near Chalford, and another belonging to a small society of Baptists, in the same neighbourhood, at each of which some persons are occasionally buried; but it is apprehended, not ten yearly at both. In calculating the number of inhabitants in the parish, which cannot be exactly ascertained, these must be taken into the account: And allowing one in forty-five to die yearly, which is probably near the truth, they are 4905.



B I T T O N

IS a parish of very large extent, in the hundred of Langley and Swineshead. The church is about six miles east from the city of Bristol, seven west from Bath, and thirty-eight south-westward from Gloucester. It is bounded on the east by a corner of Somersetshire, from which it is separated by the brook Swinford; on the west by St. George's, on the north by Abston and Siston, and on the south by the river Avon, which parts it from Keynsham in Somersetshire.

The river Boyd runs through and gives name to the parish, which hath been variously written in different ages, as *Betune* in *Domesday-book*, *Button* in other ancient records, and latterly *Bitton*, as it stands at the head of this account, all which are supposed to be contractions of, or corrupt modes of writing, *Boyd-town*, *i. e.* the town upon the river Boyd.

Langley and Swineshead were antiently two distinct hundreds, of which the latter has been thought to take its name from the brook Swinford; but I apprehend that to be a mistake. For since

in *Domesday-book* the name is written *Sinebored*, and *Suinbeve*, which I understand to signify Sine's or Suin's house, from the Saxon *þore* a house, (whence our word *bovel*) it is probable that the hundred was denominated from the house of one Sine, or Swain, (for that record is not very accurate in orthography) who, in the Saxon times, might be the chief person of the hundred; and residing near the place where the road crossed the water, by parity of reasoning, the passage was also called Sine's-ford, or Swinford, after his name, which, in time, was applied to the whole river.

The parish, or the greater part of it, lies in that tract of ground formerly called the forest of Kingwood, which was disafforested, according to some accounts, in the reign of king Henry the Third. It is beautifully varied with easy elevations, and some bolder rising grounds, which form a very agreeable landscape, as seen from several points of view. The soil is rich and fertile, consisting chiefly of loam, intermixt with different proportions of sand, and in some parts a little clay. The greater part is meadow and pasture, with some arable, both in common field and inclosures.

Great quantities of coal are dug in this parish, out of pits which are fifty yards deep, and some of them more. Here is also plenty of iron-ore, and rich cinders of the same metal, for smelting of which a furnace hath lately been erected, where they use coke instead of charcoal. The serpentine-stone, and many petrifications of the bivalve kind, are not uncommon in the fields and quarries. But upon the strictest inquiry, I cannot find that the soil produceth any rare vegetable. There is, however, a spring of purging mineral water near Comb-brook, which passing over a bed of iron-ore, carries with it some of the finer particles, and deposits them in its course. The water of Gold-well, in the turnpike-road from Bath to Bristol, is reckoned very fine and pure. There is a pump erected, and a can chained to it, for the use of travellers, to drink as they go along.

Several manufactures are carried on here, which deserve particular notice. The brass-mills are large works for making utensils and thin plates of that metal. There are also machines for rolling and splitting of iron, for grinding of logwood, &c. and a pin-manufacture, though yet in its infancy, furnishes employment for a considerable number of hands.

At Upton in this parish, a large stone coffin was lately found by people at plow in the field, containing a very perfect skeleton; but there were no coins, warlike instrument, nor other thing tending to discover whose bones they were. And human bones have been found several times, just within the surface of the ground, in a meadow called Siddenham, where a skirmish happened in the duke of Monmouth's rebellion.

The antiquities of this parish consist of old foundations of buildings, found in the tithings of Hanham, and the remains of camps and fortifications.

fortifications, which have not without reason been attributed to the Romans; for Tacitus informs us, that in the emperor Claudius's time, P. Ostorius, prætor of Britain, subdued the *Iceni* and the *Cangi*, and planted several garrisons upon or near the *Antona*, generally supposed to be the Avon; which seems to have been the boundary of the country of the *Cangi* in these parts. As a confirmation of this opinion, we find their name still remaining in the composition of the names of several places in the north of Wiltshire and Somersetshire, as Cannington, Cannings, Wincaunton, sometimes called Cangton, and to mention but one instance more, Keynsham or Kaynsham, directly opposite to Hanham, on the other side of the river.

These remains of antiquity induced the late Doctor Gale, in his Commentary upon Antoninus's *Itinerary*, to suppose that Hanham is really the place of the Roman station *Abone* therein mentioned, and that it ought to have been placed after the *Trajectus*, whereas it stands before it, in the fourteenth *Iter*; for then would the distance be six computed miles from *Abone* to *Aqua Solis*, or Bath, as set down by Antoninus, from the preceding station to that city. Thus, by transposing the order of the stations, the distances in the *Itinerary* come near the truth; but preserving the order, there must be some mistake in the distances. The late Mr. Haynes of Wick, upon principles similar to the foregoing, fixed upon a spot in the parish of Abston for the site of the Roman station in question.

These conjectures are ingenious, but not altogether satisfactory to those who know that the distances in the *Itinerary* are erroneous in other instances. In the thirteenth *Iter* it is set down, from *Durocornovium*, or Cirencester, to *Spina*, sixteen miles; whereas, if we are not mistaken as to the situation of those stations, which I believe universally allowed, the real distance between them is more than double. If therefore there is great a mistake in our copies of the *Itinerary*, respecting the distance in the last mentioned instance, why may not that be the case also as to *Abone* and the *Trajectus*? and then we shall have reason to think they are placed in their natural order, as I shall endeavour to shew when the subject is resumed under Lidney.

Having briefly touched on the antiquities and natural history of the place, I shall just mention a particular custom which formerly prevailed, and not, even now, wholly laid aside. There are three meadows which are common after the hay the first crop is taken off. The proprietors of these estates break those meadows in the following manner: One of them turns into the first a white plow, another into the second a black boar, and the remaining proprietor puts a black stone-horse into the third meadow; after which, those who have a right of common drive in their stock immediately. What could give rise to this custom is a matter of speculation; but I conjecture,

that the same reason that obliged the parson of many parishes to keep a bull for the use of his parishioners, might also oblige the abbat of Keynsham, to whom the meadows formerly belonged, to provide a male of each of the beforementioned species for the use of the parish where the meadows lie; and the obligation continued in force on the possessors, after the dissolution of monasteries.

Barr's-Court in this parish, taken notice of by Mr. Camden and other topographers, as a fine feat in the forest of Kingswood, is now mostly taken down, and the remainder gone much to ruin.

I come now to treat

Of the Manor and other Estates.

Bitton is part of the antient demesnes of the crown. In *Domesday-book* it is thus recorded:

' There were thirty-six hides at farm in Betune, in Suinheve hundred, with its two members Wapelei and Wintreborne, in the time of king Edward. In demean were five plow-tillages, and forty-one villeins and twenty-nine bordars with forty-five plow-tillages. There are eighteen *servi*, with one mill.

' In the time of king Edward this manor paid a farm of one night, and it does the same now.' *Domesday-book*, p. 67.

The paying a night's farm was finding a night's entertainment for the court in those reigns, agreeable to the explanation of that expression, p. 80.

' Dons [one of the king's thanes] holds Betone of the king, and he held it in the time of king Edward. There are two hides, one of which paid tax, the other belonged to the church. In demean are two plow-tillages, and five villeins, and two bordars with five plow-tillages. There are four *servi*, and ten acres of meadow. It was worth 6*l.* and is now worth 3*l.*' *Dom. B.* p. 80.

There are records of the following dates, which shew who were the successive proprietors of this manor, *viz.* Adam d'Amavil was seized of the manor of Button by the grant of king H. 2. and his son Robert d'Amavil died seized of it, with a right to markets, 11 H. 3. A son of that Robert married Petronella de Vinon, who surviving her husband, was seized of this manor 45 H. 3. and married Richard de la Moor, who purchased a charter in Button in the 53d year of that reign. Adam d'Amavil, son of Petronella, died seized of this manor 15 E. 1. and leaving no issue, his two sisters became his heirs, the one being married to Richard de la Moor, son of the former, who, in her right, was seized of the manor of Eldeland in Bitton; Amabel, the other sister, was married to David le Blount, the son of David, who, in her right, was seized of the manor of Button, by the surrender of Petronella de Vinon, 15 E. 1. which David and Amabel were also seized thereof, 21 and 32 E. 1.

David le Blount, their son, died seized of the manor 17 E. 2. and was succeeded by his son Richard,

Richard, who held it in the twentieth year of that reign; and dying without issue, the manor of Button was possessed by his brother Edmond, who married one Agnes, and died seized thereof 36 E. 3: Edmond Blount, their elder son, and Margaret his wife, held this manor, and one messuage and half a yard-land in Button, 4 R. 2. William Blount was seized thereof 22 R. 2. and Isabel his daughter and heiress held the same 4 H. 4. and dying unmarried, the manor came to her next kinsman Robert Blount, who was seized of it 9 H. 4. and he and his tenants had a right to heath, wood, and coal in Kingswood chase.

John Blount, son of Robert, married one Willona, and died seized of Button, Oldland, West-Hanham, Swinford, and Beach 26 H. 6. and Wentlin his widow (perhaps the same with Willona) being endowed with Button, died seized thereof 32 H. 6. Edmond Blount, esq; son of John, died also seized of this manor 8 E. 4. as did his son Simon, 16 E. 4.

Margaret, the daughter and heiress of Simon Blount, was married to sir John Barr, who, in her right, was seized of the manors of Button, Oldland, East-Hannam, West-Hannam, and Upton 22 E. 4. and left Joan, his only daughter and heiress, married to sir Thomas Newton, who, in her right, became seized of the aforesaid manors, and of Barr's-Court, which took its name from sir John Barr.

The family of the Newtons is derived from Howel ap Grono, lord of Newton in Rouse. Cradock ap Howel ap Grono, was son of Howel ap Grono. Sir William Cradock, son of Cradock ap Howel, married Jane, daughter of sir Mathew Wogan, and lies buried at Newton. William Cradock, son of sir William, married Catherine, daughter and heiress of sir William de la Meer, of Rickston. John Cradock, son of William, married Joan, daughter of sir John Elider, by whom he had a son Robert, who married Margery, daughter of Nicholas Sherborn. John Cradock, son of Robert, married Nest, daughter of sir Peter Ruffel, and had a son John, who married Margaret, daughter of Howel Meythe, of Castle-Ordin, and Fountain-gate. Sir Richard Cradock, son of the last John, was Chief Justice of England: He married Emma, daughter and coheiress of sir Thomas Perret, of Islington, and dwelled or was born (says Leland) at *Tre-newith*, [*i. e.* New Town] in Powisland, and so was called [Newton] after that place.

Sir John Newton, his son, married Isabel, daughter and heiress of sir John Chedder. Sir Thomas Newton was brother to sir John, and son of sir Richard the Chief Justice: He married Joan, daughter and heiress of sir John Barr, by whom Barr's-Court, and the manor of Bitton, and other manors came into the family of Newton, 22 E. 4. as before related.

Thomas Newton, son of sir Thomas, married Margaret, daughter of sir Edmond George, of

Wraxwell in Somersetshire; and had a son sir John Newton, who married Margery, daughter of sir Anthony Pointz. Sir Henry Newton, son of sir John, married Katherine, daughter of sir Thomas Paston, and had a son sir Theodore Newton, who married Penelope, daughter of sir John Rodney, of Rodney-Stoke in Somersetshire. He was lord of the manor of Bitton in the year 1608. His son sir John Newton, baronet, married Grace, daughter of — Stone, and dying without issue, lies buried in the cathedral of Bristol. He was the last of the Newtons of Barr's-Court, and gave this estate to sir John Newton of Lincolnshire, on whom he entailed the baronetage. Barr's-Court, and a very large estate in the parish of Bitton, is now the property of Michael Newton, of Lincolnshire, esq.

An estate, by the name of the manor of Bitton, was granted to Robert Fitz-Harding, afterwards lord of Berkeley, by king Henry the Second; and various records shew that the Berkeley family was afterwards seized of such manor. Maurice lord Berkeley died seized of the manor of Bitton 15 H. 8. and Thomas lord Berkeley, his brother and heir, had livery granted to him the 16th, and died seized thereof 24 H. 8. Thomas his son died seized of this manor 26 H. 8. and was succeeded by his son Henry lord Berkeley, an infant, who had livery granted to him 3 Mariae.

The records shew that William Pigot held lands in Button 14 H. 3. Sir John Tracy and others were seized of lands in Button and Upton 37 E. 3. The abbey of Keynsham held lands and rents in Button, West-Hanham, Upton, and Oldland, which were purchased in the name of John Becket and others, in trust for the abbey, 10 R. 2.

Highfield is now the chief house in the parish, and, together with a good estate, is the property of Doctor Drummond.

TITHINGS and HAMLETS.

There are four tithings in this parish, *viz.*

1. *Bitton*, of which already.

2. *Hanham*, a place whose name vouches for its antiquity, for *ben*, in the British language, signifies antient. The late learned doctor Gale interprets it, either as a contraction of *Avonham*, a ham or mansion at *Abone*, or else considers it as a small variation from *Henham*, an antient ham or station. I have taken notice, at the beginning of this account, of what is most observable in this tithing, wherefore little more need be said of it. But with respect to the manor, it stands, in *Domesday-book*, among the lands of Ernulf de Hefding, recorded as follows, *viz.*

' The same Hernulf holds Hanun in *Sines*
' hoves hundred, and Humbaldus holds it of
' him. Edric held it. There is half a hide. In
' demean are two plow-tillages, with eight
' bordars

bordars, and four *servi*. It is worth, and was worth 40*s.* *Domesday-book*, p. 77.

John de Button held Hannam 7 E. 2. and William de la Green held West Hannam of the honour of Gloucester 4 E. 3. Robert Grinder, esq; was seized of the manor of Hannam, with woods in the forest of Kingswood belonging to the said manor, 22 H. 6. and Joan his widow held the same 24 H. 6. William Join and his wife levied a fine of lands in West Hannam, Down Hannam, and Oldland to Andrew Windfor 12 H. 7.

Handclif-wood in West Hannam, which belonged to the abbey of Keynsham, was granted to Thomas Bridges, esq; 6 E. 6.

The manor of Hannam-Abbats, which belonged to the abbey of Keynsham, was granted to Rowland Hayward 2 Mariae; but the lands belonging to Handclif-wood, which were formerly in the possession of the said abbey, were granted to John Fernham 19 Eliz.

The manor-house in Hannam, called the Grange, belonged to the priory of Farley in Wiltshire, and was granted to Roger Langsford and Christopher Martin 17 Eliz. This is now the estate of Charles Bragge, esq.

Henry Creswicke, esq; has a good house and a good estate here, called Hanham-Abbats, because it antiently belonged to the abbat of Keynsham. It was formerly the seat of the Bassets. His ancestors held a court here. His arms are thus blazoned in the last heralds visitation of the county, *viz.* *a lion rampant within a bordure sable besanty.*

Mr. Kedgwin Webley of London, a descendant of the Webleys of the Mead, in the parish of Widdenham, purchased a very handsome, pleasant seat, and a large estate in this tithing, formerly belonging to Thomas Trye, esq; which is now in the possession of Mrs. Frances Parry, widow of David Parry, of Noyadd in the county of Cardigan, esq; and only child of Mr. Webley.

There were formerly two machines in this tithing, for raising water for the use of the city of Bristol, taken notice of in some books, but they were removed in the year 1720.

There is a chapel of ease at Hanham, close to Mr. Creswicke's house, where divine service is performed every Sunday, and it has a right of sepulture; but Hanham is not reputed a separate parish, as mentioned by sir Robert Atkyns.

3. *Oldland* is another large tithing, distinctly mentioned in *Domesday-book*, after this manner:

The bishop of Excestre holds Aldclande in Sineshovedes hundred. Aluui held it. He was one of earl Harold's [free] men, and could go wherever he pleased. There are two hides, one of which pays tax, the other does not. In demesne are two plow-tillages, and one villein, and six bordars with one plow-tillage. There are two *servi*, and ten acres of meadow. It was then worth 4*l.* and is now worth 20*s.* *D. B.* p. 70.

It is probable, that after the death of the bishop, the manor was in the crown, and that it was

granted, with Button, by king Henry the Second, to Adam d'Amavil. It passed, by the marriage of one of the coheiresses of the d'Amavils, to Richard de la More, who died seized of Eldeland, which he held by the service of half a knight's fee 20 E. 1. and was succeeded by his son Thomas de la More, who had 20*l.* a year in land, and was made a knight by king Edward the First. He lived in the court of king Edward the Second, and wrote a history of the life and death of that king, which is now extant. Stephen de la More held Oldland in Button 2 E. 3. and Walter de la More possessed the manors of Oldland and Upton, and a hundred acres of Kingswood forest, 14 E. 3. and John de la More, his son, was seized of the manor of Oldland in the 23d year of the same reign.

Cicely, the widow of Nicholas de Berkeley, was seized of Oldland, 16 R. 2. Sir John Denrose held the manor of Oldland, and forty acres of arable and pasture there, within the manor of Button, of Roger Mermion 20 R. 2. and John Denrose was seized of the manor of Oldland, and of a tenement there called Mermions, 7 H. 5. John Chesbrook and Joan his wife levied a fine of one moiety of the manor of Oldland in Bitton, and of the hundred, to the use of Thomas Wikes, 2 H. 6. Thomas Wikes, son of Thomas, died seized of the manor of Oldland 13 E. 4. which afterwards descended to Richard Wikes, who died 5 Mariae, and livery thereof was granted to his cousin and heir Robert Wikes the same year.

Weston's-court was so called after the name of some persons of eminence, who were the proprietors of it. Nicholas de Weston was heretofore seized of it, and John Weston was also seized of *Weston's-court* in Oldland in the reign of king Henry the Sixth. It is now the estate of Mrs. Blake.

There is also a chapel of ease at Oldland, where they bury. The benefactions to Hanham, Oldland, and Bitton stand together at the end of this account.

4. *Upton*, or *Upton-Cheney*. The parsonage of Upton belonged to the prebend of the church of Sarum 10 R. 2.

Beach and *Swinford* are also hamlets in this parish.

Barr's-court, Hanham, Oldland, Upton-Cheney, and Beach are within the jurisdiction of the honour of Gloucester.

The manerial rights of this parish are in dispute between several claimants.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage in the deanery of Hawkesbury, worth about 200*l.* a year. The prebendary of Bitton in Salisbury cathedral, in right of his prebend, is patron; Mr. Charles Elwes is the present incumbent.

The impropriation belongs to the same prebend, and is in lease to Thomas-Edwards Freeman, of Batsford, esq.

The church is dedicated to St. Mary. It is lofty and in good repair, and has a very handsome embattled tower at the west end, with Gothick ornaments and pinnacles, and six bells in it. There is a large chantry-chapel on the north side, adjoining to the church, built by sir John Barr, which is now the burying-place of the Newton family.

Monuments and Inscriptions.

There is a small monument against the north wall of the chancel, with this inscription :

MEMORIÆ SACRVM IOH: SEYMOR MILITIS COMIT: GLOVCE:

Qui non minus Illustri animi dotibus excelluit, quam præ-illustri et nobili ortu claruit. Mortem obiit nouembris 17^{mo}. Anno Epoche Christianæ 1663.

Si moueat virtus Lachrymas, defuncta, Viator,
Siftas, officij sic memoratq; tui.
Se pietas fato præbet Crucianda superbo.
At quamuis Jaceat non quasi vita, tamen
In te certabant Virtus et nobilis ortus
Quis prior: Heu! fato cessit utrumq; tuo.
Dum vigeat Phœbi Laurus, dum viuida virtus,
Vives, non norunt hæc monumenta mori.
Tu bene vixisti, uita an felicior esles
An obitu, fieri Questio jure potest.
Sic uixit Patriæ lumen, sic occidit, eheu!
Fallimur, in Cœlo jam noua stella micat.
Vivito ut inclusus vixit modo nobilis Heros,
Certa licet fuerit ut Amica venit.

Age peripatetice Dum intuearis Cineres defuncti mort... en
facel... breui fortassis tuæ.

On the stone are these arms: *Gules, two wings conjoined in fesse Or.*

Against the wall of the chapel is a white marble monument, and this inscription :

Here lieth the Body of Sir JOHN NEWTON, Bar^t. thrice Burgeſs of Parliament. A most loving Husband, careful Father, & faithful Friend. Pious, Iust, Prudent, Charitable, Valiant, & belov'd of all. He was born Ivne y^e 9th A. D. 1626, being the Son of THOMAS NEWTON of Gunwarby in the County of Lincoln, Esq; and died May 31st A. D. 1699. He married Mary the daughter of S^r IERVASE EYER of Ramton in the County of Nottingham K^t. They liv'd happily all their Time together w^{ch} was 55 Years, by whom he had Issue four Sons & thirteen Daughters. This Monument was erected at the Charge of his youngest Son Gervas Newton, Esq.

Over the table are these arms, Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *Argent, on a chevron azure three garbs Or.* The arms of Ulster in a canton, for Newton. 2d and 3d, *Sable, two thigh-bones in saltire argent.*

Under the table, *Per pale, 1st. Newton as before. 2d Argent, on a chevron sable three quatrefoils Or.* for Eyer.

Near the above, a small marble monument, with this inscription :

ELIZABETH STRINGER obiit tricesimo primo die Iulij Anno Dom. 1694.

SEQVIMVR
QVAMVIS NON PASSIVS ÆQVIS.

Upon a scutcheon, *Per pale, 1st. Per chevron sable and Or, three eagles display'd counterchanged. 2d. Sable, two thigh-bones in saltire argent.*

There are several memorials in the church for the families of Creswicke, Weare, Parker, Jones, &c. but there is nothing in them deserving particular notice.

There were two antient statues of stone lying at length, but for whom they were designed is unknown. *Atkyns.* They are now taken away.

First Fruits, £. 18 14 10 Synodals, £. 0 2 0
Tenths, — -- 1 17 6 Pentecostals, 0 0 2
Procurations, - 0 6 8

Benefactions.

To Bitton. Mr. Freeman has given, for four sermons every year, 40s. for ever; and 10s. a year to the poor.—Mr. Seed has given 40s. Mr. Shewring of Bristol 1l. 6s. 4d. Mr. Gully of Bristol 9s. Mrs. Badcock 7s. and Mr. Davis 2s. all to the poor, annually for ever.

To Oldland. Mr. Arthur Farmer of Bristol gave 6l. a year for a sermon on every first Sunday in the month.—Mr. Robert Kitchen 10s. a year for a sermon on Good Friday, and 10s. to the poor for ever.—Mrs. Elizabeth Warn gave 40s. for four sermons, and 40s. to the poor, annually for ever.—Mr. Thomas Woodward gave 20s. to the poor, as often as any rate shall be made at Oldland for their relief.

At Hanbam. Mrs. Parry gives annually, to fifteen poor widows, 5s. each, on St. Thomas' day which was left by one of the Tryes.

Bitton.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 180 12
		Poll-tax — — 1694, — 46 17
		Land-tax — — 1694, — 202 3
		The same, at 3s. — 1770, — 151 11

Hanbam.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 89 6
		Poll-tax — — 1694, — 21 11
		Land-tax — — 1694, — 77 6
		The same — — 1770, —

Oldland.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 89 6
		Poll-tax — — 1694, — 27 0
		Land-tax — — 1694, — 116 15
		The same at 3s. -- 1770, — 87 12

At the beginning of this century, according to sir Robert Atkyns, there were 320 houses and about 1150 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 100 were freeholders; yearly births 56, burials 56. But it appears by the parish register, that in a series of ten years, from 1700 to 1709, there were 633 baptisms and 432 burials; and in a like series from 1760 to 1769, 1116 baptisms, and 632 burials; and the inhabitants having been exactly numbered in the year 1767, were found to be 4600. There are religious sectaries who have distant burying places, and are supposed to bury about 9 or 10 every year, and taking these into account, the average number of annual burials will be 109.8; so that about 1 in 42 dies every year, which shews it to be a healthy situation, and that the inhabitants have more than doubled their number within the last seventy years.

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Monuments and Inscriptions.

There is a small monument against the north wall of the chancel, with this inscription :

MEMORIÆ SACRVM IOH: SEYMOR MILITIS COMIT: GLOVCE:

Qui non minus Illustri animi dotibus excelluit, quam præ-illustri et nobili ortu claruit. Mortem obiit nouembris 17^{mo}. Anno Epoche Christianæ 1663.

Si moueat virtus Lachrymas, defuncta, Viator,
Siftas, officij sic memoratq; tui.
Se pietas fato præbet Crucianda superbo.
At quamuis Jaceat non quasi vita, tamen
In te certabant Virtus et nobilis ortus
Quis prior: Heu! fato cessit utrumq; tuo.
Dum vigeat Phœbi Laurus, dum viuida virtus,
Vives, non norunt hæc monumenta mori.
Tu bene vixisti, uita an felicior esles
An obitu, fieri Questio jure potest.
Sic uixit Patriæ lumen, sic occidit, eheu!
Fallimur, in Cœlo jam noua stella micat.
Vivito ut inclusus vixit modo nobilis Heros,
Certa licet fuerit ut Amica venit.

Age peripatetice Dum intuearis Cineres defuncti mort... en
facel... breui fortassis tuæ.

On the stone are these arms: *Gules, two wings conjoined in fesse Or.*

Against the wall of the chapel is a white marble monument, and this inscription :

Here lieth the Body of Sir JOHN NEWTON, Bar^t. thrice Burgeſs of Parliament. A most loving Husband, careful Father, & faithful Friend. Pious, Iust, Prudent, Charitable, Valiant, & belov'd of all. He was born Ivne y^e 9th A. D. 1626, being the Son of THOMAS NEWTON of Gunwarby in the County of Lincoln, Esq; and died May 31st A. D. 1699. He married Mary the daughter of S^r IERVASE EYER of Ramton in the County of Nottingham K^t. They liv'd happily all their Time together w^{ch} was 55 Years, by whom he had Issue four Sons & thirteen Daughters. This Monument was erected at the Charge of his youngest Son Gervas Newton, Esq.

Over the table are these arms, Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *Argent, on a chevron azure three garbs Or.* The arms of Ulster in a canton, for Newton. 2d and 3d, *Sable, two thigh-bones in saltire argent.*

Under the table, *Per pale, 1st. Newton as before. 2d Argent, on a chevron sable three quatrefoils Or.* for Eyer.

Near the above, a small marble monument, with this inscription :

ELIZABETH STRINGER obiit tricesimo primo die Iulij Anno Dom. 1694.

SEQVIMVR
QVAMVIS NON PASSIVS ÆQVIS.

Upon a scutcheon, *Per pale, 1st. Per chevron sable and Or, three eagles display'd counterchanged. 2d. Sable, two thigh-bones in saltire argent.*

There are several memorials in the church for the families of Creswicke, Weare, Parker, Jones, &c. but there is nothing in them deserving particular notice.

There were two antient statues of stone lying at length, but for whom they were designed is unknown. *Atkyns.* They are now taken away.

First Fruits, £. 18 14 10 Synodals, £. 0 2 0
Tenths, — -- 1 17 6 Pentecostals, 0 0 2
Procurations, - 0 6 8

Benefactions.

To Bitton. Mr. Freeman has given, for four sermons every year, 40s. for ever; and 10s. a year to the poor.—Mr. Seed has given 40s. Mr. Shewring of Bristol 1l. 6s. 4d. Mr. Gully of Bristol 9s. Mrs. Badcock 7s. and Mr. Davis 2s. all to the poor, annually for ever.

To Oldland. Mr. Arthur Farmer of Bristol gave 6l. a year for a sermon on every first Sunday in the month.—Mr. Robert Kitchen 10s. a year for a sermon on Good Friday, and 10s. to the poor for ever.—Mrs. Elizabeth Warn gave 40s. for four sermons, and 40s. to the poor, annually for ever.—Mr. Thomas Woodward gave 20s. to the poor, as often as any rate shall be made at Oldland for their relief.

At Hanbam. Mrs. Parry gives annually, to fifteen poor widows, 5s. each, on St. Thomas' day which was left by one of the Tryes.

Bitton.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 180 12
		Poll-tax — — 1694, — 46 17
		Land-tax — — 1694, — 202 3
		The same, at 3s. — 1770, — 151 11

Hanbam.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 89 6
		Poll-tax — — 1694, — 21 11
		Land-tax — — 1694, — 77 6
		The same — — 1770, —

Oldland.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 89 6
		Poll-tax — — 1694, — 27 0
		Land-tax — — 1694, — 116 15
		The same at 3s. -- 1770, — 87 12

At the beginning of this century, according to sir Robert Atkyns, there were 320 houses and about 1150 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 100 were freeholders; yearly births 56, burials 56. But it appears by the parish register, that in a series of ten years, from 1700 to 1709, there were 633 baptisms and 432 burials; and in a like series from 1760 to 1769, 1116 baptisms, and 632 burials; and the inhabitants having been exactly numbered in the year 1767, were found to be 4600. There are religious sectaries who have distant burying places, and are supposed to bury about 9 or 10 every year, and taking these into account, the average number of annual burials will be 109.8; so that about 1 in 42 dies every year, which shews it to be a healthy situation, and that the inhabitants have more than doubled their number within the last seventy years.

Robert Atkyns's estimate of the inhabitants was greatly too low, as will appear by multiplying the average number of annual burials in the first years, *i. e.* 43.2 by 42, which will give 1814 for the number of inhabitants at that time.



B L A I S D O N.

THIS is a small parish in the hundred of Westbury, in the forest division, three miles distant east from Mitchel-Dean, four north from Ewnham, and eight westward from Gloucester. Before the Norman conquest, our kings had granted several parcels of land, part of the forest, by the names of *Denes, i. e.* woody places; which afterwards received some addition, as *Mitchel-dene, Little-Dene, Rure-Dene,* and lastly *Blethes-dene, or Bleches-Dene,* which was the antient name of this place, having one of the first proprietors of it for the *pre-nomen,* to distinguish it from the rest. The parish consists mostly of pasture and woodlands. A small rill, called *atwood-brook,* runs through it to Westbury, and empties itself into the Severn. This was not erected into a parish in the time of king Edward the First, for in the ninth year of that reign, the sheriff, in his return of all the villis of Gloucestershire, mentions Longhope *cum Hamto de Bletchesden*; whence it appears that it was then appendant to Longhope.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

Domesday-book makes no distinct mention of this place; but there are records of the following dates which shew who were the proprietors of it: William de Musgrose was seized of Bletchesden H. 3. as was Ralph de Abbenhall 29 E. 1. Fry le Marechal held Blechesden, and the advowson of the church, 32 E. 3. and in the 46th year of the same reign, this manor was held of Humphry de Bohun earl of Hereford and Essex, and of Joan his wife.

This manor was afterwards called Blaisdon, and was granted to the abbey of Flaxley, and upon the dissolution of that abbey, it was granted to Anthony Kingston 36 H. 8. William Kingston and Mr. Ayleway were lords of it the year 1608. Mr. Wade was lord of the manor at the beginning of the present century, and it still continues in the same family. The arms of Wade are, *Azure, a cross moline between four shells Or.*

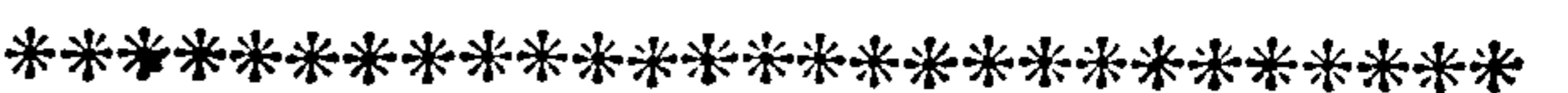
Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the Forest deanery, worth 50*l.* a year. Mr. Hayle and Mrs. Wade are patrons, and present alternately. The church hath a low tower at the west end, with battlements.

First fruits, £.	5	7	4	Proc. & Syn. £.	0	6	6	
Tenths,	—	0	10	8	Pentecostals,	0	1	6

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	49	4	0
		Poll-tax — — 1694, —	12	0	0
		Land-tax — — 1694, —	51	10	4
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> - 1770, —	38	9	10

At the beginning of this century there were 40 houses and about 180 inhabitants in this parish, yearly births 5, burials 4. But the number of inhabitants is now decreased to 137.



B L E D I N G T O N.

THIS parish lies in the upper division of the hundred of Slaughter, four miles south-eastward from Stow, five west from Chipping-Norton in Oxfordshire, and twenty-nine eastward from Gloucester. It is bounded on the eastward by the river Evenlode, which divides it from Oxfordshire. The soil is generally good, consisting of meadow, pasture, and arable.

The common-fields have lately been inclosed by virtue of an act of parliament, which directs that the *Far-heath* and the *cow-commons* do remain uninclosed, to be enjoyed, in a commonable manner, by the proprietors of lands there, in proportion to their rights and properties therein, except the dean and chapter of Oxford, who are excluded. By this act also, a portion of furze or heath-ground, not exceeding six acres, in the *Home-heath,* is vested in the church-wardens and overseers of the poor, in trust for raising furze for the benefit of the poor parishioners.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

In the *Domesday* account of lands belonging to the abbey-church of Winchcomb, it is thus expressed: 'The same church [of St. Mary de Winchelcumbe] holds Bladinton [in Salemones hundred.] There are seven hides. In demean are two plow-tillages, and eight villeins, and four bordars with five plow-tillages, and eight *servi* and two *ancille.* There is a mill of 5*s.* [rent,] and thirty acres of meadow. It was worth 4*l.* and is now worth 3*l.*' *Domesday-book,* p. 71.

The abbey procured this manor to be discharged from the hundred-court 8 H. 3. and purchased a charter of free-warren in Bladinton, and divers other manors, in the 35th year of that reign, which privilege was allowed to the abbey in a writ of *Quo warranto* 15 E. 1.

The abbey of Winchcomb assigned the manor of Bladinton to the church of St. Ebrulph at Utica in Normandy, 12 E. 2. and afterwards, upon the seizure of foreign monasteries, it was granted to the church of Evesham; and upon the dissolution of that abbey, it was granted to sir Thomas Leigh 7 E. 6. from whom it descended down to the present time in like manner with Addlestrop, and is now

now the property of the heir of James Leigh, esq; lately deceased.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is in the deanery of Stow. It is an impropriation belonging to Christ-church in Oxford. Lands in Bledington, with the rectory and advowson of the vicarage, which belonged to the abbey of Winchcomb, were granted to the chapter of Oxford 38 H. 8. The dean and chapter of Oxford are patrons, and Mr. Henry Brown is the present incumbent. The impropriation pays to the curate 20*l.* a year, and the act for inclosing directs the commissioners to lay out lands of the value of 4*l.* a year, as an augmentation of the vicarage; but before this time it had been augmented with two donations of 200*l.* each, and queen Anne's bounty, with which an estate was purchased in Werndydyr in Radnorshire.

The impropriation is worth about 200*l.* a year, and is in lease to Ambrose Reddall, esq; of Stonehouse in this county.

The Upper Oar and the Lower Oar, and some other lands adjoining, were tithe-free before the inclosing act, by virtue of which the dean and chapter had one seventh of such lands as were subject to tithe allowed them in lieu thereof.

There was a charge of 20*s.* a year on Bledington, to find necessaries for masts at Winchcomb-abbey, which was confirmed by the pope, by the archbishop, and by the bishop of Worcester.

The church is dedicated to St. Leonard. It hath an aisle on the south side, and a tower at the west end.

First fruits, <i>l.</i>	6	13	4	Synodals, <i>l.</i>	0	2	0
Tenths, —	0	13	4	Pentecostals, 0	0	10	
Procurations, 0	6	8					

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, <i>l.</i>	115	6	0
		Poll-tax — — 1694, —	23	7	0
		Land-tax — — 1694, —	62	14	0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, —	49	16	3

At the beginning of this century there were 53 houses and about 260 inhabitants in this parish; yearly births 8, burials 6. *Atkyns.* There are now only 251 inhabitants.



B O D I N G T O N.

THE hamlets of Bodington and Barrow in this parish, lie in the lower division of the hundred of Tewkesbury; but Heydon and Withybridge are in the lower division of the hundred of Westminster. The parish is situated in the vale part of the county, about five miles southward from Tewkesbury, four westward from Cheltenham, and six north-eastward from Gloucester. The turnpike-road between the two last mentioned places is carried through it. The river from Cheltenham also runs through it, and

empties itself into the Severn near the Ham passage.

It is probable, that in very early ages, here was a house of such consequence as to give denomination to the place, for *Bodington* (from the British word *bod* a mansion) signifies a capital house or mansion in the town upon the water, agreeable to a former explanation of the several parts of its name. Leland says, *There is at Bodington a fine manor place and a park.* The park is now a farm and the manor house is occupied by the farmer.

There is a little sugar-loaf hill in the hamlet of Barrow, which, from its resemblance to a *tumulus*, gave name to the hamlet. From the top of the hill, in a clear day, is a distinct view of thirty parish churches, a circumstance arising from the situation of the hill in the middle of a large extent of flat country. However improbable this may seem, it is nevertheless strictly true, as I am assured by a gentleman of veracity living in the parish.

At Barrow, and at Moredon in the hamlet of Heydon, are several springs of saline purgative water, brackish and disagreeable to the taste, which have been often used with a medicinal view by the country people.

The parish consists of rich meadow and pasture land, with about one hundred and twenty acres of coppice wood; and there is a common lot-meadow, of about a hundred acres, called Bodington-moor. Bodington is within the jurisdiction of the court of the honour of Gloucester.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

‘Three hides in Botintone belong to this manor. [Tedekeberie.] Girard holds them, and he hath there two plow-tillages, and four vills with three plow-tillages; and there are three *servi*, and a mill of 8*s.* [rent] and eight acres of meadow. [This estate] is worth 40*s.* was worth 40*s.*’ *Domesday-book*, p. 68.

But it appears, by the same record, that there were two hides at Botingtune, part of the land belonging to the church of St. Peter at Westminster, and in the hundred of Derhest, which Wluui, one of the king's thanes, held in the time of king Edward the Confessor, but which Girard held at the time of the survey, after the Conquest. These particulars stand under the head *Terra Petri Westmon.* p. 72.

This manor was granted to Robert Musgraves 38 H. 3. and was held of the earl of Gloucester and Hertford, as of the honour of Gloucester, for one knight's fee, 47 H. 3. and 8 E. 2. John Bures held it 24 E. 3. and the next year John Holloway was seized of it.

Robert lord Ferrers of Chartley died seized of Bodington 1 H. 5. and left Edmond lord Ferrers his son and heir, by Margaret his wife, daughter of Edward lord Spencer, who died seized thereof 14 H. 6.

The Beauchamps were soon after proprietors of this manor, for Richard lord Beauchamp

ized of Bodington 18 H. 7. and left three daughters his heiresses; Elizabeth, married to Robert Willoughby, lord Brook, whereby a third part of the manor descended to Edward lord Willoughby, their son and heir, who left two daughters, Anne and Blanch, of whom the latter was married to Francis Dawtry, who had livery of a moiety of the third part of the manor 25 H. 8. Anne, the second daughter and heiress of Richard lord Beauchamp, was married to Richard Liggon: Margaret, the third and youngest daughter, was married to — Reed, who left their third part to Richard Reed their son and heir, 4 H. 8. whose son, John Reed, had livery of the scite of the manor 9 Eliz.

Livery of the manor of Bodington, Barrow and Heydon, was granted to Oliver St. John 15 Eliz. and it was afterwards purchased by lord Craven, who sold it to Mr. Lock. Matthew Lock, esq; was the proprietor of it at the beginning of this century, and Mrs. Lock is the present lady of the honor, and holds a court-baron here.

As to other estates in Bodington, the records shew, that Hugh Mustel held one messuage and eighty acres of land in Botinton 19 E. 2. And Hugh Mustel and Elizabeth his wife levied a fine of lands in Bodington to the use of themselves in tail, the remainder to Philip Boteler, the son of Thomas le Boteler, 7 E. 3. and they levied another fine of lands in Bodington to the use of themselves in tail, the remainder to Thomas, the son of sir Thomas le Boteler, in tail, the remainder to Alan le Boteler, brother of Thomas, 7 E. 3.

TITHINGS and HAMLETS.

1. *Bodington and Barrow*, to which there is one tithingman. Barrow is westward from the church.

2. *Heydon and Withy-bridge*, eastward from the church. These lie in the lower part of Westminster hundred, and have one tithingman. The manor of Heydon antiently belonged to the abbey of Westminster. John Browning was seized of the manor of Heydon, under the abbat, 3 H. 5. This manor was part of the possessions of the same church in its several vicissitudes. Thus it was granted afresh to the church of Westminster 11 H. 8. was restored to the abbey of Westminster Mariae; and again returned to the church of Westminster 2 Eliz. John Partridge, esq; held it under that church in the year 1608. It is now the estate of the right honourable William Dowdeswell, esq; as lessee under the dean and chapter.

Butler's-Court, in Withy-bridge, is a reputed honor, belonging to lord Craven, who has a very considerable estate in Heydon and Withy-bridge. Hugh Mustel held forty-eight acres of land in Heydon 19 E. 2. William de Rodbearg held two messuages and two plow-tillages in Lye and Heydon 3 R. 2. William Nottingham, and Elizabeth his wife, levied a fine of lands in Heydon

to the use of themselves in tail 20 H. 6. and sir William Nottingham, their son, was seized thereof 1. R. 3.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is within the peculiar of Deerhurst, and is annexed to Staverton. It is an impropriation, without any endowment to the curate. Some lands, and the tithes of Barrow, belonged to the monastery of Thornton in Lincolnshire, founded in the year 1139, for black canons, by William earl of Almebarle; which lands and tithes were granted to John Fernham 19 Eliz.

The rectory of Bodington belonged to the abbey of Tewkesbury, and was granted to Francis Philips and Richard Moor, in trust for Richard Bourk, earl of Clanricard, 6 Jac.

The impropriation belonged to Mr. Brown, from whom it passed to Mr. Wells, who sold it to Mr. Thomas Arkell the present proprietor, and patron of the living. The reverend Mr. John Kipling is the incumbent.

The advowson of the vicarage, and chapel of Bodington and Staverton were granted to Thomas Gatwick and Anselm Lamb 5 Mariae.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is small, with a low tower at the west end. The church-yard was consecrated in the year 1469, with the consent of the abbat of Tewkesbury.

Pentecostals, — £. 0 0 7 ob.

Benefaction.

Three acres and a half in Dead-furlong and Stapleton-field are given to the church and poor.

Bodington.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	64	4	0
		Poll-tax — — 1694, —	8	2	0
		Land-tax — — 1694, —	28	11	0
		The same, at 3s. — 1770, —	22	12	3

Heydon and Withy-Bridge.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	79	13	0
		Poll-tax — — 1694, —	11	16	0
		Land-tax — — 1694, —	61	12	0
		The same, at 3s. — 1770, —	46	10	1

There were, at the beginning of this century, 40 houses and about 180 inhabitants, whereof 4 were freeholders, in this parish; yearly births 6, burials 5. *Atkyns*. In ten years, from 1700 to 1709 both inclusive, there are entered 65 baptisms and 49 burials; and in eight years, from 1760 to 1767 inclusive, there are 46 baptisms and 25 burials; and the number of inhabitants is 95; so that population is on the decline.



B O U R T O N on the H I L L.

ONE part of this parish lies in the upper division of the hundred of Tewkesbury, the other in the upper division of the hundred of Westminster, and consequently the parish is under

the authority of two constables. It is five miles distant northward from Stow, five south from Campden, and thirty north-east from Gloucester. It is about five miles long and one broad.

The houses are situated on the side of a hill facing the east, whence there is a fine prospect over Morton-in-marsh, to the borders of Oxfordshire. This situation gave rise to the name of the village, for *Bourton* is a contraction of *Bourgtown*, from the Anglo-Saxon *Beorn*, which signifies a *hill, a fort, or castle*. The lands are mostly arable and sheep lays. There are two springs in this parish, one running eastward into the Thames, the other, by a contrary course, into the Severn. The turnpike-road from Worcester to London passes through the village.

Of the Manors and other Estates.

There are two distinct manors. *Domesday-book* shews that eight hides in Bortune belonged to the church of St. Peter at Westminster, as part of the manor of Derhest. Wluui (a radchenister, or free man) held two hides at Bortune in the time of king Edward, which Girard held at the time of the survey, in the Conqueror's reign. See p. 72.

Robert Fitz-Hamon sacrilegiously took this manor from the abbey of Westminster, in the reign of William the Second, and it was unjustly detained 'till the reign of Henry the Second, when Lawrence the twenty-fifth abbat of Westminster recovered it by a suit at law.

The abbat of Westminster was seized of the manor of Bourton 15 E. 1. After the dissolution of the abbey, and the erection of the see of Westminster, the manor was granted to the chapter of that church 34 H. 8. The monastery being restored to its former estate by queen Mary, this manor was regranted to the abbey and convent of Westminster in the fourth year of her reign. Another revolution taking place soon after, it was confirmed to the chapter of Westminster 2 Eliz. The manor is held by lease under the church of Westminster, by William Bateson, esq; who is lord thereof, and has a good seat and large estate in this parish. He married Susannah, youngest daughter of Edmund Pytts, late of Kyre in the county of Worcester, esq; deceased, sometime one of the representatives of that county in parliament. His arms are, *Argent, three bat's wings erected sable, 2 and 1. On a chief gules, a lion passant gardant of the first.*

His ancestor was eminent for his loyalty in the time of the great civil wars, and was sequester'd, and compounded for 700*l.* and his grandfather was high sheriff of Gloucestershire in the year 1710.

The other manor lies in Tewkesbury hundred. Walter de Burgton was seized of Burgton 15 E. 3. Joan the widow of John de Winchester was seized of this manor 36 E. 3. and John Rouse and others were also seized of it in the 49th year of the same reign. Gilbert de Stonour, son of Robert de

Stonour, held Bourton 3 H. 5. Thomas lord Wentworth married Margaret, daughter and heir of Anne Fortescue, and with her had the manor of Bourton, and lands in Condicot, of which he died seized 5 E. 6. and livery of the estate was granted the same year to Thomas lord Wentworth his son.

The manor passed from the Wentworths to sir Nicholas Overbury. He married Mary daughter of Giles Palmer, of Ilmington in Warwickshire, by whom he had sir Thomas Overbury who was born in this parish. He was one of the judges of the marches of Wales, and was poisoned in the tower in the year 1613, by the malicious contrivance of the countess of Somerset, of whose murder she and her husband were afterwards convicted. Sir Thomas left this estate to his nephew sir Thomas Overbury, who published the trial of Joan Perry and her two sons, John and Richard for the supposed murder of Mr. William Harrison in the year 1676, who afterwards appeared. Of this strange affair there is a further account under Campden. This last sir Thomas died at Adminton in the parish of Queinton, and lies buried in that church.

Alexander Popham, esq; purchased this manor of the trustees of sir Thomas Overbury in the year 1680, after whose death it came to Edward Popham, his son and heir; soon after which it passed out of that name, and is now the property of William Bateson, esq; .

Of the other estates the records shew, that Samuel de Bourton was seized of lands in Bourton 2 H. 3. and John Rouse and others were seized of lands in Bourton 49 E. 3. Edward de Stonour or Stonour, held lands in Burgton 5 R. 2.

— Head, of the county of Berks, esq; has a very handsome modern built house, with pleasant gardens, in this parish, in right of his wife daughter and sole heiress of Dr. Harward.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Campden, worth about 300*l.* a year. Thomas Kemble, esq; is patron, Mr. Matthew Bloxam is present incumbent. Morton-in-marsh is annexed to it.

Tithes of the parish of Bourton on the Hill belonged to the abbey of Tewkesbury 'till the dissolution of that abbey, and were afterwards granted to William Duncan and Thomas Escourt 2 E. 6. A considerable part of the tithes of Morton-in-marsh is appropriated, and belongs to Mr. Bateson.

This parish and Morton-in-marsh were formerly within the peculiar of Blockley in Worcestershire, and mortuaries are still paid to the vicar of that church, with whom the tithes of Bourton compounded for the liberty of burial in the year 1542.

The church is large, with two ailes, and a tower at the west end. It is dedicated to St. Lawrence.

Monuments and Inscriptions.

In the south aisle, on a blue marble table, is a memorial :

Near this Place is interred the Body of Brilliana, Wife of Alexander Popham, of this Parish, Esq; Also that of her third daughter Letitia Popham. B. P. died Sept. 12, 1688; L. P. died Oct. 11, 1738. — Over, in a lozenge, *Argent, on a fess gules, two flags heads caboshed Or.* for Popham.

On a white marble monument,

In Memory of Kemp Harward, Doctor in physick, who died Dec. 15, 1743, aged 66 years; and of Altham Harward, who died Feb. 20, 1733, aged 20 years. This Monument is erected to the Memory of Lucy Harward, as the last and only remaining Testimony of her Duty and Regard to her Father, and affectionate Remembrance of her Brother. — The arms on it are, *Checky, Or and Argent, on a bend gules two eagles display'd argent.*

A white marble monument, thus inscribed :

In Memory of Robert Devereux Bateson, Esq; Son of William Bateson, Esq; of this parish. He married Anne, second Daughter of Allen Cliffe, of Mathon in the County of Worcester, Esq; whom he left Issue two Sons, William and Robert, and one daughter Anne. He died the 23d Day of October, 1736, in the 45th Year of his Age. This Monument was erected to his Memory by his equally loving and beloved Wife, Anne Bateson. — On it are these arms, 1st and 4th, Bateson, as before; and 3d, *Argent, a fess gules, charged with a crescent of the field.* chief three roundlets, the colour not distinguishable, for Cliffe.

St Fruits, £.	14	0	0	Synodals, £.	0	1	0
Months, —	—	1	8	Pentecostals, 0	0	0	6
Decorations, -	0	6	8				

The Part in Westminster Hundred.

{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	84	10	0
	Poll-tax — — 1694, —	17	14	8
	Land-tax — — 1694, —	52	12	0
	The same, at 3s. — 1770, —	39	9	0

The Part in Tewkesbury Hundred.

{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	25	8	0
	Poll-tax — — 1694, —	8	14	0
	Land-tax — — 1694, —	18	8	0
	The same at 3s. -- 1770, —	13	16	0

It is said there were 60 houses in this parish at the beginning of the present century, and 250 inhabitants, whereof 11 were freeholders; yearly rents 8, burials 6. *Atkyns.* But the true state of the population is as follows. In ten years, from 1700 to 1709 both inclusive, are registered 67 baptisms and 50 burials; and, from 1760 to 1769 inclusive, 67 baptisms and 58 burials, and there are 269 inhabitants. Hence it may be observed, that about one in forty-six dies every year, which shews the healthiness of the air; yet the inhabitants have increased very slowly, which must be attributed to frequent emigrations.



BOURTON on the WATER.

THIS parish lies in the lower division of the hundred of Slaughter, four miles distant north-westward from Stow, eight north-west from Stowford in Oxfordshire, six north-eastward from Stowthleach, and twenty-four eastward, inclining to the north, from Gloucester.

This village is situate about a quarter of a mile south-east from the Roman foss, in a fertile vale, surrounded by hills at a pleasing distance, and is watered by a river which rises a little above it, and, as it enters the village, forms itself into an elegant serpentine canal about thirty feet wide, flowing, with an agreeable rapidity, about the depth of fourteen or fifteen inches. Many of the houses are ranged into a street, tho' somewhat irregularly, on each side of this natural canal, the banks of which being well gravelled, and very rarely overflow'd, afford a delightful walk. The river is remarkable for fine trout, eel, and crayfish. In the centre of the place is a handsome freestone bridge of three arches, built in 1756, beside which there are several wood bridges for foot passengers, at such distances as to render the communication perfectly commodious. There is a good raised road carried through the place; but it is to be regretted, that some of the best houses are not arranged in the street, which would have made a great addition to the agreeable appearance of this handsome village.

Nature has been lavish with her favours to this place, and with a little more of the assistance of her younger sister, Art, it might vie in beauty and elegance with any Dutch village. Many topographers have made no mention of it, and none have done it justice; for tho' it has not a market, here are shops for the supply of goods, and the more necessary kinds of trades are carried on as in a market town; and there is reason to believe, that it has been much larger and more populous than at present, for there are many foundations still visible, which are undoubtedly the ruins of houses, as may be concluded from the ashes of wood and coal that are found about them.

Adjoining to the village, and within the parish, is a large quadrangular Roman camp, inclosing about sixty acres, now divided into twenty fields. The vestiges of it are most perfect to the north-east, where, at a gap in the rampart, a court-leet is held twice a year, for the liberty of Salemanesbury, the antient name of a hundred now included in that of Slaughter. After calling over the jury, they adjourn to some other place to finish the business.

There can be no doubt of the camp being Roman, as many of the coins of that nation have been, and still are, frequently found about it; and a gold signet was lately found, weighing near an ounce. The ring-part is so very small, that it could not be intended for the finger. The impression on the signet is a Roman soldier sitting upon a tripod, with a spear in his left hand, holding a victory in the right, and the Roman eagle standing at his feet. Round part of the camp, a paved aqueduct was discovered not long since, by people who were sinking a well; and human bones have been often taken up in digging the foundations for walls.

Petrifications of various kinds of shell-fish are very commonly found in the quarries on Bourton-hill.

hill. The most remarkable among them is of a spiral form, with the contortions separate and distinct, in the manner of a cork-screw. It weighs above a pound; but I know not what name to call it by.

It is uncertain what was the name of this place in the time of the Romans, but questionless it received its present appellation from our Saxon ancestors, on account of the camp or fortification, which they called *Beoꝛg*, as I have observed elsewhere, and so came the name *Burgtone*, as it is written in some antient grants.

Three considerable brooks meet in this parish, one from Guiting, another from Slaughter, and a third from Swell. These are joined below by a brook from Sherbourn, and run in one course to Windrush, from whence the river is called the *Windrush*, and running to Burford and Witney, empties itself into the Thames.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

Amongst the particulars of the estates belonging to the abbey church of St. Mary of Evesham, recorded in *Domesday-book*, it is express'd after this manner:

'The same church holds Bortune, in Salemones hundred. There are ten hides. In demean are six plow-tillages, and sixteen villeins, and eight bordars, and two free men with seven plow-tillages. There is a priest with half a plow-tillage. It was worth 8*l.* but is now worth 12*l.*' *Domesday-book*, p. 72.

The abbey of Evesham purchased a charter of free-warren in this place 35 H. 3.

At the dissolution of abbies this manor came to the crown, and was granted to Edmond lord Chandos 4 Eliz. who died seized thereof 15 Eliz. and livery was granted the same year to Giles lord Chandos, his son. He died in the 44th year of that reign, and was succeeded by Grey lord Chandos, his son, who was seized of this manor in the year 1608, and sold it to sir Thomas Edmonds, treasurer of the household, and privy counsellor to king Charles the First. He left Isabella, his daughter and coheirefs, married to Henry lord de la Ware, who, in her right, was seized of this manor. John lord de la Ware, grandson to Henry, sold it to Charles Trinder, esq; from whom it passed to Mr. Boddingham, and from him to Mr. Church, then to Mr. Partridge, and lastly to Samuel Ingram, esq; who is the present lord of the manor. For his arms see *Coln St. Aldwin's*.

Sir Robert Atkyns mentions, that Walter de Burgton, John Rouse, Edward de Stoure, (or Stonor) and others, were at different times seized of Burgton; but this is rather to be understood of one of the manors in the preceding parish, and not of this, which the abbey of Evesham continued to possess till that house was dissolved.

Six acres of meadow in Bourton on the Water, lately belonging to the abbey of Evesham, were granted to sir Philip Hobbey 37 H. 8.

There is a very handsome modern house, built by William Moore, esq; who married Miss Collet, daughter of Mr. Collet, late of this place, by whom he had a good estate in the parish; but he died about the year 1771, without issue, and his widow, Mrs. Moore, is the present proprietor.

H A M L E T. *Nethercot* is a hamlet in this parish. It was held of the honour of Wallingford by Edmond earl of Cornwall 28 E. 1. It was afterwards the estate of the abbey of Evesham, and was granted to William Lloyd and Thomas Parker, in trust for others, 10 Jac. and is now the property of Mr. Palmer of Bourton.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Stow worth about 500*l.* a year. The advowson of the rectory of this church belonged to the priory of Kirkham in Yorkshire, founded by Walter Eipe for monks of the order of St. Austin, in the year 1122. At the dissolution of religious houses it was vested in the crown, by which it was granted to sir Christopher Hatton 21 Eliz.

The reverend Mr. Richard Vernon was the late patron and incumbent. He was survived by his sister Mrs. Dorothy Vernon, who dying unmarried in the year 1764, bequeathed the advowson of the church to the warden and fellows of All Souls college in Oxford, for ever; who are to prefer persons qualified according to the directions of her will. The reverend Mr. William Vernon is the present incumbent.

The parishes of Clapton and Lower Slaughter are annexed to this church; but they are now reputed separate parishes, and have their distinct officers and rates to taxes.

The rector hath only the third part of the tithes of corn and hay in Bourton and Clapton, but he hath the whole of all other tithes in those places and the whole tithes of corn and hay in Slaughter.

Thirty acres of meadow, and eighty-five arable belong to the glebe. The parsonage-house is large and well built.

Anthony Palmer, author of a book intitled *the Gospel New Creature*, was rector of this church in the time of the great civil wars. He was of strong Calvinistical principles, and firmly adhered to the interest of the parliament during the troubles.

The church hath an aisle on the south side. It is a very antient building, as appears more particularly from the form of the tower, which stands between the chancel and the body of the church, and has a roof like a dwelling house, with parapet walls instead of battlements. The aisle was lately rebuilt in the modern taste, when a stone coffin was discovered, without any inscription. In the tower are six bells, with a clock and chimes. The church, tower, and chancel are 120 feet long, and 21 feet broad. The aisle is 25 feet broad. It is called Clapton-aisle, because the inhabitants of that place once sat there.

There was a chantry in this church dedicated to the Virgin Mary, whereof Nicholas Saunders was the last incumbent, and retired with a pension of 3l. 6s. 8d. Willis.

Monuments and Inscriptions.

There is a handsome pyramidal monument of marble against the north wall of the chancel, with this inscription :

In Hoc Cancellò contumulantur Reliquiæ Revdi viri GEORGII VERNON, A. M. Hujusce Paroch: nec non de SARSDEN in Com. Ox. Rectoris vere pij. Et ELISABETHÆ Viduæ plurimum Mœrentis Non longo tamen intervallo sejunctæ. Ille enim Obijt 17 Dec. 1720, Æt. 83. Illa 1^o. Aprilis, 1724, Æt. 80. Propè jacent duo Filij THOMAS Infans decessit Sep. 10, 1670. RICHARDUS LL. B. hujus Paroch: post Patrem Rector, Indigentia tacite munificus Obijt Feb: 18, 1752, Æt. 78. Hoc in carissimorum Memoriam DOROTHEA VERNON P. P.

At top are these arms, Party per pale, 1. Or, on a fess vert three garbs of the field, for Vernon. 2. Argent, a chevron sable charged with three mascles of the first, between as many pellets each charged with a martlet of the field.

On the table of a freestone monument, against the south wall of the church,

IN MEMORY OF ANTHONY COLLETT, Gent. who lies att the Entrance of y^e seat. His Charity and Zeal for Religion survives in a Donation of Ten Pounds yearly, for Instruction of twelve poor Boys in the Principles of the Church of England, who Deceas'd in 1719.—At top are these arms, Sable, on a chevron, between three hinds argent, as many pellets Or.

Table with 4 columns: Item, £, s, d. Rows: St fruits, £. 27 2 8; Synodals, £. 0 2 0; Months, — 2 14 3; Pentecostals, 0 1 1; Decorations, 0 6 8.

Benefaction.

Mr. Anthony Collett gave 10l. a year to publish a school for teaching twelve poor boys to read, write, and say the catechism.

Table with 4 columns: Item, £, s, d. Rows: The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 138 0 8; Poll-tax — — 1694, — 50 12 8; Land-tax — — 1694, — 112 0 4; The same, at 3s. 1770, — 87 19 6.

At the beginning of this century, it is said, there were 70 houses and about 350 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 35 were freeholders; annual marriages 11, burials 8. Atkins. But it is very difficult to give the true state of their population; some of the people of Clapton and Slaughter were here, and are entered in the parish register. Besides, here is a large congregation of dissenters, some of whom bury at the church, and are registered, others at the meeting-house, and are not registered. It appears, however, that from 1700 to 1709 inclusive, there were registered baptisms and 93 burials; and that from 1710 to 1769, there were 194 baptisms and 98 burials; and there are about 500 inhabitants. A great disproportion between the baptisms

and burials shews a defect in the register. The inhabitants have increased during this century.



BOXWELL and LEIGHTERTON.

THIS is a small parish, about four miles long from east to west, and two broad from north to south. It lies in the hundred of Grumbaldsash, six miles west from Tetbury, four east of Wotton-under-edge, and twenty south from Gloucester. The soil is adapted to tillage and the feeding of sheep, which are secure from the bane, or rot, in every part of the parish, and may amount in number, communibus annis, to between two and three thousand.

The village of Boxwell, where the church and houses are, lies at the top of a little glyn or dale, about half a mile from the turnpike-road from Gloucester to Bath; and seen from several points of view, appears extremely rural and picturesque. It is watered by a rill which rises in the parish, and runs through it; and is covered, at an agreeable distance, by a hanging wood on one side of it; a situation particularly eligible in the summer season, and the surrounding hills secure it from the bleak and cold winds of the winter.

Leland informs us that there was antiently a nunnery in this place, which seems to be extremely well adapted by nature to the peaceful habitation of the religious in early ages; but that house was destroyed by the Danes.

Boxwelle was the manner of writing the name, as it stands upon record seven hundred years ago. It is supposed to have been so called from a plentiful spring rising out of a rocky hill, in a small free warren, covered with about sixteen acres of box-wood, the most considerable of that kind in England, except Boxhill in Surry. Upon this supposition, the box-trees must have grown here a long time, and this remarkable wood still continues in a flourishing state.

Several medicinal and poisonous plants grow in this warren, as the deadly nightshade, hemlock, henbane, wild thyme, dwarf elder, marjoram, and some others. A considerable number of petrifications, commonly, but erroneously, supposed to be of the cockle fish, to which indeed it has some resemblance, are found in the hill; and with them the serpentine or snake stones. The latter are so called from their likeness to a serpent closely coiled up, with the tail part in the middle; not that they really had their origin from that species of reptile, which is not only unlikely, but impossible; for in that case, the head would sometimes be found perfect in the stone, which never happens; and yet that part is full as likely to be turned into stone as the body. But the truth is, there are no petrifications of the fleshy parts of land animals, nor of fish, that I ever heard of, except the testaceous kinds. And these stones are generally, if not always accompanied

accompanied in the beds where they lie, with petrifications of shell fish; wherefore it is most likely that these are marine substances, and a species of shell fish also.

There is a large *tumulus* at Leighterton called *Well-barrow*, which was opened by Mr. Matthew Huntley, great grandfather of the present Mr. Huntley of Boxwell, in which he found three vaults arched over like ovens, and at the entrance of each, an earthen urn, wherein were many ashes and men's bones imperfectly burnt and broken; but the skulls and thigh-bones were whole.

The rill I have mentioned is considered as one of the heads of the Berkeley Avon. It produces small trout and crayfish at Boxwell. About half a mile from its source it joins another little brook from Lasborough, and uniting their waters with a stream from Kiltot, take their course to Stone and Berkeley, and empty themselves into the Severn.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

'The church of St. Peter of Gloucester holds Boxwelle in Grimboldestowes hundred. There are five hides. In demean are two plow-tillages, and twelve villeins, and one radchenister, having twelve plow-tillages. There are eight *servi*, and a mill of 5*s.* [rent.] It was worth 70*s.* but is now worth 100*s.*' *Domesday-book*, p. 71.

The abbey of Gloucester held the manor of Boxwell 17 E. 3. The manor and advowson of the parish and church, with the estates at Boxwell, have been many generations in the family of the Huntleys, before the dissolution of the abbey, partly in fee, and partly by lease under that church. John Huntley, of Standish, esq; granted to his son Henry Huntley, upon his marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of William Throckmorton, esq; all his lands, messuages, and rights in the manor of Boxwell, 34 H. 8. He then recites a grant of lands and rights in the said manor, and other places, from the abbat and convent of St. Peter's at Gloucester, dated 24 H. 8. to the said John Huntley for 90 years, subject to a yearly payment of 40*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* which lease he also settles upon his son Henry. So that the manor seems to have been a joint property between them and the abbey, 'till the dissolution.

A moiety of lands in Boxwell, Laterton, and Wast in Hawkesbury, which antiently belonged to the abbey of Gloucester, was granted by the crown to Arthur Swayne and William Bennett 41 Eliz. who sold it to sir Walter Raleigh in 1601; but reverting to the crown upon his attainder, it was granted to Peter Vanlore and William Blake 3 Jac. who sold it to George Huntley in 1612, as appears by evidences in the possession of the reverend Mr. Richard Huntley, who is the present lord of this manor, and resides at Boxwell, where he has a good house and pleasant gardens. His arms are, *Argent, on a chevron between three stags heads erased sable, as many bugle horns stringed of the first.*

John Huntley of Standish, who lived in the reign of king Henry the Eighth, was son of John Huntley, of Rid in Gloucestershire, or of Hadnock in Monmouthshire, and married Alice, daughter of Edward Langley, by whom he had Henry Huntley of Boxwell. Henry, who was brother to George Huntley of Frocester, married Elizabeth, daughter of William Throckmorton; and surviving her, had to his second wife, Anne, daughter of John Rufford. George Huntley was his son and heir, who married Constance, daughter and coheirefs of Edward Ferris, by whom he had John Huntley, who married Frances, daughter of sir John Conway; but he had a second wife whose name was Vaughan. John Huntley was son and heir of the last John, whose son Matthew Huntley succeeded him in the manor of Boxwell, who was also succeeded by Richard Huntley, father of the reverend Mr. Richard Huntley, the present lord of the manor, as already mentioned.

Mrs. Woodward has a very good house here. She is sister to Mr. Huntley. Beside this and the manor-house, there are only six others in Boxwell, and no freeholder but the lord of the manor.

H A M L E T. *Leighterton* is something more than a measured mile south-east from Boxwell. There are 25 houses and 120 inhabitants. Leighterton was held of Humphry de Bohun earl of Hereford and Essex, and of Joan his wife, 46 E. 3. and Robert Stanshaw, esq; was seized of the manor of Leighterton 12 E. 4. The reverend Mr. Richard Huntley is the present proprietor of it. This hamlet is rated in payments with Boxwell. It lies high, and in a dry summer the inhabitants are much distressed for water.

Here is a small chapel, with an embattled tower at the west end, the patronage of which is vested in Mr. Huntley.

Mr. Stephens, who married Mr. Huntley's eldest sister, has a good house in this hamlet, where he resides.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Hawkesbury, worth about 140*l.* a year. The reverend Mr. Richard Huntley is patron and incumbent. The advowson of the rectory of Boxwell belonged to the priory of Walsingham in Norfolk, founded by Jeffrey de Faverches, black canons, in the reign of king William the conqueror. This advowson was granted, after the dissolution, to William Grew and Anthony Forster 6 Eliz. The abbey of Gloucester presented to this church in the year 1541.

About twenty acres in each common belong to the glebe.

The church is small, with a low spire in the middle, and a narrow aisle on the north side. Several of the family of the Huntleys lie buried under flat stones in the chancel; but there is a remarkable inscription.

First fruits, £.	23	4	8	Synodals, £.	0	1	8
Tithes,	—	2	6	Pentecostals, 0	0	0	4
Procurements,	0	5	0				

Benefaction.

Three acres of land in the north field are given toward the repairing of Leighterton chapel.

The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	73	6	8
Poll-tax — — 1694, —	24	7	0
Land-tax — — 1694, —	63	10	6
The same, at 3s. - 1770, —	49	10	9

There were 26 houses and about 104 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 5 were freeholders, at the beginning of this century; yearly births 2, burials 2. *Atkyns.* In a series of eight years, from 1761 to 1767 inclusive, there were registered at Boxwell 31 baptisms and 6 burials; at Leighterton 31 baptisms and 19 burials; in all 42 baptisms and 25 burials; and there are 175 inhabitants. Here we see a considerable increase in the number of inhabitants, of whom only 1 dies in about 54 every year, which shews the place to be very healthy. This is further confirmed by the following observation: Mr. Wykes Huntley died in the year 1726, who was the third incumbent that had not sung mass there.

St. BRIAVEL'S.

THIS parish lies in the forest division of the county, in the hundred of St. Briavel's, to which it gives name, about seven miles north from Hereford, and twenty-three west from Gloucester. It is of a middle size, about fourteen miles in compass, and bounded for three miles on the west by the river Wye, which divides it from Monmouthshire. To the account already given of this river, it should be added, that there is great plenty of eels taken in it, by means of hair sieves, every year, which some writers have supposed to be peculiar to the rivers of Somersetshire.

It was antiently called Brulais, and reputed to be part of the parish of Newland; but I cannot so much as guess at the meaning of the name, or what gave occasion to it.

The soil is much inclined to clay, and the parish is on very high ground, yet 'tis plentifully supplied with wells and springs of water. Three considerable brooks, Marksbrook, Woodward's-brook, and Aylemore-brook rise here, of which the first runs into the Wye, the others empty themselves into the Severn.

From the church to Bickswear is a steep ascent, almost covered with large blocks of limestone, of a grey colour, close grain, and shining like the rocks of St. Vincent in Clifton. About a third part of their bulk rises above the

surface of the ground, which may be said to be studded with them, as they stand singly, and make a very odd appearance.

There is a stone set on end in a piece of ground called *Closetuft*, ten feet high above the surface, six feet broad, and five thick. It is probably a monumental stone of the antient Britons, but this is mere conjecture, as there is no inscription or other thing whatever to direct the judgment concerning it. But the most considerable remains of antiquity in these parts, are those of the castle of St. Briavel's, taken notice of by Mr. Camden, and other writers of English antiquities. The castle is environed on every side by the lands of this parish, but as it is extraparochial, and particularly connected with the forest of Dean, it was thought proper to consider it under that head, p. 31. Where also I have endeavoured to give a succinct account of the mine-law court, the court for trying all personal actions arising within the hundred, &c. which have their peculiar rights and jurisdictions.

The parish joins to the forest of Dean, in which the inhabitants have a right of common of pasture and common of estovers; and they have also common of wood and of pasture in Hudnolls, confirmed to them by an act of parliament 20 C. 2.

They have a custom of distributing yearly upon Whitsunday, after divine service, pieces of bread and cheese to the congregation at church, to defray the expence of which, every householder in the parish pays a penny to the churchwardens; and this is said to be for the liberty of cutting and taking the wood in Hudnolls. The tradition is, that the privilege was obtained of some earl of Hereford, then lord of the forest of Dean, at the instance of his lady, upon the same hard terms that lady Godiva obtained the privileges for the citizens of Coventry.

Brockwear, upon the river Wye, lies partly in this parish, and partly in that of Hewelsfield. The tide flows up to this place, and hither the corn, and other products of the country lying upon that river (which is navigable to Glasbury in Radnorshire) are brought down in barges, and put on board larger vessels of about sixty tons burthen, and carried down the Severn, to Bristol and other markets.

The great road from Ross in Herefordshire, through Colford to Aust passage over the Severn, and so to Bristol, leads through this village.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

There is no mention of this place in *Domesday-book*; but the following account is extracted from other records.

Jeffrey Wither held the town of St. Briavel's, with twelve acres of land, and a bailiwick in the forest of Dean, 20 Joh. which had been held by his ancestors.

William de Lesebroke held St. Briavel's in the forest of Dean 45 H. 3. and Walter Wither was seized of it in the 54th year of the same reign.

The

The manors of Newland and St. Briavel's were found to be in the crown by an inquisition 4 E. 1. and paid 33*l.* a year.

There was a grant of fairs and markets in this town 2 E. 2. and Hugh le Dispencer the younger had a grant of the manor of St. Briavel's, with fairs and markets, 12 E. 2. William de Staure held St. Briavel's 17 E. 2. Robert de Aure held St. Briavel's 19 E. 2.

King Henry the Fourth settled St. Briavel's castle, and the town, on John duke of Bedford, his third son, in the first year of his reign, who died seized thereof 14 H. 6. Henry de Aure was seized of St. Briavel's 3 H. 4.

Richard Nevil earl of Warwick, and Anne his wife, were seized of the castle and manor of St. Briavel's, and levied a fine of them to the use of themselves in taille, the remainder to the right heirs of Richard Beauchamp, late earl of Warwick, 6 E. 4. And the same countess afterwards levied a fine of the manor and castle to the use of king Henry the Seventh, in the third year of his reign.

This manor was in the crown in the year 1608, but the earl of Berkeley is the present lord thereof. It was formerly holden by Henry the first duke of Beaufort, whose dutchess dowager parted with it to the Berkeley family.

The Hatheways were antiently possessors of lands in St. Briavel's, and have given their name to a manor within this parish. Ralph Hatheway died seized of lands in St. Briavel's, and in Horeston in the forest of Dean, 10 E. 2. and William Hatheway his son had livery of those lands granted to him the same year. Thomas Hatheway, son of William, died seized of one messuage and forty acres of land in St. Briavel's 5 R. 2.

John Tiptot earl of Worcester was seized of Hatheway's tenement in St. Briavel's 9, 10, and 38 H. 6. The manor of Hatheway's afterwards came to the Baynhams. John Berne levied a fine of lands in St. Briavel's, and of a fishery in the Severn, to sir Alexander Baynham and others 10 H. 7. Thomas Baynham, son of Christopher, had livery of the manor of Hatheway's 20 Eliz. This antient manor, together with a good estate in this parish, is now the property of Charles Wyndham, of Clowerwall, esq.

The abbey of Grace de Dieu^a in Monmouthshire had two plow-tillages and common of pasture in St. Briavel's, Hermitor, and Penyardwood, 11 H. 3. The tenants of this manor were admitted to their estates by the constable of the castle 'till that time, when it was ordered, that they should not be admitted for the future, 'till they had compounded for their fines with the king. William Warren died seized of this estate 14 Eliz. It is a manor and grange, called *Stow Grange*, of

which Mr. Kedgwin Hoskins, of Clowerwall, is the present proprietor.

William de Staure held one messuage and twelve acres of land, with the castle of St. Briavel's 2 E. 2. Sir John de Wysham, and Joan his wife, levied a fine of lands in St. Briavel's and Newland to the use of themselves in taille, the remainder to John de Bures, son of Andrew de Bures, 20 E. 2. William Warren held lands in St. Briavel's 38 E. 2. John Stephens was seized of ten acres, and of 12*l.* rent in St. Briavel's, and of a bailiwick in the forest of Dean, 9 R. 2. William Warren was seized of lands in St. Briavel's, and of a bailiwick in the forest of Dean 7 H. 5. William Baker and his wife levied a fine of lands in St. Briavel's to the use of Thomas Baker 12 H. 7.

There were other lands in St. Briavel's and Redmore's Grove, which belonged to the prior of Lanthony, and were granted to Arthur Porter 32 H. 8.

Bickswear is an antient feat in this parish, upon the banks of the river Wye. The bishop of Landaff was seized of Bickswear 13 E. 2. The abbey of Tintern^b in Monmouthshire was seized of Bickswear 19 E. 2. This is the estate of major James Rooke, son of the late James Rooke, esq. who had it in right of Joan his wife, the only daughter of Tracy Catchmay, esq. He was son to major general Rooke, of a Kentish family, and married, to his first wife, the countess dowager of Derwentwater, and mother of the unfortunate earl of Derwentwater. The Catchmays, residing for many years in this place, have been of great reputation in this county.

Aylesmore house and estate is the joint property of Mr. Proffer, in right of his wife Frances, and of Miss Elianora Bond, the two daughters and coheiresses of Mr. Richard Bond.

The reverend Mr. James Davies has a good house and estate here and in other places.

Mr. William Gough has a good house and estate at Willsbury in this parish, and in Hewelsfield and Woollaston. He is of an antient family, of British extraction, long resident in this part of the country. Their ancestor, sir Matthew Gough, of Goche, served, with great reputation, in the wars of France, and was slain upon London-bridge by the Kentish rebels, 28 H. 6. William Gough his descendant, died seized of a capital messuage in Woollaston 5 E. 6. His son William married — daughter of Mr. Madocke of Wibden, by whom he had George Goughe. He married Mary, one of the three daughters and coheiresses of William Warren of St. Briavel's, and with her he had a manor and capital messuage in Hewelsfield. He had issue by Mary his wife, two sons, William

^a This was a Cistercian priory, founded by John de Monemuth in the year 1233, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and valued, at the dissolution, at 19*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*

^b This abbey was founded by Walter de Clare in 1134, by monks of the Cistercian order, and was valued, at the dissolution, at 256*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

who succeeded him in Hewelsfield; and Warren Gough, who settled at Willsbury. Warren Gough was one of the verderors of the forest of Dean 10 C. He married Dorothy, the daughter of Mr. Barrow of Bream, by whom he had two sons, Richard and James. Richard married Joice, the daughter of George Kingstone of Flaxley, and had one son William, who married, first, Anne, only child of sir John Douglas, who fell at the battle of Worcester, 1651; his second wife was Mary, one of the daughters of sir Nicholas Brockmorton. By his first wife he had a son Charles Gough, who married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of William Smart of Woollaston, upon the issue of which marriage he settled his estate at Willsbury; and William Gough, the eldest son of Charles by the said Elizabeth, is the present possessor of Willsbury. In the year 1717, he married Catherine, the only daughter, and at length heiress of Christopher Portrey, esq; the grandson, and heir of his mother, to Morgan Aubrey, of Yniskedwin, in the county of Brecknock, esq; where James Gough, esq; the eldest surviving son, and heir apparent of the said William Gough, now resides, and has taken the name of Aubrey, which is that of his mother's ancestors. The arms of Gough are, *Azure, three boars heads couped argent.*

Thomas Foley, of Stoke in Herefordshire, esq; sometime member of parliament for Droitwich, had a good estate in this parish.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage in the Forest deanery, annexed to Lidney. It is an impropriation belonging to the dean and chapter of Hereford. The vicarial tithes are in lease to Mr. James of Sully, and are worth about 60*l.* a year. There is no vicarage house nor glebe, except the church-yard. The church is dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It is built in the form of a cross, with a low tower in the middle.

There was a chantry in this church dedicated to the Virgin Mary, whereof Richard Fletcher was the last incumbent, and retired with a pension of 4*l.*

Monuments and Inscriptions.

There is a handsome monument in the chancel, upon which the figure of a man and woman in a cumbent posture, and upon a compartment under them are the figures of two children. Two corinthian pillars support a pediment, upon which the figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity are relieved; and upon a shield are the arms of Warren, *viz. Chequy Or and azure.* There is no inscription, but the monument was erected to the memory of William Warren and Anna Catchmay, his wife, from whom the family of Jones of Sully is descended, by Margaret, one of the daughters of that William Warren. He was buried in the church-yard 14 Eliz. by the will of his will.

Warren Gough, grandson of the above William Warren, was buried in the same grave in 1636, and a handsome tomb, with the arms of Gough, was erected over him.

Several of the families of Whittington, Bond, and Byrkin are buried in the church; and several of the Catchmays, and of the James's of Sully, or Soilwell, lie in the chancel.

Proc. & Syn. £. 0 6 4 Pentecost. £. 0 1 4

Benefactions.

Sir William Whittington gave 3*l.* yearly to put out an apprentice, 3*l.* a year to the poor, 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for four quarterly sermons, and 20*s.* a year for adorning the church, for ever.

John Gunning, esq; gave 5*l.* a year, Mr. William Hoskins 20*s.* a year, and Mr. John Broban 40*s.* a year, all for the use of the poor.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 159 10 8
		Poll-tax — — 1694, — 32 4 0
		Land-tax — — 1694, — 239 6 8
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> — 1770, — 181 10 10

At the beginning of this century there were 80 houses and about 400 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 20 were freeholders; yearly births 14, burials 12. *Atkyns.* In a series of eight years, from 1760 to 1767 inclusive, there are entered in the parish register 90 baptisms and 85 burials. The houses and cottages are 122, and the present number of inhabitants 766; by which it appears that one in 72 dies every year; a proof of the uncommon healthiness of the place, and longevity of the inhabitants. In the year 1767, five persons died, whose ages put together amounted to 450 years. Thomas Evans and Sarah his wife were two of those persons, who were born in the parish, and having lived in it, in the married state, upwards of 77 years, died within nine days of each other. They have often declared that neither of them was ever blooded, nor had taken physic.



B R I M P S F I E L D.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Rapsgate, about six miles south from Cheltenham, five north-east from Bisley, and seven south-east from Gloucester.

It is situate on the brow of that ridge of hills which runs through the county, whence there is a most beautiful and extensive prospect over the vale and the forest, with the lofty mountains in Monmouthshire on one hand, and the blue hills of Malvern in Worcestershire on the other, to terminate the view.

Brimpsfield is a corruption of *Brimesfeld* as it is written in the antient records. It is compounded of *bryme*, famous, and *feld*, the open country.

Here was formerly a castle, with four towers, of considerable strength. There is no certain account

account in history when or by whom it was built; but as the building of castles was the prevailing taste about the reign of king Stephen, its original may be dated as high as that time at least. It was demolished in the barons wars, and there is nothing to be seen of it, except some traces of the foundation.

Here was also an antient monastery, of the value of 78 *l.* 19 *s.* 4 *d.* but being a cell to the abbey of St. Stephen de Fonteney in Normandy, as an alien priory, it was dissolved by act of parliament 2 H. 5. and the lands belonging to it were granted to the college of Windsor, by king Edward the Fourth. *Appendix*, N^o. 29. The priory is supposed to have been an elegant building, as there were windows of polished marble dug up where it stood, about the beginning of this century.

In the reign of king Edward the Third, the duke of Clarence was lord of the manor. He purchased a charter for a weekly market on Tuesday, and a yearly fair on the eve of the feast of *Corpus Christi*, both of which have been long since discontinued. The market and fairs were held upon a part of the town called Haywick; and the men of that place being killed, it was afterwards, upon that occasion, called *Manless-town*, which is the name of a hamlet in the parish at this time.

The head of the Stroud river rises here, and the turnpike-road from Gloucester to Cirencester, which is the *Irminstreet* of the Romans, extends along the side of the parish, and divides it from Cowley.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

Under the title of lands belonging to Osbern Gifard, in *Domesday-book*, it is expressed after this manner :

‘ The same Osbern holds Brimesfelde in Respi-
‘ get hundred. There are nine hides taxed. Duns
‘ held it of earl Harold. There are three plow-
‘ tillages in demean, and sixteen villeins, and six
‘ bordars, and a priest, with twelve plow-tillages.
‘ There are eight *servi*, and four *ancillæ*, and two
‘ mills of 64 *d.* [rent.] In Gloucester are five
‘ burgages of 2 *s.* It is worth and was worth
‘ 12 *l.* *Domesday-book*, p. 77.

This Osbern Gifard, or Giffard, was descended from count Giffard, a great nobleman of Normandy. William earl of Arques, uncle to the Conqueror, attempted to gain the dukedom of Normandy to himself, during the duke's minority; but count Giffard, who was general for the young duke, fought him, and obtained a complete victory. Osbern attended the Conqueror in the invasion of England, and for his services was rewarded with this and three other manors in Gloucestershire.

Elias Giffard, son of Osbern, gave lands and woods in Bockholt, in this parish, to the abbey of Gloucester, about the year 1100. Elias his son was a monk in Gloucester abbey, and gave to that

church the manor of Croneham, the church of St. Mary at Bitton, the church of St. George at Orcheston, and the chapel of St. Andrew at Winterborn. Elias, grandson to the last Elias, died 2 R. 1. and was succeeded by Thomas Giffard, and after him another Elias Giffard, who took part with the rebellious barons against king John, who seized his lands in the 18th year of his reign, and granted them to Bartholomew Peeche. But they were restored to Giffard again, in the beginning of the reign of king Henry the Third, and he died in the 33d year of that reign.

John his son and heir succeeded him. He was made governor of St. Briavel's castle, and warden of the forest of Dean, 47 H. 3. He married Maud Longespee, widow of William Longespee, son of William earl of Salisbury, and daughter and heir to Walter de Clifford, and carried her to his castle of Brimpsfield. She makes complaint to the king, and afterwards desists from her complaint, but paid a fine of 300 marks for marrying without licence. He purchased a charter of free-warren in the manors of Badgworth, Stonehouse, Rockhampton, Stoke-Giffard, and Tetbury, and in divers manors in other counties, 9 E. 1. He founded Gloucester-hall in Oxford 11 E. 1. for twelve monks chosen out of the abbey of Gloucester; but afterwards, other monasteries of the order of St. Benedict contributing to the enlargement of the buildings, with the consent of the founder and of the abbat of Gloucester, partook of the benefit of that foundation. He died at Bitton 27 E. 1. and was buried at Malmesbury, having been summoned as a baron to parliament from the 23d year of that reign to his death.

He was succeeded by his son John Giffard, called *John the Rich*, who took part with the barons against the Spencers, and therefore king Edward the Second, in his march from Cirencester to Worcester, sent soldiers to demolish his castle at Brimpsfield. He was afterwards taken prisoner at the battle of Burroughbridge, and sent to Gloucester to be executed as a traitor.

Upon his attainder, the castle and manor of Brimpsfield were granted to Hugh le Despenser the elder, with remainder to Hugh the younger 15 E. 2. but the scene of affairs changing, all the lands, lately belonging to John Giffard, were granted to John Maltravers 1 E. 3. as a reward for murdering the late king. He procured a confirmation of the manor from John de Calveley, the heir of the Giffards, who levied a fine, and acknowledged the right of John Maltravers 4 E. 3. He was soon after convicted of high misdemeanour, and his estate seized.

The custody of the castle and manor of Brimpsfield was granted for life to Maurice Berkeley, second son of Maurice lord Berkeley, 14 E. 3. upon whose death, 22 E. 3. the king granted the manor and castle to his third son Lionel de Antwerp, duke of Clarence, to whom sir John Maltravers levied a fine thereof 26 E. 3.

Edmund de Mortimer, earl of March and Ulster, married Philippa, daughter and heir of Lionel duke of Clarence, whereby he was intituled to the manor of Brimpsfield, which, from this time, acknowledged the same proprietors as that of Bisley, (to which the reader is referred) 'till they both came to the crown, by the death of Cicely dutchess of York, 10 H. 7. Brimpsfield was then settled by king Henry the Eighth, on queen Catherine. In the first year of king Edward the Sixth, this manor and park, and lands called *Hafel-banger*, (probably from the British *ben-gaer*, i.e. an old wall fortification,) were granted to sir John Bridges, afterwards lord Chandos, who died seized thereof by Mariæ. Livery of the manor and park of Brimpsfield was granted the same year to his son Almond lord Chandos, who died seized thereof by Eliz. and was succeeded in honour and this estate by Giles lord Chandos his son and heir. He died seized thereof 36 Eliz. and left two daughters heiresses; Elizabeth, married to sir John Kenida; and Catherine, married to Francis lord Ruffel of hornhagh.

From these the manor was transferred to Miles Sandys, of Latimers in Buckinghamshire, fifth son of William Sandys, and younger brother of Edwin Sandys archbishop of York. He was seized of this manor in the year 1608, and was high sheriff of Gloucestershire in the year 1625. He died seized of the manor of Brimpsfield 17 Car. Sir Edwin Sandys, his second son, (his elder brother, George, dying without issue) succeeded to his estate. William was the eldest son of sir Edwin, and for his prodigality was called *Golden Sandys*. He died without issue, but sold this manor to his uncle, sir William Sandys of Miserden. Miles Sandys, son of William of Miserden, succeeded to this estate, and was high sheriff of the county 30 C. 2. From him it went to William Sandys, of Miserden, esq; son of Miles, who sold it, and it is now the property of lord Edgecumbe, who holds a court-leet here. The mansion house is gone to ruin, and the park turned into a farm. His lordship's arms are, *On a bend ermines, cotoised Or, three boars heads couped argent.* CREST. *On a wreath Or and Argent, a boar passant argent, about the neck, a chaplet oak-leaves vert, fruited proper.* SUPPORTERS. *On the dexter side, a greyhound argent, guttée de poix, collar'd with a chain gules.* MOTTO. *AU PLAYSIRE* ART DE DIEU.

H A M L E T S. 1. *Caudle-green* is a hamlet in this parish, eastward of the church.

2. *Manlefs-town*, already mentioned, is the name of another hamlet, if a place may be so called which has no house in it.

3. *Birdlip*, so much of it as lies on the south side of the road, is in this parish, the rest in Cowley.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Stonehouse, worth about 80*l.* a year. Lord Edgecumbe is patron, the reverend Dr. White the present incumbent.

There are thirty acres of arable, and seven of pasture belonging to the glebe.

The church is small, with a low tower in the middle.

First fruits, £.	9	11	11	Synodals, £.	0	2	0	
Tenths,	—	0	19	1	Pentecostals,	0	0	7
Procurations,	0	6	8					

Benefaction.

The interest of 20*l.* given by several benefactors, is distributed annually at Easter, among the second poor of this parish.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	96	9	4
		Poll-tax — — 1694, —	13	19	0
		Land-tax — — 1694, —	90	17	0
		The same at 3 <i>s.</i> -- 1770, —	50	12	0

At the beginning of this century there were 52 houses and 200 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 10 were freeholders; yearly births 7, burials 7. *Atkyns*. Since that time population has increased. The average of annual births is 8, of burials 5; the present number of houses 63, of inhabitants 283; so that, in this healthy situation, about one in fifty-six dies annually.



B R O A D W E L L.

THIS parish lies in the upper division of the hundred of Slaughter, about two miles distant northward from Stow-on-the-Wold, eight south from Campden, and twenty-six north-eastward from Gloucester.

The name is derived from the large spring which rises in this place near the manor-house, and runs into the Evenlode, and so into the Thames.

The lands are chiefly arable, with a little pasture.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

In *Domesday-book* it is recorded after this manner: 'The same church [St. Mary of Evesham] holds Bradewelle in Salemones hundred. There are ten hides. There are six plow-tillages in demesne; and thirteen *servi*, and twenty-five vills, and eight bordars, and one free-man, and a priest, having between them all twelve plow-tillages. In Glouuecester there are four burgages, and in Wincelcombe one, paying 27*d.* The whole was worth 8*l.* but is now worth 12*l.*' *Domesday-book*, p. 72.

In sir Robert Atkyns's abstract from *Domesday-book*, Bradewelle is said to have been held by the

Pedigree of this family in the possession of *William Baynton*, esq.

church

church of St. Mary of Wincelcumbe, in the reign of king William the Conqueror. But that was a mistake, which, I apprehend, he was led into by an imperfect copy of that record; for I have myself seen a copy thereof, in which the head or title XII. *Terra S. Marie de Evesham*, and the accounts of Malgeresberie, Tedestrop, and Bortune were omitted; whereby the manors of Bradewelle, Svelle, Willersfei, Westune, Stoch, and Hedecote, which all belonged to the last mentioned abbey, seemed to be the property of that of Wincelcumbe, whose estates are placed immediately before those of the church of Evesham in order. And I am the rather induced to account for the mistake in this manner, because the learned historian has fallen into the same error with respect to the five other manors above mentioned also. This matter will be clearly understood by inspecting the printed copy of *Domesday* at p. 71 and 72.

The abbey of Evesham purchased a charter of free-warren in Bradwell, and divers other manors, 35 H. 3.

The master of the knights-templars was seized of court-leet, waifs, and felons goods in Bradwell, by the grant of king Henry the Third, which privileges were allowed, in a writ of *Quo warranto*, 15 E. 1. Thomas de Beauchamp earl of Warwick, and others, held Bradwell 24 E. 3. William de Clinton earl of Huntingdon died seized of the manor of Bradwell 28 E. 3. But notwithstanding I find these records applied to this parish by sir Robert Atkyns, there is reason to believe that they should be referred to some other of the name of Bradwell; for this manor continued in the possession of the abbey of Evesham 'till the dissolution of that house.

It is probable that Richard Andrews had a grant of this manor, and the advowson of the church, from the crown, soon after the dissolution; for he and Ursula his wife levied a fine of Bradwell, and of the advowson of the church, to the use of Thomas Baskerville and Anne his wife 6 E. 6.

— Ligon died seized of this manor 9 Eliz. and livery of it was granted the same year to Richard Ligon his son and heir.

Eliator Talbot, widow, was possessed of it in the year 1608, soon after which it was purchased by Mr. Hodges. Danvers Hodges, esq; was lord of it at the beginning of this century; and Henry Danvers Doughty Hodges, esq; is the present proprietor of it, and has a handsome seat here, built on the scite of the old house, by Dr. Chamberlayne, late dean of Bristol, who married a daughter of the late Mr. Hodges. His arms are, *Argent, three crescents sable. In a canton a coronet*

The meadow called Burybradnam in Broadwell, belonged to the abbey of Evesham, and was granted to sir Philip Hobbey 37 H. 8.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory in the deanery of Stow. Adlestrop is annexed to it, and both together are

worth about 350*l.* a year. The advowson, and great part of the tithes antiently belonged to the abbey of Evesham. The abbat and convent presented to this church in 1402. They granted all their tithes, except of their demans, whilst in their own hands, to the incumbent, in the year 1450, reserving in all 6*l.* yearly; which rent is now paid out of the rectory to the patron. The heir of the late James Leigh, esq; is patron; the reverend Mr. Leigh the present incumbent.

The church hath an aisle on the south side, and a tower at the west end. There is a chapel in the aisle, belonging to Mr. Hodges, where several of that name lie buried, and there is an antient monument erected to their memory. There is another handsome monument in the aisle, in memory of Herbert Weston, esq; who died in 1633.

First Fruits, £.	23	11	8	Synodals, £.	0	1	6
Tenths, —	—	2	7	2	Pentecostals, 0	0	6
Procurations, -	0	6	8				

Benefactions.

Three little houses, a piece of meadow ground, and some land in the field are given for repairing the church.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	116	14	0
		Poll-tax — — 1694, —	15	8	8
		Land-tax — - 1694, —	87	1	0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, —	67	2	0

At the beginning of this century there were 30 houses and about 126 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 15 were freeholders; yearly births 5, burials 4. *Atkyns*. But the inhabitants are nearly doubled since that time, being in number 245.



BROCKWORTH.

THIS parish is situate in the vale part of the county, in the upper division of the hundred of Dudston and King's-barton; six miles distant south from Cheltenham, five north from Painewick, and four east from Gloucester. It lies on the antient Roman way called the *Irminstrete*, some traces of which may still be discovered here about, where the sand and stone of the old road being cut through by the long use of carriages appear, in the banks on the sides of it, distinctly from the natural soil.

Cooper's-hill, in this parish, is taken notice of by sir Robert Atkyns, as being the place of residence of John Theyer, a learned antiquary, and a firm loyalist to king Charles the First. He had the advantage of the library of the priory of Lanthony near Gloucester, which his grandfather who had married the sister of Richard Hart, the last prior, had procured into the family. Theyer died in the year 1673, and left eight hundred manuscripts, which were purchased by king Charles the Second for the library at St. James's

In the antient record the name of this place is written *Brocowardinge*, which signifies *Broco's* *Mace*, from the Anglo-Saxon *popð*, or *peopð*, already explained under *Aldefsworth*.

The parish is small, consisting of rich arable and pasture ground. A brook runs through it in its course to the Severn, by *Sandhurst*.

Of the Manors and other Estates.

In *Domesday-book* it is thus written :

Hugo Lafne holds *Brocowardinge* in *Dudestan* hundred of the king. There are five hides. *Turchil* held it of king Edward. In demean are two plow-tillages, and eight villeins, and six bordars, and a priest, and two free men, and a steward, who have between them all fifteen plow-tillages. There are four *servi*, and a mill of 2 s. [rent;] a wood one mile long, and half a mile broad. It was worth 6 l. now [only] 100 s. *Domesday-book*, p. 77.

The greatest part of this parish was in the possession of the Chandos's before the reign of king John; which king, in his charter of confirmation to the priory of *Lanthony*, recites the particulars given to the canons of that house, among which are the following: The church of *Brockwordin* given by Robert de Chandos, with half a hide of land and a house on the west side of the church-ard; and the land called *Norbroc* in *Brockwordyn*, and two new-plowed grounds which *Richard de Brockwordyn* gave unto them; and half a yard-land which was *Aldred's*; and whatever was given by *Roger de Chandos* the younger to *Brockwordyn*, and the lands in *Brockwordyn* which the canons had in exchange for *Kynecestre*. *Appendix*, N°. 19.

The priory of *Lanthony* had free warren in *Brockworth* 15 & 21 E. 1. and enjoyed this manor till that house was dissolved. After the dissolution, the manor and appurtenances, together with the tithes of the demean, were granted to *John Gyes*, esq; in exchange for *Aspley* in *Bedfordshire*, and for *Widdington* in *Bedfordshire* 32 H. 8. and have continued in that family ever since, so that *sir William Gyse*, baronet, is the present lord of this manor, and has a large estate in the parish; for an account of whose family and arms, see *Rendcombe*.

The abbey of *Gloucester* was seized of another manor in this parish. *John Deffeld*, the abbat, purchased of *sir Lawrence de Chandos* fifty-five acres of arable land, and several houses in *Brockworth*, and forty acres of inclosure, and all his land in *Bockholt*, containing 300 acres, 44 H. 3. which particulars were afterwards conveyed to *Arnald de Hamme*, who was the next succeeding abbat. See p. 134.

Walter of Gloucester and *Hawise* his wife held the manor of *Brockworth* of the abbey of *Gloucester* at half a knight's-fee, and the manor of *Trugge*, 5 E. 2. *Esq. sub anno.* *Henry Brockworth* was seized of *Brockworth*, supposed as tenant to the abbey of *Gloucester*,

22 E. 3. The abbey of *Gloucester* was seized of it 49 E. 3. At the dissolution of that abbey, the bishoprick of *Gloucester* was erected, and endowed with the manor of *Droiscourt* in this parish, which belonged to *St. Peter's* abbey.

Henry le Drogue was seized of one yard-land in *Brockworth*, and was attainted of felony 28 E. 1.

HAMLETS. 1. *Cooper's-bill*, of which already.

2. *Elbrug.* *Walter* of *Gloucester* held the manor of *Elbrugg* 5 E. 2. *Sir Robert de la Mere* and *Maud* his wife were seized of this manor 5 R. 2. *Leonard Pool*, esq; of *Saperton*, died seized of the manor of *Elbridge* 30 H. 8. and livery thereof was granted the same year to his son *Giles*.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage in the deanery of *Winchcombe*, worth about 20 l. a year. The rectory belonged to the priory of *Lanthony*, and was granted to *Robert* earl of *Leicester*, in exchange for other lands, 16 Eliz. *Sir William Gyse* is patron and impropiator.

The church is dedicated to *St. George*. It has a low tower between the body of the church and the chancel.

Monuments and Inscriptions.

There is a handsome marble monument in the chancel for *sir Christopher Gyse*, baronet, erected by his son *sir John Gyse*. He died in the year 1670, having been a great promoter of the recovery of the hundred of *Dudston* and *King's-barton* from the city of *Gloucester* to the county at large. *Dudston* and *King's-barton* were formerly two distinct hundreds in the county of *Gloucester*, but had been made part of the *In-county*, and appurtenant to the city of *Gloucester*.

First fruits, £ 6 17 0 Synodals, £. 0 2 0
Tenths, — 0 13 8ob. Pentecostals, 0 11 0ob.
Procurations, 0 6 8

Taxes. { The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 106 5 4
Poll-tax — — 1694, — 14 5 0
Land-tax — — 1694, — 111 16 0
The same, at 3s. - 1770, — 83 17 0

About the year 1710 there were 50 houses and about 200 inhabitants, whereof 10 were freeholders; yearly births 8, burials 6. *Atkyns*. But in a series of ten years from 1760 to 1769 inclusive, there were 84 baptisms and 60 burials; and the present number of inhabitants is 253; so that they bury one in forty-two every year.

B R O M S B O R O W,

LIES in the hundred of *Botloe*, in the forest division of the county, four miles distant south from *Ledbury* in *Herefordshire*, five north from *Newent*, and twelve northward from *Gloucester*. One part of it extends to the top of *Malvern-hill*; and the *Glinch*, a small brook, runs from hence into

into the river Leden. The whole parish is sandy ground.

Lambard was mistaken in the geography of this place, who represents it as standing upon the river Severn, from which, in reality, it is distant eight or ten miles, being nearer the Wye than the Severn. He calls it *a town which Etbelsteda, sister of Edward, and daughter of Etbred king of Mercia builded 913. It is famous amonges bystorians for a victorie that Adelstan had there over Anlaf king of Irland, which gatheringe an army of Scottes and Danes, came against Attbelstane with 615 shippes, whom Adelstane metinge at this place, overthrew, so that he reigned ever after peacebly. Of this victorie the Saxons made a Pamphlet or Ryme, which begynneth, Adelstean cyning, &c.* Lambard's Eng. and Wales, p. 26.

The name seems to be composed of *Bryme*, A. S. famous, and *beþg*, a town, or *beopg*, a castle, hill, or fortification.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

Domesday-book gives the following account of this manor :

'The same Radulfus [de Toden] holds Brunmeberge in Botelau hundred. There are five hides. Earl Herald held it. In demean is one plow-tillage, and eleven villeins, and eight bordars, with fourteen plow-tillages. There is one *servus*. A wood two miles long and one broad. It was worth 8l. now 100s.' *Domesday-book*, p. 76.

The manor of Bromsborough was granted to Roger de Toni 6 Joh. John de Penrys was seized of Bromsborow 15 E. 1. William de Whitefeld had free warren in Bromesborow 14 E. 2. Thomas de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, was seized of the manor of Bromberghe 2 H. 4.

This manor afterwards belonged to the Bromwicks, descended from Wido de Bromwick, who resided at a place of that name in Warwickshire, 15 H. 2. and Henry de Castle-Bromwick was grandson to Wido. A younger branch of this family settled here in the reign of king Richard the Second, and sir John Bromwich and Catherine his wife levied a fine of the manor and advowson of Bromsborough, to the use of themselves in special taile, 10 R. 2. and that family continued here 'till the seventeenth century.

This manor afterwards came to the Yates. Walter Yate, esq; was lord of it at the beginning of this century. He died without issue male, whereby John Yate, of Arlingham, esq; his nephew, became possessed of this estate, and died unmarried.

Robert Dobyns, esq; on the death of the above John, assumed the name and arms of Yate, and took all the estates of Walter Yate, in pursuance of his will. He was high-sheriff of this county in 1765, but died before the expiration of that year; leaving two sons and four daughters, by his wife Elizabeth, the daughter of Richard Gorges, of Eye, in the county of Hereford, esq. Robert-Gorges-Dobyns Yate, esq; eldest son of Robert Dobyns, is the present lord of this manor, and

proprietor of the estates of the said Walter Yate. He hath a very handsome, new-built seat, called *Bromsborough Place*, and a good estate in this parish. His arms are, Quarterly, 1. *Azure, a fess Or, in chief two mullets of the second*, for Yate. 2. *Azure, a chevron between three annulets Or*, for Dobyns. 3. *Gules, a chevron between ten crosses pattée, six above and four below, argent*, for Berkeley. 4. *Gules, a stag's head caboshed Or*, for

QUO VIRTUS VOCAT.

John Hawkeslow and his wife levied a fine of lands in Bromsborough, to the use of John Machin and his wife, 13 H. 7. Mrs. Nanfan, widow of John Nanfan, esq; has a good house called *Brownsend*, and a good estate in this parish. The *Grove-house* and estate is the property of Mr. William Brooke.

H A M L E T. Woodend is a small hamlet in this parish, consisting of two houses.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory in the forest deanery, worth 140l. a year. Robert-Gorges-Dobyns Yate, esq; is patron; the reverend Mr. Hayward the present incumbent.

The glebe consists of about sixty acres.

The church hath a small tower at the west end; it is dedicated to the Virgin Mary.

Monument and Inscription.

There is an inscription in the chancel for Ricinus Yate, esq; a branch of the Arlingham family, who married Catherine, daughter of Thomas Wall, of Lintridge, esq. He died in 1690. Beneath is this apostrophe :

Nunc Amice spectator, et quantillum contra Mortem valeant ista mortalia, Opes, Robur, Ingenium, serio nec fero mediter.

First Fruits, £.	7	15	0	Synodals, £.	0	2	0
Tenths, —	—	0	15	6	Pentecostals, 0	1	4
Procurations, -	0	7	6				

Benefactions.

Two cottages, a garden, and five acres of arable land in one piece, one acre called Church-meadow, another called Gooseacre, a piece of arable in Brookman's-field, another piece in a field called Mugles, another piece at Woodend-street, and another piece intermixt with Mr. Yate's land, are given for the use of the church.

Mrs. Catherine Yate gave 40l. a year, and Walter Yate, esq; gave 30l. a year, to the poor of this parish.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	74	8	0
		Poll-tax — — 1694, —	23	11	0
		Land-tax — — 1694, —	82	8	4
		The same, at 3s. — 1770, —	61	16	3

At the beginning of this century there were 80 houses and about 80 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 7 were freeholders; yearly births 3, burials 2. *Atkyns*. In the year 1770 there were 138 inhabitants.

BROCKRUP, or BROCKTHORP.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Dudston and King's-barton, six miles distant north from Stroud, three west from Painswick, and four south-east from Gloucester. It is a small parish, consisting almost intirely of pasture land.

Dopp, ðnep, or ðnop, in the Anglo-Saxon, signifies a *street*, or *village*. This place, as I conjecture, was the property of some person, in the Saxon times, whose name it bears; and it might be either *Bros*, *Broc*, or *Bruc*, as it is differently written in the records; but I know no authority for writing it, as I have seen it, *Brookrup*.

I find nothing of singular note here; but Corbet relates a circumstance that happened to the parliament's troops at this place, which I shall next mention.

Two thousand men of the king's forces, after the siege of Gloucester, marching from Tewkesbury to Painswick, the governor Massie sallied out of Gloucester with two hundred musketers, and a hundred horse, and marched to the top of Brockthorp-hill, there to expect the enemy, whom he found divided into three bodies, and himself born down by the multitude; for whilst two parties faced him, the third stole down a hollow lane, and had almost surrounded him unawares, by the negligence of the scouts; so that our whole body was brought into great danger, driven by a sudden and confused retreat, and the governor himself left deeply engaged: Yet most of our men got off, being preserved by the gallantry of a few resolved men, that stood in the breach; and of them captain George Massie striving to retard the pursuit, grappled with three together, hand to hand, received a very sore wound in the head, and was happily rescued by a serjeant of the company. Of ours, two lieutenants and sixteen private soldiers were taken prisoners; the rest in disorder ran down a steep, through a rough and narrow lane, and recovered a house at the foot of the hill, where a party was left to make good the retreat, and the enemy durst not pursue; by which means all the bottom was preserved from spoil.' *Military Government of Gloucester*.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

This estate stands under the title *Terra Regis*, *Domesday-book*, where it is said,

'In Brostrop Aluric held three virgates of land. He had here two plow-tillages and one villein, three bordars and four *servi*. These five estates [Hersefel, Athelai, Sanher, Hersecome, and Brostrop] earl Herald took away after the death of king Edward; and Roger de Lurei put them to farm for 46*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*' *Dom. Book*, p. 67.

Adeline, the widow of Roger de Ivori, gave this manor to the abbey of Gloucester 1103, and king Stephen confirmed it by his grant, wherein she is called Adeline de Ibreo, occasioned by translating

the name Ivori into Latin. She was daughter of Hugh de Grantmaifnil.

Elias Giffard and Ala his wife, and their son Elias, granted to the monks of Gloucester, by deed, which they laid upon the altar, all their land in Bruckrup, estimated at half a hide, and half a yard-land, free from all customs, except dane-gelt due to the king, 21 H. 1.

Roger the First, and Hugh his heir, gave to the church of St. Peter at Gloucester eight acres of land near to Brockrup-court, whilst Hameline was abbat; which grant was confirmed by Gilbert de Myners, about the end of the reign of king Stephen.

The abbey of Gloucester was seized of the manor of Brockrup 17 E. 3. which was held of Humphry de Bohun, earl of Hereford and Essex, and of Joan his wife, 46 E. 3. and continued in possession of it 'till that house was dissolved. After the dissolution of the abbey, the manor of Brockrup was granted to the bishoprick of Gloucester 33 H. 8. and was confirmed to it 6 E. 6. to which it now belongs.

Roger le Rus was seized of three yard-lands in Bruckrup, which belonged to the Bertune of Gloucester, 22 E. 1. There were lands and a portion of tithes in this parish, which belonged to the priory of Lanthony. The lands were granted to Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple, in trust for others, 35 H. 8. The tithes were granted to sir William Ryder 17 Jac.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage in the deanery of Gloucester, worth about 55*l.* a year. The dean and chapter of Gloucester are patrons; the reverend Mr. John Newton incumbent. This living has been augmented with queen Anne's bounty, and a legacy bequeathed by one Mr. Hodges.

The impropriation belongs to the dean and chapter of Gloucester, worth about 50*l.* a year. It pays 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* a year to the vicar, and sixteen throw of wheat, sixteen throw of beans, and thirteen bushels and a half of pease. In the taxation of ecclesiastical preferments, 19 E. 1. 'tis said, *Eccles. de Brockthorp* 2 marc.

The church is dedicated to St. Swithin. It is small, with a little, low, embattled tower at the west end.

First fruits, <i>l.</i>	7	17	6	Synodals, <i>l.</i>	0	2	0
Tenths, —	0	15	9	Pentecostals	0	0	40 <i>b.</i>
Procurations,	0	0	0				

Benefaction.

Forty shillings a year are allotted to this parish out of the charity of Mr. Cox of Sandhurst.

Tax.	{ The Royal Aid in 1692, <i>l.</i>	93	12	0
	{ Poll-tax — 1694, —	6	4	0
	{ Land-tax — 1694, —	103	4	0
	{ The same at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, —	77	18	0

In the year 1562, there were 16 householders in this parish.—At the beginning of this century there

there were 40 houses and 200 inhabitants, whereof 5 were freeholders; yearly births 5, burials 4. *Atkyns*. But there are now only 107 inhabitants, so that population declines.



BUCKLAND.

THIS parish lies in the lower division of the hundred of Kiftsgate, five miles distant west from Campden, six south from Evesham, and twenty-three eastward from Gloucester.

The church and houses are situate on an easy acclivity, at the foot of the great ridge of hills which parts the vale from the cotswold country, with an aspect towards the west. The parish consists of good arable, pasture, and wood-lands.

The village obtained its name from the tenure of the land by a deed in writing, which was antiently called *Bocland*: So other land, which was not held by writing, was called *Folcland*, as having no other evidence than the testimony of the folk or people. See p. 65.

Kynred, king of the Mercians, gave the manor of Bocland to the monastery of Gloucester, when Edburg was abbat. *Domesday-book* gives the following particulars:

'The same church [St. Peter of Glowec.] holds Bocheland in Wideles hundred. There are ten hides. In demean are three plow-tillages, and twenty-two villeins, and six bordars, with twelve plow-tillages. There are eight *servi*, and ten acres of meadow. It was worth 3*l.* but is now worth 9*l.*' *Domesday-book*, p. 71.

The abbey of Gloucester held this manor 17 E. 3. and continued possessed of it 'till the dissolution. It was then granted to sir Richard Gresham, lord mayor of London, in exchange for lands in Yorkshire, 38 H. 8. Sir John Thynne married, to his first wife, Christian, daughter of sir Richard Gresham,^d and sister and heir to sir Thomas Gresham, who founded and endowed Gresham-college, and built the Royal Exchange in London; with whom he had the manor of Buckland, which has ever since continued in that family. Livery of this manor was granted to John Thynne, son of sir John, 22 Eliz. James Thynne, esq; was lord of it, and left it to his nephew Thomas Thynne, esq; son of Henry. Lord viscount Weymouth is the present lord of this manor, and has a seat near the church, and a large estate in this parish. His lordship's arms, &c. are given under *Bagendon*.

HAMLET. *Laverton*, a tithing in this parish, lies about a mile from the church. It has always acknowledged the same proprietor as Buckland. There was a chapel in this hamlet, which is now converted into a poor-house.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Campden, worth 150*l.* a year. The abbat and convent of Gloucester were patrons, and presented to it in the year 1515. Lord Weymouth is patron, the reverend Mr. John Martin incumbent.

The tithes of Buckland and Laverton belonged to the abbey of Winchcombe, and were granted to sir Thomas Seymour 1 E. 6. The rector hath one part of the corn-tithes, and lord Weymouth the other part. The demesns pay no tithes. Mr. James Thynne, in the year 1704, gave a piece of land in the field, called *Hallier's quarter*, containing forty-one lands, to the rector and his successors, and discharged the same from tithe, in compensation for the loss which the rectory might sustain, by reason of his having inclosed some tillage-lands, which paid tithe to the rector, and converted them to pasture.

The church, which hath an aile on the north side, is covered with lead. It has a handsome embattled tower at the west end, with six bells, a clock, and a set of chimes in it. In the east window of the chancel are three compartments of painted glass. The subject seems to be a representation of a manor-court. The abbat of Gloucester, who was lord of the manor, is distinguished by his mitre, and attended by several religious persons in monkish habits; and the steward is known by his purse hanging at his girdle. In the south window are the arms of the abbey, *Azure, a sword in pale, pointing downwards, pomeled and hilted Or, between two keys in saltire of the second.*

The parsonage house is a good one, built about the beginning of the sixteenth century. The hall is large and lofty. There are two pannels of painted glass in one window, well preserved. In a shield is a tun or cask, with a graft or branch of an apple-tree issuing out of it, designed as a rebus for the name, as it is written below in antient characters, *Willm Grafton, rector*, who probably built the house. There are also the same arms with those in the window of the church, and several labels inscribed *In noie Ihu, i. e. In nomine Jesu*.

Monuments and Inscriptions.

There is a handsome marble monument against the south wall of the chancel, with this inscription:

Here lyeth the body of JAMES THYNNE, Esq; Son of Sir HENRY FREDERICK THYNNE, Bar. and MARY Daughter of the Lord Keeper COVENTRYE. A Man of Exemplary Vertue and Charity, beloved and valued by his Equals, blest and pray'd for by the Poor. After some Legacies to his Relations, his whole large Personal Estate he bequeathed to poor uses, and his Lands to his Nephew THOMAS THYNNE, who erected this Monument in gratitude to his Memory. He dyed March 15th 1708-9, Aged 66.

Over the table are these arms, Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *Barry of ten pieces Or and sable.* 2d and 3d, *Argent, a lion rampant gules.*

^d Sir Robert Atkyns's accounts of this intermarriage, under Buckland and Kempford, are inconsistent. I have followed

On a raised tomb, in the church-yard, is this inscription :

Coll. BERNARD GRANVILLE Son to Bernard Granville, Esq; and Grandson to Sir Bevill Granville who was killed in Lanfdown Fight, lyes here interred. He departed the fifty third year of his Age, on the eighth of December, 1723. There is a scutcheon on the tomb, *Party per pale, 1. Three clarions.* Obliterated. — The tomb was inclosed with rails, but now tomb and all are fallen to decay.

First fruits	£.29	6	8	Synodals	£.	0	2	0
Tenths	—	2	18	8	Pentecostals	0	1	10b.
Procurations	0	6	8					

Benefactions.

Mr. James Thynne erected and endowed a free school at Laverton in this parish, for reading, writing, and arithmetick. The master is appointed by the feoffees. He receives 20*l.* a year, and has a house, which is kept in repair for him. This school, with that at Campden of this gentleman's foundation, is supported by an estate at Staunton in this county, vested in feoffees, and now lets at 100*l.* a year.

Mr. Maltby, formerly rector of this parish, who died in the year 1630, gave 200*l.* to the use of the poor.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	167	16	0
		Poll-tax — 1692,	—	31	15	0
		Land-tax — 1694,	—	160	4	0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770,	—	112	14	60b.

At the beginning of this century there were 100 houses and 250 inhabitants in this parish, whereof three were freeholders; yearly births 7, burials 6. *Atkyns.* But it appears by the parish register, that in a series of ten years, from 1700 to 1709 inclusive, there were 71 baptisms and 9 burials; and in a like series, from 1760 to 1769, there were 100 baptisms and 57 burials; and there are now about 316 inhabitants. So that population is increasing in this parish, where the proportion of the inhabitants to the average annual burials, is as 55 to 1.

BULLY.

THIS parish lies in the forest division of the county, within the hundred of the dutchy Lancaster, seven miles distant eastward from Mitchel-Dean, seven southward from Newent, and westward from Gloucester. It is a very small parish, consisting of good pasture and arable land.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

Walter Balistarius holds of the king Bulelege Westberie hundred. There are four hides taxed. Tovi held it of king Edward. In dean are two plow-tillages, and four villeins and six bordars with four plow-tillages. There are four *servi*, and ten acres of meadow. In Glowec. the burgage paid 18*d.* It was worth 60*s.* and now worth 40*s.* *Domesday-book, p. 77.*

It does not appear who was the immediate successor to the above Walter; but Juliana, Annabel, Joan, and Lucy de Musgrofe levied a fine of lands in Bully and Ludescot, to the use of Walter de Musgrofe, 43 H. 3. William de Musgrofe was seized of Bullelegh 49 H. 3. John de Mone-muthe was seized thereof 9 E. 1. Roger de Mortimer, earl of March, held the manor of Bully 34 E. 3.

John Elliford held Bully by the fourth part of a knight's-fee, of Roger de Mortimer, 22 R. 2. Isabella, his widow, survived him, and was married to Richard de la Moor, whom she likewise survived, and died seized of the manor of Bully 9 H. 5. John Elliford was seized thereof 3 H. 6. John Milborn, esq; and Elizabeth his wife, were seized of the manor of Bully 15 H. 6.

Mr. Morgan, Mr. Burges, and Mr. Webb were joint lords of this manor when sir Robert Atkyns compiled his account of it. Nicholas Hyett, esq; is the present lord of it. See his arms under *Hunt's-court in Badgworth.*

Of the Church, &c.

The church is considered as a chapel to Churcham, in the deanery of the forest. The dean and chapter of Gloucester are impropiators. The small tithes are worth about 5*l.* a year.

The church is a plain building.

Pentecostals,	—	£.	0	0	2	0b.
Land-tax, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770,	£.	37	2	3		

At the beginning of this century there were 20 houses and about 85 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 4 were freeholders; yearly births 3, burials 3. *Atkyns.* But there are at present only 51 inhabitants.



C A M.

THIS parish lies in the vale, in the hundred of Berkeley, one mile north from Dursley, five east from Berkeley, and fourteen south-westward from Gloucester. Some part of the turnpike-road from Dursley to Berkeley runs through it.

Here are no antiquities whatever. The soil is various; in the lower part of the parish it is rich, and produces some excellent cyder, and as good corn and cheese as any in the famous hundred of Berkeley.

The river, which runs through the village, rises at Owlpen or Ewlpn, and passing by Dursley, where it is considerably augmented by the water of that place, takes its course through this parish, and Slimbridge, and empties itself into the Severn at Frampton-pill. It feeds no kind of fish except eels, on account of the great quantity of dye-stuff thrown into it. The course of it is crooked, like an arch or bow, wherefore it was called the *Cam*, which, in the British language, signifies *crooked*; and the village took its name from the river.

The poor are employ'd in the clothing business, by masters at Dursley and Uley; but about thirty years ago, there were three or four considerable clothiers residing in this parish, who are since dead, or have declined business.

Great numbers of petrifications of the bivalve kind are found at Newnham-quarry, in the road from hence to Berkeley.

Stinchcombe antiently belonged to this parish.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

At the time of the Conquest, this was a member, or Berewick, of the great lordship of Berkeley, of which, the whole account from *Domesday-book* is inserted among the particulars of that place and lordship. There were then, it is said, 'in Camma' six hides, and eleven other hides.' p. 271.

Other records, of the following dates, shew the successive lords of this manor.

John Berkeley, and Maurice his son, were seized of the manor of Cam, with free warren, 36 H. 3. and Maurice Berkeley died seized of it 9 E. 1.

Ralph de Cam was seized thereof 16 E. 1. But as it was common, in early times, to call a part by the name of the whole, it is most likely that this was only a manor within the manor of Cam; for Thomas de Berkeley was seized of Cam 15 E. 2. & 18 E. 3. and Thomas lord Berkeley held it 35 E. 3. Maurice, son of Thomas lord Berkeley, was seized thereof 42 E. 3. Thomas Berkeley held the same 6 R. 2. as did Catherine his wife, in the 9th year of that reign. Sir Thomas de Berkeley, and Margaret his wife, were seized of the manor of Cam 5 H. 5. Sir John Berkeley held the same 6 H. 6. and Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, in right of Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir of Thomas lord Berkeley, died seized of Cam 17 H. 6. Sir Maurice Berkeley of Beverstone was seized of this manor 38 & 39 H. 6. & 14 E. 4.

During the time of the last mentioned dates, and for a long time afterwards, there were great commotions and law-suits about the lordship of Berkeley, as already related, wherefore the records, during part of that dispute, are imperfect as to this manor, and some others belonging to the Berkeley family.

William lord Berkeley, created earl-marshal and earl of Nottingham, and Anne his wife, levied a fine of this manor to the use of king Henry the Seventh and his heirs male, 3 H. 7. whose heirs male ending at the death of king Edward the Sixth, livery of Cam was granted to Henry lord Berkeley 1 Mar. and the present earl of Berkeley is the lord of this manor.

Edmund Basset held one messuage, sixty acres of land, and three acres of meadow in Cam 4 E. 2. John Serjeant was seized of lands in Cam 30 E. 3. William Warner levied a fine of lands in Cam, to the use of William Harding, 18 H. 7.

Uptborp, Albmead's, and Hockerhill are places in Upper-Cam; *Til's-down, Clinger, and Bower's-lye* are in Lower-Cam.

Lorrenge-farm was given, by Thomas lord Berkeley, in the reign of king Henry the Third, to the priory of Leonard-Stanley, of which the abbat of Gloucester had the patronage; and the monks of that abbey procured it to be considered as belonging to the parish of Stanley; and it has been ever since, and still is, assessed to the relief of the poor of that parish, whereas the land-tax of the farm goes in aid of the parish of Cam.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Dursley. Roger lord Berkeley gave this church, with its appurtenances, to the priory of Stanley St. Leonard, in the year 1146, and gave the patronage of that priory to the abbey of St. Peter at Gloucester.

After the dissolution of the abbey of Gloucester, the rectory and advowson of the vicarage, and the chapel, were granted to the bishop of Gloucester and his successors, 33 H. 8. and confirmed 6 E. 6. So that the bishop of Gloucester is patron and impropiator. The bishop pays to the vicar, out of the impropriation, 60*l.* a year in money, which was so settled in the year 1660. The glebe and house are worth about 10*l.* a year. The impropriation is in lease to Mr. Matthew Estcourt.

The church, dedicated to St. George, consists of the nave, and an aisle on each side. It has a large, high, embattled tower, with five bells, at the west end. The statue of St. George, carved in wood, stood in the porch of the church, and was taken from thence by a clothier, and carried, in his waggon, to Colebrook, in the road to London, which gave name to the George-inn in that place. *Atkins.*

The church is called *Beatæ Mariæ de Cam*, in some old deeds in the reigns of Henry the Fourth, and Henry the Fifth.

First fruits	£ 6 13 4	Synodals	£. 0 2 0
Tenths	— 0 13 4	Pentecostals	0 0 7 ^{ad}
Procurations	0 6 8		

There is a meeting-house of protestant dissenters at this place, endowed with 20*l.* a year.

Benefactions.

There are several small tenements, and little parcels of land, given to the poor. The church house, and a ground called the Almshouse-hay and some other small tenements, are given to the use of the church.

Mr. Throgmorton Trotman, a native of this place, and merchant in London, in the year 1661, gave 30*l.* a year, to be paid by the company of haberdashers in London, for the use of the poor.

Mr. Christopher Woodward, of Bristol, grants a rent-charge of 20*s.* a year on lands in Henbury half for a sermon on new-year's day, and half to the poor.

Mr. Richard Hicks of Cam, by his will, in 1710, gave 120*l.* for the use of the poor, with which, and the interest thereof, making together 200*l.* two closes, in the parish of Berkeley, have been purchased, worth 10*l.* a year.

Mr. Edward Trotman, and his sisters Elianor and Margaret, by their deed in 1727, gave 10*l.* a year for ever; 6*l.* whereof for six poor widows, and the remaining 4*l.* to be distributed in bread to the poor.

Mrs. Frances Hopton of Cam, in the year 1737, left an estate of 50*l.* a year, to found a free-school, for the educating and clothing of ten boys and ten girls of this parish, 'till they are fourteen years old. There is a house for the master and mistress.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 277	6	0
		Poll-tax — — 1694, —	42	9
		Land-tax — — 1694, —	246	15
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, —	231	6

At the beginning of this century, there were 150 houses and about 800 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 30 were freeholders; yearly births 18, burials 16. *Atkyns.* The average of baptisms entered in the parish register for seven years, is now 23, of burials 21; and by a survey of the inhabitants in the year 1767, they were found to be 1070. There are some baptised at the meeting-house, but few buried there; so that the proportion of the inhabitants to the annual burials, is nearly as 50 to 1; which shews it to be a very healthy place, considering the situation of it in the vale.

C A M P D E N

LIES in the lower part of the hundred of Kiftgate, about twenty miles distant east from Tewkesbury, ten north from Stow, and twenty-eight north-eastward from Gloucester; seated in a pleasant, fertile bottom, surrounded with hills and hanging woods. A small brook runs from hence into the Stour, and so into the Avon, a mile below Stratford.

It is sometimes called *Chipping-Campden*, to distinguish it from *Broad Campden*, a hamlet in the same parish. The *prænomen* denotes it to be a market-town, from the Saxon *Cyppan*, *to traffick*. For the other part of the name, *Lamp*, in the same language, signifies a *fight*, or *battle*; and *den*, a *woody place in a valley*. Agreeably to this etymology, there is a tradition, that a great battle was fought in the hamlet of Barrington, between the Mercians and West-Saxons; and there is a ridge in that place still called *Battle-bridge*. The camp of the Mercians is said to have been at *Wiltsey*, adjoining to this parish, and that of the Saxons upon *Meen-hill*, about three miles off. See *Mickleton*.

The town of Campden, as John Castor asserts, is also famous in antiquity for being the place of

congress of all the kings of the Saxon heptarchy, who met here in the year 689, to consult of making war and peace with the Britons. It might, at that time, be a place of considerable note. At present, it consists of one long street, with a market-house in the middle, built by sir Baptist Hicks, viscount Campden, whose arms are on the north side of it. The market is held on Wednesday.

The town is an antient borough and corporation, but sends no members to parliament. The burgeses obtained their present charter 3 Jac. by which they are made a body corporate and politic, and have a common seal. The corporation consists of fourteen capital burgeses, (out of whom two bailiffs are chosen annually, on the Wednesday before Michaelmas,) and twelve inferior burgeses. They elect a steward, who is to be a person learned in the law, and is amovable at pleasure.

There is a court of record, every fourth Friday in the year, before the bailiffs and steward of the borough, or his deputy, where they hold pleas of trespass, of debt, contract, fraud, on the case, and all personal actions arising within the borough, its liberties and precincts, not exceeding the value of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* And they have two serjeants, with silver maces, to execute processes.

The corporation has power of making laws respecting the borough, and of inflicting penalties by fine and amercement. The capital burgeses fill up vacancies in the common council out of the burgeses.

There are four annual fairs, *i. e.* on St. Andrew's day, Ash-wednesday, St. George's day, and St. James's day. The profits of the two former belong to the corporation; of the two latter to the lord of the manor.—See the charter of incorporation, *Appendix*, No. 27.

Mr. Robert Dover, who lived in the reign of king James the First, became a very popular man in this country, by his hospitality and generosity. He instituted an annual meeting for the practice of all sorts of manly exercises, and distributed prizes to such as excelled in them. These exercises and their patron are the subject of a small collection of verses, intituled *Annalia Dubrensis*, written by the best poets of that age. And there is still a meeting of young people upon Dover's-hill, about a mile from Campden, every Thursday in Whitfun-week. See p. 24.

Sir Baptist Hicks, the first viscount Campden, built a noble house near the church, the outside of which cost 29,000*l.* and in the lanthorn, on the top of the house, he ordered lights to be set up in dark nights for the benefit of travellers. This house was, without any great reason, burnt down by the king's party in the great civil war, lest it should be made a garrison by the parliament.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

In *Domesday-book* it is expressed after this manner:
 'The same earl [Hugh] holds Campedene in
 'Witelai hundred. Earl Harold held it. There
 'are fifteen hides taxed. In demean are six plow-
 'tillages,

'tillages, and fifty villeins, and eight bordars, with
'twenty-one plow-tillages. There are twelve
'*servi*, and two mills of 6*s.* 2*d.* and two *ancillæ*.
'It was worth 30*l.* now only 20*l.*' *D. B.* p. 73.

The records of the following dates shew the descent of the manor. Guinar Briton was seized of all Campden 1 Joh. The archbishop of Canterbury was seized of Campden 6 Joh. Sir Ralph de Somery, a great baron, whose daughter Joan was married to Thomas lord Berkeley, died seized of Campden 1 H. 3. Roger, earl of Chester and Lincoln, was seized of Campden, with markets and fairs, 2 H. 3.

One Serlo died seized of the manor of Campden, and Agatha the wife of Henry —, and Juliana the wife of William de Stratton, were his sisters and coheiresses. They and their husbands assign the manor of Campden to Anne the widow of Serlo, who had then married Hugh de Stratton, 4 H. 3.

Roger de Somery held Campden and Segleigh, and had a grant of free warren and markets 31 H. 3. & 1 E. 1. But a charter was granted to Hugh de Grundenel, and other burgessees of Campden, 35 H. 3. and there was another grant, the same year, to these burgessees, to be exempted from tolls in markets and fairs.

Ralph Cromwell and partners held Campden 1 E. 1. John Strangeways was seized thereof 4 E. 1. John de Ludloe, and Isabel his wife, held a moiety of the manor of Campden; and lady Mabel de Sudely held a fourth part of the said manor, and Ralph, son of Ralph de Cromwell, held the other fourth part, by the grant of John le Strange, 15 E. 1. John de Ludloe held Campden 23 E. 1.

Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester and Hertford, was lord of Campden, and had the advowson of the chapel of St. Catherine, of which he died seized 24 E. 1. and Joan his widow held it 35 E. 1. It was held of the earldom of Chester, as the eighth part of a knight's fee. Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, son of the forementioned Gilbert, died seized of Campden, and of the advowson of the church, 8 E. 2.

The manor of Campden, with the advowson of the chapel, were held of Hugh de Audley earl of Gloucester, and Margaret his wife, 21 E. 3. William de Ludloe was seized of a moiety of the manor of Campden 23 E. 3. Richard de Stafford was seized of Campden, and had a grant of a fair therein 34 E. 3. Thomas de Ludloe held the manor of Campden, with the advowson of the chapel of St. Catherine, 50 E. 3. Sir Richard Stafford died seized of a moiety of the manor of Campden, and the advowson of the church, 4 R. 2. Thomas de Ludloe, of Campden, held Campden 16 R. 2. Maud, the widow of sir Richard Stafford, was seized of the manor of Campden 1 H. 4.

William Grevile, of Campden, was seized of Campden 3 H. 4. Edmund Ludloe held Campden 11 H. 4. Edward Stafford, bishop of Exeter,

was seized thereof 7 H. 5. Thomas Stafford, esq. was seized of a moiety of the manor of Campden, with the advowson of the chapel, 4 H. 6.

Margaret, the widow of sir Baldwin Strange, was seized of Ludloe's, within the manor of Campden, 10 H. 6. by which it appears, that the estate held by the Ludloes, called Campden in some of the above records, was a part of the manor, or a manor within the manor of Campden. William Molyneux, esq. was seized of the manor of Chipping Campden 6 E. 4. Sir John Burgh held a manor of the name of Campden 11 E. 4. and John Molyneux, esq. held Chipping Campden 13 E. 4.

The manor of Campden, and the advowson of the chapel of St. Catherine, descended to Cicely, the wife of — Fitzherbert: Her second husband was John Jollyn, who, with his wife, levied a fine of them to the use of Thomas Molineux and others 8 H. 7. Eustace Fitzherbert was Cicely's son and heir, who died seized thereof 9 H. 8.

Sir John Russel died seized of the manor of Chipping Campden 4 Mar. and was succeeded by sir Thomas Russel, his son and heir. This manor afterwards came to the crown, and was granted, by queen Elizabeth, to sir Thomas Smith, whose ancestor was an alderman of Worcester. Anthony Smith, esq. was lord of this manor in the year 1608.

It was purchased, soon after, by sir Baptist Hicks, who was created viscount Campden 4 C. 1.

Edward lord Noel having married Juliana, eldest daughter and coheir of Baptist viscount Campden, obtained a grant of that honour to himself and his heirs male, on failure of male issue of the said viscount Campden, at whose death he succeeded to the title, and to the manor of Campden. Mary, the other daughter, was married, first, to sir Charles Morison, of Caishobery in Hertfordshire, and afterwards to sir John Couper, of Winburn in Dorsetshire. This Edward viscount Campden was active in the royal cause, at the breaking out of the civil war, and dying at Oxford, 1643, was carried to Campden, and lies buried there, under a sumptuous monument erected over him by his lady. He left issue, by the above lady, two sons, Baptist and Henry; and two daughters, Elizabeth, married to sir Erasmus de la Fountain, and Penelope, to John viscount Chaworth.

Baptist viscount Campden succeeded his father in title and estate. He raised and maintained, at his own cost, a troop of horse, and a company of foot, for the service of king Charles the First, and paid, to the sequestrators, 9,000*l.* composition for his estate, besides 150*l.* a year, settled on the ministers of the times. He married first, Anne Fielding, second daughter to William earl of Denbigh, by whom he had three children, who died in their infancy; secondly, Anne daughter of sir Robert Lovet, widow of Edward earl of Bath, by whom he had one son still-born. His third wife was Hester, one of the four daughters and coheiresses of Thomas lord Wotton, by whom

he had two sons, Edward and Henry; and four daughters, Mary, afterwards countess of Northampton; Juliana, wife of William lord Allington; Hester, who died an infant; and Elizabeth, married to Charles earl of Berkeley. His fourth wife was Elizabeth Bertie, eldest daughter of Montague earl of Lindsey, by whom he had six sons, Lindsey, Baptist, John, James, and two still-born; and three daughters, Catherine, married to John earl of Rutland; Bridget, and Martha-Penelope. His lordship dying in 1682, was buried at Exton in Rutlandshire.

Edward Noel, who was advanced to the degree of a baron, by the title of lord Noel of Titchfield, in his father's life-time, 33 C. 2. succeeded his father at his death, and was created earl of Gainsborough the same year. He married lady Elizabeth, eldest daughter and coheir of Thomas-Wriothesley, earl of Northampton, by whom he had issue Wriothesley-Baptist, his successor, and four daughters; lady Frances, married to Simon lord Digby; lady Jane, married to William lord Digby, brother and heir to the said Simon lord Digby; lady Elizabeth, married to Richard Norton, esq; and lady Juliana, who died unmarried.

Wriothesley-Baptist, second earl of Gainsborough, married Catherine, eldest daughter of Fulke Grevile, fifth lord Brooke, and departing this life in 1690, left issue only two daughters; lady Elizabeth, married to Henry Bentinck, first duke of Portland; and lady Rachael, wedded to Henry Somers, second duke of Beaufort. — On his lordship's failing of issue male, the honours, and this estate, descended to Baptist Noel, son of Baptist, second son of Baptist viscount Campden, by his fourth wife, Elizabeth, daughter of the earl of Lindsey.

Which Baptist, third earl of Gainsborough, having married lady Dorothy Manners, second daughter of John, first duke of Rutland, died of the small pox in 1714, leaving issue three sons,

Baptist, his successor; John, and James who died unmarried; and three daughters, lady Catherine; lady Susannah, married to Anthony earl of Shaftesbury; and lady Mary, who died young.

Baptist, the eldest son, succeeded as fourth earl of Gainsborough. He married Miss Elizabeth Chapman, by whom he had issue three sons, Baptist, his successor; Henry, now earl of Gainsborough; and Charles, who died young; and nine daughters, lady Elizabeth; lady Jane, married to Gerrard-Anne Edwards, of Welham in Leicestershire, esq; lady Juliana, wedded to George Edwards, lord Carbery; lady Penelope, who died young; lady Anne; lady Lucy, married to Horatio Mann, esq; lady Mary; lady Susannah; and lady Sophia. His lordship died March 21, 1750-51, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Baptist, fifth earl of Gainsborough, who being on his travels, died a bachelor at Geneva, in 1759; upon which, his only surviving brother,

Henry, born in 1743, became the sixth earl of Gainsborough, and is the present lord of the manor of Campden.

His lordship's titles are Earl of Gainsborough, Viscount Campden of Campden, Baron Noel of Ridlington, Baron Hicks of Ilmington, Baron Noel of Titchfield, and Baronet. ARMS. *Or, fretty gules; a canton ermine.* CREST. *On a wreath, a buck at graze argent, attired Or.* SUPPORTERS. *Two bulls argent, armed, maned, and ungued sable.* MOTTO. *TOUT BIEN OU RIEN.*

Mr. William Harrison, steward to this family, was supposed to be murdered in 1676, and three persons were executed for the murder; but he returned to Campden about two years afterwards, and sir Thomas Overbury published an account of that mysterious affair.

H A M L E T S. 1. *Barrington*, in which the church stands. Henry Stapleton, gentleman, was seized of a virgate of land, a barn, and a close

* The following is the substance of sir Thomas Overbury's account.

Mr. William Harrison went from Campden to Charringworth, about three miles off, to receive his lady's rents, and not returning at his usual time, his wife sent their servant, John Perry, to see for him; and neither of them returning that night, Mr. Harrison's son went in search of them, and found Perry, who said his master was not at Charringworth. Soon after they were informed that a hat, band, and comb had been found by a poor woman leasing in the field, which proved to be Mr. Harrison's; and as the band was bloody, and the hat cut, he was supposed to be murdered. Search was made for the body, but in vain. Suspicion arising against Perry, he was examined by a magistrate, and tho' nothing appeared against him, was kept in custody several days. It was said, however, that he told some persons at a tinker had killed his master; and others, that a gentleman's servant had done it. And being taken before the magistrate again, he affirmed that his mother and brother had robbed his master and killed him, and that it was a matter previously agreed upon between him and them, relating a great variety of probable circumstances concerning the murder, such as where they had thrown the body, &c.

Joan and Richard Perry, the mother and brother, were apprehended and examined, who both denied the charge; but John persisted that he had spoke the truth; however, the body could not be found any where.

It is remarkable, that returning from the justice's, Richard Perry, who walked a good distance behind John, pulling a hand-

kerchief out of his pocket, dropped a piece of inkle, with a Reeve-knot at one end. This being shewed to John, he declared it was the string his brother strangled his master with.

At the next Lent assizes, they were tried upon an indictment for the supposed murder, and pleaded not guilty; but they were all convicted upon John's confession before the magistrate, and a few days after, were brought to the place of execution on Broadway-hill, in sight of Campden. The mother and Richard were first executed, professing their innocence, and beseeching John to declare what he knew. But he, with a dogged, sullen carriage, told the people he was not obliged to confess to them; yet immediately before his death, said, he knew nothing of his master's death, nor what became of him; but they were all executed, and John was hanged in chains.

Execution thus done upon those unhappy wretches, it must strike the reader with horror and amazement to be informed that the same Mr. Harrison returned to Campden, about two years afterwards, alive and well, and gave an account of his having been taken away, by three persons on horseback, as he was returning from Charringworth: They travelled by night 'till they came to Deal, where he was put on board a ship, and after being at sea about six weeks, he, and others in the same condition, were landed in the Turkish dominions, and disposed of to different persons. It was his lot to be chosen by an old physician, who died in something more than a year afterwards. From thence he escaped by a ship that was bound to Portugal, and so returned to England, where he was received by his wife and family as one risen from the dead.

formerly belonging to the chantry of St. Catherine, situate in Byrrington in the parish of Campden, which Thomas Smythe purchased of him, and died seized thereof 41 Eliz. as appears by the escheator's inquisition in that year.

2. *Westington and Comb.* Henry de Faunton was seized of the manor of Westington 7 E. 2. Robert Cotel was seized of the manor of Combe, and Alice, his wife, surviving him, had the third part of this manor assigned to her in dower, 9 E. 3. Adam de Hermington held the manor of Comb near Campden, 16 E. 3. Combe-grange, *alias* Combe, in the parish of Campden, formerly belonging to the abbey of Bordeley, was granted, by the crown, to Thomas Smyth and Katherine his wife, to be held by the service of one fortieth part of a knight's fee, 7 E. 6.

3. *Broad Campden.* Here was formerly a chapel, which was afterwards turned into a barn. Sir Christopher Savage died seized of the manors of Broad Campden, Buryngton, and Westington 4 H. 8. and livery of these manors was granted to Christopher Savage, his son, 12 H. 8. Thomas Boner^f purchased a moiety of the manor of Campden, and of divers other lands in Campden, Buryngton, and Westington, of Christopher Savage 37 H. 8. and sold the same to Thomas Smyth. A messuage in Broad Campden, formerly belonging to the abbey of Tewkesbury, was granted to James Gunter and William Lewis 37 H. 8. James Gunter, and Anne his wife, levied a fine of the manor of Broad Campden, to the use of sir Roger Cholmondeley, lord chief-baron of the court of exchequer, 1 E. 6. and Roger Cholmondeley levied a fine of the same, to William Walthorn, 5 Marie. Three yard-lands,^f and two closes, and divers other lands in Broad Campden, late belonging to the chantry of St. Trinity in the church of Campden, were granted, by king Edward the Sixth, to Henry Stapleton, 3 E. 6. which he sold to Thomas Smyth the same year.

Of the other estates in this parish the records give the following account. Henry de Erdington held lands in Barew and Campden by the eighth part of a knight's fee, 5 E. 1. and Ralph de Cromwell held lands in Barew and Campden, in right of his wife, by the service of a fourth part of a knight's fee, 5 E. 1.

Sir Edward Berstead levied a fine of the third part of lands in Campden, Westington, Muckleton, Pebworth, and Olington, to the use of Lewis Grevil 4 H. 4. William Milner, and Margaret his wife, levied a fine of lands in Campden, to the use of John Marshal 5 E. 4. Sir William Compton died seized of thirty messuages and seventy acres in Campden 20 H. 8.

A mill, and lands in Campden, which belonged to the nunnery of "Cockhill" in Worcestershire,

were granted to Nicholas Fortescue and Catherine Fortescue, and to the heirs male of Nicholas, 34 H. 8.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Campden, worth about 300*l.* a year, in the patronage of the earl of Gainsborough. Mr. Weston is the present incumbent.

The abbat of Chester was seized of the advowson of the church of Campden 15 E. 1.

The rectory of Campden belonged formerly to the nunnery of St. Warburg in Chester, which saint was daughter of Wolpher, king of Mercia. It was granted to the chapter of Chester 33 H. 8. And the church and rectory were granted to Lawrence Baskervil and William Blake 3 Jac.

The impropriation formerly belonged to the abbey of Welbeck, and is now vested in the earl of Gainsborough.

Sir Baptift Hicks purchased the impropriation of Winfrith in Dorsetshire, worth, at that time, about 100*l.* a year, which was afterwards annexed to the vicarage of Campden, by Edward lord Noel.

The church is large and beautiful. The nave is sixty feet high, with an aisle on each side, and a very handsome tower, thirty-five yards high, besides the battlements and twelve pinnacles. The church and side aisles are fifty-seven feet broad, and the length of the whole building is one hundred and thirty feet. There are also two handsome chapels and a spacious chancel, in the least window of which are the arms of sir Baptift Hicks, curiously painted, six feet in height. There is a peal of eight bells, and a set of chimes in the tower. The church is dedicated to St. James.

The church is supposed to have been built about the beginning of the reign of king Richard the Second. There is a grey marble flat stone in the church for Mr. William Grevil, who died in 1401, 2 H. 4. on which he and his wife are represented on a brass plate, standing in two niches, embellished with pinnacles, which correspond exactly with the fine Gothic carved work over the great door, and belfry window, at the west side of the tower. From this circumstance some persons have supposed that he built the tower; and the legend in the window, over the door of the north aisle, to *pray for the souls, &c.* and the many mullets, part of his arms, dispersed over the windows, shew him to have contributed, at least, towards the building or repairing of that aisle. The floor of the nave was formerly adorned with very curious plated marble flat stones; but they are now covered with large pews to sit in.

There was formerly a great deal of curious painted glass, of which only a few fragments remain.

There were four chantries in this church, *i. e.* 1. Stratford's, or St. Catherine's first chantry,

^f Escheator's inquisition, 42 Eliz.

^g This nunnery was founded by Isabel countess of Warwick,

in the year 1260; and valued, at the dissolution, at 34*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.* yearly.

whereof

whereof Daniel Tibot was the last incumbent, and had a pension, in 1553, of 5*l*. 2. St. Catherine's second chantry, of which Christopher Baxter, the last incumbent, received a pension of 5*l*. 3. A chantry called *God's Service*, dedicated to the holy Trinity, whereof Thomas Mortiboys, the last incumbent, received a pension of 5*l*. 4. St. Mary's, *alias* Bernard's chantry, of which Robert Joy was the last incumbent, and received a pension of 5*l*.

Divers lands in Campden, formerly belonging to the holy Trinity chantry, and St. Mary's, were granted to sir William Ryder and others 7 Jac.

Monuments and Inscriptions.

On a marble gravestone, nine feet long and five broad, are the effigies, in brass, of Mr. Grevel and his wife, five feet four inches in length, and the following inscription, on a fillet of brass, round the margin of the stone :

Hic jacet Wilelmus Grevel de Campedene quondam Civis London & flos Mcator lanar. tocius Anglie qui obiit pmo die mense Octobris An dm Millmo CCCC^o. pmo. Hic jacet Matrona vxor predicti Wilelmi que obiit Decimo die mensis Septembris Anno dni Millmo CCC^o. LXXX. VI^o. Quor. arabs ppicietur Deus Amen.

On the north side of the chancel, within the communion rails, is a curious stone monument for Thomas Smith, esq; with the effigies of himself, his two wives, and thirteen children, very finely carved, and on it this inscription :

HIC IACET SEPULTVS, VIR VERVS CHRISTIANVS, THOMAS SMITH ARMIGER. QVONDAM MANERII DE CAMPDEN DOMINVS. A PVERITIA SVA AVLICVS. QVI SVO TEMPORE FVIT. E CONSILIIS REGIS, MARCHE WALLIE, BLIQ VICECOMES COMITATVS GLOCESTRIE, AC IVSTITIARIVS PAULI EIVSDEM COMITATVS, VSQ; AD EXTREMVM ÆTATIS, QVI HABVIT DVAS VXORES, PRIMAM ELIZABETHAM FILIAM ETHEREDEM EVSTATII FITZHARBERT ARMIGERI; SECVDAM KATHERINAM FILIAM GEORGII THROKMARTON MILITIS. CVM FILIIS ET FILIAVVS VT HIC PATET; QVI OBIIT DIE AN^o. DOM. 1593.

On the north side of the north chapel is a large altar monument for Mr. Robert Lilly, (uncle to the famous William Lilly, the astrologer) and at the east end, on a blue stone tablet fixed in the wall, is the following inscription, now scarce legible :

Mag^{ter} Robertus Lillius Sonante tubâ resurget ultima. Vir Summe pius probus ac facundus; Quem peperit Leicestrensis, nutruit Alma Mater Cantabrigia, fidelem demum Pastorem sensit grex hic miscellus. Undiquaque dum vixit felix, nisi quod Calculi dolores acutissimi Autumnû vitæ fecerant valetudinam, et (impedito ultra XX^o. dies toto) prorsus afflictissimum; Quotandem, exantlatis XX^o. annoru hic loci laboribus, Tribus, octimæ spei, libertis, tunc se sentiens Superstitem, duas dulcissimas quas præmiserat, filias celo Sequutus est: Naturæ concessit XXI^o. die octobris 1636, et ætatis Sux 54^o.

Exilem hoc perpetui amoris monumentum, Amantissima pater ac inestissima conjux Honora Lilly lugens posuit.

Against the north wall of the chapel is a neat monument, thus inscribed :

Lece Spectator & luge. Hoc enim sub lapide in pulverem piculatum, vi summo ingenio & pietate Gulielmus Bartholomew A. M. e Coll: Trin: Cantabr: Primus annorum & Ministerij, Facundo Vicecomiti Campden, clarissimo Heron, feliciter dicavit: cum archibus, Brookianis e factis fuit. Mox in hujus Ecclesie vicarium hinc centuriatus, viginti quatuor per annos, negotio animarum incubuit, omnium cum amore, laude, admiratione. Quator eximus, Malleus fectoriarum Orthodoxæ religionis

Ecclesie Anglicanæ, partium Carolinarum (peffimis licet temporibus) intrepidus assertor: Moriens, Eodem in tumulto, quo Susannam filiolum olim condiderat, mortalitatis suæ exuvias voluit recondi. Obijt Illa Sept. 3^o. An^o. Dom: 1642. Ætatis Sux 3. Obijt Ille Octo: 11^o. An^o. Dom: 1660. Ætatis Sux 56^o.

Sanctis exilium mundus, sua patria cœlum:
Qui moritur Christo, non perit, ille redit.

Upon a flat blue stone are the arms of Hicks, and this inscription :

H. S. E.
Dnūs Henricus Hyckes,
Collegij SS: Trinitatis apud Oxonientes Alumnus,
Gradu Magistri in Artibus ibidem insignitus,
Ecclesie Parochialis { de Stretton Rector,
de Campden Vicarius.
Utriusq; per annos tantum non quinquaginta
Pastor fidelis;
Ecclesie Anglicanæ verè Apostolicæ
Filius Orthodoxus,
Et contra omnes Adversarios,
Tam Pseudo Catholicos quam nuperos Novatores,
Intrepidus Vindex.
Hic etiam reconditæ sunt Reliquiæ
Maræ,
Dni Gulielmi Bartholomew,
Hujus Ecclesie olim Vicarii,
Et exploratæ in Regem fidelitatis Viri,
Filie,
Et predicti Henrici Conjugis.
Diem Supremum obiit { Illa Dec. 23^o. A. D. 1701. Ætat. 62.
Ille Ian. 17^o. A. D. 1708. Ætat. 78.

In the middle of the south chapel stands a most magnificent monument of black and white marble, with the effigies of sir Baptist Hicks and his lady lying upon it: The top of it is supported by twelve columns of Egyptian marble, and on the north side is the following inscription, in gold capitals :

TO THE MEMORIE OF HER DEARE, & DECEASED HUSBAND BAPTIST LORD HICKS, VISCOUNT CAMPDEN. BORNE OF A WORTHY FAMILY IN THE CITE OF LONDON; WHO BY THE BLESSING OF GOD ON HIS INGENIOUS ENDEAVORS, AROSE TO AN AMPLE ESTATE, & TO THE FORESAID DEGREES OF HONOUR: AND OUT OF THOSE BLESSINGS, DISPOSED TO CHARITABLE USES, IN HIS LIFETIME, A LARGE PORTION, TO THE VALUE OF 10000*l*. WHO LIVED RELIGIOUSLY, VERTUOUSLY & GENEROUSLY, TO THE AGE OF 78 YEARES: AND DIED OCTO: 18: 1629.

ELIZABETH VISCONTESSE CAMPDEN,
HIS DEARE CONSORT, BORNE OF THE FAMILY OF THE MAYS, LIVED HIS WIFE IN ALL PEACE & CONTENTMENT, THE SPACE OF 45. YEARES, LEAVING ISSUE BY HER SAID LORD & HUSBAND TWO DAUGHTERS, JULIANA MARRIED TO EDWARD LORD NOEL, NOW VISCOUNT CAMPDEN, AND MARY MARRIED TO ST. CHARLES MORISON Knt. AND BARONE IT, HATH PIOUSLY AND CAREFULLY CAUSED THIS MONUMENT TO BE ERECTED AS A TESTIMONIE OF THEIR MUTUALL LOVE, WHERE BOTH THEIR BODIES MAY REST TOGETHER, IN EXPECTATION OF A JOYFULL RESURRECTION.

On the south side it is thus inscribed :

AD FERRAM CAMPDENICAM.
CAMPDENA FOELIX, POSSIDES LARGAS OPES CORPVS PATRONI, QVÆ RECONDIS OPTIMI, DOMINVM POTENTEM PRÆDII, ET QVI ADDIDIT ISTIS HONORVM FLOSCVLOS TERRIS NOVOS. DOMINO SEPVLCHRAM PREBEAS; ILLE ÆDIBVS DECORAVIT AMPLIS, HORTVLS NITIDIS AGRVM TVVM, NEC ÆDEM NEGLIGI EST PASSVS DEI, SED INDIGENTES FORTE SVSINIVIT PIA. VIVO VOLVPTAS, MORTVO FAC SIS QVIES. HIC ET PVDICAM, QVÆ SOCIA VITÆ FVIT, TENES MATRONAM. CORPVS HOC GEMINVM FOVE RESVLTANDVM, ET CONTEGAS ALMO SINV.

On a beautiful marble monument, fixed in the wall, at the east end of the north chapel, a half length figure, of admirable workmanship, and under it this inscription :

The Most Exquisite Model of Nature's best Workmanship,
Yc. Richest Magazin of all Divine and Moral Vertues,
PENELOPE NOEL.

Having added to the Nobilitie of her Birth a brighter Shyne of true Noblenesse y^e Exemplarie sweetnesse of her Conversation, her Contempt of earthly vanities, And her Zealous affection towards Heaven, after 72 Yeares Devotions commended her Virgin Soule into the hands of its true Bydgoome JESUS CHRIST,

CHRIST, May 17. A°. 1633. Over whose pretious Dust here reserved her sad Parents, Edward L^d. Noel Visc. Campden, And the Lady Iulian his Wife dropt their Teares, and Erected this Marble to the Deare Memorie of their unvaluable losse.
Superata tellus Sidera donat.

On the south side of the same chapel stands a very stately monument of black and white marble, with the effigies of lord and lady Noel, larger than life, standing in a niche, in their shrouds; and upon two folding doors, on each side of them, are the following inscriptions:

This Monument is Erected to preserve The Memory and Pourtrait of the Right Honorable Sir Edward Noel Vicount Campden, Baron Noel of Ridlington, and Hicks of Ilmington: A Lord of Heroik high parts & Prefence; He was Knight Banneret in the Wars of Ireland being Young: And then Created Baronet Anno 1611. He was afterwards made Baron of Ridlington. The other Titles came unto him By Right of Dame Iuliana his Wife, Who stands Collaterall to him in this Monument: A Lady of Extraordinary great Endowments both of Virtue, and Fortune. This Goodly Lord Died at Oxford at the beginning of the late Fatal Civil Wars, whither he went to Serve & Assist his Souverain Prince Charles the First: And so was Exalted to the Kingdome of Glory 8°. Martij. 1642.

The Lady Iuliana Eldest Daughter, and Coheire (of that Mirror of his time) Sr. Baptist Hicks Vicount Campden, She was Married To that Noble Lord Who is here Engraven by her, By whom She had Baptist Lord Vicount Campden now living (Who is Blessed with a Numerous & Gallant Issue) Henry her second Son Died a Prisoner For his Loyalty to his Prince. Her Eldest Daughter Elizabeth was Married To John Vicount Chaworth. Mary her Second Daughter To the very Noble Knight Sr. Erasmus De la Fontaine. Penelope Her Youngest Daughter Died a Maid. This Excellent Lady for the Pious, and Unparallell'd affections She retained to the Memory of her Deceased Lord Caused this Stately Monument To be Erected in her life time in September, Anno Dom. 1664. (h)

First fruits	£. 20	6	8	Synodals	£. 0	2	0
Tenths	—	2	0	Pentecostals	0	1	10
Procurations	0	6	8				

Benefactions.

Mr. John Fereby, *alias* Verby, founded a grammar-school in this town, in the year 1487, and endowed it with a moiety of the manor of Lynham in Oxfordshire, and with a large close called Fines-close; but by the ill management of the feoffees, this estate was sold, and another at Barton-on-the-Heath, in Warwickshire, was purchased with the money, which was settled, by a decree in chancery, 1627, in a certain number of feoffees, for the maintenance of a school-master and usher, and now lets at 80*l.* a year, of which the master has 40*l.* the usher 20*l.* The effigy of the founder is set up in the school.

James Thynne, esq; of Buckland, gave 1000*l.* for the founding of a charity-school for thirty

girls, to be cloathed every year whilst they continue in the school; and appointed 10*l.* a year to the mistress. This charity is supported by an estate at Staunton, near Campden.

George Townsend, esq; gave 4*l.* a year, to teach a certain number of poor children to read.

Sir Baptist Hicks, in the year 1612, founded an almshouse for six poor men and six women, and endowed it with 3*s.* 4*d.* weekly to each person, with a black gown, a hat, and a ton of coals yearly; each person having two handsome rooms and a garden. He likewise gave, by his last will, 500*l.* for a stock to set the poor at work.

Mr. William Freeman, of London, in 1642, gave 2*s.* a week, for ever, to be given in bread to the poor.

Mr. Robert Tainton, of London, gave 50*l.* Mr. William Blakely, in 1672, gave 50*l.* and Edward lord Noel, in 1674, gave 40*l.* the interest of which several sums is directed to be distributed weekly in bread to the poor for ever.

Mr. John Ballard, a physician of Weston-Subedge, in the year 1678, gave 100*l.* to the use of the poor.

Mr. Endymion Canning, of Brook in Rutlandshire, who died in 1683, by his will gave 100*l.* the interest of which to be distributed weekly in bread to the poor of Campden and Barrington for ever; and another 100*l.* to be added to the town-stock, and to be disposed of by the feoffees of the charities in this town, and their successors, for ever.

Mr. William Yate, in 1690, gave one dozen of bread weekly to the poor.

There have been other benefactions of a less permanent nature. Sir Baptist Hicks gave a pulpit-cloth and cushion, of gold tissue; a brass falcon; two communion cups, and two salvers, double gilt; and one of the bells in the tower, which cost 66*l.* He expended 200*l.* on the roof of the chancel, repaired the south chapel, built a wall round the church-yard, at the expence of 150*l.* and built the market-house, which cost 90*l.* in the year 1624. Mr. William Blakely, in 1665, gave the third bell; and Mr. Thomas Ballard, in 1682, gave the chimes. James Thynne, esq; gave the gallery for the children of his school to sit in. And John Savage, esq; in 1734, gave 100*l.* to erect an altar-piece, and 10*l.* to be given to the poor in bread.

^h In a manuscript lent me by a friend, wherein are many particulars relating to the church of Campden, I find the following very pertinent reflections.

'I have often lamented,' says the writer, 'the sacrilegious spoil and destruction of the venerable monuments of our great and good ancestors, by men in power and office; men, sometimes, of liberal education, who know, or at least ought to know, that there is a respect due to the dead; that the memory of the righteous ought to be had in everlasting remembrance; and that even the heathens themselves have looked upon the violation of the monuments of the dead with the utmost detestation and abhorrence. And yet, alas! neither greatness of birth, true patriotism, valour, munificence, nor other qualifications and indowments whatever, have been sufficient to protect the monuments of our ancellors from violence. By my interest, a fine

old monument in Campden church was preserved, which would have fallen a sacrifice to the lucre of an iron grate that once passed it, the sale of which would have put a few pounds in a spoiler's pocket. I remember several old monuments for persons of merit, which have been demolished, and laid aside as rubbish to make room for new ones, for persons who very little deserve a memorial. Among the monuments of antiquity now remaining, none decline so fast as the old stones with brass plates. The plates fall a prey to petty church robbers, whose behaviour is countenanced by the bad example of great ones, or neglected by their superiors; so that in another century, unless greater care be taken, but very few of those monuments will be remaining.'—These reflections are applicable to other churches besides Campden.

Chipping Campden.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	44	12	0
		Poll-tax — 1694, —	86	0	0
		Land-tax — 1694, —	71	0	0
		The same, at 3s. 1770, —	56	5	0

Broad Campden.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	75	18	0
		Poll-tax — 1694, —	20	17	0
		Land-tax — 1694, —	50	8	2
		The same at 3s. 1770, —	43	16	10b.

Barrington.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	68	2	0
		Poll-tax — 1694, —	16	4	0
		Land-tax — 1694, —	61	8	0
		The same, at 3s. 1770, —	49	1	0

Westington and Comb.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	80	6	0
		Poll-tax — 1694, —	12	10	0
		Land-tax — 1694, —	64	0	0
		The same, at 3s. 1770, —	48	7	6

At the beginning of this century there were 391 houses and about 1618 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 61 were freeholders; yearly births 48, burials 45. *Atkyns*. In a series of ten years, from 1700 to 1709 inclusive, the average number of annual baptisms entered in the parish register, was of burials . And, from 1760 to 1769, the average of baptisms was , and of burials , including the dissenters. And the whole number of inhabitants is about . So that the proportion between the living and the annual burials is nearly as 45 to 1; which shews the place to be healthy.

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C E R N E Y, (N O R T H.)

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Rapsgate, in the cotswold country, four miles north from Cirencester, seven south-west from North-leach, and fourteen eastward from Gloucester.

It is situate upon the river *Churn*, whence it took its name, for *Cern-ey* signifies the *Churn-water*. This parish consists mostly of arable land, with some meadow and pasture. Cirencester races are run upon Cerney-down, which is esteemed a very fine two mile course, as well for running as for the spectators.

There is a camp in Cerney-field, of considerable extent; and about seventy years ago, there was an urn of blue glass dug up in Calmsden-field, in this parish, full of burnt bones and ashes.

Of the Manors and other Estates.

'Saint Oswald [of Glouucc.] held in Cernei, in Respigete hundred, one manor of four hides, in the time of king Edward. The same faint holds it still, and has two plow-tillages in demean, and six villeins, and two bordars, with five plow-

tillages. There is one *servus*, and a mill of 7s. [rent] and two acres of meadow. It was then worth 100s. and is now worth 4l.' *Domesday-book*, p. 70.

'Gislebert [the son of Tuold] holds Cernei in Respiget hundred. There are seven hides. Elaf and his brother, two thanes, held it for two manors, and could go where they pleased. In demean are four plow-tillages, and seven villeins, and six bordars, with five plow-tillages. There are six *servi*, and a mill of 8s. [rent] and six acres of meadow; a wood two quarters [of a mile] long, and one broad. Four knights belonging to Gislebert, with their men, have seven plow-tillages, and a mill of 8s. [rent] The whole, in the time of king Edward, was worth 14l. and is now worth 12l.' *Ibidem*, p. 76.

The above Gislebert took part with Robert Curtoise against king William the Second, wherefore his estates in England were seized. He was also lord of Rendcombe, which manor was granted to Robert Fitz-Hamon, and went, with Mabel his daughter, to Robert Mellent, and so descended to the several earls of Gloucester down to the Staffords, who were lords of the manors of Rendcombe and Cerney; wherefore I conjecture, that upon Gislebert's defection, this manor was granted, with Rendcombe, to Robert Fitz-Hamon, and descended together, till the attainder of Humphry earl of Stafford, after he was killed in the battle of Northampton, 38 H. 6. But the records are imperfect, as to Cerney, for a great part of the above time.

Hugh earl of Stafford held lands in Cerney, with the advowson of the church, at the time of his death, at Rhodes, in his return from a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, which happened 9 R. 2. as appears by an inquisition of the following year. Thomas earl of Stafford died seized of them 16 R. 2. Edward earl of Stafford was seized of the manor of North Cerney, and of the advowson of the church, 4 H. 4.

Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham, was seized of the manors of North Cerney and Woodmancot, when he was attainted and executed, 14 H. 8. whereby they came to the crown, and the advowson of the church, and the manor of Woodmancot were granted to sir Richard Cornwall, and his heirs male, the same year.

The manor of North Cerney was granted to Henry lord Stafford 2 Mar. He died in 1558, and livery of the manors of North Cerney and Woodmancot was granted to Edward lord Stafford, his son and heir, 13 Eliz.

John Partridge, esq; was seized of North Cerney in the year 1608. Three persons, Mr. Combs, and two gentlemen of the name of Oatridge, were afterwards joint owners of it, who sold it to the earl of Bathurst, the present lord of the manor.

Robert de Mara purchased lands in North Cerney, of Jordan his brother, 1 Joh. Henry the

son of Gerald, purchased, by exchange, lands in Cerney, of William de Alneto, 11 Joh. John Dunfen was seized of lands in this place 30 H. 3. John Westby, and Margaret his wife, levied a fine of lands in North Cerney, Calmsden, and Woodmancot, to the use of William Tracy and others, 19 H. 7.

Thomas Tyndale, esq; has a good house and a good estate in this parish, which he purchased of the late Mr. Pickering Rich. His arms are, *Argent, a fess gules, between three garbs sable.*

H A M L E T S. 1. *Woodmancot*, about two miles north-westward from the church. William de Marre, of Ryndecumbe, released to the convent of Lacok, for seventeen pounds sterling, all his rights in the manor of Wodemancote, except the view of frankpledge of the earl of Gloucester, to be made twice a year at Rindcumbe. Constantia de Lega gave to God and the blessed Mary, all the manor of Wudemancote, to make an abbey at Lacok, and afterwards, in the reign of king Henry the Third, acknowledged, before the king's justices, that two carucates of land, with their appurtenances in Wodemancote, were the right of the convent of Lacok.

The foregoing is taken from *Stevens's Supplement to the Monasticon*, (Appendix, N^o. 448.) where are many other particulars of lands in Wodemancote, said to be granted to the monastery of Lacok; but as the county is not mentioned, and as there are many places of that name in other parts, besides three in Gloucestershire, it cannot be ascertained to which of those places the lands belonged.

Thomas the son of Otto, and Beatrix his wife, were seized of the manor of Woodmancot 2 E. 1. Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester and Hertford, was seized of the manors of Woodmancot and Calmsden, with court-leet, 15 E. 1. Warine the son of Warine was seized of the manor of Woodmancot 16 E. 3. John Blount held Woodmancot and Calmsden, in North Cerney, 22 H. 6. and Wentlyn, his widow, was seized thereof 32 H. 6.

2. *Calmsden*, which was held by the earl of Gloucester and John Blount, as above mentioned. Alice Burley held a third part of the manor of Calmondensden in dower, and John Burley, her son, and Isabel, his wife, levied a fine of the other two parts, to the use of themselves, 4 H. 4. Richard, the son of Roger de Calmsden, gave divers lands to the knights templers, which afterwards came to the knights hospitallers of Jerusalem. Constantia de Lega, widow, gave to the nuns of Lacok 25 s. yearly rent in Calmundensden, which the knights hospitallers used to pay her. *Stevens*, as above. Mabilia, Robert, and William de Mara gave to the knights hospitallers all their demesns in Calmsden. After the dissolution of religious foundations, such of the above lands as belonged to the knights hospitallers of Jerusalem, were granted to Thomas lord Scimour; after whose attainder they reverted to the crown, and were

again granted to Catherine Buckler, widow, and to Richard Buckler and Catherine his wife, 7 E. 6.

There was a manor in Calmsden which belonged to the archbishop of York 14 E. 3. and was granted to sir Thomas Chamberlain 6 E. 6. But the tithes of the archbishop's demesns belonged to the monastery of St. Oswald in Gloucester, and were granted to the chapter of Bristol 34 H. 8. Sir William Gyse claims the manors of Woodmancot and Calmsden.

There was formerly a chapel in each of these hamlets, but they have been long since demolished.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Cirencester, worth 300*l.* a year. Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester and Hertford, was seized of the advowson of Cerney 8 E. 2. The advowson was in dispute between the late sir John Gyse, and the executors of the late Charles Coxe, esq; which ended in an agreement to convey both their rights to University-college, Oxford. The reverend Thomas C. Coxe is the present incumbent, and one of the representatives of the clergy in the house of convocation.

Ninety-six acres of arable, and between twenty and thirty of pasture, belong to the glebe.

The church is handsomely pewed, and hath two cross ailes and a low tower. There was a statue of a priest in his robes, in a niche in the south wall of the chancel, supposed to be for the founder of the church, but it is now taken away.

There is a piece of ground given to adorn the church, which lets for 22*s.* a year.

Monuments and Inscriptions.

On the table of a handsome monument, in the south aile, is this inscription:

Here lyeth y^e Body of Tho: Rich, Esq; one of y^e M^{rs} of y^e High Court of Chauncery, who married Anne one of y^e daught^{rs} & Coheires of Tho: Bourchiere of Barnsley Esq^{re}: by whom he had Ten Sonnes, Tho: Will: Edw: Sam: Jo: Robt: Ewiface Hen: Antho: & Cha: & Five daught^{rs}: Bridget, who married Jo: How, Baronet, Susan who married Edw: Bathurst Bart Mary who married Giles Dowle, Gent. & Anne & Anne who died younge. Who departed y^e life the 27th of Octo. 1647. At top are these arms, Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *Per pale, gules, a cross bottonny fitchy, between four fleurs de lis Or*, for Rich: 2d and 3d, *Bourchier*, as before under *Barnsley*.

On another monument, in the same aile, is a memorial for Thomas Rich, gent. who died in 1704-5, and Susannah his wife, daughter of Edward Nott, of Bradon, with their arms, 1st, Rich, as before, impaling, *Azure, on a bend between three leopards heads caboshed Or*, as many martlets gules, for Nott.

First fruits *l.*. 21 10 50*b.* Synodals *l.*. 0 2 0
Tenths — 2 3 00*b.* Pentecostals 0 1 0
Procurations 0 6 8

Taxes: { The Royal Aid in 1692, *l.*. 91 13
Poll-tax — 1694, — 13 1
Land-tax — 1694, — 59 1
The same, at 3*s.* 1770, — 6 1

There were 42 houses and about 190 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 16 were freeholders; yearly births 6, burials 5. *Atkyns*. Examining the parish register, I find, that in a series of ten years, from 1700 to 1709 inclusive, there were 58 baptisms and 43 burials; and in the same number of years, from 1760 to 1769, both inclusive, there were 99 baptisms and 82 burials. And the number of inhabitants is 384, something more than 46 to 1 of the average of the annual burials.



CERNEY, (SOUTH.)

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Crowthorn and Minety, four miles south from Cirencester, four north-westward from Cricklade in Wiltshire, and twenty-one south-eastward from Gloucester. The river Churn runs through it, and empties itself into the Thames at Cricklade. The parish consists chiefly of meadow and pasture, with some rich arable. The meadows are greatly improved by turning the river water over them in the winter season, which invigorates the soil, and insures a plentiful crop every year, without manure; which I mention, because the method is not generally used, nor even heard of in many parts of the kingdom.

The name is explained under the preceding parish, and more largely under *Cirencester*.

Of the Manors and other Estates.

In *Domesday-book* are the following particulars:

'Walter [the son of Roger] holds Cernei in Gerfdones hundred. There are fourteen hides, and one yard-land. Archbishop Stigand held it. In demean are two plow-tillages, and twenty-five villeins, and a priest, and nine bordars, with ten plow-tillages. There are four *servi*, and a hundred acres of meadow, and there were three mills of 30s. [rent.] It was worth 16*l.* and is now worth 12*l.*'

'This manor was claimed by the church of St. Mary of Abendone, but all the county testified that Stigand the archbishop held it ten years when king Edward was living. Earl William gave this manor to Roger the sheriff, father of Walter.' *Domesday-book*, p. 77.

'Radulf [de Todeni] holds Omenie and Cerney in Gerfdones hundred, and Roger holds them of him. There are four hides. Four thanes held them for four manors, and they could go where they would. In demean are ten plow-tillages, and one villein, and nineteen bordars. There are twenty-one *servi*, and a mill of 5s. and thirty acres of meadow. It was worth 10*l.* and is now worth 6*l.*' *Domesday-book*, p. 76.

There are, at present, three manors in this parish, whereof the largest belonged to the barons of St. Amand. Guy de St. Amand was possessed

of estates in South Cerney, Wick, and Cirencester, which came to William St. Amand, and were purchased of him by Almarick de St. Amand, governor of St. Briavel's castle, and warden of the forest of Dean. Ralph de St. Amand, son of Almarick, married Asceline, one of the heiresses of Robert d'Aubeny, baron of Caynho in Bedfordshire, and dying 30 H. 3. was succeeded by his son Almarick de St. Amand, who died seized of South Cerney 14 E. 1. Guy, his son and heir, left no issue, but Lucia, his wife, surviving him, was endowed with a third part of the manor of South Cerney.

Almarick de St. Amand, brother of Guy, was the next heir, and was summoned as a baron to parliament 28 E. 1. but he dying without issue, was succeeded by John de St. Amand, his brother, who was educated in the civil law. He was also summoned as a baron to parliament 2 E. 2. and died seized of South Cerney and Cerney Wick 20 E. 2. Almarick de St. Amand was son and heir to John. He and his wife Joan levied a fine of the manor of South Cerney to the use of themselves and the heirs of their bodies, the remainder to the right heirs of Almarick, 4 E. 3. He was constituted justice of Ireland 31 E. 3. and was made knight of the Bath in 1400. He died 4 H. 4. leaving two daughters, Elianor, by Ida his first wife, and Ida, by Elianor his second wife.

Elianor, his eldest daughter, was married to Gerhard Braybrook. They left three daughters, whereof Elizabeth, the eldest, was married to William Beauchamp, son of Walter Beauchamp of Powyk, and grandson to John lord Beauchamp. He was created lord St. Amand, and summoned to parliament 27 H. 6. and died 35 H. 6. But it does not appear that he was possess'd of this manor; for Richard de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, died seized of South Cerney 17 H. 6.

The above Richard de Beauchamp had three daughters, of whom Elizabeth, the youngest, was married to George Nevile, lord Latimer. Richard lord Latimer, grandson and heir of George, died seized of the manor of South Cerney and Cerney Wike 22 H. 8. and livery thereof was granted the same year to John lord Latimer, his son, who died 34 H. 8. He left a son John, who had livery granted to him the next year. He married lady Lucy, daughter to Henry earl of Worcester, and died 20 Eliz. leaving four daughters coheiresses, who had livery granted to them the same year. Lucy, the third daughter, was married to sir William Cornwallis, who, in her right, was seized of this manor in the year 1608. Thus it appears that the chief manor of South Cerney and Cerney Wike continued, by descent, in the same family above four hundred years.

Afterwards it came to sir Nevil Pool, who sold it to sir Edward Atkyns, from whom it descended to sir Robert Atkyns; and he settled it on his son sir Robert Atkyns, who sold away the greatest part to divers freeholders, and the remaining part was vested in Mr. John Jones.

Richard

Richard Jones, esq; was his son, whose trustees sold it in chancery to Henry Cook, Edward Dewe, and John Jones, in survivorship. Dewe dying, Cook and Jones conveyed their rights to their respective sons, and William Cook, son of Henry, purchased of Richard Jones, son of John, his share of the manor. He died, and left it by will to his mother, Amy Cook, who is the present proprietor, and holds court-leet, but there are no copyholders belonging to the manor.

The priory of Lanthony near Gloucester was seized of another manor in this parish, and had court-leet and waifs 15 E. 1. Upon the dissolution of religions foundations, this manor was granted to William earl of Southampton and his heirs male 31 H. 8. The same manor, and the tithes of the demans, were granted to William Fitz-Williams and Arthur Hilton 7 E. 6. who conveyed it to George Carlton the following year; and he sold it, in 1556, to Francis Wye. Another Francis Wye gave it to his niece Isabel, wife of William Gower, esq; in 1653; whose son John Gower sold it to John Jones, esq; in 1677: His grandson John Jones, esq; is the present lord of this manor, who has a good house and large estate in this parish, and in other parts of the county. His arms are, *Ermine, a chevron humetty sable*. The above manor is free from tithes.

The third manor was granted by the crown to the dean and chapter of Bristol, and is now in lease to Thomas Bush, esq; who has a good house and good estate here, and in other parts. He holds a court-baron, but no court-leet. His arms are, *Argent, a horse rampant sable, in chief three crosses pattee gules*.

Of the other estates the records shew, that Philip de Ferlege gave all his lands in Cerne to the priory of Bradenstoke. *Dugd. Bar.* Lands in Cerney Wike belonged to the priory of Ferley in Wiltshire, and were granted to Alexander Staples and John Lovel 16 Eliz.

Halstone-bridge is half in Cerney and half in Chelworth in the parish of Cricklade, and each parish supports its respective part. Halstone-farm is wholly in Chelworth.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Cirencester, worth 130*l.* a year. Walter, the sheriff of Gloucester, son of earl Roger, gave the church of Cerney, with the tithes thereof, to the monks of St. Peter's at Gloucester, in the reign of king Henry the First. The bishop of Worcester appropriated this church to the abbey of Gloucester, and settled the allowance to the vicar, in the year 1327. After the dissolution of religious foundations, the rectory and advowson of the vicarage were granted to the bishop of Gloucester, by the charter of foundation of that see. The bishop of Gloucester is patron and impropiator; and the reverend Mr. Anselm Jones the

present incumbent. The impropiators, ever since the reign of king Charles the Second, have augmented the living with 11*l.* a year.

The chapel of Halstone, formerly called *Cerney Milonis*, was annexed to this church. *Atkyns*.

The church consists of the nave and one aisle, with a handsome spire steeple, and five bells, at the west end. It is dedicated to All Saints. No monument of note.

Here was a custom, which prevailed 'till lately, of strewing coarse hay and rushes over the floor of the church, which is called *Juncare*; and the lands which were subject to provide those materials, now pay a certain sum of money annually, in lieu thereof.

First fruits	£. 6 16 8	Synodals	£. 0 2 0
Tenths	— 0 13 8	Pentecostals	0 1 6
Procurations	0 6 8		

Benefaction.

— Cutts gave a yard-land and five acres, being together about thirty acres, and six small tenements, all worth 28*l.* a year, to the use of the church, the poor, and the repair of the highways. There is no account when the donation was made; but it must have been several ages since, if tradition may be credited, that a very antient flat stone in the church-yard, with half-length figures of a man and woman, is for the donor and his wife.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 219 15 9
		Poll-tax — — 1694,	— 42 16 0
		Land-tax — — 1694,	— 176 0 0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770,	— 124 17 9

At the beginning of this century there were 120 houses and about 500 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 60 were freeholders; yearly births 15, burials 14. *Atkyns*. But by the entries in the parish register, it appears, that in ten years, from 1731 to 1740, both inclusive, there were 188 baptisms and 105 burials; and in the same number of years, beginning at 1760, there were 215 baptisms and 161 burials. The present number of houses is 247, and of inhabitants 806; so that population is considerably increased, and about 1 in 50 dies every year.

C H A R F I E L D.

THIS is a small parish in the upper division of the hundred of Grumbaldfash, six miles distant north from Chipping-Sodbury, three miles west from Wotton-under-edge, and twenty-three south-west from Gloucester.

It is very difficult to fix the etymology of the name, if sir Robert Atkyns was not right in his conjecture, that it was so called from being the *field* where *Cerdic* or *Cirdic* obtained a victory over the Britons.

Tafarn-bath,

' are two hides free and quit [from tax.] In
' demean is one plow-tillage, and four villeins,
' and two bordars, with four plow-tillages. There
' are six *servi*, and a mill of 20*d.* [rent] and two
' acres of meadow. It is worth and was worth
' 20*s.*' *Domesday-book*, p. 71.

The abbat of Winchcombe purchased a charter of free warren in Charleton 35 H. 3. which privilege was allowed him in a writ of *Quo warranto*, 15 E. 1. And the church of Winchcombe continued in possession of this manor 'till the dissolution of that house.

After the dissolution, it was granted by the crown to Henry Tracy of Toddington, 7 E. 6. soon after which, it was purchased by John Carter, esq; whose descendant Estcourt Carter, esq; son of Cornelius, a younger son of John Carter, son of another John, who was the son of the first purchaser, is the present lord of the manor, and has a good estate here and in Oxfordshire. His arms are blazoned under *Aston Blank*.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is in the deanery of Winchcombe. It is an impropriation, subject to the payment of 10*l.* a year to the curate. There is no settled incumbent; but divine service is performed once a fortnight, by some neighbouring clergyman. Mr. Aylworth left 800*l.* to purchase land for the augmentation of Charlton Abbats, Cold Salperton, Sevenhampton, and Compton Abdale, out of which the curate of this church receives about five guineas a year. There was an attempt to procure the queen's bounty, but the income being now improved to upwards of 10*l.* a year, the trustees would not allow it.

The tithes of this parish belonged to the abbey of Winchcombe, and were granted to sir Thomas Seymour 1 E. 6. after whose attainder, they were again granted by the crown to John Hussey and John Haward 20 Eliz. The impropriation is now the property of Edward Carter, esq. The demans of the manor are tithe free.

The church is small and very ruinous. The inhabitants bury at Winchcombe, except those who bury in the church.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	53	10	0
		Poll-tax ——— 1694, —	8	11	0
		Land-tax ——— 1694, —	34	16	0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, —	24	9	10 <i>ob.</i>

At the beginning of this century there were 13 houses and about 60 inhabitants, whereof 3 were freeholders. *Atkyns*. There are now 12 houses and 63 inhabitants.



CHARLTON KING'S

LIES in the hundred of Cheltenham, one mile distant eastward from the town of that name, seven south from Winchcombe, and eleven east from Gloucester.

Charlton is explained under the preceding parish, from which this is properly distinguished by the additional name of *King's*, because at the Norman conquest it was part of the demans of the crown.

This parish consists of rich pasture and arable, with some woodland. It is watered by three brooks which unite here, and drive several corn-mills; and is very advantagiously situated under the Lechampton hills, which secure it from the easterly winds.

Of the Manors and other Estates.

As this was a member of the great manor of Cheltenham, at the time of the conquest, it was included in the general account of that manor in *Domesday-book*. In the subsequent records, we find a manor described by the name of Ashley, *alias* Charlton King's, as tho' those two names were really and strictly proper to the same place, whereas the manor of Ashley doth not comprehend the whole of Charlton, but is a manor holden of, and lying within the manor of Cheltenham; and Charlton, and Bafford in Charlton, are parcels of the same manor of Cheltenham, distinct from, and far more extensive than Ashley.

Charles prince of Wales, afterwards king Charles the First, was lord of the manor of Charlton. James-Lenox Dutton, esq; is the present lord of this manor.

Walter de Esheley took his name from the manor of Asheley in this parish, and was seized of part of Charlton 30 H. 3. Petronella Marechal held the manor of King's Charlton 54 H. 3. but this is to be understood of Ashley only, which was given her in free marriage by Walter de Esheley.

This manor belonged afterwards, for many descents, to the family of the Grevils, who enjoyed several estates in the parish of Cheltenham, and other parts of Gloucestershire. Thomas Rawlins and his wife levied a fine of lands in Charlton, Gineton, Presbury, and Cheltenham, to William Grevil and William Baynham, 9 H. 7. Francis Grevil levied a fine of Charlton King's, *alias* Ashley, 3 E. 6. Giles Grevil and Arthur Parker were owners of this manor in the year 1608.

The manor of Ashley, *alias* Charlton King's, came afterwards to Mr. Edward Mitchel. It is now the property of William Prinn, esq; who has a good house and a good estate in this parish. His arms are, *Or, a fess engrailed between three shells azure*,

Mr. Whithorn has also a good house and good estate in this parish.

Of the other estates the records shew, that Richard Forster levied a fine of a moiety of lands in Charlton and Ham, to John Walsh and others, 12 H. 7.

HAMLET. Ham is a hamlet in this parish, about half a mile from the church. Richard Grevil levied a fine of the manor of Ham, and of lands

lands in Charlton King's, 3 E. 6. Ralph and Richard Goderick levied a fine of lands in Ham and Norfield, to Robert Bidle 3 E. 6.

An act of parliament was passed 1 C. 1. intituled, *An Act for the settling and confirming copyhold estates, and customs of the tenants in base tenure, of the manor of Cheltenham, com. Glouc. and of the manor of Ashley, otherwise Charlton King's, in the said county, being holden of the said manor of Cheltenham, according to an agreement thereof made between the King's Most Excellent Majesty, being then Prince of Wales, Duke of York, and Earl of Chester, lord of the said manor of Cheltenham, and Giles Grevile, esq; lord of the said manor of Ashley, and the said copyholders of the said several manors:* The substance of which act is given under Cheltenham.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is in the deanery of Winchombe. It was antiently a chapel to the church of Cheltenham, of which the rectory, formerly belonging to the abbey of Cirencester, was granted by the crown to sir William Rider 7 Jac. It is an impropriation belonging to the earl of Essex. The curate is nominated by Jesus college Oxford, and approved by the heir of sir Baptist Hicks, exactly in the same manner, and under the same limitations prescribed for Cheltenham. He receives 35*l.* a year out of the impropriation. Mr. Bedwell is the present incumbent. Here is no house for the minister.

The church is dedicated to St. Mary. It is a flat building, with an aisle on the south side. It has a handsome square embattled tower with pinnacles, and six bells in it, standing in the middle, and there are two chapels on the north and south sides of the tower, making together the form of a cross.

Monuments and Inscriptions.

There is a neat pyramidal marble monument in the north chapel, with this inscription.

HEREUNDER lye the Remains of Mrs. ELIZABETH PRINN, late the Wife of William Prinn, Esq; and eldest Daughter of Thomas Ridler, late of Edgworth, in the County of Gloucester, Esq; who departed this Life March 5th, 1771, aged 71 Years. ALSO of Mrs. ELIZABETH HUNT, Daughter of the above named William Prinn, and Elizabeth Prinn, who was Married to Dodington Hunt, of the Inner Temple, London, Esq; and departed this Life August 10th, 1772, aged 24 Years and Six Months. — At bottom are these arms, Or, a fess guuled between three escallops azure, for Prinn.

In the chancel there is the following inscription upon an oval brass plate :

SAMUEL COOPER of this Parish, Gent. died the 13th of May, 1733, who by Will gave to the Trustees under mentioned, and their Successors his Trustees for ever, the Rents of his grounds in the same Parish, called *Cutham Butts*, and *Battle Down*; for buying Books, and teaching *six poor Children* of this Parish to read two years, at the End of which Time *six others*, to be chosen by the said Trustees, with the Privy of the Church-wardens. The Overplus to provide Fuel, and cloath *six aged* *infirm poor Persons* not receiving *Alms* of the Parish. Trustees, Robert Gale, senr. Edm^d. Welsh, Edw^d. Gale, Gent. — At bottom, on a scutcheon, Vert, a tortoise palewise proper.

Against the north wall of the chancel is a memorial for several of the family of Brereton, and

these arms, *Quarterly*, 1st and 4th, *Argent*, two bars *sable*. 2d and 3d, *Sable*, a bend *argent*, charged with three lozenges of the field.

There is an inscription upon a stone in the church for Winifrid, wife of James Ingram, and at top are her arms, *A cross lozenge between four roses*. The colours not expressed.

There is a tomb in the church-yard, with a memorial for Mrs. Margaret Rich, daughter of Ed. Rich, of Dowdeswell, esq; buried Sept. 2, 1692. And the arms of Rich, (as under *North Cerney*) impaling, *A chevron charged with three stags heads caboshed, between as many lozenges*. No colours expressed.

Pentecostals 9*d.* *cb.*

Benefactions.

There are lands of the value of 12*l.* a year given for the repair of the church, and for the relief of the poor. Mr. Alexander Packer gave 100*l.* to the poor. And small donations from several persons amount to 70*l.* which is made a stock for the use of the poor.

For Mr. Cooper's donation for teaching poor children of this parish to read, and for buying fuel for poor families, see *Inscriptions*.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 189 14 0
		Poll-tax — 1694, — 46 5 0
		Land-tax — 1694, — 208 9 3 <i>cb</i>
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 156 8 5

According to sir Robert Atkyns, when he compiled his *History*, there were 102 houses in this parish, and about 550 inhabitants, whereof 60 were freeholders; yearly births 16, burials 15. But it appears by the parish register, that in ten years from 1700, there were 125 baptisms and 153 burials, but in four of those years there was a great mortality in the parish, which carried off 88 persons, being about 40 more than died in four common years. In ten years, from 1760, there were 147 baptisms, and 107 burials; so that the annual average of burials is 10.7, and the number of inhabitants is about 458. From the state of the parish register, it seems that sir Robert Atkyns's estimate of the inhabitants was too high; and from a comparison of the baptisms in those distant periods, it may be concluded, that population is rather increasing here.



C H E D W O R T H.

THIS parish lies in the coteswold country, in the hundred of Rapsgate, four miles south-west from Northleach, seven northward from Cirencester, and about sixteen eastward from Gloucester.

LED signifies the *brow* or *descent* of a place, and *popd* a *village*, which is exactly descriptive of the present situation of the houses in this parish, most of which stand on the declivity of two hills, facing each

each other, with the river Coln running between them, in its course to Coln Deans, Coln Rogers, Coln Aldwins, and Fairford, a little below which it empties itself into the Thames.

This place gives the title of baron to the Right Honourable Henry-Frederick How, third lord Chedworth, whose father, John How, was created baron of Chedworth in the county of Gloucester, by letters patent, dated May 12, 1741.

John Chedworth, bishop of Lincoln in the year 1471, is supposed to have been a native of this place.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

What is advanced by some writers, that *Burgred king of Mercia, about the year 854, gave fifteen hides in Cbedanwyrð on the hills to the monastery of Gloucester, whilst Gaffe was abbes thereof*, seems to be a mistake: For Eva, the last abbess of that monastery, died in 768; and afterwards, in the wars between king Egbert and the Mercians, the nuns abandoned the monastery, which became desolate, and so continued 'till the year 821. Beornulph king of Mercia then repaired it, and bestowed part of its former possessions for the maintenance of secular priests, whom he had placed there. And king Burgred, in the year 862, confirmed to them the lands which had been given them. See p. 131.

This manor stands under the title *Terra Regis*, in *Domesday-book*, and, at the time of the Norman conquest, was part of the demesns of the crown.

Wward held Cedeorde in Respiet hundred. There were fifteen hides including the wood, the plain, and the meadow; and seven plow-tillages in demean, in the time of king Edward; and sixteen villeins, and three bordars, with six plow-tillages, and three mills of 14s. 2d. and the toll of the salt which came to the [king's] hall. The sheriff added eight villeins and three bordars, having four plow-tillages.

Of these two manors [Cedeorde and Alvredintvne] the stewards paid what they pleased in the time of king Edward. They now pay 40l. of white money, of which twenty is in *ora*. Earl Roger held it. *Domesday-book*, p. 69.

Earl Roger was stiled Roger de Bellemont, and was earl of Mellent. He settled this manor on Henry de Newburg, a younger son, who was afterwards created earl of Warwick by king William the Second, and died seized of Chedworth 23 H. 1. He was succeeded by his son Roger earl of Warwick, who married Gundred, daughter of earl Warren, and died 18 Steph.

William earl of Warwick, son and heir of Roger, dying 30 H. 2. without issue, was succeeded in title and estate by Walerond his brother, who married Margaret, daughter of Humphry de Bohun, earl of Hereford. His second wife was Alice, daughter of John de Hercourt; which Alice, upon the death of her husband 6 Joh. had Chedworth assigned to her in dower.

Henry earl of Warwick, son of Walerond, died seized of the manor of Chedworth 13 H. 3.

Thomas earl of Warwick, his son, married Ela, second daughter of William Long Espee, earl of Salisbury, natural son to king Henry the Second, by Fair Rosamond, and died without issue 26 H. 3. Ela, his widow, was seized of the third part of the manor of Chedworth in dower 36 H. 3.

John de Pleffets, or Placetis, married Margery, sister and heir to Thomas earl of Warwick. He was in great favour with king Henry the Third, who made the match, and obliged the lady to settle her whole estate on him for life, altho' she should have no children by him. He held two parts of the manor of Chedworth in right of his wife, 27 H. 3. and afterwards had the title of earl of Warwick; but she having no issue, the manor descended to the Beauchamps. For Walerond, the before mentioned earl of Warwick, besides his son Henry, had a daughter Alice, or Elisia, married to William Manduit de Hanslope, the king's chamberlain. They had issue William and Isabel. William Manduit, in right of his mother, upon failure of the former line, was created earl of Warwick; but he died 52 H. 3. without issue, whereby his sister Isabel became his heirs. She was married to William Beauchamp.

William de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, son of the last William, by his wife Isabel Manduit, died seized of the whole manor of Chedworth 52 H. 3. of which the third part had been resigned to him by Ela, the widow of Thomas earl of Warwick.

At this time the manor began to be divided, for Patrick de Chaworth, the fourth of that name, marrying Maud, daughter of the above William Beauchamp, had with her the third part of it, of which he died seized 11 E. 1. And Henry earl of Lancaster marrying Maud de Chaworth, his daughter and heir, was seized, in her right, of the third part of the manor of Chedworth 1 E. 3. which descending to Henry duke of Lancaster, was given, with the manor of Kempford, and other lands, to Newark hospital at Leicester, which he had founded.

But William de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, son of the before mentioned William, died seized of the residue of the manor of Chedworth 26 E. 1. and was succeeded by Guy earl of Warwick, his son and heir, who was twenty-six years old at his father's death. Guy was seized of the manor of Chedworth, which he held of the king *in capite*, by one knight's fee, and had in demean 200 acres of arable land, worth 2d. an acre, and not more, because it was hill country land; eight acres of meadow, worth 1s. 6d. an acre; and 200 acres of wood, the underwood of which was worth 30s. and not more, because it was common. This abstract from the escheator's inquisition serves to shew the value of land at that time. He died 9 E. 2. and left Thomas earl of Warwick his son and heir, then only two years old; who married Catherine, daughter of Roger lord Mortimer, and died of the plague at Calais, seized of Chedworth.

Chedworth, 43 E. 3. He was succeeded by Thomas de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, his surviving son and heir. He had taken up arms against king Richard the Second, and was attainted, and his estates forfeited, whereupon this manor was granted to John Montacute, earl of Salisbury; who afterwards endeavouring to restore the same king, and being taken prisoner at Cirencester, and there beheaded by the townsmen, 1 H. 4. this estate was restored to Thomas de Beauchamp, who died seized of Chedworth 2 H. 4.

Richard de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, succeeded Thomas his father, and married Isabel, the only surviving heiress of the Dispencers, who were heirs to the Clares earls of Gloucester, and died seized of Chedworth 17 H. 6. Henry his son was created duke of Warwick, and died seized of this manor 23 H. 6. He left Anne, his only daughter and heiress, an infant, who dying soon after, the inheritance came to Anne, sister to Henry duke of Warwick; but the manor was assigned to Cicely dutchess of Warwick, his widow, in dower, 25 H. 6. This last Anne married Richard Nevil, earl of Salisbury, who, in her right, was also earl of Warwick, and was often called the Make-King, from his great power and influence, in the reign of king Henry the Sixth. He was slain in Barnet field, fighting against king Edward the Fourth. Anne, his widow, had two daughters by him, coheiresses to her vast estate; and because she had taken part in the designs of her late husband, her estate was taken from her by an act of parliament 14 E. 4. and was settled on her two daughters, of whom Isabel, the elder, was married to George duke of Clarence, brother to the king; and Anne, her sister, was married to Richard, duke of Gloucester, afterwards king Richard the Third.

George duke of Clarence, in right of Isabel his wife, died seized of the manor of Chedworth 18 E. 4. and left Edward Plantagenet, the last heir male of that line, his son and heir; who by court contrivances, was attainted and beheaded, 15 H. 7. King Henry the Seventh pretending the injustice of divesting Anne dutchess of Warwick of her large inheritance, procured another act of parliament, in the beginning of his reign, to reinstate her, and then artfully prevailed with her to settle that great inheritance on him and his heirs, to the disinherison of the issue of her own daughters, after this manor had been in the same family, by lineal descent, nearly five hundred years. The manor of Chedworth continued in the crown till it was granted to John Dudley, earl of Warwick, afterwards duke of Northumberland, 1 E. 6. He being attainted 1 Mar. the manor reverted to the crown, and was granted to sir Edward Unton. Sir John Tracy was lord of the manor of Chedworth in the year 1608.

This manor went afterwards to sir Richard Row, of Compton; from whom it descended to John How, esq; of Stowell, sometime one of the

knights of the shire for the county of Wilts, who in 1741, was created baron of Chedworth; and lord Chedworth, who resides at Stowell, in this county, is the present lord of the manor.

The other part of the manor of Chedworth, which had been given by Henry duke of Lancaster to the hospital at Leicester, continued in the possession of that hospital 'till the general dissolution of religious foundations. These lands were called *Dean-lands*, because the dean and chapter of Leicester were intrusted with them for the use of the hospital, and were granted to John earl of Warwick 2 E. 6. upon whose attainder they were again granted to Erskin earl of Marr, 1 Jac.

John Atwood was seized of a tenement in Chedworth called Woodland, 3 H. 4. And Thomas Mines levied a fine of lands in Chedworth to Simon Hercourt and others 23 H. 7.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Cirencester, worth about 70*l.* a year. It is in the gift of Queen's college, Oxford. The reverend Mr. Rawys is the present incumbent. The advowson was given by William Fitz-Osborn, earl of Hereford, soon after the conquest, to the abbey of Lyra in Normandy. Afterwards William de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, granted the advowson to the abbey of Evesham 2 E. 1. And the advowson and impropriation both belonged to the priory of Bethlehem at Sheen in Surry, who presented in the year 1489. The impropriation was given by Hugh Westwood, esq; towards the maintenance of a free grammar-school at North-leach. The impropriation pays 16*s.* 2*d.* a year to the crown.

The vicar hath a third part of all tithes, twelve acres of pasture in eight closes, two yard-lands and a half of arable land, 150 sheep-pastures, and three half acres of land on a hill, where was a chapel dedicated to St. John. The chapel has been long since demolished, and there are ash-trees growing on the spot, which bear the name of *St. John's Ashes*, and are to be seen at a great distance.

The vicarage-house is a very good one, built by the present incumbent.

The church hath a low tower, with five bells, at the west end.

Monuments and Inscriptions.

In antient characters, against one of the buttresses of the church, is this inscription:

Hic jacet in tumba Ricard Sely & Uxis sue qui obiit
12 die mensis Maij An dm 1461 cu aie ppetiet d.

In the chancel:

GALFRIDVS WALLI, A.M. hujus Ecclesie circiter Annos
LXI Vicarius, Obijt Maij 25, Anno Dom. MDCCXLIII.
Ætat. LXXXVIII.

First fruits	£. 7	8	4	Synodals	£. 0	2	0	
Tenths	—	0	14	10	Pentecostals	0	1	10
Procurations	0	6	8					

4 Q

Bene-

Benefactions.

Lands were given for the repair of the church, and for the relief of the poor, in the reign of king Richard the Second. In the year 1691, they were leased out for ninety nine years, in two parcels, one at 30*s.* the other at 24*s.* a year. The lands are now worth 10*l.* a year. There are also six cottages given to the same uses.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	92	15	2
		Poll-tax ——— 1694, —	28	19	0
		Land-tax ——— 1694, —	54	4	0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, —	57	3	0

At the beginning of this century, according to sir Robert Atkyns, there were 150 houses, and about 500 inhabitants in this parish, whereof almost 40 were freeholders; yearly births 13, burials 11. But it appears by the register, that in ten years, from 1700, there were 153 baptisms, and 110 burials; and in the same number of years, from 1760, the baptisms were 234, and the burials 168. There are now 181 families, and 787 inhabitants. And the proportion of the living to the average number of persons buried annually, is nearly as 47 to 1.

The following particulars came to hand not 'till after the former part of this account was printed, which prevented their being inserted in the usual place.—About the year 1760, a person sinking a ditch, discovered a Roman bath, at Listercomb-bottom in this parish. It was supported by pillars of brick, round and square alternately, of about nine or ten inches diameter, and the floor was also of brick. All the bricks were mark'd AR VIRI in Roman capitals, about two inches long, which I read, A ROMANIS VIRIBVS. There was a spring, and a cistern to receive the water; and many other things in the bath, which the person destroy'd, and could give but little account of. He used most of the bricks in building an oven, but the late doctor Shaw had a perfect one, which is preserved amongst his curiosities. This place lies about two miles on the north-west side of the Roman *Foss*, and very probably there was a summer station of that people at Chedworth. On the hill, a little above the bath, is a large *tumulus*, which had a huge, rough stone set upright on the top of it, supposed to be raised by the Britons or Saxons. Not long since, some of the farmers removed the stone with a double team of oxen, and so exposed great quantities of human bones lying near the top of the barrow.

C H E L T E N H A M

IS a market-town within the hundred of its own name. It lies ten miles east from Gloucester, fifteen north from Cirencester, nine south from Tewkesbury, and a hundred west from London; from all which places there are turn-

pike roads leading to this town. The market is on Thursday.

Chylt, or Cylt, in the Anglo-Saxon language, signifies clay. Some, however, have supposed *Chilt* to be the proper name of the brook that rises at Dowdeswell, and runs by this town, which they think took denomination from it; but I know not upon what grounds that supposition is founded. In short, little can be said with certainty of the derivation of the name of this place; but according to the first acceptation of the word *Cylt*, it signifies a *village* or *town of clay*; perhaps so called from the buildings being first made of earth or clay, before our Saxon ancestors had learnt the art of brick-making; for it is pretty generally allowed, that after the Romans left Britain, that art and many others were lost. But the Saxons had opportunities of improvement during the reign of king Alfred, who sent for builders and artificers of almost every kind, from countries where they were more skilful.

The town consists of one handsome street, near a mile long. The buildings are chiefly of brick. It is situated on the border of a fine fertile vale, about two miles from Cleeve, Presbury, and Leckhampton hills, which join the Cotswolds, and forming a kind of semi-circle, defend the town from those cold blasts which proceed from the eastern quarter.

As the parish is large, the soils are various: On the east is a very loose, white sand, westward a strong clay, southward a fine rich loam, and in other parts a mixture of loam and sand. The air is healthy, and the water not so hard, nor so fully charged with calcareous earth, as Dr. Lucas has represented it; for the inhabitants, and all who visit them, use it for every common purpose, notwithstanding they might have the brook water with little trouble.

Here is no manufacture carried on, but the women and children of the poorer sort spin woollen yarn, for the clothiers about Stroud.

On an easy ascent, about half a mile southward of the church, in a loamy soil, rises the Cheltenham *Spaw*, which first drew the public attention about the year 1740. What led to the discovery of its virtues, was an observation made by several persons, that flocks of pigeons resorted to the spring, to eat a white salt, casually made from the water by the heat of the sun. And it had also been observed, that in hard, frosty weather, when other springs were frozen, this water continued fluid. Upon trial, it was found to be cathartic. It then rose in a flow, obscure spring, and ran upon the surface of a pasture ground. Mr. Mason became the proprietor of it, by purchasing the field in the year 1718, and first made a well, and erected a shed over it. In the year 1738, Mr. Henry Skillicorne purchased the premises, built a dome over the well, and erected a large handsome room for the convenience of company. About this time, Dr. Short, who

was then searching after all the mineral waters in the kingdom, visited this place, and made experiments on the water, which are published in his *Essay towards an experimental History of Mineral Waters*. Many other eminent physicians have also, at various times, examined and recommended it, which established its reputation, and brought it into use.

The late ingenious Dr. Lucas found it pretty clear, colorless, but not the most perfectly bright. It had hardly any remarkable smell, and tasted saline, bitterish, and slightly vitriolic. It may be rather ranked among the disagreeable, than the agreeable to the palate. *Essay on Waters*, Part 2.

Dr. Ruty concludes, not only from his experiments made with this water, but also from the experience of those who have used it, that it gives a keen appetite, is successful in the gravel, effectual in scorbutic humours, and will cure old scorbutic ulcers, even in the legs, tho' of twenty years standing; is a remedy in erysipelas, strumous inflammations of the eyes, and those tormenting pains of the hips and lumber muscles which proceed from a lodgment of hot scorbutic salts; and that it is, at least, of equal efficacy with the Alford waters, in bilious cholics, and other disorders of the *primæ viæ*.

Dr. Short gives it the preference to all waters of the same kind yet discovered in England, and indeed, excepting Stoke water, it carries the greatest proportion of salt in the same volume.

I shall conclude my account of it, in the words of Dr. Lucas, taken from his *Essay* already quoted. *In obstinate obstructions and scurvies, in cold phlegmatic constitutions, those [waters] impregnated with iron must be, as experience shews them, the most effectual. Of these it is very remarkable, that purging with them is rarely, if ever, attended with any degree of dejection: for while the salts dissolved in the waters purge, the mineral spirit, charged with iron, warms and invigorates the whole frame. In these the peasants commit extraordinary excess, without feeling any sensible ill effect. I have seen old men drink Cheltenham water by the quart, without number or rule. Upon enquiring their intention and method, they have answered, they had drank them on such days and holidays for upwards of thirty years. They said they had no disorders; but they reckoned it wholesome to clean their bodies, and they had no rule, but to drink 'till the water passed clean through them. Yet I have not been able to discover any ill effects from this strange practice.*

Pleasant gravel walks lead from the town to the spaw, where, between rows of elms, that give a most delightful shade, is a walk more spacious than the rest, upwards of two hundred yards long, and twenty foot broad. At convenient distances from the town, are many agreeable airings upon the hills, which afford extensive views of the vale below.

Here are assemblies and public breakfastings, as at other places of like resort. The season is from May to October, but there is most company in the months of June, July, August, and part of September.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

In *Domesday-book* this manor stands under the title *Terra Regis*, where it is thus recorded:

' King Edward held Chintenharn. There were eight hides and a half. Reinbald holds one hide and a half which belongs to the church.^a There were three plow-tillages in demean; and twenty villeins, and ten bordars, and seven *servi*, with eighteen plow-tillages. The priests [have] two plow-tillages. There are two mills of 11 s. and 8 d. King William's steward added to this manor two bordars, and four villeins, and three mills, of which two are the king's, the third is the steward's; and there is one plow-tillage more. In the time of king Edward it paid 9 l. and 5 s. and three thousand loaves for the dogs. It now pays 20 l. and 20 cows, and 20 hogs, and 16 s. instead of the bread.' *D. B.* p. 67.

The town of Cheltenham belonged to Henry de Bohun earl of Hereford 1 John. who exchanged it with that king for other lands; and king Henry the Third granted the manor and hundred to William Long Espee, earl of Salisbury, in the third year of his reign; who died possessed thereof, and was succeeded by his son William earl of Salisbury, who had his estates seized for going out of the kingdom without the king's license.

This manor was granted in dower to queen Elianor, daughter of the earl of Provence, 27 H. 3. and according to the records, the bishop of Hereford was seized of it in the thirty-first year of the same reign.

The abbey of Fischamp in Normandy purchased the manors of Cheltham and Sclaugtre, and the hundreds of Cheltham and Salemanesberie, with free warren, by exchange of lands in Winchelsea and Rye in Suffex, 36 H. 3. and their right to those and other great privileges which they enjoyed therein, was allowed 15 E. 1. And they obtained the king's license to sell those manors and hundreds the 18th year of the same reign.

John Limel died seized of this manor 2 E. 2. which I apprehend he held by lease only. It afterwards belonged to the priory of Montburg in Normandy; but the lands of alien monasteries being vested in the crown, by act of parliament, 2 H. 5. the manor and hundred of Cheltenham were granted to the nunnery of Syon in Middlesex; and for the further confirmation of the title, Maud, the abbess of that house, levied a fine thereof 22 H. 6. and they had another confirmation 1 E. 4. In the fourth year of the same reign, sir Maurice Berkeley of Beverstone held the same, as it is supposed, by lease from the abbess

^a Reinbald was dean of the collegiate church of Cirencester.

of Syon; for that nunnery was possessed of the manor of Cheltenham at the time of its dissolution, when it came to the crown. Charles prince of Wales, afterwards king Charles the First, was lord of it.

James-Lenox Dutton, esq; is the present proprietor of this manor, which came into the Dutton family by grant from the crown.

There was a court of pleas, called the three weeks court, held by the steward of the manor, for the recovery of debts of any amount; but this court hath been long disused. By an act of parliament 1 C. 1. it is enacted, that the descent of the customary lands shall be from thenceforth in fee simple, according to the rules of common law; saving only, that if any copyholder of the said manor, shall dye without issue male, having daughters, the eldest daughter shall inherit solely, as the eldest son ought to do by the course of the common law; and that if any of the said customary lands or tenements ought, according to the course of the common law, to descend to any sisters, aunts, or female cousins, in every such case, the eldest sister, aunt, or female cousin, shall inherit the same lands and tenements solely and alone.

Of the other estates, the records shew that John Cheltenham died seized of lands in Cheltenham near Arle, 33 E. 3.

The abbey of Cirencester were owners of a mill and other lands in Cheltenham when that house was dissolved, which particulars were granted to Peter Osborn 3 Eliz. and were probably those mentioned in *Domesday-book* to be held by Reimbald, or the two plow-tillages which occur afterwards in the abstract quoted from that record.

Here are five fairs held on the following days, *i. e.* on the second Thursday in April.—Holy Thursday.—St. James's day O. S.—Second Thursday in September.—Third Thursday in December.

HAMLETS. There are five hamlets in this parish, besides the town, *viz.* 1. *Arle*.—2. *Alston*.—3. *Westal*.—4. *Naunton*.—5. *Sandford*; of which in their order.

1. *Arle* lies about a mile from the town, down an easy descent. On the south side of the road leading from Cheltenham to this place, on the left hand, is a spring of purging water, rising perpendicularly in the middle of a ditch, filled up with sludge and weeds, where the common water ouzes, and runs into and mixes with it, wherefore no just estimate can be made of the quantity of its fixt parts. However, according to Dr. Short, it contains nitre and alkaline earth. The salt is full as bitter and purging as that of the last. [*i. e.* the Hyde water. See *Presbury*.] This water is neither so clear, pleasant, nor brisk as the other, because of its mixture with the ditch-water. Its salt is also much different, being not calcarious, but the same with *Astroepe*, both in colour and crystals.

Arle-court antiently belonged to a family that took their name from this place; and from them this estate came to the Grevils, by the marriage of Robert Grevil, brother of judge Grevil, with the daughter and coheirefs of John Arles. One of the female heirs of the Grevils carried it by marriage into the family of Liggon; and in like manner it came to sir Fleetwood Dormer, by the marriage of one of the Liggons. Judge Dormer was the proprietor of this estate some time since the beginning of this century, who was succeeded therein by Mrs. Catherine Dormer, lately deceased. The honourable Mr. John Yorke, (brother to the late earl of Hardwick) who married the only daughter of Reginald Lyggon, of Maddersfield in Worcestershire, esq; is the present proprietor. There is a tithingman to this hamlet.

2. *Alston*, of which there is nothing observable, except that it hath a tithingman distinct from the other hamlets.

3. *Westal*. Thomas Phillips was seized of *Arle-Westal*, *Cheltenham-Arle*, and *Hardhurst* 6 E. 4.

4. *Naunton*, from *Nant*, which in the British language signifies a *valley*, and sometimes a *brook*. Francis Grevil levied a fine of lands in *Naunton* and *Cheltenham*, to the use of Thomas Barret and John Willis, 3 E. 6. Sir Henry Capel and Anne his wife levied a fine of lands in *Naunton* and *Alston*, to John Ilk and Richard Horwood, 3 Mar.

5. *Sandford*, so called from the sandy soil, and the ford or passage over the brook. Thomas Dingley and Philippa his wife were seized of the manor of *Sandford*, and of lands in *Cheltenham*. George Barret married their only daughter Elizabeth, who jointly sued out livery of those lands 9 H. 8. One tithingman serves for *Westal*, *Naunton*, and *Sandford*.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is in the deanery of Winchcombe. It is an impropriation formerly belonging to the nunnery of Syon, but immediately before the dissolution of monasteries, it belonged to the abbey of Cirencester, and was granted to sir William Rider 7 Jac. A portion of the tithes belonged to the nunnery of Usk in Monmouthshire, which tithes were granted to John Fernham 22 Eliz. The impropriation is now the property of the earl of Essex. Jesus College in Oxford recommends three of its own fellows to the heir of sir Baptist Hicks, ancestor of the present earl of Gainsborough, who chuses one, to be the parson, and presents him to the bishop. The minister is only a stipendiary, receiving 35*l.* a year of the impropriator.

The college derive their title from sir Baptist Hicks, and by agreement between them, the incumbent must not continue longer than six years. The minister has surplice fees. Here is no parsonage house.

The church is built in the form of a cross. It has a high spire in the middle, with a ring of eight musical bells, and a set of chimes. There is an aisle

on each side of the church. The gallery at the west end was built by Mrs. Anne Norwood, in the year 1628; the other was erected by the subscription of the inhabitants.

Here is a lecture sermon, by subscription, in the afternoon.

Monuments and Inscriptions.

There is a handsome marble cenotaph in the chancel, with this inscription:

In Memory of BAPTIST SMART, M. D. late of this Place, who after a long and painful Illness, departed this Life at the Hot-Wells, Bristol, Decem^r. 20th 1772, in the 63^d Year of his Age, and lies interred at Clifton. — At bottom are his arms, *Argent, a chevron between three pheons heads sable.* On a scutcheon of pretence, *Quarterly, Ermine and azure, a rosi Or.*

In the chapel at the east end of the north aisle, on the table of a freestone monument,

Hic juxta sita est
CATHARINA
Fleetwoodi Dormer Equitis Aurati Sponsa,
Johannis Lygon de Arle-Court Armigeri,
Ex Elizabethâ Uxore Filia,
Utriusq; Parentis Hæres unica,
Cujus Familia in Agro Wigornienfi
Per trecentos et amplius annos
Floruit, et adhuc læliciter floret:
A tanto licet Genere oriunda, Nobiliq; nupta,
Stirpem, tamen et Conjugem,
Utrosq; antea illustres,
Morum Sanctitate Illustriores reddidit;
Maritum si non Patrem, Hæredem scripsit;
Hæc illum moriens amplo Patrimonio,
Ille hanc amissam, hoc Monumento decoravit.
Decessit Feb. 3.
Anno { Ætatis 72.
 { Domini 1678.

Johannes Lygon supradictus obiit 1644. Filius unicus Ricardi Lygon de Maddersfield Arm: ex secundis nuptijs cum Margaretâ filia Joh: Talbott Militis, ex Stirpe Comitum Salopiæ, Affinis suam fuit Baronibus de Berkeley Castro, alijsq; Proceribus, per Vxores suas Hæredibus quorum Insignia supernè pinguntur.

On the upper part of the monument are these arms, *Per pale, Azure, 10 billets Or, 4, 3, 2, 1; on a chief of the second a demy rampant sable, for Dormer. 2. Argent, two lions passant guardant in pale gules.* The arms alluded to in the inscription are fifteen quarterings, of the families of *Lyggon, Bracey, Madersfield, Harefleet, Decors, Gifford, Beauchamp, Abbot, Uffleet, Arnival, Lustot, Verdon, Grevile, Arle, and Southicy.*

There is a memorial upon a flat stone for William Grevil, one of the judges of the common pleas, who died in the year 1512.

Procurements £. 0 6 8 Synodals £. 0 2 0
Benefecostals 0 1 3ob.

Benefactions.

In the year 1574, Mr. Richard Pates, of Gloucester, founded a school and an hospital here. He endowed the school with 16*l.* a year for the master, and 4*l.* for the usher. The master has a house to live in. Mr. Pates gave the lands to support these charities to *Corpus Christi* college in Oxford, who nominate the master and usher, and the bishop of the diocese approves. From the school, an exhibitioner goes to Pembroke college, for eight years, with 10*l.* per *Ann.* given by Mr. Townsend. To the hospital, Mr. Pates's heirs nominate three men and three women, with a stipend of 12*d.* each weekly, 4*d.* quarterly; and

16*s.* yearly for a coat for each of the men, and a gown for each of the women. They have also 2*d.* weekly each, from another donor.

Mr. Townsend hath founded another school, and endowed it with 4*l.* a year to the master, and hath left 5*l.* a year for apprenticing out lads of this parish.

Lady Caple hath also founded a school, with a salary of 8*l.* a year to the master.

Thomas George, in the year 1620, gave by his will 3*s.* 4*d.* a year to the poor, and the same sum to the minister for a sermon, the payment of which is charged on lands now belonging to Mr. Robert Cox.

John Wallwyn, by his will in 1627, gave 2*l.* 10*s.* a year for ever to the poor of this town, charged on the manor of Swindon.

In 1667, divers charities assigned for the benefit of the poor, and for putting out apprentices, were laid out in the purchase of lands called the poors grounds, at that time worth 8*l.* 5*s.* a year; but they are now let at the improved rent of 18*l.* per annum.

In the year 1704, the reverend William Stansby, vicar of Badgworth, left an estate at Badgworth, which lets at 14*l.* a year, for apprenticing boys, of which that parish is to have 5*l.* Churchdown 3*l.* and Cheltenham the overplus.

The following are donations of a less permanent nature. In the year 1603, Lodovick Packer, gent. gave the third bell. — In 1721, lord viscount Gage gave a fire-engine, and the same year sir John Dutton, baronet, gave another. — 1738, Edmund Smith, surgeon, gave a large, handsome brass sconce for the church. — 1741, Norborne Berkeley, esq; gave a crimson velvet pulpit-cloth and cushion.

Cheltenham.

Taxes.	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 145 13 0
	Poll-tax — 1694, — 130 19 0
	Land-tax — 1694, — 226 7 0
	The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 171 0 9

Arle.

Taxes.	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 78 12 0
	Poll-tax — 1694, — 17 6 0
	Land-tax — 1694, — 77 4 4
	The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 57 18 3

According to an account published in the year 1712, there were 321 houses in this parish, and about 1500 inhabitants, whereof 200 were freeholders; the yearly births 48, burials 44; which appear to be the true numbers for the baptisms and burials upon the parish register, on an average of ten years beginning at 1703. And in a like series of years, from 1760 to 1769 inclusive, the births were 455, and the burials 368, or 45 baptisms and 37 burials, nearly, upon an average every year; and the inhabitants are about 1433. Hence it appears that population decreases, and that one in about 39 dies every year.

C H E R I N G T O N.

THIS parish is situated in the country adjoining to the Cotswolds, and lies in the hundred of Longtree, about three miles distant north from Tetbury, three south-eastward from Minchin-Hampton, and sixteen southward from Gloucester.

Sir Robert Atkyns asserts that the name *is derived from Kinning, that is King's town*; but there is not, in my opinion, the least shadow of probability on his side. In *Domesday-book* it is written *Cerintone*, where the *C* had undoubtedly a hard sound. And as *Leppe* in the Anglo-Saxon language signifies *bent or crooked*, and *ing* a meadow, or place of water; some persons have thought that the name implies a town upon a crooked stream of water; for here is a small brook which runs in a winding course from hence to Avening, and Stroud, where it joins another river, a little below the town. It is by means of this water, that the present undertakers of the Stroud navigation purpose to join their canal with the Thames at Cricklade, if they should succeed to their wishes, in the first step to Stroud.

In the great civil war, so fatal to many families of eminence and distinction, John lord Stuart, second brother to the duke of Richmond, sir John Smith, the colonels Sandys, Scot, and Manning, all eminent persons on the part of the king, were slain on the downs in this parish, in an engagement which happened between lord Hopton and sir William Waller, when the parliament's forces, under the latter, obtained the victory on the 29th of March, 1644.

Petrifications of the bivalve kind, as of the oyster, and muscle, are often found in the fields and stone-quarries, in this parish and its neighbourhood.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

This was one of the eighty-eight manors bestowed upon Miles Crispin, by the conqueror, for his assistance in the expedition against England.

'Milo [Crispin] holds Cerintone in Langetreu hundred, and Goisfrid holds it of him. Haminc held it of king Edward. There are two hides taxed. In demean are three plow-tillages, and three villeins, and eight bordars with three plow-tillages and a half. There are twelve *servi*, and a mill of 30d. [rent] and four acres of meadow. It is worth and was worth 4l.' *D. B.* p. 78.

This Miles Crispin married Maud, daughter and heir to Robert D'Oiley, and died 7 H. 1. without issue. The manor was afterwards held by the priory of Lanthony, of Edward earl of Cornwall, as of the honour of Wallingford 15 & 28 E. 1.

But Peter de la More, or de la Mere, was seized of this manor 20 E. 1. and Robert de la More was also seized of it 2 E. 2. About this time sir Robert Atkyns supposed that the Balacotes and

the Mortimers held this manor; but their estate lay in Charlton in Tetbury, which he had mistaken for Cherington.

Beatrix le Boteler was seized of the manor of Cherington 32 E. 3. Elianor le Boteler held the same 46 E. 3.

It came again into the possession of the De la Mores, for sir Robert de la More and Maud his wife were seized of this manor 5 R. 2. and Maud surviving him, was seized thereof 6 H. 4.

Sir Walter Beauchamp was seized of the manor and church of Cherington 9 H. 6. and sir William Beauchamp of St. Amand, a baron, died seized of the same 35 H. 6.

This manor passed afterwards to the Baintons. Sir Edward Bainton was seized thereof in right of Isabel his wife. She surviving him, was married to John Stump, and died seized of the manor 10 Eliz. and livery was granted the same year to Henry Baynton her son and heir. It passed from this family into that of the name of Stephens.

Thomas Stephens, esq; was lord of this manor in the year 1608. Edward Stephens, esq; was lord of it when sir Robert Atkyns compiled his History. It went afterwards to sir John Turner, baronet; who sold it to — Smith, esq; of London, who is the present lord of the manor of Cherington, and has a very good estate in the parish.

This manor is holden of the honour of Ewelme. The seat of Ewelme, lying a small distance from Benson in Oxfordshire, was built by William de la Pole, duke of Suffolk, whose grandson, John earl of Lincoln, being engaged in a conspiracy against king Henry the Seventh, his estate was confiscated; and king Henry the Eighth, with the addition of some neighbouring manors, made an honour of it; and among these manors was Wallingford, which had a long time belonged to the dukes of Cornwall, of whom, it has been observed, the manor of Cherington was holden.

Lands in Cherington belonged to the rich nunnery of Benedictines at Godstow, in Oxfordshire, and were granted to John Smyth and Richard Duffield 6 Eliz.

H A M L E T. 1. *Westrip* is a small hamlet in this parish.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory in the deanery of Stonehouse, worth about 130l. a year. Mr. Smith is patron, the reverend Samuel Lyford M. A. the present incumbent.

There were 61 acres in the west field, and 5 acres in the east field, belonging to the glebe before the inclosing, at which time the rector had 330 acres of land allotted to him in lieu of tithes.

The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas, and has a cross aisle on the south side, belonging to the lord of the manor, and a low embattled tower at the west end.

Monuments and Inscriptions.

In the chancel are the following memorials :

M. S.

Viri Reverendi D. Josephi Trapp, A. M. Ædis Christi Oxon. olim Alumni, & hujus Ecclesiæ per Annos 37 Rectoris Vigilantissimi. Cujus (licet obscuro in loco positus fuerit) dignæ sunt Virtutes quæ posteris traduntur. Eximia erga Deum Pietas; In Uxorem Liberosq; Affectus propensissimus; Munificentia in Pauperes, pœne quam par fuit, effusior; In Amicos Fides & Obsequium; In Universos Benevolentia. Ingenio fuit vividus & perspicax; Eruditione non mediocriter instructus; Summè humilis interim & modestus. In Congressibus comis, humanus, facilis; Scismaticis omne genus insensus; Disciplinæ Fideiq; Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Tenax. Hoc tamen vitio vertimus Viro cætera laudatissimo, (Ignoscendum illud quidem sed Doctis & Pius heu! nimium solenne) Quod Animarum solummodo sanitati negligaverit, de sano Corpore parum sollicitus. Obijt Sept. 23^d, Anno Dom. 1698, Ætat. suæ 61.

Manx, Theophili Quintin, Viri Reverendi Ecclesiæ Bristolienfis Præbendarii, Tockenhamensis vero in agro Wilton, Rectoris, Filie natu minimæ,

Quæ fuit

Vultu a Natura ad Modestiam composito,

Ingenio facili sed reconditori,

[emplar.

Virtutum omnium, præsertim Christianarum, eximium et Ornamentum et Ex-Temporis frugi, in Nummis erogandis perquam liberalis;

In Verbis solummodo parca.

In S. Scripturis veratissima,

In Precibus Publicis privatiq; dubium frequentior an flagrantior.

Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Fidem & Disciplinam semper coluit.

Vita illibata, sancta, vere virginea.

Mortem deniq; ex confluentibus (ut solet) minacem, terribissimam, gravem, Patientia tulit, Spe amplexa, et Immortalitati decessit, Ætatis suæ 34, Natu Christi 1695.

First fruits	£ 13 0 0	Synodals	£. 0 2 0
Tenths	— 1 6 0	Pentecostals	0 0 6
Procurations	0 6 8		

Benefactions.

The church-house, with six acres of land in each field, twenty sheep-pastures, and two beast-pastures, were given to repair the church. And one Mr. Cox gave 5*l.* to the poor.

Taxes.	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 49 14 0
	Poll-tax — — 1694,	— 3 17 0
	Land-tax — — 1694,	— 50 12 0
	The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770,	— 37 19 3

According to sir Robert Atkyns, there were 30 houses and about 120 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 6 were freeholders; yearly births 5, burials 4. But it appears by the parish register, that in ten years, from the year 1700, there were 7 baptisms, and 33 burials; and that in the same number of years, beginning with 1760, there were registered 51 baptisms, of whom 30 were males, and 54 burials. At this time the exact number of householders is 78, and of inhabitants 58. But during the latter period, there were two years of great mortality in the parish, which carried off 17 more than the greatest number of burials in any other two years during that period; and making a deduction on that account, the average number of annual burials will be 3.7; which is in proportion to the whole number of inhabitants nearly as 1 to 43.

CHURCH-DOWN

is a parish in the hundred of King's-barton, situated in the vale part of the county, six miles distant west from Cheltenham, nine south from Tewkesbury, and four east from Gloucester.

The church stands at the top of a steep sugar-loaf hill, whence there is a very extensive prospect over the vale, particularly up as high as Worcester. There is a silly tradition in this part of the country, that the church was begun to be built on a more convenient and accessible spot of ground, but that the materials used in the day, were constantly taken away at night, and carried to the top of the hill; which was considered as a supernatural intimation that the church should be built there. The parish takes its name from the situation of the church upon the hill or down. It is vulgarly called *Clofen*, and few of the common people know the proper name of it.

The soil is rich, and the parish consists chiefly of pasture, but with a good portion of arable. A small brook runs from hence, and empties itself into the Severn at Sainthurst.

John Harmar, the famous Greek professor in Oxford, was born in this parish. He died in 1670.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

In *Domesday-book*, this manor stands under the title *Terra Thome Archiepi*, the estate of Archbishop Thomas; and it is thus recorded:

'Stigand the archbishop [of Canterbury] held 'Circesdune. There were fifteen hides and a half, 'and two plow-tillages in demean, and eighteen 'villeins, and five bordars, and seven radechenifers 'with thirty plow-tillages. There was a wood 'half a mile long, and three quarters broad. It 'was then worth 13*l.* [*i. e.* when Stigand held the 'manor;] and is now worth 12*l.* Afterwards follow the particulars of Hochilicote and Nortune, and then it is said 'Archbishop Thomas now holds 'these three manors.' *Domesday-book*, p. 69.

Thomas was archbishop of York; he was found by inquisition to be seized of this manor 7 Joh. And a *Quo warranto* was brought against him, as against almost every other proprietor of lands, 15 E. 1. to set forth the privileges of this manor.

The temporalties of the archbishop of York were extended 14 E. 3. amongst which was the manor of Church-Down; but it was afterwards restored, and continued in the archbishoprick till it was granted to sir Thomas Chamberlain 6 E. 6. and hath ever since continued in that family. Sir John Chamberlain was lord of this manor in 1608; Edmund Chamberlain, esq; died seized of it in the year 1774, and the reverend Mr. John Chamberlain, is the present lord of the manor. *For his arms, &c. see Mauerbury.*

The principal estate in Church-Down, late belonging to Henry Window, esq; is now the property of Mr. Richard Rogers, of Gloucester.

John de Oldney, and Agnes his wife, levied a fine of lands in Church-Down, Nokey, and Hucklecot, to the use of themselves in taille, 3 E. 3.

TITHINGS and HAMLETS.

1. *Church-Down*, of which already.
2. *Hucklecot*,

2. *Hucklecot*, antiently written *Hochilicote*, and *Uchelgoed*. The name is compounded of two British words *Uchel*, lofty, and *coed* a wood. Here was a large wood at the time of the conquest; and not only in this place, but in several of the neighbouring villages there was a great deal of woodland, as the very names of *Bernewood*, or *Barnwood*, *Wotton* [*i. e.* *wood-town*] and *Sainthurst*, import.—This is a distinct tithing from *Church-Down*, and maintains its own poor.

It was also a distinct manor at the time of the general survey, tho' under the same proprietor with *Church-Down*.

The same *Stigand* held *Hochilicote*. There were four hides, and in demean two plow-tillages, and eleven villeins, and five bordars with eleven plow-tillages. There is a mill of 32d. [rent,] and a wood one mile long, and half a mile broad. It was then, and is now, worth 4l. *Domesday-book* p. 69.

When this record was made, the manor was held by *Thomas* archbishop of *York*, and continued in the fee of *York*, till it was granted to *fir Thomas Chamberlain* 6 E. 6. It has descended in the same manner, and ever had, and still continues to have, the same proprietor with *Church-Down*.

The abbey of *Evesham* had an estate in *Hudlecot* and *Bartram*, which has been called a manor, and was granted to *Philip Hobby*, esq; 34 H. 8. and passed afterwards to — *Hanks*, from whom it descended to *Robert Hanks*, who had livery thereof 1 Eliz.

The priory of *St. Oswald* in *Gloucester* had other lands in *Hucklecot*, called the *New House*, which were granted to *John Fernham* and *John Doddington* 17 Eliz.

Sir William Strachan, baronet, has a good house here, which he holds by lease of *Samuel Hayward*, esq. *Sir William* married one of the daughters and coheiresses of — *Popham*, of the *Lodge*, near *Tewkesbury*, esq.

The reverend *Mr. Rogers*, of *Gloucester*, to whose family I am greatly indebted for some papers relating to that city, has a good house and estate here. His arms are *Argent, a chevron sable, between three bucks courant Or.*

3. *Pirton* or *Parton*, and *Elmbridge*. This is a hamlet, but not a distinct tithing. There is another hamlet of the name of *Pirton*, in the parish of *Lidney*, which has occasioned some confusion and mistake in the accounts which *fir Robert Atkyns* gives of them. He has applied the same records to both places. Thus he says, *John de Badeham and Elizabeth, his wife, levied a fine of the manor of Periton to John de Knowil, to the use of themselves, and the heirs of their bodies, the remainder to the heirs of Elizabeth* 25 E. 1. In the same year, another fine was levied by *John Ap Adam and Elizabeth, his wife, to the use of themselves, in tale special.* And further on, *Maurice, son of Thomas de Berkeley,*

beld Piriton 42 E. 3. Upon which I observe, that *John de Badeham* and *John Ap Adam*, is the same identical person; for *Badeham* is a corruption of *Ap Adam*, and therefore the supposed two fines are one and the same, levied by the same person. And I am of opinion that *Pirton*, the property of *Ap Adam*, and afterwards of *Maurice Berkeley*, lay not in this parish, but in *Lidney*, where the *Gournays*, *Ap Adams*, and *Berkeleys*, (all descendants from *Fitz-Harding*, the great ancestor of the *Berkeley* family) had other very considerable possessions, about the times of the dates above-mentioned.

But to return to *Pirton* in *Church-Down*. This manor belonged to the priory of *St. Oswald* in *Gloucester*, and was probably given to it in very early times. Upon the dissolution of that house, it was granted to *fir John Jennings* 37 H. 8. who had obtained the grant of the site of the priory before he was knighted. From him it descended to — *Jennings*, son of *fir John*, who dying without issue 5 Mar. it descended to *John Wighte*, or *Wright*, in right of *Agnes* his wife, who was daughter and heiress to *Joan* the wife of *Robert Kemp*, which *Joan* was daughter of the last mentioned — *Jennings*, son of *fir John Jennings*. *John Wighte* and *Agnes*, his wife, had livery of this manor the same year. And *Richard Wighte* their son, died seized of the manor of *Perton*, *alias Parton*, as I find it written in the *Escheator's* inquisition, 43 Eliz. and devised it in trust, to be sold, to raise portions for his children. *Lord Craven* is the present lord of this manor. This is not a distinct tithing. *William Singleton*, esq; has a good estate at *Parton*.

4. *Brickhampton*. This is a reputed manor. The prior of *Gloucester* was seized of *Trithampton* 19 E. 1. which I mention, not as being certain that this manor is the *Trithampton* of the record, but because I find it thus express'd by *fir Robert Atkyns*. *John Sage* granted 100 solidatas of land in *Brickhampton*, to the abbey of *Hayles*, 6 E. 2.

This manor belonged to *fir Robert Atkyns* of *Saperton*, at the beginning of this century; and is now the joint property of the reverend *Mr. Chamberlain* and *Mr. Hoard*.

5. *Noke*. *John de Oldney* and *Agnes*, his wife, levied a fine of lands in *Nokey* 3 E. 3. *John de Wisham* was seized of *Noketon* 6 E. 3. This is now the estate of *Samuel Hayward*, esq;

Of the Church, &c.

This church is an impropriation in the deanery of *Gloucester*. It was a chapel to *St. Catherine's* *alias St. Oswald's*, in *Gloucester* 19 E. 1 & 2 H. 7. The rectories, with the advowson of the vicarage of *Church-Den* and *Hucklecot*, belonged to the priory of *St. Oswald's* at *Gloucester*, and were granted to the dean and chapter of *Bristol* 34 H. 8. who are the patrons and impropriators. The lessee of the impropriation pays the curate year

year. The reverend Mr. Evans is the present incumbent. The living has been augmented with queen Anne's bounty, added to a donation of 200*l.* given by Mrs. Ursula Taylor, which makes it now worth about 50*l.* a year.

The church consists of the nave and an aisle on the south side, with a tower and five bells at the west end.

Monuments and Inscriptions.

Here are no very remarkable monuments. Against the south wall of the chancel is this inscription.

Here lyes Sir Robert Austen, Bar^t. of Hall Place, near Dartford in Kent, of an antient Family. He was honest and generous. He died September the 20th, 1743, in the 43^d year of his age. His arms are on a scutcheon, Or, a chevron gules, between three lions paws erased and erected sable. The arms of Ulster.

On a tomb in the church-yard, is the following inscription, with four lines out of Horace. Ode 3. lib. II.

Hoc Sepulchro in diem resurrectionis reconditur corpus Dni Johis Brown sen. hujus Paroch. qui ex hac vita migravit 21^o. Feb. Anno Dni 1689, Ætatis suæ 72^o.

Omnes eodem cogimur, omnium
Versatur urna; ferius, ocyus
Sors exitura, & nos in æternum
Exilium impositura cymbæ.

On another side of the tomb:

Hic etiam acquiescunt corpora Catharinæ, Annæ, & Henrici, ætatorum dni Iohis Brown, sen. & Catharinæ uxoris ejus. Catharina humata erat Martii 28^o; Anna, Junii 20^o; Henricus, Julii 15^o; tres eodem Anno, 1683.

There is a memorial upon two flat stones under the south wall of the church, for Henry Windowe, Esq; who died in 1745-6, aged 63; and for Sarah his wife, who died in 1759, aged 60.—Mr. Windowe's arms are engraven on the stone, *i. e.* azure, a fess raguly between three lions paws erased and erected Or.

Pentecostals 6*d.*

Benefactions.

Mr. Cox of Sandhurst gave 50*l.* a year to the poor of several parishes, of which those of this parish, not receiving alms, have 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

—Blount, gentlewoman, gave five acres of pasture ground, inclosed in Hatherly meadow, for such poor labourers and widows of this parish receive no alms. Richard Holford, gent. gave our almshouses, with three acres and a half of arable land, and one acre of pasture, for the use of four poor widows of this parish. William Mansby, gent. gave 3*l.* a year for apprenticing out poor boys. And Jeremiah Mitchell, gent. gave 5*s.* a year to provide bread and wine for nine monthly sacraments.

Henry Windowe, esq; late of this parish, gave an estate in Badgworth, now let for 100*l.* a year, for the endowment of two charity-schools; the one for instructing all poor boys and girls of this parish, and of Badgworth, upwards of six years of age, in reading and writing, under the master; the other for instructing younger boys

to read, and girls to read, knit, &c. under a mistress. And he gave two houses in this parish, for the master and mistress to live in.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 321 5 4
		Poll-tax — 1694, — 18 15 0
		Land-tax — 1694, — 279 16 0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 69 8 3

According to fir Robert Atkyns, there were 100 houses and about 400 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 20 were freeholders; yearly births 10, burials 8. But it appears by the parish register, that the average of annual burials, in ten years from 1700, was 7, of baptisms 13.1. And in the like number of years, from 1760, the average of baptisms was 16.8, of burials 13.2. The present number of householders is exactly 131, of inhabitants 630. These numbers shew that the place is remarkably healthy for a vale-situation, as only one in 47.8, upon an average, dies every year; and that population increases very considerably.

C H U R C H A M

LIES in the forest division, in the hundred of Westbury, eight miles east from Mitchel-Dean, seven north-east from Newnham, and five north-westward from Gloucester. There are three hamlets belonging to it, which lie in a different hundred.

Hamme was the antient name of it, as we find it written in *Domesday-book*. But there was another *Hamme* mentioned in the same record, which lay contiguous to the first. The vicinity of two places of the same name occasioned confusion, wherefore it was requisite to distinguish them. The parish church lay in the *Hamme* of which I am now treating, and was therefore called *Churcham*. The other *Hamme* lay higher up, on the banks of the Severn, wherefore it obtained the name of *Highbnam*. This distinction had taken place 9 E. 1. for in that year, the sheriff returned Chircham to be a vill in the hundred of Westbury, but Highnam was one of the vills in the hundred of Dudston.

Of the Manors and other Estates.

Wolphin, or Ulfine le Rue, or Lehue, was consul or governor of Gloucester in the fifth year of the reign of king Canute. He was also lord of the two manors of Hamme. At the instigation of Wolstan bishop of Worcester, king Canute turned out the secular priests from the abbey of Gloucester, and placed monks of the order of St. Benedict in their stead; but this le Rue was so averse to the monks, that he slew seven of them, not far from the town, in the year 1033, or, according to another account, in 1048. The pope afterwards obliged him to atone for his offence, by giving those manors for the maintenance of seven monks in St. Peter's abbey. I shall now

treat of them distinctly. *Domesday-book* gives the following account of Churcham:

'The same church [of St. Peter of Glowec'.] holds Hamme and Mortune, in Westberies hundred. There are five hides in wood and in plain. In demean are two plow-tillages, and seven villeins, and two bordars, with six plow-tillages. [There is] a wood one mile long and one broad. The church had venison in three parks there, in the time of king Edward, and so she hath in the time of king William. It was worth 20 *sol.* and is now worth 40 *sol.*' *Domesday-book*, p. 71.

The sheriff returned, that the abbey of Gloucester was seized of this manor 9 E. 1. and free warren therein was allowed to the abbat in a writ of *Quo Warranto* 15 E. 1. The same abbey had a grant of eighty acres and sixty perches of land in Churcham 6 E. 3. to make a park there.

This manor continued in the abbey 'till the dissolution of religious foundations. The manor of Churcham, with the rectory, and advowson of the vicarage, as also a wood in Churcham, called Byrdewood, containing by estimation one hundred acres, were granted to the dean and chapter of Gloucester 33 H. 8. Charles Barrow, esq; one of the representatives of the city of Gloucester, and James Money, esq; are lessees of the manor, under the dean and chapter. *For Mr. Barrow's arms, see Minsterworth.*

Of the other estates the records shew, that Edward Barrow died seized of lands in Churcham 12 Eliz. and James, his son and heir, had livery of them the same year.

TITHINGS and HAMLETS.

There are three hamlets in this parish, *Highbam*, *Linton*, and *Over*, which lie in the hundred of Dudston and King's-Barton, and together make one tithing, and maintain their poor jointly, but distinctly from Churcham. They were antiently within the hundred of Tolangbrige, which is now comprised in Dudston and King's-Barton.

1. *Highbam* is two miles distant from Gloucester. Of this manor it is thus recorded:

'The church [of St. Peter of Glowec'.] holds Hamme in Tolangebriges hundred. There are seven hides. In demean are three plow-tillages, and twenty-two villeins, and four bordars, with seven plow-tillages. There are eight *servi*, and thirty acres of meadow, and wood sufficient for the manor. It was worth 40 *sol.* but is now worth 4 *l.*' *Domesday-book*, p. 71.

In the lease of this manor, granted by the abbat of Gloucester 7 H. 8. part of the mansion-house is reserved for the abbat and his men, if the plague or pestilence should be in Gloucester or Over.

This estate continued in the possession of the abbey of Gloucester 'till that house was dissolved, wherefore all the demean lands are tithe free. The manors of Highbam and Over, and divers messuages and lands, with the tithes thereof, lying in Churcham, all formerly belonging to the abbey

of Gloucester, were granted to John Arnold of Monmouthshire, esq; 33 H. 8. at whose death, livery of the manor of Highnam was granted to his son, sir Nicholas Arnold, 37 H. 8. He married Margaret, daughter of sir William Dennys of Dyrham, and was succeeded by Rowland Arnold, his son, who married Mary, daughter of John Brydges, lord Chandois, and left an only daughter and heiress, wedded to Thomas Lucy, son of sir Thomas Lucy, of Charlcot in Warwickshire.

Thomas Lucy likewise left an only daughter, married to sir William Cook, descended from the family of the Cooks of Giddy-hall in Essex. By this marriage, sir William Cook had the manor of Highnam, of which he died seized in 1618. Sir Robert Cook was son and heir of sir William. He married Dorothy daughter of sir Miles Fleetwood, of Aldwincle in Northamptonshire. William Cook, son of sir Robert, succeeded him, and married Anne, daughter of Dennis Rowls, of Devonshire. He was high sheriff of Gloucestershire in 1663, and served in several parliaments for the city of Gloucester. Dennis Cook, esq; eldest son of William, married Mary, sister of the lord Scudamore of Herefordshire; but dying before his father without issue, his brother Edward Cook, esq; succeeded to the estate. He married Mary, daughter of Roger Newborough, of Somersetshire. William Cook, esq; was his son and heir, but dying unmarried, his brother Dennis succeeded to this estate; and he dying without male issue, the estate devolved to his two sisters, agreeably to their father's will. The elder was married to Reynon Jones, of Nafs, in this county, esq; and the younger to Henry Guise, of the city of Gloucester, esq; whose son John Guise, esq; is the present possessor. He has a beautiful seat at Highnam with large gardens, fish-ponds, and a very extensive park. It commands a prospect of the city of Gloucester, and of the vale. The public is indebted to his generosity for the park annexed. Mr. Guise's arms are, *Gules, seven lozenges vair, 3, 3, 1, on a canton Or, a mullet six points pierced sable. A crescent for distinction.*

The lord of the manor of Highnam claims a very singular right, of turning two horses into mowing grass of a large meadow near the city of Gloucester, called Wollam, from St. George's day 'till the whole is cut down.

2. *Linton*, but antiently *Lilton*, and *Linton*. The tithes of this place, and the parsonage of Aldefworth, formerly belonging to the abbey of Gloucester, were granted to the bishoprick of Gloucester 33 H. 8.

3. *Over*. This hamlet lies on the banks of the Severn, opposite to the city of Gloucester, which it has a communication by bridges over several branches of that river. Over-bridge is the lowest on the Severn, and is maintained at the public expence of the county.

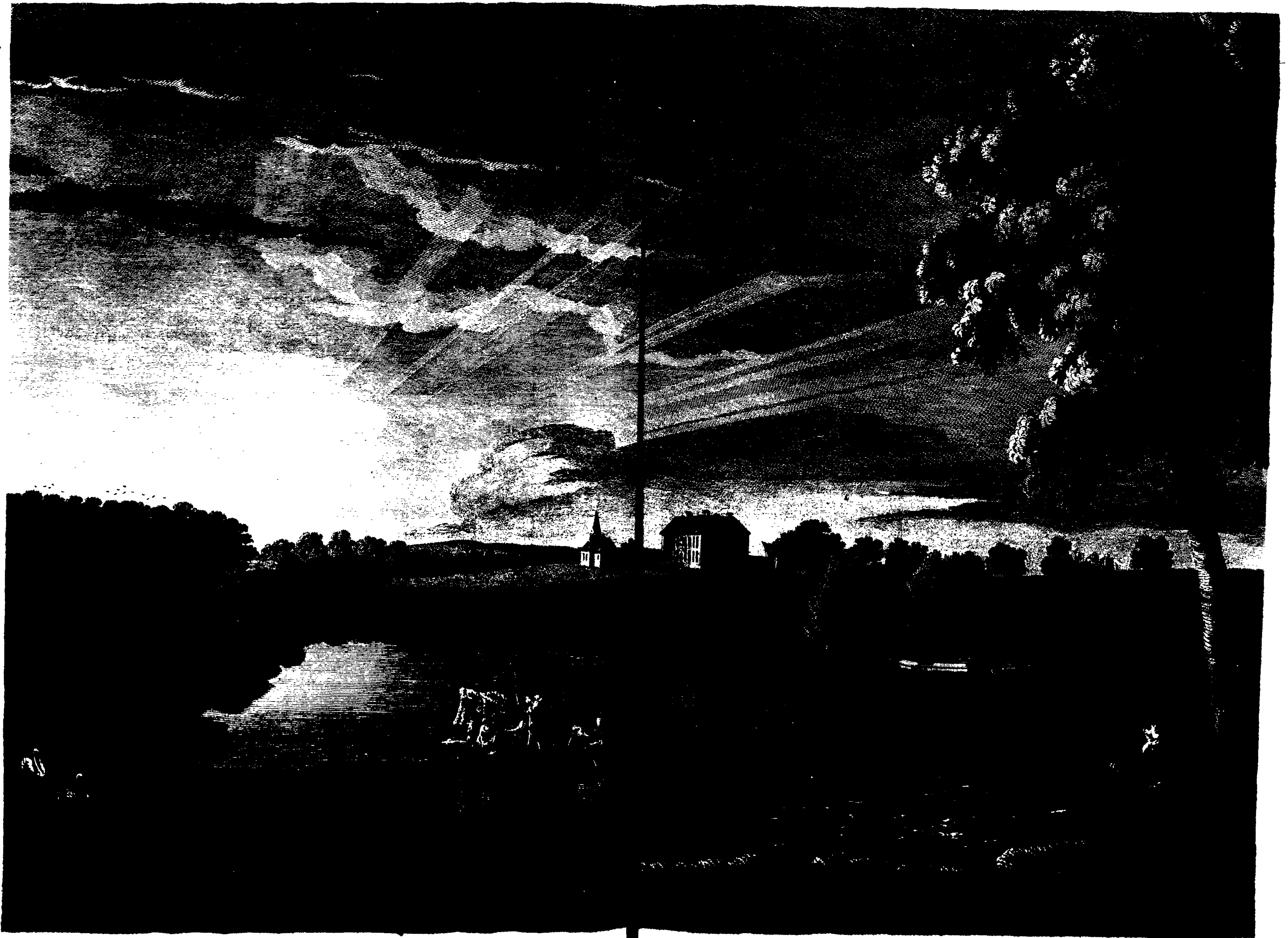
In sir Robert Atkyns's account of Over Almondsbury, is the following particular, which



Engraved by J. Bennett

Highnam Court the Seat of John Gause Esq.

Bazington Park, Sandwell Park, Berkeley Castle, Bibury, New Hills, Round Oak Park, and the Print *perceptible* and *Compendious* ... Printed by T. Bowne N^o. 45. Strand London ...



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seems to belong to this place. In the year 804 Ethelrick, son of king Ethelmund, at the request of a synod held at Gloucester, wherein he was present, granted thirty messuages in Overe to the church of St. Peter in Gloucester, and confirmed the grant of his father, in the time when the canons secular resided there. But there seems to be a mistake in the date of this account, for it does not appear that the secular canons were then settled at Gloucester. Lands lying in Over, which formerly belonged to the abbey of Gloucester, were granted to Edward duke of Somersset 1 E. 6.

Mr. Guise holds court leet and court baron for Highnam, Linton, and Over.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the Forest deanery, worth about 80*l.* a year. The dean and chapter of Gloucester are patrons and impropiators; the reverend Mr. Edward Sparkes the present incumbent. The chapel of Bully is annexed to it.

The church consists of the nave only, with a square steeple at the west end. It is dedicated to St. Andrew. There is a chapel at Highnam, built by the family of the Cooks, some of whom are buried there, without any memorial. Their arms are, *Or, a chevron chequy gules and azure, between three cinquefoils of the last.*

Monuments and Inscriptions.

There is an inscription in the church, in memory of John Arnold, esq; and Elizabeth his wife. He died in 1546. Another inscription for Edward Oldisworth, esq; and of Tacy his wife, daughter of Arthur Porter, esq. and granddaughter of John Arnold, esq. Mr. Oldisworth died in 1570. In the chancel is an inscription for John Brown, esq; alderman of Gloucester, and lessee of this manor, who died in 1639. And another inscription for Mr. John Harris, son of John Harris, an alderman of Gloucester, and lessee of this manor. He died in 1680.

First fruits	£. 20 5 0	Synodals	£. 0 7 8
Tiths	— 2 0 6	Pentecostals	0 2 0
Procurations and			

Benefactions.

There are four houses and five acres of land settled for the benefit of four poor women. Mr. Cox has given an annuity of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to the poor. Mr. Blount has also given five acres to the use of the poor.

Churcham.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 115	8	0
Poll-tax		— 1694,	— 14	9	0
Land-tax		— 1694,	— 127	2	0
The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770,		— 95	3	0	

Highnam, Linton, and Over.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 144	1	4
Poll-tax		— 1694,	— 32	0	0
Land-tax		— 1694,	— 168	14	0
The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770,		— 126	9	0	

There were 77 houses and about 340 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 18 were freeholders, yearly births 15, burials 13, according to sir Robert Atkyns, when he compiled his account of it. But having examined the parish register, it appears, that in ten years, from 1700 to 1709, both inclusive, there were 118 baptisms and 76 burials; so that the average about that time was very short of sir Robert's numbers. In the same number of years, from 1760 to 1769, both inclusive, there were registered 143 baptisms, and 78 burials, which somewhat exceed those in the former period; and the inhabitants are at present about 309. From the great disproportion between the baptisms and burials, I judge, that many of the natives who are baptised here, settle elsewhere. This indeed might be expected from the situation of the parish so near to the city of Gloucester. Besides it lies near the river Severn, the great navigation upon which takes all persons concerned in it from home, and is a great means of changing their settlements.



C I R E N C E S T E R.

1. Of the Situation, Name, Extent, Antiquities, &c.

CIRENCESTER is a market and borough town, situate in Lat. 51° 13' 30" Long. 90 miles west from London. It is thirty-six miles distant eastward from Bristol, and thirty-three from Bath; thirty-four westward from Oxford, seventeen south-east from Gloucester, and seven north-west from Cricklade in Wiltshire.

The parish, consisting of a due proportion of meadow and pasture, arable and woodland, is about four miles and a half long, and two and a half broad.

The town is situated on the borders of the Cotswold country, in the south-east part of the county, where three great Roman roads meet, the *Foss*, the *Irminstreet*, and the *Ikenild-way*. It stands on the river *Ceri*, or *Cori*, or *Corin*¹, which we now call the *Churn*, and takes its name from that river²; for the Britons called it *Caer-Ceri*³, and *Caer-Cori*⁴; in whose language *caer*, which in its genuine sense should be translated a *wall*, or *fortress*, came at length, when used in the compo-

¹ Dr. Howell's History of the World, Part 4, p. 171.— *Coryn* in the British language signifies the *top*, and is very properly applied to this river, because it is the highest source of the Thames.

² Eorum vero [i. e. *Dobunorum*] prima civitas fuit *Corinium*, *Corino* fluvio vicino sic appellata. Britannicè dicta est *Cairi*, vel rectius *Cori*. Saxonice autem *Churnestres*: deinde et

Cirencester: at nunc, ablata media vocabuli parte, *Chester*. Hic ingens vis numismatum imaginibus Cæsarum, lege Britannis imposita, signatorum reperitur. Paucis ab hinc annis ibidem erant inter mentiorum rudera tabule Ro. literis interceptæ. *Icelandi Itin.* v. 9, p. 32, sub verbo *Dobuni*.

³ Aller de Reb. Gell. *Ælfrædi*, p. 35, Ed. Wile.

⁴ Lambard's Description of England.

sition of the names of places, to signify a *walled or fortified town*.

The Roman name of this place was framed from the British; Ptolomy calls it *Corinium*, Antoninus *Duro-Cornovium*, probably from *dur*, the British word for *water*. The latter name seems to be most expressive, yet both signify the town upon the water or river *Corin*.

The Anglo-Saxons, either from the British, or from the Roman name, called the town *Lopneceartre*, *Lupineceartre*^p, *Lynenceartre*; upon which I shall once more observe, that *ceartre* is nothing more than a translation of the British word *caer* into the Saxon language. The name of the town, as it is now written, stands at the head of this account, but the present common appellation is *Cifeter*.

On a near approach to the town, there is a gentle descent every way, except from the south. The air is so remarkably pure and salubrious, that a physician, who settled here about forty years since, after staying a time sufficient, as he thought, to make trial of his success, pronounced it impossible for one of his profession to subsist on the practice the town and its neighbourhood afforded. The water is sufficiently pure and pleasant, rising in a fine gravel, about fourteen or fifteen feet below the surface, and almost every house has a pump.

The town consists of eleven streets, besides lanes and alleys. *Dyer-street*, but more antiently *Chipping-street*, so called because the market is held in it, is that by which you enter the town from London and Oxford. From the round stone at the bottom of it to the other extremity, at the crossing of the four principal streets, it measures 549 yards.—*Cricklade-street* is so called because it leads to the antient town whose name it bears. From a stone which marks the limits of the borough on that side, at the bottom of the street, to the other extremity, it measures 360 yards.—*Castle-street*, which name was given it from its leading to the antient castle, is that by which you enter the town from Bristol and Bath, and is 274 yards long.—*Gosditch-street*, leading from the middle of the town northward to the first bridge towards Gloucester, is in length 180 yards.—*Dollar-street*, or in old writings, *Le Fosse*, commencing at the first bridge, and extending to the second, on the same road, is 190 yards long.—*St. Lawrence-street*, or *Gloucester-street*, was so called because the church of St. Lawrence stood in it, and because it leads to Gloucester. This street is 427 yards long.—*Cecily-street*, or *Cecily-hill*, took its name from the church of St. Cecilia standing in it. From Groomstole-bridge, where this street begins, to the end of it, leading to Minchin-hampton, it is 190 yards.—*Black-jack-street*, which leads from Groomstole-bridge, and seems like a continuation of the last mentioned street, is in length 300 yards.—*Silver-street*, making the communication between Black-jack-

street and Castle-street, is in length only 75 yards.—*Thomas-street* had its appellation from an hospital standing in it, dedicated to the saint of that name, and, extending from Groomstole-bridge to the bottom of Dollar-street, is 227 yards long.—*Coxwell-street* was so called from the name of a person of considerable property who lived in it; but the more antient name is *Abbat-street*, which was given it because it led to the abbey. This street is 221 yards long.—*Shoe-lane*, (so called from the shoe-makers settling there) the *Butter-row*, and the *Butcher-row*, lie parallel to each other on the west side of the corn-market, whence the two latter lead to the high-crofs, and are 33 yards long.— Besides these, there are *Sheep-street-lane*, on the south-west side of the town; *Spital-gate-lane*, corruptly called *Spiringate-lane*, on the north side of it; *Leaufe-lane* on the south-east, and the *Law-ditch-lane* on the west side of it.

Coming into the town from Gloucester, a great part of the street is a hollow way, in some places five feet deep, where a portion of the Churn water runs, and empties itself into one of the arms of that river at the second bridge. There is a tradition that the river antiently ran through the middle of the town, which is strengthened by a passage in Leland, who says, *Be lykebod yn times past Guttes were made that Partes of Churne Streame might cum thorow the Cyte, and so to returne to theyre great Bottom*. Itin. v. 5, p. 61. And not many years since, as the workmen were digging a vault under the street, near where the four principal streets meet, at about the depth of six feet under the surface, they found stones set up edge-ways, like those commonly placed in a water-course, for people to step on. This circumstance, I think, puts the matter out of doubt, that antiently the water ran through the town by the high crofs, and so down Cricklade-street, and at length joined the main river at Watermore.

There is a great deal of travelling through this place from the northern to the western parts of England, and from Bath and Bristol to London, through Oxford and Abingdon. Two stage-coaches pass thro' it to London, and a third in its course between Bath and Oxford; which, with a great number of heavy carriages that keep their regular stages, open a communication between this place and Monmouthshire, South Wales, Hereford, Gloucester, Worcester, Warwick, Coventry, Leicester, Nottingham, the West, and many other places; a circumstance so favourable to trade, that, next to Gloucester, this is esteemed the principal market-town in the county.

It has two weekly markets, on Monday and Friday. The first, for grain and all sorts of commodities, is very much frequented; the other is chiefly for wool, butchers-meat, and poultry. The wool-market was once very considerable, till the dealers in that article began to travel the country, and buy their wool at the farm-houses, which at length had this effect, that instead of thirty or forty

waggon-loads, which used to be brought hither every market-day, there has been, for some time, scarcely any sent to market; and the Boothall, where the wool was usually deposited, is now taken down.

Frequent oppositions in the borough, in choosing their representatives in parliament, have made the poor inhabitants more licentious, and less industrious, than they formerly were. These circumstances are unfavourable to manufactures, and generally prevent them from rising to any degree of eminence. The cloathing business flourished here, according to Leland, in the reign of king Henry the Eighth; but at present little is done in that manufacture.

The heavy edge-tools of this place are in great reputation, especially those knives which carriers use in shaving leather, and which find a market all over Europe and America. Wool-combing is on the decline. Carpet-making hath been lately introduced; and there are a few cheneys, harra-teens, and light stuffs manufactured. But stocking frame-knitting, which was set on foot about forty years since, lies at the last gasp, under many disadvantages, and is only kept from expiring by the cordial influence of a very large estate, which was charitably intended to promote some considerable manufacture here. The principal business is woolstapling and yarn-making, for which the town is well situated, near the cloathing country.

This is called an antient city, and, according to the opinion of some persons, of so high antiquity as to have been built by the Britons, before the Roman invasion. But that the Britons had then any cities or towns, in the sense we now understand those terms, is a notion very contrary to the testimony of antient authors, of the greatest credit as to that matter. Cæsar indeed, in his book *De Bello Gallico*, speaks of their towns, but he tells us what they were; *Oppidum autem Britanni vocant, quum silvas impeditas vallo atque fossa munitur*: The Britons call that a town, when they have surrounded and fenced about their thickest woods with a bank and a ditch. And Xiphilin speaking of the *Meatae*, or inhabitants of the now most northern counties of England, asserts, that they had neither *walls* nor *cities*; what passed under the name of cities in Britain, being, according to Strabo, no other than *groves*. These authorities will stand their ground against the fond conceits and loose conjectures of later writers; and upon this ground I shall venture to say that Cirencester was built by the Romans. The precise time of its foundation I do not pretend to ascertain, but I apprehend it might be very soon after they had established themselves in Britain. Three great roads meeting at this place, rendered it the most desirable situation for a town that can be conceived, and no doubt that circumstance induced them to make choice of it.

Being the metropolis of the large province of the *Dobuni*, it was called *Corinium Dobunorum*, and became a very eminent station for the Roman armies. Antoninus places it at the distance of fourteen miles from *Glevum*, or Gloucester, in the thirteenth *Iter* from *Isca*, now Caerleon in Monmouthshire, to *Calleva*, which Dr. Gale will have to be Henly, the *Calleva Atrebatum*, or chief city of the *Atrebatii*, whilst others give that honour to Wallingford in Berkshire.

According to Brompton, and several other antient writers, this city lay in the province of Wiccia. The antient city wall was more than two miles in circumference. It was intire in the reign of king Henry the Fourth, but must have been razed soon after. Leland traced it quite round in king Henry the Eighth's time, but even then there were but few vestiges of it remaining;

. *Sic omnia fatis*

In pejus ruere, ac retro sublapsa referri. Virg.

He tells us, that 'A man may yet, walking on the bank of Churne, evidently perceyve the cumulative pace of foundation of towers sumtyme standing in the waul. And nere to the place wher the right goodly clothing mylle was set up a late by the abbate, was broken down the ruine of an old tower, toward making of the mylle waulles, in the which place was fownd a quadrate stone fawllen down afore, but broken *in aliquot frustra*, wherein was a Romain inscription, of the which, one scantly letterd that saw yt, told me, that he might perceyve PONT. MAX. Among divers *numismata* fownd frequently there, Dioclesian's be most fairest; but I cannot adfirme the inscription to have bene dedicate onto hym. In the middes of the old town, in a medow, was found a flore *de tessellis versicoloribus*, and by the town *nostris temporibus* was fownd a broken shank bone of a horse, the mouth closed with a pegge; the which taken owt, a shepard found yt fillid *nummis argenteis*. In the south-south-west side of the waul be lykelyhod hath bene a castel, or sum other great building, the hilles and diches yet remayne. The place is now a warden for conys, and therein hath be fownd mennes bones *insolitæ magnitudinis*, also to sepulchres *ex scæto lapide*. In one was a round vessel of leade covered, and in it ashes and peaces of bones.' *Leland's Itin.* v. 5, p. 65.

Dr. Stukeley visited this place in the year 1723, and fancied that he could even then trace the old city wall quite round the town. But antiquities give way to modern improvements, and all that remains of it, at present, lies on the east and south-east sides, about half a mile in length, covered with earth and rubbish fourteen or fifteen feet high. A small part being uncovered in 1774, it was found to be eight feet thick, built with hewn stone, strongly cemented with lime and gravel.

A little within the old city wall, is a pretty large tract of ground called the *Leaufes*, now converted to garden-ground and corn-fields, where,

for many ages past, have been found antient carvings, inscriptions, and tessellated pavements, with great abundance of Roman coins, rings, and intaglio's, which have been long since lost or dispersed. From these circumstances, together with the name, Dr. Stukeley, with good reason, supposed the *Leauses* to have been the Roman *Prætorium*, for *Ilys*, in the British language, signifies a court.

Several authors have barely mentioned these antiquities, but they have not transmitted down to us a catalogue of the coins, nor given us so many particulars as the subject deserved: I shall, however, collect from them what has been written, and then subjoin my own particular observations.

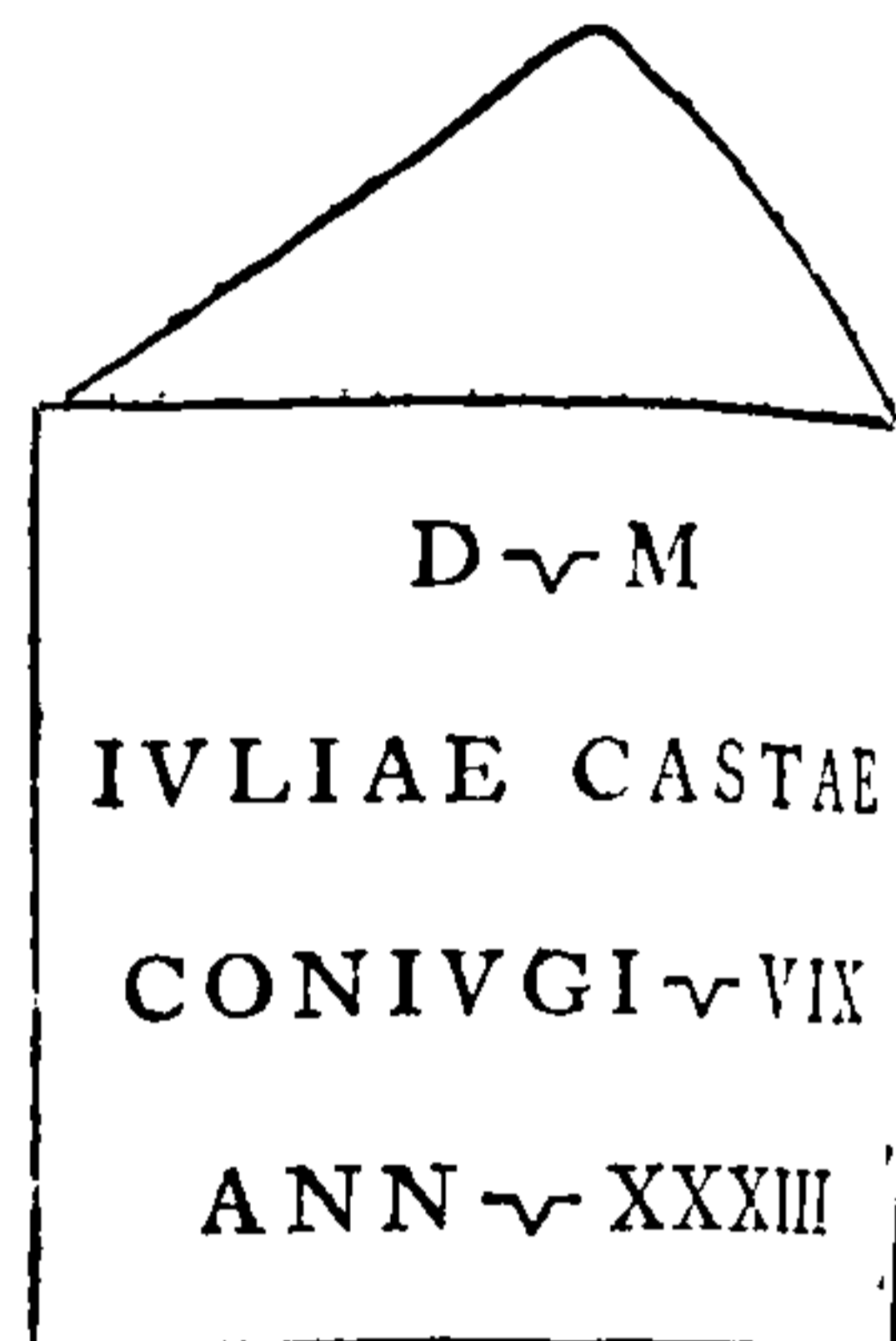
Leland has left us no more than what is quoted in the preceding page.

Sir Robert Atkyns follows next in order. 'Here,' says that gentleman, in his account of Cirencester, 'are often dug up, in old foundations, a great many and great variety of ancient Roman coins. There was accidentally discovered, in a meadow near the town, an ancient building under ground. It was 50 foot long and 40 broad, and about 4 foot high; supported by 100 brick pillars; inlaid very curiously with tesseraick work, with stones of divers colours, little bigger than dice: It is supposed to have been a bathing-place of the Romans.' This is all sir Robert says, from whose account the reader will not very readily understand what part was so curiously inlaid; whether the pillars, the whole building, or (as it is most likely) the pavement only.

Then comes Doctor Stukeley, who has not complimented the good people of Cirencester on account of their taste for works of antiquity. 'Large quantities of carved stones,' says he 'are carried off yearly in carts [meaning from the Leauses] to mend the highways, besides what are useful in building. A fine mosaic pavement was dug up here in September 1723, with many coins. I bought a little head, which had been broken off from a basso-relievo, and seems by the tiara, of a very odd shape, like fortification-work, to have been the genius of a city, or some of the *Dea Matres* which are in the old inscriptions, such like in Gruter, p. 92. The gardener told me he had lately found a little brass image, I suppose one of the *Lares*; but upon a diligent scrutiny, his children had played it away. Mr. Richard Bishop, owner of the garden, on a hillock near his house, dug up a vault sixteen feet long, and twelve broad, supported with square pillars of Roman brick, three feet and a half high, and on it a strong floor of terras. There are now several more vaults near it, on which grow cherry-trees, like the hanging gardens of Babylon. I suppose these the foundations of a temple, for in the same place they found several stones of the shafts of pillars, six feet long, and bases of stone near as big in compass as his summer house adjoining, as he

expressed himself; these, with cornices very handsomely moulded, and carved with medallions and the like ornaments, were converted into swines-troughs. Some of the stones of the bases were fastened together with cramps of iron, so that they were forced to employ horses to draw them asunder, and they now lie before the door of his house as a pavement. Capitals of these pillars were likewise found, and a crooked cramp of iron, ten or twelve feet long, which probably was for the architraves of a circular portico. A mosaic pavement near it, and intire, is now the floor of his privy vault.

'Sometimes,' continues the doctor, 'they dig up little stones as big as a shilling, with stamps on them. I conjecture they are counterfeit dies to cast money in. We saw a monumental inscription' [see the margin] 'upon a stone of Mr. Isaac Tibbot's, in Castle-street, in very large letters, four inches long'. It was found at a place half a mile west of the town, upon the north side of the Foss-road, called the Querns, from the quarries of stone thereabouts. Five such



stones lay flat-wise upon two walls, in a row, end to end, and underneath were the corpses of that family, as we may suppose. He keeps Julia Casta's skull in his summer-house, but people have stole all her teeth out for amulets against the ague. Another of the stones serves for a table in his garden; 'tis handsomely squared, five feet long, and three and a half broad, without any inscription. Another is laid for a bridge over a channel near the cross in Castle-street. There were but two of them which had inscriptions; the other inscription perished, being unluckily exposed to the wet in a frosty season, probably of the husband. Several urns have been found thereabouts, being a common burying-place. I suppose them buried here after Christianity.' *Stukeley's Itineraria Curiosa.*

When we compare these accounts together, it seems probable that the antient building mentioned by sir Robert Atkyns (and which seems to be the same that, according to a manuscript which I have seen, was opened in 1683) was in part dug up and destroyed by the gardener, in Dr. Stukeley's time. What remained of it being afterwards covered over with earth, was again opened in 1780. The opening was made about sixteen yards from a wick-elm, growing in the S. W. wall of the garden. About three feet and a half below the surface, the workmen came to a very smooth floor of terras, which they found to extend about twelve

* This stone is fixed in Mr. Bush's garden-wall, in Cirencester.

twelve feet further north-eastward, where it was broken down and destroyed. And sinking deeper there, they came to another floor of terras, four feet five inches below the surface of the first, and running all the way under it; for they presently discovered that there was a large cavity between them, and that the upper floor was supported by rows of brick pillars, which stood upon that beneath. Clearing the earth away from off the second, or last mentioned floor, they came to a wall of hewn stone, rising within about two feet of the surface of the ground, at the distance of fifteen feet from the broken edge of the upper terras, which latter, it was evident, had originally extended to this wall. Here seems to have been the boundary of the works on the north-east side. Soon afterwards they came to another upright wall on the south-east side, which joined to, and made a right angle with the former. These appear to be the north-east and south-east walls of a vault, whose dimensions are not certainly known, as the other two walls are destroyed. In each wall were observed five massy stones, forming the crown of an arch, the cavity of which lay almost intirely below the top of the second terras. In order to examine these arches, a small part of the under floor was beat up along the sides of the walls, and at the depth of thirty-four inches, there was a third strong floor of terras, running under the second, the space between being filled with rough stones, thrown together in a promiscuous manner. This last served as a floor to the arches, which had nothing in them but rubbish, and at bottom a bed of wood-ashes about two inches thick.

A large hole was made through the south-east wall, about eight feet from the angle where the two walls join. This wall was found to be forty inches thick, yet it was only a partition; for on the south-east side of it was another vault, with floors and brick pillars, on the same level, and exactly corresponding with those in the first-mentioned vault, but in a more imperfect state.

The ground was then carefully opened from the surface, on the south-east side of the partition wall, about twelve feet from the angle where the two walls join, and at the depth of three or four feet, there were found vast quantities of flat bricks, of different sizes, like those used in the construction of the first-mentioned vault, intermixt with broken funnels and other rubbish, but the vaulting had been totally destroy'd. However, the greater part of the partition wall remained, and twenty feet distant from the north-east end of it, was an opening three feet wide, with square quoins, but its height is not known, as the top was broken down. This aperture served for a communication between the two vaults, and having an arch on each side, exactly at corresponding distances, (about four feet) seems to indicate a regular building, and makes it probable that this wall was divided into two equal parts by it, and con-

sequently that the whole extended forty-three feet. The arches are all upon the same level, and of like dimensions, thirty-five inches wide, and thirty-seven from the crown to the floor, and therefore too low for door-ways.

The great strength and stability of the vaulting are remarkable: The two lower floors of terras, with the bed of stones between them, were designed by the architect as a firm basis to support the brick pillars, and the massy floor that lay upon them. The upper floor of each vault is fourteen inches thick; the pillars thirty-nine inches high, and eight inches and a quarter square, made of courses of entire bricks of the same superficial dimensions, and about an inch and three quarters thick, except that each pillar has a large brick of eleven inches square for its base, and another of the same size by way of capital. They stand in rows fifteen inches asunder, and are covered with wide bricks at top twenty three inches square, upon which the terras is laid. What now remains of the upper floor in the first mentioned vault, is supported by twenty-two pillars only, arranged in seven rows one way, and six the other; and where the pillars are deficient, the gardener has taken care to support the floor with timber.

The under part of this floor, (which, as already observed, consists of broad bricks) and all the pillars, are very much burnt, so that but few of the latter are perfect, occasioned in some measure, perhaps, by the force of long continued fires; but I apprehend they have suffered much injury also by other accidents, such as knocking off pieces from the sides and angles with iron instruments used in stirring the fire, and placing the fuel, which must sometimes have happened unavoidably. There were found dispersed all over the second floor, which I shall now call the hearth, a very considerable quantity of wood ashes, intermixt with coals, and consolidated into a hard mass, by length of time and natural humidity; whence it appears sufficiently evident, that fires have been kept burning uniformly all over the hearth, to heat the floor above, but not for the purpose of a bathing-place, as sir Robert Atkyns conjectured, whose opinion I had adopted before I saw the ruins. And still less probable is Dr. Stukeley's opinion, that 'these are the foundations of a temple;' but they appear very evidently, to me at least, to be the remains of two Hypocausts.

It may be observed, from the dimensions of the pillars, and the distance by measurement which they stand from each other, that in a space of 50 feet long and 40 broad, as the building formerly discovered is said to have been when intire, there must have been near four times the number of them mentioned by sir Robert Atkyns; yet as he does not pretend to have seen them, and as no great accuracy can be expected from hearsay accounts, I have not the least doubt but these are the

the remains of the same building taken notice of by the two last mentioned authors.

Hypocausts, (from the Greek, *υποκαυτω*, to burn under) were a kind of large, subterraneous ovens, which the Romans made use of for warming their houses. Palladio, the great Italian architect, gives a short account of them. *The antients, says he, made a fire in a small subterraneous vault, from which many funnels of various sizes were carried to the several rooms in the house, and the heat ascended in them in the same manner as it is found to pass through the narrow neck of an alembic, one end of which, tho' very distant from the fire, is not less warm than the part nearest to it. Thus, the heat so equably diffuses itself into all parts, that it fills the whole house. This is not the case with chimney-hearths, near which if you stand, you are scalded; if at a distance, you are chilled; but where these pipes are carried, a mild air diffuses itself around. These funnels which conveyed the heat had not open mouths, so they did not emit flame nor smoak, but only a hot vapour, and perpetual warmth. A small fire in the vault, provided it were continual, was sufficient. At the mouth of the vault they dressed their victuals. Pots and vessels were placed on every side in the walls, full of hot water, to keep their victuals warm; a very great advantage without expence, liable to no danger, no filth, nor smoak, and free from a thousand inconveniencies which accompany other kinds of fires.*

Hence it appears, that the hypocausts of ancient Rome, as described by Palladio, were something different from those which have been found here. For as this country is much colder than Italy, so the Romans in Britain found it convenient, in this cold country, to make their hypocausts immediately under their parlours and lower rooms; and both their vaults and fires were larger than those in use at Rome. But, probably, in all other respects they were alike. Many fragments of earthen funnels have been found among the ruins of our Hypocausts, and one piece has the cavity intire, of an oblong form, six inches by four; and in several parts of the partition wall, particularly in the large stones of the arches, are a great many holes, in which were fixt, and are still to be seen, the ends of iron hooks or staples, [as may be supposed,] to support

the earthen funnels, and lead them to the upper rooms, in the manner described by this author. The mouths of both Hypocausts, where they were supply'd with fuel, which were probably on the north-west and south-east sides, are both destroy'd.

The editor, from repeated inspection of these ruins, being enabled to give a more perfect account of them than he had ever seen, could not resist the pleasure which he promised himself of obliging the public with it; and therefore, since the original publication of his work in 1779, he has printed this additional sheet, to be fix'd in his books in the room of the leaf pag'd 345, 346, which contained the old account, and is now to be cancelled. [March 6, 1782.]

Fragments of Roman pottery, and small cubical stones of different colours, which are undoubtedly the ruins of some tessellated pavement, are continually found in these gardens; but the upper floors of the Hypocausts do not appear to have been tessellated. A portion of a large pillar, and the capital of a pilaster of the Corinthian order, which were formerly dug up there, among other ornamental parts of buildings, and perhaps the very pieces mentioned by Dr. Stukeley, are now in good preservation, in Mr. Bush's garden in Cirencester: The shaft of the pillar, when intire, must have been ten or twelve feet long, independent of the capital and other members.

There was a fine figure of Apollo, in brass, about the height of eighteen inches, found in the same gardens about forty years since, and is now in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, by the favour of Mr. Master, who presented it to the university. And a small altar, about seven inches high, was thrown up among the rubbish a few years since, but there is no inscription on it. This is now in Mr. Bush's possession, and was probably the portable altar of some poor man, used only in the offering of incense, or salt flour, such as Camden mentions in his account of Lancashire, adding, that the Romans raised altars not only to their Gods, but out of a servile flattery, to their Emperors likewise, under the impious title of *Numini Majestatique eorum*. At these they fell on their knees and worshiped, these they embraced and prayed to, before these they took their oaths,

Veteres in subterraneo fornice non magno, cujus extrema pars extra domum muro terminabatur, unum ignem incendebant. Ab hoc canales plurimi, variae magnitudinis, intimis fabricae parietibus inclusi, ut hodie aquarum et sentinarum fistulae, ad summam contignationem permeabant. His singulis nares erant ad os fornice domus parietibus adjunctum, per quas calor inter parietes ascendens, ad oecos, trichinia, tablina manabat, et ad omnia loca quibus calorem procurare vellent. Quemadmodum vim ignis per canaliculos quosdam alembicum penetrare videmus: ubi ignis quidem longissime distat ab ore vitii, quod tamen non minus calet, quam illa vasis pars, quam ignis proxime calefacit. Calor ille adeo aequabiliter in omnes partes se diffudit, ut totum habitaculum impleteret. Non ita camini, quibus si propius stes, aestuas; si longius, friget. Illic vero aer mitissimus se circumfudit; ut cameram, cui caminus in adverso muri latere collocatus est, accensus ignis paulatim et leniter tepefacit. Canales illi qui calorem dispensabant, patulas fauces non habuerunt; quare nec flammam nec fumum, sed calidum tantum vaporem, et perpetuum teporem emiserunt. Ignis in fornice parvulus, modo continuus, locis adeo oclusis, vaporandis sufficit. Ad os fornice edulia parabant. Quaquavertum in muro vasa et

ollae collocatae sunt, aquis ferventibus repletae, quae dapes calidas fervarent.

Commodum sine sumptu maximum! nullo periculo, nulla sordibus, non fumo turbatum; mille incommodis solutum, quae reliqua focorum genera comitantur. Non illic fumarioris, ignitabulis, vel thermocliniis, tot malorum causis, opus fuit: non variis instrumentis ad frigus domandum, et fovenda calore corpora. Sed in singulis cameris per omne spatium aequalis tepor et molliissimus aer se diffudit. Canales plus minus calebant, ut ratio temporum postulabat. Peritissimi enim in calore moderando veteres fuerunt; usi lenis aera refrigeratione, qualem organorum folles spirant, quae non minus suavis et placida est, quam illa acuta est, vehemens, et sorda, quam fabrorum folles ejectiont.

Si divites et principes viri, qui aedes sibi aedificant, exemplo adeo commodo uterentur, rem facerent dignissimam, quam omnes amplecterentur, et quae minore cum sumptu innumeris aerumnis nos expediret. *Palladio de Vocis Veterum, in fine libri cui titulus Antiquitates Urbis Romae. Ital. & Lat. Oxonii, 1739, 8vo.*

Not understanding Italian, the editor, from necessity, quotes the Latin translation of Palladio.

and to be short, in these and their sacrifices the whole of their religion consisted; so that those among them who had no altar, were supposed to have no religion, and to acknowledge no deity.

There is also a monumental stone, now placed in a building in the garden belonging to Siddington house, which was dug up, about fourteen or fifteen years since, at Watermore common, just without the city wall. It has a pediment at top, with a crescent in low relief, and the following inscription:

D M
P VICANAE
P VITALIS
CONIVX (')

Lying by the stone was an urn, with ashes and bones half burnt. This stone may be referred to the same age with that taken notice of by Dr. Stukeley.

There was also a glass urn, of a green colour, dug up, about fifteen years ago, in Kingsmead, which lies about half a mile from the town, on the side of the *Irminstreet*. This urn, which contained many ashes and pieces of burnt bones, was placed in a stone, chiselled out in a hollow form proper to receive it, and a flat stone covered the top. All these were deposited in the midst of a piece of ground about twenty feet square, inclosed with a stone wall which lay below the surface of the ground. The relics were further secured by a pavement springing from the wall on every side, and rising in the middle over the urn, in the form of a very obtuse cone. This was undoubtedly Roman, but unaccompanied with coins, unless the workmen concealed them on the first discovery.

About the same time, a large stone coffin was dug up on the side of the road leading to Tetbury, at a quarter of a mile from the town. A human skeleton was found within it, with the scull between the legs, and a sword lying on the right side of it.

On the east side of the town, lies *Tor-barrow-hill*, which is undoubtedly a *tumulus*, as the name signifies. This must certainly be the hill said to stand in *Colton's-field*, near Cirencester, and of which there is a strange account" in a paper printed by

William Budden, 1685, and preserved in the Bodleian Library, among Dr. Rawlinson's papers.

Westward of the town also, a little within lord Bathurst's park, is a large round mount of earth, thrown up to the height of about twenty feet, according to tradition, by Godrum the Dane, who is called Gurmundus in the British annals; whence, by vulgar corruption, the place hath obtained the name of *Grismund's-tower*, and *Christmas-tower*. There was probably a wooden watch-tower erected on it, according to the custom of the Danes, the better to explore the country, and to guard against a sudden surprise from the enemy. Upon opening the mount, about fifteen years ago, several large earthen vessels, full of ashes and burnt bones, were found in it, and the earth and stones very much burnt for a great space in one part of it. But that a leaden vessel, with some ashes and bones of an uncommon size have been found on the mount, I have read no where but in Busching's Geography. Indeed Leland speaks of such a vessel, with ashes and pieces of bones, having been found where the castle stood, which Busching mistook for this tower. Who were the proprietors of these bones, and what bodies these ashes are a part of, are questions above the reach of antiquarianism; but it is probable that they belonged to some persons of eminence among the Danes, who fell in battle against the Saxons and Britons in these parts.

What gave rise to the practice of burning the dead is uncertain: some have conjectured that it was to avoid a visible degeneration into worms, and to leave a lasting portion of their composition after death; whilst others have thought it an expedient to escape the malice of enemies. But whatever was the occasion, the practice is of great antiquity. Homer has given many beautiful descriptions of the funeral obsequies of Patroclus, Achilles, Hector, and other chiefs among the Greeks and Trojans. At first they burnt the bodies of those only who were most eminent among them, but denied that honour to such as had laid violent hands on themselves, or had betrayed their country, because they conceived them enemies to the gods. The funeral pile was composed of rosemary, larynx, yew, cypress, and fir,

Coniux (for *Conjugis*) is the true reading on the stone. But there must have been a mistake in the stone-cutter, who might be an ignorant man, as many of them were, making frequent blunders by omitting letters, and sometimes adding others; more particularly when they were not immediately overseen by the person whose office it was to direct them. There are many instances of omissions and redundancies in ancient coins and inscriptions; thus we often find COS for CONS, or CONSVL; DEIA IOVIS for DEA IOVIS, IDEA PALATINA for DEA PALATINA, &c. &c. More of this may be seen in Mr. Hearn's *Dissertation on the Stunsfield Tessellated Pavement*, at the beginning of the 8th Vol. of *Leland's Itinerary*.

The story is to the following effect: Two men digging a well-pit at the foot of this hill, having sunk four yards deep, discovered an entrance into the hill, where they found several urns with their furniture, which being touched, crumbled to pieces. In one of them were several images and urns, some with Latin inscriptions on them, and in another, they were surprized at seeing the figure of a

man in armour, having a truncheon in its hand, and a light, in a glass like a lamp, burning before it. At their first approach, the image made an effort to strike, so at the second step, but with greater force; but at the third it struck a violent blow, which broke the glass to pieces, and extinguished the light. Having a lanthorn, they had just time to observe, that on the left hand [I suppose of the figure] lay two heads embalmed, with long beards, and the skin looking like parchment, when hearing a hollow noise like a groan, they hastily quitted those dark apartments, and immediately the earth fell in, and buried all the curiosities. Camden was informed by credible persons, that at the suppression of monasteries, there was found a lamp burning in the vault of that little chapel wherein Constantius Chlorus was thought to be buried. Lazius, says that antiquarian, tells us, that the ancients had an art of dissolving gold into a fat liquor, and of preparing it so that it would continue burning in the sepulchres for many ages. *Camden*, v. 2, col. 880, in his account of York city.

by which, being trees of perpetual verdure, it has been thought they intended to convey some hints of a resurrection.

The Romans adopted the practice from the Greeks, and so it came into use among the Celtæ in the western world. In Britain, urn-burial was not confined to the Romans, for we learn from Pomponius that the druids used to burn and bury; and it is affirmed, that Bellinus, brother to the British king Brennus, was burnt. Cæsar says that burning was practised in Gaul; and since we learn from Tacitus, that the Britons were soon brought to build temples, to wear the gown, and study the Roman laws and language, it is no improbable conjecture, that they soon also conformed to their customs in burial.

The Saxons, Jutes, and Angles came from parts where burning was antiently practised, and the Germans, from whom they descended, used it, as Tacitus affirms.

In Denmark and Norway many urns have been found, very different from those of the Romans, as may be seen in Wormius; whence it should seem, that the Danes very antiently burned the dead; indeed Frotho the Great made a law, that princes and great commanders should be committed to the fire, tho' the common sort had grave-interment. It was also the custom of those people to distinguish the remains of the most noble among them, by placing large stones in circles about them.

The urns we find are neither uniform in figure, nor of one capacity; the largest contain about three gallons, some not much above half that measure. Some have handles, ears, and long necks, but most are of a circular form; many are red, some black, some covered with brick or tile, and some have earthen covers adapted to them, whilst great numbers have no covering, but the earth pressed into them. Some have lachrimatories, or tear-bottles, attending them, either as sacred to the *Manes* of the deceased, or passionate expressions of their surviving friends, who, with hired tears, solemnized their obsequies.

Where we find D. M. [*Diis Manibus*] we commonly meet with *Pateræ*, and vessels of libation, upon old sepulchral monuments. An urn preserved by cardinal Farnese contained the heads of several gods and goddesses, an ape of agate, a grass-hopper, an elephant of amber, a crystal ball, three glasses, two spoons, and other things, which probably the deceased took pleasure in; and in some urns we find money, rings, darts, and pieces of broken armour. It has been conjectured, that the money was intended as a fee for old Charon; but whatever was the design, the putting coins in urns, and the present practice of burying

money in the foundations of noble buildings, are laudable means of chronological discovery, and posterity will applaud them.

As the time is uncertain when the practice of burning the dead began, so is that of its ceasing also. Macrobius affirms that it was disused in his days. In Minutius's time, it was objected against the Christians, that tho' they did not hesitate, for the cause of religion, to give their bodies to be burnt when alive, yet they condemned the practice of burning after death; so that we may conclude with great certainty, that it ceased about the time of the conversion to christianity; and as the Romans confessedly practised it after they possessed Britain, the urns we find here are generally attributed to them, or to the Britons romanized. But to return from this digression to my former subject.

There was a Roman tessellated pavement found in a garden in Dyer-street, belonging to a house the property of Mr. Joseph Small; another was lately discovered in digging a cellar in Mr. Cripps's house, belonging formerly to the family of the Georges; and another was found, a few years ago, in digging the vault under the shambles at the Boothall; and without doubt many more are left for future ages to discover. These probably belonged to the halls or principal rooms of some great officers under the *prætor*, or chief magistrate that governed the town. The tessellated pavements were of two orders. Those of the nobler kind, which had usually the figure of Apollo, or some other deity upon them, were called *Megalographia*, in contradistinction to the other sort of them, on which were representations of most inferior beings. This sort was stiled *Ropographia*. But what those were, of which I have just been speaking, is uncertain, as there is no drawing of them, and the works themselves are destroyed, to the regret of the lovers of antiquity.

The coins that have been found here are chiefly those of Antoninus, Dioclesian, and Constantine.

Three Roman consular ways meet at this place, the great *Foss-way*, the *Irminstreet*, and the *Acmanstreet*.

The *Foss* comes from Scotland, and enters this county from Warwickshire, by Lemington. It passeth thro' Moreton-henmarsh and Stow, by Bourton on the Water, and Northleach, and crossing the river Coln at a place called Foss-bridge, leads directly to Cirencester.

The *Acmanstreet-way*, but sometimes called the *Ickenild-way**, crosseth Oxfordshire, and coming to Broadwell-grove, where it is very high and perfect, enters this county at the parish of Eastleach, and joins the great *Foss-way* about a mile north-east of Cirencester. Four miles and a half westward of

* *Execrantur rogos, et damnant ignium sepulturam.* *Minut. Fel.* p. 97.

* The *Ickenild-way* pass'd not far from it, [Witney] on the right Hand in its Course to Cirencester, where all the four great Ways cross'd. *Discourse concerning some Antiquities found in*

Yorkshire, published at the end of Vol. 1. of *Leland's Itin.* p. 110. The *Foss*, on the west of Cirencester, as far as Bath, is by some writers called the *Acmanstreet-way*, and thus Leland makes the number of the Roman ways meeting here, to be four.

the town, it leaves the turnpike-road, at a place called *Jacuments-bottom*, but more truly *Acman's-bottom*, and enters Wiltshire near Kemble, in its straight course to Bath, the *Accmannercearpen* of the Saxons.

Another of the great Roman ways, supposed by some to be the *Irminstreet*, leads from Caerleon in Monmouthshire, through Gloucester and this place, to Cricklade, and so on to Southampton. Mercury was thought to preside over the highways, and the Germans worshipped him by the name of *Irmunful*, whence, according to Mr. Camden, this Roman way derives its name.

The notion which some have entertained of these roads having been thrown up by one *Mulmutius*, long before the birth of Christ, is now generally exploded. *Isidore's* testimony, that *highways were made almost all over the world by the Romans*, in which they employ'd the soldiery and the people, that they might not grow factious by too much ease, goes a great way in determining to whom they ought to be attributed; but further, there are antient records, which say, that *In the days of Honorius and Arcadius there were made in Britain certain highways from sea to sea*. And here it may be proper to observe, that we derive the custom of placing mile-stones on our turnpike-roads from the Romans, for at the end of every mile, along their great roads, pillars were erected by the emperors, with figures cut in them to signify the number of miles. Hence *Sidonius Apollonius*,

*Antiquus tibi nec teratur agger,
Cujus per spatium satis vetustis
Nomen Cæsareum viret columnis.*

Nor let the antient causeway be defac'd,
Where, in old pillars, Cæsar's name's express'd.

By the sides of them were also the graves and monuments of famous men, to put the traveller in mind of his own mortality; whence arose that usual apostrophe, *Siste Viator*, in monumental inscriptions.

The learned antiquary before mentioned, in his account of Radnorshire, has shewn, that large heaps of stones, confusedly piled up together, are common in Wales, Scotland, Ireland, in the north, and probably in other parts of England, and are called by the British name *Karneu*, *Karned-beu*, and *Kairn*, which he understands to be a primitive word, signifying a *heap of stones*. He is of

opinion, that most of them were intended for memorials of the dead, not only because he observed, near the summit of one of them, a rude stone monument in the form of a coffer or chest, but also, because it was antiently the custom to throw up large heaps of stones for sepulchral monuments, and in later times, more particularly over the graves of malefactors: What led me to this observation, is a piece of ground on the south-west side of the town, just without the old city wall, which goes by the name of the *Querns*, or *Kairns*, full of such large heaps of stones, but now, in length of time, covered with herbage. Large monumental stones have been dug up there, as already taken notice of from Dr. Stukeley, who concluded from thence, that the *Querns* was the common burying-place of the antient city of Cirencester; but, notwithstanding the name, I am far from thinking those heaps of stones are so many funeral piles, but rather, that they are heaps of rubbish, made by digging for stone to raise the city wall, or some other large buildings.

I must not, however, leave the *Querns*, without first taking notice of a plot within it, of an elliptical form, called the *Bull-ring*, the longest diameter of which is sixty-three yards, the other forty-six. Round it is a mound or wall of earth, thrown up to the height of about twenty feet, sloped on the inside with so much exactness as to manifest the hand of care and design; and I am of opinion, that there were originally rows of seats, or steps, one below the other, from top to bottom; but time has much defaced them. There are two avenues to this area, (east and west) and on the north side also is another strait approach, between two stone walls, lately discovered by people digging for stone. It is directed to the centre of the area, and about thirty inches wide between the walls, which were designed to keep up the high bank of earth on each side. Probably this is a Roman theatre, or else one of those places where antiently people met at the *Gurimawrs*², which were held in spacious places, inclosed with earthen banks, having room sufficient for thousands of people within. But tradition is silent as to the use of it; nor do I find the place itself taken notice of any where in history. Mr. Camden mentions one something like it in Westmoreland, called *King Arthur's Round Table*, which he thinks might possibly be a justing-place.

In an essay concerning the four great Roman ways, at the end of the 6th Vol. of Leland's Itinerary, I find Mr. Camden has taken notice for his observation, (p. 240) that 'Several towns lye on the coast near the last mentioned causeway, that retain the word *arn* in their names, as *Sbarncote* and *South Sarney*, between Cricklade and Cirencester, and *North Sarney* about two miles above the latter upon the river Churn, and *Sbarnton* about three miles from Gloucester. All which have taken their appellations from the British word *Sarn*, which imports *stratum*, or *mountain*, and in Wales we have such an one called *Sarn* *antient* to this day.' But I differ in opinion from that learned antiquary, respecting the names of the above places, for the following reasons: The *C* in those names had originally a hard sound, as the same letter in *Cornwall*, *Cornwallis*, also had; for

I apprehend that the name of the town and of the villages had one common source, that is, *Corin*, or *Churn*, the name of the river on which both the *Cerneys* are situated: *Cerney*, therefore, is only a small deviation from *Churn-ey*, i. e. *the water Churn*. And as to *Sbarncote*, which is adjoining to South Cerney, on the contrary side of it from the Roman road, I suppose it to be nothing more than *Cerney-coed*, so called from the British word *coed*, which signifies *wood*, as having been antiently a woody place.

² *Guiredd*, in the British language, signifies *truth*, and *mawr*, *great*; so that the word may signify the *scriptures*, or *great truths*. It is generally agreed that these circular places have been appropriated to religious purposes, and probably some parts of the scripture history were usually represented in them, for the instruction of the people.

2. *Of Military Affairs, and other memorable Events.*

This town hath seen many great events and memorable transactions. From Orofius's manner of expressing himself, one might be induced to think it a place of note in the time of Julius Cæfar. The third battle, fays he, which that general had with the *Bryttas*, was near the river which men call the *Temefe*, near those fords which are called *Wallingford*; after which, not only all the inhabitants of *Cyrnceastre* submitted, but the whole island.

Some fay the emperor Constantine was crowned king of the Britons here, whilst others insist that York has a better claim to that honour; however it is certain, that Cirencester was a very considerable place in that emperor's time.

Under the Heptarchy, it lay within the kingdom of Mercia, which, as it appears by Ethelwerd, was divided from that of the West Saxons by the river Avon; but in the year 577, this city was won from the Britons of Mercia, who had 'till then defended themselves in these parts with great bravery against the West Saxons, by whom they were totally routed that year at Deopham, [Dyrham] under two of their leaders, Cuthwin and Ceaulin. Three British princes, Commeil, Condidan, and Fariemeiol were slain in battle, and the cities of Cirencester, Gloucester, and Bath fell into the hands of the enemy; and soon after, Cirencester was made a frontier garrison against the Mercians.

About fifty years afterwards, *anno* 628, Penda, king of Mercia, endeavoured to recover this place from the West Saxons, and meeting Cynegils and Cwichelm, (the king and his son) near Cirencester, with great forces on both sides, a bloody battle ensued; when, according to Huntingdon, both armies having abjured flight, they were parted only by the darkness of the night; and this engagement not being much in favour of either party, they made peace the next morning, which continued but for a short time. The West Saxons, however, remained masters of Cirencester, 'till Peada, the first christian king of Mercia, and son of Penda, retook it from them in the year 656.

From that time, either no very interesting transactions happened here, for a space of two hundred years, or our historians have taken no notice of them. But in the year 879, the Danes, under their leader Godrum, having been routed by king Alfred at Ethandun in Wiltshire, surrendered their castle in that neighbourhood, and made peace with the king, on condition that they might have leave to quit the kingdom; and accordingly they came immediately from Chippenham to Cirencester, and remaining here one whole year, went afterwards to the eastern parts of the kingdom. This Godrum, or Gothrum, is probably the same that Polydore Virgil and others call Gormon and Gurmond, an African tyrant.

It is mentioned in the British Annals, that the same Gurmundus, after besieging this city a long time in vain, at last ordered wild-fire and com-

bustible matter to be tied to the legs of sparrows, and letting them fly, they lighted on the houses and set them on fire, by which stratagem he took the city; whence Giraldus calls it the *City of Sparrows*. Alexander Neccham, from the same annals, writes of it thus:

*Urbs vires experta tuas, Gurmunde, per annos
Septem.*

A city that experienc'd Gurmund's power
For seven long years.

But it should be remembered, that poets are not always good historians; nor is there the least reason to believe that Gurmund, if he be the same with Affer's Godrum, was longer here than one year, unless we suppose it to be before his convention with king Alfred.

The next memorable thing taken notice of to have happened here, was in the year 1020, when king Knute, after his return from Denmark, held a general council of the kingdom, at Easter, in this town, in which Ethelwold was outlawed.

Here was a castle on the south-west side of the town, and tho' I have not been able to discover when nor by whom it was built, our histories give us a more certain account of its destruction; for in the year 1142, the town having been made a garrison for Matilda the empress, against king Stephen, he came so suddenly and unexpectedly upon the castle, as to surprize and burn it. However it was soon afterwards rebuilt, and held out against the king by the earl of Leicester's comitible, who at length surrendered it, to procure better terms for his master on his submission. This castle was garrisoned by the barons who took up arms against king Henry the Third; but that king soon recovered it, and caused it to be immediately demolished.

When the barons took up arms against king John, in the 16th year of his reign, the royal army was drawn together at this place; and again, upon a like occasion, this was the rendezvous for the army which king Edward the Second assembled, to crush the confederacy formed by the earl of Lancaster and the lords of the marches, against Hugh le Despencer the king's favourite.

But this place is more remarkable for the suppression of the rebellion raised by the dukes of Aumerle, Surry, and Exeter, and the earls of Gloucester and Salisbury, and their adherents, in the 1st year of king Henry the Fourth. This signal service was effected by the bravery and conduct of the mayor, as he is called in our histories, and about 400 of the townsmen only. Those noblemen had formed a conspiracy to seize and assassinate the king, at a tournament at Oxford, to which he was invited. The plot was committed to writing, and each conspirator had a copy, signed and sealed by all the confederates. Afterwards, Aumerle being at dinner with his father the duke of York, the latter observ'd a paper in his son's bosom, seized it, and reading the contents, order'd his horrid

be saddled immediately. Suspecting his father's intention, Aumerle rode full speed to the king at Windsor, and discovering the conspiracy, obtained pardon before the duke arrived. The other conspirators suspecting themselves discovered, raised a numerous army to surprize the king at Windsor. But Henry having also assembled 20,000 men, marched to give them battle, which so discouraged them, that they retreated to Cirencester, and encamped without the gates. The chiefs quartered in the town, but the mayor perceiving that the gates and avenues were unguarded, assembled 400 men in the night, seized the gates, and attack'd the four noblemen in their quarters. The duke of Surry, and earl of Salisbury were taken, and beheaded on the spot; but the duke of Exeter, and the earl of Gloucester, escaped by the tops of the houses to the camp, which the soldiers had abandoned, and fled; imagining, from the noise and tumult of fighting in the town, which had been set on fire by the rebel party, that a detachment of the king's troops had entered it. The duke of Exeter and earl of Gloucester were taken some time after, and lost their heads in the sequel. The heads of Surry and Salisbury were sent to London, their bodies having been buried in the abbey; but the head of the latter was restored, and his body removed to Bustlesham, now Bisham in Berkshire, where he had founded a priory for canons of the order of St. Austin, dedicated to Christ Jesus and the virgin Mary, valued at the dissolution at 327*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*

The king, for this great service done him by the men of Cirencester, granted them all the rebels woods, and four does in season out of his forest of Redon, and one hoghead of wine out of his port of Bristol. And to the women, he granted six bucks in right season, and one hoghead of wine out of the same port. See *Appendix*, N^o. 1. Afterwards, in the 4th year of his reign, the same king granted to the town, a court of Staple for merchandize, erecting a corporation of a mayor and two constables, and others the commonalty, for the encouragement of trade, by the execution of the *Statute Merchant*. But this charter, after long suit in the Exchequer, was decreed to be cancelled, 37 Eliz.

All these events shew the town to have been large, and of great account, in the times of which have been speaking; but even in later ages, it has been the scene of remarkable transactions; for here, as I find it in *Corbet's History of the Military Government of Gloucester*, was the first forcible opposition to king Charles the First, in the year 1641, by insulting lord Chandos, then lieutenant of the county, who was at that time executing the commission of array. The rabble compassed him, and forced him to sign a paper, promising that he would no more attempt to put in execution. His lordship escaped unhurt in his person, but his coach was cut in pieces.

This place was garrisoned, soon after, by the parliament's forces, and about the first of January, 1641, was threatened to be stormed by the main

strength of the king's army, which came before it; but after staying two days, withdrew to wait for a reinforcement of horse and artillery, and returned again on the 30th of the same month, under the command of prince Rupert, who assaulted the town on the 2d of February, of which action the following is a short account, drawn from one published by his highness's chaplain. The prince had two eighteen pounders, and four field-pieces; and a mortar-piece to throw granades. Proper dispositions being made, the attack began at an inclosure between Mr. Poole's house (now the site of lord Bathurst's house) and that of the Barton. The assailants being twice reinforced, beat the townsmen from the hedge, to the garden wall of the Barton. Mean while, a strong body, under general Wilmot and colonel Usher, attack'd and burnt the Barton house, whence the townsmen were driven, and afterwards pursued by 500 of colonel Kirk's men, to the first turnpike, (a kind of barricado) by Cicely hill. Lord Wentworth, who had the command of the right wing of the army, was to have fallen to the southward, on the right hand of the mount, now called Grismund's Tower; but being misled on the left hand of it, was flanked by a battery of two six pounders, erected on the mount, and annoyed by the musquettry from a high wall before them; which thinking it difficult to force, they drew to the left, into the lane leading to Cicely-hill, and joining colonel Kirk's men there, entered the barricado, or turnpike, together. Colonel Scrimfour, with a party of horse, then pushed into the town, and drove all before them. Colonel Fettiplace, who was the governor, captain Warneford, and Mr. George, one of the members for the borough, with many others, were taken prisoners in the town, and together with such of the fugitives as were taken in their flight, were secured in the church. Great numbers of arms were found in the houses, and drawn out of the river, to the amount of upwards of 3000, for this place had been a magazine for the country.

This town was afterwards made quarters, sometimes for the king's army, at others for that of the parliament. After the siege of Gloucester was raised, the earl of Essex beat up the king's quarters here, and drove sir Nicholas Crisp and colonel Spencer, with their two regiments of horse, out of the town. In this action he took 400 horse, and 30 cart-loads of provisions, which was a seasonable supply to his army.

Here also was the first bloodshed in the last revolution, in the year 1688, when lord Lovelace, being on his march to join the prince of Orange with a party of horse, was attacked by captain Lorange of the county militia, animated by the duke of Beaufort, who was a zealous man for king James. The captain was proprietor of Haymes in this county, and tho' both he and his son lost their lives at that time, his men overpowered lord Lovelace, took him, and carried him prisoner to Gloucester jail, having slain some unfortunate gentlemen at the same time.

The

The summer assize for the county was held here, by lord chief justice Scroggs and sir Robert Atkyns, on account of a pestilential disorder being at Gloucester, in the year 1679.

3. *Of the antient and present State of the Hundred of Cirencester, and its Subdivisions; of the Borough, the Manor, and other Estates.*

This place very antiently gave denomination to a hundred, which, at different times, was more or less extensive. Soon after the conquest, as we find in *Domesday-book*, it included the following places, viz. *Achelic, Benwedene, Circestre, Duntelborne, Hunlafesed, Nortcote, Penneberie, Prestetune, Stratone, Sudintone, Torentune, Turfberie.*

In the ninth year of the reign of king Edward the First, the sheriff of the county returned, that in the hundred of Cirencester are the under-written vills, viz. *Baudinton, Cirencester, Cotes, Daglinworth, Down Ampney, Dryfeild, Duntelburne, Hampton Moysey, Preston, Sodington, South Cerney, Upampney.*

By comparing the two accounts, it is observable, that Cotes is a new name, and stands, in the sheriff's return, in the room of Hunlafesed, Torentune, and Turfberie, as we find them set down in *Domesday-book*. Achelic, Nortcote, and Penneberie, specified in the *Domesday* account, are not mentioned by the sheriff, because, at that time, they were considered as members only of some of the vills set down in his return. Daglinworth, in the latter account, is substituted for Stratone in *Domesday*, which latter is not set down as a vill in the above-mentioned sheriff's return; whereas the former is no where to be found in the general survey; I conclude, therefore, that both those places, especially as they join together, were, 'till some time after the sheriff's return, reputed to be one vill or parish only, which took denomination, at first from Stratton, but afterwards from Daglingworth, 'till it came to be divided into two parishes. It is also remarkable, that both the Ampneys, Dryfeild, and Hampton Moysey, which in *Domesday-book* are placed in Gersdon hundred, are returned by the sheriff as belonging to that of Cirencester.

Afterwards, another very material alteration took place in this hundred. In the fourth year of the reign of king Henry the Fourth, the town was erected into a kind of corporation, and two constables placed over it, whereby it became a distinct jurisdiction. The out-parishes, with Minety, were severed from it, and held a separate *Torn* or court, which for distinction was probably called *The Out Torn and Minety*, but now vulgarly, and as I conceive corruptly, *Crowthorne and Minety*. The hundred was the property of the abbat, who chose rather to have the people of his house under the jurisdiction of the constable of the *Out-Torn*, than subject to the officers of the borough, or *In-Torn*, which alone retained the name of the hundred of Cirencester. Thus the abbey and all its

precincts and offices became distinct from the borough, and have continued so ever since.

From that time the hundred and the borough have been commensurate.

The borough is divided into seven wards, i. e. Dyer-ward, Cricklade-ward, Castle-ward, Godditch-ward, Dollar-ward, St. Lawrence-ward, and Instrip-ward. To each ward two wardsmen, or petty constables, are annually appointed at the leet, where also two high constables are appointed, whose authority extends over the hundred and borough.

This borough sent representatives to a great council 11 E. 3. and by the grant of queen Elizabeth, in the thirteenth year of her reign, it sends two members to parliament. At first, only the free burgeses were electors, but on the occasion of a contested election, in the reign of king James the First, it was determined, that the inhabitants householders, not receiving alms, should make the election; but the house of commons, Nov. 4, 1690, resolved, *That the inhabitants of the borough of Cirencester, being inmates, have no right to vote in electing burgeses to serve in parliament; and by their resolution of Dec. 1, 1709, the inhabitants of the Abbey, the Emery, and the Spiringate-lane have not a right to vote in such election.* The number of electors is between six and seven hundred.

A List of the Burgeses who have served in Parliament for this Borough.

1571,	Gabriel Blike, esq;	Thomas Poole, gent.
1572,	Thomas Powle,	Thomas Strange, gent.
1585,	Tho. Poole, jun ^r . esq;	Will. Estcourt, gen.
1586,	Charles Danvers, esq;	Geo. Masters, gent.
1588,	Charles Danvers, esq;	Geo. Masters, gent.
1592,	Oliver St. John,	Henry Ferrys, gent.
1596,	James Wroughton, esq;	Hen. Powle.
1601,	Rich. Browne, esq;	Rich. George, esq.
1603,	Rich. Marten, esq;	Arnold Oldisworth, esq.
	Edw. Jones, k ^t . in Marten's place, and	
	Anth. Manny, k ^t . in Jones's place, dec ^t .	
1614,	Lord Newborough,	Tho. Rowe.
1620,	Tho. Roe, knight,	Tho. Nicholas, esq.
1623,	William Masters, k ^t .	Hen. Pool, esq.
1625,	Miles Sandys, k ^t .	Hen. Pool, esq.
1625,	Nevill Pool, k ^t .	John George, esq.
1628,	Giles Estcourt, k ^t . & bar ^t .	John George, esq.
1640,	Hen. Pool, esq;	John George, esq.
1641,	Theobald Gorges, k ^t .	John George, esq.
	places, Thomas Fairfax, k ^t .	Nath. Rich, esq.
1653,	The Little Parliament.	No boroughs sent representatives.
1654,	John Stone, of Friday-street, London, esq.	
1656,	John Stone, esq; of Westminster.	
1658-9,	John Stone, esq;	Rich. Southby, esq.
	These three last were the Common Wealth Parliaments.	
1660,	Rich. Honour,	John George.
	This was called the Convention Parliament.	
1661,	Rich. Honour,	John George.
1678,	Hen. Powle,	Sir Rob. Atkyns.
1680,	Hen. Powle,	Sir Rob. Atkyns.
1680-1,	Hen. Powle,	Sir Rob. Atkyns.
1685,	Tho. Master,	Earl of Newburgh.
1688,	Tho. Master,	John Howe.
1689,	John Howe,	Rich. Howe.
1695,	John Howe,	Rich. Howe.
1698,	Hen. Ireton,	Charles Cox.
1700,	Char. Cox,	James Thynne
1701,	Char. Cox,	William Master
1702,	Char. Cox,	William Master
1705,	Allen Bathurst,	Hen. Ireton.
1707,	Allen Bathurst,	Hen. Ireton.
1708,	Allen Bathurst,	Charles Cox
1710,	Charles Cox,	Thomas Master
1713,	Tho. Master,	Benj. Bathurst.
1714,	Tho. Master,	Benj. Bathurst.
1722,	Tho. Master,	Benj. Bathurst.
1727,	Tho. Master,	Peter Bathurst.

1734,	Tho. Master,	William Wodehouse.
1741,	Tho. Master,	Henry Bathurst.
1747,	Thomas Master,	Henry Bathurst.
But	Thomas Master dying in 1748,	John Coxe was elected.
1754,	John Dawney,	Benjamin Bathurst.
1761,	John Dawney,	James Whitshed.
1768,	James Whitshed,	Estcourt Creswell.
1775,	James Whitshed,	Samuel Blackwell.

The arms of the town are, *A Phoenix in Flames*, alluding to its having risen out of the ashes of the antient city, as the young phoenix is said to proceed from the ashes of the old one.

Cirencester gives the title of baron to William duke of Portland, whose ancestor, by letters patent dated Apr. 9, 1689, was created baron of Cirencester, viscount Woodstock, and earl of Portland.

Richardus Coriniensis was so called because he was born here. He was a monk of Westminster, and is famous for collecting an Itinerary, in the 14th century, of Roman Britain, from some remains of records drawn up between the years 138 and 170, by the authority of a Roman general, supposed to have been *Lollius Urbicus*, governor of Britain under Antoninus Pius; which work was a long time lost to his native country. Mr. Bertram, an English gentleman, discovered the manuscript at Copenhagen, in 1747. A copy having been transmitted to the late Dr. Stukeley, he published a translation of the Itinerary, part with a comment, in 1757, and in the subsequent year the whole work was printed at Copenhagen, and a few copies sent to England as presents.

Here are three fairs in the year, *viz.* on Easter-Tuesday, July 18, and Nov. 8. The two cloth-fairs mentioned by sir Robert Atkyns, one in the week before Palm-Sunday, the other in the week before the feast of St. Bartholomew, are both discontinued.

The property of the hundred descended with the principal manor, which is next to be considered.

The manor of Cirencester is of the antient demesnes of the crown, of which *Domesday-book* gives the following particulars:

‘ King Edward had five hides of land in Cirencester hundred. There are five plow-tillages in demean, and thirty-one villeins, with ten plow-tillages. There are thirteen *servi*, and ten bordars, and three mills of 30s. some meadow, and two woods of 50s. And there are two free men who have two plow-tillages. The queen hath the wool of all the sheep. In the time of king Edward, this manor paid three bushels [*modios*] and a half of corn for bread, three bushels [*modios*] of barley, and six sextaries and a half of honey, and 9l. 5s. and 3000 loaves for the dogs. It now pays 20l. 5s. and twenty cows, and twenty hogs, and 16s. instead of the taves, and 20s. for the new market, of which St. Mary hath the third penny.’ *D. Book*, p. 67.

The church of St. Mary held two hides in the hundred, which will be taken notice of in its

proper place; and there were two other manors in the vill, thus particularized in the record;

‘ A free man held two hides of land in Cirecestre, and paid 20s. and did service to the sheriff throughout all England. Earl William put this land out of farm, and gave it to one of his men.’

‘ William the son of Badcron held two hides in Cirecestre, and Hugh holds them of him. There is one plow-tillage in demean, and one villein and a half, and four bordars, with one plow-tillage. There are two *servi*. It was worth 100s. now 70s. Aluui held this land.’ *D. B.* p. 73.

It is impossible, at present, to distinguish between the two last manors with any degree of precision; but I conjecture that the first of the three continued in the crown till it was granted, with the jurisdiction of the seven hundreds, by king Richard the First, to the abbat and convent of Cirencester. Sir Robert Atkyns is imperfect in his account of these manors and their appendages; which is the more remarkable, as he himself claimed to be the proprietor of some of them. I will give the best account I can of them, from the materials in my possession.

When the townsmen of Cirencester suppressed the rebellion against king Henry the Fourth, they petitioned the king to be incorporated; whereupon the king directed his writ to the escheator, to inquire what damage others might sustain if he should comply with their request. The escheator returned the king's writ, the petition, and the inquisition, which he had taken at Gloucester, 4 H. 4. into the court of chancery, where they were exemplified, and whence I have extracted the following particulars: ‘ The jurors say, that the town of Cirencester and the town of Mynety, with the appurtenances, make and are the manor of Cirencester, and were so in the time of king Richard the First. That the church of St. Mary of Cirencester is of the foundation of king Henry the First, and within his patronage. That king Richard the First gave to God, and the church of St. Mary of Cirencester, his whole manor of Cirencester, with all and singular the appurtenances, and with the town of Mynety, which is a member of the said manor, and with the seven hundreds to the same manor, and to his farm belonging, and with all other the appurtenances, to be holden of the said king and his successors for ever, at the rent of 30l. a year, with ‘ Soca, Saca, Thol, Them, Infangthcof, and Outfangthcof, Hamfoca, and Girthbriche, Blodewite, Murder, Forestall, Flemsfleet, Ordeal, and Orest, within time and without, and in all places and with all causes which may be. And that the rent of assize of the said manor of Cirencester is 143l. 4s. 8d. yearly, payable to the abbat. And that the said seven hundreds are but as one hundred, and time out of man's memory have

' been used as one hundred before the making the
' aforefaid deed, and belonging to the faid manor
' of Cirencester, and are holden at the town of
' Cirencester, from three weeks to three weeks, in
' a certain house called the Tolsede^d, situate in the
' middle of the faid town. That the manor of
' Cirencester is the antient demean of the crown,
' and that to the faid manor belong two free te-
' nants, William Erchbald and the holder of the
' court, and that all other tenants to the faid
' manor, in the aforefaid town of Cirencester and
' Mynetie belonging, hold all their lands and
' tenements according to the custom of the manor
' of Cirencester.'

Hence it is evident that this is the same manor with that mentioned in *Domesday-book* to have been held by king Edward; which, with the hundred of Cirencester, the seven hundreds, and other particulars granted to the abbey of Cirencester, were part of the possessions of that abbey 'till it was dissolved. Yet, according to sir Robert Atkyns, Ela, countess of Warwick, held the hundreds of Cirencester and Bristwoles Borough 11 E. 1. and the abbess of Lacock in Wiltshire was seized of the hundred of Cirencester 12 E. 1. But 15 E. 1. the king's writ of *Quo warranto* was issued against the abbat of Cirencester, for the liberties of the seven hundreds, and his claim was allowed. At the dissolution of the monastery, all these particulars reverted to the crown.

The hundred of Cirencester, Crother', Brightweldes barrowe, Respegete, Bradley, Langtre, and Myntye, and the seven hundreds of Cirencester, were afterwards granted to sir Thomas Seymour, lord Seymour of Sudley, as I find it recited in a subsequent grant of them to sir Anthony Kingstone, 6 E. 6. of which I have an office copy.

Sir John Danvers died seized of the manor 37 Eliz. and was succeeded by his son, Henry Danvers earl of Danby, who built a large house on the west side of the town, and made the famous physic-garden, for the public use of the university of Oxford. The manor and hundred were afterwards sold to Henry Poole, whose son and heir sir William Poole, in 1645, assigned them, with their appurtenances, and levied a fine thereof to the lady Poole, his mother, (in lieu of dower) for her life, and after her death, to her daughter Anne Poole, and her heirs; which Anne was married to James earl of Newburgh, and previously thereto, and in consideration thereof, she released to him the manor, borough, and town of Cirencester, with their appurtenances and franchises, to the use of him and his heirs. Charles was his heir. He married Frances —, who survived him, to whom he left the premises in fee. She sold them in the year 1695, to sir Benjamin Bathurst, father of the Earl of Bathurst, the present proprietor; between whom and Mr. Chamberlayne there is a dispute concerning the right to the seven hundreds.

^d The lower part of the Tolsede, or Tolshey, is now converted into a grocer's shop, in the Butter-row, and the rooms over it are part of a dwelling house.

^e His Lordship's ancestors were seated at a place called Bathurst, in Suffex, not far from Battle abbey, of which they were dispossessed, and their castle demolished, in the troublesome times of the dispute between the houses of York and Lancaster.

Lawrence Bathurst was seated at Cranebrook in Kent, within three miles distance of the antient seat; and held lands at Staplehurst in the same county, beside his paternal estates at Cranebrook and Canterbury. He left issue three sons, Edward, ancestor to the Earl of Bathurst; Robert, of Horsmanden in Kent; and John, who had lands in Staplehurst, by his father's gift.

Edward, the eldest son of Lawrence Bathurst, was seated at Staplehurst, and among other children, had

Launcelot Bathurst, alderman of London, who, in the beginning of the reign of queen Elizabeth, was possessed of the manor of Franks, in the county of Kent. He married Judith, daughter of Richard Randolph, of London, by whom he had issue four sons and three daughters, Randolph, Launcelot, Edward, and George Bathurst; Elizabeth, married to John Brown, esq; Mary, wedded to Edmund Peshall, esq; and Susan, espoused to Robert Owen, esq. From the eldest son, Randolph Bathurst, the family at Franks descended, now extinct in the male line.

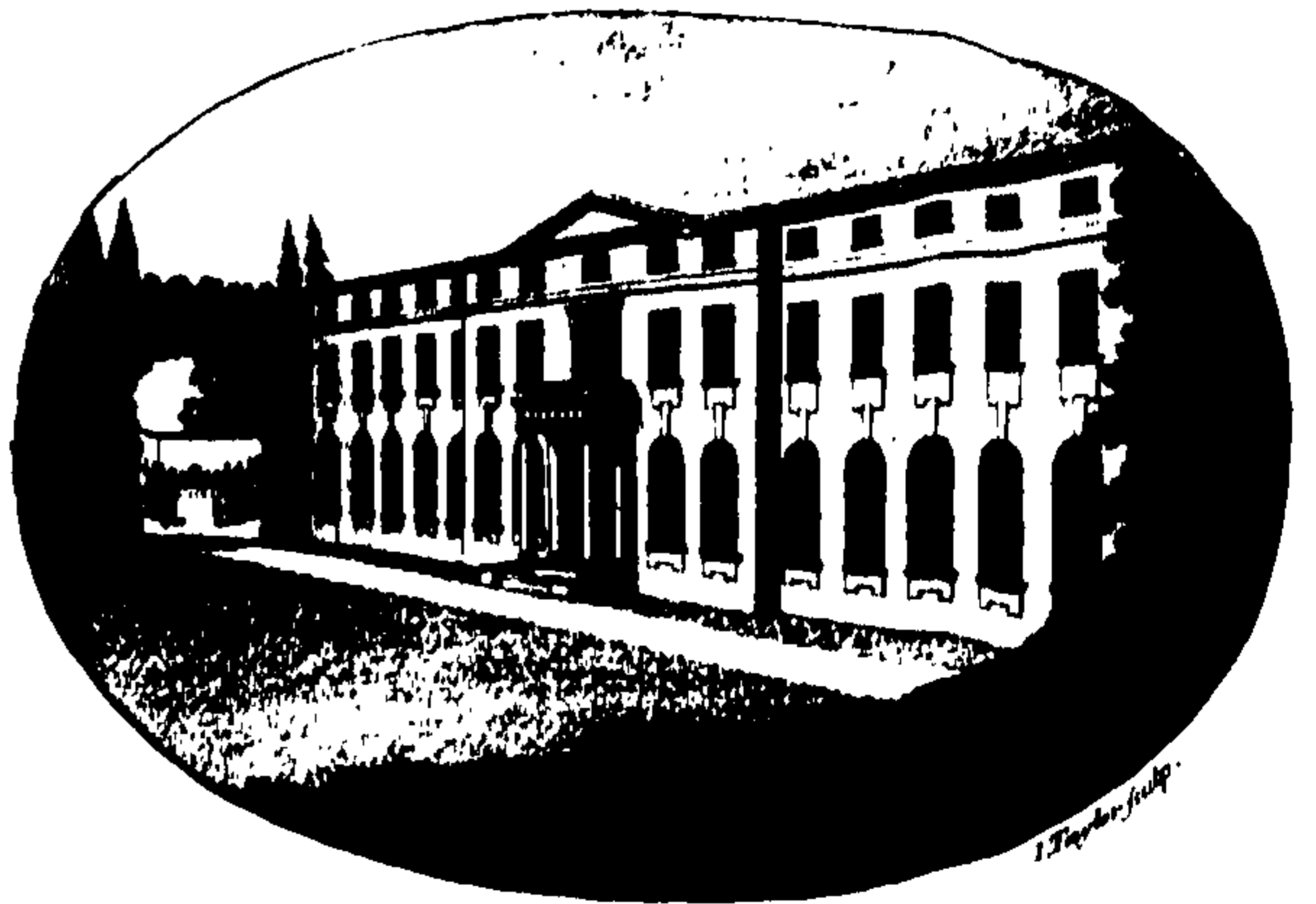
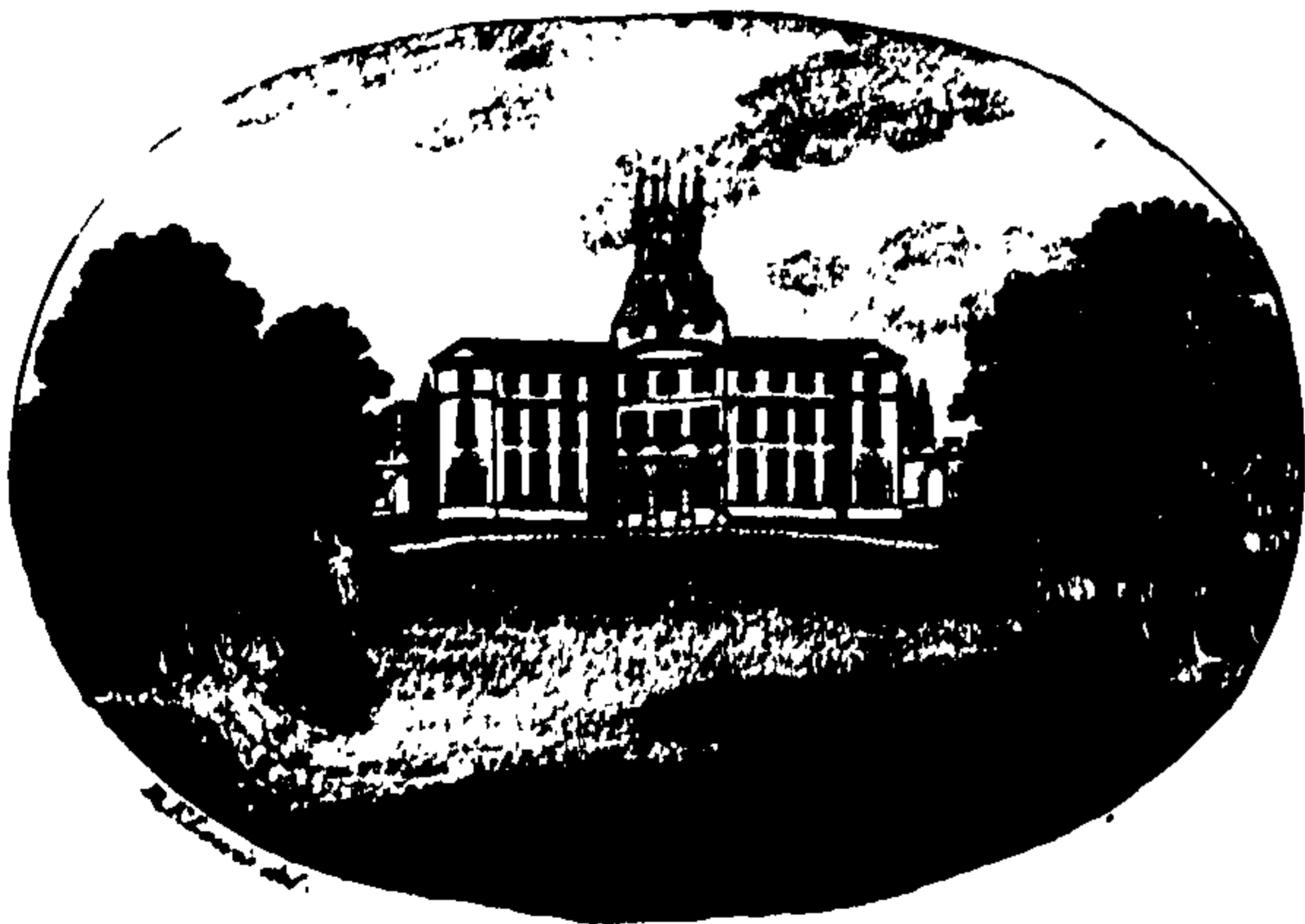
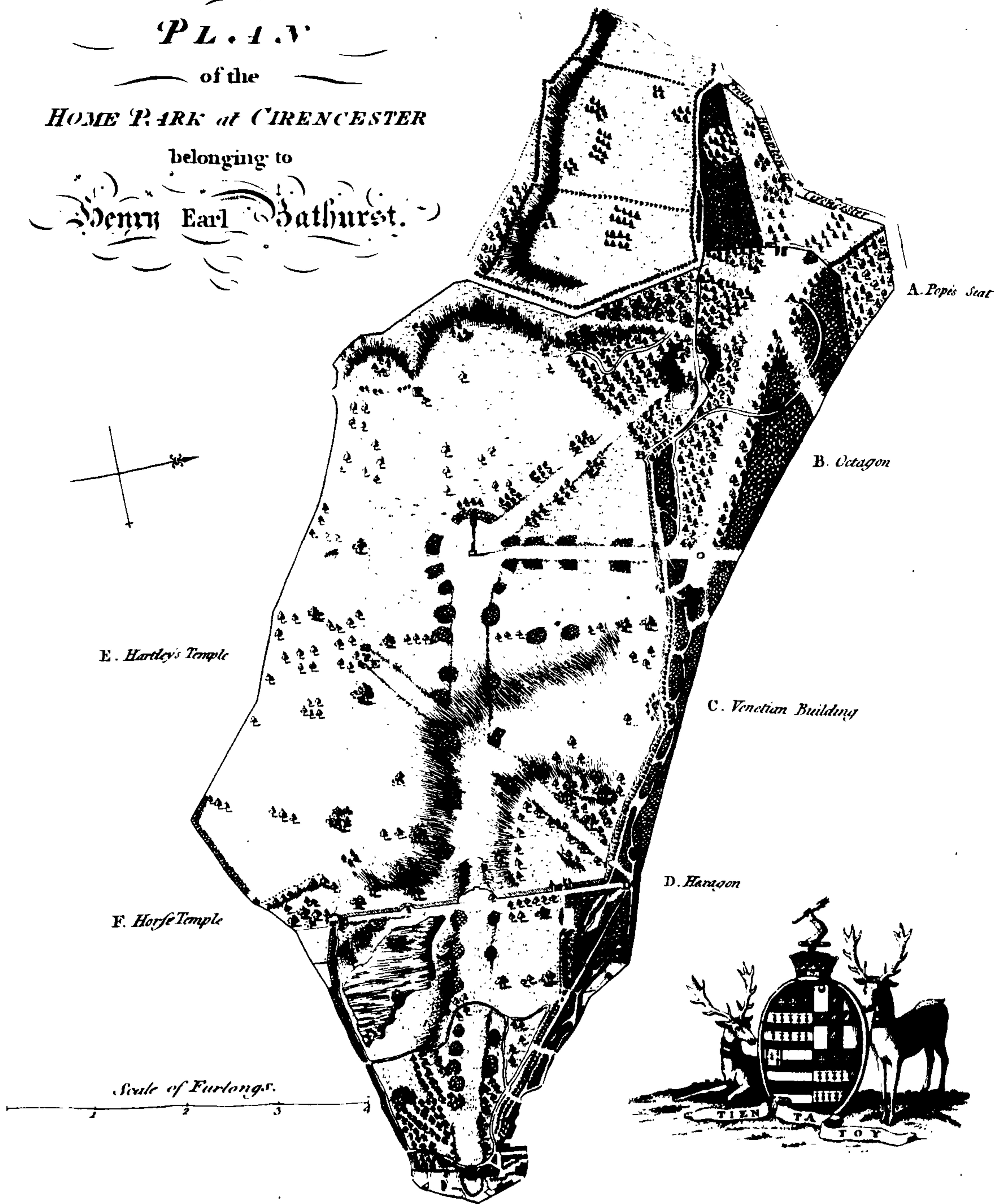
George Bathurst, youngest son of the said Launcelot, in the year 1610, married Elizabeth Villiers, daughter and coheir of Edward Villiers, of Howthorp, in com. Northampton, descended from an ancestor of George Villiers duke of Buckingham, and had with her the said manor of Howthorp, where he settled, and had issue twelve sons and four daughters. Several of the sons died in the service of king Charles the First, during the civil war. Those who survived were Ralph, Villiers, Henry, Moses, and sir Benjamin. Ralph was educated at Trinity college in Oxford, for a divine, but during the civil war studied physic, and was employed as a physician in the navy. At the restoration, resuming his former function, he became fellow of the Royal Society, president of Trinity-college, and one of the king's chaplains; and on June 28, 1670, was installed dean of Wells. He died on the 14th of June, 1704, and was buried in the chapel of Trinity-college, which he built at his own expence, and was highly esteemed for his learning.—Villiers Bathurst was judge-advocate of the navy, in the reigns of king Charles the Second, and king William and queen Mary, and died in the same post

in the reign of queen Anne.—Henry was attorney-general of Munster, and recorder of Cork and Kinfale; but he and Moses dying without issue, their estates descended to their youngest brother,

Sir Benjamin Bathurst, who, in the reign of king Charles the Second, was elected governor of the Royal African Company, under his Royal Highness James duke of York; also governor of the East India Company, in the years 1688, 1689. He was afterwards treasurer of the household to the princess Anne of Denmark, on the establishment of it, and was appointed cofferer when she acceded to the crown. Sir Benjamin died Aug. 27, 1704, and was buried at Pauler's Pury in Northamptonshire, leaving issue by Frances his wife, daughter of sir Allen Apsley, of Apsley in Suffex, knight, three sons, Allen, Peter, and Benjamin; and one daughter, Anne, wedded to Henry Pye, of Faringdon in Berkshire, esq.

Allen, the eldest son of sir Benjamin Bathurst, served in parliament for the borough of Cirencester, from the year 1705. In queen Anne, in consideration of his own great merit, and the long services of his father, was pleased to advance him to the dignity of a peer of Great Britain, by letters patent Dec. 31, 1711. In the year 1742, his lordship was sworn of the privy council, and the same day appointed captain of a band of gentlemen pensioners, but resigned his office in 1744. In 1757, he was constituted treasurer to his present majesty the prince of Wales, at whose accession to the throne, he was continued in the list of privy counsellors, but declined accepting any employment, on account of his great age. His lordship married Catherine, daughter and heir of sir Peter Apsley, and heir of sir Allen beforementioned, by whom he had issue four sons and five daughters. Her ladyship died in the year 1768, and was buried in a vault in Cirencester church.—Benjamin, the eldest son, born Aug. 12, 1711, married Elizabeth, daughter to Charles lord Bruce. He was chosen one of the knights of the shire for the county of Gloucester, in the 8th parliament of Great Britain, and was also chosen one of the members of the borough of Cirencester, in the year 1754. He died without issue Jan. 23, 1767; and his lady died Nov. 11, 1771, and are buried at Siddington St. Peter.—Henry Bathurst, the lordship's second son, applying himself to the study of the law, soon became eminent in his profession, and was successively appointed solicitor-general and attorney-general to Frederick prince of Wales. On the 2d of May, 1754, he was made a baronet.

PLAN
of the
HOME PARK at CIRENCESTER
belonging to
Henry Earl Bathurst.



Views of the House at Cirencester.

His lordship holds courts for the hundred of Cirencester in the borough; and those for the seven hundreds are held by Thomas Horde, esq; and the reverend Mr. Chamberlayne, within their respective jurisdictions.

Soon after his lordship was possessed of the above estate, by the death of his father, he purchased a large one, adjoining to it, of sir Robert Atkyns; and taking down the old house, built the present mansion upon the site of it. It has a free-stone front next the town, but a high wall, lined with ever-greens, prevents the view on that side.

This seat is distinguished by its extensive and elegant plantations. The park is well stock'd with deer. The entrance to it is at a lodge on the north side of the house, by a spacious gravel-walk, lined on each side with a row of stately elms. At a small distance from the entrance, to the left, is an oblique prospect of the north-west front of the house, with a fine sweep of lawn before it, and a grove of lofty trees on either side. Turning to the right, the walk divides; one branch of it leads to the terras, the other runs by the side of it, in a serpentine direction, above a mile in length, finely arched and shaded by the plantation through which it passes. At suitable distances it communicates with the terras, where are several buildings and benches for the convenience of resting and prospect. At the end of the serpentine walk is a small building, called *Pope's Seat*, perhaps because that great genius frequently retired thither, when he visited his noble friend at Cirencester. There is a lawn before it, to the centre of which eight vistas are directed, which terminate with the prospect of neighbouring churches, and other agreeable objects. One of those objects is a fine lofty column in the midst of the deer-park, on which is placed the statue of Queen Anne, larger than life. This pillar is near a mile distant from the house, behind which stands the beautiful tower of the parish church of Cirencester, so directly in the centre of it, with their fronts parallel to each other, that an observer at the pillar might be easily induced to believe the tower to be a part of his lordship's house, were it not of a different colour.

The terras is sheltered on the north-east by a thick plantation of wood, with a most agreeable border, or lining, of shrubs and evergreens. It commands a distant prospect of the north of Wiltshire, and terminates at a handsome octagonal building, about a mile from the house. In the middle of the terras is a large pair of gates, for a communication between the deer and lodge-parks. At these gates is seen a large lake of water, a little to the right of the house, which looks like a part of a considerable river; but 'tis only a pleasing deception, for nature hath dealt her favours to this place with so sparing a hand as to that element, that there is not perhaps a perennial spring to be found within it. This agreeable effect is produced by planting clumps of trees to conceal the extremities of the lake, which is one of the numberless instances of that fine taste, every where to be seen in the disposition of this place, all laid out and perfected in the manner we now see it, in the life-time, and by the particular directions of the noble proprietor. The eye is no where offended with the appearance of bare walls, nor can it judge of the extent of the park, as the country about it is taken into view, over fosses and concealed boundaries made for that purpose, where they have the best effect.

Adjoining to the deer-park westward, are the lodge-park, and Oakley Woods, particularly meriting the traveller's attention. Of these I have attempted a short description under the titling of Oakley. I now return to Cirencester.

As to the other estates in Cirencester, mentioned in *Domesday-book* to be held by lay-men, it is impossible for me to give a distinct account of the descent of them; but I apprehend a part was granted to the abbey-church, of which hereafter, and a part passed in the following manner.

Ralph Cufion was seized of twenty acres in Cirencester 3 H. 3. and Jeffry de Erchebald, whom I take to be a descendant of the free man mentioned in *Domesday-book*, held an estate in Cirencester 36 H. 3. William Erchbald, a descendant of the said Jeffry, was found to be a free tenant here, by the escheator's inquisition, 4 H. 4. Philip Smith and Agnes his wife levied a fine of lands in Cirencester and Chesterton, to the use of sir Giles

at law, and one of the justices of the court of common pleas; till when, by successive re-elections, he had sat in parliament for the borough of Cirencester from the year 1735. In 1770, he was appointed one of the lords commissioners of the great seal; and his majesty was also pleased to advance him to the dignity of a baron, by the title of baron Apsley, on the 22d day of January, 1771; having on the 12th day of the same month, appointed him to the important office of lord high chancellor of Great Britain; which office he continues to discharge with great abilities and honour. His lordship married Anne, daughter and heir of — James, esq; who dying without issue, he wedded, secondly, Tryphena, daughter of Thomas Scawen, of Maidwell, Northamptonshire, by whom he has issue two sons and three daughters. — John Bathurst, third son of Allen earl of Bathurst, resides at Saperton in this county, and remains unmarried. — Allen, the fourth son, was fellow of New-college, Oxford, and rector of Beverlone and Saperton in this county. He died unmarried, the year 1768. — His lordship's five daughters were — Frances, married first to William Woodhouse, esq; who died knight of the shire for Norfolk, May 31, 1735; secondly, to

James Whitshed, of Hampton Court in Middlesex, esq; one of the present representatives of this borough. — 2. Catharine, married to Henry Reginald Courtney, esq; brother to sir William Courtney, bar. afterwards created viscount Courtney. — 3. Jane, married to John Buller, of Morvall, in Cornwall, esq; and knight in parliament for that county. — 4. Leonora, married to colonel Edward Urmstone, of the first regiment of foot-guards, now a major-general. — And 5. Anne, married to the reverend James Benson, LL. D. the present chancellor of the diocese of Gloucester.

In consideration of his lordship's great merits, his majesty was pleased to advance him to the dignity of an earl, by the title of Earl of Bathurst, of Bathurst in Suffex, by letters patents dated Aug. 12, 1772.

His lordship's arms are, *Sable, two bars ermine, in chief three crosses pattee Or.* CREST. *On a wreath, a dexter arm in mail embowed, holding a club with spikes, all proper.* SUPPORTERS. *Two stags argent, each gorged with a collar gemel ermine.* MOTTO. TIEN TA FOY.

Bruges,

Bruges, 17 H. 7. and sir Edward Seymour, son of Edward duke of Somersset and the lady Catharine his wife, levied a fine of lands in Cirencester, to the use of the king, 7 E. 6. Those lands are now divided between a great number of proprietors.

TITHINGS and HAMLETS.

There are five tithings, or hamlets, in this parish, all in the hundred of the *Out-Torn*, or *Crowthorne and Minety*, of the following names, viz. 1. *Spital-gate*, now vulgarly and corruptly called *Spiringate-tithing*. 2. *Wiggold*. 3. *Chester-ton*. 4. *Barton*. 5. *Oakley*.

1. *Spital-gate* tithing lies on the north and east sides of the town. The abbey of Cirencester had its *hospitium*, for the entertainment of strangers; and the entrance to that part of the abbey was called the *Spital-gate*. This gate gave denomination to the tithing in which it stands, and to an adjoining farm. There are other lands in this tithing, called the *Almery-farm*, from the *almery* of the abbey, to which it belonged. The *Almery-gate* is also standing. Both these farms were granted to Richard Master 6 Eliz. and are now the property of Thomas Master, esq; who has a fine seat, with handsome gardens in this tithing, built on, or near, the site of the antient abbey, and therefore called the *Abbey-House*, of which more may be seen in the account of the abbey.

2. *Wiggold* lies on the north-east of the town, beyond the forementioned tithing. John Bisset, chief forester of England, died seized of Wiggold 25 H. 3. His wife Alice survived him, and held Wiggold in dower. After her death, the manor descended to his four daughters; Margaret, married to Richard de Rivers; Ela, Isabel, and Edith; which last was called Edith lady of Wiggold. Roger Normand purchased a charter of free-warren in this manor 9 E. 3. which was confirmed 15 R. 2. William Boys and others held lands in Wiggold and Cirencester 32 E. 3. Sir William Nottingham was seized of this manor 1 R. 3. and William Pole and Anne his wife levied a fine of it to George Prater 3 E. 6. Mr. Talbot and Mr. Grey were proprietors of it in the year 1711, but Mr. Talbot and Mr. Townsend are the present lords of this manor. The tithes of Wiggold, belonging formerly to the abbey of Cirencester, were granted to Thomas Erskyn, viscount Fenton, 5 Jac. but Thomas Master, esq; is the present impropiator. The tithe of hay, and all privy tithes, belong to the minister of the parish.

3. *Chester-ton*, situate on the south and south-east sides of the borough, the name of which has in it a kind of evidence of its antiquity; for the Saxon *Leartre*, (and so our *Chester*;) comes plainly from the Roman *Castrum*; and Mr. Burton has observed, that the name is given to such places only where the Romans built their *Castra*. But the antiquities found in this tithing have already been largely spoken of in the former part of this

account, under the name of the *Leaufes*, which is within it; to which the reader is referred.

Jeffry Langley was seized of Chesterton 2 E. 1. Edmond Langley held this manor of Henry earl of Lancaster, by the third part of a knight's fee, 2 R. 3. John Langley was seized of it 38 & 39 H. 4. Isabel, the widow of Walter Langley, held this manor 14 E. 4. It afterwards descended to William Arundel, as heir to his father, 20 Eliz. and he had livery granted to him the same year.

Robert D'Oiley, son of Nigel, gave the tithes of Chesterton to the monks of St. Peter of Gloucester, when Serlo was abbat. Sir John Nelthorp is the present impropiator. The tithe of hay and privy tithes belong to the minister, as in Wiggold.

The earl of Bathurst, Thomas Master, esq; and the reverend Mr. Thomas Coxe, have very considerable estates in this tithing.

4. *Barton-tithing* includes a considerable tract of land on the west side of the town, beside the Barton-farm; which great farm belonged to the abbey of Cirencester, and was granted to Richard Berners 36 H. 8. and livery of it was granted to Gerard Croker 15 Eliz. It was vested in Richard Onslow, speaker of the house of commons, during part of queen Anne's reign, who sold it to Allen Bathurst, esq; now earl of Bathurst, the present possessor, whose deer park lies in this tithing.

5. *Oakley-tithing* lies further westward of the town. Of this place *Domesday-book* gives the following account:

' Roger de Laci holds Achelie. There is one hide and a half. Leuinus held it, now Girvius holds it of Roger. There are two plow-tillages in demean, and two villeins, with a priest, having two plow-tillages and a half. There are many *servi*. It was worth 4*l.* now 3*l.*' *D. B. p. 76.*

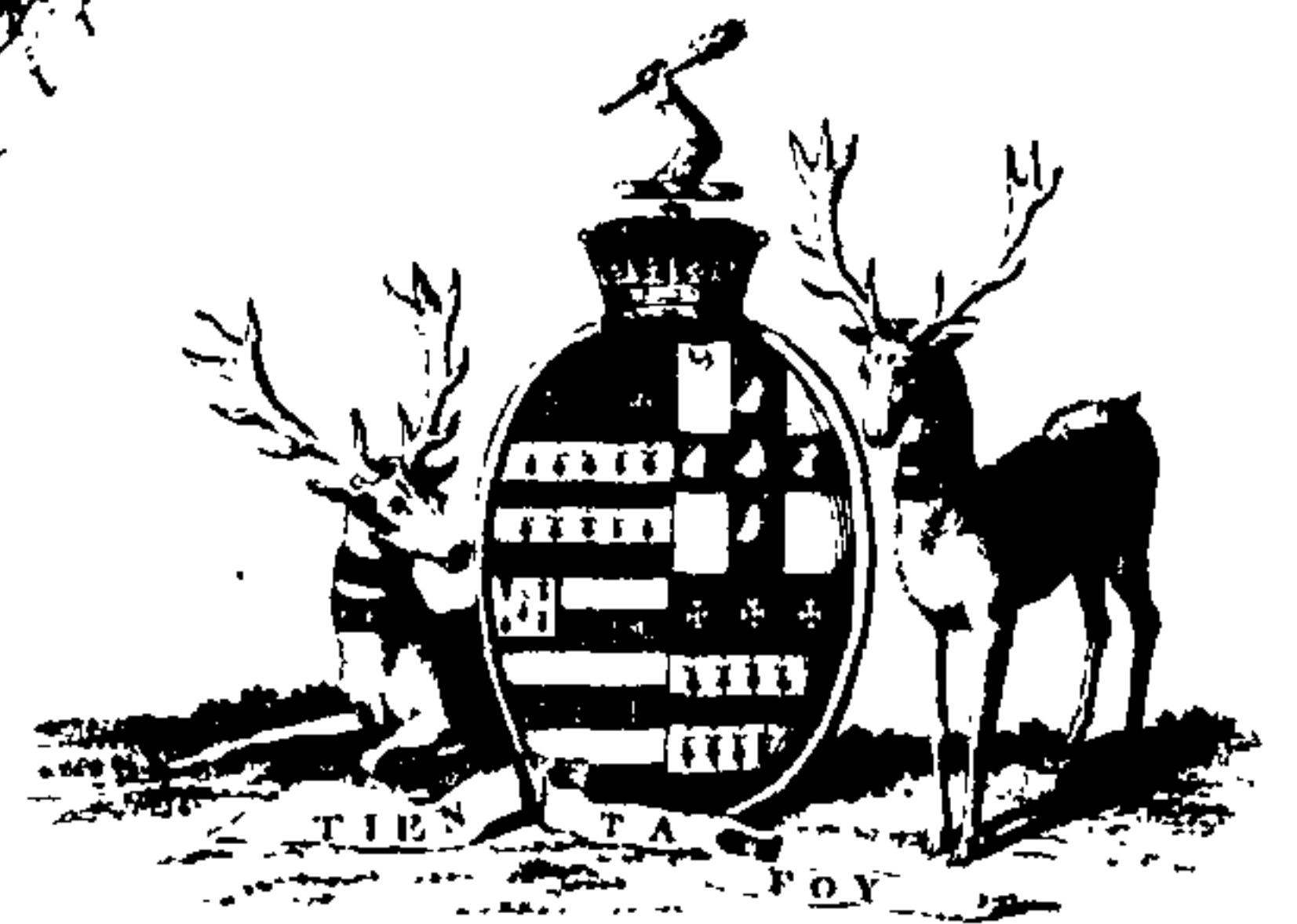
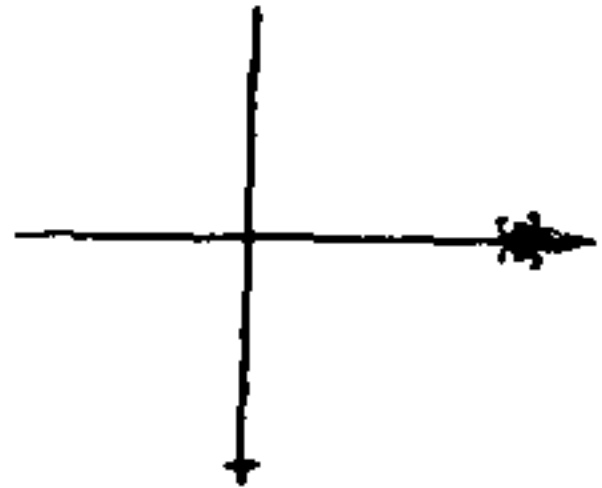
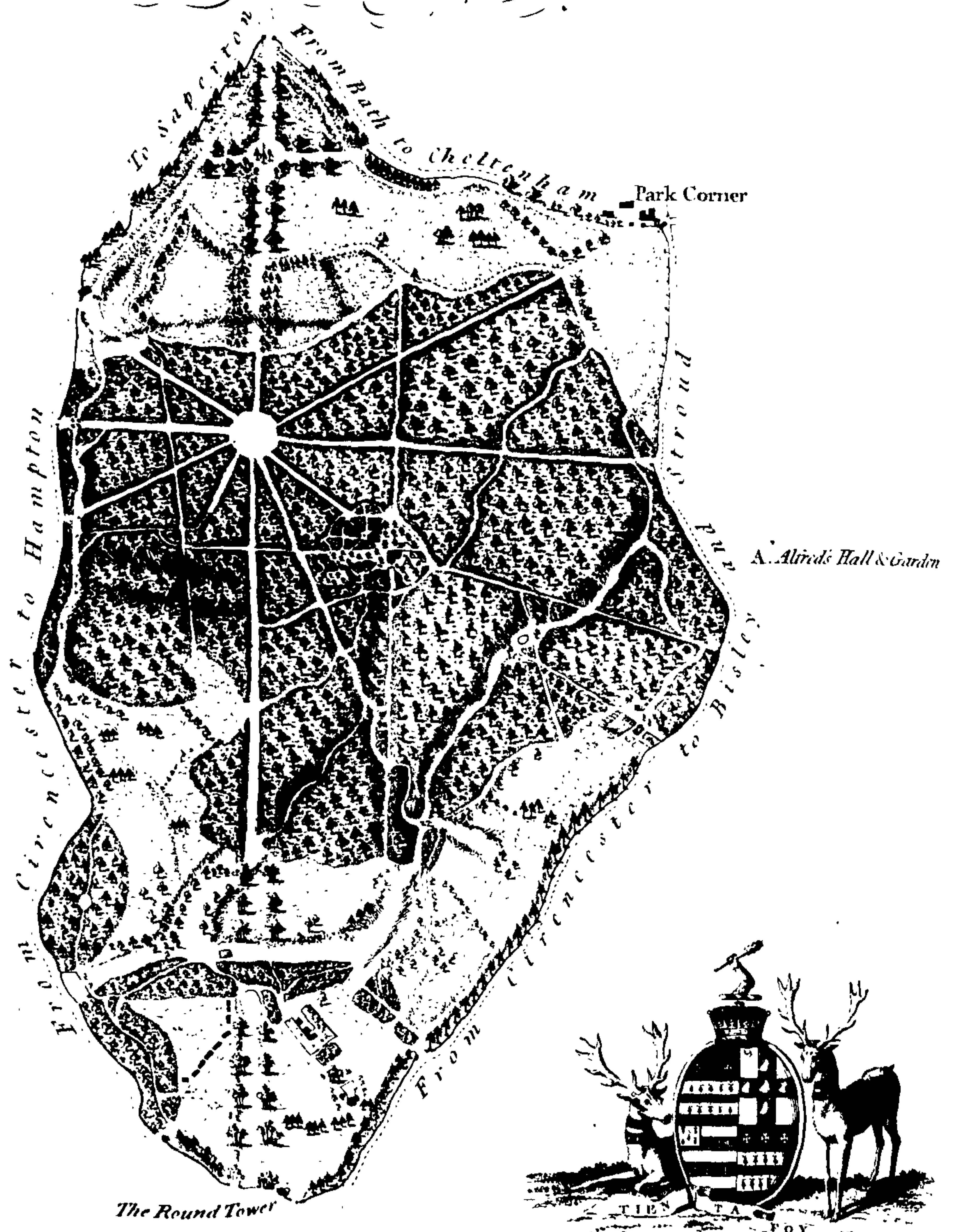
' Gislebert the son of Turoid holds one hide of Achelie of the king, and Ofulf holds it of him. Keneuard held it in the time of king Edward. There are two plow-tillages in demean, and three bordars, and six *servi*. It was worth 40*s.* now [only] 30*s.*' *Domesday-book, p. 76.*

' Turstin the son of Rolf holds one hide of Achelie. Brictric held it for a manor of king Edward. There is one plow-tillage in demean, and three villeins with three plow-tillages. There are six *servi*, and four acres of meadow. It was worth and is now worth 50*s.* Girvius holds it of Turstin.' *p. 78.* Thus far *Domesday-book*.

In the exemplification of the charter of king Henry the First to the church of Cirencester, it is thus expressed: ' I have also granted a walk, a course, and the wood called Aley, with a forest, and all its lands, and I retain to myself nothing out of the wood besides my hunting, and the abbat may not plow up [or assart] any part of it.'

This estate was part of the possessions of the abbey till its dissolution. Sir Thomas Seymour, uncle to king Edward the Sixth, obtained a grant

*PLAN of OAKLEY GREAT PARK belonging to
Henry Earl Bathurst.*



Scale of Furlongs.
1 2 3 4



Views of Alfred's Hall.

of Oakley woods, in the first year of that king's reign; but he being attainted, they were granted to John duke of Northumberland 6 E. 6. after whose attainder, they reverted to the crown, and were again granted, 2 Eliz. to sir Thomas Parry, who died seized thereof 6 Eliz. and his son had livery granted him the same year. The last mentioned family sold them to sir John Danvers, who was possessed of them 37 Eliz. at the time of his death. They were afterwards purchased by sir Henry Pool, whose son, sir William Pool, sold them to sir Robert Atkyns of Saperton, of whom they were bought by the earl of Bathurst, the present proprietor of them, and of the whole of this extensive tithing.

The truffle is a vegetable production found in sufficient abundance in Oakley woods.

These woods deserve our particular notice. Near the middle of them, on a rising ground, is the point from which, like so many *radii*, ten cuts or ridings issue. The largest, about fifty yards wide, has the lofty tower of Cirencester to terminate the view; others, directed to neighbouring country churches, clumps of trees, and various distant objects, produce an admirable effect. Concealed as it were in the wood, stands Alfred's-hall, a building that has the semblance of great antiquity, with a bowling-green, and many beautiful lawns and agreeable walks about it. Over the door opposite to the south entrance, on the inside, is the following inscription, in the Saxon character and language:

Dir is þ þryþe þ Ælfred cýnning 7 gyðrun
cýnning 7 ealler angelcýnner witan. 7 ealreo
eob þe on eartenglum be oþ ealle gecwden
abbap 7 mid apum gefæfereþnod for hi selpe
for heopa zingnan. ze for geborene ze for
angeborene ðe goder miltre pece oþþe ure;

Æfereþ ymb ure landgemæpa up on temere
þonne up on ligan 7 andlang ligan oþ hire
þylm þonne on gehwite to bedanforða ðon up
a uran oþ pærlingartwæt;

Over the south door is the following Latin translation:

FOEDUS quod Ælfredus & Gythrunus reges,
mens Angli sapientes, & quicumq; Angliam incolebant
mentalem, ferierunt; & non solum de seipsis, verum
etiam de natis suis, ac nondum in lucem editis, quotquot
sericordiae divinae aut regiae velint esse participes
rejurando sanxerunt.

Primò ditionis nostræ fines ad Thamesin evehuntur,
de ad Leam usq; ad fontem ejus; tum rectè ad
Bedfordiam, ac deniq; per Usam ad viam
Wellingianam.

Behind this building is a ruin, with a stone over the chimney-piece, on which, in antient characters relieved on the stone, is this inscription:

IN · MEM · ALFREDI ·
REG · RENTAVR ·
ANO · DO · 1085.

It would have been inexcusable in the topographer to have passed by so curious a place without notice; but the historian would have been equally culpable, who should not have informed the reader, that this building is an excellent imitation of antiquity. The name, the inscription, and the writing over the doors, of the convention between the good king and his pagan enemies, were probably all suggested by the similarity of *Achelle*, the antient name of this place, to *Æcglea*, where king Alfred rested with his army, the night before he attacked the Danish camp at Ethandun, and at length forced their leader Godrum, or Guthrum, or Gormund, to make such convention.

Windfor, Richmond, and Stow have been sung by their respective bards; so the park and woods of this place are the subject of a short descriptive poem, by Mr. Edward Stephens, not wholly destitute of sentiment.

Of the Abbey.

King Henry the First built the abbey church, which he began in the year 1117, and compleatly finished it in fourteen years. This church was dedicated to St. Mary and St. James. But before the conquest, here was a rich college of prebendaries, says Leland, *but of what Saxon's foundation no man can tell*. It was antiently endowed with lands and possessions, of which *Domesday-book* gives the following account:

'The church of Cirecestre holds of the king
'two hides in Cirecestre hundred in elemosinage,
'and held them of king Edward quit from all
'custom. There are six acres of meadow. This
'is now, and was then worth 40s.' *D. B.* p. 73.

And further in the same book, in the register of lands belonging to Roger de Laci, at Wiche, now Painswick, in Bisley hundred, it is also recorded, that 'Saint Mary of Cirecestre holds one
'vill (as I read it) and part of a wood in this
'estate. King William granted it to her. It is
'worth 10s.' p. 75.

Reinbaldus, a priest, and a very eminent person of his time, was dean of this collegiate church. He was also chancellor to king Edward the confessor, and, as such, set his hand to witness the charter of privileges granted by that king to the abbey of Westminster*. Beside his ecclesiastical and other preferments, he held in this county four hides in Amney, seven in Driffild, one in North-

Diluculo sequenti illucescente, rex inde castra commovens,
ad locum qui dicitur *Æcglea*, et ibi una nocte castrametatus
Inde, sequenti mane illucescente, vexilla commovens, ad
locum qui dicitur *Ethandun* venit; et contra universum paganorum
exercitum, cum densa testudine, atrociter belligerans, animoseque

diu persistens, divino nutu tandem victoria potitus, &c. *Afferius*
de Rebus Gestis Ælfredi. Editio T. Wise. p. 34.

* For many of these particulars see *Leland's Itin.* v. 2, p. 22.
and v. 5, p. 62.

cote, and eight in Preston, and in other counties very considerable estates, which, at his death, devolved to the crown.

King Henry having placed regular canons in the abbey church, and obtained pope Innocent's licence, and the consent and approbation of the archbishops, bishops, princes, and barons of the kingdom, as I find it expressed in the exemplification of his charter, (*Appendix*, N^o. 13.) endowed it, among other things, with all Reinbald's estates. And king Richard the First further increased its revenues, in the 9th year of his reign, by annexing to it the jurisdiction of the seven hundreds, as will appear by the exemplification of that king's charter, 4 H. 4. an abstract of which is given in the account of the manor and hundreds, to which the reader is referred. And king John, in the first year of his reign, confirmed all these grants to the abbey by his charter, which see also in the *Appendix*, N^o. 14.

There was a rent of 30*l.* a year reserved out of the manor of Cirencester, and the seven hundreds, to be paid into the exchequer at Michaelmas, which was settled, by king Edward the First, on queen Margaret, as part of her dower. This rent was afterwards granted to Edmond de Woodstock, the king's brother, 13 E. 2. and again, 1 E. 3. to Edmond earl of Kent, who was beheaded at Winchester. And John earl of Kent was seized of the same rent 26 E. 3.

The lands of William of Cirencester, in Minety, were granted to this monastery 5 Joh. and a new farm was granted to it in the 17th year of the same reign.

The abbat of Cirencester held Crinklewood, containing thirty acres, 9 E. 2. And Walter Wrilock and others granted two messuages, one toft, twenty-six acres, a yard-land, four acres of meadow, with other particulars, to the abbey, 13 E. 2. William Erchebald and others, for the church of Cirencester, were seized of seventeen messuages and twenty acres in Cirencester, 16 R. 2.

This monastery obtained a grant of a fair 17 Joh. and it had another grant of fairs in the town of Cirencester 37 H. 3. and of markets there, and in the seven hundreds, 42 H. 3.

I have already observed, in the account of the manor, &c. that a writ of *Quo warranto* was brought against the abbat, for the hundreds, 15 E. 1. So there was another large and strict inquisition issued against him 1 H. 4. for usurping divers privileges in the towns of Cirencester and Minety, and in the seven hundreds. But I apprehend these were mostly vexatious proceedings, to extort money from the subject for new grants; which were thought necessary in those times, when by casualties in the civil wars, or otherwise, any of the possessor's deeds and evidences happened to be lost or destroyed.

The extent of the abbat's jurisdiction in the manor court of Hatherop, was particularly specified, and mutually settled and agreed, by a com-

position between Hugh the abbat, and convent of Cirencester, and Wymark the priorefs and the convent of Laycock, to whom that manor belonged, which composition is preserved in the *Appendix to Stevens's Supplement to the Monasticon*, N^o. 445.

There was a deed made in the year 1305, between the abbat of Cirencester and John de Latton, an ancestor of a family of that name at Kingston Bagpaze, in Berkshire. This deed is taken notice of by sir Robert Atkyns, as remarkable for the abbat's concessions to the other party; and as there is a translation of it in sir Robert's book, I have also inserted a copy of that translation in the *Appendix*, N^o. 29.

The following is a List of the Abbats, from Mr. Willis's History of the Mitred Parliamentary Abbies.

1. Serlo, the fourth dean of Salisbury, was made the first abbat after the foundation, anno 1117. He died anno 1147, and was succeeded by
2. Andrew, who died anno 1176, and had for his successor,
3. Adam, prior of Bardney. He died anno 1183, and
4. Robert, canon of Cirencester, succeeded; who dying the same year, the convent elected another
5. Robert for their abbat; upon whose death, which happened anno 1187,
6. Richard, prior of St. Gregory's, Canterbury, succeeded. He died anno 1213; in which year,
7. Alexander Nequam, *alias* Neccham, was made abbat. He was a very learned man, and greatly renowned for his skill in poetry, and all sorts of literature. See an account of him in Leland, and Bale *de Scriptoribus*. Weever says he was buried in St. Alban's abbey, tho', with better authority, other historians mention his interment in the cloysters of the cathedral church at Worcester, with this epitaph:

*Eclypsim patitur sapientia, sol sepelitur,
Qui dum vivebat studii genus omne vigeat.
Soluitur in cineres Neccham. Cui si foret heres
In terris unus, minus esset flebile funus.*

The year after his death, which happened anno 1227, or, as in Willis, 1217,

8. Walter, or, as some records have it, Richard, was elected abbat. He died 1230, whereupon
9. Hugh de Bampton, *alias* Bathon, who is elsewhere called Henry, succeeded. He died anno 1238, and was succeeded by
10. Roger de Rodmarton. He died anno 1266, and was succeeded by
11. Henry de Munden, to whose election the king consented Oct. 10, 1266. I don't find when he died, but anno 1281,
12. Henry de Hamptonel was made abbat. He died Nov. 2, 1307, eleven days after which,
13. Adam Brokenbury was elected abbat; but his election was vacated 'till the 3d of December, at which time he obtained a confirmation of it. He died anno 1319, and was succeeded by
14. Richard de Charleton, on whose resignation, anno 1334,
15. William Hereward was admitted abbat. He died Apr. 25, 1352, and was succeeded by
16. Ralph de Estcote, who dying anno 1357, was succeeded by
17. William de Marteley, or Martelege. He died anno 1361, and was succeeded by
18. William de Dinton, who dying anno 1363, was succeeded by
19. Nicholas de Amenev, who dying anno 1394, was succeeded by
20. John Lekhampton. His successor was
21. William Best, anno 1416. He procured to himself and successors, the use of the mitre and pontificals, and dying 1419,
22. William Wotton obtained the benediction, Mar. 5, 1429. On his death, 1440,
23. John Taunton was consecrated abbat the same year, and dying anno 1445, had for his successor,
24. William George, who received the benediction April 14, 1445, at Perthore. He died anno 1461, whereupon
25. John Solbury, or Sadbury, received the benediction at Alchurch, Oct. 13, 1461. I find not when he died, but anno 1478,
26. Thomas Compton occurs abbat. He died Oct. 11, 1481, and was succeeded by
27. Richard Clyve, elected Oct. 25, and confirmed Nov. 5, 1481. He was succeeded 1488, by

28. Thomas Aston, confirmed abbat, in the bishop of Worcester's chapel in the Strand, London, October 22, 1488. He resigned anno 1504, and was succeeded by

29. John Hakeborne, or Haukebourne, who was confirmed abbat December 7, 1504; of whom Anthony a Wood tells us, that in the year 1500, being then prior of St. Mary's college in Oxford, he commenced Batchelor of Divinity, and afterwards Doctor, and dying about the year 1522, was succeeded by

30. John Blake, the last abbat. In the year 1534, he subscribed to the king's supremacy, with Richard Ciceter, prior, Will. Cerney, and other monks of his house, in number sixteen.

This abbey was surrendered to the commissioners on the 29th of December, 1539, 31 H. 8. according to Mr. Willis's emendations, inserted after the index, in his *History of Parliamentary Mitred Abbies*; where I find the following account of the pensions assigned to the abbat and the religious of this monastery. 'John Blake, late abbat, 250*l.* Richard Woodwall, late prior, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* William Warbot, late cellarer, 8*l.* William Philips, vicar of the parish church of Cirecester, *nihil*; *declaratur in pede*. Thomas Fisher, Thomas Hedde, John Ruffel, John Walle, William More, Richard Bolle, John Straunge, Thomas Logger, Anthony Chilcoke, Henry Hawks, James Plebeien, William Smyth, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* each. Richard Lane, 5*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* — Memorandum, That William Philippes abovenamed, is assigned to the Vicarage & Cure of the Parish of Cirecester, with the hole Tithes of Woolle, Lambe, Hey, Oblations, Alterages and all other Profitts bilonging to the same Church: The Tithes of the Domayne-Lands, latelie being in Occupation of the late Abbot and Convent there, only excepted. Yeldinge, therefore, unto the King's Majestie, in Consideration, the same Vicar shall be charged with the finding of three Preists besydes hymself to mynister there, also shall finde Wyne and Wax at his propre Costs and Charges Yerely, 53*s.* 4*d.* And so the said Vicar shall have a reasonable Living and a convenyant Portion of the Profitts of the said Church, the Quantitic of the Cure there Duellie considered.'

Robert Southwell.	John London.
Edward Carne.	Rycharde Poulet.
Ric. Gwent.	Will. Berners.

This was a mitred abbey. The abbat was summoned to parliament 43 H. 3. but had not a seat there till William Best obtained the mitre, and a seat among the barons, for himself and successors, in the year 1416. The abbey was valued, at the time of its dissolution, at 1051*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* ob. I find it in Stevens's Supplement to the Monasticon.

The abbat had the privilege of coinage. I have seen a brass piece, something smaller than a copper halfpenny, which was found in the year 1772, in Mr. Master's garden. On one side was a coronet,

charged with *three rams heads*, (part of the arms of the abbey) and round it this inscription, AVE MARIA · GRACIA · PLEN · On the reverse, a cross stony between four fleurs de lis; and round the quarters the letters ·G· ·A· ·G· ·A· for *George, Abbas*. From which it appears, that it was coined between the years 1445 and 1461, during which time William George was abbat.

Leland, who had seen the abbey church, says, *The East part of the Church sheweth to be of a very old building. The West part, from the Transeptum, [the great cross aisle] is but new Work to speke of.* The whole fabric was probably demolished soon after the surrender, and the materials were so totally removed, that the precise place where it stood was soon forgotten; but there are two gates, the *Spital-gate* and the *Almery-gate*, belonging to the abbey buildings, and the abbey barn, still remaining. Mr. Willis conjectures that the abbey stood on the north side of the parish church, which was, no doubt, says he, set within part of the abbey cemetery. He has given the following dimensions of the abbey church, from William of Worcester's MS. in Bennet-college, Cambridge. *viz.*

The length of the great church contains 140 steppys, the breadth of the nave of the church 41 steppys, with two ailes; or 24 yards. The chapel of the blessed Mary on the south part of the church contains 41 yards, with an aisle adjoining. The breadth of the said antient chapel contains 21 grassus, with the antient aisle. The length of the cloister 52 grassus. The length of the chapter-house 14 yards and 10 yards in breadth.—The grassus, or step, is about two feet.

In the Body of the [abbey] Church, says Leland, in a Sepulchre Crosse of white Marble is this [inscription,] *Hic jacet Rembaldus Presbyter quondam hujus Ecclesie Decanus [et Tempore Edwardi Regis Angliæ Cancellarius].* Ther by 2 Noblemen of S. Amandes buried withyn the Presbyterie of Cirecestre Abbay Church. And there is buried the Hart of Sentia, Wife to Richard King of [the] Romaines, and Erle of Cornwalle. Sir Robert Atkyns was greatly mistaken in representing these particulars as being in the present parish church, instead of the abbey church.

The arms of the abbey were, *Gules, on a chevron argent three rams heads caboshed sable, attired Or.*

The site of the abbey was granted, Aug. 19, 1 E. 6. to Thomas lord Seymour, with lands in fifteen shires, to be held *in capite* by the service of one knight's-fee, paying 1*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* But on his attainder it reverted to the crown, and was afterwards granted to Richard Master, 6 Eliz. and is now the property of Thomas Master, esq; who has an elegant house and gardens on the site of the abbey, and a large estate adjoining.

One

^b Leland's Itin. v. 5, p. 62.

^c Stevens's Supplement to the Monasticon, from Fuller's History of Abbies, p. 364.

^d Richard Master of Cirencester, ancestor to the present possessor, was descended from the family of Master in Kent.

He was physician to queen Elizabeth, and married Elizabeth daughter of ——— Tunnelly of Lincolnshire.

George Master, esq; son of Richard, married Bridget, daughter and heire's of John Cornwall, of Marlborough in Wiltshire.

One hundred fifty two messuages lying in the town of Cirencester, and which formerly belonged to the abbey, were granted to John Polland and William Birt 36 H. 8. St. Mary's-Mill (at the first bridge, now taken down) and Barton-Mill, formerly belonging to the abbey, were granted to James Woodford and Thomas Woodford 2 Eliz. Bridgbury-farm in Cirencester, also belonging to the abbey, was granted to Percival Bowes and John Mosier 10 Eliz.

Thus far of the *town* and *abbey*. The register and other books belonging to the abbey, which might have given further light into the antient affairs of this place, are supposed to be lost. Doctor Tanner had not seen them, and the editor of this account, after diligent inquiry, has not been able to get the least information concerning them.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is in the deanery of Cirencester. The bishop of the diocese is patron of the curacy, which, with various augmentations and perquisites, is now of considerable value. The particulars of the several donations to it stand under the head *Benefactions*.

The rectory of Cirencester, and the advowson of the vicarage, were granted to sir Thomas Tresham and George Tresham 5 E. 6. But William Bouchier, of Barnsley, esq; died seized of the rectory in the beginning of the reign of queen Elizabeth, and livery thereof was granted to his son Thomas Bouchier the same year. The impropriations of Chesterton and Wiggold are already taken notice of under those tithings.

A portion of tithes called Archebalds, formerly belonging to the abbey of Cirencester, were granted to Francis Philips and Richard Moor 6 Jac.

There have been three parish churches in this town, one dedicated to St. Cecilia, which was intirely down in Leland's time; the church of St. Lawrence is still standing, but now converted into small tenements. The third is the present parish church, dedicated to St. John the evangelist. It is a large and beautiful building, consisting of the nave, two large ailes, and five chapels. The roof is supported by two rows of stone pillars, very handsomely fluted. There are five pillars and two pillasters in each row. The length of the nave is 77 feet, and the breadth of the church, including the two ailes, 74 feet. Over the pillars are the busts of several benefactors to the church, with proper scutcheons, arms, and devices. The

first two (one in each row) next the chancel, are for Thomas Ruthal, bishop of Durham, with the arms of his see impaling his own paternal coat. He was a native of Cirencester, and was consecrated bishop of Durham 1 H. 8.—The next figure in each row, represents John Hakebourne, twenty-ninth abbat of Cirencester; one scutcheon bears the arms of his abbey; on the other is a *mitre pierced with a crozier*, to shew that his abbey was a mitred one; and upon both are I. H. the initial letters of his name.—The arms over the third pillar, in one row, *Quarterly 1st. and 4th. two lioncels passant; 2d. and 3d. a chevron.* On the other, a *wyvern in combat with a lion*, a crescent for distinction.—Over the fourth pillar on one side, R. R; on the other row, a *cross moline* between the letters I. P.—Over a fifth pillar are the letters H. G. and the scutcheon opposite to it has *three greyhounds palewise courant.*—The arms of the town stand near the top of the fourth pillar; and other devices, among which are the crown of thorns and instruments of crucifixion, are arranged over the arches.

These circumstances shew that the nave of the church, and probably all westward, including the tower, was rebuilt when John Hakebourne was abbat, viz. between the years 1504 and 1522. But the original church was built long before, for there are monumental inscriptions still remaining, of dates almost a hundred years prior to abbat Hakebourne's government. The arms of bishop Ruthal, placed among those of the benefactors to this church, is so strong a circumstance of his having contributed to the rebuilding of it, that I cannot assent to Leland, who says, he *promised much, but preventid with Deth gave nothing.*

The windows were very curiously painted, but they have suffered from bigots and bungling workmen. Those on the south side are best preserved, and of those the great one on the right of the entrance is most intire. This consists of three ranges of figures, of four compartments each. The principal figures in the uppermost, are three of the antient fathers of the church, and the Pope. They stand in the following order, 1st. St. Augustine, 2d. St. Jerom, 3d. the Pope, 4th. St. Ambrose. The names of the fathers are written beneath; but the Pope is distinguished only by his *tiara*, or tripple crown. Under St. Augustine, in the same compartment, is a figure kneeling, with a scroll round his head, whereon is written *Sc's Augustinus ora pro nobis.* His name, *Willi*

Sir William Master, son of George, married Alice, daughter of Edward Estcourt, of Salisbury, esq. He was high sheriff of Gloucestershire 3 Car. 1, 1627, and was a person of great worth and loyalty. He served in parliament for the borough of Cirencester, and lies buried in the church of that place.

Thomas Master, esq; son of sir William, married Elizabeth, sister of sir Thomas Dyke, of Sussex. He died 1680, and lies buried near his father in Cirencester church. He also served in parliament for that borough.

Thomas Master, son of Thomas, married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John Driver, of Aston, and has likewise served in parliament for the said borough.

Thomas Master, son of the last Thomas, married Joan,

daughter and heiress of Jasper Chapman, of Stratton, esq; who before his death gave this estate to his son.

Thomas Master, esq; who married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of sir Thomas Cann, bar. and dying the latter end of May, 1749, left issue by the said Elizabeth, two sons, Thomas and Richard, and one daughter Elizabeth.

Thomas Master, son of the last Thomas and Elizabeth, the present proprietor of the abbey estate, married Mary, daughter of James-Lenox Dutton, of Sherbourn in this county, esq. His arms are, *Gules, a lion rampant gardent, his tail double Or, holding in his paws a rose Argent.*

¹ Not *Sc's Augustine*, which I observe, lest the reader should think the above an error of the press.

Hampton, stands at foot, to shew that he was the donor of this light, or compartment of the window. There are also figures at the feet of the other fathers, with their names thus written, *Iobes Hampton & ux ei*; *Willm' Okyn & Iobana ux. eiusd*; *Will. Colburn Bower & Alicia Iobana*. These gave the respective compartments in which they are placed.—The principal figures in the second range are, 1st. *St. Catherine*, 2d. *St. Margaret*, 3d. *St. Dorothy*, 4th. defaced. They have all scrolls round them, upon which portions of scripture, in Latin, are written in old character; and the donor of each compartment is placed, with his name, under the principal figure.—The figures in the four lights of the lower range are, *St. ... de Beulaco*; *Jobes de Bes'laco*; *Will. Ebraco*; *...s Osmund de Sarr'* with scrolls and passages of scripture round them. In the small lights, at the top of the window, are various figures and representations, as of the trinity in a triangular form, as commonly express'd; of the virgin mother, &c. &c.

In the window on the other side of the south door, are written on the glass the names of the benefactors to the lights wherein they stand, viz. *Iobes Rowthale M'garet & Alic' ux.* in one compartment, *Iobanes Langele'* in another, and *Iobana Whyt* in a third; and round the head of the latter, in a scroll, *Sc'a Batildis ora pro nobis*; which saint is the principal figure above in this compartment. There is a large figure in each of the other lights, over the persons above-mentioned, but their names do not appear. In the other windows, on the same side of the church, are figures of canonized saints, with portions of scripture, in Latin, upon scrolls round them; but a description of every particular would be too minute and tedious.

There is a gallery or screen-work at the entrance of the choir, upon which a handsome organ was erected in the year 1683, and has been several times since repaired and enlarged at a great expence.

The chapels were built at different times, and are the following:

1. *Jesus-chapel*, built of Irish oak, at the east end of the south aisle. It is 12 feet long, and 9 broad. Round the top of it are several coats of arms belonging to the families of benefactors to the church and poor; as, 1. Bathurst, 2. Master, 3. Monox, 4. Atkyns, 5. Cox, 6. Coxwell, 7. Myth impaling Master, 8. Or, a fess between three doves heads erased sable, for How of Guiting.
2. *St. John's*, on the south side of the choir, 34 feet long, and 24 broad.
3. *St. Catherine's*, on the north side of the choir, is 34 feet long, and 13 broad. The roof is richly arched with stone, and ornamented with arms, knots, and devices; among others, Quarterly, France and England. 2. Three ostrich's heads issuing out of a ducal coronet. 3. A rose signed with a coronet. 4. The letters I.H. several

times repeated, for John Hakebourne, as already mentioned. This chapel was roofed in abbat Hakebourne's time, principally at the expence of himself and bishop Ruthall. The effigy in stone of Richard Osmund, with a purse at his girdle, lay under an arch in the wall of this chapel, with his head upon a pillow, but now is injudiciously placed upright against the wall. He is supposed to have been the founder of it. The figure of St. Catherine, as large as life, with her wheel and several votaries at her feet, is rudely painted on the south wall, and 'till lately has been covered with white wash.

4. *St. Mary's*, formerly endowed with great revenues. It stands on the north side of St. Catherine's, and is 74 feet long, and 21 broad.

5. *Trinity-chapel*, on the north side of the north aisle. The glass windows of this chapel were very beautiful. In the east window were the figures of Peter king of Castile, Richard duke of York, Thomas duke of Surry, Richard earl of Salisbury, and of sir John Jeneville, who was buried here; but those figures are now defaced. In the wall at the east end are the arms of benefactors. 1. Gules, a chevron between three mullets Or. 2. Argent, on a bend gules three martlets Or. 3. Gules, two bars Or, in chief two stags heads caboshed of the second. 4. Argent, on a bend gules three cinquefoils Or. 5. Gules, a chevron between ten crosses pattee argent. 6. Obliterated. 7. Argent, a fess between three crosses pattee sable. 8. Sable, a cross argent. 9. Gules, three couples-cloves argent. 10. Checky Or and gules, a fess ermine, for Roe. 11. Argent, a chevron between three crescents Or. 12. Nebule Or and gules. 13. Argent, a chief indented sable. 14. Sable, six doves argent. 15. Argent, a bend Or, in chief a label. 16. Ermine, on a cross gules five martlets Or. 17. Checky Or and sable, a chief argent gutty gules. 18. Argent, fretty gules. 19. Gules, fretty argent, a canton of the second in the dexter chief.—In a niche, at the east end of this chapel without, are the effigies in stone of the virgin Mary, and the infant Jesus in her arms.

The tower stands at the west end of the church. It is 134 feet high, well proportioned and beautiful, with pinnacles and battlements. On the dexter side of the west door are the arms of Cirencester abbey; on the other side, Quarterly, France and England. There is a peal of twelve bells in this tower, which no place in the kingdom can boast of, except London. In the south-west angle of the tower, in a niche, is the figure of St. John, as large as life, to whom the church is dedicated; and in the north-west angle stands another figure.

There is a very curious representation in the north wall, at the top of the church, of a *Whitson-All*, with the lord and lady, in high relief, and the steward, purse-bearer, and all the mock officers which attend that kind of merry-making, almost peculiar to this country. See pp. 23, 24.

The south porch is a fine Gothic structure facing the market-place, thirty-eight feet in

¹ He was lord of the manor of Siddington Peter, of which he died seized 39 H. 6.

front, and fifty high. It is ornamented with curious pinnacles and battlements of hollow work, and with a great variety of carved representations of dragons, beasts, and other figures, very neatly finished. In twelve niches in the front, formerly stood the twelve apostles; but the rigorous principles of the times, about the latter end of the reign of king Charles the First, would not permit them to remain. Over this porch is the town-hall, now used on parish meetings, and other large assemblies of the inhabitants; but formerly the general Sessions of the county hath been kept in it; on which account, I apprehend, the figure of Justice, standing over the door of the stairs leading to the hall, was first placed there. Alice Avening, aunt to bishop Ruthall by the mother's side, gave 100 marks towards the building of the porch, and his mother, and other parishioners, contributed to the finishing of it.

There were several chantries and religious offices established in this church, viz.

1. The chantry of St. Mary.
2. The chantry of Jesus.
3. The chantry of St. Christopher, whereof Thomas Edmonds was the last chaplain, and had a pension, after the dissolution, of 4*l.* Willis. The lands belonging to these three chantries, were granted to sir Oliver Cromwell 5 Jac.
4. The chantry of the Holy Trinity, whereof William Painter was the last incumbent, and had a pension of 4*l.* Willis. The lands belonging to it were granted to — Skevington, in the reign of Edward the Sixth.
5. The service of the Holy Trinity, of which Thomas Marshall was the last incumbent, and had a pension of 5*l.* Willis.
6. The chantry of St. Catherine.
7. The office of St. Thomas the Martyr, founded by sir William Nottingham, whereof Thomas Neal was the last chaplain.
8. The chantry of St. Anthony.
9. The chantry founded by John Jones.
10. The service of St. John.
11. Robert Richard's chantry, whereof William Wilton was the last incumbent, and had a pension of 4*l.* Willis.
12. Alice Avening's chantry, whereof Henry Jones was the last chaplain, and had a pension of 5*l.* Willis. Her name is now in the window of St. Catherine's chapel.
13. The Fraternity of St. Catherine, and
14. The Fraternity of St. John Baptist.

Monuments and Inscriptions.

On a flat stone, engraved on brass, in the south aisle, are the effigies of a man and woman. On labels proceeding from their mouths,

Mercy God of my misdeede. — Lady help at my most neede.

On a brass plate under their feet,

Reyse gracious Ihu to endles lyfe at thy grete dome where all schall Apere Hughe Noys Groc' & Iohan hys wyf nowe dede in grave & beryed here yo' p'yers desyryng There Soules for chere the x day of Iuly the yere our lord god M^oCCCCXXIX. —
The above verses are engraved on the plate in a continued form, like prose.

In the passage before the chapels are the effigies of a man and woman engraved on a brass plate, and this inscription in old characters :

Orate pro aiabus Willi Nottingham et Cristine uxoris ejus qui quidem Willms obiit xxii^o die mensis Nouembris Anno dⁿⁱ Millmo CCCC^o XXVII^o. Et predict. Cristina obiit iij^o die Julij A^o. Dni M^o CCCC^o XXXIII^o. q^or. aiab' p'piciet deus Amen. — *Cloze by, on another stone (lately removed) was written,*
Munde vale tibi ve, fugiens me dum sequerer te,
Tu sequeris modo me, munde vale tibi ve.

Under the figure of an ecclesiastic, engraven on brass, it is thus written :

Orate pro anima dni Radulphi Parsons quondam capellani p'petue cantarie Ste trinitatis in hac ecclesia fundate, qui obiit xxix^o die augusti a^o dni M^o CCCC^o lxxviii Cuj. aie p'piciet deus Amen.

Near the above, upon a flat stone,

Cum Iana Uxore, Radulphus Willet,
In dandis Consiliis Sapiens,
In expediendis negotiis Promptus,
In componendis Litibus Prudens,
Et in omnibus animi motibus
Æqualiter temperandis
Supra modum fœlix,
Hic sepultus est.

Ob. { Hic } Aug. 23, 1692 } Annorum { 67.
 { Illa } Sept. 8, 1679 } { 49.

On a flat stone before the chancel, *Azure, a lion rampant argent, in chief three escalops of the second.* And this memorial :

Near this place are interred the Remains of Mr. James Clutterbuck, Born Oct. 11, 1673. Dyed June 30, 1722, and Susanna (Daughter of John and Susanna Willett) his Wife. She was born June 11, 1671, Dyed Feb^y 4, 1757.

Edward	} their Sons born	Mar. 1, 1689	} dyed	Apr. 17, 1722
John		Oct. 8, 1697		Nov. 27, 1699
John		Jan. 21, 1700		July 2, 1701
Mary	their Daugh ^r .	Jan. 1, 1711		Jan. 11, 1711

Against the wall, at the west end of the church,

Hic prope situm est
quod mortale fuit Thomæ Deacon,
Opidani utilis et amati,
Viri quidem scientis,
Nec non munere erga Deum et homines Fungentis,
Multum deploratus obiit

4^o. Augⁱ. Anno { Salutis 1661,
 { Ætatis 46.

Illi
(post annos circiter Viginti novem
purâ et sanctâ Viduitate elapsos)
Accefferunt exuviz Margeriz
ejusdem Thomæ Deacon
Vxoris præstantissimæ.
Hanc mortalitatem exiit
19^{no} Maij Anno { Salutis 1690,
 { Ætatis 74.

Upon a flat stone near the belfry, these arms, *A cross cotoised between four lions rampant, in chief three roses.* And under, this memorial :

Underneath are deposited the Remains of THOMAS DEACON, of Elmstree, in the Parish of Tetbury, Gent. And likewise of ANNE his second Daughter. The Father departed this Life Sept. y^o 30th 1723, aged 78 Years. The Daughter y^o 19th of Dec. following, aged 36 Years. They with the other Relations here interr'd all dyed at well grounded Hope of a joyful Resurrection.

Against the north wall, on a plain table of white marble :

This Marble is placed here in memory of Mr. JOHN GAS TRELL, Who died the 18th day of June, 1767, in his 45th Year, And is buried in the North West Corner Of the Church-Yard of St. Mary le Strand in the County of Middlesex.

He was a Native of this Town; And after a liberal Education in Winchester School, Served an Apprenticeship in the Parish of St. Mary le Strand, Where he was soon after admitted to a share of the Business, And by diligence, sweetness of manners, & an unblemished Character

Obtained the good will of all ranks of People,
 Acquired a decent Fortune,
 And bequeathed it to his Relations & Friends
 With a clear Head & benevolent Heart.
 His Father RICHARD GASTRELL Gent.
 Discharged the office of *Steward* of the Manor of Cirencester
 For many Years,
 With proper dignity, much judgment, & great candour;
 Was eminent & justly esteemed as an *Attorney & Conveyancer*,
 And remarkable for being more attentive
 To the advantage of his numerous Clients,
 Than to the rewards which his skill & success
 Entitled him to expect or demand.
 He departed this Life the 27th day of February, 1736,
 Aged 57,
 And lieth interred in the Parish Church of *Crudwell*
 In the County of *Wilts*.

Against the south wall of the south aisle, on a
 small marble table, *Gules, a lion rampant regardant*
Or. And under, it is thus written :

Non procul hinc repositum est quod fuit mortale Bridgidiaë,
 JACOBI SMALL Filiaë natu maximæ, Inter Laudandas
 Laude nonnulla dignæ: Matrimonio conjuncta fuit JACOBO
 PENRY, de Abersenny in Agro Breconienfi Clerico, Cui
 peperit Annam Filiolam, in eodem Sepulchro contentam.

Obt. { Hæc } Decimo
 { Illa } Die Sept. Anno Dom. 1735,
 Vicefimo quarto.

Upon a small brass plate, in the south aisle,

HERE LYETH buried y^e Body of HODGKINSON PAINE,
 Clothier, who died y^e 3d of Feb. 1642.

The Poore's Supplie his life & calling grac't
 'till warre's made rent & PAINE from poore displac't.
 But what made poore vnfortunate PAINE blest,
 by warre they lost their PAINE, yet found noe rest,
 Hee loofeing quiet by Warre yet gained ease,
 by it PAINE's life began, and paine did cease;
 And from y^e troubles here him God did sever,
 by death to life, by Warre* to peace for ever.

* He was killed at the taking of Cirencester in the Civil War.

And under, on a plate,

Here lieth the body of Elizabeth Paine deceased the 8th day
 of January An. Do. 1668.

One was our thought One life wee sought
 One rest wee both intended
 Our bodies haue To sleepe one graue
 Our soules to God ascended.

In Jesus chapel is a handsome marble monu-
 ment, with three busts at top. 1. of Mr. William
 Georges, with his arms, *Argent, a fess gules between*
three faulcons with their wings display'd azure, beak'd
and bell'd Or.—2. *Gules, three fleurs de lis Or, on a*
chief argent a lion of the first.—3. *Party per fess*
or and argent, a lion rampant gules, for Powell.

On the table this inscription :

To the Lasting Remembrance
 of

WILLIAM GEORGES, Esq;

This Monument was erected

by

REBECCA his *Relict*.

Who being afterwards married to

THOMAS POWELL, Esq;

Ordered that his Memory also should be

Herein transmitted to Posterity.

WILLIAM GEORGES, Esq;

Was underneath interred, June the 18th 1707,

In the 81st Year of his Age.

By his Body was deposited That of

THOMAS POWELL, Esq; Sept. the 13th 1718,

In the 67th Year of his Age.

To their Remains were added Those of

REBECCA,

Nov. y^e 8th 1722, in y^e 80th Year of her Age:

whose Bequest, out of y^e Estate devised to her by W. G. did,
 Lady-Day, 1728, amount to 2400*l.* and 200*l.* a year, for
 erecting & Endowing a Charity-School, or Schools, in this
 town. The other Pious and Charitable Gifts of R. P. and
 of W. G. & T. P. are recorded in y^e Catalogue of
 Contributions to this Parish.

In St. John's Chapel is an elegant raised
 monument of black and white marble. Over an
 arch are, *Parted per pale baron and femme, 1. Ar-*
gent, on a chevron sable between three oak leaves
proper as many besants; on a chief gules a sea mew be-
tween two anchors erected of the first, for Monox.
2. Argent, on a bend sable three pears Or, in the
chief point a trefoil, for Perry. Under the arch
 are the figures of a man and woman kneeling,
 with their respective arms over their heads, as
 above, and between them a table, with the fol-
 lowing inscription in gold capital letters :

MEMORIÆ SACRVM GEORGIJ MONOX ARMIG. CIREN-
 CESTRIÆ NATI, QVI (POST PLVRIMOS ANNOS IN MERCAN-
 DIZIS LABORIOSE & PRVDENTER PERIMPLEVERAT) AD
 GRADVM & DIGNITATEM OFFICIJ VICECOMITIS LONDINENSIS
 VNANIMI OPTIMATVM CONSENSV, FVIT VOCATVS. MAGNAS
 DENARIORVM SVMMAS SEPARALIB' LOCIS IN PIOS VSVS
 LEGAVIT; & VT SINGVLAREM AMOREM QVO NATALE SOLVM
 VIVVS AMAVIT FVTVRIS SÆCVLIS MANIFESTARET, CENTVM
 LIBRAS IN PECVNIIS NVMERATIS, & TENEMENTA ANNI
 VALORIS VIGINTI LIBRARVM PRO MELIORI HVIVS VILLÆ
 PAVPERVM SVSTENTACIONE, & LECTVRA HAC ECCLESIA
 SINGVLIS MENSIBVS PRÆDICANDA IN PERPETVVM ASSIG-
 NAVIT. Maria vxor mœstissima (ex qua solas duas filias
 superstites suscepit) Viro Charissimo, pietatis, amoris, et obser-
 uantiaë ergo posuit.

OBIIT 26^o DIE IVNIJ ANNO *Dies mortis aeternæ vitæ*
 SALVTIS 1638, ÆTATIS SVÆ (68.) *natalis est.*

Under are the figures of the two daughters, one
 of them with the arms as on the dexter side above-
 mentioned; the other, *Baron and femme, 1. Vert,*
a chevron undy between three griphons rampant Or.
2. Monox, as above.

In the chancel, before the steps which lead to
 the altar, is a memorial [J. H. 1753. C. H. 1733.]
 for Joseph Harrison, M. A. the late vicar of this
 church, and Catherine his wife; the brevity of
 which, without an explanation, would soon defeat
 the intention of it. Close by it, on another table
 of white marble, is written,

ST. THOMAS HARRISON, Kn^t.

Chamberlain of the City of London,
 youngest Son of Joseph Harrison Clerk,
 late Minister of this Parish,

died the 2d of January 1765, aged 64.

Dame DOROTHEA HARRISON, Relict of
 Sir Thomas Harrison, died Jan^y. 8th 1773, aged 71.

On a flat stone,

M. S.

Rogeri Burgoyne

M. D.

Qui post

Prudentem, piam, prosperam

Facultatis Medicæ

(Annos circitèr Viginti)

Administrationm,

tandem,

Debilitato Corpore,

Subitâ sed non improvisâ morte

Occubuit,

Decembris 21^{mo},

1674,

Ætatis suæ 46.

At top, *Parted per pale baron and femme, 1. A chevron between:*
three talbots, on a chief embattled three martlets. 2. Six roundlets,
3, 2, 1, on a chief a lion passant.

On a small marble monument this inscription :

In Memory of

EDWARD WILBRAHAM, Woolstapler,

who departed this Life the 10th of Octo^r. 1771,

aged 60 Years.

Also of MARY his first Wife,

who died the 14th of April, 1753, Aged 57.

On

On the table of a neat monument against the south wall,

H. S. E.
Juxta carissimum Fratrem,
Vix ipse fratri superstes,
Samuel Selse, Johann. et Eliz.
Filius natu maximus.
Cui nihil unquam amicis desideratum
Preter Etatem diuturniorem.
Dolemus ut Homines,
Ut Christiani letamur.
Optimis quippe conditionibus natus,
Annum agens vicelimum,
Caelo maturus,
Vitam æterna caducam
Feliter permutavit
D. Feb. 5. A. S. 1759.

M. S.
Egregii Juvenis
RADULPH. WILLET SELFE,
Ioannis et Elizabethæ Selse Fil. secund.
Vultu honesto,
Pectore generoso,
Moribus placidissimis;
Carus Parentibus,
Carus Præceptoribus,
Virtute quam annis maturior.
Diem obiit supremum
XI Kal. Feb.
M D C C L V I I I.
Vale Anima dulcissima!

Near this Place lies
The Body of John Selse, Clothier,
Who was a most kind and affectionate Husband,
An indulgent and good Father,
A good Master and a faithful Friend.
He departed this Life on the 28th of Jan.
In the Year of our Lord 1763,
And in the 56th Year of his Age.
E. S. died July y^r 29th, 1766, aged 49 Years.

At bottom, *Ermine, three chevrons gules; on a scutcheon of pretence, barry of twelve pieces sable and argent, on a chief of the second three lions rampant of the first, for Willet.*

Against the same wall is a neat marble monument, with this inscription:

Near this place resteth the Body of
M^r. ELIZABETH CRIPPS, Wife of M^r. JOHN CRIPPS Jun^r.
who departed this Life Feb^r. 3^d 1758, Aged 41 Years.
Also of Edward their Son who died Feb. 9, 1758,
Aged 9 Years.
And also John & Henry their Sons, both Born Decem^r. 3^d,
And both died the 10th of y^e same Month, in the Year 1743.
To these are added
the Remains of the above named M^r. JOHN CRIPPS,
who died the 7th day of May, 1771, aged 49 Years.

A stone, with the following inscriptions, lay where Mr. Harrison's is placed: *viz.*

H. S.
Thomas Carles, Art. M^r.
De Cirencester Pastor } Digniss.
De Barnsley Rector }
Vtriusq; Ornamentum,
Mortuus Triste Desiderium.
Vir
Integritate vitæ,
Suavitate morum,
Ingenii Dotibus,
Concionandi venustate
Adeo insignis,
Vt non sine ingenti
Totius Diocæseos luctu
Decesserit,
O& 7, Ann. Æt. 50,
Dom. 1675.

H. R. J. P.
Depositum Subditi fidelis Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ,
Filiij morigeri et Artis Chirurgiæ peritissimi,
Gulielmi Fream, Generosi,
Qui obiit Oct. 24^o Ann. Dom. 1678, Ætat. 58.
Siste Viator,
Mortuus Loquor,
Audi;
Morte meâ cecidi,
Christi virtute Resurgam:
Ergo et tu.

In St. Catherine's chapel, under two figures engraved on brass, is this inscription in capitals:

MR. JOHN GUNTER AND ALICE HIS WIFE, BEING FULL AS OF YEARES SO OF BOVNTY AND CHARITY, ARE GATHERED TO THEIR FATHERS IN PEACE. SHEE WAS HERE BURYED 18^o MARTIJ A^o. DNI 1626 AGED 86 YEARES. HEE WAS BURYED AT KYNTBURY IN THE COUNTY OF BERKS WITH THE LIKE MONVMENT 2^{do} JANUARIJ A^o. DNI 1624 AGED 89 YEARES. IO^o. PLATT AR. FORUND^m. GENER ET EXEC^r. HOC POSVIT.

A flat stone, *On a bend ermine three leopards beads caboshed*, (the colours not expressed) and underneath this inscription:

Hic requiescit
Ærumnarum portu et meta Salutis
quicquid terrestris fuit
Thomæ Kemble, Gen.
Cujus anima
Ad Superos evolavit
14 Cal. Aug.

Anno } Ætat. Suae 71,
} Æræ Christianæ 1710.
Anne Kemble, Daughter of Anthony Kemble, was buried the
14th day of Dec. 1733.
William Kemble, Gent. obiit June 22^d. 1745.

In the same chapel were the two following memorials:

Sub hoc tumulo requiescunt corpora Iohann. Avening
Alicie uxoris ejus qui obierunt xiiii die Aprilis anno Dni 1556.
—Alice Avening founded a chantry in this church.

Pray for the souls of Iohn George, esq; and Alice his wife, who were buried here, which Iohn decessid the 8th day of October 1556. And the said Alice decessid the 3d day of May 1557, and had four sons and eight daughters. — He was of the manor of Baunton.

Under a free-stone arch, in St. Mary's chapel, are the effigies of a man in the habit of a lawyer, and of a woman in the genteel dress of her time, lying along, with their hands in a praying posture. On a table this memorial:

Here lyeth the bodies of Humfry Bridges and Elizabeth his wife. He dyed the 17 of April 1598. Shee dyed the 6 of May 1620. They had both sonnes and daughter. He gaue 40^o yearly for ever to the poore of this towne. Shee gave 6 habitacions for 6 poore widdowes with 6s. weekly for ever.

Over the figure of a young man kneeling at the head,

Humfrid^s. Fil. sen. de Medio Templo obiit 2^o Decemb. 1611.

Over a like figure kneeling at the feet,

Anthon. Fil. jun. de Medio Templo obiit 2^o Aug. 1617.

At bottom are the figures in miniature of one son and eight daughters, with books in their hands. The whole monument is in good preservation, with iron pallisadoes round it.

Against the south wall is an elegant white marble monument for sir William Master. He is represented in a cumbent posture, leaning on his left elbow, and over him, on a table, this inscription:

Quos Deus conjunxit separat tantum
non repudiat Mors.

MEMORIÆ SACRUM

Fidissimi serui dei et Regis subditi

Patriæque amantissimi suæ,

GULIELMI MASTER apud Corinios

Equitis Aurati;

Qui Martyrem Regem mærens Martyr

Semimortuus vixit diu;

Citius dominum secutus, ni morbo paralytico

Restitisset firma fides

Restituendi Regis Insignissimi,

Caroli Secundi;

Vtæq; apud Vigorniam, fusi.

Voti tandem, ac vaticinij compos factus,

Tantiq; pignoris, Justorum resurrectionis,

Vitam mortalem exiit; immortali deo

Cœlitum choro gratias acturus.

Anno Dom. 1661 (Ætatis 61) Mens: Mart: die 3^o.

He married Alice one of y^e daughter^s. of St. Edw. Etticourt of Newton in y^e county of Wiltes K^t. by whom he had three sonnes and 6 daughter: A Lady highly eminent both for her piety and pietie who having by y^e blessing of God passed through y^e troubles of an intestine warr, & liued to see her Children bred up, resigned her Soule to God, whose body lyes here interred waiting for y^e resurrection of y^e Iust. Sept. 5: 1660.

Under his figure are four other tables, with inscriptions. Upon the first is written,

M. S.
Elizabethæ Uxoris Thomæ Master,
Thomæ Filii,
Quæ
(Variolarum morbo contracto)
Proximè a puerperio obiens,
Unâ cum infantulo
Hic jacet Sepulta:
Ob nativam comitatem,
Ingenij Elegantiam,
Singularem modestiam,
Omnesq; alias, quæ feminâ, uxore,
Aut Matrem exornant virtutes
Maxime desenda: præserti Conjugi,
Cui, in Solatium tanti doloris,
Et ad Supplendas amicitiaë vices
(a fato Solum dissolvendæ)
Infantes duos Tho: et Elizab.
Charissima Amoris Pignora
Legavit A. D. 1691, Æt. 26.

Upon the second,

Hic subtus Depositum est
Quicquid mortale fuit
ELIZ. MASTER, THO. & ELIZ. filiaë,
Immortalem si requiras partem,
Ad patriam Cœlestem redijt,
Itineris terreni maculis
Quam minimum inquinata:
In qua Ingenij Elegantia, Gestus
Suavis, Compositus, Decorus,
Omnes deniq; enituere virtutes,
Quibus indoles optima
Ad pietatem, prudentiam,
Et Mores pudicos Formata,
Instrui et Ornari possit,
Adeo ut licet Ætas sit imperfecta,
Vita tamen illi perfecta.
Obijt Aug. 15 A° Dom. 1705 Æ. 16.

Upon the third,

M. S.
ELIZ. MASTER, Tho: Master Arm. viduæ,
Et THO: DYKE de Horeham
In Agro Suffexiæ Arm. Filiaë,
Quæ se
Morum elegantiaë, Integritatis puræ,
Temperantiaë, & Modestiaë severæ,
Candoris eximij, & Pietatis sinceræ,
Omnibus imitandū Exemplum præbuit.
His Animi dotibus accessit
Valetudo ad Extremam
Senectutem Integra:
Quæ si tibi contingant Lector,
Summam hujus Vitaë
Fælicitatem Consequeris,
Et Futuræ Gloriam expectes.
Obijt Ian: 28: A°: Dom: 1703-4. Æ. 83.

Upon the fourth,

P. H. M.
Filius Unicus
In memoriam Patris Optimi,
THOMÆ MASTER Armigeri,
In quo,
Morū gravitas, humanitate condita,
Animus piè liberalis,
Indoles verè generosa,
Quicquid demū aut Virū probū,
Aut ornatū decebat,
Summè emicuit.
Virtutes has imitare Lector,
Ut fias Deo et hominibus charus.
Obijt A. D. 1680, Æt. 56.

At the entrance of St. Mary's chapel, against the wall, on a brass plate, is the effigy of an old man in a gown, with a taylor's shears over his shoulder, and a dog at his feet. At bottom,

In Lent by will a sermon hee deuised
And yerely precher with a noble prised
Seuen nobles hee did geue y° poore for to defend
And 80*l.* to xvi men did lend
In Cicester Burford Abington & Tetburie
Fuer to be to them a stocke Yerrly.
Phillip Marner who died in the yeare 1587.

In Trinity chapel are several very antient flat stones of grey marble, with inscriptions on brass. Upon one of them is the figure of a gentleman, with a lady on each side of him, and this memorial:

Hic sepeliuntur Willms Prelatte Armiger specialissim' benefactor huj' Capelle Agnes nup' uxor Iohannis Martyn et Iohana filia et heres Ricardi de Cobyndon Relicta Iohannis Twynyho de Cayforde in Comitatu Soms. Armigeri uxores ip'ius Willi qui quidē Willms Prelatte obiit in vigilia Ascencionis d'nice xxvi° die maij Anno d'ni M° CCCC° lxi° quor' p'piciet de' a.

On another stone, inlaid with brass (whereon are the effigies of a man and woman, and fourteen children) was this inscription, part of which is torn off:

Hic jacet Robertus Pagge cum Margareta sibi sponfa prole secunda Vicinis gratus fuerat mercator amatus Pacificus plenis manibus subventor egenis Ecclesiisq; viis ornator et hiis reparator Mill C quater quater et anno sed Aprilis Oclava luce mortem pertransiit ipse Celi solamen De' illi conferat Amen.

On a label, issuing out of the woman's mouth, is

That to the Trinite for us pray syng or rede.

Another stone. On brass are engraven the figures of a man, his two wives, and eight children, with this inscription:

Orate pro aīabus Iohannis Benett et Agnetis uxor' suarum qui quidem Iohannes obiit decimo nono die mensis Iulij Anno Domini Millimo CCCC° nonagesimo septimo quor' animabus

Over his first wife's head is written,

Spiritus sci de' miserere nobis.

Over his head,

Sacta Trinitas unus Deus miserere nobis.

Over his other wife's head (now torn off) was written,

Fili redemptor mundi miserere nobis.

On the brass plate of another stone are representations of a man and his four wives, two on each side, and on the brass, round the edge of the stone, in old characters,

Hic jacent Reginaldus Spycer quondam m'cator isti' ville qui obiit ix° die Iulij Anno dni Mill'mo CCCC° xlij° et Margareta Iuliana Margareta ac Iohna uxores ej' quor' aiab' p'picietur d's Amen.

On another brass plate is the effigy of a man in armour, with spurs on, and a sword girt to his side, in the pomel of which are these arms, *A pile, over all a chevron*. Round the stone, on brass, it was written, but now imperfect,

Hic jacet Richardus Dixton Armiger qui obiit die sancti Laurencii martyris Anno dni M CCCC xxxviii° cujus anime propicietur de' Amen.

On a plain marble table against the north wall,

In remembrance

of Mr. William Turner, late of this place:
and of Catharine, (for more than fifty-six years)
his entirely beloved wife.

He was the youngest son of the reverend John Turner of Somersford Keynes in the county of Wilts: and died the 21st of August 1769, aged seventy-six years. She was the second daughter of the reverend Joseph Harrison, more than sixty-three years minister of this parish: and died four months after her husband, and of the same age.

They were a very humane and exemplary pair: acknowledged THE MOST HIGH in every dispensation: and kept through life the serious thought of death.

In the south porch, against the wall, is the following modest memorial:

Under your Feet lyeth the Body of William Cletherow, Gent. an humble Penitent, who thoughte himselfe unworthy of the lowest Place in the House of God. He departed this Life the 8th day of November 1680.

In the church-yard, on a handsome raised tomb,

Huic Tumulo mandati sunt Cineres
Ioannis Adye Generosi
Filii Edvardi & Esteræ Adye
Quorum exuvizæ juxta requiescunt,
innocui, probi, bonis Literis imbuti,
Turbamq; fugientis.

Obiit 26° Martii A. D. 1745 Ætatis suæ 68.

Hic etiam sepulta est Maria
Ioannis Adye uxor charissima

Et Edvardi Foyle de Somerford Keyns in Agro Wiltoniensi Arm.

Filia valde deploranda:

De vitâ excessit 24° Februarii A. D. 1724 Ætatis suæ 43.

Idem quoque Tumulus continet

Quicquid mortale fuit Mariæ Ainge [Generosi
Uxor Ricardi Ainge de Lechlade in Comitatu Gloucestriensi
Et Ioannis Adye sororis non indignæ

Obiit 30° Maii A. D. 1744 Ætatis suæ 71.

On the north side of the tomb,

Confanguineorum Affiniumq; juxta Exuvias
voluerunt et suas jacere

Richmundus Day

de Civitate Bristolienfi Mercator eximius

Vir Iustitiæ pertinax, fidusq; Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Discipulus

Et Maria Conjux ejus dilectissima

Unicaq; Ricardi & Mariæ Ainge

et nequaquam impar Filia.

Hos Animo, Pietate, Morumq; Suavitate pares

Annis plusquam quadraginta

domesticas Virtutes exercendo

et Amore mutuo peractis

Mors eodem fere Tempore corripuit:

Uxor a vitâ decessit 29° Junii A. D. 1758 Ætatis suæ 63.

Maritus 19° Augusti A. D. 1758 Ætatis suæ 70.

Hunc Tumulum

Parentibus indulgentissimis Confanguineisq; sacrum
Filius, Nepos, jussit extrui

1759.

The arms of Adye are, *Azure, a fess dancetty between three cherubims display'd Or.*—Ainge. *Azure, a chevron ermine between three crosses formy argent.*—Day. *Ermine, on a chief indented azure two eaglets display'd Or.*

Benefactions.

Doctor William Clarke, late dean of Winchester, having devised certain lands and tithes in the parish of Tillingham, in the county of Essex, in trust among other things, to augment ten small ecclesiastical benefices with 30*l.* per ann. each for ever; and Dr. Henry Compton, bishop of London, and the dean and chapter of St. Paul's, having the nomination of six of those benefices, declared they would assign this charity to such market-towns as would settle an equal revenue on their minister. And the inhabitants of the town of Cirencester, with the assistance of others, having raised the sum of 619*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* by free contribution, and with 600*l.* of the said money purchased an annuity for their minister of 30*l.* a year, charged on the tithing of Oakley, in this parish; the said trustees then appointed Cirencester to be one of those benefices so to be augmented, by an instrument dated Jan. 17, 1698. But by a deficiency in the profits of the trust estate, from inundations and other accidents, the annual payments to the respective ministers, from the first commencement in 1699, have often fallen under, tho' sometimes exceeded 15*l.* a year. The surplus of the money (19*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*) was given to the minister towards defraying his expences in settling the augmentation. The principal contributors to this laudable benefaction were, sir Robert Atkyns jun. knight, who gave 100*l.* Thomas Master, esq; 100*l.* Mrs. Bridget Smith, a daughter of sir William Master, knight, 100*l.* Mrs. Winifred Master, 50*l.* Mrs. Anne Williams, 43*l.* Sir Benjamin Bathurst, knight, 20*l.* Sir Jonathan Raymond, knight, 20*l.* Sir Richard Onslow, baronet, 10*l.* Sir Richard Howe, baronet, 10*l.* John Willet, clothier, 20*l.* Bernard Ballinger, 20*l.* John Coxe, clerk, rector of North Cerney, 10*l.* Ralph Willet, clerk, rector of Stratton, 10*l.* Robert Brereton, gent. 10*l.* Other contributions were from 5*l.* to 10*s.* each.

Till about this time there was no vicarage-house. The inhabitants first purchased a lease of the present house; afterwards William George, esq; gave the quit-rent of it, and in the year 1708, Mrs. Rebecca George, his widow, gave the fee of it for ever.

For Sermons, Prayers, and Catechizing.

1587, Philip Marner gave 6*s.* 8*d.* for ever, for a sermon on the first Friday in clear Lent.

1607, Sir Giles Fettiplace gave an annuity of 20*s.* out of lands in Eastington; half for a sermon on the 5th of November, and half for ringing on the same day, and for mending the ropes.

John Coxwell, esq; gave 20*s.* a year for two sermons in Christmas tide and Lent.

1618, Jeffry Bath, bailiff of the town, gave 6*s.* 8*d.* for a sermon on Ascension-day.

1637, Sir Thomas Roe, of Cranford in Middlesex, gave 2*l.* for a sermon or prayers on the 13th of September, for ever.

1639, George Monox, esq; gave 8*l.* per ann. for a sermon on the first Wednesday in every month.

1681, Mrs. Mapson, a native of the town, gave 10*s.* for a sermon on St. Andrew's day.

1695, John Master, M. D. gave 200*l.* one half of the income of which to the minister for ever, for reading morning prayers, the other half to poor house-keepers not receiving alms.

Mrs. Rebecca Powell gave 10*l.* a year to the minister, for catechizing the children, and for expounding the catechism; and 2*l.* a year to provide candles necessary for that service.

Mrs. Hannah Ashwell gave 10*l.* the interest whereof for a sermon on the 30th of January for ever; but the principal money is now lost. She also gave 10*l.* more, the interest of which to be divided between the minister and parish clerk, for a psalm, with *Gloria Patri*, to be sung every Monday at morning prayers.

Nicholas Edwards gave to the minister the interest of 5*l.* for ever.

To the Church, &c. and for Educating and Apprenticing poor Children.

The large, handsome gallery, on the north side of the church, was built at the expence of the Right Honourable the Earl of Bathurst. That at the entrance of St. Catherine's chapel was erected by sir Anthony Hungerford.

The organ was purchased with the contributions of the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood.

The two large silver flaggons, used at the communion, were given by Edward Dixon, esq; in the year 1434; William George, esq; and his wife, gave the two plates for collecting the offerings; Mr. John Adye gave the gilt strainer for the chalice; and Mrs. Bridget Smith, and others (whose names are either forgotten, or who chose to conceal them) furnished the remainder of the noble service of plate with which this church is accommodated.

The best bible and common prayer book were given by Thomas Powell, esq; and his wife; and the marble font was presented by the female inhabitants of the town.

For the ornamenting and repairing of the church, there is a revenue of 67*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* a year, arising chiefly from houses lying within the town, and a close in the tithing of Chelston, given by John Jones, and other benefactors, whose names have not been transmitted down to us; about 22*l.* of which is laid out in repairs, and the remainder expended in salaries, except 4*l.* paid to the minister, and 8*l.* to the master of the free Grammar School, as directed by a decree in chancery 1 Jac. 1.

The Grammar School was built and founded by bishop Ruthall. The master has a good house kept in repair for him, and besides the 8*l.* a year before-mentioned, queen Mary endowed the school with 20*l.* a year out of the exchequer, which bounty was afterwards confirmed by queen Elizabeth.

The Blue School, for cloathing and educating twenty boys and twenty girls, with provision for teaching younger children in quarterly schools, out of it, was set up in 1714, by the general beneficence of the inhabitants and their friends. But Thomas Powell, esq; and Rebecca his wife, were the principal benefactors. In the year 1718 he endowed it with 15*l.* a year, part of an annuity for 99 years, paid out of the exchequer; and a moiety of the profits of Maskelyne's Ham in Cricklade. And the court of chancery, in the year 1737, appropriated 20*l.* a year, out of the estates bequeathed to Mrs. Powell for erecting and endowing a charity school or schools in this parish, for the support of this school; and in 1744, appointed the produce of 562*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to be paid yearly for the benefit of this school, as a provisional supply, after the expiration of the annuity out of the exchequer.

The Yellow School was erected and endowed by virtue of the will of Mrs. Rebecca Powell, who died in the year 1722, and left an estate for that purpose. A school-house was purchased and fitted up at the expence of near 1200*l.* but some difficulties arising about carrying the will into execution, the court of chancery, upon application to it, decreed that 212*l.* 8*s.* per annum be apply'd to the cloathing, maintaining, teaching to write and cast accounts, and bringing up twenty boys in the art of stocking-frame knitting. Twenty girls are also cloathed every year, and are taught to read, and to spin worsted.

Sir Thomas Roe gave a rent-charge of 25*l.* a year out of land at Mouswell in this county, 40*s.* of which for a sermon, as already mentioned, the rest to put out poor children of this parish apprentices, on the 13th of September annually; and once in three or four years, a boy out of the parish of Rendcombe, presented.

Mr. Thomas Perry gave 100*l.* and his son Mr. Timothy Perry gave 12*l.* which sums were laid out in the purchase of a freehold estate in the parish of Upton St. Leonard in this county.

Richard George, esq; gave a rent-charge of 3*l.* a year, out of a house in Gloucester-street; William Forder, late of Amory Crucis, gave 20*l.* Thomas Powell, esq; gave 40*l.* James Clutterbuck, late citizen of Exeter, gave 100*l.* James Shewell, filkins,

gave 10*l.* and Mrs. Elizabeth Edwards, in 1726, gave 100*l.* the annual produce of all which to be apply'd to the putting out poor children apprentices.

Hospitals and Almshouses.

King Henry the First founded St. John's Hospital, for three poor men and three poor women, who receive 1*s.* 8*d.* each weekly.

St. Lawrence's Hospital was founded by Edith, lady of Wiggold, in this parish, for a master, with a salary of about 40*s.* a year, and two poor women, who have 12*d.* a piece weekly.

St. Thomas's Hospital was erected by sir William Nottingham, who lived in the reign of king Henry the Fourth, and endowed it with a rent-charge of 6*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* per annum, out of an estate in the parish of Thornbury, which is divided between four poor weavers.

In the year 1670, Mrs. Elizabeth Bridges gave an Almshouse in Dollar-street for six poor widows, and 1*s.* a piece weekly for ever.

William George, esq; and Rebecca his wife, in the year 1702, gave six tenements and gardens in Leaufe-lane, for six poor widows; and assigned two other tenements in Cricklade-street, one charged with 6*l.* a year to buy garments for the widows, and what remains of the produce of them to keep the houses in repair.

Thomas Powell, esq; gave a moiety of the rent of Maskelyne's Ham to the same widows; and Rebecca his widow gave them 10*s.* a year each, to buy them firing.

John Morfe gave two dwellings in Gloucester-street for two poor widows.

To be given or lent in Money to the Poor.

In the year 1587, Philip Marner gave 20*l.* and in 1613, Henry Hill gave 30*l.* to be lent to tradesmen without interest.

The same Philip Marner gave a rent-charge of 3*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* on a house in Abbat-street; Alice Avening, in 1498, gave a house in Dollar-street, of 40*s.* a year; John Weobley, the same year, gave a house, since exchanged for an annuity of 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* charged on the Greyhound inn; William Hooper, in 1605, gave a house in Little Silver-street, of 2*l.* 4*s.* rent; Jeffry Bathe, in 1618, gave, out of a house in Cricklade-street, 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

John Chandler, in 1632, gave a house in Cicely-street of 2*l.* a year; Mr. Humphry Bridges gave a house in Cricklade-street, of 2*l.* a year; George Monox, esq; in 1639, gave five houses in this town, now let at 23*l.* 10*s.* the produce of which (except 1*l.* a year for a monthly sermon, and 6*s.* 8*d.* to be spent) to be given in money to the poor.

John Pathe, butcher, in 1641, gave a rent-charge of 4*l.* on a house in Dollar-street, half to decayed butchers and half to the other poor. Rowland Freeman, in 1658, gave a rent-charge of 40*s.* on a house and land now incorporated with the earl of Bathurst's park. These rents were given to the use of the poor.

The following sums were also given that the annual interest them may be apply'd to the same use.

In 1625, Samuel Coxwell, gent. gave 50*l.* 1639, George Monox, esq; gave 100*l.* 1645, Sir Henry Pratt, of London, knight, gave 100*l.* William Blomer, of Hatherop, gent. gave 10*l.* Mrs. Chambers gave 50*l.* Others, in small contributions, gave 53*l.* Which sums were all laid out in the purchase of land in South Cerney, except 20*l.* part of Mr. Blomer's gift, with 10*l.* which a house in Gloucester-street was purchased for the poor.

Thomas Damsel gave 100*l.* In 1620, a man who had a lottery gave 40*l.* Mr. Thomas Shermore, of London, 20*l.* Mr. John George, esq; 10*l.* The heirs of Robert George, esq; 10*l.* Mr. Edward Pratt, jun. 10*l.* 1606, Thomas Smith 20*l.* 1615, John May, of Amney St. Mary, 10*l.* Robert Church, butcher, 10*l.* Edward Church 20*l.* 1669, Lady Atkynson, 10*l.* 1679, John Oates, clothier, 10*l.* 1680, William Kirby, of London, falter, 10*l.* John Coxwell, esq; 100*l.* The friend Mr. William Master 50*l.* 1706, Mrs. Winifred Master 10*l.* Other benefactions, in smaller sums, amounted to 22*l.* 10*s.*

Elizabeth Edwards gave 30*l.* and four tenements in Castle-street, (which were sold for 60*l.* about the year 1729) the interest to be distributed yearly among four poor families. But these tenements, with 100*l.* before mentioned to have been given by her to apprentice children, were laid out in the purchase of the church-yard.

The following charities are to provide cloathing for the poor. In 1642, sir Anthony Hungerford gave West-Mead in Amney vicus. Thomas Perry, senior, in 1673, gave 20*l.* Edward Perry, in 1692, gave a rent-charge of 2*l.* 9*s.* on two houses in Dollar-street. Anne Peters gave 20*l.* Nicholas Edwards 40*l.* John Humphris 10*l.* and Frances Peek 5*l.*

The interest of the following donations is to be annually given to the poor in bread.

Mrs. Mary Chambers, daughter of Mr. Monox, gave 50*l.* in Fettilplace 20*l.* Nicholas Edwards 10*l.* Elizabeth, his daughter, 5*l.* and Isaac Tibbet, her father, 20*l.*

The large Engine for extinguishing fire was given by sir James Bathurst. That of a more modern construction, built

by Newsham, was presented to the town by the two representatives, the Honourable Mr. Henry Bathurst, (now Lord Apsley, and Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain) and Thomas Master, esq. The small one was purchased by the inhabitants of the town.

Dyer-ward.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	87	7	0
		Poll-tax — — 1694, —	62	12	0
		Land-tax — — 1694, —	169	14	0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, —	132	6	10 <i>b.</i>

Cricklade-ward.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	35	9	8
		Poll-tax — — 1694, —	23	6	0
		Land-tax — — 1694, —	84	6	0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, —	62	16	1

Castle-ward.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	20	4	0
		Poll-tax — — 1694, —	15	17	0
		Land-tax — — 1694, —	63	19	0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, —	45	14	0

Gosditch-Ward.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	57	10	8
		Poll-tax — — 1694, —	36	15	0
		Land-tax — — 1694, —	103	3	0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, —	79	4	0

Dollar-Ward.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	38	9	0
		Poll-tax — — 1694, —	39	1	0
		Land-tax — — 1694, —	97	0	0
		The same at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, —	65	18	0

St. Lawrence-Ward.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	14	19	8
		Poll-tax — — 1694, —	12	17	0
		Land-tax — — 1694, —	40	12	0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, —	27	0	0

Instrip-Ward.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	5	1	4
		Poll-tax — — 1694, —	4	19	0
		Land-tax — — 1694, —	16	12	0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, —	10	2	10 <i>b.</i>

Spittlegate.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	44	18	8
		Poll-tax — — 1694, —	8	2	0
		Land-tax — — 1694, —	72	18	0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, —	49	10	6

Wiggold.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	15	0	0
		Poll-tax — — 1694, —	0	16	0
		Land-tax — — 1694, —	20	0	0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, —	15	0	0

Chesterton.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	21	11	4
		Poll-tax — — 1694, —	0	0	0
		Land-tax — — 1694, —	47	12	0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, —	35	14	0

Barton.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	45	5	4
		Poll-tax — — 1694, —	0	6	8
		Land-tax — — 1694, —	62	15	6
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, —	45	10	6

Oakley.

Oakley.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	52	12	0
		Poll-tax ——— 1694, —	0	16	0
		Land-tax ——— 1694, —	28	0	0
		The same, at 3s. 1770, —	21	0	0

I come now to give the state of population. According to sir Robert Atkyns, when he compiled his account of this parish, there were near 800 houses, and about 4000 inhabitants, whereof above 100 were freeholders; yearly births 103, burials 87. But these numbers are too high; for having examined the register, I find, that in ten years, beginning with 1700, which includes the time mentioned in his account, there were 933 baptisms, and 821 burials. During this period the dissenters (except the quakers, of whom there were but few) buried in the church-yard, and were duly registered; and allowing 3 births and 2 burials to the quakers, the annual number, upon an average, will be 96.3 baptisms, and 84.1 burials. In a like series of ten years, beginning with 1760, there are registered 774 baptisms, and 775 burials; but during this time the dissenters in general are not registered; and allowing for them 17 baptisms and 10 burials annually, the present state of the account will be 88.4 baptisms, and 87.5 burials.

After the small-pox had left the town in the year 1741, the inhabitants were found to be 3797; and after a visitation of the same kind in 1758, the people were numbered at 3458; but in 1775, an exact account having been taken, the whole number of householders was 838, and of inhabitants 3878, something more than four persons and a half to a house. The increase of inhabitants when the burials so nearly equal the births, must be attributed to the afflux of people from other places: wherefore the burials, as they now stand, are improper for making an estimate of the healthiness of the place. For, had the people risen to the present number, without such adventitious assistance, it is easy to prove, that the burials would have been fewer in proportion. Suppose ten in a year ought to be deducted on that account, the number of inhabitants to the average of annual burials will be as 50 to 1. This is a proof of what was advanced of the healthiness of the place, considered as a town, where intemperance and disorder are more prevalent than in country villages.



C L A P T O N

IS a small parish, in the lower division of the hundred of Slaughter, five miles south-westward from Stow, five north-eastward from North-leach, and twenty-three eastward from Gloucester. It is situated upon an eminence to the west, above Bourton-on-the-Water. The etymology of the name is uncertain: and the parish affords nothing worthy the attention of the naturalist or antiquary.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

In the list of the manors belonging to William Goizenboded, in Ceolfede hundred, it is thus recorded:

' The same William holds Cloptune. A household servant (*buscarle*) held it in the time of king Edward. There are ten hides. In demean are three plow-tillages, and twelve villeins, and four bordars, and one radchenister, with nine plow-tillages. In Wicelcombe one burgage. It was worth 8*l.* and is now worth 100*s.* D. B. p. 74.

The abbey of Evesham purchased a charter of free warren in Clopton and divers other manors 35 H. 3. But Roger de Quincy, earl of Winchester, was seized of Clopton 55 H. 3. and a charter of free warren in Clapton was granted to Richard Clapton 56 H. 3. I have retained the extracts from the records of the two last dates, because I found them in sir Robert Atkyns's account; but they may possibly relate to some other place of the same name.

Alan la Zouch, baron of Ashley, died seized of Clapton 7 E. 2. leaving three daughters coheiresses, from whom the manor went to the family of the Bruggs.

Richard de Brugg was seized of Clapton, and having been in rebellion against king Edward the Second, his whole estate was forfeited, and seized into the king's hands, but it was restored to him again 1 E. 3. Edward Brugg was seized thereof 15 H. 6. as was sir John Brugg 11 E. 4.

Mr. Woodman is the present lord of this manor. It was formerly part of the manor of Bourton-on-the-Water.

Lands in Clapton, called Clerk's and Smith's Mill, and divers other lands and messuages, formerly belonging to the abbey of Evesham, were granted to Michael Ashfield 32 H. 8.

John Dolphin, esq; has lately purchased a good estate in this parish, but he resides at Eyeford in this county, late the estate of William Wanley, esq.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is in the deanery of Stow. It is a chapel of ease to Bourton-on-the-Water. The church is dedicated to St. James. It was built, together with the chancel, about 1670.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	46	0	0
		Poll-tax ——— 1694, —	15	18	6
		Land-tax ——— 1694, —	39	11	0
		The same, at 3s. 1770, —	30	19	6

There were 18 houses and about 80 inhabitants in this parish when sir Robert Atkyns compiled his account of it; but the inhabitants are increased since that time to 112. Part of them bury and are registered at the mother church, and part here, so that no useful information can be derived from the register.

Cleeve.]

CLEEVE, or BISHOP'S-CLEEVE,

LIES in the hundred of its own name, about four miles north from Cheltenham, five south from Tewkesbury, and eleven north-eastward from Gloucester. It is bounded on the north by Woolston, from which it is separated by a brook, called the Tirl in the chronicles of Worcester, that runs into the Carrant; on the south by Presbury; on the east by Postlip-warren, in the parish of Winchcombe; and on the west by Tredington.

It is a very large parish, consisting of several tithings and hamlets, more than five miles in length, and nearly of the same breadth; part of it lying in the vale, and part extending over the great ridge of hills which divides the vale from the Cotswold country. This situation on the side of the hill very probably gave occasion to the name; for *Clip*, in the Anglo Saxon language, signifies a high rock, or steep ascent. It is sometimes called Bishop's-Cleeve, (having been antiently the property of the bishop of Worcester) to distinguish it from Prior's-Cleeve, and from Cleeve in the parish of Westbury, in this county.

The lands, in the vale part, consist chiefly of rich arable, with a mixture of good meadow and pasture.

I have had frequent occasions to mention the many camps, intrenchments, and fortifications found in various parts of the Cotswold country, but more especially on the verge of those hills next the vale; situations which seem to have been chosen on two accounts, as being less liable to surprise or attack, and commanding a large extent of country below, where the opposite party could do nothing without being observed. On the edge of Cleeve-hill, commonly called *Cleeve-cloud*, is a large double intrenchment called the *Camps*, extending 350 yards along the summit of the rock, in the form of a crescent, and inaccessible on every side but the front. The name of *Cleeve-cloud* seems to have been given to the edge of this hill on account of its bold and lofty appearance, when viewed from the vale below; for from the foot of the rock to the top of the rock where the camp stands, (no little more than half a measured mile) there is an ascent of 630 feet perpendicular. Upon Nottingham-hill, (a part of the same range, so called) in the hamlet of Gotherington, are other very considerable lines of fortifications and intrenchments; and in the middle between these two intrenchments, which are about a mile distant from each other, are four large *tumuli*, or barrows, one of which was lately opened, and found to contain a great quantity of human bones, broken and crumbled into very small pieces, and surrounded with a particularly soft and fine kind of mould. Hence it may be concluded, that some bloody engagement formerly happened here. It will not be expected of me to point out the exact

time when, nor the people by whom these works were raised, since our once miserable country has been a scene of bloodshed and desolation for many hundreds of years together, and but few of the military transactions of early ages are recorded in history. If they were raised by the Romans, some of the coins of that people would probably have been found thereabout; but I hear of no such thing. They are therefore supposed to be Saxon, raised some time about the seventh century, when the West-Saxons were continually at war with the Mercians.

About the mid-way between Cleeve and Gotherington, is a spring of saline purging water, not unlike that in the neighbouring parish of Presbury. And the inhabitants of this part of the country have been agreeably amused with the expectation of coal being to be found in Long-Wood in this parish. The proprietor is now searching for that useful fossil, in which I wish him success for his own sake, and for the general good of the neighbourhood. I come now to treat

Of the Manors and other Estates.

In *Domesday-book* are the following particulars, under the title *Terra Eccl'ie de Wirecestre*:

' The same church held Clive in Tedboldestan
' hundred. There are thirty hides. In demean
' are three plow-tillages, and sixteen villeins, and
' nineteen bordars, with sixteen plow-tillages.
' There are eight *servi*, and one Moor. [*Afrus*.]
' There is a priest who hath one hide and two
' plow-tillages, and a radchenister having one hide
' and two plow-tillages. There is a little wood.
' Durandus the sheriff holds of the church six
' hides of land of this manor in Surham, Ra-
' dulphus four hides in Sapletone, Turstinus the
' son of Rolf six hides in Godrinton. In these
' lands are eight plow-tillages in demean, and
' twenty-two villeins, and seven bordars, with
' thirteen plow-tillages. There are twenty *servi*,
' and three Moors, [*Afri*.] and a mill of 12 *den*.
' [rent,] and a little meadow. Bernardus and
' Raynaldus hold seven hides of the same land in
' Stoches, and they would do no service for St.
' Mary. [*i. e.* the church of Worcester.] The
' whole manor, in the time of king Edward, was
' worth 36*l.* and it is now worth 26*l.* in the
' whole. Ulstanus the bishop holds this manor.'
Domesday-book, p. 70.

Thus it appears that part of Salperton formerly belonged to the manor of Cleeve. Surham, (now Southam,) Godrinton, and Stoke are tithings in this parish, of which hereafter.

The manor of Cleeve was settled in jointure on queen Elianor 27 H. 3. Humphry de Bohun, earl of Hereford and Essex, was seized of Cleeve and Clifborn 3 E. 1. but he held it, most likely, under the bishop of Worcester; for in the 15th year of the same reign the bishop was seized of this manor, and divers privileges were allowed him in a writ of *Quo Warranto*.

In a taxation of the temporalities of the see of Worcester in the last mentioned reign, as I find it in a manuscript in the Cotton library, it is thus expressed: *Item, At Clyvam the rents of assize 8 l. — carucates of land, and each carucate is worth 20s. and a dove-house worth 6s. and a water-mill worth 30s. and the pleas and perquisites of the court 30s. In the whole 13 l. 6s.* In the survey taken of this manor 26 H. 8. it was valued at 55 l. 10s. 9d.

This manor was resumed by the crown 1 Eliz.^m together with the manors of Bredon, Bishop's-Wyke, Henbury, and Knight-Wyke, in the counties of Gloucester and Worcester, part of the possessions of the see of Worcester; in lieu of which the queen, in the 4th year of her reign, granted to Dr. Edwin Sandys, then bishop of Worcester, the impropriations of Bishampton, Church-Lench, and Elmely, and the tenths of the bishoprick and of the archdeaconry of Worcester.

The manor of Cleeve, formerly belonging to the bishoprick of Worcester, was granted to Peter Vanlore, merchant, 2 Jac. who was lord of it in the year 1608. John Bridges was lord of this manor at the beginning of the present century. It passed afterwards to Thomas Hayward, esq; and from him to William Strachan, LL. D. whose son sir William Strachan, baronet, sold it lately to Mr. Thorneloe and Mr. Lilly, of Worcester, the present proprietors.

Of the other estates, the records shew, that lands in Cleeve, which belonged to the abbey of Tewkesbury, and were in the tenure of Roger Fowler, were granted to Richard Gunter 36 H. 8. Thomas Bullen and Margaret his wife levied a fine of lands in Cleeve, Gotherinton, and Woodmancot to the use of Richard Southwell, 1 E. 6.

Lands called Bushcomb-wood, in Cleeve, formerly belonging to the bishop of Worcester, were granted to Christopher Hatton 18 Eliz. which estate is now the property of Mr. Branch of Gloucester.

A messuage in Cleeve, formerly belonging to the chantry of St. Mary in Westbury-upon-Trim, was granted to Anthony Cope 10 Jac.

TITHINGS and HAMLETS.

1. *Southam*, so called because it lies southward of the church. This is a large tithing, wherein Thomas-Baghot De-la-Bere, esq; has a seat, and a very fine estate. The house is one of the greatest curiosities in the county. It is a low building, in the stile of the age of Henry the Fourth, or then-about. The hall is floored with painted bricks, brought from Hayles-abbey soon after the disso-

lution of that house. There are many curious devices upon them of different kinds, containing the names, and rebusses of the names, of the abbats Ford and Melton. There are also great numbers of scutcheons, with arms, among which are the following: 1. *France and England quarterly.* 2. *Or, an eagle display'd sable,* for Richard duke of Cornwall, as king of the Romans, the founder of Hayles-abbey. 3. *Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Azure, a bend argent, cotoised Or, between six martlets of the last,* for De-la-Bere; 2d and 3d, *Gules, a fret argent,* for Huddleston. &c. &c. The bricks are in exceeding good preservation, and are valuable remains of the abbey to which they belonged. There are also in this house many very antient paintings of eminent persons, particularly a whole length figure of king Edward the Sixth, done upon oak, which is very much admired; but some of the pieces are injured by time.

There are two manors in this tithing, both described in the records by one common name, which I shall endeavour to distinguish in their descent.

Six hides in Surham, part of the manor of Clive, were held of the church of Worcester by Durand the sheriff, at the time of the general survey. Southam was confirmed to the abbey of Tewkesbury 1 H. 3. Humphry de Bohun, earl of Hereford and Essex, held this manor of the bishop of Worcester 3, 27, & 30 E. 1. in which last year it was seized by the crown. Elias de Iccumb held the manor of Southam 5 E. 3. and Humphry de Bohun, earl of Hereford, and William de Bohun, earl of Nottingham held Southam 37 & 47 E. 3. respectively. The manor of Southam was granted to Ralph Butler, for life, 16 H. 6. and a fine was levied thereof, and of other lands belonging to the dutchy of Lancaster, to the use of Elizabeth, queen to king Edward the Fourth, and to the use of the archbishop of Canterbury and other great men, 15 E. 4. This manor and many others were granted to Henry Stafford duke of Buckingham, as heir of blood to Humphry de Bohun earl of Hereford, 1 R. 3. who was beheaded the same year. A wood called Queen's-wood in Southam, and the manor of Southam belonging to the dutchy of Lancaster, were granted to Robert earl of Salisbury 5 Jac. And he sold all his manor, lands, and interest in Southam, (except some lands before granted by copy of court roll) to Richard De-la-Bere, of Lincoln's-Inn, esq; the following year.

Thomas Baghot De-la-Bere^e, esq; is the present lord of this manor, whose arms are blazoned in the former part of this account.

^a Willis's Survey of Worcester Cathedral. ^b Dugdale's Bar. His ancestor, sir Richard Dalabar, came into England with king William the Conqueror. Sir John Dalabar, son of sir Richard, lived in the reign of king William the Second. He married Joan, daughter and heiress of Stephen de Heven, lord of Heven. Sir Stephen Dalabar, son of sir John, married Mabel, one of the daughters of Brian, lord of Brompton in Shropshire. Sir Simon Dalabar, son of sir Stephen, married Sibil, daughter of sir Henry Pembridge. Richard Dalabar, esq; son of sir Simon, married Sibil, daughter of sir Robert Harley. He assigned a rent-charge to Sibil his wife 3 E. 2.

Sir Richard Dalabar, son of Richard, married Margaret daughter of sir William Gammage, lord of Rogiad in Monmouthshire. He lived 20 E. 2. and succeeded to the estate of Alan Pluganet, as next heir of the whole blood. He was present at the glorious battle of Cressy, 20 E. 3. where he acquired honour by rescuing Edward the Black Prince, then in imminent danger, and was by him, for this great service, presented with the present crest to the family arms, which is *Five ostrich feathers issuing out of a ducal coronet.* Tho' Crests are now considered as mere ornaments, they were formerly greater marks of honour.

Cockbury is a farm in this tithing, belonging to Edward Rogers, esq; held of Mr. De-la-Bere's manor.

Peter Fitz-Herbert^p obtained a charter of free warren throughout all his lands in the hundred of Cleeve 12 H. 3. and Reginald the son of Peter was seized of the manor of Southam 14 E. 1. John Fitz-Herbert, and Reginald Fitz-Herbert, were successively seized of Southam 22 & 26 E. 3. Thomas Dinley, in right of Philippa his wife, died seized of the manor of Southam 9 H. 8. and left an only daughter Elizabeth, married to George Barret, to whom livery of this manor was granted the same year. William Emundesham was lord of the manor of Southam, and left Elizabeth his daughter and heiress, married to Roger Bodensham, of Dewchurch in Herefordshire. Roger died seized of Southam 2 E. 6. Richard Baker had livery of the manor of Southam 1 Eliz. And the reverend Mr. Richard Rogers has the manor in Southam and Brockhampton, late Baker's. His arms are, *Argent, a mullet sable, on a chief gules a fleur de lis Or.*

The records also shew, that William Stokes was seized of Fletchard's-croft in Southam 5 H. 6.

Brockhampton, or *Brockington*, is a hamlet in this tithing.

Haymes is a manor within the tithing of Southam, which continued in the name and family of Lorange for about four hundred years, from the reign of king Edward the Second. It was purchased by serjeant Goodinge, who was *Custos Brevium* of the court of Queen's-bench, in the reign of queen Anne. It came afterwards to sir William Strachan, a baronet of Nova-Scotia, who a few years since built a very handsome seat here, upon an eminence, commanding a delightful prospect over the vale of Evesham, terminated by Malvern and Abberley hills, in the county of Worcester. This seat was lately sold to some persons of Worcester. Sir William married one of the daughters and coheiresses of Edward Popham, esq; of the Lodge, near Tewkesbury in this county, by whom he has no issue.

2. *Gotherington*, which lies north-eastward of the church. Almerick de St. Amand was seized of the manor of Gotherington 4 E. 2. Hugh le Spencer and Elizabeth his wife, the relict of Miles Badlesmere, were seized of Gotherington

and Stoke-Archer 23 E. 3. The manor of Gotherington and other lands belonged to the abbey of St. Augustine in Bristol, and were granted to the dean and chapter of Bristol 34 H. 8. Another manor in Gotherington, formerly belonging to the abbey of Tewkesbury, was granted to Anne Fortescue, widow of sir Adrian Fortescue, and to the heirs male of sir Adrian, 5 Mar. Lord Craven is the present lord of this manor.

3. *Stoke-Archer*, now commonly, but improperly, written *Stoke-Orchard*. This tithing lies south-westward of the church, in two different hundreds; the greater part in the hundred of Cleeve, the other in the lower division of the hundred of Tewkesbury. It took the name of *Archer* from a family surnamed *le Archer*, who held a manor in this tithing by the service of providing a man, with bow and arrows, at their own charge, to attend the king's army forty days when it marched against the Welch. It had not obtained that name at the time of the general survey, as may be seen by the following abstract.

'In Stoches Hermer' and Aluvinus held three hides, less one yard-land. Now Bernard holds them of the king, and has there one plow-tillage in demean, and four acres of meadow. It was worth 60s. and is now worth 40s. Those who held these lands in the time of king Edward, were both themselves and the lands under the government of Brietric.' *Domesday-book*, p. 68.

The above is the part in the hundred of Tewkesbury.

The abstract from *Domesday-book* which sir Robert Atkyns, by mistake, placed under this head, belongs to Lark-Stoke. He was also mistaken in saying, as from the record, that it was held by the church of Winchelcumbe, whereas the estate therein described was held by the church of Evesham.

The following abstract relates to that part of this hamlet which lies in the hundred of Cleeve.

'Bernard and Raynald held seven hides in Stoches, and they would do no service for St. Mary.' *Domesday-book*, p. 70.

I shall endeavour to trace the descent of these estates distinctly.

Thomas Berkeley of Coberley was seized of that part of Archer-Stoke which lies in the hundred of Cleeve, 25 E. 3. Henry de Berkeley held the

in coats of arms, being only worn by heroes of great valour, principal commanders, that they might be the better distinguished in an engagement, and thereby enabled to rally their men. Sir John Dalabar, son of sir Richard, lived 39 E. 3. married Agnes, daughter of sir Pain Turbervil, who dying before his father, she was granddaughter and coheir to sir Gilbert Turbervil. Sir Richard Dalabar, son of sir John, lived 46 E. 3. Sir Alan Dalabar, son of sir Richard, married the daughter and coheir of Waldron Bafon, lord of Kilpethg, and of Haslebury in Herefordshire. Sir Richard Dalabar, son of sir Alan, married Margaret, daughter of sir William Abrahall. Sir Kynard Dalabar was son of sir Richard. Sir Richard Dalabar was son of sir Kynard: He lived in the reign of king Edward. Sir Kynard Dalabar, son of sir Richard, married Joan, eldest daughter and coheiress of sir Thomas de Barry. Sir Richard Dalabar, son of sir Kynard, married Elizabeth, daughter of Norris, serjeant of the hall to king Henry the Seventh.

George Delabar, son of sir Richard, married Sybil, daughter to Thomas Walwen, esq. John Delabar, son of George, married Sybil, daughter of John Scudamore, of Homelacy in Herefordshire. Kynard Delabar, son of John, married Blanch, daughter to — Spencer. Kynard Delabar, son of Kynard, married Joan, daughter of John Hales, of Coventry, esq. John De-la-Bere, son of the last Kynard, married Anne, daughter of John Stephens, of Lypiatt. He was high sheriff 3 W. 3. 1690. Kynard De-la-Bere, son of John, married Hester, one of the daughters and coheiresses of John Neal, of Dean, in the county of Bedford, esq; and was succeeded in this estate by his nephew William Baghot De-la-Bere, of Presbury, esq; who was son of Anne, eldest sister and heiress of Kynard De-la-Bere. He married Hester, daughter of Thomas Stephens, of Lypiatt, esq; and his eldest son and heir, Thomas Baghot De-la-Bere, esq; is the present lord of this manor, as already mentioned.

^p Cart. 12 H. 3. m. 7.

same

same 26 E. 3. Joan the widow of William de Whittington, and formerly the wife of Thomas Berkeley of Coberley, held the manor of Stoke-Archer 46 E. 3. Thomas Berkeley of Coberley was seized of the manor of Stoke-Archer 6 H. 4. and left an only daughter Alice, who carried this estate into the family of the Brugges, by her marriage with sir Thomas Brugge, whom she survived, and was afterwards married to John Browning³; and surviving him also, she died seized in dower of this manor 2 H. 5. Giles Brugge, or Bruges, her son, was seized of this manor 6 E. 4. Sir Giles Brydges died seized thereof 3 H. 8. and livery was granted to his son sir John Brydges 16 H. 8. John lord Chandois died seized of the manor of Archer-Stoke 4 Mar. and livery thereof was granted to his son Edmond lord Chandois the same year. He died seized thereof 15 Eliz. and livery was granted to his son Giles lord Chandois the same year.

Of that part of Stoke-Archer which lies in the hundred of Tewkesbury, the following account is drawn from the records.

John, son of Robert de Stokes, was seized of Stoke and Gotherington 38 H. 3. Nicholas le Archer held two plow-tillages in Stoke 15 E. 1. by the service of providing a man, with bow and arrows, to attend the king's army forty days when it marched against the Welch. Edmond Archer held Stoke-Archer 7 E. 2. It was held of Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester and Hertford, 8 E. 2. Elianor the widow of Henry le Dispencer was seized of the hamlet of Archer-Stoke 11 E. 3. Jeffry le Archer held the manor of Archer-Stoke 24 E. 3. and Cicely his widow was seized of it the same year.

John Arundel of Arundel held Archerds 9 H. 5. John Fitz-Alan, earl of Arundel, died seized of Archerds 13 H. 6. Elianor the widow of sir Walter Hungerford, late wife of sir Richard Poynings, and formerly wife of sir John Arundel, died seized of the manor of Archerds 33 H. 6. Nicholas Madefden, esq; was seized of Archer-Stoke 14 H. 6. and Robert Madefden held the same 36 H. 6. George duke of Clarence, in right of Isabel his wife, was seized of Archer-Stoke 13 E. 4. Anne, sister and heir of Henry duke of Warwick, made an assignment of the manor of Stoke-Archer to the king and his heirs male 3 H. 7. Thomas earl of Arundel died seized of the manor of Archerds 16 H. 8. and livery was granted to his son William earl of Arundel the same year, who died seized thereof 35 H. 8. and livery was also granted to his son Henry earl of Arundel 36 H. 8. The manor of Stoke-Archer, lately Warwick's and Spencer's lands, was granted to John Hall and Henry Sheldon 37 H. 8. John Hall died seized thereof 2 E. 6. and livery was granted to his son Francis 3 Mariae.

The manor of Stoke-Archer is now the property of Mrs. Rogers, widow of the late Richard Rogers, of Dowdeswell, esq.

There is a chapel of ease in this hamlet.

4. *Woodmancot* lies south-eastward of the church, where Mr. James Cocks has a good house and estate.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is in the deanery of Winchcombe. It is a rectory worth 500*l.* a year. The reverend Mr. Reid is patron and incumbent. It is a peculiar, exempt from the archdeacon's visitation, but subject to the bishop's triennially. The rector exercises archidiaconal jurisdiction, proves wills, and grants administration. It was a prebend to the college of Westbury, who placed a vicar here.

Godfrey Giffard, bishop of Worcester, in the 13th century, obtained this rectory for his life by a bull from the pope. The bishops of Worcester were patrons, 'till the bishop conveyed away the advowson to Thomas Seymour lord Sudely, by whose attainder it came to the crown, and was afterwards granted, with the advowson of the chapel of Stoke-Archer, to sir Christopher Hatton 21 Eliz.

John Parkhurst was rector of this church, and was made bishop of Norwich in 1560.

John Cleymand was president of Magdalen-college in Oxford; and upon his removal to be the first president of Corpus Christi-college, because the latter was of less value, he was presented to this rectory; wherefore he gave a scholar's place in Brazen-nose-college for a native of this parish, 1548.

Dr. Nicholson, bishop of Gloucester, had also been rector of this church.

The church is very large, dedicated to St. Michael the archangel. It hath an aisle on the north side, two on the south, a handsome tower, with pinnacles, in the middle, and a cross aisle on each side. In the year 1696, the spire fell down, and the present tower was rebuilt, without a steeple, in the year 1700, at the expence of 770*l.*

There were four chantries in this church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, to St. Catherine, to All Saints, and to St. Mary.

Monuments and Inscriptions.

Under a handsome arch, in the wall of a chapel on the south side of the church, lies the effigy in stone of a man in antient armour, girt with his sword, and a large shield on his left arm. His legs are crossed, like a knight templar, with spurs on, and his feet rest on a dog. Tradition will have it to be for Gilbert the Bold.

There is also the figure of a military person upon a brass plate fixt on a stone in the chancel, with his arms, *three piles*, and this inscription in old character:

..... armiger qui obiit undecimo die mensis
M^o.CCC^o.LXX^o. quinto Cujus anime p^{ro}picietur deus amen.

In the south aisle of the church, against the wall, is an elegant monument of black and white marble, erected to the memory of Richard De-la-Bere, by his widow, daughter and heir to — Newman

It consists of two compartments. The lower contains a table designed for an inscription, which has not yet been put upon it. Over the table are two scutcheons. On the dexter side are the arms of De-la-Bere; on the sinister, *Azure, a fess undy between six dolphins nayant, 3 & 3, argent*, for Newman. All round are the arms of several families with whom the De-la-Beres have intermarried. In the middle of the upper compartment is a large scutcheon with eight quarterings. 1. De-la-Bere. 2. *Gules, a chief counter compony Or and azure, over all a bend argent*. 3. *Azure, a lion rampant between eight crosses crosslets argent*. 4. *Gules, on a chief argent three martlets sable*. 5. *Paly of six argent and sable, four bars gules*, for De Barry. 6. *Barry of six Or and azure, over all a bend gules*, for Pembridge. 7. Newman, as before. 8. *Argent, a bend voided gules, in chief a rose*. This monument is enriched with marble pillars of the Corinthian order, and with pyramids whose bases are ornamented with emblematical figures. Before it, upon a large raised tomb, are the effigies in white marble, of a man and woman, lying along in full proportion, both in rich dresses, designed for Richard De-la-Bere, esq; and his wife. He died in 1635. Near this, on another raised tomb, is the figure of a lady lying along, with an ermine mantle covering her head, and hanging down to her elbows; but she has no inscription. The whole is inclosed with iron palisadoes, and in good preservation.

Against the south wall in the chancel is this inscription.

H. S. E. Edmundus Bedingfield ex Æde Christi in Universitate Oxon'ii olim Alumnus et Socius. Ecclesie hujus Parochialis Rector. Vir clarus ingenio; In Divinis Scripturis eruditus. Ecclesie Anglicanæ et fidei Orthodoxæ Assertor strenuus; Et in extremis Ecclesie miseris ei maxime fidus: Concionator etiam ultimum Affiduus. In cujus memoriam optimo Marito castissima Coniux hoc Monumentum posuit. Obijt Feb: 14^o Anno Ætæ Christianæ 1695. Sub Anno Ætatis suæ 55. Duas habuit Uxores quæ juxta sitæ sunt.—On a scutcheon these arms, *ermine, an eagle display'd gules*.

Near the above:—Maria Chetwind Ex Agro Staffordienfi Ob. Mar. 31^{mo} 1674.—Arms, *Azure, a chevron between three pellets Or*.

On the other side of Dr. Bedingfield's monument: Catherina Woodhouse Comitatus Ob. Nov. 14^o 1711.—Arms, *ermine, a cross in pale gules*.

On a plain table of black marble:

In Memoriam Ianæ nuper Uxoris Iohannis Reed de Mitton Migeri, filie et Cohæredis Georgij Huntley de Frocester Mitis Aurati. Richardus Reed de Lugwardine in Comit. Wiltordienfi Armiger ex mandato ultimo Eleanoræ Uxoris suæ, et heredis predictorum Iohannis et Ianæ posuit, Quæ Iana obiit in Puerperio die An^o Dni 16— died in 1630.

On a blue stone in the chancel, the two following inscriptions:

He jacet Iohannes Cocks nuper Commensalis Collegij Ambrosiæ Oxon. Filius natus maximus Iohannis Cocks de Woodmancot in hac Parochia Generosi: Optime Spei Iuvenis. Obijt xv Kal. Aprilis Anno Dni MDCCIV. Denatus Idibus Septemb. Anno Dni MDCCXXIV.—Arms, *Sable, a chevron between three flags horns with the scalps argent*.

In Memory of John Cocks Sen^r. of Woodman Coat in this Parish Gent. who departed this life the 7th day of April in the year 1729 aged 60 years. And of Mary his beloved Wife who died Sept. the 25th 1746, in the 74th year of her Age. Mors sua Vite.

On a flat blue stone:

H. S. I. Gulielmus Curwen Artium Magister Et Ecclesie hujus Parochialis Rector. Ecclesie etiam Anglicanæ et fidei orthodoxæ Assertor strenuus. Obijt Vir desideratus 24^o Die Martii Anno Dom. 1708, Ætat. 62.—Arms, *fretty, a chief*. No colours expressed.

On another flat stone:

H. S. E. IACOBUS UVEDADE A. M. Hujus Ecclesie Rector dignissimus. Sacræ Scripturæ Pro summa sua Doctrina Fidis Interpres. Concionator gravis et disertus, eximia erga Deum Pietate, Benevolentia erga Omnes prope singulari, tanta erga Pauperes Charitate ut Domus ejus *Pandæcion* videretur. Obijt 27 die Martij Anno Dom. 1737 Ætatis 54.—Arms, *Baron and femme*, 1. *A cross moline*. 2. *Checky, on a chief a rose*. No colours expressed.

On a blue stone in the chancel:

Robertus Stubbe filius Edmundi Stubbe apud Huntingfield in agro Suffolciensi S. T. P. nec non ita pridem hujus Ecclesie Rector qui obiit 1^o die Mensis Maij 1665, sub hoc marmore expectat secundum Xti Adventum.—Arms, *On a bend, three buckles between three pheons heads*.

First fruits, £. 84 6 8 Tenths, £. 8 8 8

Hamlet of Cleeve.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 134 15 0
		Poll-tax ——— 1694, — 25 16 0
		Land-tax ——— 1694, — 87 12 0
		The same, at 3 s. 1770, — 66 10 6

Southam.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 134 15 0
		Poll-tax ——— 1694, — 18 18 0
		Land-tax ——— 1694, — 88 12 0
		The same, at 3 s. 1770, — 66 9 0

Gotherington.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 134 15 0
		Poll-tax ——— 1694, — 13 18 0
		Land-tax ——— 1694, — 73 0 0
		The same, at 3 s. 1770, — 54 15 0

Stoke-Archer.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 67 9 0
		Poll-tax ——— 1694, — 6 0 0
		Land-tax ——— 1694, — 46 4 0
		The same, at 3 s. 1770, — 34 5 10 2q

Woodmancot.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 67 19 0
		Poll-tax ——— 1694, — 12 8 0
		Land-tax ——— 1694, — 47 7 0
		The same, at 3 s. 1770, — 35 4 12q

A charter was obtained 25 H. 6. to exempt this town from taxes and fifteenths for two years, on account of the great loss which the inhabitants sustained by fire.

According to sir Robert Atkyns, there were 175 houses and about 875 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 30 were freeholders; yearly births 27, burials 25. But having examined the parish register, I find, that in ten years beginning with 1700, there were 314 baptisms, and 206 burials. The average annually being very different from sir Robert's numbers. And in ten years beginning with 1760, the baptisms were 306, and the burials 242. The present number of houses is 295, of inhabitants 1252; so that the proportion between

the average number of annual burials, and the whole number of inhabitants is nearly as 1 to 52. Here is a burying ground belonging to the Quakers.



CLIFFORD CHAMBERS.

THIS parish is situated in the vale, on the south side of the river Stower, on the borders of the north-east part of the county. It lies in the upper division of Tewkesbury hundred, ten miles distant north from Campden, one south-west-ward from Stratford upon Avon, in Warwickshire, and thirty north-eastward from Gloucester.

The name is compounded of the Saxon word *Clyp*, a steep and rocky place; and *ford* a passage over a river; exactly descriptive of the situation. And as Aston Somerville, Coln Rogers, and several other places in this county, took the *cognomen* from their respective proprietors; so, by analogy, I suppose that Chambers was the name of some owner of this manor, tho' not mentioned in the subsequent records, and that it was added to distinguish this parish from Rhyon Clifford, in the county of Warwick, which lies at a small distance from it, on the opposite side of the Stower.

The parish consists chiefly of meadow and pasture lands, with some arable; but produces no rare plants, fossils, nor mineral waters; nor are there any remains of antiquity within it; wherefore I proceed to give the descent

Of the Manor and other Estates.

Under the particulars of the manor of Tewkesbury, in *Domesday-book*, it is thus expressed:

'Seven hides in Clifort belong to the same manor. There are three plow-tillages in demean, and fourteen villeins with five plow-tillages, and a mill of 12s. [rent] and two acres of meadow. There are thirteen *servi* and *ancillaë*, and there is a church, and a priest with one plow-tillage. It was worth 8l. now 6l. The queen gave this land to Roger de Busli, and it was taxed for four hides in [the manor of] Tedecheberie.' *Dom. Book*, p. 68.

In the year 1099, the above Roger de Busli, then called Roger de Bulley, gave the manor and advowson of Clifford to the church of St. Peter of Gloucester, whose grant king William the Second confirmed when Serlo was abbat.

The abbey of St. Peter at Gloucester was seized of Clifford 17 E. 3. and continued possessed of it till the dissolution of that house.

What is mentioned by sir Robert Atkyns, of Gilbert de Clare being seized of this manor, 15 E. 1. must relate only to Ailston, a hamlet in this parish, of which he died seized 7 E. 2. as appears by the escheator's inquisition of the following year.

The manor of Clifford Chambers, formerly belonging to the abbey of Gloucester, was granted

to Charles Rainsford 4 Eliz. Hercules Rainsford, his son and heir, died seized of it in 1583, and was succeeded by his son sir Henry Rainsford, who died seized thereof in 1622. Henry Rainsford, esq; was son and heir of sir Henry. His estate was sequestered in the great civil wars, for the part he took with the king, and he compounded for 900 l.

The last Henry Rainsford sold the manor &c. to Job Dighton, esq; in the year 1649. He was succeeded by his son Henry Dighton, esq; who died in 1686, and was succeeded by his son Richard Dighton. Francis-Keyt Dighton was son and heir of Richard. His son Lister Dighton, esq; is the present lord of this manor, and has a large estate here, with a good house and pleasant gardens, situate on the river Stower. His arms are, Quarterly, 1 & 4, *Argent, a lion passant between three crosses formy fitchy gules.* 2 & 3, *Gules, a chevron between three kites heads erased Or,* for Keyt.

The poor of the city of Coventry have a considerable estate in this parish, lying between Clifford-bridge and Stratford.

HAMLETS. There are two hamlets in this parish.

1. *Ailston*, or *Aleston*. Part of this hamlet lies in the parish of Atherston, in Warwickshire. At present there is no house in that part which lies in Clifford. This estate was held of Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, at the time of his death, 7 E. 2. as appears by the escheator's inquisition of the following year.

2. *Wincot*, so called from Wenric, lord of it in the time of Edward the confessor. Only part of this hamlet lies in the parish of Clifford, and that part was antiently appurtenant to the large manor of Tewkesbury, as appears by *Domesday-book*, where, among the particulars belonging to that manor, it is thus expressed.

'A thane held three hides in Wenecote. The queen gave this land to Rainald the chaplain. There are three villeins with half a plow-tillage. It was worth 40s.' *Domesday-book*, p. 68.

The other part of the hamlet is in the parish of Queinton, and lay in the old hundred of Witelai (now comprized in that of Kiftgate) as we learn from the record: See Queinton.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory in the deanery of Campden, worth about 100 l. a year. Lister Dighton, esq; is patron; Mr. John Martyn the present incumbent. The abbey of Gloucester were formerly patrons of this church.

The rector has the tithe of two yard-lands in that part of the hamlet of Ailston which lies in the parish of Atherstone, in Warwickshire, and intirely out of the diocese of Gloucester.

The church is dedicated to St. Helen. It has a handsome tower, with pinnacles and battlements at the west end.

Monuments and Inscriptions.

On a tomb in the manor seat, in old character:

Here lyeth Buryed the Boddy of Hercules Rainsford Esquier Lord of this manor of Clifford who marryd Elizabeth Parry Daughter of Robert Parry equier by whome havynge Issue too sonnes and on Daughter died the second daye of August An^o DM. 1583. and in the yeare of his age 39.—Over it are these arms, *Argent, a cross sable*, for Rainsford; impaling, *Argent, three boars heads caboshed sable*, for Parry.

On a flat stone, at the foot of the steps leading to the altar, is the figure of a woman in brass, and this inscription:

Under this stone lyeth the Body of Elizabeth Daughter of Hercules Rainsford of Clifford in the County of Gloc: Esquire, married to Edward Marrowe Sonne and Heire of Samuell Maitowe of Barkswell in the County of Warwick Esq. w^h Elizabeth deceased the 29 of Octob' 1601.—On another piece of brass, scutcheon, Baron and femme, 1. *Argent, a fess engrailed sable between three maids heads couped proper*, for Marrowe; impaling Rainsford, as before.

On the north side of the chancel is a handsome monument, with the figures of a man and his wife kneeling, and between them this inscription:

Sir Henry Rainsford of Clifford in the County of Gloc. Knight (Sonne of Hercules Rainsford, Esq;) Died the 27th of January 1622. in the yeare of his age 46: He married Ann daughter and Co-Heire of St Henry Goodere of Polsworth in the County of War: Kni. w^h whom he lived 27 yeares and had issue 3 sons. Willia Died: Henry married Elianor Daughter and Co-heire of Robert Boswell of Combe in y^e County of Southamp' q. & Francis.

Beneath the monument:

Henrico (hue charū caput) Herculis Fi Rainsfordi Eq. Aur: utiq; dum vixit villæ Dno: Ingentis animi viro, nec ideo pudens aut mitis minus. Ad honesta quæcunq; nato, ad meliora regresso, fratri charissimo & (quod pulchrius) amico. Am lectissima & luctuosissima conjuge ejus eorumq; duobus is patrizantibus Henricus Guliel: Fi: Gooderus tanti vixit anni & doloris Superstes, dum Suis et Suorum lachrymis indulget, Merentissimè

Mærentissimus P L

Nec minus exultat in memoria & exemplo

ntæ {	Charitatis	} cujus {	Uxor, familia, amicorum consensus
	Indultriæ		Patria, patriæ Colonia Virginia
	Pietatis		Deus.

Nec sibi exoptat aliud Monumentum aut meliorem famam quam quod tantarum virtutum testis sit

Henricus Gooderus.

There is a scutcheon with fifteen quarterings, the first is Rainsford, as before. 2 & 3, *Azure an eagle display'd*. 4. *Sable, chief three lozenges Gules*. 5. *Argent, an eagle display'd gules*. 6. *Azure, a chevron ermine between three stags Or*. 7. *Argent, a fess indented azure*. 8. *Per pale Or and argent, a chevron ermine*. 9. *Gules, on a chevron argent between three garbs Or, a cinquefoil of gold*. 10. *Azure, a chevron between three cinquefoils gules*. 11. *Argent, a chevron engrailed between three escallops sable*. 12. *Vaire, argent and argent, on a bend sable three boars heads couped argent*. 13. *Or, three bears heads muzzled erased sable*. 14. *Argent, three lions azure; on a canton sable, a lion passant Or*. 15. *Or, three lions close braced argent; on a chief gules, three plates*. Motto, *LES IOURS LOYALL*.

Benefactions.

Hugh Casnel, clerk, gave four tenements in Clifford in Warwickshire, for the benefit of the poor. Thomas Jackson of this place, gave 100*l*. to endow a free-school, and 50*l*. to the poor; his executors gave 50*l*. more, which money was laid out on a rent-charge of 10*l*. a year, on lands in Tiddington and Alveston in Warwick-

The following are the metes and bounds of the parish, described in an old book in the church. From the passage of the river Avon, by the river Avon, to the chapel of St Vincent, and from thence, by the river aforesaid, to Wallcam-slade, and from thence to a place called the Hawthorn, and from thence to a

shire, 7*l*. 10*s*. of which is appropriated to the school, the remainder distributed in bread to the poor. The church-house, worth 6*l*. a year, was built by the inhabitants for the use of the poor.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 141 4 0
		Poll-tax — 1694, — 26 14 0
		Land-tax — 1694, — 188 0 0
		The same, at 3 <i>s</i> . 1770, — 127 17 0

According to sir Robert Atkyns, there were 76 houses and about 320 inhabitants in this parish, whereof four were freeholders; yearly births 11, burials 9. But he was far from being accurate in the two last particulars; for it appears by the register, that in ten years, from 1700 to 1709 both inclusive, there were only 79 baptisms and 62 burials. In the same number of years, from 1760 to 1769 inclusive, the baptisms were 70, and the burials 39. Several cottages have been taken down during the last century, so that there remain only 51 tenements; and the number of inhabitants is about 249; the proportion between the average of annual burials and the number of inhabitants being nearly as 1 to 60, which shews the place to be very healthy.



CLIFTON,

ONE of the most agreeable villages in the kingdom, lies in the hundred of King's-Barton. It is situated on the south and south-west of a *cliff*, or hill, (whence its name) about thirty-six miles southward from Gloucester, and one mile westward from the city of Bristol, over which it commands a very pleasing prospect.

Some of the houses grace the summit of the hill, but most of them lie at a small distance lower down, upon a slope, near the banks of the river Avon, which divides this parish from Somersetshire. The well-cultivated lands in that county, rising gradually for four or five miles from the verge of the river, to the top of Dunderly-hill, present themselves towards the village in a very beautiful landscape. And what very much enriches it, is the view of the ships and boats continually passing before the eye, up and down, upon every returning tide.

A little westward of the houses, nature displays herself in a bolder manner. Rocks rise from the very edge of the water on both sides of the river, almost perpendicularly, near two hundred feet high. They are, in some places, bare and craggy; in others, beautifully covered with shrubs and hanging coppice wood.

These rocks extend over a large space of country on each side of the river; and the *strata* of which they are composed all lie in the same direction,

certain stone called the Mere-stone, lying between the chapel of St. Lambert and the royal way; and from thence, by the aforesaid way, to Smock-acre, from thence to the White-stile, and then to Dedystone-stile, and thence to the Lime-kilns, and then by the river Avon to the passage aforesaid.

dipping

dipping towards the south, making an angle of about fifteen or twenty degrees with the horizon. Those on one side of the river so perfectly correspond in every respect with the opposite, that people, in all ages, seem to have concurred in this general opinion, that they have some time or other united in the same body; but various are the notions concerning the cause of their separation.

In early times, when the nature of things was less attended to and less understood, it was usual to attribute such events as could not otherwise be accounted for, to an extraordinary interposition of divine power, which we call miracle. This gave rise to the following story. There was a chapel on the top of these rocks, long since demolished, dedicated to St. Vincent, who was a native of Spain, and suffered martyrdom about the year 305. And once upon a time, I know not when, but before the port of Bristol was settled in the river Frome, a dispute is said to have arisen, whether a place called Say-Mills was not a more convenient port than another which was proposed, several large ships having been built in that place. One Goram, a hermit, because his hermitage lay on the side of the brook Trim, which ran down to Say-Mills, contended for that port; but the dispute was determined in favour of the river Frome, by St. Vincent's cleaving those rocks asunder, thereby giving passage to the river, in honour of the chapel that was so built and dedicated to him.

Some suppose the rock to have been split by an earthquake; but it is opposed to this opinion, that then the *strata* would have been disordered by the rising and convulsions of the earth, and not have lain, as we now see them, exactly in the same direction on both sides of the river.

The most rational opinion concerning this event seems to be, that the deep and narrow channel, in which the Avon runs, was made at the Deluge. The impetuous torrent of waters not finding vent fast enough, at going off, through the vale a little to the south, burst a passage this way, and washed the channel of the river when the earth was in a soft and yielding state. And that the soft, stony matter, through which the waters then made their way, have since petrified into those vast rocks, the dividing of which is otherwise so difficult to account for.

Giant's-Hole is a vast cavern, half way down St. Vincent's rocks, described in William of Worcester's manuscript, in Bennet-college library, Cambridge. It is supposed to have been an old hermitage, and originally to have communicated with the surface near the chapel. There is also a place called *Jack's-Hole*, in the same rocks.

The river Avon empties itself into the estuary of the Severn at Kingroad, seven or eight miles below Clifton. The tide rises in it to the height of thirty feet and upwards, upon which the merchant-ships ride into the port of Bristol.

There are antient fortifications and intrenchments upon Clifton-hill, where a wind-mill now stands; and coins of the later Roman emperors have been frequently found about the camp. Other intrenchments stand opposite to them, on the Somersetshire side of the Avon. They are all supposed to be the works of the Roman soldiers under Ostorius, who caused fortifications to be raised in many places along that river, above and below Bristol; for which reason, probably, the Britons gave the name of *Caer Oder*, i. e. *Castrum Ostorij*, to that city.

This camp on Clifton-hill is necessarily of a circular form, taking the shape of the hill, with a double ditch, and *aggera*. The spot was chosen with the greatest military judgment, being the highest ground about this part of the country. It stands on the banks of the Avon, with a *causa* across at low water, to pass to the camp on the Somersetshire side. It seems to be the first of a chain of forts constructed by that warlike people, to command the Severn, and the country bordering upon it; and to secure the passage over that river at Oldbury, which was undoubtedly the *Trajectus* of Antoninus.

That passage was of the highest importance to the Romans, as it preserved a communication between their stations at *Isca, Venta Silurum*, and *Abone*, on the north side of that river, and *Aqua Solis* and other stations, on the south side of it.

Tho' it was a long march from *Aqua Solis*, or Bath, to that passage, the camps on Sodbury-hill and Horton-hill, about the mid-way, were thought sufficient to protect that road; but so great was their attention to secure the *Trajectus*, that, in a shorter distance of ground, they constructed no less than seven camps of observation in the line from Clifton to Oldbury. Two of them are about four miles distant each from Clifton, one a little to the right, on Bury-hill, in the parish of Winterbourn; the other to the left, on Blaise-hill, in the parish of Henbury; and a little further, on Comb-hill and King's-Weston-hill, are two others, which survey the Severn. From Blaise-hill to the camp at Almondsbury is about five miles, and from thence to another called Old-Abbey, at Alveston, four miles; which latter is about the same distance from the *Trajectus* at Oldbury.

Their great care to secure the passage at the *Trajectus*, from the country of the *Silures*, on the other side of the Severn, is no less apparent. For, from the *Abone*, which I would fix at Aylberton, in the parish of Lidney, is a deep intrenchment and *agger*, all the way down to the river, almost opposite to the *Trajectus*.

All these camps are situated upon high ground, that one might look upon the others, and be secured by them; and that the soldiers might the better descry the enemy, and being within sight, might alarm their distant friends of approaching danger.

* Mr. Barrett of Bristol, a person of great learning and judgment, who is writing the History and Antiquities of that city,

favoured me with an account of these camps, having particularly traced and examined them himself.

And so extensive and beautiful is the prospect from the camp at Clifton particularly, that it is the resort of the gentry at the Hot Wells and Clifton every fine day.

Before I quit this subject, I must observe, that beside the camps on Sodbury and Horton hills, supposed for the purpose of protecting the road from *Aqua Solis* to the *Trajectus*, there were two posts occupied by the Romans on the sides of that road; one at Wick, about eight miles from Bath, the other at Cromhall, about seven miles from Oldbury. That they were Roman works, will appear from the circumstances related under the respective places.

The excellent prospects from various parts of Clifton, and the fine air, have induced many gentlemen to build and reside there.

Matthew Brickdale, sometime a representative in parliament for the city of Bristol, Samuel Worrall, Isaac Elton, John Freeman, Henry Hobhouse, — Hibbs, and John Vaughan, esq^r. have very handsome modern houses, with freestone fronts and proper offices, upon Clifton-hill. Mr. Goldney has a handsome house here, with fine gardens, a motto of shell-work, and a canal with fountains, supply'd with water by a fire-engine.

Sir William Draper has also a very handsome seat upon the hill. As you face the front, there stands at a distance before it, on the right hand, a freestone obelisk, with this inscription on the base:

GVLIELMO PITT, COMITI DE CHATHAM,
Hoc Amicitiae privatae Testimonium,
Simul et Honoris publici Monumentum,
Posuit Gulielmus Draper.

On the left, to answer the obelisk, is a Cenotaph, consisting of a raised tomb, supporting a large vase, with an urn at top, well executed in freestone. Engraven on the side of the vase, are the following elegant verses:

TE GRADUM, SI QUA EST BRITONUM TIBI CURA,
VIATOR,
TE GRADUM; VACUO RECOLAS INSCRIPTA SEPULCHRO
ISTIA FATA VIRUM, QUOS BELLICUS ARDOR EÖUM
OH DOLOR! HAUD UNQUAM REDITUROS, MISIT AD ORBEM:
C TIBI SIT LUGERE PUDOR, SI FORTE TUORUM
MINA NOTA LEGAS, SED CUM TERRAQUE MARIQUE
ICTOS HEROUM ANIMOS, ET FACTA REVOLVES,
PATRIÆ TE TANGIT AMOR, SI FAMA BRITANNUM,
CE TRIUMPHALES LACHRIMIS ASPERGERE LAUROS.
N SI ASIÆ PENETRARE SINUS, ATQUE ULTIMA GANGIS
DERE CLAUSTRA PARES, INDOSQUE LACESSERE BELLO,
HIS VIRTUTEM DISCAS, VERUMQUE LABOREM;
TUNAM EX ALIIS.

And beneath, on a table,

S A C R E D
To the Memory of those departed Warriors
of the seventy ninth Regiment,
By whose Valour, Discipline, and Perseverance,
The French Land Forces in Asia
were first withstood and repulsed;
The Commerce of Great Britain preserved;
Her Settlements rescued from impending Destruction.
The memorable Defence of MADRASS,
The decisive Battle of WANDEWASSI,
Twelve strong and important Fortresses,

Three superb Capitals,
ARCOT, PONDICHERY, MANILLA,
And the PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
Are lasting Monuments of their Military Glory.
Their generous Treatment
of a vanquished Enemy
Exhibits an illustrious Example
of true Fortitude and Moderation,
worthy of being transmitted
To latest Posterity;
That future Generations may know
HUMANITY is the Characteristic
of BRITISH CONQUERORS.

The sides of the table are inscribed with the names of the officers of the seventy-ninth regiment who fell in Asia:

Field Officers; C. Brereton, I. Moore. — Captains; Knuttall, Stewart, Wingfield, Delaval, Chisholm, Chesbyre, Upfield, Straban, Muir, Moore. — Lieutenants; Whaley, G. Browne, Hopkins, Robinson, T. Browne, Le Grand, Winchelsea, Roston, Campbell, Fryer, Turner, Richbell, Bouchier, Busted, Hardwick. — Ensigns; Collins, Vassette, La Tour, Horler, Mac Mahon. — Surgeons; Smith, Atherton.

At the ends of the tomb, in small oval tables, it is thus written:

Siege of Madras raised, Feb. 17, 1759.
Conjeveram taken by Storm, April 13, 1759.
Battle of Wandewash gained, Jan. 22, 1760.
Arcot recovered, Feb. 10, 1760.
Carical taken, April 5, 1760.
The Lines of Pondicherry stormed, Sept. 10, 1760.
Pondicherry surrendered, Jan. 16, 1761.
Manilla taken by Storm, Oct. 6, 1762.

Every attempt to perpetuate the memory of heroes who have nobly fallen in the service of their country, must be highly grateful to the lovers of it. It is the only tribute we can pay to their merit. It is a grateful acknowledgment to those who were engaged in the same glorious, but hazardous enterprises, and more fortunately survived them. I have, therefore, furthered the design so worthily conceived by sir William Draper; and am persuaded, that this page of my book will be read with pleasure, when other parts of it lie neglected.

From the bottom of these famous rocks of St. Vincent, issues the Bristol Hot-well water, deservedly esteemed for its efficacy in a variety of disorders. The spring is very plentiful. It is the property of the society of merchants of Bristol. It rises near the bed of the Avon, the salt water of which usually breaks in upon it at very high spring-tides; and therefore, they are then obliged to leave off pumping, a few hours in the day.

Various experiments have been made upon this water, to discover its distinguishing properties. The heat of a cold spring in that neighbourhood is fifty degrees in Fahrenheit's thermometer; that of the new warm well of the merchants near Bristol, sixty-eight degrees; Mallow-water in Ireland, sixty-eight degrees; the water of this well at Clifton, seventy-six; warm milk from the cow, eighty-nine; the Hot-bath at Bath, 114; the Cross-bath there, 107 degrees. By the nicest experiments, the heat of the Clifton Hot-well water is scarcely ever found to vary. the taste of it, at the spring, is particularly soft and milky,

and very grateful to the stomach; yet it leaves a sort of stypticity, or dryness, upon the palate. It curdles with soap; with oil of tartar, it gives a bluish white cloud, and white sediment; spirit of sal-ammoniac whitens it; galls do not turn it purple, but it turns green with syrup of violets; and makes a considerable ebullition with acids.

The fire separates from it a white matter on the sides of the vessels, and a chalky scum. Dr. Shebeare got fifty-six grains from a gallon, by a gentle sand-heat. The taste of the sediment is brackish, bitter in the throat, and makes an ebullition with acids. The salt separated from the terrestrial matter is white, consisting, according to the doctor, of octagonal crystals, interspersed with cubical ones; but the nitrous seem to preponderate. Diluted with oil of vitriol, it gives a genuine spirit of salt; and all appearances shew, that it is of the neutral kind, consisting of marine salt and calcareous nitre. The earth separated from the salt, and dried, ferments with acids, and by calcination becomes lime. The proportion of earth to the salt, in one experiment, was as 15 to 11; in another, as 13 to 11; thus the calcareous matter exceeding the saline, the water is rather sweetening and astringent, than purgative; as, on the contrary, where the salts predominate, as in Cheltenham and other waters, these prove purgative. It has this peculiar property, that it keeps good for many years, having been carried several voyages to Guinea, and has yet been sweet and good.

It differs greatly from the Bath water, being lighter, has no ferruginous parts, less marine salt, and the heat of it is not so great. The Bath water is powerfully attenuant and laxative, corroborating and heating; whereas this is incrassating, astringent, cooling, and successfully prescribed in inflammations, hectic, coughs, hemorrhages, hemoptoe, dysentery, immoderate fluxes, and the scurvy with heat. It was first used for external ulcers, and many of the scrophulous and cancerous kinds have been very unexpectedly cured by daily washing and fomenting the part with it, and at the same time drinking the water.

Internally, it strengthens the stomach, promotes appetite, assists digestion, corrects acrimony, and immoderate secretions and discharges. Randolph attributes its virtues to a mineral air impregnating the water, and observes, that it cures a diabetes sometimes in three weeks, sometimes not in as many months; and yet, by care and perseverance, makes a perfect cure at last. It cures a hectic fever, stops the spitting of blood, and is of great service in obstinate coughs and obstructions in the lungs; so that a great part of those whom consumptions have carried off, might probably have been saved by it, had they applied in time.

Some persons are of opinion, that the true source of the virtues of this water is the great rocks of lime-stone through which it runs; and endeavour to shew, that lime-water gives the virtues to common water which this water pos-

sesses. Without disputing the fact, it must be acknowledged, that this is not a very philosophic way of reasoning; however, the doctors Keir and Ruty are of that opinion; to whom, and to the other writers on this subject, I refer the reader for further satisfaction.

The house at the wells was built by subscription. The season is from May to September. There is music in the rooms, and public breakfasting, assemblies, and other amusements usual at such places.

The beauties of nature on the banks of the Avon invite to the healthy exercise of walking; and the numbers of ships and vessels continually passing in view, to and from the port of Bristol, with every tide, awaken the fancy to a train of agreeable ideas, various as the objects from which they arise.

For those who cannot walk, or who prefer riding, there is the finest opportunity in the world. The downs are near and spacious, with delightful prospects; and the air is so excellent, that Clifton is esteemed the *Montpelier of England*.

The situation of Clifton is peculiarly advantageous for excursions of another nature. Parties are frequently going in pleasure-boats, attended with music, down the river to Kingroad. For the first two miles the Avon runs in a very deep channel, between rough and craggy rocks, romantic beyond description. The cliffs project in a manner astonishing, and many of them, covered with shrubs, tufts of grass, tall plants, and little trees have the appearance of hanging woods, scarcely any where to be equalled; and the winding of the river between them beautifully diversifies the scene.

Clifton, however, with all its advantages, cannot boast of fertility of soil. The herbage is short and poor, and the rocks on Durdham-down, near it, in many places appear above the surface of the ground. The stone of these rocks is very heavy and compact, harder than most marbles, of which it is a species, and bears a good polish. It is full of shining particles, when broken; and not only the rock, but the earth itself about Clifton and Durdham-downs, is much intermixt with minerals and metallic substances.

The stone, in this part of the country, is rich in iron ore, which when broken from it, is of various colours, redish, crimson, brown, and yellow; some like spar, only heavier and transparent others like emery, and there is a sort in pieces beautifully streaked, and rising in the appearance of little bubbles, which the druggists call the blood-stone.

In the fields near Clifton is a kind of hollow stone, the cavities of which contain spar crystal, in clusters of various forms. The common people confound these substances by the general name of crystal; but they are nevertheless of distinct kinds, and different in themselves. The latter is clear and bright, cuts glass, and suffers no change in the fire, except it be very violent; whereas the

breaks, when tryed on glafs, and put into the fire, presently calcines to lime; *aqua fortis* also corrodes it, but takes no effect on crystal. The shoots of spar are triangular, or pentangular; but those of crystal are hexagonal, and terminate in a point.

This crystal is the true Bristol-stone, held by lapidaries in good estimation, before the invention of paste, and is found in great plenty in this neighbourhood. The crystals about Clifton resemble table-diamonds, and some of them resemble diamonds; and the largest, when separated, are about the size of a hazle-nut. Most commonly, the shoots of the purest sort grow upon a thin coat of reddish ferruginous matter, which spreads itself over a kind of crust or bed of fouler crystal, about half an inch thick, of the appearance of allum. They are of every tincture between a vivid red and white state perfectly colourless. There are also various shades of yellow, and of brown, down to almost black, which are very brilliant, and of a hardness exceeding all the rest.

In the same rocks are veins of lead-ore, intermixed with a brown stone, of the nature of calamine, which is not uncommon in these parts. And there are several sorts of ochre of different shades, from a deep red to a light lemon-colour, but they are never found except about the lumps of iron-ore, from which they originate.

Crystals, like other stones, are undoubtedly generated by the agency of water; and in this part of the country, it must of necessity be from rain; there is no spring near the places where they are found. In many parts, the surface of the ground is so firm and compact, that water does not easily penetrate. Now if crystals were found in quantities under such places, it would destroy this hypothesis; but the case is otherwise, for very few are found in such places. In other parts, the earth and materials under the surface of it are loose and spongy, and on breaking them away, a great number of exceeding small tracks and channels may be perceived, through which the water takes its way from the surface. In following these, there are always found vast quantities of crystals, in the cracks and cavities of the iron-ore which lies underneath. And as this is the case without exception, can there be any doubt of the crystals originating from water? The different colours of them are owing to the materials through which the water passes before petrification; for invariably, where it is strained through the red ochre found among the iron-ore, they are strongly tinged with that colour; if through yellow ochre, they are yellow; but if it passes through earth, sand, or other matter that gives no colour to water, when the crystal is colourless.

Mr. Owen has published observations respecting the natural history of the country about Bristol, in which he attempts to shew that it is particularly disposed to petrification; and that even the fine-dust on Clifton-hill, moistened by rain, converts into a body of stone again. But he was

deceived in fancying that the incrustations which he had observed on some stones lying on the sides of the road, were formed as above; when it is certain, that those stones were taken out of the pit with the incrustations upon them.

Clifton is also famous for its vegetable productions. The following is a catalogue of rare plants found in this parish.

Asplenium [Linnei] *sive Ceterach*. Spleenwort, or Miltwaft. Gerhard's Herbal, p. 978.—Parkinson's *Theatrum*, p. 1046.—Ray, p. 118.

Asparagus Palustris, [Officinalis, Linn.] Marsh Asparagus, flowering in autumn. Park. 454.—Gerh. p. 947.—Ray, p. 267. Below Cook's-folly, in the meadows.

Cardamine pumila, *Bellidis folio*. Tower Mustard, with daisy leaves. Ray, p. 294.—Parkhurst, p. 834. Daisy-leaved Lady's-Smock. Parkh. p. 828, fig. 6.—Hill's Herbal, p. 247.—Ray, p. 300. Flowering in May. On the wall behind the old Hot-well house, and on St. Vincent's rocks.

Cardamine impatiens. The lesser, hairy, impatient Lady's Smock. Flowering in April.—Hill, p. 247.—Ray, p. 299. In moist places.

Carduus tomentosus Anglicus. English woolly-seeded Thistle; flowering in July. Parkh. 978. In barren fields.

Campanula rotundioribus imis foliis Alpina. The lesser Mountain Bell-flower, with the lower leaves round; flowering in July and August. Ray, p. 277. On Durdham-down.

Cochlearia maritima. [Cochlearia Anglica, Linn.] Sea Scurvy Grass. Along the banks of the Avon, from Bristol to St. Vincent's rocks, and beyond.

Feniculum. Under Giant's-hole in St. Vincent's rocks, by the water side.

Geranium hæmatodes, Linn. The bloody Cranebill; flowering from May to July. Park. Parad. 229.—Ray, 360. On St. Vincent's rocks.

Glaux maritima minor. Sea Milkwort, or Black Saltwort; flowering and seeding at the end of summer. Park. 1283.—Ray's *Indiculus*. Meadow by Wapping. Rope-walk next the water.

Gramen Caninum nodosum duobus nodis, majori semper superimposito minori. Below Bristol, in the meadows on the north of the river by the ferry. Ray's *Ind.* Dubious.

Hyacinthus autumnalis minor. [Scilla autumnalis, Linn.] The lesser autumnal Star Hyacinth; flowering in the beginning of September, before the leaves appear. Park. Parad. 132.—Ray, 373. On the very brow of St. Vincent's rocks, near the lime-kiln.

Hypericum elegantissimum non ramosum, folio lato. Elegant imperforate St. John's Wort; flowering in July and August. Park. 576, fig. 2.—Ray, p. 243. On St. Vincent's rocks, below the turnpike.

Hemionitis minor. The lesser Mule's Fern. Park. 1047. In a cave on St. Vincent's rocks. This plant, after having been kept in a pot two years, changed its form into a jagged Hartshorn.

Hippofelinum,

Hippofelinum, seu Smyrnum vulgare. Common Alexanders. In May. Park. 930. St. Vincent's rocks, near Giant's-hole.

Laver. At low-water mark, on the south side of the Hot-well house.

Nasturtium sylvestre Oxyridis folio. [Quere, if not *Lepidium ruderales*, Linn.] Narrow-leaved wild Cresse. Park. 829. Flowering in June. Ray, p. 303. In the rope-walk, near Lime-kiln-lane, glass-house.

Nasturtium montanum annuum, tenuissime divisum. [*Lepidium petreum*, Linn.] Finely cut annual Mountain Cresse. On St. Vincent's rocks, in the road to Giant's-hole; flowering in the beginning of April, and somewhat later on the northern part of the rocks. Ray 304.

Orchis. [*Ophrys muscifera*, Linn.] Fly Orchis. About fifty yards below the new Hot-well house, near the water side, and half way up the hill; flowering in the middle of May.

Orchis apifera. [*Ophrys Myodes apifera*, Linn.] The Bee Orchis. In the road from the back door of the old Hot-well, up the rocks to Clifton, in great plenty, flowering about the middle of June. There are also some on the hill at the back side of the new Hot-well. They may be taken up and transplanted for gardens about November, when their first leaves appear.

Orchis spiralis alba odorata. Tripple Lady's Traces. Ray's *Synopsis*, p. 378. Lesser sweet Ladies Traces. Park. 1354. On St. Vincent's rocks.

Peucedanum minus. [*Seseli pumilum*, Linn.] Rock Parsley, or Sow Fennel; flowering and feeding in July and August. Park. 880. — Ray, p. 217. On St. Vincent's rocks; just above the Hot-well house; and on the edges of the cliffs, about twenty yards below the weather-cock pole.

Potentilla verna, [Linn.] Cinquefoil. Ray St. Vincent's rocks, near the weather-cock pole.

Ruta muraria. Wall Rue. On all the walls about Bristol.

Rubea sylvestris aspera. [*Rubea Anglica*, Linn.] Wild rough Madder; flowering in July. Park. 274. On St. Vincent's rocks.

Sedum minus è rupe S. Vincentii. [*Sedum rupestre*, Linn.] Small Sengreen, or Stone Crop of St. Vincent's rock; flowering in June. Ray, 270. On the north side of St. Vincent's rocks, and in the road to Giant's-hole.

Sedum minus, circinato folio. Small white flowered Stone Crop. Ray, p. 271. On the walls about Clifton; flowering in July.

Sisymbrium murale, [Linn.] Barrelienensis, p. 421, tab. 131. St. Vincent's rocks; about the distance of two stones-cast from the new Hot-well house, on the rocks between the foot path and high water mark. Flowering in June.

Tragopogon purpureo cæruleum porrifolio. Ray, p. 172. In the meadows beyond St. Vincent's rocks, under Cook's-folly.

Trifolium maritimum, [Linn.] *Anonis procumbens maritim.* Ray, p. 332. Rest Harrow. With the above.

Veronica spicata minor. Small spiked Speedwell. In October and November. On the north brow of St. Vincent's rocks; and in the road to Giant's-hole and Jack's-hole, at the end of the down.

Vicia minima præcox Parisiensium. In the spring or May. On St. Vincent's rocks.

Mr. Henry Jones, author of *Kew-Gardens*, Sec. about the year 1767, celebrated this village in a poem of two cantos, intitled CLIFTON¹. In the second canto, he pays his devoirs to King's-Welton, Stoke-Giffard, and other neighbouring villas.

¹ This poem has a considerable degree of merit, tho' in some parts a little obscure. Such of my readers who have not seen it, may be pleased with the following extract from it.

CLIFTON, rich source of *Heliconian* stream!
Thou teeming topic! and thou lofty theme!
Where art, where nature leads the soul along,
And taste and commerce crown the copious song;
Where vast variety the heart expands,
And giving grandeur opens wide her hands;
With nature's noblest gifts regales the soul,
Each part a paradise — a heaven the whole!
Where health, where vigour quaffs the winnow'd air,
And drives far off the ugly fiend, *Despair*.
My muse, O CLIFTON! would thy summits climb,
And hand thy beauties down to latest time;
To ages yet unborn thy charms display,
In numbers lasting as the lamp of day;
Would *Inspiration* prompt my proud desire,
The song and subject should at once expire.
How epic wonders here the soul delight!
There, distant beauties strain th' impassion'd sight;
See rocks coeval with the world arise,
Whose cloud-swept groves seem waving in the skies;
By ages furrow'd deep, with time plow'd mein,
With adverse frowns, with fractur'd foreheads seen,
Whilst *Neptune* rolls his rapid tides between.
See *Wealth* quick flying in the freighted gale,
See East, see West expand th' impatient sail;
Here earth, here ocean, mountains, rocks unite
And in harmonious discord give delight;
There, princely piles in classic taste express'd
In *Gracian* garb, in *Roman* grandeur dress'd,

A line of palaces o'erlook the town,
That with a jealous pride the prospect crown:
On different heights they stand in stately strife,
Like rank and dignity in moral life:
In various climax court th' attracted eyes,
The objects changing as the structures rise:
From pile to pile a prospect new appears,
And now the hills, and now the river cheers.
See num'rous ships with sudden glance shoot by,
The sails and streamers only strike the eye:
Between th' embracing banks, for ever green,
They seem to move on land, their bulk unseen;
By glad propitious gales impatient blown,
With rapid speed and motion not their own.
See next a * steeple on yon hill appear,
Yon distant hill, the *Proteus* of the year;
From whose oft-changing look, the watchful swain,
Foretells the weather, and avoids the rain.
The blue ætherial hills see last arise,
In azure robe to meet the bending skies.
Here pendent gardens with rich fruits appear,
The rip'ning bounty of the lavish year.
The temple rais'd above the group see sway,
And all th' extended various views survey.
Divine ambition in the choice is found,
Nay taste itself mark'd out the sacred ground;
With holy pride the lofty seat to shew,
And reign exulting o'er the world below;
Where some on others look with scornful phlegm,
Whilst others look with equal scorn on them;
With mole-hill malice dash the cup of life,
An inch in difference makes the mountain stile.

* The steeple on *Dundery* hill.

Of the Manors and other Estates.

It appears by *Domesday-book*, that Clifton was part of the antient demesns of the crown, and a member of the manor of Westberie, (as it was then written) in which the king had thirty hides of land; and that it continued a member of that

manor during the first four years of the Conqueror's reign. But afterwards, according to the record, six hides in Chire, ten in Cliftone, eight in Noent and Chingestune, and one in Ladenent, were taken from the manor of Westberie, and held by three proprietors; namely, the abbey of

From proud comparison we quaff our all,
That source of human sweets, or human gall:
At which the restless soul impatient pants,
Begets her anguish, and creates her wants.
Oh frantic fallacy! oh brain-sick need!
Shall thy sleek beaver make my bosom bleed?
Thy better buckled belt make me repine,
Or if thy nails be closer cut than mine?
Shall I my lips with inward anguish bite,
Or thy black kitten's tail be tipt with white?
Or if thy leeks than mine should greener grow,
And make thy fancied blifs, my REAL woe?
Invy in courts and cottages will dwell,
May climb to heaven itself, tho' born in hell:
Every living bosom lurks this pest,
But reigns unrival'd in the human breast;
In reason's throne usurps a thorny part,
And plants a thousand daggers in the heart.
THE moral here and natural world we see,
In wife gradation, and in just degree:
Where all constructed for one system's sake,
Happy, heterogeneous prospect make:
Where reason's scale from class to class can fall,
And measure equal bounty dealt to all;
Each lot can justly prize, in fortune's wheel,
But not from what we have, but what we feel.
FROM moral strains, let my glad numbers soar,
And yon coincidence with speed explore:
Where strong extremes produce a striking taste,
Gothic building by a Greek embrac'd:
A contrast kind, the feasted eye to fill,
And mark the summit of the social hill:
There *Goldney* acts the meek, the moral part,
And daily works new miracles of art.
There he like *Moses* makes the water flow,
His gold the rock obeys, but not his blow:
His gold, that conquers nature's hardest laws,
And tountains from the rocky centre draws:
His well-spent gold a two-fold transport gives,
The garden gladdens, and the labourer lives.
Each toils refresh at once the heart and head,
We taste a banquet, and the rustic bread:
We take nature wonder at her thin-wove mask,
And truth survey her own transparent task.
The master's pleasure with th' improvement grows,
And all the rapture, that a parent knows:
When wife discretion weighs th' unerring coin,
And makes his pleasure with his prudence join.
When sweet ambition bids the heart begin,
Or genius feels a paradise within:
And tho' at full her task may seem too hard,
Th' accomplish'd wonder is its own reward.
When fancy triumphs, when by judgment led,
And wears the well-earn'd wreath around her head:
Without a blush her own bright work surveys,
Approves the rapture, and enjoys the praise:
A new creation lifts th' admiring lid,
Where nature looks abroad, here art lies hid:
For the grand form her mantle meek she flings,
And ornaments are arbitrary things:
But even there should fancy never stray
From nature's path, or seek a wiser way;
It is but nature in her best array.
With simple elegance she smiling stands,
A blameless garb, put on by *Goldney's* hands.
A gemus taught the tasteful eye to cheer,
With sober judgment whispering in his ear:
Where wife discretion rules the realms of wit,
The happy medium here, he happy hit;
Where each bright incident performs its part,
And inward rapture melts the master's heart;
And each congenial guest with joy invades
The fountains, prottos, and the clear cascades;
The tall paterres that lift the comely face,
And yield at once such majesty and grace,
With ev'ry growing beauty in its place,
Minor *Stow* on *Clifton's* crown we find,
Ere meekness, like its master's mind.

HERE buildings boast a robe, tho' rich yet chaste,
The robe of judgment, and of ripen'd taste:
Convenience here is mix'd with manly grace,
Yet ornament but holds the second place.
To human frames these structures seem akin,
With aspect fair, while reason rules within.
These domes discretion decks, and fancy cheers,
Palladio's stile in *Patty's* plans appears:
Himself a master with the first to stand,
For *Clifton* owes her beauties to his hand.

HENCE to the vale, by mountain rocks secur'd,
By nature's own immortal hand immur'd,
The vale, where skreen'd *Avona* sinks and swells,
That warping leads me to the hallow'd *Wells*,
I wander joyful, with unbounded glee,
From all I raptur'd hear, and raptur'd see:
To where sweet health her far-fought balm bestows,
And beauty with re-kindled fervor glows.
Above this fountain of supreme delight,
Two ponderous rocks surprise and please the sight:
With bending brows of nearer terms they treat,
Thro' countless ages essay'd oft to meet;
With grey address the tedious courtship con,
And wish the aerial arch would make them one:
The nuptial bridge* sublime their brows would join,
Whilst *Europe* wonder'd at the work divine.
Blenheim should blush, tho' high her concave swells,
Nay *Venice* veil her bonnet to the *Wells*:
Her proud *Rialto* should no more appear,
But *France* and *Italy* come crowding here;
Can then ambition sleep when GLORY calls,
The MUSE herself shall help to raise the walls;
With *Orphean* sounds the work divine advance,
And make the willing stones in order dance;
Expand the joy-touch'd heart, enlarge the mind,
And *Lacy* leave one wonder more behind:
The groves on high their frequent nod bestow,
And earth and water give consent below;
Whilst ART stands ready with impatient hands,
But gold, demurring gold forbids the bans:
That scrupulous wight, whom lock'd-up souls adore,
He listens not alas! to am'rous lore,
Who many a noble match hath marr'd before.

THE walks see full, see health disclose her hive,
Whilst all the neighbouring objects seem alive;
See bounty there her healing store unlocks,
Breathes all her vital veins, her genial rocks,
Distill'd by nature in her richest cell,
Where health fits brooding, and her offspring dwell;
With heaven in council deep, for mortal weal,
Where angels blend the balm, and bid it heal;
There love and beauty revel in the tide,
There grace and vigour wanton at their side;
That with more lustre make glad beauty glow,
Than all the diamonds orient realms bestow;
The cheek to vermil, and relume the eye,
And make disease, that pallid fantom, fly
From all its windings in the nerves and limbs,
When thro' the lax'd tubes he lazy swims,
The fizy, creeping, tardy, torpid flood,
That long in hesitating lakes hath stood,
With loaded bane to blast the balmy blood,
With pining atrophy, and spitting gore,
And all the wastings of the vital store;
With diabetes and its irksome train,
And life-consuming dews, and mental pain.
Here health expels disease, that deep-hid mole,
Winds up the body, and lets loose the soul,
Calls virtue home, with health, in exile still,
Revives th' affections, and awakes the will,
Bids love and friendship in the bottom play,
And drives each dark dissocial cloud away. &c. &c.

* *James Lacy*, esq; the designer of *Ranelagh-house*, was consulted on the project of building a bridge of one arch from rock to rock, over the river *Avon*. A gentleman, whose name I have forgot, bequeathed 1000*l.* towards this work; which, had it been perfected, would have been the noblest bridge of one arch in the world.

Cormeile, Osborne, and William the son of Richard. This is not a literal translation of the passage in *Domesday-book*, but will be found to agree with it in substance. See p. 67.

These three were originally joint proprietors of those estates, which were some time afterwards divided. The abbey of Cormeile was an alien priory; and as such, all the lands belonging to it, in England, were vested in the crown by act of parliament 2 H. 5.

The shares of the other proprietors seem to have descended distinctly by the general name of Clifton, according to the records of the following dates; which records shew, that Lettice the daughter of Nicholas purchased Clifton of Joan her sister, who was married to Nicholas de la Hay, 8 Joh.

Richard de Clare, earl of Gloucester and Hertford, was seized of Clifton 47 H. 3. John de St. Lando held Clifton, with free warren, 20 E. 3. Sir Edward le Dispencer and Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir of Bartholomew Burghurst, were seized of the manor of Clifton 49 E. 3. in which year he died.

Sir John Chidiok held this manor 14 R. 2. John Rache and Joan his wife levied a fine of the third part of the manor and advowson of Clifton to sir John Moigne 15 R. 2. Sir John Botreaux and Elizabeth his wife were seized of the manor of Clifton, held of the honour of Gloucester, 18 R. 2. Richard Seimour held this manor 2 H. 4. John Rache was seized of the same 11 H. 4. probably the same third part of which John Rache and Joan his wife levied a fine to sir John Moigne, as above.

Richard de Beauchamp and Isabel his wife held the manor of Clifton 2 H. 5. Sir John Chidiok was seized thereof 3 H. 5. Nicholas Seimour held this manor 2 H. 6. Elianor the widow of sir John Chidiok, or Chadock, was seized of the manor of Clifton 12 H. 6. John lord Zouch was also seized of this manor, and being attainted 1 H. 7. his estate was forfeited, and this manor was granted the same year to sir William Willoughby and his heirs male.

All the property which the crown had in the manor of Clifton, formerly belonging to the abbey of Cormeile, was granted to sir Rafe Sadleir 35 H. 8. And, according to sir Robert Atkyns, Ralph Sadler, esq; was lord of the manor in the year 1608.

It is morally impossible that the whole manor should change masters so often as mentioned by the records of the foregoing dates; or that there should be so many distinct manors in this parish, as there are different owners in and about the same age; wherefore, to obviate every difficulty, and to account for the confusion in the descent of the manor, I suppose it to have been divided and subdivided, perhaps by the marriage of coheiresses; and the parts to have been often sold, or demised for terms of short duration; and that each passed by the general name of *the manor of Clifton*; of

which similar instances are not wanting in other places.

The merchants adventurers of the city of Bristol are owners of one part of this manor; the other, which antiently belonged to sir Rafe Sadleir, is the property of Mr. Rufs, and Mrs. Adams's family of Bristol.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is an impropriation, in the deanery of Bristol. It has been augmented with queen Anne's bounty, so that the present real value is about 100*l.* a year. Mr. John Taylor is patron and incumbent. The minister has no tithes. His income arises chiefly from the voluntary contribution of the parishioners. There is a chapel also in the parish, but no provision for repairing the building; nor endowment for the minister, beside the voluntary contributions of the company resorting to the Hot-wells, amounting usually to about sixty guineas.

The impropriation of Clifton was given, by John Carpenter, bishop of Worcester, to the college of Westbury upon Trim. It was lately vested in Mr. Hodges, and is now the property of his daughter, Mrs. Hamly.

The church has a new building added to it, and is handsomely pewed.

Procurations *£*. 0 0 8 Pentecost. 0 0 6
Synodals 0 1 0

Monuments and Inscriptions.

Against the north wall of the chancel is a small marble monument, with this inscription:

Hic Sepultus jacet JOHANNES HAMILTON Vicecomitis de BINNING filius, Comitis de HADINTON nepos, Matrem habuit RACHAELEM, GEORGIJ BAILLIE de JERVISWOOD, Armigeri, Filiam secundam. Puer optimæ spei, et miro supra Annos ingenio præditus; Deliciæ Parentum, Propinquorum, Omnium. Haud Formam præstantiorem Terra tulit: Haud cœlum excepto pulchriorem animam. Obijt anno ætatis IV: Æræ Christianæ MDCCXXX. — Arms, *Quarterly, 1st & 4th, Gules, on a chevron between three cinquefoils argent, a buckle between two roundlets or, all within a bordure Or charged with eight thistles proper. 2d & 3d Argent, a fess undy between three roses gules.*

In the church, is a monument thus inscribed:

In this Church are deposited the Remains of ROBERT DINWIDDIE, Esq; formerly Governor of Virginia, who deceased July 27, 1770, in the 78th Year of his Age. The Annals of that Country will testify with what Judgment, Activity, and Zeal, He exerted himself in the Publick Cause, when the whole North American Continent was involved in a French and Indian War. His Rectitude of Conduct in his Government, and Integrity in other publick Employments, add a Lustre to his Character, which was revered while he lived, and will be held in Estimation whilst his Name survives. His more private Virtues, and the amiable social Qualities he possessed, were the Happiness of his numerous Friends and Relations, many of whom shared his Bounty, all lament his Loss. As his happy Dispositions for domestic Life were best known to his affectionate Wife and Daughters, They have erected this Monument to the Memory of his Conjugal and Paternal Love, which they will ever cherish and revere with that Piety and Tenderness he so greatly merited.

Farewell blest Shade! no more with Grief oppress,
Propitious Angels guide thee to thy Rest.

On another marble monument, this inscription:

To the Memory of Mrs. ELIZABETH BLENMAN, (Wife of WILLIAM BLENMAN, Esq; of the Island of Barbadoes, and one of the Daughters of JOSEPH DOTIN, Esq;

sq; of the said Island) who died in this Village on the 10th August 1763, in the 36th Year of her Age & the 15th of her Marriage, leaving Four Sons & Two Daughters. A WOMAN uniformly and without Ostentation actuated by the great Principles of VIRTUE and RELIGION; moderate in her Desires & Enjoyments; by Prudence and a well disposed Mind secured from Temptation or Surprize. Tenderness and Benevolence were seen in her pleasing Countenance; an amiable Simplicity of Manners in her Deportment; and both shewed the constant Influence of TRUTH and INNOCENCE. Quick to discover & acknowledge Merit, yet Indulgent to the Failings of Humanity, she contemplated with Delight the Excellencies of her Friends, and saw with Candour their Defects. Insensible of her own Worth, She viewed with partial Eyes Her HUSBAND; and gave him the warm and active Affection of a Heart which knew no Joy or Interest unconnected with His. Let this Monument record Her Virtues, His Gratitude and Love. — Arms, Gules, two lions passant in pale Or.

On another marble monument is the following Description :

Near to this Monument lies interr'd the Body of Lieu^t. Col. ALEXANDER TENNENT of Handarwood in Edinburgh-Shire. In whom Courage, Honour, Probity, joined with the mildest Temper and gentlest Manners, were equally conspicuous. His strength being waisted by Wounds received in the Service of his Country, at Minden, Warburg, & Campen, he died at the Hot Wells Sept. the 17th 1763, Aged 40. — Arms, Argent, within a bordure two crescents in fess azure, in chief a boar's head proper Or.

There are likewise inscriptions for Margaret Kinsul, who died in 1732; for Mary Davis, who died in 1758; for Miss Mariamne Eyre; and for Margaret Stirling, who died in 1761.

Benefactions.

Mr. Ailiff Green gave 20*l.* towards adorning the church; 16*l.* for communion plate; and in 1690 he gave 20*s.* yearly for a sermon on Good Friday, and 20*s.* yearly for the poor in bread on that day. Mr. David Roynon gave 10*l.* Cornelius Davis, in 1703, gave 5*l.* John Wakeman, in 1716, gave 5*l.* Charles Jones, in 1737, gave 10*l.* John Gwynne 5*l.* and Anthony Oliver gave 10*l.* the interest of which sums to be given in bread to the poor every year, except one guinea, out of Oliver's, for a sermon on the 25th of June. And Mrs. Katherine Freeman gave the interest of 10*l.* to buy coals for the poor.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	63	9	4
		Poll-tax ——— 1694, —	35	18	0
		Land-tax ——— 1694, —	151	12	0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, —	116	11	0

According to sir Robert Atkyns, when he composed his account of this parish, there were 90 houses, and about 450 inhabitants, whereof 10 were freeholders; yearly births 14, burials 12. The resort to the Hot-wells, since that time, has greatly increased population, and consequently the number of baptisms and burials; for in ten years, beginning with 1760, the average of annual baptisms is 36.2, of burials, 49.3; and the inhabitants, exclusive of lodgers, are about 1367. It is observable that the burials greatly exceed the baptisms, occasioned by the interment at Clifton of such persons as, coming to the wells for the recovery of their health, have died there. Of these there have been, for some time past, about 10 in a year, upon an average. This reduces the

annual burials of the settled inhabitants to 30.3; nearly in the proportion of 1 to 45 of the whole number of the living.



C O L E S B O U R N,

IS in the hundred of Rapigate, six miles distant south-eastward from Cheltenham, nine north-westward from Cirencester, and eleven eastward from Gloucester.

It is a little retired village, about a mile eastward of the road from Cirencester to Cheltenham. It lies in a narrow valley, through which the river Churn passes to Cirencester, and takes its name from that river; for Colebourn, with a small allowance for corruption in long and vulgar use, is the same with Corinsbourn; i. e. the river Corin, or Churn, upon which the village stands.

Here the Lyde, or Wyde, a small brook rising in Withington, falls into the Churn, and helps to store it with plenty of small trout and cray-fish.

Rapigate, or Respigete, is a hamlet in this parish, which gives name to the hundred: And Colebourn-pen, so called, from *pen* the head or top of any thing, is a spot of high ground, seen at a very considerable distance in this part of the county.

The parish consists chiefly of arable land, with some wood, and a little pasture-ground; but affords nothing worthy the traveller's notice, except that in the north field there are the remains of an antient encampment.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

In the register of lands held by the church of Worcester, *Domesday-book* gives the following account:

' The same church [*i. e.* St. Mary of Worcester] held Coleborne, in Respigete hundred, and Suen held it of her, and he could not depart [from this estate.] There are eight hides taxed. Walter the brother of Roger holds it of the church. In demean is one plow-tillage, and eighteen villcins, and two bordars with five plow-tillages. There are two *servi*, and three acres of meadow, and two mills of 7*s.* 6*d.* [rent.] It was then worth 8*l.* now 4*l.* Dom. B. p. 70.

But the same record gives account of other estates in Colebourn, which belonged to the manors of Withington and Elkstone, under which parishes the particulars may be seen.

This manor was alienated from the church of Worcester, and became vested in the priory of Lanthony, which purchased a charter of free warren therein 21 E. 1. and continued in possession thereof till that house was dissolved.

The manor of Colebourn, which had belonged to the priory of Lanthony, was granted to Thomas Reeve and others 6 Eliz. William Higgs, esq; was lord of this manor in the year 1608, in whose family it continued for several generations. It was

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was

was afterwards purchased by Mr. Sheppard of Hampton, whose son Philip Sheppard, esq; was lord of the manor at the beginning of this century; and John Sheppard, esq; a descendant from him, lately sold it to Francis Eyre, esq; who is the present lord of the manor. The arms of Eyre, as I find them on a monument in Clifton-church, *Argent, on a chevron sable three quatrefoils Or.*

There is an antient farm-house, with a chapel adjoining to it, called the *Priory*.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Stonehouse, worth about 45*l.* a year. Mr. Eyre is patron, Mr. Millechamp the present incumbent. The priory of Lanthony formerly presented to it.

Milo, constable of Gloucester, gave two parts of the tithes of Colebourn Sampson, and two parts of the tithes of Elias Leholt of Colebourn, to the priory of Lanthony, in the year 1137; so that the rector hath only one third part of the tithes.

The advowson of the rectory, of which the earl of Arundel was possessed, was granted to George and John Huntley 6 Eliz. A portion of tithes, and divers sheep-pastures, which belonged to the priory of Lanthony, were granted to John Arundel 38 H. 8.

The church is dedicated to St. James. It is small, in form of a cross, with a low embattled tower at the west end. The north aisle belongs to the lord of the manor, the other to the parish.

First fruits	£. 5	6	3½	Synodals	£. 0	2	0
Tenths	—	0	10	8½	Pentecostals	0	0
Procurations	0	6	8				

Benefactions.

There are four acres of land given to the use of the church; and the minister has a small portion of land, by an agreement on inclosing some part of the parish, for which he is to find bell-ropes.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	39	19	2	
		Poll-tax ————	1694,	—	13	3	0
		Land-tax ————	1694,	—	38	14	0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i>	1770,	—	33	3	9

According to sir Robert Atkyns, there were 30 houses and about 120 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 6 were freeholders; yearly births 3, burials 2. But by the register, from May 6, 1759, to May 8, 1769, there were 76 baptisms; and from Jan. 2, 1759, to Feb. 19, 1769, 44 burials. The families are 48, and the inhabitants being number'd, are exactly 254; so that the average of annual burials, to the whole number of people, is as 1 to 57.7; which shews the place to be very healthy.



C O L F O R D.

See NEWLAND.



C O L N St. A L W I N.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Britwell, barrow, nine miles distant north-eastward from Cirencester, five north-westward from Lechlade, and twenty-three eastward from Gloucester.

The river *Coln*, increased by the Bibury water, runs reluctantly through this parish, with a deep stream; and the trout grows in it to a good size, whereas at Bibury 'tis always light and slender. The parish takes its name from the river, and from *St. Alwin*, to whom, it is supposed, the church was originally dedicated. He was tutor to Charles the Great, and famous for his great skill in disputation.

This is a pretty little village. The lands rise in a bold manner on each side the Coln, and the church and houses are seen pleasantly situated on the north-east side, overlooking the river, the stone-bridge upon which is part repaired by the parish, and part by Quenington.

The *Ikenild-way*, a Roman road, leading from Oxfordshire through this parish to Cirencester, is still visible in a high ridge in many parts of it. It passes through a corner of Poulton in Wiltshire, at an eminence about six miles from Cirencester, and crosses another road where a tall ash tree grows, which tree was particularly convenient as a landmark and token to travellers; and hence the place obtained the name of *Ready-token*.

The parish hath lately been inclosed by act of parliament.

Of the Manors and other Estates.

Athelred, governor of Gloucestershire, gave the messuages of his land, lying in Culne St. Alwin, to the monks of St. Peter of Gloucester. See page 178. And the manor was held by the same church after the Conquest, as appears by *Domesday-book*.

'The church [of St. Peter at Gloucester] held Culne. There are four hides. In demer there are three plow-tillages, and eleven villeins, and four bordars, with twelve plow-tillages. There are four *servi*. It was worth 6*l.* now 8*l.* The mills paid a rent of 25*s.*' *Domesday-book*.

The abbey of Gloucester reserved for rent 100 sheep, or 9*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* a year, at the election of the steward. They were seized of this manor 1780, and continued proprietors of it till the dissolution after which it was made a part of the endowment of the dean and chapter of Gloucester, 33 H. 8. who are the present owners.

Thomas Ingram, esq; and others, are lords of this manor under the dean and chapter of Gloucester. Mr. Ingram has a good house at the church, where he resides. His arms are, *a chevron between three lions passant guardant Or.*

H A M L E T. *Williamstrip* is a hamlet of this manor in this parish, about half a mile east of the church. John de Handelo levied a fine for this manor 4 E. 3. and was succeeded therein by his son Richard, whose wife Isabel, by virtue of her settlement



M. Hartley fecit

J. C. Chesam sculp

WILLIAMSTRIP the Seat of SAMUEL BLACKWELL Esq;

To whom this Plate is inscribed by his most obliged and very obedient humble Servant, Samuel Rudder.

ttlement, enjoyed it 'till her death 35 E. 3. Edmond de Handelo, grandson of Richard, dying without issue 49 E. 3. left a great estate to his two sisters; of whom Margery the eldest, first married Gilbert Chateline, and afterwards to John de Popleby, had this manor.

From their time I find no account of the proprietors, 'till Henry Powle, esq; became possessed of it. He was speaker of the house of commons, master of the rolls, and one of the privy council to King Charles the Second, and King William the Third. From this family the manor of Williamstrip went, by the marriage of his only daughter and heiress, to Henry Ireton, esq. It afterwards passed to Brooke Forrester, and then to Humfry-Mackworth Praed, who sold it to Samuel Mackwell, esq; one of the representatives in parliament for the borough of Cirencester, who is the present lord of the manor. He has a very handsome seat and large estate here, and in other parts of the county. For his arms, &c. see p. 229.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Fairford, now worth about 60*l.* a year. It has been augmented by Queen Anne's bounty. Sylvester bishop of Worcester, in the year 1217, gave the impropriation of this church to the abbey of Gloucester, for the increase of hospitality, when Henry Blond was abbat. And the impropriation and the advowson of the vicarage were granted to the dean and chapter of Gloucester, by their charter of foundation. At this time there is no incumbent, by reason of the decease of the late Mr. Field, 1775. The vicar has 20*l.* a year out of the impropriation, and at the late inclosing of the parish, lands were allotted to him in lieu of tithes. A *Catland-house* was given by the abbey of Gloucester for the purpose of a church-house.

The church consists of the nave only. It is dedicated to St. John Baptist. The tower stands on the south side, and there is a large gallery at the west end, built by the donations of Henry Powle and his brother William, in 1646. The tower was built by abbat Gamages, as appears by the initials of his name, I. G. over the door on the west side, and his arms, *a cross*, which stand a little above. On the south side, on the battlements, are the arms of the Clares earls of Gloucester, *three chevronels ruby*. And on the west side are the arms of St. Peter's abbey, Gloucester, and the prince of Wales.

Monuments and Inscriptions.

There is a freestone monument in the chancel, with the figures of a man and woman kneeling, in one compartment, and six children in another. It was designed for George Fettiplace, esq; as appears by a scutcheon of his arms, *viz. Quarterly, Gules, a chevron argent. 2d, Three roundlets, A lion rampant, 4th as 1st.* He was one of the judges of South Wales in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and died of the plague in 1578.

On a flat stone in the chancel :

Here lies the Body of Thomas Church, esq; (son of Thomas Church, of Tunstall in Shropshire, and of Theophila Fettiplace his wife, youngest daughter of Giles Fettiplace, of this place, esq;) He departed this Life at the Bath, the 15th day of March, 1734, aged 31.

On a flat stone, inlaid with white marble :

Here lyeth the Body of Henry Poole, Esquire, who died Anno Dom. 1643. — Arms, *A lion rampant.*

There is an inscription for Mr. John Lambert, who died in 1716; with his arms, *A chevron between three lambs.*

First fruits £. 8 19 5 Synodals £. 0 2 0
Tenths — 0 17 11½ Pentecostals 0 0 10
Procurations 0 6 8

Benefactions.

Mrs. Catherine Ireton has given 10*l.* a year to the poor of this parish; and there is a small donation from another person.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 65 12 0
		Poll-tax — 1694, — 18 13 0
		Land-tax — 1694, — 72 11 0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 56 14 11

According to Sir Robert Atkyns, there were 53 houses and about 300 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 7 were freeholders; yearly births 7, burials 6. The parish register being very ill kept, can give no light into the state of population; but it is certain that the place is very healthy. There are 80 families, and 392 people, of which 48 inhabit Williamstrip.



C O L N St. D E N N I S

IS a small village in the upper division of the hundred of Deerhurst, in the Cotswold country, situate on the east side of the *Foss-road* leading from Cirencester to Stow, a little mile below Foss-bridge; bounded on the west by Chedworth, on the south by Coln Rogers; having Hamnet on the north, and Northleach on the east of it. It is seven miles north of Cirencester, three south of Northleach, and twenty east of Gloucester.

It takes its name from the river *Coln*, which runs through it, and is distinguished from *Coln Rogers* by the additional name, derived from the abbey of *St. Dennis* in Normandy, to which it antiently belonged.

The houses stand in a little comb, or bottom. The parish consists principally of arable land, with some meadow and pasture on the sides of the river; but it has nothing remarkable to engage the attention of the naturalist.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

The following is all that is mentioned of this manor in *Domesday-book*. 'In Derhest hundred the church of St. Dennis holds five hides in Colne and Caldecote.' *D. B.* p. 72.

This manor was appropriated to the use of the priory of Deerhurst, which was a cell to the abbey of St. Dennis in France; and the monks, by their interest, procured it to be annexed to the hundred of Deerhurst, tho' it lies many miles distant from any other part of it.

The alien priories, of which Deerhurst was one, being dissolved, this manor was granted to the abbey of Tewkesbury 7 E. 4. and afterwards, at the general dissolution of religious foundations, the manor of Coln Deans, and lands in Caldecot, were granted to William Sharrington 34 H. 8.

Livery of the manors of Coln Deans and Calcot, *alias* Caldecot, with the advowson of the church, was granted to Robert Westwood 1 Eliz.

The manor came afterwards to Thomas Master, esq; of Cirencester, who sold it, and Mr. Dorrel, of Oxfordshire, is the present proprietor of it.

H A M L E T. Caldecot, now Calcot, is a hamlet in this parish. Humphry Bohun was seized of the manor of Caldecot 3 E. 1. and Gilbert Gamage and Lettice his wife were seized of it 6 R. 2. from whom it descended to Roger their son and heir.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory in the deanery of Cirencester, worth about 140*l.* a year. The reverend Mr. John Hughes is patron and incumbent.

Two parts of the tithes of Caldecot were granted to the priory of Lanthony, by Milo constable of Gloucester, in the year 1137.

The church is small, without battlements, and has a low tower in the middle, in which are five bells.

The church-house and a barn, four acres and three-quarters in each common field, ten sheep-pastures, and a dwelling-house called the Maple, have been given at several times for the repair of the church.

There are memorials for John Hughes, who died in 1726; for Charles Hughes, M. A. who died 1742; and for Andrew Hughes, M. A. who died in 1756, all rectors of this church; but there are no family arms.

First fruits	£ 10 19 4	Synodals	£. 0 2 0
Tenths	— 0 19 11	Pentecostals	0 0 8
Procurations	0 6 8		

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 40 4 0
		Poll-tax — 1694,	— 7 4 0
		Land-tax — 1694,	— 30 12 0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770,	— 27 9 0

At the beginning of this century, according to sir Robert Atkyns, there were 16 houses and 80 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 6 were freeholders; yearly births 2, burials 2. But in ten years, beginning with 1760, there are registered 41 baptisms and 29 burials; and the number of families is 26, of inhabitants 112; so that about one in 39 dies every year.

COLN ROGERS

IS a small parish in the hundred of Bradley, three miles south from Northleach, seven north-east from Cirencester, and twenty-one miles east from Gloucester. It was so called from its situation on the river *Coln*, and from Roger of Gloucester, its antient possessor. But in the grant of king Stephen to the abbey of Gloucester, it is called *Coln St. Andrew*, because the church is dedicated to that saint.

The village stands in a little dale. The lands are chiefly arable, with a little pasture near the riv.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

Roger of Gloucester, knight, being dangerously wounded at Wallison, gave the manor of Coln Rogers, *alias* Coln on the Hills, to the monks of Gloucester, in the year 1105, to pray for his soul; and the grant was confirmed by king Henry, when the abbey was vacant by the death of Serlo.

The abbey of Gloucester was seized of the manor of Coln Rogers 17 E. 3. and continued possessed of it 'till the dissolution; when it was granted to the dean and chapter of Gloucester 33 H. 8. who are the present lords of it.

Alexander Colston, esq; is lessee under the dean and chapter.

Pindrop, or *Pendrop*, from *pen*, the top, and *drop*, a dwelling, so called from its situation above the village, is a considerable farm in this parish, the property of Thomas Cotton, esq; a banker in London, who has a good house here.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory in the deanery of Cirencester, worth about 100*l.* a year. The dean and chapter of Gloucester are patrons. The living is now vacant.

Twenty-four acres in each common field belong to the glebe.

The demans of the lord of the manor pay only the twentieth part in lieu of tithes.

The church is small, dedicated to St. Andrew, and contains nothing worth notice. It has a tower at the west end, with three bells in it. Two acres in each common field, called the *Church-land*, are given to find bell-ropes.

First fruits	£. 7 0 5	Synodals	£. 0 3 0
Tenths	— 0 14 0	Pentecostals	0 0 0
Procurations	0 6 8		

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 39 1 2
		Poll-tax — 1694,	— 9 1 5
		Land-tax — 1694,	— 20 14 0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770,	— 23 11 8

At the beginning of this century, there were 18 houses in this parish, and about 70 inhabitants, whereof 3 were freeholders; yearly births 2, burials 2. But on an average of ten years, from 1760, the annual baptisms are 4.2, burials 3.1 and the

the number of families is 26, of inhabitants exactly 125. So that the annual burials are to the whole number of inhabitants, nearly as 1 to 42.



COMPTON ABDALE

IS a small parish in the hundred of Bradley, in the Cotswold country, eleven miles north from Cirencester, four north-westward from Northleach, and sixteen east from Gloucester.

The village takes its name from the situation of the church and houses in a little comb or valley, for *combe* in the Anglo Saxon, signifies a narrow valley; but the greater part of the parish lies upon the hills. It consists principally of arable land, with a considerable share of wood, and a little pasture on the banks of the Coln, a branch of which runs through it. But what most distinguishes it, is the bold appearance of lord Chedworth's plantations, which stand on a high part of the Cotswold.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

Domesday-book gives the following account of this manor :

'Stigand archbishop [of York] held Cuntune in Bradelege hundred. There were nine hides. There are two plow-tillages, and five acres of meadow, and twenty-two villeins, and five bordars, with eleven plow-tillages. There are five *seroi*, and a mill of 5*s*. In the time of king Edward it was worth 9*l*. now 7*l*. Thomas archbishop [of York] holds it. A free man of Roger de Lurei holds one manor of three hides belonging to this manor. The archbishop claims it.' *Domesday-book*, p. 70.

The temporalties of the archbishop of York were extended 14 E. 3. of which this manor was a part.

Thomas Lane held the capital messuage of Compton Abdale, under the archbishop of York, and died seized thereof 37 H. 8. leaving Thomas his son eighteen years old. This manor was taken from the archbishop of York, and granted to sir Thomas Chamberlain 6 E. 6.

It was afterwards purchased by sir Richard Grubham, of Wishford, in Wiltshire, who was lord of it in 1608; and dying without issue in 1629, left this and many other great estates to his nephew John How, esq; from whom it descended, like Chedworth and Stowell, down to lord Chedworth, who is the present lord of the manor; an account of whose family and arms is inserted under Stowell, where his lordship resides.

William Docket and Elizabeth his wife levied a fine of lands in Compton-Abdale, to the use of Edmund Tame 19 H. 7.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a curacy, in the deanery of Cirencester. The rectory of Compton-Abdale, and the advowson of the vicarage, belonged to the

priory of St. Oswald in Gloucester; and after the dissolution of that house, were granted to the church of Bristol 34 H. 8. The dean and chapter of Bristol are the appropriators and patrons, and pay the incumbent 10*l*. a year. The curacy has been twice augmented; first by a donation from the late Mr. Aylworth, and by queen Anne's bounty, in the year 1737; and again in 1760, by donations from Alexander Colston, esq; (as executor of the late Edward Colston, esq;) and Charles Page, M. A. the present incumbent, and by the queen's bounty.

The church is very small, dedicated to St. Oswald, and has nothing in it worth notice.

Procurations $\text{£. } 0 \ 6 \ 8$ Pentecost. $\text{£. } 0 \ 0 \ 6$
Synodals $0 \ 2 \ 0$

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, $\text{£. } 53 \ 15 \ 0$
		Poll-tax — — 1694, — $3 \ 0 \ 0$
		Land-tax — — 1694, — $48 \ 0 \ 8$
		The same, at 3 <i>s</i> . 1770, — $32 \ 4 \ 11$

According to sir Robert Atkyns, there were 30 houses and about 130 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 4 were freeholders; yearly births 4, burials 3. In ten years, beginning with 1760, there were registered 34 baptisms, and 28 burials, and the inhabitants are at present 130 in number.



COMPTON GREENFIELD.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Henbury, six miles north-west from Bristol, nine south-westward from Thornbury, and thirty-three south-westward from Gloucester.

It is bounded on every side by the parishes of Almondsbury and Henbury, except a small portion on the west, where the river Severn is its boundary. The former part of the name is explained under the preceding head; the latter was given it with great propriety, because the parish consists almost wholly of meadow and pasture land, and to distinguish it from Easter Compton in Almondsbury.

The turnpike-road from Bristol to Aust-passage leads along the north-east side of it, near the church.

Tho' this little village affords but few materials to enrich a history, and is distinguished by neither fossils, camps, nor antient coins, yet it may be deservedly ranked among the happiest class for its vegetable productions, I mean its excellent pasturage.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

It appears by *Domesday-book*, that at the time of the general survey this was a member of the large manor of Huesberie, [now Westbury] in Bernintreu hundred; and that Gislebert the son of Tuold then held three hides and a half in Con-tone, as it is written in that record.

This manor was granted to Ralph, son of Ralph Bloet, 18 Joh. but it was in the Berkeley family

It afterwards passed by purchase to Dr. William Juxton. He had been dean of Worcester, bishop of the sees of Hereford and London, and at length obtained the metropolitanical see of Canterbury. In 1635 he was made lord treasurer, by the interest of Dr. Laud, which giving disgust to many of the nobility, he was obliged to resign that office in 1641. In the year 1649, he attended king Charles the First on the scaffold, at the time of his execution, and afterwards retired to his manor of Little Compton. But at the Restoration he was promoted to the metropolitanical chair of Canterbury, in which dignity he died in the year 1663, aged 81, and was buried in St. John's College Oxford, to which he had been a generous benefactor.

William Juxton succeeded his uncle Dr. Juxton in this estate, and was created a baronet Dec. 22, 12 C. 2. He was high sheriff of the county in 1676; and was succeeded in title and estate by his son sir William Juxton, who died in 1739, without issue, whereby the title was extinct. His lady surviving him, was afterwards married to lord Fane, and is the present proprietor of Little Compton, where she has a good house, and resides there some part of the year.

John Musgrove was seized of lands in Little Contone 3 E. 1. Robert Ferrers of Chartley was seized of lands in Compton 1 H. 5. Sir Edward Ferrers de Chartley held four marks rent in Little Compton 14 H. 6.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a curacy, in the deanery of Stow. The appropriation and advowson of the vicarage belonged to the abbey of Tewkesbury, and were granted to the chapter of Oxford 38 H. 8. They pay 22*l.* and Dr. South has given 10*l.* a year to the curate. Mr. Baker is the present incumbent. About the year 1771, the college gave 200*l.* arising from an estate given them by Dr. Stratford, to augment the living; but the money is not yet laid out on land. The appropriation is in lease to Mr. John Davis, and Mr. Richard Jordan.

The church is dedicated to St. Dennis, and hath a tower on the south side.

Monuments and Inscriptions.

On a flat stone in the chancel :

Under this Stone lieth interred the Body of Sir William Juxton, late of this Parish, Knight and Baronet, who died the 3^d Day of Feb. 1739, in the 79th Year of his Age. He was the eldest Son of Sir William Juxton, Knight and Bar^t. also deceased, who intermarried with Elizabeth a Daughter of Sir John Walter of Sariden in the County of Oxford Bar^t. also deceased. Sir William Juxton the Son intermarried with Susanna Marriott, youngest Daughter of John Marriott late of Stuston, in the County of Suffolk, Esq; deceased, but has left no issue, whereby the title is extinct.

On another flat stone :

Mortale Thomæ Juxton Armigeri, qui Cælum petijt 28^o Febr. Anno Domini 1643.

Procurations 7*s.* 8*d.* Synodals 2*s.* Pentecost. 7*d.*

Benefaction.

Archbishop Juxton gave the interest of 100*l.* to the poor, which is paid by lady Fane.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	66	0	0
		Poll-tax — 1694, —	25	12	0
		Land-tax — 1694, —	58	9	0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, —	52	15	3

At the beginning of this century there were 35 houses in this parish, and about 180 inhabitants, whereof 6 were freeholders; yearly births 5, burials 4. *Atkyns.* But examining the parish register, I find that in ten years, beginning with 1700, there are entered 40 baptisms and 36 burials; and in a like series from 1760, there are entered 80 baptisms, and 53 burials. The present number of inhabitants is exactly 242, nearly in proportion to the annual burials as 47 to 1; which shews the place to be healthy.



CONDICOT.

THIS parish lies partly in the hundred of Kiftgate, and partly in that of Slaughter. It is three miles distant north-westward from Stow, seven eastward from Winchcombe, and twenty-five north-eastward from Gloucester.

It is a small parish, consisting chiefly of arable land. I conjecture that formerly it was overgrown with wood, from the termination of the name, which comes from *coed*, a *wood*, in the British language.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

This little parish was divided among several proprietors at the time of the general survey. That part of it which lay in the old hundred of Salemanesberic (now Slaughter) was a hamlet belonging to Oddington, and was then held by Thomas archbishop of York. His predecessor, Aldred, had taken a mortgage of this and other estates, of the abbey of St. Peter at Gloucester, to secure the payment of some money he had expended on that abbey, of which more may be seen p. 133, 141. See also the *Domesday* account of Oddington. In the same record are the following particulars:

' The church of Wirecestre holds two hides in
' Condicote [in Tedboldestan hundred] and Osbern
' holds them of the bishop. It was and is worth 40*s.*
' Osbern holds one hide and a half in Condicot
' in Witelai hundred, of Durand [de Gloucestre]
' It is and was worth 20*s.*
' William Froisselew holds half a hide in Con-
' nicote in Witelai hundred, which paid tax.
' There was one plow-tillage and four *servi.*
' It was worth 20*s.* now 3*s.* Brittric held it in
' the time of king Edward'. *D. B.* p. 70, 77, 74.

The principal manor and estate in this place, were held by the archbishop of York 6 E. 6. in
5 G which

which year they were granted to sir Thomas Chamberlain. But the records mention other estates by the general name of Condicote. Thus Hugh de Condicote gave half a hide of land in Condicote, to the knights-templars, who were seized of court-leet, waifs, and felons goods in their lands there, by the grant of king Henry the Third; and their claim to those privileges was allow'd 15 E. 1. and they were possessed of this estate 2 E. 3.

The manor of Condicote, or rather a manor in Condicote, was held by William de Clinton earl of Huntingdon, 28 E. 3. by Edward de Stonore, 5 R. 2. and by Gilbert son of Robert de Stonore, 3 H. 5.

Mr. Machin was lord of this manor in the year 1608. Mr. Cox was the proprietor of it at the beginning of this century, but Mr. Haslam is the present owner.

A messuage in Condicote called *Nun-beys*, because it formerly belonged to the nunnery of Cokehill in Worcestershire, and from *bai*, a *bedge*, *park*, or *inclosure*, was granted, after the dissolution of religious foundations, to Nicholas Fortescue and Catherine Fortescue 34 H. 8. Thomas lord Wentworth married Margaret daughter and heir of Anne Fortescue, and with her had this messuage, which on his death, 5 E. 6. descended to Thomas lord Wentworth his son.

Hinswick is a considerable estate, part lying in this parish, and part in that of Breedon in Worcestershire. Lands in this place belonged to the abbey of Bruern in Oxfordshire, as appears by the charter of king John, confirming the donations to that abbey, *De feodo Willielmi filii Bernardi unam hidam in Hunchewic*. Chart. ann. regni 6°.

Leland speaks of a water, 'rising at Kensdale in Cotswald, and [running] thens to Hinch-wike, wherabout yt rennith undre the grounde; thens to Swelle village by Stow; from Swelle to Slaughter and so into Bourton Water.' *Itin.* v. 5. p. 1.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory in the deanery of Stow, worth 70*l.* a year. It was formerly within the peculiar of Blockley. Mr. Haslam is patron; Mr. Baker the present incumbent.

Ninety-eight acres of arable land, and five acres of pasture, belong to the glebe. The tithes belonged to the abbey of Winchcombe, and were granted to sir Thomas Seimour 1 E. 6. No lands in the parish are tithe free.

The church is small, dedicated to St. Nicholas.

First fruits	£. 7	0	10½	Synodals	£. 0	0	0	
Tenths	—	0	14	1¼	Pentecostals	0	0	3½
Procurations	0	6	0					

In Slaughter Hundred.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	12	18	8
		Poll-tax — 1694, —		2	15	0
		Land-tax — 1694, —		6	12	0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, —		5	1	3

In Kiftgate Hundred.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	26	2	0
		Poll-tax — 1694, —		2	12	0
		Land-tax — 1694, —		20	2	0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, —		15	6	0

At the beginning of this century there were 18 houses, and about 80 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 7 were freeholders. There are now 10, inhabitants.



C O R S E.

THIS parish lies in the lower division of the hundred of Westminster, on the north-west side of the river Severn. It is six miles distant east from Newent, nine south-west from Tewkesbury, and five and a half north-west from Gloucester. It is three miles and a half long and two broad, bounded on the east by the river *Laden* or *Leaden*; and the waters of Howbrook, which run through this parish, after joining another little rivulet called Collier's-brook, empty themselves into that river.

There is a large tract of pasture-ground called the Lawn, of which the greater part, about 1200 acres, is in this parish, the remainder in that of Eldersfield in Worcestershire. Two turnpike-roads, one from Gloucester to Worcester, the other to Ledbury, are carried over it. The fine verdure with which it is clothed, makes this part of the journey particularly agreeable in the spring and summer seasons. It is a fine plain, about three miles long, with a beautiful slope, like a lofty terrace, running on the east side for a good part of the way. This piece of ground is common to the parishioners, who depend much on depasturing large flocks of sheep upon it; but it often proves fatal to them, for in a wet season it is so rotting, that scarce a sheep survives. This fine tract of ground might be greatly improved, and rendered more healthy; but there is an insuperable obstacle,—it belongs to the church of Westminster.

There is a small and very fragrant sort of wild thyme growing about the ant-hills on the Lawn.

Mr. Pennant, among his many beautiful descriptions of places in Scotland, mentions the *Carfe*, or rich plains of Gowrie; and it remains a doubt with me, whether the parish of Corfe was denominated from the Lawn I have been speaking of, or whether it was so called from the British word *Cors*, a marsh or bog; as formerly it was much covered with wood, and consequently more rotten and boggy than at present; for the records mention Corfe-forest, Corfe-chase, Corfe-wood; but now there is no such thing in the parish.

The husbandry of this country, for many miles round, is in an unimproved state. The farmers leave much to nature, and tho' there is plenty of *marle* in the parish, particularly at Horridge, I cannot find that they ever used it as a manure. The

Cotes.]

The soil is strong, and the Herefordshire method of planting fruit-trees in the inclosures of tillage land prevails in this place, where they make some pretty good cyder. The elm is the chief timber-tree, but the oak grows very well; and I observed that in the parishes of Hasfield, Tirley, and all the way to Tewkesbury, the tenants have topped almost every oak-tree, that they may be afterwards, of right, intitled to the lop. This is an injury of a public as well as of a private nature, and I speak of it as the more unpardonable in this part of the country, where coal comes at an easy rate down the Severn.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

Corse is not mentioned in *Domesday-book*, but it appears by later records that there was a forest or chase there; and that Richard de Clare earl of Gloucester and Hertford held Cors-forest and Cors-court 47 H. 3. and Joan his widow held Cors-chase 35 E. 1. and that Gilbert de Clare died seized of the same chase and court 7 E. 2. leaving three sisters coheireffes.

Elianor the eldest sister was married to Hugh le Despencer the younger, who in her right was seized of the manor and chase of Cors. He was beheaded, and Roger Mortimer procured a grant thereof to himself and his heirs 1 E. 3. But Roger being attainted and executed, this manor and chase were soon after restored to Hugh, the son of the last Hugh le Despencer, who died seized of them 23 E. 3. and was succeeded by Edward le Despencer his nephew. He died seized of the manor and chase of Cors 49 E. 3. and was succeeded by Thomas his son and heir, who was attainted and beheaded 1 H. 4.

This manor and chase were held by Richard Despencer his son and heir, who dying without issue, left two sisters his coheireffes, of whom Elizabeth died young. Isabel succeeding to this estate, carried it in marriage to Richard Beauchamp, lord Bergavenny. He died 17 H. 6. leaving John Throgmorton one of his executors, who died seized of this manor and chase 13 E. 4.

Cors-court was held by Philip Throgmorton 1 H. 8. and by his son William 28 H. 8. whose son Thomas succeeded him; and another Thomas Throgmorton, esq; was lord of it in the year 1608. It passed afterwards into the family and name of Dowdeswell, for Richard Dowdeswell, esq; was lord thereof at the beginning of this century, and the right honourable William Dowdeswell, esq; who had been chancellor of the exchequer, and one of his majesty's most honourable privy council, (which important stations he had filled with great abilities and integrity) died seized thereof in the year 1775. His arms are, *Or, a fess undy between six billets sable.*

The manor of Corse-Lawn antiently belonged to the abbey of Westminster. It was granted to the chapter of Westminster 34 H. 8. and being confirmed 2 Eliz. now continues in that church.

HAMLET. *Horridge* is a hamlet in this parish. Lands called *Horredge*, in Corse, formerly belonged to the Benedictine priory of the lesser Malvern, in Worcestershire; and after the dissolution of religious foundations, were granted to Henry Leigh 37 H. 8.

Stainbridge is another place in this parish.

Robert Widecomb and Emma his wife levied a fine of lands in Corse to the use of the heirs of Emma 16 H. 6. Christopher Rastal died seized of lands in Corse 6 Eliz. and Thomas Rastal his son had livery the same year.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is within the peculiar of Deerhurst. It is a vicarage endowed with the tithes, worth about 70*l.* a year. The lord chancellor is patron, the reverend Mr. Robert Gegg, the present incumbent. The patronage was formerly in the priory of Deerhurst, and afterwards transferred to the abbey of Tewkesbury. About fifteen acres belong to the glebe.

The church is dedicated to St. Margaret. It is small, with a spire steeple at the west end.

First fruits $\text{£.} 6 \ 2 \ 9\frac{1}{2}$ Pentecost. $\text{£.} 0 \ 0 \ 4\frac{1}{2}$
Tenths — 0 10 3 $\frac{1}{2}$

There is a quakers burying-ground adjoining to the church-yard.

Benefactions.

Three tenements are given for the repair of the church, for the communion, and for the benefit of the poor, now let at 7*l.* 10*s.* a year. One of them is a house in Horridge, called St. Margaret's-place, another, a house with lands in Stainbridge, and there is a third undescribed.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 42 2 0
		Poll-tax — 1694, — 17 1 0
		Land-tax — 1694, — 54 14 0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 39 14 8 $\frac{1}{4}$

There were 65 houses, and about 300 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 20 were freeholders, at the beginning of this century; yearly births 9, burials 9. *Atkyns.* But it appears that in ten years, beginning with 1700, there were 69 baptisms, and 65 burials entered in the parish register; whereof 12 of the latter were quakers. And in the same number of years, beginning with 1760, there were 97 baptisms, and 53 burials, in which number the quakers are not included; and the inhabitants in 1771, were exactly 253. So that population is nearly in the same state as it was seventy years ago.



C O T E S, or C O A T S.

THIS parish lies in the Cotswold country, in the hundred of Crowthorn and Minety, three miles west from Cirencester, seven north-eastward from Tetbury, seven east from Minchinhampton, and eighteen south-eastward from Gloucester. This

This name was unknown at the time of the general survey, *temp. W. 1.* In *Domesday-book* the parish is described by the names of Hunlafesed, Turberie, and Torentune; but in the sheriff's return of all the vills in the hundred of Cirencester, 9 E. 1. these were omitted, and the general name of Cotes occurs in their stead.

Sir Robert Atkyns was of opinion, that it received its name from being seated among the *Cotts* in *Coteswold*; but it was more probably from the British word *coed*, a *wood*, because here was one of those great woods which are supposed to have extended over almost all the country from this place to Stow, and to have given the name of *Coteswold* to a large extent of ground upon the hills of Gloucestershire. *Wold*, from the Saxon *weald*, signifies the same as *coed*; so that there is a redundancy in the name of *Coteswold*, of which there are instances in the appellations of other places. The present state of the country about Cotes serves to confirm the etymology; for there are still two large woods, at Hailey, and Oakley, adjoining to this parish, the latter of which was granted by the crown to the abbat of Cirencester, on condition that it should not be assarted; a restriction which has preserved it to our time, otherwise it might have fared as most of the antient wood-lands have done.

There is a strong camp, with a double ditch, in the hamlet of Trewsbury, called *Trewsbury castle*. It was probably a Roman camp of observation, lying a little to the north of the *Acman-street-way*, which led from *Corinium* to *Aqua Solis*, (now Cirencester and Bath) two eminent Roman stations. The Romans had another post about a mile and a half farther westward, on the same side of that road, where a great many coins and other vestiges of that people have been found, as related under Rodmarton.

The head of the Thames or Isis, poetically described by the learned Camden, is commonly reputed to be in this parish; but the well so called, does not overflow in the summer, unless in very wet seasons, and there is no constant stream in the place. Indeed if this were perennial, it would not be the highest source of that river, as I have shewn more largely at p. 48.

This village lies high and open, and is remarkably healthy, as appears by the state of population at the end of this account. The women and children are employ'd in spinning woollen-yarn.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

Gilbert de Clare was seized of the manors of Cotes and Trewsbury, with court-leet, 15 E. 1. They came afterwards into a family of the name of Vernon. Richard Vernon sold them to sir William Nottingham, who died seized of them 2 R. 3. without issue, leaving them to his widow for her life, the remainder to trustees. Richard Poole married Elizabeth, widow of sir William Nottingham, and purchased the reversion of the

inheritance of the trustees, 7 H. 7. Sir Leonard Poole was son and heir of Richard, and dying 30 H. 8. was succeeded by his son sir Giles, who died in 1588. Sir Henry Poole, son of sir Giles, died in the year 1616, leaving sir Henry Poole his son and heir; whose son sir William was succeeded by his son sir Henry, the last male heir of his family. He sold the manor, &c. to sir Robert Atkyns of Saperton, about the year 1660, who dying in 1709, was succeeded by his son sir Robert Atkyns, who also died in 1711. Mr. Atkyns is the present lord of the manor.

This parish is reputed to be within the jurisdiction of the court of the honour of Gloucester. It consists almost intirely of arable land.

HAMLETS. 1. *Hunlafesed*, i. e. *Hunlaf's seat*, so called from the name of the Saxon proprietor. It is now called *Hullafesed*. The particulars whereof are thus set down in *Domesday-book*:

' Elmar possessed Hunlafesed in Cirecestre hundred, in which were three hides and a half. The bishop of Baieux held it. It is now in the king's hands. In demean is one plow-tillage, and four villeins, and four bordars, with three plow-tillages. It was worth 4*l.* now 50*s.* *Domesday-book*, p. 68.

The abbess of Romsey had the advowson of a chapel, and was possessed of lands in this place, 36 H. 6. The chapel is now standing, and retains the name, but it is converted to a barn.

2. *Trewsbury*, but antiently *Tursberie*, was probably so called from *traws*, *sloping*, and *berg*, a *camp*, or *fortification*. *Domesday-book* gives the following account of this estate:

' The same Gislebert [the son of Tuold] holds half a hide in Tursberie, in Cirecestre hundred, and Ofuard holds it of him. Aluard held it. In demean is one plow-tillage. It was worth 10*s.* now 15*s.* *Domesday-book*, p. 76.

3. *Torleton* is a hamlet, part of which lies in Rodmarton, and part in this parish. Torleton in Cotes lies a mile westward from the church, and contains sixteen families. In *Domesday-book* it is thus described:

' Radulfus Pagenel holds Torentune in Cirecestre hundred, and Radulfus holds it of him. There are four hides and a half taxed. Merlesuen held it. In demean are three plow-tillages, and ten villeins, and one bordar with three plow-tillages. There are ten *servi*. It was worth 10*l.* now 100*s.* *Domesday-book*, p. 75.

Of the other estates, the records shew, that William Golding and Joan his wife levied a fine of lands in Cotes, to the use of themselves for life, the remainder to William Panton and Joan his wife, daughter of William Golding, 23 H. 6. William Leweline and Joan his wife levied a fine of lands in Cotes to William Nottingham, 7 E. 4. The royalty of the hamlets is vested in the lord of the manor of Cotes.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory in the deanery of Cirencester, worth 200*l.* a year. Mr. Atkyns is patron, Mr. Chaunler the present incumbent.

Three acres of pasture land, adjoining to the parsonage house, eighty-two acres in the common fields, 170 sheep-pastures in Cotes, and 200 in Torleton, belong to the rector. *Parish Register.*

The tithes of the demesns belonged to the abbey of Cirencester, and were so adjudged in the year 1463; and afterwards, Richard Peachy, rector of this church, by indenture dated in 1486, quitted claim to the tithes of the demesns to Richard Clyve, abbat of Cirencester, Richard Vernon being then lord of the manor.

The church is large, dedicated to St. Matthew. It has a handsome well-built tower at the west end, with two bells in it. On the north side of the church is a small chapel, which, by tradition, was built by the Nottinghams for a burying-place.

Under a void niche, on the west side of the tower, is an inscription engraven in antient characters, in the stone, mistaken by sir Robert Atkyns; and which cannot be better explained than by the following abstract from the curious register of the parish of Rodmarton, in the year 1636, where it is thus written: 'In the windowe of the south side, adjoining to the chancel, was a little picture in the glasse, of one praying in the habit of a minister, cum baculo pastorali; and under-written Richardus Exall, which was broken by children. Perhaps he was at the charge of that window. There is also upon the west side of Cotes tower, in stones, Orate p' animab' Richardi Wiat, et Richardi de Rodm'ton; It may bee it was this Richard which did joyne with the person of Cotes to build that tower.'

Mr. Tyndale, late rector, caused this device to be placed over the door of the parsonage-house. A large rose, handsomely carved in freestone, and Under the Rose, (alluding to that saying) in Roman capitals, NE GRY QUIDEM FORAS; by which he meant to caution his friends against tale-bearing. I found something like this in the parlour of the parsonage-house at Buckland. To intimate that conversation in chearful societies should not be betray'd, there is a large gilt rose in the middle of the ceiling, over the place for the dining-table, and round it, in gold letters, Qui Dicta vel Faeta Foras eliminat, eliminetur. i. e. Let him that divulges what is said or done here, be kick'd out of doors. It was the antient custom at sympofiac meetings, or merry-makings, to wear chaplets of roses about the head, which gave rise to the phrase of *Speaking under the rose.*

Thomas Master, of the family of that name now residing at the abbey in Cirencester, was rector of Cotes, and a great scholar. He published several learned pieces, and assisted the lord Herbert of Cherbury in composing his *History of king Henry the Eighth.* He died in 1643, and lies buried in the chapel of New College Oxford.

Monuments and Inscriptions.

On a flat stone in the chancel, is an acrostic for Ales Marshfield, the letters of whose name appear on the margin of the stone, but the verses are very imperfect.

On another stone, in capitals:

Gulielmus Mounstevn
Annos 25 sedvlvs Hvjvs
Ecclesie Rector
per Afflictiones ad cœlum ornatus
Illuc adijt 17th Januarij Ano 1677.
Cujus hic reponuntur cineres
beatæ resurrectionis spe.

On a small brass plate:

Elias Carteret Rect^r. of y^e. Parish died Decem^r. 30th, 1720, Aged 68. — Arms, Argent, a fess lozengy.

First fruits £.9 6 8 Synodals £.0 2 0
Tenths — 0 18 8 Pentecostals 0 0 8
Procurations 0 6 8

Benefactions.

Elias Carteret, by will, gave the interest of 10*l.* to be distributed to the poor at Christmas.—Mr. Tyndale, late rector, gave the interest of 10*l.* to be distributed to the poor at the same time.

Taxes.

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	48	13	4
Poll-tax — 1694,	—	4	19	0
Land-tax — 1694,	—	52	8	0
The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770,	—	39	5	9

At the beginning of this century, according to sir Robert Atkyns, there were 26 houses in this parish, and about 120 inhabitants, whereof 5 were freeholders; yearly births 3, burials 2. On an average of ten years, beginning with 1760, the annual baptisms are 4.4, burials 2. The present number of families is 40, of inhabitants exactly 200; by which it appears that only 1 in 100 dies every year, a proof of the astonishing healthiness of the place.



COW HONIBORN.

THIS district, or hamlet, lies in the upper division of Kiftsgate hundred; four miles distant east from Evesham in Worcestershire, five north from Campden, and thirty north-east from Gloucester.

The corrupt manner of writing the modern names of places often misleads in judging of their derivation. If Honiborn has any determinate signification, it is a very different one from that of Heniberge, the old name of this place, as I find it written in *Domesday-book*. The antient name seems to be composed of pæn, Saxon, *stone*, and beoꝛꝝ, a *camp* or *fortification*; or of *ben*, British, *old*, and beoꝛꝝ, as before. Sir Robert Atkyns omits the *Domesday* account of this place, and overlooking the antient name, says nothing of its derivation; but he observes of the prenomèn *Cow*, that it was so called from the number of cows kept there, and to distinguish it from Church-Honiborn in the neighbourhood.

This little place consists principally of pasture land, with some good arable. Two small brooks, from Weston-Subedge, and Aston-Subedge, run through it into the Avon.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

In *Domesday-book* are the following particulars: 'The same church [St. Mary of Winchelcumbe] holds Heniberge in Celsede hundred. There are ten hides, of which two are in demean and eight in service. In demean are five plow-tillages, and fifteen villeins, with five plow-tillages. There are nine *servi*, and three *ancillæ*. It was worth 6*l.* now 8*l.*' *Domesday-book*, p. 71.

The right of free warren in this place was allowed to the abbey of Winchcombe in a *Quo Warranto* 15 E. 1. and that house continued possessed of the manor 'till it was dissolved; after which the manor was granted to lord Burley and John Fortescue, esq; 33 Eliz. and was purchased by sir Edward Grevil, of Milcot in Warwickshire, in the 36th year of that reign, who was lord of it in 1608. The manor seems now to be in the crown, from whom the inhabitants have taken long leases.

What sir Robert Atkyns mentions of William Strupes being seized of Honiborn 10 E. 1. cannot relate to this place, unless it means that he held it under the church of Winchcombe.

Of the Church, &c.

The church of this place stands in Church-Honiborn in Worcestershire. Here was a chapel formerly belonging to the deanery of Campden; but it has been long since converted into a poor-house.

Tithes of hay in Cow Honiborn, formerly belonging to the abbey of Evesham, were granted to John Green and Ralph Hall, 7 E. 6. Other tithes in Honiborn, which belonged to the abbey of Winchcombe, were granted to sir Thomas Seimour 1 E. 6.

Mr. Williams has the impropriation and the advowson of the vicarage.

Pentecostals 3*d.*

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 115 14 0
		Poll-tax — 1694, — 20 18 0
		Land-tax — 1694, — 114 0 0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 84 0 0

There were 39 houses and about 156 inhabitants in this place, whereof 15 were freeholders, when sir Robert Atkyns compiled his History; yearly births 6, burials 5. And there are now 40 families, and about the same number of inhabitants.



C O W L E Y

IS a parish in the hundred of Rapsgate, in the Cotswold country, five miles south from Cheltenham, nine north-westward from Cirencester, and nine east from Gloucester.

The village lies mostly in a narrow glyn, through which the river Churn runs, with hanging woods to the south of it, and the rising lands of Coberley to the north.

Sir Robert Atkyns supposes the name to signify a pasture-ground where cows are kept. This opinion is supported by the testimony of the inhabitants, who say, that within the memory of man the lands were mostly employed in breeding large herds of cattle. But they are at present chiefly in tillage, with a due proportion of pasture, and about 100 acres of wood.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

In *Domesday-book* are the following particulars, omitted by sir Robert Atkyns:

'The church of St. Mary of Persfore holds Kvelege in Respigete hundred. There are five hides taxed. In demean are two plow-tillages, and fourteen villeins, and one bordar, with seven plow-tillages. There are five *servi*, and a mill of 50*d.* and six acres of meadow, and a wood three-quarters of a mile long, and one broad. It is worth 100*s.*' *Domesday-book*, p. 72.

The manor continued in the abbey of Persfore 'till the dissolution, when it was granted to the church of Westminster, 34 H. 8. and confirmed 2 Eliz. Henry Bret, esq; was lessee of the manor at the beginning of the present century. He was passionately fond of ringing, and continually travelling about the country with a company of ringers, at a vast expence, dissipated a plentiful fortune. George Hawker, esq; is the present lessee of the manor.

Richard de Brudelep gave two acres of land in Cowley to the brethren of St. Bartholomew's hospital, Gloucester.

H A M L E T S. 1. *Stockwell*, lying one mile from the church. A small stream rises here, and falls into the Churn at Cockleford.

2. *Birdlip*, so much of it only as lies on the north side of the road from Cirencester to Gloucester, is in this parish.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Stonehouse, worth 180*l.* a year; the lord chancellor is patron, the reverend Dr. John Brickenden the present incumbent.

The church is a small building, dedicated to St. Mary, with a neat embattled tower at the west end, in which are six musical bells, the gift of Henry Bret, esq.

Under a niche, in the north wall of the chancel, is the figure of a man lying along, with a lion couchant at his feet. No other monument worth notice.

First fruits	£. 9 1 10½	Synodals	£. 0 2 0
Tenths	— 0 18 2¼	Pentecostals	0 0 7
Procurations	0 6 8		

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 41 19 10
		Poll-tax — 1694, — 8 1 0
		Land-tax — 1694, — 38 0 6
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 30 1 6¼

Cowley.]

At the beginning of this century there were 39 houses in this parish, and about 160 inhabitants, whereof 4 were freeholders; yearly births 5, burials 5. *Atkyns*. In ten years, beginning with 1760, there are registered 80 baptisms and 60 burials, and the inhabitants are 268.

COWLEY, or COALEY,

IS a parish in the hundred of Berkeley, six miles north-eastward from Berkeley, three north from Dursley, and twelve south from Gloucester. It lies under the north sides of Uley and Nimpsfield hills, and consists chiefly of good pasture land.

Cowley's-Pick is a sugar-loaf hill in this parish, whence there is an extensive prospect over the vale. A small brook runs from hence into the Severn, near Slimbridge.

The public roads here are the worst that can be conceived; and the poor labouring people are so abandoned to nastiness, that they throw every thing within a yard or two of their doors, where the filth makes a putrid stench, to the injury of their own health, and the annoyance of travellers, if any come among them. The better houses are gone to ruin, and there is not a gentleman resident in the parish; but this is not peculiar to Cowley.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

It appears by *Domesday-book*, that four hides in Coulege belonged to the honour of Berchelai. And the manor of Cowley has been held by the Berkeley family, and the owners of Berkeley-castle, down to the present earl of Berkeley, who is lord of this manor.

Richard de Coueley held divers lands in this parish in the reign of king Henry the Second. John de Coueley, a descendant from him, held one messuage, eighty acres of arable, eight acres of meadow, nine acres of pasture, and ten acres of wood, of the king, as of the manor of Berkeley, *Ratione rebellionis manerij de Berkeley*, by the fourth part of a knight's fee. *Escheator's Inquisition* 18 E. 2. And this estate continued in the same name and family down to 7 H. 5. when it descended to daughters.

William Coryet held lands and tenements in Coueley of the king in *capite*, as of the manor of Berkeley, 18 E. 2. *Escheator's Inquisition*.

John Clifford de Daneway was seized of 15 s. rent issuing out of a tenement in Cowley 21 R. 2.

Thomas lord Berkeley died seized of a tenement called Canon's-court, in Cowley, 5. H. 5. and Richard de Beauchamp earl of Warwick died seized of it 17 H. 6.

William Warner levied a fine of lands in this parish to the use of William Harding 18 H. 7. and another fine of other lands to the use of John Jones 22 H. 7.

James de Covell gave to St. Bartholomew's hospital, in Gloucester, the meadow of Willewood,

with its appurtenances, 44 H. 3.—Robert de Benecumb gave to the same hospital his land in Boseley, and one acre and a half in Cliffield, in this parish. *Gwydewell-brook* and *Illebrook* occur in the last mentioned record; and *Hathmer's-mill*, and *Athemere's-field*, *temp.* II. 3.

Roger de Berkeley gave to the church of Stanley a mill in Cowley, and a messuage, and lands belonging to the mill. And Thomas lord Berkeley gave lands in Cowley to St. Bartholomew's hospital, Gloucester, that the *obit* of Maurice his father, and Isabel his mother, should be kept in full choir. *Magn. cartul. apud Berkeley, fol.* 293.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage in the deanery of Dursley, worth 60*l.* a year; the lord chancellor is patron, Mr Hornage the present incumbent.

The impropriation was given by Roger de Berkeley to the abbey of Gloucester, and continued in that house 'till the dissolution of religious foundations, when it passed through a variety of hands till it came to the Brownings, who were lessees of it, and purchased the inheritance 14 J. 1.

The impropriation was lately purchased of the Brownings by Mr. John Minett, the present owner.

Forty-five acres of arable, and thirteen acres of pasture, belong to the glebe.

The church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew, and consists of the nave, and an aisle on the north side. It has a handsome tower, with pinnacles, at the west end, and five bells in it.

First fruits	£. 8 2 0	Synodals	£. 0 2 0
Tenths	— 0 16 2½	Pentecostals	0 0 7½
Procurations	0 6 8		

There are several memorials in the chancel for the family of Browning, which was of good account, and formerly resident here.

Benefactions.

Mr. Woodward of Bristol gave 20*s.* a year to the poor.—Mr. Browning gave 12*s.* rent, two acres of meadow, four of pasture, and four tenements, which are vested in twelve feoffees for the benefit of the poor.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 234 8 0
		Poll-tax — 1694,	— 39 19 0
		Land-tax — 1694,	— 245 4 0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770,	— 177 3 0

At the beginning of this century, there were 120 houses in this parish, and about 500 inhabitants, whereof 12 were freeholders; yearly births 14, burials 11. *Atkyns*. But examining the parish register, I find that in ten years, beginning with 1700, there were 160 baptisms, and 103 burials; and in a like number of years, beginning with 1760, there were entered 245 baptisms, and 175 burials. And the present number of inhabitants is 598, nearly in the proportion of 35 to 1 of the average of the annual burials.

CRANHAM.

C R A N H A M.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Rapsgate, eight miles southward from Cheltenham, twelve miles north-westward from Cirencester, and six south-eastward from Gloucester.

Supposing the name to be derived from *Croen*, British, *rugged*, and *bam* a *village*, it is particularly well adapted to this place, which is remarkably uneven, with many steep and rugged hills covered with beech wood. But towards Painfwick, there is a fine spacious opening, which communicates with the vale.

The large beech wood is usually converted into gun-stocks for Birmingham, and the waste and smaller wood into charcoal.

Tho' the peculiar situation and other distinguishing marks of each parish are generally noticed under its respective head; yet as the parishes lie dispersed thro' this work according to alphabetical arrangement, it may be sometimes necessary, in order to convey to the reader a more competent idea of the face of a country, to take a short view of a larger district. If it were possible that the eye could be raised above the horizon, so as at once to comprehend this, and the adjoining parishes of Brimpsfield, Side, Miserden, Edgworth, and Bisley, it would be highly delighted with the multiform appearance of hills and dales, woods and pastures, little fields and turgid rising grounds, watered by so many rills and limpid streams, meandering in a thousand different forms. The little glyns and dales are so deep and narrow, that the sun's enlivening rays never fall on them for months together; yet every spot is cultivated with unremitting labour, and rewards the industrious hand with plentiful crops of corn and pasture. There are landscapes which have more of the *Great* and *Wonderful*; but few more truly picturesque, or of greater variety than this would be. The vastly different soils and aspects, if diligently examined, would probably furnish a considerable list of curious natural productions, of which some are mentioned under Miserden, tho' it is apprehended many have escaped notice.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

There is no place taken notice of in *Domesday-book* of the name of Cranham, nor any thing like it, in Gloucestershire. And as Brimpsfield, by the account given of it in that record, seems to have been of much greater extent and consequence than at present, being taxed at nine hides, Cranham, adjoining to it, was probably included in that account. Accordingly we find that the Giffards, who were lords of Brimpsfield, were also owners of Cranham when it was first mentioned in the records by that name. Helias, or Elias Giffard, gave Cronham to the abbey of Gloucester, of which he was a monk, when Hameline was abbat. Elias Giffard, son of that Elias, in the year 1167, gave eight librats of land in Willingwike

in Herefordshire to the monks of Gloucester, in exchange for this manor. But the manor of Cranham soon reverted to the abbey, which continued possessed of it 'till the dissolution, when a considerable part was granted, by the name of a manor, to the dean and chapter of Gloucester, 33 H. 8.

The other part of the manor, with two mills, lately belonging to Catherine queen of England, was granted to John Bridges, afterwards lord Chandos, 1 E. 6. Edward lord Chandos died seized of this manor 15 Eliz. and Giles lord Chandos his son had livery of it the same year.

It was soon after purchased by sir William Sandys, who died 17 C. 1. leaving William his grandson and heir, whose grandson, William Sandys, was lord of the manor at the beginning of this century. It went afterwards, by purchase, to lord Edgumbe, who is the present lord of it. For his lordship's arms, see *Brimpsfield*.

Climperwell is a considerable estate in this parish, the property of Samuel Hayward, of Wallworth-Hall, esq.

Lands in Cranham, which belonged to the abbey of Cirencester, were granted to Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple, in trust, 35 H. 8.

Of the Church, &c.

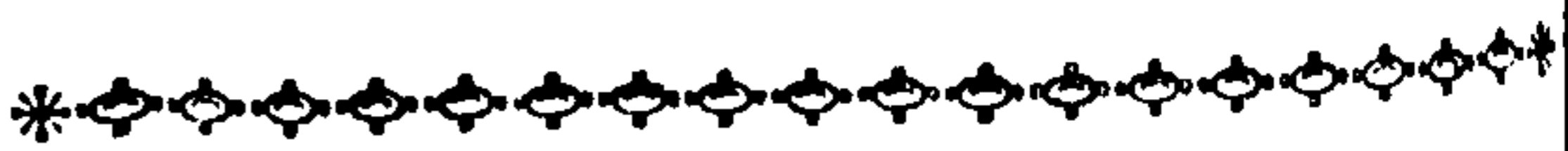
The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Stonehouse, worth about 50*l.* a year. Lord Edgumbe is patron, Mr. Wallbank the present incumbent. The rector receives 1*l.* 18*s.* a year out of *Tibboth-farm*.

The church stands on the side of a very steep ascent, and is dedicated to St. James. It hath an aisle on the south side, and a tower at the west end.

First fruits	£. 6	4	7	Synodals	£. 0	2	0
Tenths	—	0	12	8	Pentecostals	0	0

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 39	10	4	
		Poll-tax — — 1694,	—	0	9	5
		Land-tax — — 1694,	—	64	0	0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770,	—	30	1	9

At the beginning of this century, there were 43 houses and 170 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 9 were freeholders; yearly births 7, burials 5. *Atkyns*. But examining the parish register, I find that in ten years, beginning with 1700, there were 71 baptisms, and 37 burials; and in a like number of years, beginning with 1760, there were 77 baptisms, and 36 burials; and the number of inhabitants is nearly the same as seventy years ago.



C R O M H A L L.

THIS parish lies in the vale, in the hundred of Berkeley, about seven miles distant south from the town of that name, six south-west from Wotton-under-edge, and twenty-three south from Gloucester.

The

The name is of doubtful original. It is probable that the old road from *Aqua Solis*, or Bath, to the *Trajectus* at Oldbury, and so on to the Roman stations in Monmouthshire, led through this parish, or perhaps a little to the southward of it; for there are the remains of a strong encampment in Cromhall-park, where it may be supposed the soldiers were posted to protect that road. That this was a Roman work is pretty certain, from some coins which have been found, and from a tessellated pavement sometime since discovered there, about eighteen feet long, and fifteen broad, composed of small cubical bricks, or stones, of various colours, and set together with a strong cement, in a very curious order and regularity. The above camp lies at a convenient distance from two others for observation, on Sodbury and Horton hills, a little eastward of the same line of road, which probably led through Pucklechurch and Westerleigh, and was guarded between Bath and those places, by a lodgment of soldiers at Wick, of which vestiges have also been lately discovered.

St. Augustine, by the assistance of Ethelbert king of Kent, called a council of Saxon and British bishops to confer on matters of religion. At that time Bangor in Wales was a famous seminary of learning, some of the monks of which place came thither to consult an holy anchorite, who had a cell upon a hill in this parish, whence it is called *Anchorite-hill*, where the ruins of his cell are still to be seen.

Cromhall-beath is a large common of pretty good land, permitted to remain in the unimproved state of nature, like many other fine tracks of ground in this part of the county, to the great injury of the community.

The fossil productions of this village are pit-coal, and white-lay stone. Of the former there is great plenty; but the works have relaxed for some time. The latter is common to many other neighbouring parishes. It burns to an excellent kind of white, strong lime, in making of which some of the labouring inhabitants are employed, whilst the women and children spin wollen-yarn for the clothiers about Wotton-under-edge.

There was formerly a fair for cattle, and a variety of goods, held here on St. Andrew's day; but it has long since fallen into neglect and disuse.

Of the Manors and other Estates.

Before and after the conquest, Cromhall was a member of the great manor of Berkeley, for in *Domesday-book* it is thus expressed:

'Two brothers held five hides in Cromhal in that manor [*i. e.* Berchelai] in the time of king Edward. In demean are two plow-tillages, and six villeins, and five bordars having six plow-tillages. Those two brothers might do what they pleased with themselves and their land. It was then worth 4*l.* now 3*l.* Earl William committed them to the care of the steward of Berchelai, that he might have their service, as Roger says.'

And in another place in the same record, it is said, 'Two hides in Cromale belong to Berchelai.' *Domesday-book*, p. 68.

Robert lord Berkeley, in the year 1148, gave one of those manors to the monastery of St. Augustine in Bristol, wherefore it was called *Cromball-Abbats*. The abbey had free-warren and court-leet therein 13 & 15 E. 1. and continued in possession of this manor 'till the dissolution. It was afterwards granted to Paul, bishop of Bristol, and his successors, on the establishment of the see of Bristol, 34 H. 8. and now is in that church; but it was sold to Richard Kirrington and Roger Cook, for 568*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* in the year 1649.

There is another manor in this parish, called *Cromball-Ligon*, because it formerly belonged to the Lignons.

William de Wantone levied a fine of the fourth part of the manor of Cromhall, and of the advowson, 18 E. 2. and a person of the same name levied another fine thereof 11 E. 3.

Sir John Berkeley of Beverstone died seized of the manor of Cromhall 6 H. 6. out of which family it went by purchase to the Lignons; and livery of the manor of Cromhall and Redgrove was granted to Richard Ligon, 9 Eliz. but sir William Throgmorton was lord of the manor in 1608.

It was soon afterwards purchased by sir Robert Ducie, from whom it descended to lord Ducie, the present owner of this manor; whose descent and arms are given under Woodchester, his lordship's residence.

Sir William Ducie obtained a licence for inclosing Cromhall-park in the year 1661.

John Newton of Bristol, and Joan his wife, levied a fine of lands in Cromhall 8 H. 8.

Woodend is a place in this parish, where the late Mr. Matthews, who had been steward to the earl of Berkeley, built a large handsome house, which cost him many thousand pounds.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Hawkesbury, worth upwards of 200*l.* a year; of which Oriel college has the advowson; and the reverend doctor Penny is the present incumbent.

About fifty acres of land belong to the glebe; and a ground called *Didnam's-Place*, containing six acres, part in Wickwar, and part in this parish, is given to repair the church.

The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. It consists of the nave and a south aisle, in which was an antient stone monument, consisting of the figure of a man lying cross-legged, intended, as supposed, for one of the Lignons. But it was lately built in the south wall, to save the parish three-pence in materials for the repair.

First fruits	£. 16	19	2	Synodals	0	2	0	
Tenths	—	1	12	11	Pentecost.	0	1	0
Procurations	0	6	0					

There is a Latin memorial for Nicholas Hicke, B.D. who had been rector of Charfield, and a prebendary in the church of Chichester, who died in 1710. His arms are, *Gules, a fess undy between three fleurs-de-lis Or.* And another for Robert Webb of Abbat's-side, in this parish, who died in 1731; and for Lucia his wife, daughter of Robert Allen of Woodend; and for Robert their eldest son, who died in 1762. Their arms, *Sable, three eschallops in bend argent.*

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 123 14 0
		Poll-tax — 1694, — 42 0 0
		Land-tax — 1694, — 151 0 0
		The same, at 3s. 1770, — 112 8 11 $\frac{1}{4}$

There were 73 houses in this parish, and about 360 inhabitants, at the beginning of this century, whereof 34 were freeholders; yearly births 12, burials 11. *Atkyns.* There are now about 316 inhabitants.



CUBBERLY, or COBERLEY.

THE greater part of this parish lies in the hundred of Rapsigate, but some part of it is in Bradley hundred. It is four miles south from Cheltenham, ten north-westward from Cirencester, and nine east from Gloucester; and is bounded on the south by Cowley.

These two parishes have something of the appearance of a basin, with a piece broken off one side to the bottom; for to the north, west, and south, the lands extend up the sides of the hills which divide the Cotswold from the Vale, and so form the top of a little valley, with an opening to the east.

From *Crickley-bill*, which lies partly in this parish, there is a most astonishing prospect of the country towards Gloucester; and there is another very extensive view from the top of *Pinswell*, (a hamlet in Coberley) as far as the city of Worcester on one hand, and almost to Marlborough in Wiltshire on the other, which places are above sixty miles asunder.

The river Churn rises here, at a place called the *Seven Wells*, within a small distance of the road from Gloucester to Oxford. This is deservedly considered as the head of the Thames, being the highest source of that river. The united waters of these springs are so copious as to drive a corn-mill a little below. The Churn runs through Colesbourn, Rendcombe, North Cerney, and so on to Cirencester.

Coberley, from the British word *Cop*, signifies the top of the pasture, and I am told that within the memory of some of the inhabitants, the whole parish was in lays or pasture; but now the greater part is converted to tillage. This etymology is from conjecture; but Leland was certainly mistaken, who calls in *Cowberley*, as he says, shortly

for *Cow Berkeley*; for Coberleie was the name of it in the reign of king Edward the Confessor, before the Berkeleyys had any property here, as appears by the following record.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

' Roger de Berchelai holds Coberleie in Rapsigate hundred. There are ten hides. Dena, a thane of king Edward, held it. In demean are two plow-tillages, and nineteen villeins, and four bordars with five plow-tillages. There are four *servi*, and five acres of meadow; a wood three-quarters of a mile long, and half a mile broad. ' It was worth 7l. now 8l.' *Domesday-book*, p. 75.

The manor, says sir Robert Atkyns, did afterwards pass to Robert Waleran, but he was most probably mistaken; for there were two manors or estates in this parish, at the time of the general survey. And it is observable, that in those times the records often describe several manors in the same parish by one general name. These estates lay in different hundreds, and continued in different proprietors for a long time. Sir Robert's inattention to those distinctions occasioned the mistake. There is therefore the strongest reason to believe, that the principal manor continued in the uninterrupted possession of the Berkeley family 'till it was carried out of it by the marriage of an heiress.

The records shew that sir Thomas de Berkeley held the manor of Cubberly 8 E. 3. and that Thomas Berkeley his son held it 25 E. 3. and died seized thereof 6 H. 4. leaving Alice, his only daughter and heiress, married to sir John Brugg, who had issue by her two sons, Giles and Edward. Alice surviving her husband, was married to Thomas Browning, whom she also survived, and held this manor in jointure at the time of her death 2 H. 5. Sir Giles Brugg, or Bruges, was her son and heir; who married Catherine, daughter of James Clifford, of Frampton, esq; and relict of Anselm Gyse, of Elmore in this county, esq; and died seized of the manor of Coberley 6 E. 4. Thomas Brydges was his son and heir; who married Florence, daughter of William Darrel, and was succeeded by his son sir Giles Brydges, who married Isabel, daughter of Thomas Baynham, and died seized of the manor of Coberley 3 H. 8. leaving John his son nine years old. He had livery of this manor granted to him 16 H. 8. and married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward lord Grey of Wilton. He was created lord Chandos of Sudley 1 Mar. and died in the 4th year of the same reign, leaving Edmund lord Chandos his son and heir, who had livery of the manor of Coberley the same year. He married Dorothy, daughter and coheir of Edmond lord Bray, and died 15 Eliz. Giles lord Chandos, his son, had livery of the manor the same year. He married Frances, daughter of Edward earl of Lincoln, and died 36 Eliz. leaving two daughters coheresses. Frances his widow held Coberley in jointure, and was seized thereof in 1608. This

This manor was soon after purchased by the Duttons of Sherbourn. John Dutton gave it in marriage with his daughter Lucy, to sir Thomas Pope, earl of Down. It was again purchased, about the middle of the last century, by the Castleman family. Jonathan Castleman, esq; in the year 1720, sold the manor of Coberley for 40000*l.* to John How, esq; father of John first lord Chedworth; and Henry-Frederick lord Chedworth is the present lord of this manor.

H A M L E T S. 1. *Lower Coberley*, as before.
2. *Pinswell*, sometimes called *Upper Coberley*, consisting of only two houses. It lies in the hundred of Bradley, and was a member of the manor of Northleach, as appears by *Domesday-book*. It has contributed to the relief of the poor of that parish, and still pays land-tax in aid of Eastington there. The name of *Pinswell*, from *pen* the top, and *well*, a *spring of water*, is exactly descriptive of its situation on the top of a high hill above the rest of the village; a perennial spring rising on the brow of the hill, runs down a steep descent, and joins the Churn water at the manor-house of Coberley. This estate is described in *Domesday-book*, under the head *Terra Thome Archiep'i*, viz.

'In Culberlege in Bradelege hundred is one hide belonging to this manor [*i.e.* Lecce, which we now call Northleach.] The hide at Culberlege is worth 20*s.*' *Domesday-book*, p. 70.

The manor of Coberley, then called *Turpindeswelle*, corruptly for *Tre-pindeswelle*, [*i.e.* *Pinswell-place*] was given to the nunnery of Gloucester when Eva or Edytha was abbess, who died in 768. In 1058 it was taken from the abbey of Gloucester by Aldred archbishop of York, as being a member of the manor of Lecce, to reimburse him his expences in rebuilding the abbey; but it was restored to that house by Thomas archbishop of York, in 1094, soon after the general survey.

Robert Waleran died seized of the manor of Coberley 1 E. 1. He left no issue, and was succeeded by his nephew Robert. John Waleran, and Robert Waleran with Isabel his wife, were seized of 4*l.* rent in Coberley 2 E. 2. but John Limel held the manor the same year.

Though the above persons are said to be seized of the manor of Coberley, yet it must be understood only of Pinswell, or Upper Coberley, which they held under the abbey of Gloucester.

The abbey of Gloucester was seized of lands, and of a portion of tithes, in Coberley, 17 E. 3.

It does not appear to whom Pinswell was granted at the dissolution of Gloucester abbey. But it is probable that it passed into lay hands, together with the manor of Northleach, of which it was a member. One of the Duttons of Sherbourn purchased the manor of lower Coberley, and John Dutton gave it in marriage with his daughter Lucy, to Thomas earl of Down. It is likely that his estate went with the other manor, for since that time they have had the same proprietors.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Stonehouse, worth 200*l.* a year. Lord Chedworth is patron, the reverend Mr. John Arnold the present incumbent.

The rector presented to a chantry in the church of Beauvale in Nottinghamshire in the year 1401.

The patronage of this church belonged to the priory of Little Malvern in Worcestershire.

There was a chantry in the church dedicated to the virgin Mary, founded by Thomas Berkeley in the year 1340, of which William Williams was the last incumbent. This chantry was granted to sir John Brydges 1 E. 6.

The church is an antient building, dedicated to St. Giles, with a small aisle on the south side, and a strong tower at the west end, with three bells in it.

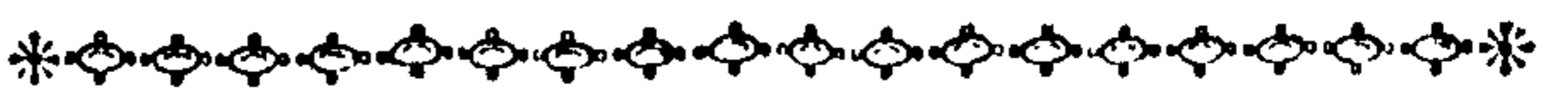
There is a tradition that there was a chapel at Pinswell, and foundations of buildings have lately been dug up there, on the spot where the chapel is said to have stood.

Firstfruits	£ 10	0	0	Synodals	0	2	0	
Tenths	—	1	0	0	Pentecostals	0	1	7
Procurations	0	6	8					

In the chancel is the figure of a knight in armour, lying on his back, girt with a sword, and his legs across, with a lion at his feet: Opposite is the figure of a lady, in the dress of the age of Edward the Third. Under a niche in the north wall, is the figure of a man in net armour, holding his escutcheon before him, but the arms are utterly destroyed: And under an arch in the south wall, is an antient female figure, lying along in full proportion; but no account can be given of the persons they were intended for.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	51	4	4
		Poll-tax — 1694, —	22	7	0
		Land-tax — 1694, —	52	12	0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, —	33	17	4

At the beginning of this century, there were 14 houses and about 80 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 3 were freholders; yearly births 3, burials 2. *Atkyns*. But in ten years, from 1764, the average of annual baptisms was 2.8, of burials 1.8; and the present number of families is 27, of inhabitants exactly 178. But no fair conclusion concerning the healthiness of the place, can be drawn from the above numbers, since some of the inhabitants have buried at the neighbouring parish of Cowley.



D A G L I N G W O R T H

L I E S in the hundred of Crowthorne and Minety, in the Cotswold country, three miles north-westward from Cirencester, six east from Bisley, and fifteen south-eastward from Gloucester.

The name seems to be derived from the Saxon *birgel*, *bidden*, and *þeopð*, a *village*; the greater part of the houses standing in a narrow dale, not easily

easily seen from the great road, which lies a little to the east of it.

A small stream, rising in Dunteshourn, runs through the village to Stratton, and falls into the Churn at Cirencester. And the *Irminstreet*, a great Roman road, leading from Cirencester to Gloucester, passes thro' the parish. It is thrown up very broad and high, and notwithstanding it is much injured by the injudicious management of surveyors, yet it still remains very visible for many miles together. I have given the derivation of the name of this road, agreeably to Camden, under Cirencester: But it has since occurred to me, that the name is of Saxon original; for *þepe* in that language signifies *an army*, and *þepeman* a *soldier*. So that *Irminstreet* is nothing more than the expression *via militaris* translated into the Saxon language; and signifies the *soldier's road*, as having been made by the Roman soldiers, who were occasionally employed that way.

The Romans had an advanced post in this village, as appears by the ruins of some foundations, and a tessellated pavement, discovered in a ground called *Cave-Close*, about a century ago.

On the east side of this Roman way, on a large down, is found a kind of stone peculiar to this place, and the neighbouring parishes of Stratton and Bagendon. It is called the *Dagham-down-stone*. It lies just under the sod, on a bed of black mould, unmixed with any other kind of stone. It is of a close whitish grit, very hard, and endures all weathers. The stones rise singly, of infinite shapes and uncommon figures, occasioned by a number of circular perforations, from one inch to three or four inches diameter; which seem to have been made by a kind of fermentation in the stony matter, whilst in a soft state; for the surface of the hollow part is as smooth as if cut with a sharp instrument. They are shaped like various kinds of animals, human skulls, bones, and other irregular figures, much easier conceived than described; and are carried to great distances to ornament grottos, bridges, and rustic buildings, in which they have an effect vastly superior to any work of art.

And on the same down, there is another curious kind of stone lying near the surface. It rises sometimes three or four feet square, is of a whitish grit, hard as marble, full of petrified shells, and bears a good polish.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

In *Domesday-book* this place is not mentioned, being probably considered at the time of the survey, as a part of the manor of Stratton; but in the sheriff's return of all the vills in the hundred of Cirencester 9 E. 1. Daglingworth is expressly mentioned, and Stratton omitted, whence it seems probable, that 'till that time at least they were one parish.

This manor was held by Ralph Bloet in the reign of king Henry the Second, and by another Ralph Bloet, who had a grant of free-warren in

Daglingworth 9 E. 3. Sir John Bloet, son of Ralph, died seized of this manor, leaving Elizabeth his only daughter and heiress, who by her marriage with sir James de Berkeley, carried this manor into that name and family, in which it continued down to 44 Eliz. when Henry lord Berkeley sold it to sir Henry Poole for 1320*l.* From the Pooles it passed to sir Robert Atkyns of Saperton, who was lord of it at the beginning of this century, out of whose family it went by purchase to the earl of Bathurst, whose son the present earl of Bathurst is lord of the manor.

Of the other estates, the records shew, that William Boise and others held lands in Daglingworth 32 H. 3. William Nottingham and Elizabeth his wife levied a fine of lands in Daglingworth to the use of themselves in special taille 20 H. 6.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Cirencester, worth about 80*l.* a year, the lord chancellor is patron, Mr. Chapman the present incumbent.

The abbess of Godstow in Oxfordshire presented to this church in the year 1499.

Seventy-three acres of arable land in the common fields belong to the glebe.

The church is small, dedicated to the Holy Cross, and has a strong tower at the west end.

First fruits	£. 8	6	3	Synodals	£. 0	2	0
Tenths	—	0	16	7½	Pentecostals	0	0
Procurations	0	6	8				

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	28	16	0
		Poll-tax ——— 1694,	—	5	6	0
		Land-tax ——— 1694,	—	21	12	0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770,	—	16	4	0

At the beginning of this century, there were 31 houses in this parish, and about 138 inhabitants, whereof 7 were freeholders; yearly births 4, burials 3. But in ten years, beginning with 1700, there are entered in the parish register 48 baptisms, and 18 burials; and in a like series, beginning with 1760, there are entered 46 baptisms, and 41 burials, and the present number of inhabitants is 184, nearly as 45 to 1 of the annual burials.



DEAN, or MITCHEL DEAN,

LIES in the hundred of St. Briavel, (but antiently in Westbury hundred) in the forest-division of the county, seven miles distant south from Newent, five north from Newnham, and twelve west from Gloucester.

Agreeably to the name, this place is situated in a little low valley, between two hills, with the forest of Dean on the west and south-west of it. It is a little market-town, consisting of one very narrow, crooked street, of ordinary low buildings. The market is held on Monday, and pretty well

Dean.]

frequented; for the convenience of which a new market-house hath been lately built by the lord of the manor. Here is a fair on Easter-munday, and another on the 10th of October.

The town had formerly some share in the cloathing-trade, which gave way to that of pin-making, and this hath long since left it, (for want of proper spirit in the manufacturers) to be fostered under abler managers at Gloucester: so that at present, having no support from manufactures, and but little from travelling, tho' the turnpike-road from Gloucester to Monmouth leads through it, the town is evidently in decline.

In this place, and in many others about the forest, large quantities of rich cinders have been found, from which our ancestors, for want of more powerful engines, could not extract the iron.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

William the son of Norman holds two hides, two yard-lands and a half in Dene. Three thanes, Godric, Elric, and Ernui held these lands in the time of king Edward. There are three plow-tillages in demean, and thirty-eight bordars have seven plow-tillages and a half, three of which pay 8s. It was worth 33s. now 44s. King Edward exempted these lands from tax, for the preservation of the forest.' *D. B.* p. 74.

The regular canons of Southwick in Hampshire were seized of lands in Dean, and had a charter of liberties therein 1 Joh. and a grant of another part of Dean in the 5th year of that reign, the rest remaining in the king's hands.

This manor, and a bailiwick in the forest, were held by William de Dean 47 H. 3. and by Henry de Dean 20 E. 1. John Abbenhall was seized of the manor of Michel-Dean, and of one messuage, and 140 acres of land, 10 E. 2. and William de Dean held Great Dean, St. Briavel's-castle, and four acres of assart-land in Bradell, 12 E. 2. and Reginald de Abbenhall had a grant of markets and fairs in Great Dean 2 E. 3.

John Tiptot, earl of Worcester, had this manor in marriage with Elizabeth Grender, and held it till his death; but leaving no issue by her, it reverted to the Grenders, and went out of that name to the Walwyns, by the marriage of an heiress. It was afterwards carried out of the name of Walwyn, by an heiress to the Baynhams; and descended like Abbenhall, down to Christopher Baynham, who had livery of this manor 3 E. 6. He dying 5 Mar. livery was granted the same year to his brother Richard; as it was to Robert Baynham 9 Eliz. and to Joseph Baynham 14 Eliz. And Thomas Baynham had livery of the fourth part of the manor of Mitchel-Dean, and of the third part of the advowson of the rectory, 20 Eliz. It afterwards became the property of sir Robert Woodruffe; but Maynard Colchester, of Westbury, esq; is the present lord of the manor.

Walter de Laci gave his lands in Dene to the abbey of Gloucester, which gift the king confirmed 4 W. 1. Roger de Staunton gave the water-

course of Dene and of Clinch to the said abbey, 7 R. 1. And the abbey held lands in Dean of Edward earl of March 3 H. 6.

The inhabitants of Dean had right of estovers and pasturage in the forest of Dean 7 H. 3.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of the forest, worth 50l. a year. Mr. Colchester is patron, Mr. John Harris the present incumbent. There is no land tithe-free.

The church hath two ailes, and a handsome spire at the west-end, with eight bells. It is dedicated to St. Michael, whence the town is called Mitchel-Dean. There was a small chantry, dedicated to the holy Trinity, whereof Henry Hooper was the last incumbent.

Five small parcels of land, and some cottages, are given for the repair of the church, and for the use of the poor.

First fruits	£. 10 16 0	Proc. & Syn.	£. 0 2 6
Tenths	— 1 1 7 ¹ / ₄	Pentecostals	0 2 0

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 86 18 0
		Poll-tax — 1694,	— 30 7 0
		Land-tax — 1694,	— 87 5 10
		The same, at 3s. 1770,	— 63 15 0

At the beginning of this century, there were 120 houses and about 600 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 20 were freeholders; yearly births 19, burials 18. *A. kyns.* But the above numbers are incorrectly taken, for in ten years, beginning with 1700, I counted from the register 225 baptisms, and 150 burials; and in ten years, from 1760, 188 baptisms, and 143 burials; and there are now 590 inhabitants.

DEAN (LITTLE.)

THIS is a parish in the hundred of St. Briavel, in the forest of Dean, three miles south from Mitchel-Dean, two north from Newnham, and twelve westward from Gloucester.

It abounds with excellent coal and iron ore, and great quantities of very rich iron cinders have been dug here. The labouring inhabitants are employ'd in mining, and in a small nail manufacture. Here is a market-house without a market. On Whit-munday, and on the 26th of November, are two fairs for pedlery.

This village affords very little matter for the entertainment of the curious. If it were not an offence to quote a writer professedly in the parliament's interest in the reign of king Charles the First, I would mention from Corbet a melancholy transaction which happened here. Governor Mafly (of whom the reader may see more under Gloucester) sent a party of horse to alarm a little garrison at this place, whilst he fell upon Westbury himself. This party surpris'd and took about twenty of the king's men; and also surrounded
colonel

colonel Congreve, governor of Newnham, and one captain Wigmore, with a few private soldiers, who were in some houses. They had accepted quarter, and were ready to surrender, when one of the company from the houses killed a trooper, which so enraged the rest, that they broke in upon them, and put them all to the sword. Congreve died with these words, *Lord, receive my soul*: but Wigmore uttered nothing but the bitterest execrations: upon which Corbet makes a remark of the extreme contrariety in the spirits of men, even under the stroke of death.

Mr. Pyrke has a good house and estate here. Thomas Pyrke, esq; the late owner of them, married Dorothy, daughter of Richard Yate, of Arlingham, esq; by whom he had two sons and a daughter; and surviving them, he bequeathed this estate to — Watkyns, descended, by the mother's side, from a brother of the said Thomas Pyrke, who assumes the name of Pyrke and resides at this place. See inscriptions at Abbenhall, for the family arms.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

There is no distinct account of this manor in *Domesday-book*, because it was taken out of Great Dean, or Mitchel-Dean, since the compilation of that record. William de Dean (of whom already under Mitchel-Dean) died 12 E. 2. seized of Dean, which he held in *capite*, paying 10 s. a year to the constable of St. Briavel's castle, and serving the king in his army in the counties of Gloucester, Hereford, and Worcester, three days at his own expence. *Esch.* The manor afterwards came to the Grenders, and descended precisely like the manor of Mitchel-Dean to Maynard Colchester, esq; who is the present lord of this manor.

Sir Anthony Kingston had a grant of an estate by the name of a manor in Little Dean 36 H. 8. valued at that time at 14 l. 2 s. 2 d. Richard Brain, esq; died seized of lands in Little Dean 15 Eliz.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is an impropriation in the forest deanery, belonging to St. Bartholomew's hospital, Gloucester. The corporation of that city are patrons, Mr. Webb is the present incumbent. It is usually joined in the same presentation with Newnham. The incumbent has a lease of the impropriation, out of which he pays 8 l. a year for the use of the hospital, the rest being allowed to him as curate.

The church is dedicated to St. Ethelbert. It has a double roof, supported by pillars in the middle. There was a chantry erected 13 H. 4. dedicated to the holy Trinity. George Pomefrey, the last incumbent, retired with a pension of 4 l. And the lands of this chantry were granted to William Herick and Arthur Ingram 5 Jac. Procurat. and Synodals 1 s. 0 d. Pentecost. 1 s. 4 d.

Monument and Inscription.

On the south side of the chancel,

Vanus honor tituli, nec opum possessio certa;
Virtus sola decus, mens bona divitiarum.
O quicumque domum cupias nomenque tueri,
Nomen amare plus divi domumque Dei.

H. S. E. Tho: Pyrke, Armiger, qui usque adeo in verbis fidem, in vitâ sobrietatem, et, in hoc comitatu Justiciarius, pacem publicam conservavit, ut tandem ævi satur, An. Ætat. LXXII April ix. A. D. MDCCII. in pace decessit. Uxore Debona tribusq; filiis diu antea præmissis, et in ecclesia de Abbenhall, una cum primagenitorum stirpe, sepultis, ejus memoriz Nathaniel filius hæresq; hoc monumentum gratus parentavit.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 60 4 0
		Poll-tax ——— 1694, — 29 0 0
		Land-tax ——— 1694, — 73 5 3
		The same, at 3 s. 1770, — 53 5 0

At the beginning of this century, according to sir Robert Atkyns, there were 70 houses, and about 320 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 8 were freeholders; yearly births 10, burials 9. But I find that in ten years, beginning with 1714, there were 146 baptisms, and 115 burials; and in the same number of years, beginning with 1761, the baptisms were 144, the burials 106. And the inhabitants are now about 423.



DEERHURST, or DERHURST.

PART of this parish (the tithing of Derhurst) lies in the hundred of its own name, three miles distant south from Tewkesbury, and eight north from Gloucester.

The parish is bounded by the Severn for two miles on the west, and lying mostly flat and low, is extremely subject to floods from that river. In 1770, the flood rose to the top of the first floor of most of the houses in the village, and so continued many days together; but it was much higher in some parts of the parish. The roads are almost impassable in the winter.

It appears from *Domesday-book*, that there was a large wood in Derhurst, that in part gave denomination to the place; for the name is composed of *Dwr*, British, *water*, and *Derst*, Saxon, *a wood*, and signifies *the wood by the water*. This explanation agrees precisely with the situation, and is much preferable to that which accounts for the former part of the name, by supposing that deer formerly harboured there, which notion probably took rise from the more modern manner of writing it.

Common occurrences are improper for history, because uninteresting; and the marvellous and wonderful are to be admitted with caution. Finding the following story in sir Robert Atkyns, is my only reason for giving it a place in this account. The story is, that a serpent of a prodigious bigness was a great grievance to all the country about Derhurst, by poisoning the inhabitants and killing their cattle. The inhabitants petitioned the king, and a proclamation was issued out, that whosoever should kill the serpent should enjoy an estate on Walton-hill in this parish, which then belonged to the crown. One John Smith, a labourer, engaged in the enterprize, and succeeded: For having put a quantity of mill in a place to which the serpent resorted, he gorged

the whole, agreeable to expectation, and lay down to sleep in the sun, with his scales ruffled up. Seeing him in that situation, Smith advanced, and striking between the scales with his axe, took off his head. The family of the Smiths enjoyed the estate, when sir Robert compiled this account, and Mr. Lane, who married a widow of that family, had then the axe in his possession.

There is a small island here, called the Eight, made by the dividing of the waters of the Severn, which some writers have taken for the Olanze, or Alney, where Edmund Ironside and Canute the Dane fought in single combat for the kingdom; but the isle of Alney, near Gloucester, was most probably the scene of that famous engagement.

Derhurst common is remarkable for its great extent, and for being frequently overflowed with water. It begins at the church-yard, and goes round a good part of the parish, about four miles in length, joining the Leigh common. A few years ago the inhabitants of the Leigh dug a deep ditch across, to divide the parishes, whereupon an action was brought against them; and on trial, the right of common being a manerial right, under the manor of Plaistow, which includes both parishes, a verdict with damages passed against them. If I am not mistaken, a commission of sewers, for the improvement of estates liable to be overflowed by the Severn from Gloucester upwards, was issued in the last king's reign; which, if carried into execution, might make this a most valuable piece of ground, and greatly improve many other estates in this part of the country.

Here is an antient bridge, which obtained the name of *Gildable-bridge*, from certain tolls and customs having been formerly paid at it. 'Tis part repaired by Norton, and part by Derhurst. And here was a fair held on Holy-rod day, now totally disused.

But more observable for antiquity is the priory which stood in this place, which Bede mentions to be a famous monastery in his time. It is said to have been built about the year 715, of which Leland gives the following account from a manuscript he had seen in Tewkesbury abbey. Almarick, brother to Odo and Dodo, great noblemen of Mercia, was buried in a small chapel at Deerhurst, which had been a royal palace; where, in the wall over the door, it was written, *Hanc aulam Dodo dux consecrari fecit in ecclesiam, ad honorem beate Mariæ Virginis, ob amorem fratris sui Almarici: i. e. Duke Dodo, for the affection he bore to his brother Almarick, caused this palace to be consecrated to a church, to the honour of the blessed Virgin Mary. Itin. v. 6.* And in the year 1675, there was an old stone dug up here in Mr. Powell's church, with this inscription: *Odde dux jussit hanc aulam regiam construi, atq; dedicari in honorem Trinitatis pro anima Germani sui Elfrici, quæ de loco assumpta erat. Ealdredus vero episcopus qui eodem dedicavit ii idibus April. xiv^o autem anno S.^o regni Eadwardi regis Anglorum.* That is, Duke

Odde commanded this royal palace to be built, and to be dedicated to the Holy Trinity, for the soul of his cousin (or brother) Elfrick, which was parted from his body in this place. But Ealdred was the bishop who consecrated it, on the second of the ides of April, in the 14th year of the reign of the holy king Edward.

To reconcile these accounts, we must suppose that Almarick and Elfrick are only accidental variations in the name of the same person. The dedication to the virgin Mary mentioned in the first account, refers to the original consecration. But the Danes ravaging and destroying the monastery, it continued in a low condition for many years; 'till Edward the Confessor caused it to be rebuilt and consecrated in the year 1056; and the latter account must relate to the second consecration. He also endowed the priory with the advowsons of Derhurst, Woolstone, Prestone, and Compton, and made it an alien priory, subject to the abbey of St. Dennis at Paris; all which William the Conqueror confirmed^m in the year 1069. But William of Malmesbury tells us, that in his time this house was only an empty monument of antiquity. Leland says, *The olde Priory stode est from Severn a bow shotte, and north of the town. There remayne yet dyverse names of streates, as Fiffchar-streate, and others. But the buildings of them are gone;* to which I must add, that many ruins of old foundations have been found, which shew the place was formerly much larger than at present.

St. Alphege, archbishop of Canterbury, about the year 960, was a private monk in this monastery.

King Richard the Second found some pretence for seizing into his hands all the manors and lands belonging to this priory, and John de Beauchamp of Holt obtained a grant of them 11 R. 2.

By the statute of 2 H. 5. all the possessions of alien priories were vested in the crown, except of such as were conventual. This house therefore was not within that statute. But king Henry the Sixth having wars with France, it was not thought fit to permit the abbey of St. Dennis to have the patronage of this cell, and the right of presenting the prior; he therefore by his^x charter makes it a priory denizen 1 H. 6. and grants them power to elect their own prior; but gave the patronage of the monastery to the abbey of Tewkesbury. Hugh Magason was the last prior alien.

King Henry the Sixth, in the nineteenth year of his reign, founded Eaton-college, and dissolving the monastery of Derhurst, gave most of their lands to that college, the rest to Tewkesbury abbey, which occasioned great law-suits between the college and the abbey, that were not finally determined till Henry the Seventh's reign; when it was settled, that Goldcliff-priory and lands should go to the college, and Derhurst to the abbey of Tewkesbury. John Blomsgrove was the last prior, and had a pension of 13 l. 6 s 8 d.

^m S. should be placed after *regni*.

^x Appendix N^o. 32.

^x Ibid. N^o. 33.

King Edward the Fourth being willing to abrogate the acts of king Henry the Sixth, who was of the Lancastrian line, takes away those lands from Eaton-college, 17^o *regni*, and bestows them on the college of Fotheringhay in Northamptonshire, which was founded by Edward duke of York, of his own family, in the year 1415, which lands were afterwards regranted to the college of Eaton by king Henry the Eighth.

Lands in Derhurst, and the scite of the priory, which lately belonged to the abbey of Tewkesbury, were granted to Giles Throgmorton, in consideration of the manor of White Waltone, and other lands in Berkshire, 34 H. 8. and Thomas Throgmorton had livery of them 12 Eliz. The scite of this antient priory is exempt from tithes, and is now the property of the earl of Coventry, who is also viscount Deerhurst. His lordship's arms are *Sable, a fess ermine between three crescents Or.* SUPPORTERS, *Two eagles, wings expanded, argent, member'd and beaked Or.* MOTTO, *CANDIDE ET CONSTANter.*

Of the Manors and other Estates.

' The church of St. Peter at Westminster holds Derhest in Derhest hundred. There are fifty-nine hides. There were five hides in the chief manor in the time of king Edward. There are three plow-tillages and twenty villeins, and eight bordars with ten plow-tillages. There are six *servi*, and sixty acres of meadow; a wood two miles long, and half a mile broad. It is worth and was worth 10*l.*' *Domesday-book*, p. 72.

But it is supposed that the above fifty-nine hides include other manors which were held of this, and are expressly mentioned in the record to be *ad hoc manerium Berewicci*, members belonging to this manor; and are as follow: Herdduic, Bortune, Teodecham, Sudtune, in which were twenty-five hides. And there were besides smaller estates held by Radechenisters, or free men, who notwithstanding they were free, did, in the time of king Edward, plow, harrow, reap and mow at all the lord's work^y; which estates lay in Almundestan, Telingc, Wicfeld, Toteham, Botingtune, Bortune, Chinemertune, Giningtune, Tereige, Trinleic, Hasfelde, Lemingtune, and Montune.

' The whole manor in the time of king Edward paid a farm of 41*l.* and eight sextaries of honey of the king's measure. It is now worth 40*l.* of which 26*l.* belong to the manor, and 14*l.* to the [free] men.' *Domesday-book*, p. 72.

This lordship was taken by the Conqueror^z from the abbey of Pershore, and given to the church of Westminster; and Robert Fitz-Haman (sometimes erroneously stiled earl of Gloucester) took it again from the abbey of Westminster, with all their possessions in Gloucestershire; which abbat Lawrence recovered by a law-suit in the reign of king Henry the Second. The abbat of Westminster was seized of the hundred of Derhurst 15 E. 1. and held the manor of Derhurst, with

the hamlets of Hardwick, Walton, Corfe, Trinelly, and Haurick, [Tyrley and Haw] 27 E. 1. At the dissolution of religious foundations, this manor was vested in the crown, and granted to the dean and chapter of Westminster 34 H. 8. but was resumed, and granted to the convent of Westminster 4 Mar. and again regranted, and confirmed to the church of Westminster 2 Eliz. who are the present proprietors.

HAMLETS. 1. *Apperley*, where Mr. Capel Payne has a good estate, lately belonging to the Lanes. The manor of Apperley antiently belonged to the abbey of Westminster, upon the dissolution of which, it was granted to the dean and chapter of that church, 34 H. 8. and confirmed 2 Eliz.—There is said to be another manor in Apperley, of which Edward Brugg was seized 10 H. 4. Edward Brugg, esq; held 30 messuages in Trinly, and one capital messuage called Apperly-place, 200 acres of land, 30 acres of meadow, and 100 acres of pasture in Derhurst, 15 H. 6. The manor of Apperley was held by John Throgmorton 13 E. 4. by Philip Throgmorton 5 H. 8. by William Throgmorton 28 H. 8. and livery thereof was granted to Thomas Throgmorton 12 Eliz.—Lands in Apperley, late Warwick's and Spencer's lands, were granted to James Gunter and William Lewis 37 H. 8.

2. *Wightfield*. Eduui, a free man, held one hide in Wicfeld of the manor of Derhest in the time of king Edward, which Walterius Pontherius held at the time of the general survey. D. B. Gilbert le Dispencer was seized of two messuages, 400 acres of land, &c. in Wightfield and Apperley, 5 R. 2. John Cassey, lord chief baron of the exchequer, died seized of this manor 1 H. 4. as did Robert Cassey, esq; 1 E. 6. and Henry Cassey his son, 38 Eliz. Powell Snell, esq; is the present lord of this manor, and owner of the estate in Wightfield, but holds no court.

3. *Walton*. This manor antiently belonged to the abbey of Westminster, and, with others, was granted to the dean and chapter of Westminster 34 H. 8. and confirmed 2 Eliz. William Nottingham and Elizabeth his wife levied a fine of lands in Walton by Derhurst 20 H. 6. Lands in Derhurst-Walton, which lately belonged to the abbey of Tewkesbury, were granted to James Gunter and William Lewis 37 H. 8. Sir Henry Caple and Anne his wife levied a fine of lands in Walton 3 Mar.

The manor of *Hardwick* by Derhurst was also antiently in the abbey of Westminster, and after the dissolution was granted to that church.

These three hamlets lie in the lower part of Westminster hundred.

The representative of the late William Dowdell, esq; of Pull-court, as lessee under the dean and chapter of Westminster, is lord of the manor of Plaistow; and at that court, all the places in the lower division of Westminster hundred owe suit and service.

^y See the whole account in the original language p. 72

^z Ieland

Of the Church, &c.

Derhurst is a peculiar, and the mother of the following churches; Corfe, Forthampton, Hasfield, the Leigh, Staverton, Bodington, and Firley, which had no right of sepulture 'till they obtained it of the priors of Derhurst. These, with their mother church, claim to be visited at Derhurst, as probably they were heretofore served by monks of the priory, whom the archdeacon visited there. It is a curacy, formerly in the gift of the impropiator; but the bishop hath appointed the curate for many years past. Here is no house nor glebe for the incumbent, who receives 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* from the impropiator, which a few years since was all the income; but it hath lately been twice augmented by the queen's bounty, and the parishioners have undertaken to make the whole 20*l.* a year. It was a laudable act in the people, so far as it extends, but ineffectual to any good purpose; for the clergy, like other men, have need of meat, drink, and cloathing, which this pitiful income cannot supply. Hence the church of Derhurst has service performed in it once in four, five, or six weeks, at uncertain times; and hence also the greater part of the inhabitants of this large parish, either frequent alehouses on the Sunday, idle about, or lie, like swine, in the lanes and public highways, for want of a minister to teach them their duty; to the great injury of the cause of religion, and to the general depravity of morals. I dislike the invidious reflections thrown out by Pelman, Stevens, and others, against the Reformation; but in all cases similar to the above, I sincerely wish to see the Reformation reformed, and am sure the clergy will heartily join me. The prior of Derhurst was seized of the advowson of this church 5 H. 3.

Livery of the rectory of Derhurst was granted to Thomas Throgmorton 12 Eliz.

The impropriation, worth 150*l.* a year, belongs to Powell Snell, esq; whose father purchased it of the family of Fermor.

The church consists of a lofty nave, with two side ailes. The chancel is higher than the church, with a large aile on each side, all covered with lead. There was a handsome spire at the west end, which was blown down in 1666, instead of which, there is now a small tower with pinnacles, and five musical bells in it. There is a small place at the upper end of the south aile, called Petty France, with a door, through which the prior used to come out of his house into the church. There are some remains of painted glass in the windows, with the figures of St. Agatha, St. Catherine, &c. Upon the whole the church is a good figure, but kept in a miserable filthy condition. The church-yard contains about an acre of ground.

Proc. and Syn. 13*s.* 4*d.* Pentecost. 15. 8*d.*

Monuments and Inscriptions.

In the north aile is the following inscription upon brass, round a grey marble stone:

Hic jacet Iohes Casly miles quondam capitalis Baro Sc'e'ij dñi Regis qui obiit xxiiij^o die Mar. Anno dñi M^o CCCC^o Et Alicia uxor ejus quor' animab' p'picietur Deus.—The figures of a man and woman are engraven in brass on the stone, and very perfect. Over the man's head, *Argent, a chevron between three eagles heads erased gules,* for Casley. At his feet, *three lioncels passant in pale.* The arms over the woman's head are torn off.

In the north aile, is a memorial for William Lane, esq; of Apperley, who died in 1755, and these arms, *Party per pale argent and gules, three saltires counterchanged; a mullet for difference.*

On a flat stone in the chancel, is a memorial for Peter Fermor, second son of Henry Fermor, of Tufmore in Oxfordshire, esq; who died in 1691, with his arms, *A fess between three wiverns heads erased; a crescent for difference.*

There are several memorials for the Powells, the Mortimers, &c. but nothing worthy notice.

Benefactions.

Thomas Halker gave 20*l.* to the poor. And there is a rent of 40*s.* a year given to the poor, charged on an estate at Walton. Mr. Snell pays 20*s.* a year towards putting poor boys out apprentices. And there are about twelve acres of land, which let for 5*l.* 12*s.* a year, to repair the church.

Derhurst and Walton.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	52	4	4
		Poll-tax — 1694, —	7	0	0
		Land-tax — 1694, —	73	4	0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, —	55	7	7½

Apperley and Wightfield.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	143	4	0
		Poll-tax — 1694, —	30	13	0
		Land-tax — 1694, —	249	8	0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, —	187	8	1½

According to sir Robert Atkyns, when he compiled his account of this parish, there were 100 houses, and about 620 inhabitants, whereof 20 were freeholders; yearly births 18, burials 16. Having examined the parish register, I find that in ten years, beginning with 1700, the baptisms were 172, burials 121; and in a like series, beginning with 1760, the baptisms were 166, burials 153. But the register appears to be very ill kept, and no certain deduction can be made from it. The inhabitants are now about 530.



DEINTON, or DOINTON,

IS a small parish, at present in the hundred of Langley and Swineshead, but it lay antiently in that of Pucklechurch. It is bounded on the east by Dyrham, on the west by Bitton, on the north by Abston, and on the south by Langridge and Lansdown in Somersetshire; eight miles distant east from Bristol, about seven north-east from Bath, four west from Marshfield, and thirty-three southward from Gloucester.

It was antiently called Didington; a little brook runs thro' it into the Boyd, and so into the Avon.

The Boyd runs between this parish and Abston, in a very deep channel, between rocks of a prodigious height, rising almost perpendicularly from the bottom; and on each side are fortifications and intrenchments, raised, it is supposed, with a view to preserve a communication between *Aqua Solis* and *Trajectus*, two antient Roman stations, already mentioned more largely under Cromhall, Clifton, and other places.

This little parish is within the jurisdiction of the court of the honour of Gloucester. It is pleasantly situated under Lansdown. It produces no rare plants, but there are some veins of lead ore, which are not rich enough to defray the expence of working. The stone of the rocks above-mentioned makes an excellent, white, strong lime.

The women and children are employed in spinning woollen yarn.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

' The same bishop [*i. e.* the bishop of Constance] held Didintone in Polcrecerce hundred, and Robert held it of him. Aluward a thane of king Edward held it. There are five hides taxed. In demean are three plow-tillages and fourteen villeins, and eight bordars with eight plow-tillages. There are ten *servi*, and two mills of 10s. and 10d. and two men of 5s. and twelve acres of meadow, a wood half a mile long, and half a mile broad. It is worth and was worth 8l. *Domesday-book*, p. 70.

The family of the Deintons took their name from this place, and held the manor for several generations, of the Clares, earls of Gloucester. Thomas de Deinton sold the manor and advowson of the church to John de Tracy, and levied a fine thereof 6 E. 1. and John de Tracy, son of the former, proved his right to courts leet and waifs in this manor, in a *Quo warranto* 15 E. 1. The manor continued in the name of Tracy 300 years, and was sold out of that family to Mr. Arthur Player and others, in the reign of queen Elizabeth.

Robert Langton, esq; was lord of this manor at the beginning of this century, and Joseph Langton, esq; is the present lord of it.

But there was an antient manor called the Bury, which belonged also to the Tracies, afterwards to the Stills, and is now, by purchase, the property of Mr. Hillman.

The lodge-house in Tracy-park, which for many generations belonged to the Riddleys, is the property of Mr. Frankham.

John Stanshaw and Humphry Stanshaw his brother, levied a fine of lands in Deinton to William Fream, 12 H. 7.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Hawkesbury, worth 130l. a year, of which the lord chancellor is patron; the reverend Mr. Thomas Coker the present incumbent.

Eighty acres belong to the glebe. Tracy-park pays a mark yearly in lieu of tithes; all other places pay full tithes.

There was antiently a free chapel belonging to the manor-house, dedicated to the virgin Mary; and Mr. Hillman pays an audit to the crown of 5s. 4d. for the site of it.

The church is small, with an aisle on the north side, a handsome gallery at the west end, and an embattled tower with five bells in it. It is dedicated to the holy Trinity. The present rector rebuilt the chancel about the year 1768.

Monument and Inscription.

There is a handsome monument in the church, of white marble, with the following inscription:

M. S. Elizabethæ Langton, filix Edwardi Bridges de Cainsham, in Com. Somerset. Arm. uxoris Johannis Langton, de Deinton, in Com. Glocest. Gen. a cujus morte Vidua vi: annos ultra quadraginta, ut Charitati in Pauperes, Benignitate in suos, Pietati in Deum, Curis soluta, sese devoveret. Ob. Ann. Ætat. 83^o, Salutis 1702-3. Sancta Matriona suas exuvias iuxta illustrium Majorum Cineres in Ecclesia de Cainsham reconca jussit: Sed cum inter multifaria numerosa familia Marmorum angustis istius Cancellis Monumento defuerit locus, in hujus Parochiæ Ecclesia (in qua longam bonis operibus pergens viduitatem consumpsit) Carolus Symes & Amy Meredith, Nepotes et Executores, Marmor hoc gratitudinis ergo posuerunt. —
Arms, *Quarterly, sable and Or, over all a bend argent, for Langton.*

First fruits	£ 14	11	2	Synodals	0	2	0
Tenths	—	1	9	1½	Pentecostals	0	0
Procurations	0	5	0				

Benefactions.

There is a rent charge of 6s. a year on an estate in Deinton belonging to Mr. Walker, for the use of the poor. John Langton, of Deinton, esq; in the year 1660, gave 20l. with which a piece of ground was purchased in this parish for the poor. Mr. William Langton, rector of Dyrham, in 1668, settled 200l. in trust for educating and apprenticing out poor children of this parish.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 112	16	8	
		Poll-tax — 1694,	—	18	9	0
		Land-tax — 1694,	—	168	16	0
		The same, at 3s. 1770,	—	121	10	0

At the beginning of this century, according to sir Robert Atkyns, there were 48 houses and about 200 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 8 were freeholders; yearly births 6, burials 6. But in ten years, beginning with 1700, I counted from the parish register 83 baptisms, and 41 burials; and in a like series, beginning with 1760, the baptisms were 110, and the burials 79. And there are now about 340 inhabitants, nearly in the proportion of 44 to 1 of the average of annual burials.



D I D B R O O K

IS a small parish in the lower division of Kildgate hundred, three miles distant northward from Winchcombe, nine south-west from Campden, and eighteen north-eastward from Gloucester.

This little village is pleasantly situated on the south-west side of the ridge of hills which

Didmarton.]

divide the vale from the Cotefwold country. It consists of excellent arable and pasture-land, but there is nothing more to recommend it to our notice. A little rivulet runs from hence into the Avon near Evesham; and as *Diddan* in the British language signifies *pleasant*, it is probable that the place took its name from its situation upon this *pleasant brook* or stream of water.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

This manor formerly belonged to the abbey of Hayles, which continued in possession of it 'till the dissolution of religious foundations, when it passed by grant into the name and family of Tracy, in which it has remained ever since; lord viscount Tracy of Todington, being the present proprietor of it.

TITHING. *Cofcomb* is a tithing in this parish, situate in a little dale on the brow of the hill, facing the vale towards Tewkesbury. It formerly belonged to the abbey of Hayles, at the dissolution of which house, the capital messuage of *Cofcombe*, *alias Cofcom*, in Didbrook, among other particulars, was assigned to Stephen Segar, the last abbat of Hayles, 'till he should be otherwise provided for. But the same messuage, by the name of the *Abbat's-Lodging*, was granted to Robert Acton 32 H. 8. Anthony Daston died seized thereof 20 Eliz. as did another Anthony Daston 12 C. 1. leaving Richard his son 12 years old.

This estate belonged to the late Mr. Justice Tracy, who built a handsome seat here, commanding an extensive prospect over the vale of Evesham. His grandson Robert Tracy, esq; dying without issue, it came to the present owner, Robert Pratt, esq; representative in parliament of the borough of Horsham in Suffex. Here are two houses in this tithing; and there was formerly a small chapel, now converted to prophane uses.

Wormington-grange is a place in this parish. William Fravellesworth held Little Wormington 3 E. 3. Wormington-farm, which belonged to the abbey of Hayles, was granted to Robert Acton 2 H. 8. Lands in Wormington, formerly belonging to the same abbey, were granted to sir Richard Gresham, in exchange for lands in Yorkshire, 38 H. 8. Lands called Hayles-close in Wormington, were granted to Henry Russel and Charles Brockton 2 Mariae.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage in the deanery of Ampden, of which lord viscount Tracy is patron; the Honourable John Tracy, D.D. the present incumbent. It was formerly appropriated to the abbey of Hayles. The advowson of the rectory and vicarage of Didbrook was granted to sir Edward Scimour 1 E. 6. and afterwards to John Welley and John Ascough 18 Eliz. The impropriation belongs to lord viscount Tracy, and pays four marks yearly to the vicar.

In the year 1738, this vicarage, the rectory of Pinnock, and the chapel of Hayles were consolidated into one presentation, by the concurrence of the bishop, the patron, and incumbent.

The church is supposed to be dedicated to St. George, from the picture of that saint in armour being in the window near the belfry. It has an embattled tower, and four bells, at the west end.

In the chancel window, painted on the glass, is the head of an old man, and this inscription was under it: *Orate p' aia Willi Whytchyrche qui hoc templum fundavit cum cancello.* And under, these arms, *Argent, a lion rampant gules, in a bordure charged with four besants.* But the latter part of the writing is now destroyed. This William Whytchurch was abbat of Hayles in 1470, and lies buried here in a stone coffin. The church was polluted by bloodshed in 1472.

First fruits	£. 8 0 0	Synodals	£. 0 1 0
Tenths	— 0 16 0	Pentecostals	0 0 6½
Procurations	0 6 8		

Monument and Inscription.

Against the east wall of the chancel, is a marble monument of good workmanship, with this inscription:

Near this place
Lies interred the Body
Of the Honourable ROBERT TRACY, Esq'.
Son of the Right Honourable ROBERT late
Lord Viscount TRACY of Todington.
He was a Judge twenty-six Years
In the Courts of Westminster,
But being struck with the Palsy
in the Year 1726, Resigned a Commission
which he had so long executed
with the greatest Knowledge,
Moderation, and Integrity,
To the Honour
of his Prince,
and the universal Satisfaction
of his fellow Subjects.
Obijt 11 Sept. Anno 1735.
Æt. 80.
Benefacere magis quam conspici.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 102 7 8
		Poll-tax — 1694,	— 6 10 0
		Land-tax — 1694,	— 56 1 0
		The same, at 3s. 1770,	— 39 1 3

At the beginning of this century there were 20 houses in this parish, and about 100 inhabitants, whereof 7 were freeholders; yearly births 3, burials 3. *Atkyns*. There are now 17 houses, and the inhabitants fall something short of the above mentioned number. The births and burials are registered with Hayles and Pinnock.



D I D M A R T O N

LIES in the upper division of the hundred of Grumbaldsath, six miles westward from Tetbury, twenty eastward from the city of Bristol, and twenty-three southward from Gloucester.

It is situated in the hill country, and bounded on the south side by Wiltshire. This seems to account

account for *merton*, the latter part of its name, which signifies a *boundary town*, from *menc*, Saxon, a *boundary*; but I am totally ignorant of the meaning of the former part of it.

The turnpike-road from Oxford, thro' Cirencester, to Bath and Bristol, leads through this village, where are two or three little inns for the accommodation of travellers.

The antient family of the Codringtons had a large seat near the church, which, with the estate belonging to it, is now gone out of that family, and there is only one wing and part of the front left standing.

The parish consists chiefly of arable land, and has nothing in it to engage the attention of the naturalist or antiquary.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

'Durand of Glowec' holds Dedmerton in Grimboldestou hundred, and Anschitil holds it of him. There are three hides taxed. Leuin held it of earl Herald. In demean are three plow-tillages, and eight bordars with one plow-tillage, and four *servi*, and six acres of meadow. 'It was worth 30s. now 40s.' *D. B.* p. 76.

Otnell de Siward was son of the above Anschitil, who was called Anschitil of the wood. This Otnell granted two hides in Dudmarton to his uncle Elias; and the manor continued several generations in the family of the Sywards. It passed afterwards to the Rostons, for William Roston held the manor of Didmarton of the honour of Hereford 10 H. 4. Their name was afterwards varied to Wroughton, and from them this manor passed to the Seacoles.

Richard Seacole, esq; died seized of Didmarton, and left two daughters Grisle and Anne, coheiresses, of whom the former had livery of the manor and advowson 13 Eliz. Anne being married to Simon Codrington of Codrington, carried this manor into that name and family, from which it passed by purchase to the late duke of Beaufort, father of the present duke, who is the lord of this manor.

Of the other estates, the records and evidences shew that Oswald, who founded the monastery of Pershore in Worcestershire, in the year 604, gave several tenements in Dydimeretune to that monastery, which king Edgar confirmed to it; and those lands, after the dissolution of monasteries, were granted to Christopher Smith and Thomas Wharton 2 Mar.

John Joy died seized of one messuage and one yard-land in Dudmarton 19 R. 2.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Hawkesbury, worth 50*l.* a year, of which the duke of Beaufort is patron. Henry Dennis had livery of the advowson 4 Eliz. In the year 1735, this church was united in one presentation with that of Oldbury upon the hill. The rectory pays 2*s.* a year to the lord of the manor of Hawkesbury, which manor formerly belonged to the abbey of Pershore.

Fifty-two acres of land belong to the glebe.

The church is built in the form of an L, because the name of St. Lawrence, to whom it is dedicated, begins with that letter. It is small, with a wooden turret, in which is a clock. There are no monuments nor inscriptions worthy notice.

First fruits	£. 8	0	0	Synodals	£. 0	2	0
Tenths	—	0	16	0	Pentecostals	0	0
Procurations							5

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	24	0	0
		Poll-tax — — 1694,	—	13	9	0
		Land-tax — — 1694,	—	24	0	0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770,	—	14	10	6

When sir Robert Atkyns compiled his account of this parish, there were 11 houses, and 56 inhabitants, whereof 3 were freeholders; yearly births 2, burials 1. There are at present 17 families, and 72 inhabitants; and in sixteen years, beginning with 1760, the burials have been 20: so that the proportion of annual burials to the whole inhabitants, is as 1 to 58, which shews the place to be remarkably healthy.



D I M M O C K.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Botloe, in the forest division, almost at the extremity of the county next Herefordshire; eleven miles north from Mitchel-Dean, thirteen west from Tewkesbury, and seventeen north-west from Gloucester.

It is a large parish, situated in the vale, and but little frequented by travellers, wherefore the roads are exceedingly deep and foundrous. Sir Robert Atkyns supposes that antiently it was covered with wood, and that the name may be resolved into two Saxon words, *Dim*, *obscure*, and *Aac*, *oak*; as if it was so called on account of the place being *darkened with oaks*. If the reader should dislike this etymology, he may take a conjecture of my own, or reject both at pleasure. I suppose the name to be originally British, and to be corrupted from *Ty-Môcb*, which signifies the *swineberd's house*, and being the first that was built in the place, gave name to it; as Newent took its name from a new inn which was the first house in that place, built there for the convenience of travellers.

As it lies in the neighbourhood of Herefordshire, so the people here, like the inhabitants of that fine county, cultivate orcharding, and make a rich kind of cyder and perry. And it is very remarkable, that it was from the Ryelands in this parish, that king Edward took the sheep which he presented to the Spanish monarch, from the breed of which we are now supplied with wool for our finest manufactures.

It is watered by the river Leden, which passes by and gives name to the town of Ledbury in Herefordshire, about six miles north of this village.

and empties itself into the Severn near Gloucester. Dimmock has more pasture than arable land. The oak-tree delights in a deep soil, and grows with uncommon vigour here. There are two large woods of oak, and great numbers of fine trees lie dispersed in the meadows and pasture grounds. The arable-lands are planted with fruit-trees, with large intervals between the rows; and there are several thousand hogheads of cyder and perry made in this parish in a good year.

Cyder being a principal object, they give great attention to the culture of fruit-trees, stirring the earth about the roots of them when the fields lie fallow; but the foul appearance of their corn fields manifests a want of skill, or of industry, in that department. They know nothing of watering their meadows, as practised about Cirencester, and are negligent in draining the wet lands, both which would make prodigious improvements. However the soil is so exceedingly rich, that this, and two or three of the adjoining parishes, may vie with any district of the same extent in the county.

When the fruit-trees are in full blossom, the appearance of this plantation from some elevated spot is inconceivably fine. It has been compared to a garden overspread with flowers; but the utmost stretch of verbal description would produce an idea very inadequate to the beauty of this flowery landscape.

Dimmock was formerly privileged with markets and fairs, which were let to farm to the inhabitants to H. 3. according to the records. And to add to its consequence, it is said that one of the Bohuns, earls of Hereford, built a castle here; but there are no vestiges remaining, except the castle-rock and the castle-tump. The tump is a round mount on the borders of the parish next Newent, grown up by hands, with an area at top, by much too small for a building of any great strength. The market failing from difficulty of access, or other disadvantages in situation, many houses were deserted and fell to ruin, of which the antient foundations have been found in the fields above a quarter of a mile from the church, with paved causeys, &c. There is a place near the church called the *Back of St. Clement's*; and the *Butcher's-row*, or *Butcher's-lane*, occurs in the court-rolls of the manor; whence it appears that the town was formerly much larger than the village is at present.

Dimmock was ever remarkable for hospitality. The lords of the manors, and other proprietors of the best estates, (and there have been, and still are, very considerable land-holders here) used to reside in the parish, and their houses were open to all comers; and tho' some have now left it, yet the same convivial old English spirit remains with this generous, hospitable people.

Roger Dimmock, a Dominican frier, and D.D. at Oxford, was a native of this place, and a person of such singular learning, that the university chose him for their disputant against Wickliff's doctrines. He flourished in 1390. And Robert Burhill, a profound and judicious scholar, and editor of many learned works, was also a native of this parish. He assisted sir Walter Raleigh in writing the *History of the World*, and died in 1641.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

This manor is part of the antient demesnes of the crown, the privileges whereof are briefly mentioned pp. 66, 67. In *Domesday-book* are the following particulars:

' King Edward held Dimoch in Botelau hundred. There were twenty hides, and two plow-tillages in demean, and forty-two villeins, and ten bordars, and eleven free men [*coliberti*] having forty-one plow-tillages. There is a priest having twelve acres, and four radechenisters with four plow-tillages. There is a wood three miles long and one broad.

' The sheriff paid what he pleased for this manor in the time of king Edward.

' King William held it in his demesnes four years. Earl William and his son Roger had it afterwards, the men of the county know not how. It now pays 21*l.*' *Domesday-book*, p. 69.

Roger and his two brothers dying without issue male, the manor of Dimmock came to Roger earl of Hereford, who gave the demcans thereof, and half the wood, to the abbey of Flaxley which he had founded. But he and his four brothers, Walter, Mahel, Henry, and William, dying without issue, their inheritance came to their three sisters, of whom Margery the eldest was married to Humphry de Bohun, who, in right of his wife, had the manor of Dimmock, of which Humphry their son died seized 33 H. 2. Henry de Bohun, son of Humphry, was created earl of Hereford 1 Joh. and had the *Tertium Denarium Comitatus* granted to him, in consideration that he had released all his right in Dimmock to the king, the same year.

In the reign of king H. 6. the sheriff of the county would charge the freeholders of Dimmock with contribution to pay the wages of the knights of the shire, which occasioned the following writ:

Henry, by the grace of God, king of England, and France, and lord of Ireland, to all and singular sheriffs, mayors, bailiffs, constables, officers, and other our liege people, as well within liberties as without, to whom these presents shall come, greeting: Whereas by the antient and approved custom of our realm of England, the inhabitants and tenants of the antient demesnes of the crown of England were wont, throughout the said kingdom, to be excused from tolls, and the expences of knights of the shire who come to our parliaments, and to the parliaments of our

progenitors formerly kings of England. And whereas it appears by the certificate of our treasurer and chancellor, transmitted into our chancery by our command, and which is still remaining on the files of our chancery, that the inhabitants and tenants of the town of Dimmock in the county of Gloucester are of the antient demesnes of the crown: We therefore command, that in pursuance to the custom aforesaid, you acquit and discharge them from the payment of toll, and from contribution towards the expences of the knights of the shire which shall come to our parliaments, or to the parliaments of any of our heirs.

Witness ourself at Westminster, 12 Jul. in the twelfth year of our reign.

The king granted Dimmock to Walter de Clifford the younger, brother to Fair Rosamond, who died seized thereof, with markets, fairs, a wood, and other appurtenances 6 H. 3. And it appears by the account of Walter de Burg that this manor paid yearly to the king 63*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* 23 H. 3.

Morgan de Kerlynn held this manor 30 H. 3. and the king granted it to Ela countess of Warwick, after the death of her husband, for her better support, 36 H. 3. But she surrendered it afterwards, for William de Grandison proved his right to courts leet and free warren in Dimmock, in a writ of *Quo warranto* 15 E. 1. He had been a domestic servant to Edmond earl of Lancaster, and was summoned as a peer to parliament. He married Sybil, younger daughter and coheirs of John de Tregoz, with whom he had a large estate, particularly Lydiard in Wiltshire, which from his wife's family was called Lydiard-Tregoz, the seat of the present lord viscount Bolingbroke.

Peter Grandison, son of William, died seized of Dimmock 32 E. 3. as did John de Grandison, brother to Peter, 43 E. 3. to whom sir Thomas Grandison his nephew succeeded, and died without issue 49 E. 3.

The manor now became divided among several owners Sir Roger de Beauchamp was seized of a rent issuing out of it, and Catherine widow of Robert Todenham held the 4th part of it 7 R. 2. Margaret the widow of sir Thomas Grandison died seized of the third part of it 18 R. 2.

Two parts of the manor of Dimmock were held by Richard Ryhale 9 H. 4. a part by John Phelepot, esq; 13 H. 4. a fourth part by another Richard Ryhale 3 H. 5. a part by Elizabeth widow of William Ryhale 7 H. 6. a part by Richard de Montacute 8 H. 6. George Breinton, Thomas Leightfoot, Thomas Barton, and Thomas Smith were lords of Dimmock 8 H. 6. and Richard Ryhale held the manor of Dimmock 11 H. 6.

Beside the principal manor, there were two others in Dimmock, and there is no distinction made between them in the records, which accounts for the unusual fluctuation of property, as it may seem, in the principal manor.

Richard Pointz and John Langley transfer the possession of the manor of Dimmock to sir Walter Devereux 26 H. 6. Richard Oldcastle had a right in the manor 31 H. 6. Four parts of the manor of Dimmock were granted to sir Walter Devereux and Elizabeth his wife 32 H. 6. The manor continued in the Devereuxes, lords Ferrers, during the reigns of E. 4. H. 7. and H. 8.

Letitia countess of Leicester was seized of this manor 23 Eliz. Giles Forster, esq; was lord of it in the year 1608. Edward-Pye Chamberlain was proprietor of it in 1712, and another gentleman of the same name sold it to Mrs. Anne Cam, who is the present lady of the manor, and has a handsome seat called the Bois, and above 1000*l.* a year in this parish, but she resides in London.

Her arms are,

Mr. Chamberlain's arms are, *Gules, an escutcheon between eight mullets argent.*

Mune was antiently a manor within the manor of Dimmock. It was granted to William de Gammage 1 Joh. whose son Jeffery de Gammage dying 37 H. 3. left Elizabeth his only daughter and heir, married first to John Penbrug, and afterwards to Walter Pedewardin, who proved their right to free warren and other privileges in the manor of Mune in a *Quo warranto* 15 E. 1. John Penbrugg, son and heir to Elizabeth by her first husband, held this manor 29 E. 1. as did Edward his brother 34 E. 1. and William de Penbrugg 11 E. 2. & 16 E. 3. Henry Penbrugg held Gammage-hall 36 E. 3. as did John Penbrugg 50 E. 3. and Sybil his widow, married afterwards to Ralph de Staunton, died seized of it in dower 9 R. 2. Walter Penbrugg died seized of the manor of Gammage-hall, and left Elizabeth his only daughter and heirs, married to sir Rowland Moreton, who died 1 Mar. and left Richard Moreton his son and heir.

Thomas Wenman died seized of the Old Grange of Dimmock, and of Dimmock Little, *alias* Gammage-hall, 1582, and left Richard his son nineteen years old. William Wintour died seized of the manor, rectory, and advowson of Dimmock Little, 1627, of which his son Giles, who married Alice Caerwardine, widow, died seized in 1629, leaving a son William four years old. Wenman Winniat, esq; was lord of the manor of Little Dimmock at the beginning of this century. The manor place of Gammage-Hall hath lately been purchased by Mr. Richard Hall, but the manerial rights are reserved by the reverend Mr. Winniat, (a direct descendant of Wenman Winniat, esq;) who has a very good estate here. His arms (as on a family monument in the church) are, *Sable, on a fesse argent, between three anchors Or, a dragon gules.* The old Grange and new Grange, having belonged to the abbey of Flaxley, are exempt from tithes.

It hath been already observed, that the abbey of Flaxley had a grant of the demesnes of the manor of Dimmock, which in process of time were reputed a manor; and after the dissolution of religious foundations, were granted as such to sir Anthony Kingston. Sir John Lutterel had livery of Dimmock demesnes granted to him 1 Eliz.

Other records shew, that John Handborough and Maud his wife levied a fine of lands in Ketford in Dimmock 36 H. 6. and that John Garrin levied a fine of lands in Dimmock 2 E. 4.

The estate belonging to the White-house is the rectory, formerly the property of Mr. Wintour. It is worth about 500*l.* a year, and now belongs to Miss Lambert, a minor.

Mr. Lambert has the Lintrige, which belongs to Mr. Wall, and a good estate in this parish.

John Cam, of Hereford, M. D. has a large estate here, of which the Pounds is the chief, and has long been in his family.

Mr. Richard Hill, of the Pithouse, has a very good estate here. The castle-rock and the castle-tump-house are both Mr. Hill's. The house called the Callow is Mr. Yate's, and another called the Green-house belongs to Mr. Hankins. Mr. James Cooper has also a good estate here. There are many other freehold estates in the parish, not here particularly mentioned; besides estates of inheritance to a great amount, held according to the custom of the manor.

HAMLETS. There are three hamlets in this large parish, which all meet in the church-yard; and it is remarkable that the families are buried in that part of it belonging to the respective divisions in which they lived.

1. *Ledington*, (lying on the river Leden) in which there is a tithingman. The account from *Domesday-book* which sir Robert Atkyns placed to his tithing, belongs to the parish of Upleaden.

2. *Ryeland*, (so called, because being a sandy soil, it was formerly thought unfit to be planted with any thing but rye) in which are two tithingmen, one belonging to the tithing of the same name, the other to Ockington, in this hamlet. The manor of Rye was held by Robert Attgreen and Maud his wife for their lives, of Henry duke of Lancaster, 14 E. 3. This manor was granted to the archbishop of Canterbury and several other great persons in trust 3 H. 5. And the manor, late parcel of the dutchy of Lancaster, was granted to Charles earl of Devonshire 1 Jac.

3. *Woodend*, which has a distinct tithingman.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the forest deanery, worth 60*l.* a year, paid out of the impropriation. Miss Lambert is patroness; Mr. Hayward the present incumbent. The church and advowson were granted to the abbey of Corneille in Normandy, by the king, 56 H. 3.

The impropriation, worth 500*l.* a year, belongs (as before observed) to Miss Lambert, a minor. She pays 40*s.* a year to the crown.

The church is built in the form of a cross. It is dedicated to the virgin Mary, and has a low tower at the west end, and a small wooden spire.

There was a chantry in the church, dedicated to the virgin Mary, whereof John Wood was the last incumbent. A pasture ground, late belonging to it, at Scarborough-bridge, and lands called Portland, were granted to sir William Ryder 7 Jac.

A house and orchard in Dimmock, which belonged to the chantry of the Holy Trinity in Dodington, were granted to sir Anthony Cope 10 Jac.

Monuments and Inscriptions.

In the church and chancel are monuments with the following inscriptions, *viz.*

Obiit hic Marmor Johannes Winniat, Gener. Vir pius et liberalis in omnes, Pauperibus largi manu beneficus, obiit 15 Octob. 1670.

Stay, passenger, and reverence the Dust
Of a good Neighbour, peaceable and just,
Who freely treated both y^e Rich & Poore,
Neither went sad or empty from his Doore:
So y^e his Bounty will preterue his Fame
Did not y^e Tombe record his pretious Name.
Richardus Wynniat, Filius Pietatis ergo posuit.—Arms as before.

Here lyes interred the body of Robert Wintour of the Inner Temple Gent. son of William Wintour of Dymock, Esq; (the last of the heirs male descended from that antient and honourable family) who departed this life the 22^d day of February 1718, aged 61 years, and was a good benefactor to the poor of this parish.—Arms, *Sable, a fess ermine.*

On a flat stone is a memorial for Edward Pye of Boyce, esq; who died in 1692, aged 80.—Arms, *Ermine, a bend lozengy.*

A memorial for Thomas Rokebye, Gent. of the antient family of the Rokebyes of Morton-Slaningford in Yorkshire, who died in 1723.—Arms, *A chevron between three rooks.*

On a raised tomb, a memorial for James Machen, sen. who died in 1760.—Arms, *Gules, a fess vair between three pelicans heads erased Or.*

There is a handsome monument in the church-yard, inclosed with iron palisadoes; and upon the vase are several memorials for the family of the Cams, of whom William Cam, esq; died in 1767, aged 85; and John Cam, his son, died the same year, aged 32 years. No arms.

A memorial on a raised tomb for Robert Hall, who died in 1711.—Arms, *Argent, a chevron between three talbots heads erased sable.*

First fruits *l.* 9 13 8 Proc. & Syn. *l.* 0 13 2
Tenths — 0 19 4¹/₂ Pentecostals 0 1 0

Benefactions.

In 1650, William Skinner of Ledbury, L.D. gave 4*s.* a year to the poor, out of Fair-tree estate. In 1717, Robert Wintour gave 30*l.* for clothing twenty poor people. In 1719, William Weal gave 5*l.* a year to the poor for ever. In 1734, William Hooper gave 3*l.* a year towards maintaining a charity school, and 10*s.* a year to the minister. William Wall of Lintridge, gave three tenements in Dimmock, now demolished. Thomas Murrel gave the interest of 10*l.* to ten poor widows.

Taxes. { The Royal Aid in 1692, *l.* 299 8 0
Poll-tax — 1694, — 65 17 0
Land-tax — 1694, — 414 13 0
The same, at 3*s.* 1770, — 310 19 0

When sir Robert Atkyns compiled his account of this parish, there were 250 houses, and about 1000 inhabitants, whereof 40 were freeholders; yearly births 28, burials 27. Having examined the parish register, I find that, beginning with the year 1700, the average of baptisms is 26, of burials 19; and that in seven years, beginning with 1768, the average of baptisms is 34, of burials 26; and the number of inhabitants is now about 1116, which is nearly in the proportion of 43 to 1 of the annual burials.



D O D I N G T O N

LIES in the lower division of the hundred of Grumbaldsh, ten miles north of Bath, thirteen east from Bristol, and thirty southward from Gloucester.

It is situated on the verge of the vale, and secured from the bleak easterly winds by the high lands of Tormarton, with old Sodbury hill to the north of it.

Sir William Codrington has a seat here, seen through a vista, at the distance of about five or six hundred yards to the right from the road which leads from Gloucester to Bath. Tho' the house is not in the modern taste, it is large and handsome. There are two very beautiful pieces of water, one above the other, in the front, with the finest lawn about it that can be conceived, interspersed with venerable oaks and other forest trees, rising to the view from the house in a most exquisite landscape.

The spring which supplies those pieces of water rises just above, and is the head of the river Froome, which runs to Bristol Back, so called from being Saxon, *a river*; where the key of that port was dug in the year 1247. Before that time, Bristol key, or port, was near St. Mary-port-street, which was so called upon that account.

The Romans left vestiges behind them of their presence in this village; for Leland (*Itin.* v. 6.) relates, that several earthen pots (I suppose what we now call urns) very finely flourished in the Roman times, were dug out of the ground in Dodington field, in one of which were Roman coins; and further, that there was a glass containing bones, found in a sepulchre in the highway by the church; but omits to say when these things were discovered.

The *Orchis Apifera*, or Bee Orchis, with other species of that plant, is found growing in this parish. And the *Circea*, or Inchanter's Nightshade, grows plentifully here.

This parish is within the jurisdiction of the court of the honour of Gloucester.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

' Roger de Berchelai holds Dodintone in Hedredestan hundred. There are three hides, and two parts of half a hide. Aluvin held it in the time of king Edward. In demean is one plow-tillage, and seven villeins, and four bordars with four plow-tillages. There are four *servi*, and ten acres of meadow. It is worth and was worth 3*l.*' *Domesday-book*, p. 75.

' The bishop of St. Laud in Constance holds Dodintone in Edredestan hundred, and Roger holds it of him. Ulnod held it in the time of king Edward. There is one hide and a half, and the third part of half a hide. In demean is one plow-tillage, and four villeins, and one bordar with one plow-tillage. There are three *servi*. It is worth and was worth 30*s.*' *D. B.* p. 71.

Thus it appears that in the time of king Edward the Confessor, Dodington was held by two different proprietors, who were both dispossessed of their estates soon after the conquest. Part of it was given to Roger de Berkeley, who was also tenant of the other part under the bishop. But that family soon became possessed of the whole in their

own right, which they held of the honour of Gloucester, as appears by the records of 47 H. 3. 21 E. 3. and 4 H. 4. It was held by William de Berkeley 5 E. 3. by John Berkeley of Dursley 19 & 22 E. 3. by sir Nicholas Berkeley, his son together with one messuage and two yard-lands in the same place, 6 R. 2.

Maud, widow of Robert de Cantelupe, and daughter and surviving heir of sir John de Berkeley was seized of this manor 4 H. 4. as was Margare the widow of sir John Blaket 8 H. 5. Richard Chedder had married the daughter and heiress of Robert de Cantelupe, by whom he had a daughter and heiress married to Thomas Wekys, who in her right was seized of Dodington 13 E. 4. John Wekys, son of Thomas, married Maud, daughter of Walter Langley of Siddington Langley, and was succeeded by his son Edward, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Norton. Nicholas Wekys, son of Edward, married Elizabeth daughter of sir Robert Pointz, and died seized of Dodington 5 Mar. John Wekys, son of Nicholas, married a daughter of sir Thomas Danvers, of Dancy in Wiltshire, and dying before his father, livery of the manor of Dodington was granted to Robert Wekys, son of John, 5 Mar. He built the large house at Dodington, and afterwards sold the estate to Giles Codrington.

Giles Codrington was descended from Robert Codrington of Didmarton. Thomas Codrington a younger son of Robert, married Elizabeth daughter of sir Robert Pointz, by whom he had Ambrose Codrington, who married Mary, daughter and heiress of Lawrence Test, and died 6 H. 6. Francis Codrington, son and heir of Ambrose married Margaret, daughter and heir of — Stripman. Giles Codrington, son of Francis, was the purchaser of Dodington, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Arthur Porter. His son Richard Codrington married Joyce, daughter of John Burlace; and Samuel Codrington, son of Richard married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Stephen of Sodbury. Thomas Codrington, son of Samuel married Hester, daughter of — Plummer, and dying in 1675, was succeeded by Samuel Codrington his son and heir, who sold the manor of Dodington to his kinsman Christopher Codrington son of Christopher, who gained a large estate in the West-Indies. He died governor of the Leeward Islands, and disposed of large sums of money in charity. By his will, dated Feb. 22, 1702, he gave 10,000*l.* to All-Souls College in Oxford, of which he was a fellow; 6000*l.* part thereof, was to build a library, the remainder for books, and he gave his own valuable library to furnish it. He also settled a large revenue for propagating the Christian knowledge in foreign parts.

He left the manor of Dodington to his kinsman William Codrington, who was created a baron by patent, whose son sir William Codrington baronet, is the present lord of this manor. His arms are, *Argent, a fess sable between three lions passant gules.*

A small manor, with the rectory of Dodington, belonged to the abbey of Keynsham in Somersetshire, and after its dissolution, was granted to sir Richard Long 30 H. 8.

Other lands in Dodington belonged to the priory of Black Canons at Bradenstoke in Wiltshire, and were granted to John Wiley and John Scudamore 37 H. 8.

Amicia la Walsh was seized of one messuage and one yard-land in Dodington and Oldbury 8 E. 2. Anthony Walsh died seized of lands in Dodington 4 Eliz. leaving Nicholas Walsh of Olveston his brother and heir.

John Stanshaw, esq; was seized of lands in Dodington 12 E. 4. and John and Humphry, his sons, levied a fine of them 12 H. 7.

John Cotherington and Alice his wife levied a fine of lands in Dodington 49 H. 6.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Lawkesbury, worth about 100*l.* a year. Sir William Codrington is patron; Mr. Blifs the present incumbent. The abbat of Gloucester was patron in the year 1500.

The church is small, dedicated to the virgin Mary, with a low tower at the west end; and there is a vault under the chancel, which is the burying-place of the Codrington family.

First fruits	£. 5	6	8	Synodals	£. 0	2	0	
Tenths	—	0	10	7½	Pentecostals	0	1	0
Procurations								

Monuments and Inscriptions.

There is a small monument in the chancel, with this inscription :

P. M. Quod Reliquum est Ioannæ filiae Ricardi Codrington, uxoris Charissimæ Jeremiæ Horler Rectoris de Sodbury, quæ obiit tertio die Martii Anno Dom. 1721. Deposita etiam Jeremiæ Horler prædict. qui obiit primo die Martii 1723-4. Reliquiæ etiam Richardi Codrington A. M. hujus Ecclesiæ Patroni. Obit 1º Feb. 1732.—At bottom, *Per pale, 1. Or, three squirrels argent. 2. Codrington.*

Against the south wall in the chancel :

P. M. Roberti Greenaldi hujus Ecclesiæ Pastoris an. 38, qui obiit 8º die Ian. 1660. Æt: 83.
*Præco pacis erat viridis Greenaldus Oliva,
 Quo muto, liquidum dant sua facta, sonum;
 Vir pietate probus, vivax virtutis imago,
 Lucis evangelicæ stella, tabella, fuit.*

On a flat stone in the church :

Here lyeth the Body of M^{rs} Dorothy Chapman, Sister to the honorable William Codrington, Esq; who Departed this Life the 25 Ann. Dom. 1712.—Arms, *Per pale, baron and chevron, 1. Quarterly 1st and 4th, Codrington; 2d and 3d, Or, on a chief three roses gules, in chief a dexter hand. 2. On a chevron three bears heads coupèd, a star of six points.*

Taxes.	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 88	14	8	
	Poll-tax ——— 1694,	—	13	3	0
	Land-tax ——— 1694,	—	104	12	8
	The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770,	—	72	18	6

There were 14 houses and about 56 inhabitants in this parish, at the beginning of this century, according to sir Robert Atkyns. There are now but 98 inhabitants.

DORSINGTON

LIES in the upper division of the hundred of Kiftsgate, seven miles distant north-east from Evesham in Worcestershire, four west from Stratford upon Avon in Warwickshire, and thirty-one north-east from Gloucester.

Sir Robert Atkyns derives the name from Dorsum, Latin for the back; this place being situated, says he, on the back or ridge of an hill. But sir Robert's etymology is not founded on fact, for Dorsington lies in a flat vale country, at a considerable distance from any hill.

Great part of the parish is common field. The roads are very bad, and as stone is scarce, the few houses in this village are either brick or wattled.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

Roger de Belmont holds Dorsintune in Ceolfled hundred, and Robert holds it of him. There are ten hides. Saxi held it. In demean are three plow-tillages, and eight villeins with five plow-tillages, and six *servi*. It was worth 8*l.* It is now worth 100*s.* Domesday-book, p. 75.

From Roger de Belmont this estate descended through the several generations of the earls of Warwick, precisely as it is related of the manor of Chedworth, 'till it came to Thomas de Beauchamp, who died seized of Dorsington 2 H. 4.

But the Draytons held this manor of the earls of Warwick; for Baldwin de Drayton and Alice his wife levied a fine of Dorsington, and settled it on their son John de Drayton, 18 R 2. And William Drayton, esq; died seized of the manor of Great Dorsington 5 E. 4. as did Richard Drayton 19 E. 4.

William Watson had livery of this manor 15 Eliz. from whom it passed afterwards to George Shirley, esq; who was lord of it in the year 1608.

Thomas Rawlins, serjeant at law, was afterwards lord of this manor, who was succeeded by his son Thomas; and Thomas Rawlins, esq; a descendant from them, is the present lord of the manor of Dorsington, which comprehends the whole parish, except Braggington-farm.

Alice the widow of Thomas Paynel died seized of nine messuages, and two plow-tillages in Little Dorsington 16 H. 6.

Of the Church, &c.

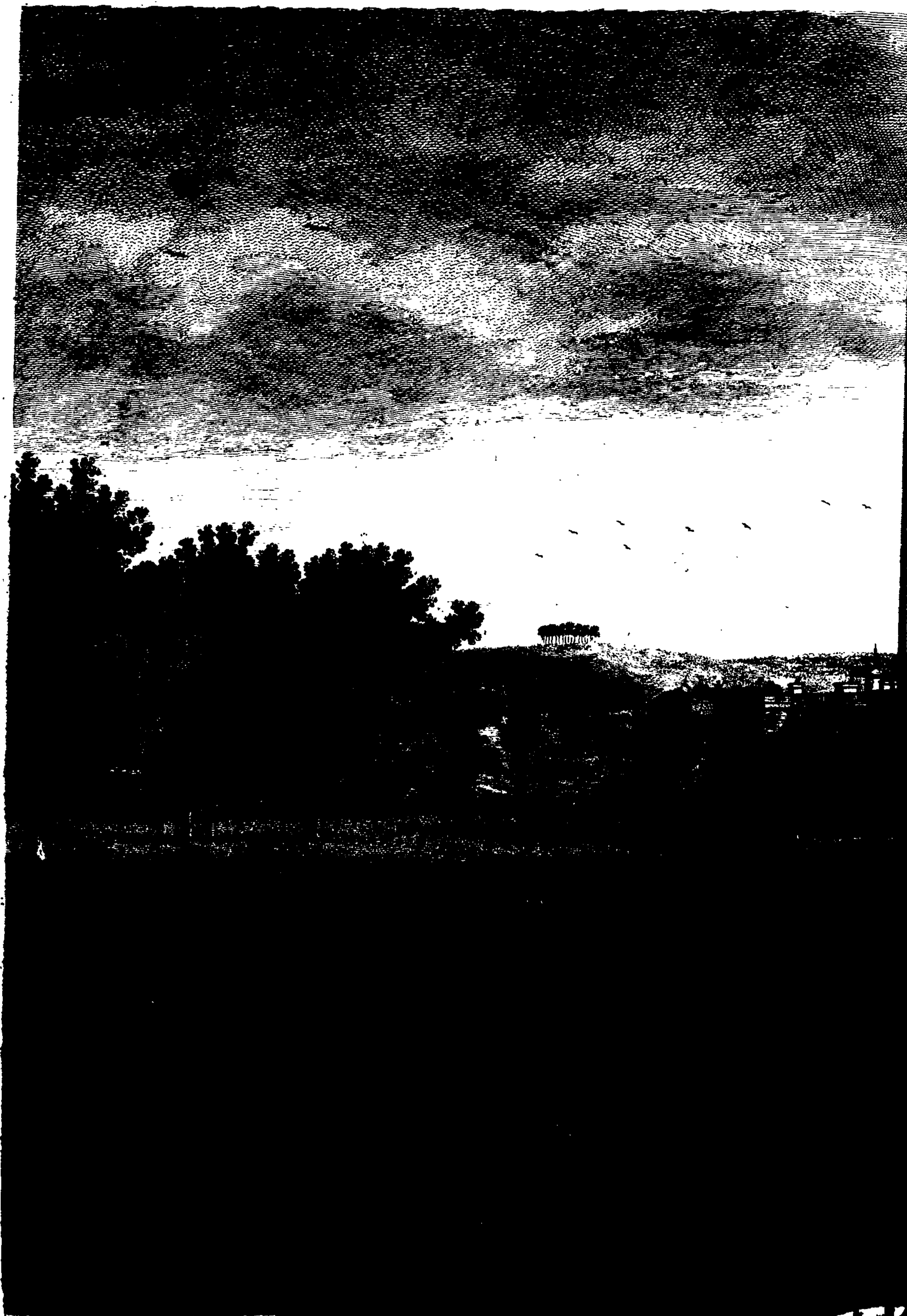
The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Campden, worth 105*l.* a year. Thomas Rawlins, esq; is patron; Mr. Martyn the present incumbent.

Three yard-lands belong to the glebe, with nine cow-pastures, 60 sheep-pastures, six horse-pastures, and pasture for a colt in the commons.

The church was rebuilt with brick in the year 1758, having been burnt down with some part of the village.

First fruits	£. 12	19	2	Synodals	£. 0	1	0	
Tenths	—	1	5	11	Pentecostals	0	0	7½
Procurations								

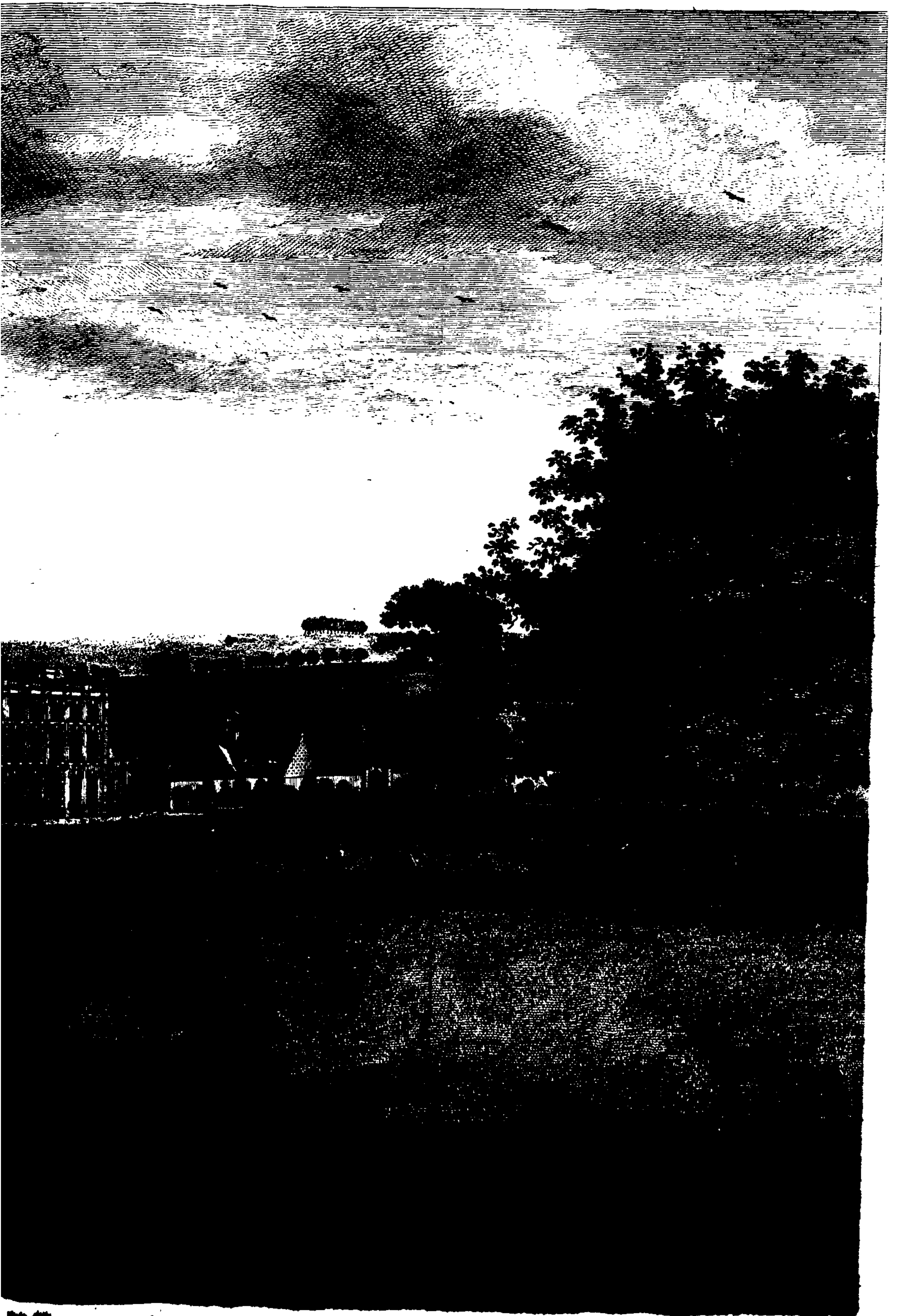
5 N Taxes.



To Thomas Tracy Esq. Member of Parliament
This Plate is inscribed by his



PARK



for the County of Gloucester:

most Obliged humble Servant

T. Bonner delin. et sculp. 1770.

J. Rudder.

whose son Edward-Gilbert Rich had a daughter Mary, married to Robert Lawrence, of Shurdington, esq; and dying without male issue, this estate went by entail to her cousin Thomas Rich, who sold it, about the year 1774, to Mr. Van Notten of London, the present proprietor.

HAMLETS. *Sandiwell* and *Andiford* are hamlets in this parish, both held of Richard de Clare earl of Gloucester and Hertford 47 H. 3. Henry Brett, esq; sold *Sandiwell* in Lower Dowdeswell to lord Conway, from whose son, the earl of Hertford, it went by purchase to the late Thomas Tracy, esq; and is now the property of his widow Mrs. Tracy, before-mentioned.

William de Dowdeswell gave his demean, and two virgates and a half of land in *Anneford*, to the knights templers. *Dugd. Mon.*

Pegglesworth-farm is an estate of about 200 l. a year, belonging to Mr. Wade.

There are records which shew that John Handborough, and Thomas Bruges and Maud his wife, levied a fine of the third part of lands in Dowdeswell 36 H. 6. And that William Garrine and Elizabeth his wife levied a fine of lands therein 2 E. 4.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Winchcombe, worth about 200 l. a year. Mr. Rogers is patron; Mr. John Arnold the present incumbent.

The church is in the form of a cross, with a small spire in the middle. The spire was built in 1577, by Mr. Rogers, Mr. Abbington, and others.

First fruits £. 13 6 8 Synodals £.
Tenths — 1 6 8 Pentecostals
Procurations

Monuments and Inscriptions.

The most antient is the effigy of a man engraven on brass, which has been mistaken for an abbat of Hayles. The figure is not represented in the dress of an ecclesiastick, but in a long robe semée with mullets and fleurs-de-lis, which denote him to be of the family of Rogers.

On the table of a monument in the chancel:

To the Memory of William Rogers of Sandiwell in this parish of Dowdeswell, Gen. who departed this Life ij^o Jan. 1663, in y^r 67 Y^r of his Age.

In hope to resalute his Soul here lies
This sleeping Body, now Death's Sacrifice
Death & the Grave graunts the Conjunction
Of both by Christ his Resurrection.
Noe more than Earthe can Earthe make Man inherit
But Heaven's a Guift of Grace not gained by Meritt.
Reader be confident noe Good Son dies
But, as the Day's Sun, only Setts to rise.

To the Memory of Eliz. Rogers, Widow, late Wife of W. Rogers of Sandiwell Gent. deed. 22 July 1670.

A happy Change, for now shee's past to rest
From Sorrows here to a Kingdome euer blest.

On another table, against the wall:

Parcite Caliculae lachrymis, hi morte quietunt.
Funeribus haec requies funera montis erit.
Vincula dissolvit Christus, Domino remeantur
Confortes: thalamis sic rediere suis.

Vpon the death of William Rogers Gent. buried here June 2^o, 1649. And of Hellen his Wife, interred February the first 1648.
Weepe not, blest quire, these rest in death, theyr fall
Is not foe much theyrs, as death's funerall:
Christ hath dissolud our nupciall bond, yet wee
In him our head now reunited bee.

On the table of a handsome marble monument in the chancel, with a bust, under a pediment supported by two Corinthian pillars, is this inscription:

Hic prope jacet GULIELMUS ROGERS, Armiger, Magistrorum Curiae Cancellariae nuper primus. Obijt nono Die Aprilis, anno Domini 1734, Etate suae 76.
Christianae Religionis veritatem firmiter credens,
Omnem Superstitionem vehementer abhorrens,
Dei Unitatem Religiose Colens,
Christi Redemptionem strenue expectans,
Iustum et Honestum Utili anteterens.

Against the wall of the south cross aisle:

In Memory of Edward Rich, of Upper Dowdeswell, Esquire, Bencher and Barrister at Law of the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inne, who deceased the 5th Day of February, A^{no} D^{omi}ni 1680, Aged 78 Years.

Mary, Wive of Lionel Rich, Esq; Buried 7th Feb. 1734, Aged 69 Y^{rs}.

Lionel Rich, Esq; Buried 26th April 1736 Aged 71 Y^{rs}.

At top, *Baron and femme*, 1. *Per pale, Sable and gules, over all a cross bottonny fitchy between four fleurs-de-lis Or*, for Rich. 2. *Argent, on a chevron azure three flags heads caboshed Or between as many lozenges sable.*

In the same aisle:

In Memory of BAILY RICH, eldest Son of LIONEL RICH, of Upper Dowdeswell, Esq; he Married the Only Daughter and Heir of JOHN GILBERT, of Swindon in the County of Wilts, Gent. by whom he had one Son Born 15th Feb. 1688, Buried 18th April 1723.

Elizabeth, Daughter of Edw^o Gilbert Rich, Esq^r. and Mary his Wive, Born 18th Aug^t 1740. Buried 19th April 1741.

Here likewise are reposed the Remains of MARY his Daughter, the beloved Wive of ROBERT LAWRENCE, Esq^r. Whose Mind was a sweet Assemblage of every social and benevolent Affection, eminently display'd by the warm Exertions of Friendship; the endearing Sympathy of Connubial Love; and by Meekness & Humility, & the regular Practise of all those Duties which are the Result of a truly Christian Faith. Thus fitted for a better State, she calmly resigned her Soul into the Hands of her Blessed Redeemer, on the 21st Day of Jan. in the Year of our Lord 1761, Aged 22.

Elizabeth their Daughter died an Infant.

At top are these arms, *Baron and femme*, 1. Rich, as before. 2. *Azure, on a chevron argent three roundlets gules*, for Gilbert.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 138 14 0
		Poll-tax — 1694, — 32 7 0
		Land-tax — 1694, — 133 14 0
		The same, at 3 s. 1770, — 87 0 6½

There were 25 houses and about 120 inhabitants in this parish, when sir Robert Atkyns compiled his account of it; yearly births 3, burials 3. And there are now 34 families, and 199 inhabitants.



DOWN-AMNEY

LIES in the hundred of Crowthorn and Minety, two miles north from Cricklade in Wiltshire, six south-eastward from Cirencester, and twenty-two south-eastward from Gloucester.

It is so called, because it lies *down* the river which runs from the other Amneys, and empties itself into the Thames at Eisey. It is a flat country, and very subject to floods from those rivers. The soil is very rich, with less pasture than arable land.

It is observable, that part of the large manor house lies in Wiltshire, part in Gloucestershire, and that a line drawn across the kitchen divides the counties. The church exhibits what is further remarkable in this little parish, wherefore I pass to the particulars

Of the Manor and other Estates.

Ednod held Omenel in Gersdon hundred in the time of king Edward. There were fifteen hides taxed, of which king Edward remitted the tax of five hides, as the county says, and afterwards Ednod paid for ten hides. There are in this manor four plow-tillages in demean, and a priest, and nineteen villeins, and three bordars, with ten plow-tillages. There are twelve *servi*. This manor belonged to the bishop of Baieux, and was worth 20*l*. It now pays a farm rent of 26*l*. to the king. *Domesday-book*, p. 69.

This record stands under the title *Terra Regis*.

Radulf [de Todeni] holds Omenie and Cernei in Gersdones hundred, and Roger holds them of him. There are four hides. Four thanes held them for four manors, and they could go where they pleased. In demean are ten plow-tillages, and one villein, and one bordar. There are twenty-one *servi*, and a mill of 5*s*. rent, and thirty acres of meadow. It was worth 10*l*. now 6*l*. *Domesday-book*, p. 76.

As there are four parishes in the same hundred of the name of Amney, it is very difficult to apply the accounts from *Domesday-book* to the respective parishes, because the manors are in nowise distinguished in that record. And, seeing no reason to the contrary, I have followed sir Robert Atkyns in placing the above abstracts to the parish of Down-Amney. If the estate in Amney, mentioned in the second abstract, belong to this parish, it is probably that which the subsequent records mention by the name of Wike, and belonged afterwards to the abbey of Cirencester. The first estate was seized by the Conqueror, and was granted by king Henry the Second, to Alice, daughter of William de Cassey; but Edmond Crouchback, earl of Lancaster, was afterwards seized of it, and 55 H. 3. granted the manor of Down-Amney to Nicholas de Valers, (afterwards written Vilers, or Villers) probably the same person with sir Nicholas de Villers, who in 1268 was in the holy war, and relinquishing his paternal coat of arms, viz. *Sable, three cinquefoils argent*; assumed *The cross of St. George, charged with five escallop shells*, being the antient badge of the croises. The said Nicholas proved his right to view of frankpledge within the manor of Down-Amney 15 E. 1.

William Cufons held one messuage and one plow-tillage called Wike in Down-Amney 7 E. 3. Sir William de Cufons died seized of the manor of Down-Amney, and of the lands in Wike 19 E. 3. John de Handelo died seized of the manor of Wike 20 E. 3. as did Edward de Handelo 32 E. 3.

Peter de Cufons and Margaret his wife levied a fine of the manor of Down-Amney 35 E. 3.

Sir Thomas Hungerford (who was the first standing speaker of the house of commons, 51 E. 3.) purchased a charter of free warren in Down-Amney 8 R. 2. He married Joan, daughter and coheir of sir Edmond Hufley, and was succeeded by his son and heir sir Walter Hungerford, lord high treasurer of England, and baron Hungerford. He married Catherine, one of the daughters and coheireffes of Thomas Peverel, and died 27 H. 6. leaving two sons, Robert and Edmond, of whom the latter married Margaret, daughter and heir of Edward Burnel, and died seized of this manor, and of Wike near Hampton-Meysey, 2 R. 3. Sir John Hungerford his son and heir died seized of Down-Amney 16 H. 8. as did sir Anthony Hungerford, son of sir John, 1 Eliz. He was succeeded in this manor by John Hungerford, his son, whose son sir John Hungerford married Mary, the daughter of sir Richard Berkeley, and died 10 Car. Sir Anthony Hungerford, his son and heir, left Bridget his only surviving daughter and heiress, who being married to Edmond Dunch, esq; carried this manor into that name and family.

Hungerford Dunch succeeded his father Edmond, and was succeeded in this manor by his son Edmond Dunch, who married the daughter of colonel Godfrey, and was lord of the manor at the beginning of this century. It passed afterwards by purchase to James Craggs, esq; secretary of state, whose two surviving daughters and coheireffes were married, the one to lord Clare, the other to Mr. Elliot, who are the present lords of this manor.

William Golding and Joan his wife levied a fine of lands in Down-Amney 23 H. 6. as did William Lewellyn and Joan his wife 7 E. 4. A ground called Le Wike, and two other messuages, belonged to the abbey of Cirencester, and were granted to sir Anthony Hungerford 32 H. 8.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Fairford, and since the augmentation, by the gifts of Dr. Godolphin and Mr. Wells, which procured the queen's bounty, it is worth about 60*l*. a year.

King Edward the First gave the church of Down-Amney to the knights templers. The patronage and impropriation belonged afterwards to the abbey of Cirencester, and were granted to Christ-church college, Oxford, 38 H. 8. where they remain. Mr. Smith is the present incumbent. The manor pays 25*l*. to the vicar, and every yard-land 5*s*.

The church, dedicated to All Saints, is built in the form of a cross, with a handsome spire, and five bells, at the west end.

First fruits	£	10	5	8	Synodals	£	0	2	0
Tiths	—	1	0	7	Pentecostals	0	1	6	
Procurations	0	6	8						

Monuments and Inscriptions.

On the north side of the chancel, under an arch in the wall, is a fine marble tomb in the form of a coffin, with a cross engraven on it, the top of which is incircled with a wreath of olive. It has no inscription, but it is supposed to be for one of the antient patrons of the church.

In the south cross aisle, are two very antient monuments under an arch in the wall. One is the figure of a woman in freestone, lying along, with her hands in a supplicating posture. This is very much defaced and broken. The other is that of a man in black marble, well executed, and in good preservation, lying along in compleat armour; his legs are crossed, with his right hand on the hilt of his sword, as if about to draw it, and on the left arm a large shield, bearing *Five escallops on a cross of St. George*. These are the arms of Villers, and without doubt, the figure was intended to represent Nicholas de Villers, who had been in the holy war, and was lord of this manor in the reign of king Edward the First, as before mentioned.

There is a noble monument of marble against the wall of the north cross aisle, with a pediment supported by two Ionic pillars. Under the pediment are the figures of two knights in armour, kneeling and facing each other, with books upon a desk before them. Under the figures are two tables of black marble, on which are the following inscriptions: On the dexter table,

MORS MIHI LVCRVM.

IN THIS CHAPELL LIETH THE BODY OF ST. IOH. HVNGERFORD, KNIGHT, (LINEALLY DESCENDED FROM WALTER LORD HVNGERFORD, KNIGHT, OF THE NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER) WHO WAS HON^{ble} IN HIS LIFE, SERVICEABLE TO HIS KING AND COUNTRY, LIBERALL TO HIS FRIENDS, CHARITABLE & COVRTEOVS TO ALL. HEE FIRST MARRIED MARY THE DAUGHTER OF ST. RICHARD BARKLY, KNIGHT, BY WHOM HEE HAD THREE SONNES & FOWER DAUGHTERS; AND AFTERWARDS ANNA THE DAUGHTER OF EDWARD GODDARD, ESQ. HEE DIED THE XVIII DAY OF MARCH IN THE LXIX YEARE OF HIS AGE. ANO R. R. CAROLI DECIMO, ANOQ. DNI 1634.

On the sinister side,

CHRISTVS MIHI VITA.

ST. ANTHONY HVNGERFORD, KNIGHT, NOW LIVING (ELDEST SONNE TO THIS ST. JOHN HVNGERFORD, KNIGHT) WAS FIRST MARRIED TO ELIZ. LVCY, DAUGHT^r. OF ST. TH. LVCY, KNIGHT, BY WHOM HEE HAD TWO DAUGHTERS, (ONE DIED YONG, BRIDGET SURVIVED & WAS MARRIED TO EDMVND DVNCH, ESQ.) AND AFTERWARDS Y^e SAID ST. ANTHONY MARRIED IANE EARNLY, DAUGHTER TO MICHAEL EARNLY, ESQ. BY SVSAN HVNGERFORD, DAUGHTER & ONE OF Y^e COHEIRES OF ST. WALTER HVNGERFORD OF FARLEY, KNIGHT: HEE ERECTED THIS MONVMENT IN Y^e LIIth YEARE OF HIS AGE, FOR Y^e HONOUR OF HIS DEARE FATHER, & IN REMEMBRANCE OF HIS OWNE MORTALITY. SEPT. XXX. ANO R. R. CAROLI XIII. ANO DNI 1637.

Over the figures are the following arms on different scutcheons, viz. on the dexter side, 1. *Gules, a chevron ermine between ten crosses pate Or.* 2. *Gules, a chevron vair between three crescents Or.* 3. *Sable, two bars ermine, in chief three plates, for Hungerford.* 4. *Gules, three fishes hauriant between eight crosses croselets Or.* 5. *— on a bend sable three eaglets display'd Or.* In the middle of the pediment is a scutcheon with twenty quarterings.

On a brass plate, against the south wall,

Christus est resurrectio mortuorum.

HIC IACET MARIA DOMINA HVNGERFORD, NVPER VXOR IOHANNIS HVNGERFORD DE DOWNE-AMPNEY, MILITIS, (FILIAQVE RICHARDI BARKLEY, MILITIS, QUI A MAVRICIO DOMINO BARKLEY, PER DOMINAM ISABELLAM VXOREM SVS, WILLIAM RICHARDI PLANTAGINET COMITIS CORNVBIÆ

AC REGIS ROMANORVM, FILII IOHANNIS REGIS ANGLIÆ, LINEALITER DESCENDEBAT) QVÆ FVIT VERÆ PIETATIS RARVM EXEMPLVM, BONARVM LITERARVM VALDE STVDIOSA, EXQVISITÆ PVDICITIÆ OBSERVANTISSIMA, MARITO SVO CHARA, ET AMANTISSIMA LIBERIS, COGNATIS ET AMICIS SVIS PLENA CHARITATIS ET BONORVM OPERVM: VIXIT CVM MARITO SVO CONIUNCTISSIME QVADRAGINTA ET QVATVOR ANNOS: APOSTEMA IN PECTORE VITAM EIUS FINIVIT DECIMO OCTAVO DIE IVLII, VESPERI CIRCA HORAM SEPTIMAM, ANNO ÆTATIS SVÆ SEXAGESIMO QVINTO, ANNOQVE DOMINI, COMPTATIONE ANGLIÆ, 1628. } Sicut vita, finis ita. Viuit post funera virtus.

VLTIMVM OFFICIJ ET AMORIS MEI ERGA EANDEM MARIAM DOMINAM HVNGERFORD, ET VERVM TESTIMONIVM. WILLIELMVS PLATT.

On a stone at the north end of the same aisle,

HERE LYETH JOHN SECOND SONNE OF ST. JOHN HVNGERFORD, KNIGHT, WHO WAS BVRIED THE 5 DAY OF MARCH ANO DOM. 1643. WHO AMONGST OTHERS OF HIS PIOUS WORKS LEFT THIS HIS ENSVING EPITAPH.

MY SAD DAIES ENDED HERE I LIE,
THAT IS MY BODI WRAPD IN EARTH,
MY SPIRIT IS ASCENDED HIGH,
AND RESTS WITH HIM THAT GAVE IT BIRTH.
TO THIS MUST ALL MANKIND BE DRIVEN,
EARTH MUST TO EARTH, THE SOVLE TO HEAVEN.

And under, on the same stone,

THIS MONVMENT I FIX VNTO THE WALL
IN MEMORY OF HIM WHO GAVE ME ALL.
HIS NAME I SERVE, I LOVE, I HONOUR STIL
WITH BODY, MIND, & WITH A REDY WIL.
ANTHONY PREDY.

Benefaction.

John Kingston gave 20*l.* one half to the church, the other to the poor.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 173 3 0
		Poll-tax — 1694, — 17 8 0
		Land-tax — 1694, — 106 2 0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 79 10 9

At the beginning of this century there were 36 houses in this parish, and about 180 inhabitants, whereof 3 were freeholders; but the inhabitants are now increased to about 248.



DOW-N-HATHERLEY.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Dudston and King's-Barton, six miles distant south from Tewkesbury, six westward from Cheltenham, and four north-eastward from Gloucester.

It is a small parish in the vale, consisting chiefly of rich pasture ground. A small brook from Badgworth runs through it, and falls into the Severn near Sandhurst. The roads are so exceedingly deep and miry in the winter, as to deter the curious traveller from visiting it, and indeed there is nothing worthy his notice.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

At the general survey, it was found that Edmar, a thane, had held three manors in Dudesstan hundred, of which Athelai was one, and that he could give or sell his land to whomsoever he pleased. But *Domesday-book* mentions that earl Harold took away those lands, with some others, after the death of king Edward; and accordingly they stand in record under the title *Terra Regis*, with other lands which the Conqueror seized for his own

property, as formerly belonging to Harold. See *Domesday-book*, p. 67.

It is uncertain how long this manor continued in the crown; but Robert Musgrofs died seized of Down-Hatherley 38 H. 3. as did his son John 3 E. 1. and Roger, son of Roger de Burghull, held it 31 E. 1.

It afterwards passed to the Willingtons, for John de Willington died seized of this manor 4 E. 2. and Ralph his son, and others, held it by one knight's fee, of the manor of Brimpsfield 1 E. 3.

Sir Thomas Brook and Joan his wife levied a fine of it 12 R. 2. and sir Thomas Brook, their son, died seized thereof 5 H. 5. as did the widow of the last sir Thomas 15 H. 6.

Fulk Grevil, second son of sir Edward Grevil, married Elizabeth, the surviving granddaughter and heir of Robert Willoughby, lord Brook, whereby the manor of Down-Hatherley came to the Grevils. This Elizabeth had two sisters, coheireffes. Anne died unmarried; Blanch was married to sir Francis Daintry, who, in her right, was seized of a third part of this manor; and by the death of Anne, had also livery of the moiety of her third part; but Blanch also dying without issue, the intire manor came to Elizabeth the wife of Fulk Grevil, who surviving his wife, died seized thereof 1 Eliz. and Fulk his son had livery 4 Eliz.

From the Grevils it passed to the Norwoods. Livery of the manor was granted to Nicholas Norwood, 14 Eliz. and Richard Norwood was lord of it in 1608. Mr. Gwinnet was proprietor of it about the beginning of this century; but Mrs. Chester is the present lady of the manor.

The records of the following dates shew, that Robert de Sauvage held lands in Down-Hatherley, 44 H. 3. as did John Attyate 41 E. 3. Fifty-five acres in Down-Hatherley were held by sir John Berkeley 6 H. 6. and by sir Maurice Berkeley of Beverstone 38 & 39 H. 6. and 19 E. 4.

Mr. Gibbs has a handsome house, and a good estate in this parish.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is in the deanery of Winchcombe. It is a vicarage endowed, worth about 100*l.* a year. The lord chancellor is patron; Mr. Barry is the present incumbent. It belonged to St. Oswald's in Gloucester 33 E. 1. and the priory of Usk hath presented to it; and so did the abbey of Gloucester in the year 1500.

The church is small, with a strong embattled tower at the west end. It is dedicated to Corpus Christi. The inscription upon a tomb in the church-yard for Henry Aisgill, vicar of this church, chancellor of St. David's, and a prebendary of Gloucester, is inserted p. 169.

First fruits	£.8	14	4	Synodals	£.0	1	0
Tenths	—	0	17	5½	Pentecostals	0	0
Procurations							

Benefactions.

William Drinkwater gave 40*s.* yearly to a preacher in Gloucester, and 10*s.* yearly to the poor of this parish. There is a house, and four acres of land, worth 50*s.* yearly, given to the use of the poor.

{	Taxes.	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	64	4	0
		Poll-tax — — 1694, —	8	19	0
		Land-tax — — 1694, —	82	14	0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, —			

At the beginning of this century, there were 20 houses in this parish, and about 100 inhabitants, whereof 6 were freeholders. *Atkyns.* The number of inhabitants is much the same as seventy years ago.



D R I F F I E L D

IS a small parish in the hundred of Crowthorne and Minety, four miles south-eastward from Cirencester, three north-westward from Cricklade in Wiltshire, and twenty-one south-eastward from Gloucester. The parish is bounded by Latton in Wiltshire, and by the turnpike-road from Cirencester to Cricklade on the south and west. It is a strong soil, and requires judicious management; for in the winter, an infinite number of small springs break out, and spreading over the surface of the ground, infallibly destroy the crops of corn, if not carried off by proper drains.

The name was probably taken from two Saxon words, *dnop*, *dirty*, and *peld*, *an open country*; for a great part of this parish lies low and springy. The river from the upper Amneys runs thro' it to Down-Amney, by means of which the farmers water their meadow grounds. Something of this practice has been mentioned under South Cerney, but without sufficiently describing it. I will therefore take this opportunity of making a few short observations on that head.

A level is first taken from the highest part of the river, to see if the water may be carried over the highest ground in the meadow, allowing a fall of three or four inches for current in about 300 yards. A shallow trench, about four or five feet wide, (according to the size of the meadow, and quantity of water required) is then cut from the upper part of the river through the highest ground, taking care to preserve a current, and first paring off the turf to lay uppermost on each side of the trench. This is called the grand carry. From the sides of which, smaller cuts must be made, if required, with breaches in their banks, to let the water into little trenches (which must be carried up to those breaches) made by turning up the turf on one side, like the furrow of a plow; and in the sides of each of these small cuts, there must be a sufficient number of broken places to let out the water, so that by this management it may

may be evenly distributed, and continually running over every part of the meadow. Lastly, from the lowest part there must be a cut or drain, to convey the water into the lowest course of the river, so that the meadow may be perfectly drained at pleasure, and no water left to stagnate. A bay must be erected across the river, to turn a sufficient quantity of water into the grand carry, and sometimes there may be occasion for bays in the large carries, to distribute the water properly into the smaller ones. In this business there are three principal objects, 1. That the water be carried over every part of the meadow if possible. 2. That it be kept every where briskly running, but so as not to cover the tops of the grass, if it can be avoided; because straining thro' the grass, it deposits the matter which makes the manure. 3. That the drains be so contrived as to clear the lowest places from water.

This operation is generally performed at the beginning of the winter, and the water kept running over the meadows 'till about the beginning of March, when it is drawn off, and the smaller carries are levelled by turning the sod into the places whence it was originally taken. The running water, during the winter, keeps the frost from nipping the blade, and vegetation is so much the stronger and earlier in the spring, that it is usual to feed off the first crop, and afterwards give the ground a watering for two or three days, about the beginning of May, and then hayne it for cutting.

If this short account of the method of drowning meadows be not sufficiently explicit to be understood by such as are not acquainted with it, for whose use it is intended, it will be worth their time and expence to make a journey of five hundred miles to get further information.

The abbat of Cirencester had a country-house in this parish, on the scite of which stands the present manor house, near the church, the seat of lord Coleraine.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

'Reinbald the priest holds Drifelle. Elaf held it of earl Tofti'. There are seven hides. There are fifteen *servi*, and a mill of 5s. rent, and twenty acres of meadow. It is worth and was worth 8l. *Domesday-book*, p. 73.

Reinbald, or Rumbald, granted this manor, and the advowson of the church, to the college of Cirencester, of which he was dean; and they continued in the abbey of that place from its first foundation 'till its dissolution. The manor was

then granted to Humphry Brown and George Brown, in exchange for lands in Waltham in Essex, 37 H. 8. Sir Humphry Brown died seized thereof 4 Eliz. and left four coheireses. Roger Townsend, who married the eldest, had livery of the fourth part of the manor, in right of his wife, 5 Eliz. One of the coheireses dying soon after, livery of the third part of the manor was granted to Mary Brown, coheires of sir Humphry, 9 Eliz. and livery of another third part was granted to Christiana Brown, coheires of sir Humphry, 14 Eliz.

Thomas Wilford, esq; was lord of the manor in 1608. It was afterwards purchased by John Hanger, a Turkey merchant. George Hanger, esq; descended from the said John, had two sons, George and John. George, the eldest son, was knighted by king William for his steady attachment to the religion and laws of his country. He married Anne, daughter and coheir of sir John Beale, of Farmingham in the county of Kent, baronet; by whom he had four sons, George, John, Gabriel, and William; and four daughters, Anne, Delicia, Jane, and Mary. Gabriel surviving his elder brothers, succeeded to the paternal estate, and was created baron Coleraine, of Coleraine in the county of Londonderry, in the year 1761. His lordship married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Richard Bond, of Cowbury in the county of Hereford, esq; by whom he had issue three sons, John, William, and George; and one daughter, Anne. His lordship died in the year 1773, and is succeeded in title and estate by his eldest son John lord Coleraine, the present lord of this manor, and proprietor of all the lands in the parish. His lordship's arms are, *Ermine, a griffin rampant sigreant, parted per fess topaz and sapphire.* SUPPORTERS. *Two griffins segreant.* MOTTO. ARTES HONORABIT.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Cirencester, endowed with all the tithes, and worth about 90l. a year. Lord Coleraine and Thomas Smith, esq; are patrons, and present alternately; Thomas Bray, D.D. is the present incumbent.

Twelve acres inclosed, and twenty-four acres in the common-fields belong to the glebe.

The late lord Coleraine took down the old church, and rebuilt it. The present church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a very neat building, well pewed, with a handsome altar-piece, and a small tower at the west end, in which are three bells.

^b This Tofti, or Toffi, was earl of Northumberland, and brother to king Harold. He is represented by the archdeacon of Huntington as one of the most inhuman wretches that ever lived. Taking a jealous antipathy to his brother Harold for being so well in king Edward's favour, he hastened to Hereford, where his brother had made vast preparations to entertain the king, and murdering many of the servants, put a leg, an arm, and head, into each of the vessels of liquor designed for the entertainment, sending the king word, *That he had made ample provision pulled meats, but his majesty might bring other sorts with him.* For

this horrid villainy he was banished. But his implacable spirit sought every method of revenge against his brother: At length, when Harold came to the crown, by the death of king Edward, Tofti engaged the king of Norway to invade England in conjunction with him. And having united their fleets, they sailed up the Humber, and shortly after ranlacked York. But Harold meeting them with an army at Stamford-bridge, gave them battle (wherefore it was afterwards called Battle-bridge) and obtained the victory; in which fight Tofti and the Norwegian were both killed.

First fruits	£.	8	2	4½	Synodals	£.	0	2	0
Tenths	—	0	16	2¼	Pentecostals	0	0	8	
Procurations	0	6	8						

John Blake, the last abbat of Cirencester, lay buried in the old church, without any inscription; and the memorials for all those persons who were buried before the building of the new one, were taken down, and have not been replaced.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	58	18	0
		Poll-tax — 1694,	—	18	16	0
		Land-tax — 1694,	—	56	2	0
		The same, at 3 s. 1770,	—	42	1	6

At the beginning of this century there were 25 houses in this parish, and about 120 inhabitants, whereof 4 were freeholders; yearly births 4, burials 3. *Atkyns*. Here are now only 21 houses, but the inhabitants are increased to 137.



D U M B L E T O N.

THIS parish lies in the lower division of the hundred of Kiftgate, six miles distant southward from Evesham in Worcestershire, four north from Winchcombe, and eighteen north-eastward from Gloucester.

The brook Isbourn runs through it from Winchcombe, in its course to the Avon.

It is situated in the vale, on the north-east side of a fertile little hill, to which this parish gives name, though the greater part of the hill lies in the parishes of Beckford and Washbourn. On the side of it rises a little spring of medicinal water, whose properties have been found to be very much like the waters of Astrop-wells.

No gentleman's family is resident at Dumbleton, and part of the mansion house, the seat of the late sir Robert Cocks, has lately been taken down, to reduce it to a farm house.

Many gentlemen's seats in this county are totally deserted, and falling to ruin; and too many others, in compliance with the taste of the present age, are left by the owners for the greater part of the year, to partake more largely of the pleasures of the metropolis, and other places of public entertainment. This custom is fraught with many great evils; first to the poor inhabitants, whose pinching necessities were formerly relieved by a prudent hospitality, and whose morals might improve from the good example of their betters residing among them. But gentlemen themselves pay dearly for their diversions. How many squander what better œconomy would lay up for their children! How many spend their fortunes before they come to the possession of them! To this custom we owe that luxury and extravagance which pervade all ranks and degrees of people; that *cacoethes ludendi* which has spread itself over the land; that general depravity of morals which

bids defiance to our laws, and endangers the state. This observation arose from reading an inscription in the parish church here, where hospitality and residence in the country are mentioned with commendation. And tho' the remark is not in the least applicable to Dumbleton, the manor-house becoming void by the death of the whole family, yet it stands under this head with some propriety, that is, to avoid particular application.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

King Athelstan, in the year 931, gave Swinford, and Sanford, and Dumelton, in the county of Gloucester, to the abbey of Abingdon, when Cinath was abbat. *Stevens's Supp. to the Monast.* v. 1. p. 507. But it appears that there was a dispute soon afterwards, about the right to this manor; for Wulfric Spot, an earl of Mercia, gave it to Elfric, archbishop of Canterbury, in the year 1004, from which see it had been withheld, as alledged, by the church of Abingdon; but that church held it at the time of the general survey, as appears by the record.

'The church of St. Mary of Abendune holds Dubentone in Gretestan hundred. There are seven hides and a half. In demean are four plow-tillages, and thirteen villeins, and eight bordars, with eight plow-tillages. There are six *servi*, and a mill of 6s. rent. In the time of king Edward it was worth 12l. now 9l. This manor paid tax in the time of king Edward.' *Domesday-book*, p. 72.

But there was then another estate in this parish of smaller value, of which the following are particulars:

'William Goizenboded holds one hide in Dubentone in Gretestan hundred. Sauuin held it in the time of king Edward, and could go where he would. It was worth 20s. now 12s.' *Domesday-book*, p. 74.

The abbey of Abingdon held this manor till that house was dissolved; and the abbat proved his right to free warren and other privileges 15 E. 1.

The manor and advowson of Dumbleton, after the dissolution of abbeyes, were granted to Thomas lord Audley, and to sir Thomas Pope, in exchange for the manor of Laver-Marney in Essex, 34 H. 8. and the manor was confirmed to sir Thomas Pope 36 H. 8.

Edmond Hutchins, esq; was afterwards lord of this manor. He married Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Cocks of Cleeve, who was a younger branch of a family of that name of Cocks-Hall in Kent, and lived in the reign of king Henry the Eighth. This Edmond Hutchins, by his will, gave his estate to Dorothy his wife, whereby it came into her family. She was afterwards married to sir Charles Percy; but leaving no issue by him, Charles Cocks, her brother, succeeded to this estate, and sir Richard Cocks, baronet, second son of Richard Cocks, of Castle-ditch in Herefordshire, esq; and grandson of Thomas Cocks of

of Cleeve, succeeded his relation, Charles Cocks, in the manor of Dumbleton. He married Susanna, daughter of Ambrose Elton, of the Hasle in Herefordshire, esq; and was created a baronet in 1666. Richard Cocks, esq; eldest son of sir Richard, married Mary, daughter of sir Robert Cook of Highnam, and died before his father.

Sir Richard Cocks, son and heir of Richard, married Frances, daughter of Richard Nevell, of Bickingbeer in Berkshire, esq; and was elected knight of the shire in three successive parliaments in the reign of king William the Third. He married secondly Mary, daughter of William Bethell, of Swindon in Yorkshire, esq; but died without issue by either wife. He was succeeded in title and estate by his brother Robert Cocks, D.D. who married Mrs. Anne Fulks, of Oxford, by whom he had several sons and daughters; and dying in the year 1735-6, was succeeded by his fourth son Robert. Sir Robert Cocks married Elizabeth, daughter of James Cholmeley, of Easton in the county of Lincoln, esq; by whom he had issue several sons and daughters. He died by a fall from his horse, in the year 1765, and leaving no male issue, the title is extinct, and the estate devolved to Charles Cocks, esq; of Castle-ditch in Herefordshire, the present proprietor.

John Daston was seized of lands in Dumbleton 6 E. 4. probably the same which William Goizenboded held at the general survey, and which afterwards, in respect to the large estate held by the abbey, was called Littleton. Anthony Daston levied a fine of lands in Dumbleton 1 E. 6. Another Anthony Daston died seized of lands in Dumbleton, called Littleton's-fields, 12 C. 1. and left Richard his son twelve years old.

A meadow in Dumbleton, called Dockham, belonged to the abbey of Gloucester, and was granted to Clement Throckmorton, and Alexander Avening, 37 H. 8. And a portion of tithes in Dumbleton belonged to the abbey of Evesham, and was granted to sir Thomas Seymour 1 E. 6.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Campden, worth 200*l.* a year. The lord of the manor is patron; the reverend John-Baghot De-Bere is the present incumbent.

Part of the parish is an impropriation, belonging to Trinity college in Oxford, worth 10*l.* a year, which the rector pays 10*s.* a year. The parish has a claim to a fellowship in that college.

Three little closes, and about seventy acres of tithable, belong to the glebe.

The church is dedicated to St. Peter. It has a cross aisle on the south side, and a cross aisle on the north side, which formerly belonged to the Dastons, where several of them lie buried. It has a tower at the west end, with six bells.

The lord of the manor repairs the church. Jesus College, Oxford, repairs the north aisle.

First fruits	£ 18	16	6	Synodals	£ 0	2	0	
Tenths	—	1	17	8	Pentecostals	0	0	10
Procurations	0	6	8					

Monuments and Inscriptions.

In the north cross aisle, upon a flat stone, under the figures of a man and woman in brass, is this inscription in old characters :

Orate p' aiabus Willi Daston filii Ioh̄is Daston et Annæ uxoris ejus qui quidem Willius obiit anno dni Millimo CCCC^o XIII^o quor. aiab^s. p'picietur deus.

Round a very antient flat stone, in old French, and capital letters, partly Saxon :

ROBERT DASTYN FVNDVR: D
 DEV · DEL : ALME EYT MERCI : † :

Round another,

MARLERIE DASTYN LIST
 ISI DEV DEL ALME

Against the north wall of the chancel, is a monument with the figures of a man and woman kneeling, and this inscription :

Here lye the Bodies of St. Charles Percy, Knight, 3^d Sonne of the Earle of Northymb. and of Dame Dorothy his Wife, the Daughter of Thomas Cocks of Cleeve Esq; and of Anne the Daughter. St. Charles was buried the 9th Day of Ivly, Ano Dōni 1628; Dame Dorothy the 28th of Ivne, Ano Dōni 1646.

Over the figures, in a scutcheon, Quarterly 1st and 4th, Or, a lion rampant azure. 2^d and 3^d. Gules, three lucies, or pikes, hauriant, for Lucy; the arms born by Percy earl of Northumberland. Between the figures, in a scutcheon, Baron and femme, 1. The above. 2. Sable, a chevron between three flags borne with the scalps argent, for Cocks.

On another monument, with the arms of Cocks:

Memoriæ Sacrum

Caroli Cocks, Arm. Filij Quarti Thomæ Cocks, de Cleeve in Agro Gloucestriensi, Armigeri, Qui obiit decimo quinto die Augusti, anno Ætatis suæ octogesimo tertio, annoq; Dni MDCLIV.

Richardus Cocks, Bar^{us}. Nepos ejusdem Caroli, et cui maximam hereditatis suæ partem legavit Carolus, hoc Monumentum, amoris et gratitudinis ergo extruxit.

On the table of a handsome marble monument,

In Memory of St. Richard Cocks, Bar: and of Dame Susanna his Wife: He was the 2^d Son of Richard Cocks, of Castle-Ditch in the County of Hereford, Esq; and of Judith his Wife, Daughter and Coheir of John Elliott, Esq^r. She was the 5th Daughter of Ambrose Elton, of the Hasle in the County of Hereford, Esq; and of Ann his Wife, Daughter of St. Edward Aston, of Tixall in the County of Stafford. He, in his younger Days, accompanied his Uncle Christopher Cocks, (Who was honoured by King James the First with a public Character) into Muscovy, and after his return, he retired into the Country, and was concerned with no Publick matters more then the offices of Justice of the Peace and Highsheriffe. She was a Lady distinguished by very great ornaments of Mind and Body, the visible remains of which continued with her to her last hour. They kept good Hospitality, loved their Tenants and Neighbours, and on all occasions did them all the service they could. He liv'd peaceably with them, and kept them in peace one with another. She healed their diseases, and cured their sores. He was a great sufferer for his love to the Royal Family, and for his zeale for the Laws, and for the established Religion of his Country. They were indulgent Parents, good to their Servants, and charitable to the Poor. They gave their Children good fortunes and liberal education. They had three Sons, Richard, Charles, and John: and two Daughters, Judith and Elizabeth. But John the younger, and Elizabeth the reliēt of St. John Fust, of Hill in this County, Bar: only survived them. She, out of a just remembrance and gratitude to so good Parents, and believing the memory of them would be grateful to their Neighbours, ordered her brother John Cocks to erect this Monument for them. He died September 16, A.D. 1684, aged 82. She died March 10th A. D. 1689, aged 84.

Arms, Baron and femme, 1. Cocks, 2. Paly of six Or and gules, over all on a bend sable three mullets of the first, for Elliott.

On a plain marble table,

To the happy Memory of M^{rs}. Dorothy Cocks. She died the 29th Day of October, 1714, in the 58th Year of her Age, & lies inter'd

inter'd in y^e Chancel, near the Communion Table. She was Eldest Child of Richard Cocks, Esq^r. & of Mary his Wife, the youngest daughter of S^r. Robert Cooke, of Hynam, by his first Wife; her Father and her Mother both died when she was about 14 years old. She was of a middle stature, endowed with great ornaments of Body, & with far greater of the mind. She was a woman of a very good and compassionate nature, of a great understanding, & made a very good use of it. She chose rather to be a Mother to her younger Sisters, then to be engaged in another family; & by her care and good instructions she helped to breed them up in piety & religion, and other necessary knowledge. Envy itself can't charge her with an unbecoming action or expression in her whole life. She was a woman of great piety, patience, and humanity: She spent great part of her life in her devotions & prayers for herself, her friends, and country. She bore a tedious sickness, and other misfortunes that attended her infirm body, with all cheerfulness & resignation: she made use of her time & fortune, not only to serve her friends and relations, but even strangers, that were distressed: therefore S^r. Richard Cocks, her Eldest brother, out of a gratefull remembrance of these virtues, has chose rather to set up this true and just Epitaph then a magnificent Monument, with an intention to make her family blush when they deviate from such a president; and that they & others may imitate her Example in this world, & be happy wth her in y^e next.

Sic Vovet R. C.

In the south aisle, on the table of a very neat monument of white marble:

Elizabeth, Wife of S^r. Robert Cocks, Bar^t. and Daughter of James Cholmeley, Esq; of Easton in the County of Lincoln, with three of her Children, Charles, Ann, & Catherine, were carried successively by the same fatal Sickneſs, a Fever and Sore throat, to the Grave, in a few Days. A most excellent and amiable Mother. The two youngest in the brightest dawn of Hope, the Eldest in the sweetest bloom of Virtue, growing up like the fairest Flowers, like the fairest Flowers were cut down. This Place where they sleep is marked out by the unfeigned grief of a Husband, mixt with the Tears and unflattering Praise of Surviving Friends: Unhappy in being Survivors, unless they tread in the same blameless Steps: Happy, could they, by keeping her in Remembrance, reach the same shining Heights of Loveliness, Virtue, and Religion.

Charles	} died	} A. D. 1749	} aged	Jan. 21	} 3 Years		
Ann				Jan. 28		} 8 Years	
Elizabeth				Jan. 30			} 39 Years
Catherine				Feb. 7			

Also
Three other Children,
Chubb } died { April 3^d, 1735, } aged { 1 Year 8 Months
Elizabeth } July 2^d, 1738, } 9 Months
Robert } Sept. 27, 1740, } 10 Years.

Another, with this device, a lilly, the stem broken near the flower, in allusion to the following inscription:

To the Memory of Miss Dor^y. Cocks, the youngest and only surviving Child of S^r. Rob^t. Cocks, of Dumbleton, Bar^t. who died April 24th, 1767, aged 18 Years, much lamented by all who knew her. A fair Flower cut off in the Bloom of Life, amiable in her Person, sensible and prudent in all her Actions, untainted with the Follies and Dissipation of the Age in which she lived.

This little Monument, in Testimony of her great Love and Affection, is erected by her Aunt, M^{rs}. Sarah Cocks.

Benefactions.

Mrs. Dorothy Cocks, by her will, gave 40s. a year for teaching children to read. And Mr. Richard Cocks, by his will, in 1728, gave an estate in Tainton, worth 21l. a year, part for putting a poor boy out apprentice, the remainder to be given to the poor of this parish not receiving alms.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 312	5	0
		Poll-tax — 1694, — 24	2	0
		Land-tax — 1694, — 170	1	0
		The same, at 3s. 1770, — 120	1	6

There were 46 houses, and about 200 inhabitants in this parish, whereof three were freeholders; yearly births 5, burials 4. *Atkyns*. And there are now about the same number of inhabitants.

DUNTESBOURN ABBATS

LIES five miles north-eastward from Cirencester, ten southward from Cheltenham, and twelve south-eastward from Gloucester. Part of it is in the hundred of Crowthorne and Minety, and the other part in that of Rapsgate.

This is sometimes called Upper Dunteshourn. It consists mostly of arable land, and lies on the south-west side of the *Irminstreet*, a Roman road, already described under Daglingworth, and other places.

A small *boorn*, or brook, rises in this parish, and joins the Churn at Cirencester. It is most likely that the manor was very antiently the property of one *Dun*, or *Dunt*, whose name, with the genitive or possessive ending, *Dunte's*, is very discernible in that of the parish. *Abbats*, the cognomen, was afterwards given it for a like reason, because it was the property of the abbat of Gloucester, and served to distinguish it from the other Dunteshourns.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

' The wife of Walter de Laci, by the licence of king William, gave the manor of Dunteshourn in Cirecestre hundred, consisting of five hides, to saint Peter [the abbey of Gloucester] for the [good of the] soul of her husband. In demean are three plow-tillages, and eight villeins, with five plow-tillages. There are sixteen *servi*, and a mill of 2s. rent. It is worth 4l. *D. B. p. 71.*

' Ansfrid de Cormeille holds one hide in Tanteshorne in Cirecestre hundred. Elmer held it for a manor, and could go where he would. In demean is one plow-tillage, and one villein, and two bordars, and five *ancilla*. It was worth 40s. and is now worth 20s. *D. B. p. 78.*

In the year 1100, Gilbert de Eskcot gave lands in Dunteshourn to Gloucester monastery, to pray for the soul of Walter de Laci.

Odo de Mara granted to Jordan, the son of Isaac of Cirencester, lands in Dunteshourn, 1 Joh.

Over Dunteshourn was held of Humphry de Bohun, earl of Hereford and Essex, and of Joan his wife, 46 E. 3.

This manor was held by the abbey of Gloucester till that house was dissolved, and was granted afterwards to William Morgan and James Dolle 5 Mar. James Dolle died seized of it 42 Eliz. and left Anthony Dolle his son and heir 40 years old. Mr. Edward Dolle was lord of the manor in the year 1608. The earl of Radnor is the present lord of the manor. For his arms, see *Pucklechurch*.

Richard Murdac gave one hide in Dunteshourn to the priory of Lanthony, which was confirmed 1 Joh. Lands in Bockham in Dunteshourn were granted to Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple 35 H. 8. which formerly belonged to the priory of Lanthony near Gloucester; and two messuages and lands in Dunteshourn, formerly belonging to the same priory, were granted to Richard Andrews and George Hifley 36 H. 8.

HAMLET. *Duntesbourn-Lyre* is a hamlet in this parish, so called, because it was the property of the abbey of Lyre, or de Lira, in Normandy. This hamlet lies in the hundred of Rapsigate.

The church of St. Mary of Lire holds Tantesborne in Respiget hundred. There is one hide and one yard-land. In demean is one plow-tillage, and two bordars. It is worth and was worth 20s. Roger de Laci gave this land to that church. Edmer held it in the time of king Edward. *Domesday-book*, p. 72.

Roger de Laci holds Tantesborne in Respigete hundred, and Gislebert holds it of him. Keneuard, a thane of king Edward, held it, and could go where he would. There are two hides. In demean is one plow-tillage, and two villeins, and two bordars with one plow-tillage and a half. There are two *servi*. It is and was worth 40s. *Domesday-book*, p. 75.

Ansfrid de Cormeille holds two yard-lands and a half in Dantesborne in Respigete hundred, and Bernard holds them of him. Elmer held them for a manor, and could go where he would. There is one bordar. It is worth and was worth 40s. Ansfrid had the above of Walter de Laci when he took his niece. *D. B.* p. 78.

Chetel holds three yard-lands and a half in Dantesborne in Respiget hundred, and he held them in the time of king Edward. There is one plow-tillage, and two bordars, and two *servi*. It was worth 10s. and is now worth 15s. *Domesday-book*, p. 79.

Nutebean-farm, in Duntesbourn-Lyre, belonged to the abbey of Cirencester, and was granted to William Sherington 34 H. 8. Thomas Pleydall was seized of the scite of the manor of Duntesbourn-Lyre, and of a capital messuage called Nutbeame-farm, *alias* Nutbeane in Duntesbourn-Lyre, of which he levied a fine 32 Eliz. to the use of John Pleydall and his heirs in fee taille.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Cirencester, worth 90l. a year. The advowson of the rectory of Over Duntesbourn was granted to Esme Stewart, lord Aubeny 8 Jac.

The advowson of the rectory is in trust for the use of the reverend Mr. Joseph Chapman's children. Mr. Chapman himself is the present incumbent.

No lands in the parish are tithe free. By an agreement made between the bishop of the diocese and the rector, in the year 1681, the latter is to pay 20s. a year to the poor on Palm-sunday, in lieu of a calf, and other entertainment, formerly given to the parishioners on that day. And the poor of this parish are intitled to a fourth share of the rent of Bull-bank close, given by the will of Mr. Thomas Muggleton, to be distributed to them on Good-friday.

The church is small, dedicated to St. Peter.

First fruits	£. 13	0	0	Synodals	£. 0	2	0
Tenths	—	1	6	Pentecostals	0	0	9
Procurations	0	6	8				

Duntesbourn Abbats.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	15	0	0
		Poll-tax — 1694, —	3	11	0
		Land-tax — 1694, —	10	6	0
		The same, at 3s. 1770, —	7	13	0

Duntesbourn-Lyre.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	15	8	6
		Poll-tax — 1694, —	3	0	0
		Land-tax — 1694, —	9	0	0
		The same, at 3s. 1770, —	11	18	3

There were 42 houses and about 180 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 12 were freeholders; yearly births 4, burials 3. *Atkyns*. But it appears by the register, that in ten years, beginning with 1700, there were 55 baptisms, and 30 burials; and in the same number of years, beginning with 1760, the baptisms were 43, burials 26; and the inhabitants are 176; almost 68 to 1 of the annual burials.



DUNTESBOURN ROUS.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Crowthorn and Minety, one mile lower on the Bourn, and nearer to Cirencester, than Duntesbourn Abbats, wherefore it is sometimes called *Lower Duntesbourn*. And because the knightly family of the Rouses were antiently proprietors of it, their name was added for the cognomen, and sometimes their title, as *Duntesbourn Militis*, in contradistinction to *Duntesbourn Abbatis*, the preceding parish, where the rest is sufficiently explained.

A small brook parts this parish from Edgworth, and runs into the From river, which goes to Stroud. The lands are chiefly arable.

Of the Manors and other Estates.

William de Ow holds Duntesborne in Cirecestre hundred. Alestan held it in the time of king Edward. There are five hides and a half taxed. In demean are two plow-tillages, and six villeins, and four bordars with five plow-tillages and a half. There are seven *servi*, and a mill of 8s. Radulf holds this manor of William, and pays tax; but he witholds the tax of three hides. A foreigner [*francigena*] holds half a hide of this land, and has one plow-tillage there with his men. The whole in the time of king Edward was worth 10l. and is now worth 8l. *Domesday-book*, p. 73.

Durand the sheriff holds two hides in Duntesborne in Cirecestre hundred, and Radulf holds them of him. Wluuard held them for a manor of king Edward. In demean are two plow-tillages, and three villeins, and one bordar with one plow-tillage. There are four *servi*, and two acres of meadow. It is worth and was worth 40s. *Domesday-book*, p. 76.

Soon after the Norman conquest, this manor became the property of John Rufus. This is the same

same name with le Rous and le Rus. They were so called from having red hair, as the Blonds or Blounts obtained their name from having white hair, and a fair complexion. Roger le Rous held one yard-land in Duntelburn 22 E. 1. as did John le Rous in the reign of king Edward the Second, when he was attainted for rebellion; but his lands were restored 1 E. 3.

This manor afterwards passed into the family of Mull. Thomas Mull and William Mull were attainted 2 E. 4. and the manor granted by the crown to Thomas Herbert and to his heirs male 2 & 5 E. 4. which Thomas dying without male heirs, the manor was granted to sir Richard Beauchamp 14 E. 4. It was afterwards purchased by Dr. Fox, bishop of Winchester, in the reign of king Henry the Seventh, and by him settled on Corpus Christi College in Oxford, which was founded by him; and it now belongs to that college.

HAMLET. Pinbury is a hamlet, lying part in this parish, and part in that of Edgworth. It is an antient manor, and has a park situated on high ground, with a camp in the midst, whence it obtained the above name, which is composed of *pen*, the top, and *beorg*, a camp or fortification. There was a large manor-house in the park, where a branch of the Atkyns family resided; but the park is converted to a coney-warren, the house gone to decay, and some of it taken down. There was also an antient chapel in this hamlet, with several houses, of which the old foundations are still to be seen. In *Domesday-book* we read thus of the manor:

‘The church of the nuns of the holy Trinity of Cadom holds Penneberie in Cirecestre hundred of the king. There are three hides. In demean are three plow-tillages, and eight villeins, and one artificier [*faber*] with three plow-tillages. There are nine *servi*, and a mill of 40d. rent. It was worth and is now worth 4l.’ *D. B.* p. 72.

The abbess of Caen proved her right to court leet and free warren in Pendebury, in a *Quo warranto*, 15 E. 1.

After the suppression of foreign monasteries, the manor was granted to the nuns of Sion in Middlesex; and after the general dissolution of religious foundations, it was again granted, with Avening, Hampton, &c. to Andrew lord Windsor, in exchange for Stanway, &c. in Middlesex, 34 H. 8. who dying, his son had livery thereof 35 H. 8. Sir Henry Pool purchased it of lord Windsor. Sir Henry Pool, grandson of that sir Henry, sold it to sir Robert Atkyns of Saperton; and the children of Edward Atkyns, esq; who are minors, are the present owners of Pinbury. The greater part of the park lies in this parish.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Cirencester, worth about 100l. a year. Dr. Robert Morwent bought the advowson, and gave

it to Corpus Christi college in Oxford, in the year 1557, who are patrons; and Mr. Finden is the present incumbent. The rector pays 13s. 4d. yearly to the crown, which was a rent formerly paid to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem.

The church is small. There is a vault under the chancel belonging to the rector, with stairs into the church, supposed to have been used in confession.

Two acres of land in each field are given towards the repair of the church.

First fruits	£. 8 14 7	Synodals	£. 0 2 0
Tenths	— 0 17 5½	Pentecostals	0 0 10
Procurations	6 8		

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 40 12 0
		Poll-tax — 1694,	— 19 0 0
		Land-tax — 1694,	— 30 10 0
		The same, at 3s. 1770,	— 22 17 6

When sir Robert Atkyns compiled his account of this parish, there were, according to him, 13 houses, and about 60 inhabitants, whereof three were freeholders; yearly births 1, burials 1. There are now 72 inhabitants.

D U R S L E Y.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Berkeley, five miles east from the town of that name, four north from Wotton-under-edge, and fifteen southward from Gloucester. The parish is not large, but the market-town within it merits particular consideration.

The town of Dursley is situated under the north side of a steep hill, covered with a fine hanging beech wood. It is one of the five antient boroughs in Gloucestershire, and was returned so to be by the sheriff of the county, in the ninth year of the reign of king Edward the First; and in that reign the criminals of this place were tried and executed at Berkeley.

Under the antient constitution of the borough, there was a chief officer (the *Præpositus*) appointed over it, and there is now a bailiff elected annually at the manor court, out of the better rank of people in the borough, who is honoured by the attendance of the principal inhabitants, with accustomed ceremonies. This officer formerly collected the king's rents, and perhaps executed some processes within the borough. He now examines into the sufficiency of weights and measures, but his authority seems to extend no further; though we are told by topographers, that the borough is governed by a bailiff and four constables.

Here was an antient castle, and the ruins of its foundations are still visible in a garden not a quarter of a mile north-westward of the town. The fields adjoining are still called *the Castle-fields*. The castle belonged to the antient family of the Berkleys, and falling to decay, was taken down, and part of

of the materials used in building the manor-house at Dodington, by Robert Wekys, who was lord of both the manors of Dursley and Dodington 5 Mariae. Our historians say very little about it, but Leland observes, that it had a good moat, or in his own words, *a metely good dyche*, round it; and that it was chiefly built of *a towse stone, full of pores and holes lyke a pumice*.

There are no papers, that I can find, which give any further light into the antient state of this place, wherefore I proceed to a short account of its present condition. It is a little town, not much frequented by travellers, consisting of two narrow streets, forming something like the figure of the letter T. But beside these two streets, there is a large hamlet without the borough, containing more houses than either of them. Leland calls the town *a praty clothinge towne*, so that if we reckon from his time, it has enjoyed the clothing trade between two and three hundred years, which hath enriched some individuals, and is the present support of the place. The business of making cards for the clothiers has been long settled here, and employs a pretty many hands.

There is a handsome market-house, of free-stone, in the middle of the town, built about the year 1738, with the statue of queen Anne in a niche at the east end, and the arms of the lord of the manor in the front. But what confers great honour on the town, is the earls of Berkeley taking their title of viscount from it; and the eldest son is stiled lord Dursley.

The weekly market is on Thursday, and pretty well frequented; but this part of the country is chiefly supply'd with grain and flour from Cirencester, Gloucester, and Tetbury; for the neighbourhood of Dursley, next the Severn, runs greatly on dairy, and produces the best sort of Gloucestershire cheese. The fairs are on the 6th of May, and the 4th of December.

On the south-east side of the church-yard are many springs, which rise perpendicularly out of the ground like boiling water, in so copious a manner, that they drive a fulling-mill at about a hundred yards distance below. At their rise, they cover a fine, level, gravelly bottom, for the space of about fifteen feet square, with near two feet depth of water, wherefore the inhabitants call the place the *Broad Well*; but in old writings concerning property thereabout, the name is *Ewelme*.

This is a Saxon word, [epylm] usually translated by *Origo Fontis*, the head of the spring. It is conjectured, that this remarkable water gave name to the town, for in the British language *Dwr* signifies *water*, and *ley, lege, lega*, are common terminations, denoting *pasture ground*. The *s* in the name was added to make the sound more agreeable.

There is a curious fossil substance found in great plenty in this parish, which Leland calls *towse stone*. It lies in one intire bed or *stratum*, and is so soft as to be cut out in pieces or blocks of any size or shape; but when it has been dried

in the sun and air, is extremely hard and durable. The walls of Berkeley-castle, and those of the church of Dursley, are built in part with this stone, and tho' the castle walls have stood above six hundred years, the stone remains as sound as ever.

One thing more, perhaps, recommends itself to our notice, on account of its antiquity. It is a place called the *Hermitage*, at the top of the hill near Nibley park, where an anchoret is said to have spent his days. I fancy very few in this age will chuse his situation, or practice the austerities of those rigorous devotees, who thought an extreme mortification of the body quickened the exercise of religion, and added fervor to devotion.

Mr. Phelps, Mr. Wallington, and Mr. Stiff have good houses in the town. Mr. John Purnell has a good house and estate at King's-hill, on the west side of it; and another Mr. John Purnell has a beautiful house, on an elevated situation, at a place called the New Mills, on the east side, where Mr. Tippets has also a good house.

Edward Fox, bishop of Hereford in 1535, was a native of this place, and very active in promoting the divorce of king Henry the Eighth from queen Catherine.

Of the Manors and other Estates.

At the time of the general survey, in the reign of William the First, *Derfilege* (*i. e.* three hides in *Derfilege*) being a member of the honour of Berkeley, was given by the Conqueror to Roger de Berkeley, as appears more fully under Berkeley. Roger de Berkeley, founder of the monastery of Kingswood, was certified, upon an aid for marrying the king's daughter, to hold one hide in Dursley, of the old feoffment, 12 H. 2. And upon levying scutage to carry on war against Scotland, it was certified that six knights fees and a half were held of the honour of Dursley 13 Joh. Henry de Berkeley proved his right to certain privileges in his manor of Dursley in a *Quo warranto* 15 E. 1.

John de Berkeley of Dursley and his wife levied a fine of the manor of Dursley 5 E. 3. and were in possession thereof 22 E. 3. and John Atyate, of the Berkeley family, died seized of it 41 E. 3. Sir Nicholas Berkeley and Cecily his wife were seized thereof 2 R. 2. About this time the manor went out of the name of Berkeley, by the marriage of Maud, daughter and surviving heir of John de Berkeley, to Robert de Cantelupe, who survived her husband, and held the manor of Dursley 4 H. 4. Richard Chedder married the daughter and heiress of Robert de Cantelupe, by whom he had a daughter and heiress, married to Thomas Wekys, who, in right of his wife, died seized of the manor of Dursley 13 E. 4.

This manor continued several generations in the name and family of Wekys, for Nicholas Wekys died seized of it 5 Mar. and left Robert Wekys his grandson and heir, (by his son Nicholas) who had livery thereof the same year, and sold it to the Estcourt family 9 Eliz.

Sir Thomas Estcourt was lord of it in 1608, from whom it descended in a direct line to Walter Estcourt of Laiborough, esq; who was succeeded by Thomas Estcourt of Shipton-Moigne, esq. He dying unmarried, was also succeeded by his brother Edmond, of Burton-Hill, near Malmesbury, in the county of Wilts, esq; who dying without issue male, bequeathed his large estate to Thomas Estcourt, esq; (son of the late Mr. Estcourt of Cam) the present lord of this manor. His arms are, *Ermine, on a chief indented gules three estoiles Or.*

But the descent of the manor seems to have been interrupted in the turbulent reigns of Henry the Sixth and Edward the Fourth; for the records shew that Richard de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, who had married Elizabeth, heiress of the Berkeley family, held the manor 17 H. 6. Sir Maurice Berkeley of Beverstone, died seized of Dursley and Woodmancot 38 H. 6. And Margaret countess of Shrewsbury, daughter of the above Richard de Beauchamp, died seized of this manor 7 E. 4.

Richard Forster, and John Moor and his wife, levied a fine of lands in Dursley to the use of John Walch 1 & 6 H. 7. George Dennis, late of Tetbury, and Agnes his wife, levied a fine of lands in Dursley and Woodmancot to William Austin jun. and others 17 H. 7.

TITHING. *Woodmancot* is a hamlet and tithing in this parish, eastward of, and adjoining to, the borough. The village lies under the side of a hill covered with wood, which gave name to the tithing. A tithing in the parish of North Nibley lies within the manor of Woodmancot.

Robert de Swineborn held the manor of Woodmancot near Dursley 19 E. 2. Sir John Berkeley was seized of the manor of Woodmancot, with the hamlets of Nibley, 6 H. 6. Sir Maurice Berkeley of Beverstone died seized of it 38 H. 6. as did Maurice his son 14 E. 4. William Berkeley, son of the last Maurice, taking up arms against Richard the Third, was attainted, and his lands seized, and the manor of Woodmancot was granted to sir Thomas Brugge, and his heirs male 1 R. 3. But king Henry the Seventh restored him to his estate. Sir Edward Berkeley, son of William, married Alice, daughter and heir of Robert Poyntz, who surviving him, held Woodmancot in jointure, and died seized thereof 1 H. 8. She was succeeded by her grandson John Berkeley, whose father Thomas died before the said Alice. Sir William Berkeley succeeded to John, and died seized of Woodmancot 5 E. 6. and his son John had livery thereof the following year. The manor came afterwards to Mr. John Arundel, but Mr. Phelps of Dursley is the present lord of the manor. His arms are, *Argent, a lion rampant sable between six crosses crosslets fitchy gules.*

Tiltdown is a place in this parish.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Dursley, worth 80*l.* a year. John Carpenter,

bishop of Worcester, appropriated the rectory of Dursley to the archdeaconry of Gloucester, in the year 1475; which rectory belonged to St. Peter's abbey, and was given in exchange for the archdeacon's house in Gloucester, and has continued annexed to the archdeaconry ever since.

The church, which is dedicated to the holy Trinity, is large, with an aisle on each side of the nave, and a handsome tower at the west end, with six bells and a set of chimes. The altar-piece is neatly wainscotted, and railed in.

There was a chantry in the north aisle, dedicated to the virgin Mary, whereof Richard Breic was the last incumbent, and retired with a pension of 5*l.* a year. There was another chantry in the south aisle, dedicated to St. James, founded by one Tanner. And against the south wall, under a canopy supported by pillars, is the effigy in stone of a naked person, lying along, supposed to be designed for Mr. Tanner, who probably built that aisle.

First fruits	£. 10	14	4½	Synodals	£. 0	2	0	
Tenths	—	1	1	5¼	Pentecostals	0	1	0
Procurations	0	6	8					

Monuments and Inscriptions.

In the chancel on a marble table :

H. S. E. Thomas Purnell de Kingshill armiger, Vir in re admodum humanus, moribus gravis, vitæ integerrimus. Qui cum Patriæ diu intersisset, amicis pariter ac familiaribus carus. Annis tandem et honore gravis, animam Deo reddidit die Octob. 1729. A. D. 1729. Ætatis suæ 72°.

Non procul ab hoc Marmore jacet Filius natus munitus Nathaniel optimæ spei adolescentulus. Obijt 10 Octob. 1751. Anno Ætatis 17°.

Et Anna uxor Thomæ Purnell Armigeri, quæ hanc vitam decessit vicesimo die Feb. 1745. Ætatis suæ octogesimo anno.

Et Gulielmus Purnell Generosus, filius prædicti Thomæ secundus. Qui postquam inter Rutenos honesto mercatoris officio intentus, Patriæ suæ diu intersisset, commodo peregre reversus, in placido apud Tiltdown recessu, vitam consummavit 24^{to} die Octob. A. D. 1751, Æ. 57. — Arms, Baron and femme, 1. *Argent, on a fess sable between three lozenges gules as many cinquefoils of the field,* 2. *Sable, on a bend argent three roses gules. In chief a fleur-de-lis of the second.*

There are several other monuments, observable only for the family arms, *viz.*

For Samuel Clarke, mercer, and several of his family. — Arms, *Argent, on a bend gules between two torteauxes three jewels of the field.*

For William Plomer of Bristol. — *A chevron between four lions heads erased Or.*

For John Phelps, and for his son John De-la-Field Phelps, who was in the commission of the peace, and served the office of high sheriff of this county in 1761. — *Argent, a lion rampant gules between six crosses crosslets fitchy gules.*

For Henry Ady, and his family. — Baron and femme, 1. *Or on a bend sable, three leopards heads caboshed of the field.* 2. *Gules a fess between three crescents Or.*

For William Tippetts. — *Or, on a chevron between two dolphins sable as many crosses patee of the first.*

For Charles Wallington, vicar of Frampton. — *Barry argent and sable, on a chief gules a saltire Or.* Impaling Plum as before.

Benefactions.

The church-house, and a piece of land called the Torch-acre, and two tenements at the Broadwell, (the latter given by Mr. Hugh Smith) are for repairing the church. Mr. Spilman gave a rent charge of 4*l.* a year for ever, on an estate at Standish, for the poor. And sir Thomas Estcourt,

Sir Thomas Estcourt was lord of it in 1608, from whom it descended in a direct line to Walter Estcourt of Laiborough, esq; who was succeeded by Thomas Estcourt of Shipton-Moigne, esq. He dying unmarried, was also succeeded by his brother Edmond, of Burton-Hill, near Malmesbury, in the county of Wilts, esq; who dying without issue male, bequeathed his large estate to Thomas Estcourt, esq; (son of the late Mr. Estcourt of Cam) the present lord of this manor. His arms are, *Ermine, on a chief indented gules three estoiles Or.*

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For Charles Wallington, vicar of Frampton. — *Barry argent and sable, on a chief gules a saltire Or.* Impaling Plum as before.

Benefactions.

The church-house, and a piece of land called the Torch-acre, and two tenements at the Broadwell, (the latter given by Mr. Hugh Smith) are for repairing the church. Mr. Spilman gave a rent charge of 4*l.* a year for ever, on an estate at Standish, for the poor. And sir Thomas Estcourt,

in 1642, gave the profits of a moiety of tenements at Tetbury, now settled at 10*l.* a year, to the poor. Mr. Henry Stubs gave 10*s.* a year in books. Mr. Throgmorton Trotman, by his will in 1663, gave 15*l.* a year to be paid by the company of Haberdashers in London, for a weekly lecture on Thursdays.—In 1703, John Arundel of Dursley gave the rent of an acre of land in Cam, for buying books, and teaching poor children to read. And Mrs. Anne Purnell, in 1759, gave 100*l.* to be laid out in land, out of the profits of which 10*s.* a year to the officiating minister for a sermon on Good-friday; the remainder for buying books, and teaching children to read; she also gave 60*l.* to buy land, 10*s.* of the profits of which for another sermon on New-year's-day; the remainder to be given to forty poor widows.—About the year 1736, Joseph Twemblo, a dissenting minister, gave a house in Dursley, fitted up like a meeting-house, to be employ'd as a school-house, and for the dissenting minister of Cam to repeat his sermons in occasionally; and Josiah Sheppard of London gave 100*l.* with which a piece of land called Withybeare, in Berkeley, was purchased, to endow this school. And Mary Twemblo, and others, gave afterwards 260*l.* with which lands in Ham-fallow, in the parish of Berkeley, were purchased. Out of the rents of these lands the master to have 12*l.* a year, and 20*s.* a year for coals; for which he is to teach forty boys to read and write, and to say the shorter Assembly's catechism. The remainder of the rents to keep the house in repair, and buy books.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, <i>l.</i>	95	14	0
		Poll-tax — — 1694, —	50	1	0
		Land-tax — — 1694, —	124	9	3
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, —	87	15	0

At the beginning of this century, there were 600 houses and about 2500 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 40 were freeholders; yearly births 42, burials 38. *Atkyns.* But sir Robert's estimate was too high, for notwithstanding there is reason to believe the inhabitants are not decreased since that time; they are now only about 2000.

DURHAM or DYRHAM.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Grumbald's-ash, four miles west from Marshfield, five south from Chipping-Sodbury, eight northward from Bath, and thirty-one southward from Gloucester.

The village is secured from the cold easterly winds by an hill, and the high lands about Littleton and Cold Aston, which bound the parish on that side. It is plentifully supply'd with water from springs which rise at the foot of the hill, and forming a brook, empty themselves into the Boyd. It is conjectured that from these springs

the parish obtained the name of Durham, i. e. *Dwr*, British, *water*, and *ham*, a village; yet I am not ignorant that in some of the chronicles it occurs by the name of *Deorham*.

It is remarkable in antiquity for a bloody battle which was fought here between the Britons and Saxons, about the year 577. The latter, under Cuthwin and Ceaulin, vanquished the Britons, and slew three of their princes, Commeaile, Condidan, and Fariemeiol; in consequence whereof, the cities of Cirencester, Gloucester, and Bath, with the country round them, surrendered to the conquerors. And upon Henton-hill is a large camp of a single intrenchment, but imperfect on the south-west side, inclosing near twenty acres of ground, which the Saxons are supposed to have occupied.

This village is distinguished by the fine seat of William Blathwayt, esq; built by his grandfather after a design of the ingenious Mr. Talmen, in 1698. There is a plan of this house, and an elevation, in Campbell's *Vitruvius Britannicus*. The principal story is large and convenient, with a variety of very good apartments. The garden front extends one hundred and thirty feet. The first story is intirely rusticated, and the coins to the cornice. In the second story, the windows are dressed with alternate pediments, over which are attic windows; and the front finishes with a handsome cornice and balustrade, adorned with trophies and vases of an excellent choice.

There is a park adjoining to the gardens; but the curious water-works, which were made at a great expence, are much neglected and going to decay. From this seat there are very agreeable prospects westward, over the forest of Kingswood, and the city of Bristol.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

' William the son of Widon holds Dirham in
' Grimboldestou hundred of the king. Aluric
' held it in the time of king Edward. There are
' seven hides taxed. In demean is one plow-
' tillage, and thirteen villeins, and thirteen bordars
' with two plow-tillages. There are eight *servi*
' and *ancillæ*, and three mills of 15*s.* rent, and six
' acres of meadow. It was worth 12*l.* now
' [only] 8*l.*

' The same William held three hides of this manor,
' with which Durand the sheriff had endowed
' St. Mary of Pershore, by the king's order; which
' [hides] earl William had given to Turstin the son
' of Rolf with this manor.' *Domesday-book*, p. 74.

This manor was soon after transferred to the barons of Newmarch, who were descended from Bernard de Newmarch, (*de Novo Mercatu*), who came in with the Conqueror. Henry de Newmarch, son of William, was seized hereof and left it to James his brother, who died 17 Joh. leaving Isabel and Hawise his coheiresse.

John Russel of Berkshire purchased the wardship of those daughters, and married Isabel the eldest

eldest of them to his son Ralph Ruffel, who, in right of his wife, was seized of Durham. Ralph Ruffel, by deed, gave this manor in marriage with his daughter Maud, to Robert Walerand, who was governor of St. Briavel's-castle, and warden of the forest of Dean, and four times high sheriff of this county in the reign of H. 3. He died 1 E. 1. and she soon after, both without issue; whereby this manor went to William Ruffel, her elder brother, who by his wife Jane, daughter of Robert Peverell, had issue Theobald Ruffel, ancestor by his second wife to the present duke of Bedford. By his first wife, daughter and coheir of Ralph de Gorges, a baron in parliament *temp.* E. 3. he had three sons, of whom Theobald the youngest assumed the name and arms of Gorges, *viz.* *Lozengy Or and Gules*, and is ancestor of the Gorges of Wraxall. The above William Ruffel was succeeded by his son William, who died seized of Dyrham 4 E. 2. Ralph Ruffel was seized of this manor 30 E. 3. and sir Maurice Ruffel died seized of it 2 H. 4. Sir Maurice left two daughters Margaret and Isabel, the first married to sir Gilbert Dennys, knight; who, with sir John Drayton and

Isabel his wife, the other daughter of sir Maurice, (married before to sir John St. Loe) were jointly seized of the manor of Dyrham 3 H 5. But sir Maurice by a second wife, had a son Thomas, whose only child was named Margery, and died without issue; this Thomas and Margery were seized of one yard-land called Barn-place, and of one messuage and one yard-land called Salesbury's, in Dyrham, 10 H. 6. But the manor and other lands never came into the possession of Thomas, having been settled in trust by sir Maurice, to pay the portions of his daughters.

Sir John Drayton sold his moiety to sir Gilbert Dennys, who died seized of the intire manor 10 H. 5. Maurice Dennys was son of sir Gilbert, sir Walter Dennys son of Maurice, and sir William Dennys' son of sir Walter. Sir Walter Dennys, son and heir of sir William, was the next and last possessor of Dyrham of that family; for he, joining with his eldest son Richard, sold the manor in the thirteenth year of queen Elizabeth, to George Wynter, esq; brother to sir William Wynter, of Lydney in the forest of Dean.

* This sir William Dennys, and his lady Anne, daughter of Maurice lord Berkeley, with some others, founded a Gild in the church of Durham, in the year 1520. The method of its foundation, and the statutes, are still preserv'd, and are here inserted, to shew the nature of Gilds in general.

MEMORANDUM, In the year of our Lord 1520, October the first, in the twelfth year of king Henry the Eighth, sir William Dennys, knight, dame Anne his wife, Robert Llen, parson of the church of Durham, Thomas Llen and William Were, who were servants to the said sir William and dame Anne, founded first a priest to sing mass dayly within the parish church of Dyrham, within the chapel of St. Dennys, to pray for the founders of the said mass, and for all them that will become brothers and sisters, or any thing helping for the maintenance of the said fraternity or gild.

ITEM, The said priest shall, ere he begin his mass, pray in general for the good state of the founders, and brothers and sisters, and for all benefactors to the said gild.

ITEM, The priest, at his coming to the savetory, shall say for the souls of the said founders, brethren and sisters, which be dead, *De Profundis*.

ITEM, The proctor of the said gild, for the time being, shall cause 4 solemn dirges and masses, according to note, to be sung at 4 times within the year; which times shall appear, following these words, *Let us pray*.

ITEM, The dirge and mass to be kept upon St. Dennys eve, and the mass upon the day, which shall be the ninth day of October.

ITEM, The second dirge and mass to be kept the eighth and ninth days of January.

ITEM, The third dirge and mass to be kept the twenty-ninth and thirtieth days of March.

ITEM, The fourth dirge and mass to be kept the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth days of June.

ITEM, The said priest, before he goeth to the quarter mass, shall pray for the state of the founders, brothers and sisters, and for the souls of them that be dead, generally or especially, as he hath time.

ITEM, The proctor of the said gild, shall cause at every quarter of the year, to be at the solemn mass, the parson of the church, or his priest in his absence, with 4 other honest priests, to help to sing the dirge, and to sing mass on the morrow.

ITEM, The proctor of the said gild, shall, of the stock of the said gild, pay every priest for his coming, and for his devout doing 6d. and to the ringers 4d.

ITEM, Such persons as shall be named and chosen to be proctors of the said gild, shall be every year named and chosen the first day of February.

ITEM, The said proctors shall make the account every year upon the first day of February.

ITEM, The said proctors shall make their account upon the said day, within the church of Dyrham, within the Trinity chapel, and to lay down the money of their collection upon the altar there.

ITEM, The account shall be made before the lord of the lordship, or the lord's bayliff in his absence; the parson of the church,

or his priest in his absence, and 2 of the elder brethren within the parish, and all the brethren within the said parish, if they will be at it.

ITEM, At the account, the old proctors, before they be discharged, shall name to the said lord, or to his bayliff, the parson or his priest, such as shall take the account, 6 persons; of which 6, the said lord or his bayliff, the parson or his priest, that taketh the accounts, shall name two to be collectors; and there openly the said lord or bayliff, parson or priest which taketh the account, shall deliver the said money to the new proctors.

MEMORANDUM, That William Were hath given to St. Dennys chapel, a chalice of silver.

MEMORANDUM, That where sir William Dennys, and dame Anne his wife, and Robert Llen parson of the church of Dyrham, Thomas Llen and William Were, having constituted and ordained a priest to sing dayly in St. Dennys's chapel, within the church of Dyrham, for the maintenance of the said priest, sir William Dennys hath promised to give to the proctors and their successors of the gild of St. Dennys, for the aforesaid maintenance of the said priest, 16 kine.

ITEM, The said dame Anne, by the licence of the said sir William her husband, hath promised to give 8 kine.

ITEM, Robert Llen, parson of the aforesaid church, hath promised to give 100 sheep.

ITEM, Thomas Llen, 50 sheep.

ITEM, William Were, in oxen and kine, 16.

ITEM, There is let to John Ford of Puclechurch, 8 kine of St. Nicholas Stock, paying by the year for every cow 22d.

ITEM, In like manner let to Humphry Llen of St. Nicholas Stock, 4 kine.

ITEM, To John Ward of St. Nicholas Stock, 4 kine.

ITEM, The proctors of St. Dennys gild shall pay quarterly to the priest that singeth in the said chapel, for his salary, 33s. 4d.

ITEM, The proctors shall receive the money for the payment of the said priest as followeth:

Of sir William Dennys quarterly, 'till the said 16 kine be delivered to the proctors of the said gild, for the time being,

Of dame Anne Dennys,	_____	3	4
Of Mr. Robert Llen, parson of the said church,	_____	6	8
Of Thomas Llen,	_____	3	4
Of William Were,	_____	6	8
Of John Ford,	_____	3	4
Of Humphry Llen,	_____	1	5
Of John Ward,	_____	1	5
		33	4

MEMORANDUM, The said priest shall find himself, for 10 fest at the said altar, bread, wine and wax.

Many were the brethren and sisters of this gild, who were prevailed upon to contribute towards its maintenance, which persons lived in 50 several parishes at least, in Bristol, Bath, Somersetshire, and Gloucestershire, and might amount in number to 300 persons. The usual pay from each person was 10 or 12d quarterly.

John Wynter, son of George, had livery of the manor 23 Eliz. He accompanied sir Francis Drake in his famous voyage round the world, as his vice-admiral, and married the daughter of sir William Bruen of Dorsetshire. Sir George Wynter, son and heir of John, married Mary, daughter of Edward Rogers, of Cannington in Somersetshire, esq; and dying in 1638, left John Wynter his son and heir then sixteen years old. He married Frances, daughter and coheirefs of Thomas Gerard of Trent, in the county of Somerset, esq; descended from the Gerards of Lancashire. He died seized of Dyrham in 1668, leaving an only surviving daughter Mary, married to William Blathwayte, esq; whose family came out of Cumberland. This gentleman's knowledge in modern languages, and his early and steady application to business, advanced him to several public and profitable employments. He was secretary at war, and secretary of state to king William during his abode in Holland and Flanders; and was one of the commissioners for trade and plantations, and clerk of the privy council in the reigns of king Charles, king James, king William, and queen Anne. He was lord of the manor of Dyrham at the beginning of this century, and his grandson William Blathwayte, esq; is the present lord of this manor. His arms are, *Or, two bends ingrailed sable.*

Walter Gaselin held three plow-tillages in Dyrham 7 E. 3.

HAMLET. *Hinton* is a hamlet in this parish, about a mile from the church. The name signifies the *old town*, from *Hen*, British, *old*. The manor antiently belonged to the family of De la Rivere, sometimes written *de Ripariis*. Sir John Tracy and others were seized of it in trust for Richard de la Rivere 37 E. 3. and Thomas de la Rivere, son of Richard, was seized of it 48 E. 3. The heir of De la Rivere sold the manor to the Ruffels, lords of Dyrham; and the several proprietors of the manor of Dyrham, have been also lords of the manor of Hinton ever since.

Sir Gilbert Dennys and sir John Drayton, who had married the two coheirefses of sir Maurice Ruffel, joined in the sale of part of the lands of Hinton, to Nicholas Stanshaw, who was seized thereof 3 H. 5. Margaret the widow of Nicholas died seized of those lands 14 H. 6. The heir of Stanshaw sold them to Mr. Thomas White, who granted them to the mayor and corporation of Bristol, for public uses, 32 H. 8. and they are still vested in the corporation of that city, and the profits thereof are faithfully disposed of to the intended uses.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Hawkesbury, worth about 150*l.* a year. Mr. Blathwayte is patron; Mr. Peter Grand the present incumbent. Eighty acres belong to the glebe.

The church is not large, but very neat. It is dedicated to St. Peter.

First fruits $\text{£.} 14 \ 12 \ 4$ Synodals $\text{£.} 0 \ 2 \ 0$
Tenths — 1 9 3 Pentecostals 0 1 6
Procurations 0 6 8

Monuments and Inscriptions.

There is a flat stone, with a large representation of a man and woman, for Maurice Ruffel, who died in 1401, and Isabel his wife, and under it the following monkish verses:

Miles privatus vita jacet hic tumulatus
Sub petra stratus Maurice Ruffel vocitatus
Isabel sponsa fuit hujus militis ista
Quæ jacet absconsa sub marmoreo modo alto
Cœli solamen, Trinitas, his conferat Amen.
Qui fuit est et erit. Concita morte perit.

At the upper end of the south aisle, is a very handsome freestone monument. The figures of a man in armour, and a woman on his right hand, large as life, lie under a canopy, supported by five fluted pillars, with Corinthian capitals; and four sons and seven daughters are represented kneeling, with their hands in a supplicating posture. On a table is this inscription:

Georgio Wynter armigero (qui animam efflavit xxix^o die Novembris Anno Dni 1581) Anna Wynter uxor pia, charo conjugii hoc monumentum posuit: statuens cum et ipsa, dei jussu, vitæ hujus stationem peregerit, hic iuxta mariti funus suum quoque reponi: ut quibus vivis unus erat animus, eisdem et mortuis unus esset corporum quiescendi locus, sub spe futuræ resurrectionis.

Round the base of the monument, these verses:

Mole sub hac placidam capiunt en Membra Georgii
Wynteri requiem, duces pericæpe labores
Qui solida in Terra, qui flucti vagantibus undis,
Et pace innocua, simul et pugnacibus armis,
Sustinuit Patriæ, dum publica Munia gessit.
Anna fuit quondam hæc illi fidissima conjux;
Undenas Thalami soboles tulit ista, viriles
Quatuor, et septem generoso stemmate natas.

In a scutcheon are, 1. *Sable, a fess ermine, a crescent for difference,* for Wynter. Impaling 2. *Quarterly 1st and 4th, Sable, on a fess between three bugle horns argent a boistling stock Or, with a boistle gules,* for Brain. 2d and 3d not understood.

There is also the following memorial:

M. S. Gulielmi Langton A. M. hujus Ecclesiæ Pastoris nuper vigilantissimi. De grege suo multisq; alijs optime merentis. Qui quum ad usus cum Pietatis tum Charitatis 800*l.* non minus dedisset, post laudabilis vitæ (annorum scil. 59) stadium ad patriam cælestem evocatus. Quod mortale in eo fuit, hoc in pulvere deponendum curavit. Obijt. Aug 7, sepultus 17, 1668.

Munde vale, valeant sub cælo singula, Christus
Solutus justitiæ Sol, mihi sola salus.

Non animam relevat morituri copia rerum;
Exulat hæc rerum copia; Christe veni.

Quos mihi parca manus, largos congestit acervos
Hos alijs larga mente, manuq; dedi.

Cede Lues, Medicina Quies, mors ultimus hostis
Vincitur; e Christi funere Victor eo.

Amoris & Gratiudinis ergo posuit Johannes Meridith Armiger.

Benefactions.

Mr. William Langton, formerly rector of this parish, left by his will, 600*l.* to be laid out in lands, the income of which to be employed in teaching children to read, and putting them out apprentices. Dyrham to have two thirds of this charity, and Deinton the other. And Mr. Peter Grand, the present rector, desirous of promoting this laudable design, built a school-house in Dyrham, at his own expence, about the year 1770.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, $\text{£.} 191 \ 12 \ 0$
		Poll-tax — 1694, — 27 3 0
		Land-tax — 1694, — 195 10 8
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 154 3 1½

5 R

At

At the beginning of this century, there were 60 houses in this parish, and about 270 inhabitants, whereof 6 were freeholders; yearly births 7, burials 6. *Atkyns*. But in ten years, beginning with 1700, there are registered 88 baptisms, and 52 burials; and in a like series, beginning with 1759, there are registered 109 baptisms, and 74 burials, and the present number of houses is 70, of inhabitants 350; by which it appears that 1 in 47.3 dies every year.



EASINGTON or EASTINGTON.

THIS parish lies in the vale, in the hundred of Whitston, six miles westward from Stroud, six north from Dursley, and ten south from Gloucester.

It consists mostly of pasture, as the soil is rich, but in some parts it is much inclined to clay. The river From runs through it, and divides the tithing of Eastington from that of Alkerton.

In the latter tithing, there is a spring of water of a cathartic property, which, upon examination, is found to contain a large portion of salts, like those extracted from the Epsom water, some calcareous earth, and a little sea salt.

The name of Eastington, or any thing like it, is not to be found in *Domesday-book*. It is probable, therefore, that Eastington was a member of Frampton, when the survey for that record was made; but in process of time, acquiring parochial rights, it became a distinct and independent parish. Upon this ground the etymology is easy, for the village was very properly called *Eastington*, i.e. *the east town upon the water*, because it lay on the east of the parish of Frampton, upon the river. And accordingly we find, that the names of *Norton*, *Weston*, *Siddington*, *Sutton*, have been given to many places for similar reasons.

At Framiload, which is a hamlet lying part in this parish and part in Morton Valence, there is a passage over the Severn, leading from this country to the upper part of the forest of Dean, and so on to Herefordshire. The passage-house lies on the south-east side of the river, which at this place is near a mile over at high water. Here the navigable canal from Stroud is intended to fall into the Severn, if the bill for making it, now depending in parliament, should pass into a law.

The clothing business extends itself in the line from Stroud to this parish, which enjoys some share of it, chiefly in the fine way; but the parish produces nothing curious or uncommon in the fossil and vegetable kingdoms.

The handsome manor-house near the church is going to ruin, and has for many years been occupied only as a farm-house.

Of the Manors and other Estates.

Winebald de Balun, son of Drogo de Balun, together with his brothers Hamcline and Wyonoc,

came into England with William the First. Winebald had obtained the manor of Easington 2 W. 2. He gave a mill in Framelode to the abbey of Gloucester, in the year 1126, and was at that time stiled one of the great barons of the realm. Roger succeeds his father Winebald, and was succeeded by Hameline de Balun, one of the same family; whose son John de Balun levied a fine of this manor 11 H. 3. Sir John de Balun, or Balun, son of John, was the next possessor. He joined with Simon Montfort and other barons against the king, and, in conjunction with sir John Giffard of Brimpsfield, took Gloucester-castle by stratagem in 1264, as already related, p. 107; but he afterwards obtained the king's pardon, and the manor descended next to Ifolda de Balun, married first to her kinsman Walter de Balun, by whom she had no issue; secondly, to Hugh de Audley the elder, who purchased a charter of free warren in Easington 12 E. 2. She survived her second husband, and died seized of this manor 11 E. 3. Hugh de Audley, their son, succeeded to this estate, and married Margaret, second sister and one of the coheiresses of Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, and widow of Piers de Gaveston, the favourite of king Edward the Second. This Hugh de Audley died 21 E. 3. leaving Margaret his only daughter and heiress, married to Ralph lord Stafford, who died 46 E. 3.

Hugh earl of Stafford, their son and heir, died at Rhodes, in his return from a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, seized of Easington 9 R. 2. as appears by an inquisition taken the following year. He settled the manors of Easington, Haresfield, and a moiety of the manor of Alkerton, on Hugh Stafford his younger son, who married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Bartholomew lord Bourcher, and was summoned to parliament as lord Bourcher 12 H. 4. He died without issue 9 H. 5. whereby the manor of Easington came to his nephew Humphry earl of Stafford, who was son of Edmond, elder brother to the lord Bourcher. He was created duke of Buckingham in the succeeding reign, and died seized of this estate 38 H. 6. He was succeeded by his grandson Henry duke of Buckingham, son of Humphry earl of Stafford, who had been slain at the battle of St. Albans, four years before his father's death. This Henry took up arms against king Richard the Third, and was beheaded at Salisbury; but Edward his son and heir was restored to his father's honours and estates, by king Henry the Seventh. He began the magnificent castle at Thornbury, which he did not live to finish, being attainted and beheaded 13 H. 8. and the same year the manor of Easington was granted to Thomas Heneage and Catherine his wife for life. Henry, son and heir of Edward, had this manor restored to him 23 H. 8. and his son Edward lord Stafford sold it to Edward Stephens 15 Eliz.

The family of Stephens are of ancient standing in this county. Ralph son of Stephen, and William

William his brother, were joint high sheriffs of Gloucestershire four years, beginning 18 H. 2. and William Stephens was high sheriff 22 H. 2. and so continued thirteen years together.

Henry Stephens of Easington, married the daughter of — Lug, of Herefordshire; and Edward Stephens, his son, the purchaser of this manor, married Joan, daughter of Edward Fowler of Stonehouse. He died in 1587, and was succeeded by his son Richard Stephens, esq; who married, first, Margaret, daughter of Edward St. Loe, of Kingston in Wiltshire, esq; and surviving her, he married, secondly, Anne Kerry, widow, one of the daughters and coheiresses of John Stone of London, and died 41 Eliz.

Thomas Stephens, third son of Edward, and brother of Richard, was attorney to prince Henry and prince Charles, and by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and coheiress of John Stone of London, had three sons; Edward, the eldest, ancestor to the Stephens's at Sodbury; John, ancestor to the family of that name at Lypiat; and Nathaniel, the third son, ancestor to the Stephens's, formerly of Cherington. But to proceed with the descendants of Richard Stephens.

Nathaniel, son of the said Richard Stephens of Easington, married Catherine, daughter of Robert Beall, of Prior's Marston in Warwickshire, esq; and dying in 1660, was succeeded by his son Richard, who married Anne, eldest daughter of sir Hugh Cholmeley, of Whitby in Yorkshire, bart. and died in 1678. Nathaniel Stephens, son of the last Richard, married Elizabeth, daughter of sir Francis Pemberton, who had been lord chief justice of both benches. This Nathaniel served the office of high sheriff of this county in 1698, and was lord of the manor of Easington at the beginning of the present century. Richard Stephens, esq; died seized thereof in the year 1775, and is succeeded by his brother Robert Stephens, who resides at Chavenage, and is the present proprietor of this manor, and of the hundred of Whitston, and holds courts for both. His arms are, *Party per chevron, azure and argent, in chief two eagles with wings elevated Or.*

Winebald de Balun gave a mill in Framelode to the abbey of Gloucester in 1126. Walter the prior of Lanthony purchased a mill at Hamelaw, now Framelode, of Arnold the miller 8 Joh. Simon de Framilode was seized of lands in this place temp. H. 3. The abbey of Winchcombe granted a fishery in the Severn, near Framilode, to the abbey of Gloucester, in exchange for 4*l.* yearly rent out of the manor of Northleach 14 E. 2. and the abbey of Gloucester was seized thereof 17 E. 3. and of two water-mills in Framilode 6 H. 8. A messuage and the ferry at Framilode's passage, late the duke of Buckingham's, were granted to Ambrose Shelton 22 H. 8. A mill and lands in Easington, late the duke of Buckingham's, were granted to sir Thomas Seimour 1 E. 6. upon whose remainder they were granted to John earl of War-

wick, afterwards duke of Northumberland, 3 E. 6. He being likewise attainted and beheaded, the mill and lands, then in the tenure of Walter Clutterbuck, were granted to William Britton 2 Mariae.

HAMLET. *Alkerton* is a hamlet and tithing in this parish, taken notice of in the beginning of this account for its medicinal water. The manor is thus described in *Domesday-book*.

' Edric the son of Chetel holds Alcrintone in Blacheleu hundred. His father held it in the time of king Edward. There are four hides and a half taxed. In demean is one plow-tillage, and six villeins, and four bordars with eight plow-tillages. There are three *servi*, and a mill of 10*s.* and ten acres of meadow; a wood one mile long, and half a mile broad. It is worth and was worth 3*l.* *Domesday-book*, p. 80.

William Walton was seized of this manor, with affize of bread and ale, 31 E. 1. and 5 E. 2. The manor afterwards came to the Staffords, and descended like Easington down to Mr. Robert Stephens, the present lord thereof.

But there were two manors in this tithing, as appears by the escheator's inquisition, 41 Eliz. where it is said that Richard Stephens died seized of Estington and Alkerton, late the duke of Euckingham's, held *in capite*; and of the manor of Alkerton, alias Amycourt, part of the possessions of Robert Bradstone, esq; held by free foccage of the honour of Hereford, paying 6*s.* 8*d.* a year.

There are particular places in this parish of the names of *Nupend, Westend, Millend, Churchend, and Nassend.*

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Stonehouse, worth 140*l.* a year. Mr. Stephens is patron and incumbent.

Winebald de Balun, in 1088, gave the tithes of Easington to the monks of Bermondsey in Surry. The advowson of the rectory of Easington was granted to the Benedictine nunnery of Clerkenwell in London, and after the dissolution, was granted to sir William Herbert 4 E. 6. The rector pays 20*s.* a year to the vicar of Frocester, in lieu of a portion of tithes in Alkerton.

Sixteen acres of arable, forty of pasture, and some meadow, belong to the glebe.

The church is dedicated to St. Michael, and consists of two ailes, with a low tower at the west end. There was a chantry called the chantry of Alkerton, in this church, dedicated to Thomas Becket and St. Catherine, to which the prior of Stanley St. Leonard presented. And there was an inhibition in 1339, that the parishioners at Alkerton should not hear divine service in any other church than that of Easington.

Doctor Richard Capel, once rector of this church, was son of Christopher Capel, alderman of Gloucester, who was born at Hoo Capel in Herefordshire. The doctor was eminent for his learning,

learning, and refusing to read the *book of sports*, on the Lord's-day, in 1633, was obliged to resign his parsonage, and practiced physic at Pitchcombe, near Stroud. He was chosen one of the assembly of divines, but never sat among them. He published several religious books, and died in the year 1656.

First fruits	£ 39 14 9	Synodals	£. 0 2 0
Tenths	— 3 5 5 ³	Pentecostals	0 0 9
Procurations	6 8		

Here are several monuments for the family of Stephens; but as the particulars of their marriages are fully shewn in the account of that family, it is unnecessary to insert the inscriptions at large.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 137 6 8
		Poll-tax — 1694,	— 46 8 0
		Land-tax — 1694,	— 230 12 0
		The same, at 3s. 1770,	— 175 13 6

According to sir Robert Atkyns, at the beginning of this century there were 100 houses in this parish, and about 450 inhabitants, whereof 11 were freeholders; yearly births 15, burials 14. But population has increased since that time, so that the number of souls is now about 767.



EASTLEACH-MARTIN

IS a small parish in the hundred of Britwell's-Barrow, eight miles south-east from Northleach, three north from Leachlade, and twenty-seven eastward from Gloucester.

The air is healthy, and the soil well adapted to tillage; but there is good pasture-land on the side of the river *Lech*, upon which this village is situated, and from which it takes its name.

In *Domesday-book* there are four villages all bearing the name of *Lecce*, and denominated from the river upon which they lie. But they were afterwards distinguished in the following manner. The river runs south-eastward, and the first, because the most northerly of those villages, was called *Northleach*, now a market town. For a similar reason, the most southerly of them, dropping the name of the river, was called *Southrop*; and the two others, because situated more eastward than Northleach, obtained the name of *Eastleach*. But further to distinguish the two latter, the one was called *Eastleach-Martin*, from the name of the faint to whom its church was dedicated; the other received the additional name of *Turville*, for the reason assigned in its proper place. But this parish is sometimes called *Butbrop*.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

' Drogo the son of Ponz holds Lece in Bricstuldes hundred. There are ten hides taxed. Cola held it. In demean are four plow-tillages, and fifteen villeins, and four bordars, with nine

' plow-tillages. There are nine *servi*, and a mill of 10s. and ten acres of meadow. It was worth 8l. now 10l.' *Domesday-book*, p. 77.

This manor, soon after the conquest, belonged to the priory of Great Malvern in Worcestershire. But it did not long continue in that house, for Walter de Clifford became possessed of it, and gave it to the abbey of Gloucester, in exchange for the manor of Glasebury; and the grant was confirmed by king Stephen in 1144. The abbey of Gloucester was seized of the manor of Eastleach St. Martin 17 E. 3. and continued in possession of it 'till the dissolution, when it was granted to the dean and chapter of Gloucester, who are the present lords of the manor.

Mr. Slade Nash is lessee under the dean and chapter, by purchase from the trustees of the late Viner Small, esq; deceased, and pays 1l. 6s. 8d. a year to the crown.

HAMLETS. 1. *Fifield*. 2. *Coat*, which from its name seems to have been woodland.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Fairford, worth about 160l. a year; the lord chancellor is patron; Mr. James Parsons is the present incumbent.

The church is small, dedicated to St. Martin, and has a small aisle on the north side, and a tower at the west end, in which are three bells.

The parsonage-house was built by Dr. Smith, canon of Christ-church, and rector of this church.

Rowland Searchfield S. T. B. fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, was rector of this church, and afterwards bishop of Bristol. He died in 1622, and lies buried in Bristol cathedral.

First fruits	£ 10 0 0	Synodals	£ 0 2 0
Tenths	— 1 0 0	Pentecostals	0 0 6
Procurations	0 6 8		

Benefaction.

Dr. Smith gave 50l. to the poor, the interest of which to be distributed by the rector to five poor housekeepers.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 65 12 2
		Poll-tax — 1694,	— 7 5 0
		Land-tax — 1694,	— 60 0 0
		The same, at 3s. 1770,	— 45 0 0

When sir Robert Atkyns compiled his account of this parish, there were 30 houses, and 120 inhabitants, whereof five were freeholders; yearly births 3, burials 2. But since that time, the inhabitants are increased to the number of 313.



EASTLEACH-TURVILLE.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Britwell's-Barrow, in the Cotswold country, seven miles south-eastward from Northleach, four north from Leachlade, and twenty-eight east from Gloucester.

It is situated upon the river *Lech*, which divides it from Eastleach-Martin. This part of the country lying high and open, enjoys a healthy air. The soil is rather stony, but sweet, and well adapted to tillage; and a great part of the parish, consisting formerly of sheep-lays and common fields, has been lately inclosed by act of parliament.

There is a well of water in Church-lane of a cathartic property; and the common well water will turn meat, when washed in it, as red as if it had been cured with salt-petre.

The Roman road called the *Ikenild-way* enters this parish from Oxfordshire. It is hereabout pretty perfect, and passing westward through Coln St. Alwin's and Amney, joins the *Foss* at Cirencester.

The etymology of *Eastleach* is given under Eastleach-Martin. Sir Robert Atkyns speaking of this parish, says, *The name is taken from its standing on the east side of the river Lech, and from the tower of the church.* But he was totally mistaken as to the first particular; for the parish lies on the *west*, not on the *east* side of that river. The addition of *Turville* was probably taken from a family of the name of *Turberville*, or *Turville*, who resided and had possessions in this county about the time of king Henry the Third, and king Edward the First^a. It was intended to distinguish this place from the other *Eastleach*, as *Acton-Turville* was so called to distinguish it from two other neighbouring places of the name of *Acton*. But it must be acknowledged that I speak from conjecture, as by the defect in the records concerning this manor, about the time above mentioned, we are deprived of positive evidence.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

The same Roger [de Laci] holds Lecce in Brictwoldeberg hundred, and William holds it of him. There are five hides. Alduin held it in the time of king Edward. In demean are two plow-tillages, and twelve villeins, and one bordar, with five plow-tillages. There are five *servi*, and eight acres of meadow. It is worth and was worth 6*l.* *Domesday-book*, p. 75.

A *Quo warranto* was brought against Gilbert de Clare earl of Gloucester, to set forth by what right he held courts leet in this parish, and his claim was allowed 15 E. 1. The manor was held by one knight's fee of Gilbert de Clare, the last earl of Gloucester of that name, who was slain at the battle of Bannocksbourne in Scotland, in 1314. It was likewise held of Hugh de Audley and Margaret his wife, sister and one of the coheiresses of the last Gilbert de Clare, 21 E. 3. and of the earls of Stafford, descended from Hugh de Audley, by one knight's fee, 10, 16, & 22 R. 2. and 4 H. 4. Sir Edmond Tame died seized of this manor 10 H. 8. as did Edmond Tame his son, without issue, 36 H. 8. He left three sisters his coheiresses; Margaret, married to Humphry Stafford; Alice, married to sir Thomas Verney; and Isabel, the

wife of Lewis Watkin, who all had livery 37 H. 8. Sir Thomas Verney was succeeded by Richard Verney his son, whose son George Verney died seized of Eastleach-Turville 16 Eliz.

The mesne lords of this manor were as follow. Theobald de Verdune died seized of Eastleach-Turville 10 E. 3. as did Richard de Wideslade 29 E. 3. and Mary the widow of William Herney 7 H. 4. Edward Leversegge died seized of this manor, and Elizabeth his widow died seized of 140 acres in Eastleach 1 H. 6. Robert Leversegge died seized of the manor 4 E. 4. and was succeeded by his son William Leversegge, whose son Robert Leversegge died seized of the manor of Eastleach-Turville 6 E. 6. and livery was granted to his son William Leversegge the following year.

William Blomer was lord of this manor in the year 1608; but sir John Webb, baronet, is the present proprietor. For his arms, see *Hatherop*.

There were other lands, reputed to be a manor, which belonged to the Cistercian abbey of Bruern in Oxfordshire, founded by Nicholas Basset in 1147. Lands in Eastleach, late belonging to the abbey of Bruern, were granted to John Dodington and John Jackson 2 Eliz. This estate was afterwards purchased by Richard Keeble, (descended from sir Henry Keeble, lord mayor of London in 1510) in whose family it continued down to Richard Keeble, the proprietor of it at the beginning of this century, and the sixth in lineal descent of the same christian name. It is now annexed to the principal manor by purchase, and is the property of sir John Webb.

Thomas Oddington levied a fine of lands in Eastleach-Turville 14 H. 7. and John Wright and his wife levied a like fine the same year. Sir Walter Dennis and Agnes his wife levied a fine of lands in Eastleach 15 H. 7.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a curacy in the deanery of Fairford. The dean and chapter of Gloucester are patrons and impropiators, Mr. Price is the present incumbent, who has been presented to the living of Coln Rogers, since the account of that parish was printed off.

In the year 1500, the impropriation belonged to the priory of Derhurst, and afterwards to the abbey of Gloucester. It is now the property of the dean and chapter of Gloucester, and pays 30*l.* a year to the curate, in consequence of the bishop's injunction.

Eighty-two acres belong to the glebe.

The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is very small, with an aisle on the north side, and a low tower at the west end, in which are two bells. This church and that of Eastleach-Martin lie at but little more than a hundred yards distance from each other, the former on the west, the latter on the east bank of the little river Lech, which separates the parishes.

^a See p. 216.

Proc. 10s. Syn. 2s. Pentecost. 1s.

Benefaction.

Mr. Thomas Hows has given 20s. a year to the poor.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	58	6	4
		Poll-tax — — 1694, —	10	3	0
		Land-tax — — 1694, —	72	7	0
		The same, at 3s. 1770, —	53	17	0

When sir Robert Atkyns compiled his account, at the beginning of this century, there were, according to him, 60 houses, and about 200 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 10 were freeholders; yearly births 5, burials 4. Since which time the inhabitants are increased to near 400.



EBBERTON, or EBBRINGTON,

LIES in the hundred of Kiftesgate, two miles distant north-east from Campden, eleven south-west from Evesham in Worcestershire, and thirty-three north-eastward from Gloucester.

It lies on an easy ascent north-westward from Blockley. The manor house is agreeably situated on an eminence close by the church. It is large, and, tho' not a modern building, may be ranked among the handsomest country seats of the last age. The soil is very fertile, and the air remarkably salubrious, as appears by the state of population at the close of this account.

The name is of uncertain original. Some have fancied it to be a contraction of *Egbert's town*, as if the village had been a part of the demean lands of that king. Others have supposed the denomination to be taken from the dedication of the church to St. Edburg. But the name of Ebberton, or Ebbington, is not to be found in that part of *Domesday-book* relating to Gloucestershire; and if the particulars of this manor are not omitted in that record, they must be given under some other name. Accordingly I find *Bristentune* in the old hundred of Witelai, (now comprized in that of Kiftesgate) which I apprehend was then the name of this parish, especially as Cheuringaurde, now Charingworth, was held, at the time of the conquest, by the same proprietor.

* Martin Fortescue, esq; son and heir of John Fortescue, lord chancellor of England, (by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of sir Miles Stapleton) married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Richard Deynfall, of Filleigh in com. Devon, esq; and had issue two sons, John and William. John married Jaquetta, eldest daughter of Ralph St. Leger, esq; by whom he had issue Bartholomew, whose son and heir, Hugh Fortescue, married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of sir John Chichester, of Raleigh in com. Devon, and had by her John Fortescue, esq; which John married a daughter of sir John Specot, knight, by whom he had issue Hugh Fortescue, his son and heir. This Hugh, by his wife, daughter of sir Samuel Rolle, had issue colonel Robert Fortescue, who died without issue; and Arthur Fortescue, esq; who married a daughter of — Elford, esq; and had issue by her four sons, of whom Hugh Fortescue, of Filleigh, esq; the eldest, married Bridget, sole daughter and heir of Hugh Boscawen, of Tregothnan in Cornwall, by Margaret his wife, fifth daughter, and at length coheir of Theophilus Clinton, earl of Lincoln; by whom he had issue Hugh, Theophilus, Margaret, and Bridget. He married

Of the Manor and other Estates.

' William Goizenboded holds Bristentune in
' Witelai hundred. Brifmar held it. There are
' ten hides. In demean are four plow-tillages, and
' eighteen villeins, and four bordars, with four-
' teen plow-tillages. There are eight *servi*, and
' three *ancilla*, and two mills of 15s. [rent.] It
' was worth 12l. and is now worth 7l.' *D.B.* p. 74.

This manor had obtained the name of Ebberton, and was held of Roger de Quincie, earl of Winchester, 55 H. 3. Ernald de Bosco, who founded the abbey of Bittlefden in Buckinghamshire in the year 1147, was seized of it, and his family held it for several generations. Another Ernald de Bosco died possessed of this manor 4 E. 1. and John de Boyse, his son, in a *Quo warrants* brought against him, proved his right to courts leet and waifs therein 15 E. 1. About this time the manor went out of that family, for Alan de Zouch, grandson and heir of the earl of Winchester, died seized of Ebberton 7 E. 2. leaving three daughters coheiresses.

It afterwards passed to the Corbets, for Roger Corbet had a grant of free warren in Ebberton and Coate 6 E. 3. Sir Robert Corbet died seized of Ebberton and Hidcote 2 H. 4. as did another sir Robert Corbet 5 H. 5.

Sir John Fortescue, lord chancellor of England in the reign of king Henry the Sixth, purchased the manor of Ebbington, *alias* Ebberton; and upon his attainder, 7 E. 4. it was granted to sir John Brug, who died seized of it 11 E. 4. But it was afterwards restored to the Fortescue family, and Matthew lord Fortescue, a direct descendant from lord chancellor Fortescue, is the present lord of this manor, and holds a court leet here.

Cateflade is a manor appurtenant to, and dependant on, the manor of Ebberton, notwithstanding it lies within the parish of Guiting-Power, where some further account of it will be given.

One plow-tillage in Ebberton, with the advowson of the church, was granted to the abbey of Bittlefden 1 R. 2.

T I T H I N G S and H A M L E T S.

1. *Ebberton*, of which already.
2. *Charingworth*, of which *Domesday-book* gives the following account.

secondly, Lucy, daughter of Matthew lord Aylmer, by whom he had Matthew, Charles, who died at school, and one daughter Lucy, married to George Lyttelton, afterwards lord Lyttelton. The barony of Clinton being in abeyance, king George I. conferred it on the said Hugh Fortescue, esq; son of Hugh and Bridget, in the year 1721; and in 1746, he was created lord Fortescue, baron of Castle-hill in com. Devon, and earl of Clinton; with limitation of the barony to Matthew his brother. His lordship dying unmarried, the title of Clinton devolved on his sister Margaret; and his said brother Matthew succeeded to the barony, and is the present lord Fortescue. His lordship married, in 1752, Anne, second daughter of John Campbell, esq; one of the lords commissioners of the treasury, and by her ladyship hath issue several children. His lordship's arms are, *Azure, a bend ingrailed argent, cotised Or.* Crest, *plain shield argent.* SUPPORTERS, *Two greyhounds argent, with a ducal collar and line gules.* MOTTO, *FORTE SERVATVS DVCVM.*

Radulph de Todeu holds Cheuringaurde in Witelai hundred, and Roger holds it of him. There are ten hides. Brifmar held it. In demean are three plow-tillages, and thirteen villeins, and one radchenifter with fix plow-tillages, and nine *ferui* and *ancillæ*. It was worth 8*l.* and is now worth 6*l.* *Domesday-book*, p. 75.

Edward Burnel died feized of this manor 9 E. 2. Gilbert Chastelyne purchased a charter of free warren in Charingworth 29 E. 3. Richard Stafford died feized of the manor 4 R. 2. as did Maud his widow 1 H. 4. and Richard Turftan 1 H. 5. The manor passed afterwards to the Grevils, who had confiderable poffeffions in this part of the county. John Grevil died feized thereof 23 H. 6. as did another John Grevil 1 E. 6. and Edward Grevil, his fon, had livery the following year. Lewis Grevil had alfo livery of this manor 1 Eliz.

The late Mr. John Barnfley had a houfe and good eftate in this tithing.

3. *Hidcoat Bois*, alias *Cote*. The church of St. Mary of Evesham holds Hedecote in Widelei hundred. There are three hides. In demean is one plow-tillage, and two *ferui*, and the wives of four villeins lately deceafed have one plow-tillage. It is worth and was worth 20*s.* *Domesday-book*, p. 72.

The family of Keyt has refided in this parifh about four hundred years. Sir John Keyt was created a baronet in 1660, in reward of his loyalty to King Charles the Firft, for whom he raifed a troop of horfe at his own charge. There are feveral monuments and infcriptions in the church, fhewing the alliances and other particulars of this family. Sir William Keyt married the daughter of fir Francis Coventry, fon of the lord Keeper of Coventry, and died in 1702. Sir William Keyt, fon of William Keyt, efq; married in 1710, Anne, the daughter of William viscount Tracy, by whom he had iffue Thomas-Charles, who fucceeded to the baronetage, and dying without iffue, was fucceeded by his brother Robert, the prefent baronet. The laft mentioned fir William Keyt, being in his houfe at Norton in this parifh, when it was burnt down, voluntarily perifhed in the flames, in the year 1741. Soon after his death, the fcite of the houfe, together with the eftate, was fold to the late fir Dudley Ryder, lord chief juftice of England, whose fon, Nathaniel Ryder, efq; is the prefent proprietor of Hidcoat Bois.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Hampden, worth about 30*l.* a year. The crown patron, Mr. Jacob Mould the prefent incumbent. The advowfon of the church was granted to the abbey of Bittlesden 1 R. 2. And after the diffolution of that abbey, the reftory and church of Ebrington were granted to Anthony Bonner and George Bonner 4 Jac. Tithes in Charingworth, which belonged to the abbey of Winchcombe, were granted to fir Thomas Seimour 1 E. 6.

and the earl of Gainsborough pays 8*l.* a year for thofe tithes.

There is no glebe-land. Sir William Keyt gave 10*l.* a year to augment the vicarage, which fum is included in the above mentioned value.

The church is large and handsome. The eaft window of the chancel is ornamented with painted glafs, in pretty good prefervation, wherein are feveral coats of arms, as *Sable, a fefs ermine between three crefcents Or*, for Coventry. *France and England, quarterly*. The arms of Keyt, &c. Upon two wreaths is written, *Beati qui lugent.—Beati Pauperes*. And towards the bottom are two historical pieces, the one, Joseph telling his dream to his father and brothers; the other represents him flying from the temptations of Potiphar's wife. In a tower at the weft end, are fix mufical bells.

Monuments and Infcriptions.

Against the north wall of the chancel is a large monument for lord chancellor Fortefcue, with his effigy, in fcarlet robes, lying on a raifed tomb ornamented with fcutcheons of coat armour. On a table is the following infcription:

In foelicem et immortalẽ memoriam Clariffimi viri Dni IOHANNIS FORTESCVTI militis, grandævi, Angliæ judicis primarij, et proceffu temporis sub HENRICO VI^{to} Rege, et EDUARDO principe, Summi Cancellarij, Conciliarij Regis Prudentiffimi, Legum Angliæ peritiffimi, nec non earundem hyperaspiftis fortiffimi; qui corporis exuvias, lætam refurrectionem expectantes, hic depofuit.

Marmoreum hoc Monumentum pofitum eft Anno Dni MDCLXXVII, Voto et expenfis ROBERTI FORTESCVTI, Armig. ejufdem familiæ hæredis, nuper defuncti.

Angligenas intra Cancellos juris et æqui

Qui tenuit, cineres jam tenet vrna viri:

Lex viva ille fuit, patriæ lux splendida legis.

FORTE bonis SCVTVM, fontibus at fcutica.

Clarus erat titulis, clarus majoribus, arte

Clarus, virtute aft clarior emicuit.

Jam micat in tenebris veluti carbunculus orbi,

Nam virtus radios non dare tanta nequit.

Vivit adhuc FORTESCVTVS laudatus in ævum;

Vivet et in LEGVM LAVDIBVS ille fuis.

To perpetuate the memory of that learned and excellent Man, Chancellor Fortefcue, this Monument was repaired by his Defcendant Matthew Lord Fortefcue, in the year 1765.

On the table of another monument, as follows:

D. O. M.

IN MEMORIA ÆTERNA ERIT IVSTVS.

DEPOSITVM GVLIELMI KEYT, ARMIGERI, HOC SVB MARMORE PRÆSTOLATUR, IESUS DONEC SVVS, TVBÆ CLANGORE, EXURGERE, & CORRVTIONEM INCORRVTIONEM INDVERE IVSSERIT.

Comitatus Wigornienfis vicecomitis officio fupctus eft. Familiã fuit fatis antiquã, ut quæ per tricentos plus minus annos villæ hujus primatum obtinuit. Duxit in vxorem Eglantinam Riley, E qua duos filios, Iohannem & Gvlielmum, totidemq; fufcepit filias, Annam nempe et Elizabetham.

Insigniter erat pius: habuitq; erga pauperes (vici prefertim hujus) *Splagchna Oiktirmoon*, utpote qui decem vaccarum uberibus diftensis lac, a decimo die Maij ufq; ad primum Novembris, in perpetuum ipforum alimentum mifericors legavit.

Amicis iucundiffimus, cunctis gratiffimus, optimus fenex fenio confectus, (fummo bonorum omnium luctu ac defiderio) mortalitatem cum perennitate placide commutavit Idibus Octobris, anno Verbi incarnati 1632. Ætatis fuæ 78.

Io: Keyt filius MÆSTISSIMVS chariffimo parenti

Mnemofynon hoc pietatis ergo pofuit.

This monument is ornamented with coats of the family arms, viz. *Azure, a chevron between three kites heads erazed Or*, for Keyt; impaling, *Or, a chevron between three croffes patee fitchy fable*. Alfo Keyt impaling, *Quarterly, 1ft and 4th, Gules, three pikes hauriant proper*, for Lucy. 2d and 3d, *Argent, a bend vert between a mullet in chief and an annulet in bafe gules*.

There

There are also the following memorials :

Memoriae Sacrum Ioannis Keyt, armigeri, Gulielmi filij primogeniti, qui reclinavit annosum in hoc pulvere depositum. Confortem tori fidelissimam, prudentem, providam, et pudicam, Thomae Porter, generosi, filiam duxit Janam, quae charissima reliquit conjugii pignora, septem filios et quinque filias. Primo Wigornia, postea Gloucestria vidit vice-comitem, paci; praepositum. Regis, reipublicae, religionis ergo, dux, vice-comes, Irenarchus. Bellum fortiter, pacem suaviter gessit, coluit; Nobilis ingenij, vitae intemeratae. Pietatis in Deum, fidelitatis in principem, charitatis in proximum, Exemplar aemulandum. Communi procerum populi; iacturam fato succubuit, Aprilis 25^o, Anno Salvatoris 1660, Aetatis 76. Ioannes Keyt, Baronettus, filius, mærens posuit.

DOMINVS IOANNES KEYT, IO: FIL: GVIL: NEP: BARONETVS (QVI NVPERIS MOTIVS EX PARTE REGIS PROPRIJS SVMPITIBVS HIPPARCHVS FVIT) EX MARGARETA, GVIL: TAYLER, ARMIG: HÆREDE, SOBOLEM SVSCEPIT D. GVIL: KEYT BARONETVM, IOANNEM, THOMAM, ET FRANCISVM FILIOS: ELIZABETHAM VXOREM IO: TALBOT, DE LACOCK, EQ: AVR: MARGARETAM VXOREM IO: PACKINGTON, FIL: ET HÆREDIS IO: PACKINGTON, BARONETI.

DIEM OBIIT ILLE 26 DIE AUG. A. D. MDCLXII. DIEM OBIIT ILLA 28 DIE IVN. A. D. MDCLXIX.

H. S. E. Cl. V. Gulielmus Keyt, Baronettus, qui uxorem duxit Elizabetham Honorabilis Francisci Coventrye filiam, et Honoratissimi Thomae Baronis Coventrye, Magni Sigilli Custodis, Neptem: Ex qua suscepit quatuor filios, Iohannem, Anonymum, Gulielmum, Thomam, (quibus omnibus superstes fuit) filiasque duas, Margaretam et Dorotheam. Pauperibus et Operarijs indies benevolus; Regibus etiam exultantibus semper fidelem; hujus ecclesiae pastoribus (quibus annuatim solvendas decem legavit libras) in perpetuum se exhibuit munificum. Mortiferum quo laboravit morbum animo vere Christiano perpeffus, tandem placide obdormivit S. Andreae festo, Christi Incarnati MDCCII^o Anno, Aetatis suae supra LX^m VI^{um}.

H. S. E. D^s Thomas Keyt, Dⁿⁱ Gulielmi Keyt Baronetti, et D^{nae} Elizabethae Uxoris ejus, Hon^{bilis} Dⁿⁱ Francisci Coventrij Armigeri filiae natu maximae, filius natu minimus: Summa in parentes observantia nulli secundus, Coelibum pudicitiam colentium facile primus; moribus adeo castus, et pudore integer, seculo licet corruptissimo, ut ab incontinentiae suspitione abesset. Natus XIV Cal. Sept. MDCLXXII. Denatus IV Cal. Jun. MDCCII. Qui rem familiarem dilectissimo fratrino Francisco Keyt tabellis testamentarijs legavit.

Fratrum, altero haud ita pridem defuncto, familiae cladem et luctum renovavit Mors praematura alterius, viz. Wilhelmi Keyt (2) Baronetti, Dⁿⁱ Wilhelmi Keyt (1) Armigeri, filij natu tertij, et, si Deus annuisset, Haereditis futuri: Qui ex generis thalamiq; Consorte fidelissima, meritoq; dilectissima, Agnete, Dⁿⁱ Iohannis Clopton, de Clopton Equitis Aurati, filia primogenita, postquam septem procreasset filios, Wilhelmum, Coventreium, Thomam, Gilbertum, Iohannem, Franciscum, et Hastingsium; et tres filias, Elizabetham, Barbaram, et Margaretam; ab omnibus deploratus hinc emigravit, festi Omnium Sanctorum Vigilia, ad participandam Sanctorum Sortem, Anno post Christum natum MDCCII^o, Aetatis suae XXXIV^o.

Here lyes the Body of Alice Keyt, Daughter of Sr. William Spencer, of Yardington in the county of Oxford, Baronet, and of Constance his Wife, y^e Daughter of Sr. Thomas Lucy, of Charlecott in the county of Warwick; which said Alice was the late Wife of Francis Keyt of Hithcoat Esq; & deceased y^e 29th of May in the year 1687. A Lady dignified not only by her birth, but, besides her other Vertues, for her Love and Fidelity to her Husband. — *This is upon a large blue stone, on which are the arms of Keyt and Spencer impaled.*

Mortis exuvias in hunc tumulum recondidit, certa spe resurgendi ad vitam immortalem, Matrona pientissima Maria Gualteri Dayrell de Abendonia in Agro Bercheriae Armigeri filia: Que fauste et feliciter bis nupta fuit, primum, Reverendo Iohanni Morris, S. T. D. Aedis Christi apud Oxonienses Canonico, et linguae Ebraeae professori Regio: Deinde, rei militaris peritissimo Duci Thomae Keyt, de Wolford-Magna, in comitatu Warwici Armigero. Nullam post se reliquit sobolem, Nomen vero melius et multo perennius quam quod habere poterat a filijs et filiabus. Postquam annos plus minus septuaginta, pudice, sancte, pie, peregisset, terrenum deposuit Tabernaculum, nono Kalendas Novembris, Anno Aerae Christianae MDCLXXXI.

Memoriae Sacrum Thomae Keyt de Wolford Armigeri, Iohannis filij natu minoris, Cognatis et Necessarijs amicissimi, Aegrotis et Egenis munificentissimi, Omnibus humanissimi, Fato defuncti V^o Idus Ianuarias, Anno Salutis MDCCII^{mo}. Wilhelmus Keyt Armiger, quem Haereditem ex Assu instituit, Lapidem hunc sepulchralem posuit.

First fruits £. 9 0 0 Synodals £. 0 2 0
Tenths — 0 18 11¼ Pentecostals 0 1 0
Procurations 0 6 8

Benefactions.

William Keyt, esq; gave the milk of ten cows, for six summer months, as expressed in the memorial for him, to the poor of this parish, one cow's milk to two families. And the rent of a little meadow in Blockley, a detached parish in Worcester-shire, is given for the repair of part of the church furniture.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 285 0 0
		Poll-tax — 1694, — 22 17 0
		Land-tax — 1694, — 184 4 0
		The same, at 3s. 1770, — 71 0 0

When sir Robert Atkyns compiled his account of this parish, about the year 1710, there were, according to him, 74 houses, and 341 inhabitants, of whom 10 were freeholders; yearly births 15, burials 15. But from an accurate examination of the parish register, it appears, that in ten years, beginning with 1700, the baptisms were 139, burials 87; and in a like series of years, beginning with 1761, the baptisms were 164, the burials 76; and there are now 94 houses, and 469 inhabitants. So that about one in every sixty-one of the inhabitants dies every year.

EDG W O R T H.

THIS is a small parish in the hundred of Bisley, in the Cotswold country, six miles north-west from Cirencester, three north-eastward from Bisley, and twelve south-eastward from Gloucester.

The situation of the village on the side of a hill, gave rise to the name, which is composed of two Saxon words, *Ege*, the sharp side of a thing, and *peopð*, a village.

It hath been already observed, under Cranham, that the face of the country hereabout is exceedingly uneven, with much beech wood growing on the steep acclivities. The bottoms are generally pasture; but the greater part of this parish is arable land. A small brook runs through it into the river From.

Part of Pinbury-park lies in this parish, the rest in Duntelbourn Rous.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

‘ Roger de Laci holds Egesworde in Bislege hundred. There is one hide and a half taxed.
‘ Eluvin held it. In demean are four plow-tillages, and four villeins, and three bordars with two plow-tillages. There are two free men with two plow-tillages. There are fifteen serfs, and a mill of 30*d*. and two acres of meadow.
‘ A wood one mile long, and half a mile broad.
‘ It is worth and was worth 6*l*. D. B. p. 75. Edw.

Earl Hugh holds half a hide at Egeifuurde, which Roger de Laci claims, as the county witnesseth. It was worth 10s. and pays tax. *Domesday-book*, p. 73.

Audomar de Valencia, earl of Pembroke, son of William de Valencia, who was half brother, by the mother, to king H. 3. was seized of Edgworth. Mary his third wife had two parts of the village in dower, and died seized thereof 17 E. 2. Thomas de Eggeworth held the third part of the vill of Eggeworth of the said earl, as of the manor of Paynswyke, by half a knight's fee, 17 E. 2. *Efcb.*

Walter Helvin died seized of this manor 16 E. 3. as did Robert de Aston the 23d, and John Coaffe 36 E. 3. when it was held of the manor of Painf-wick. The manor soon after passed to the Raleighs. Thomas Raleigh died seized of the manor of Edgworth, which he held by half a knight's fee, of Richard lord Talbot and Anchoret his wife, 21 R. 2. Thomas Raleigh, his son and heir, died seized of this manor 6 H. 4. as did Walter Raleigh, son and heir of Thomas, 8 H. 5. William Rawleigh and Elizabeth his wife levied a fine of the manor and advowson of Edgworth 28 H. 6. of which William died seized in the reign of king Edward the Fourth. Sir Edward Rawleigh, son of William, died possessed of this manor 5 H. 8. and George Rawleigh died seized of it, and of the advowson of Edgworth 37 H. 8. which were held by foccage of sir Henry Jerningham, as of the manor of Painf-wick. Sir George Rawleigh and Edward his son sold the manor to sir Henry Pool of Caperton, 44 Eliz. who was lord of it in the year 1608, and died in 1616. Out of this name and family it passed not long after. Nathaniel Ridler, esq; was lord of the manor at the beginning of this century. From him it descended to Thomas Ridler, esq; who left three daughters, heiresses, 1. Elizabeth, married to William Minn, of Charlton-King's, esq; 2. Anne, the present lady of the manor; 3. Barbara, married to the reverend Mr. Richard Brereton. The arms of Ridler are, *Argent, a bull passant gules.*

John Mandevil was seized of lands in Edgworth and Painf-wick 34 E. 3. John Timbrel levied a fine of lands in this parish 24 H. 7. A tenement and water-mill here belonged to the abbey of Gloucester 2 H. 8.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of onehouse, worth 100*l.* a year. The reverend Mr. Richard Brereton, in right of his wife, is patron and incumbent.

Sixteen acres of pasture, twenty-one acres of arable in the north field, and eighteen acres in the south field, belong to the glebe.

The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and has a tower at the west end.

First fruits	£. 8 0 0	Synodals	£. 0 2 0
Tithes	— 0 16 0	Pentecostals	0 0 7
Procurements	0 6 8		

¹ Rot. lin. 17 Joh.

² Dugdale sub tit. Gaunt.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	46	0	8
		Poll-tax ——— 1694,	—	8	4	0
		Land-tax ——— 1694,	—	30	12	0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770,	—	25	13	0

When sir Robert Atkyns compiled his account of this parish, there were 24 houses, and about 120 inhabitants, whereof 4 were freeholders; yearly births 3, burials 2. There are now only 106 inhabitants.



E L B E R T O N

LIES in the lower division of the hundred of Berkeley, eleven miles north from Bristol, ten north-west from Chipping-Sodbury, and twenty-eight south-westward from Gloucester. It is situated in the lower part of the vale, on the east side of the Severn, where the river is two miles over. And tho' the greater part of the houses stand upwards of a mile from it, the inhabitants are subject to agues, and disorders particularly incident to countries situate upon large rivers; yet in a less degree than some of their neighbours in the marshes.

There is a small camp, with a single ditch, on the hill eastward of the village, peculiarly well adapted to observe every thing passing on the river, with a full view of the country on the other side of it. It was probably thrown up by the Romans, to preserve a communication between the *Trajectus* at Oldbury, and the country about the Bristol Avon.

In *Domesday-book* the name is written Eldbertone, which signifies the *old barton*, or *farm*.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

It appears by the abstract from the above mentioned record, given under Berkeley, that five hides in this place belonged to the manor of Berkeley; and went with that manor, by the gift of king Henry the Second, to Robert Fitz-Harding.

He settled this manor on his second son Robert, in marriage with Alice de Gaunt. Robert and Alice had issue Maurice, and a daughter Eva¹, married to Thomas Harpetre, descended from Gouel de Percheval, sometimes called Gouel de Yvery, surnamed *Lupus*, who attended the Conqueror in the invasion of England, and was rewarded with several manors, among others, with that of West Harpetre in the county of Somerset. Maurice, by his deed, bearing date at Portsmouth, gave² to the king, then passing into Britany, his lordships of Weston, Beverstone, and Albrieton, and died³ without issue the same year. But it is probable that he did not dispose of the inheritance; for the greatest part thereof went to the issue of his sister Eva, whose son Robert assumed the surname of Gournay, and 15 H. 3. had livery of all his⁴ lands in Somersetshire and Gloucestershire, except Beverstan, Weston, Rudewic, Oure,

¹ Rot. fin. 16 H. 3. m. 3. Collins's Peerage, V. 3, p. 441.

and Albricton; which, however, he not long after obtained of the king.

John Tropyne¹ died seized of the manor of Aylbrington *juxta* Olviston, by the service of the tenth part of a knight's fee, 11 E. 2. Sir John Walsh died seized of Elberton 38 H. 8. And Maurice Walsh, his son and heir, who married Bridged Vawse, had livery thereof the same year.

George Smith, esq; was lord of this manor in 1608. It passed afterwards to sir Thomas Cann of Stoke-Bishop, and from him to Cann Jefferis, esq; who dying without issue, it went by the marriage of his sister, to Henry Lyppingcott, esq; who is the present lord of the manor. See *Stoke-Bishop*.

Lands in Ailberton belonged to the monastery of St. Augustine at Bristol, and at the dissolution, were granted as^k part of the endowment of the bishoprick of Bristol, 34 H. 8.

Lands called Priestcroft in Aleberton, *alias* Elberton, were granted to Edward Sallus 3 Jac.

Mr. Goldney has a good house and estate in this place, which formerly belonged to the Browns, and afterwards to lord Vaughan.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Bristol, worth about 60*l.* a year. The rectory and advowson of Allberton, formerly belonging to St. Augustine's monastery at Bristol, were granted at the dissolution, to Paul, bishop of Bristol¹, and his successors for ever, 34 H. 8. The bishop of Bristol is patron; the rev. Mr. Camplin incumbent. In the year 1767, the church of Elberton was consolidated with that of Olveston.

The bishop of Bristol has given the impropriation to the curate of Horfield.

The church consists of a nave, and an aisle on each side, with a spire in the middle; and hath a very large church-yard. From both aisles, are square holes cut through the pillars which support the roof, in a direction to the altar, that the congregation might the more conveniently see the priest elevate the host, in time of mass.

Monuments and Inscriptions.

There is a large stone coffin in the south cross aisle, in which 'tis supposed one of the Walshes lies buried.

There is a flat stone in the body of the church, with a plate of brass, and this inscription:

Here lyeth the Body of Joseph Fricker jun^r. Son of Joseph Fricker of Tockington. Qui obiit Aug. 27 Anno 1707.—Then follow three verses, *viz.* Job. xiv, 1. in Hebrew; Ephes. v, 14. in Greek; Eccles. xii, 1. in Latin.

Memento Creatoris sui in Diebus Electionum suarum.

Procurations 1*s.*

Benefaction.

Mr. John Hicks of this parish, gave by will 50*l.* the interest of which to be thus disposed of; 10*s.* to the minister for a sermon; the rest to the second poor in bread and beef.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 108	4	0
		Poll-tax ——— 1694, —	9	19
		Land-tax ——— 1694, —	110	1
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, —	82	10

There were 26 houses, and about 104 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 4 were freeholders; yearly births 4, burials 3. *Atkyns*. In ten years, beginning with 1700, I counted upon the parish register 36 baptisms, and 33 burials; and in other ten years, beginning with 1760, 18 baptisms, and 37 burials. From which I judge they have baptized chiefly at some other church. The inhabitants are now about 122.



E L K S T O N E

IS a small parish in the hundred of Rapsgate, in the Cotswold country, eight miles north-westward from Cirencester, seven south from Cheltenham, and ten east from Gloucester.

The turnpike-road from Cirencester to Cheltenham leads through it. The parish consists chiefly of a stone-brash arable land, with a little pasture. The greater part of it lies bleak, and much exposed to the wind from every quarter, which so impedes vegetation, that the harvest is later here than in any other part of the county.

Here is a quarry of very excellent stone to endure the weather. It cuts easy at first, but hardens in the air, and is very durable. And I am inclined to think that the place took its name from the shallow stony soil; for the antient name is Elchestane, perhaps from *El*, a *place*, and *stone*, i. e. *the stony place*.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

' Ansfrid de Cormeliis holds Elchestane in Respigete hundred. Two Leuini [persons of the name of Leuinus] held it for two manors. There are four hides and a half; and in Coleborne one hide and a half. Eluinus held it for a manor, and these three thanes could go where they pleased. In demean are two plow-tillages, and five villeins, and two bordars, with three plow-tillages and a half. There are four *servi*, and ten acres of meadow; a wood half a mile long, and two quarters broad.'

' One knight holds a moiety of this manor of Ansfrid, and has two plow-tillages there, and five villeins, and two bordars, with three plow-tillages; and another knight holds Coleborne of him, and has half a plow-tillage there, and two villeins, and two bordars, with one plow-tillage, and a mill of 50*d.* This [manor] was worth 8*l.* now 7*l.* and 10*s.* *Domesday-book*, p. 78.

The manor of Elkstone was granted to John le Brun 50 H. 3. and John his son was seized thereof 31 E. 1. John de Acton was seized of this manor 8 E. 2. And George de Acton having forfeited his

¹ Esch. sub anno.

^k Willis's Thesaurus.

¹ Ibid.

his lands by rebellion, Hugh Mustel became possessed of Elkestone, of which he died seized 19 E. 2. Richard de Bellers held the manor 3 E. 3. but it could only be in trust for sir John de Acton, then under age, who had been restored to all his father's lands 1 E. 3. He died without issue 17 E. 3. leaving his cousin Maud his heir. She was married to Nicholas Poyntz, whose son and heir, sir John Poyntz, was seized of this manor 1 & 6 R. 2. and it continued many generations in his family.

James Huntly was lord of this manor in the year 1608; but lord Craven is the present proprietor. His lordship's arms are, *Argent, a fess between six crosses crozlets fitchy gules.* CREST. *On a chapeau gules, turned up ermine, a griffon of the 2d. beaked Or.* SUPPORTERS. *Two griffons ermine.* MOTTO. *VIRTUS IN ACTIONE CONSISTIT.*

HAMLETS. 1. *Cockleford*, lying about a mile north-westward from the church. In this hamlet, in the road from Cirencester to Cheltenham, lies *Cockleford-hill*, well known to travellers for the difficulty of the ascent, and badness of the road.

2. *Combend*, so called from its lying at the top of a *comb*, or little *valley*, about a mile eastward of the church. Thomas Estcourt died seized of the manor or farm of Colescombe, *alias* Combend, *alias* Combescottle 41 Eliz. which, with the manor of Winston, he had settled on his son Thomas, who married Mary, the daughter of William Savage. *Esch.* This estate passed afterwards to the Hortons. Thomas Horton, esq; died seized of it at the beginning of this century; after whom, William Blanch, esq; became possessed of it, who dying without issue, in the year 1766, bequeathed all his estates to his wife, during her life, and after her death, to Mr. James Rogers of Gloucester, and his heirs. Mr. Samuel Walbank of London, wine-merchant, married Mrs. Blanch, and holds this estate in right of his wife.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Stonehouse, worth 100 l. a year; lord Craven is patron, the reverend Mr. Lloyd the present incumbent.

The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, is small and neat, with a handsome tower at the west end, and four bells.

Fifty-one acres of inclosed ground, and fifty acres in the common-fields belong to the glebe.

First fruits	£ 12 9 2	Synodals	£. 0 2 0
Tiths	— 1 4 11	Pentecost.	0 0 3
Procurations	0 6 8		
Taxes.	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 70 0 0		
	Poll-tax — 1694, — 6 12 0		
	Land-tax — 1694, — 59 9 0		
	The same, at 3 s. 1770, — 45 18 7½		

At the beginning of this century there were 35 houses in this parish, and about 160 inhabitants, whereof 4 were freeholders; yearly births 6,

burials 5. *Atkyns.* In ten years, beginning with 1760, there are registered 71 baptisms, and 32 burials. The present number of houses is 40, of inhabitants 178.



E L M O R E.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Dudston and King's Barton, eight miles north-west from Stroud, five north-eastward from Newnham, and four south-westward from Gloucester.

Elmor, from the British *Allmor*, so likewise *Armor*, signifies a low situation near the sea, or some great river; and the name was given with great propriety to this parish, which is almost peninsulated (if I may so express myself) by the Severn, and often suffers considerable damage from the overflowing of that river. But the notion of its being so called from the great number of *eels* taken in the *moors*, is puerile and vulgar.

The channel of the river winding here, and being so much narrower than it is a few miles below, causes the spring-tides to come in with a very great head, sometimes eight or ten feet high.

The boundaries of the parish are remarkably confused and irregular. It is natural to suppose that the Severn would have been the boundary between such places as lie on the opposite sides of it; but here is an exception; for there are some lands at a place called *Elmore's Back*, on this side the river, which belong to the parish of Minsterworth.

They have some tillage land in common-field, but the greater part is pasturage; for the soil being rich, and subject to floods, is improper for tillage. The air is not remarkably unwholesome for the situation; but the inhabitants suffer the topical disorders generally incident to places lying on large rivers and stagnated water.

A rock, called *Stone-Bench*, runs across the Severn here, but the water is seldom low enough to make it fordable. Here is also a place of deep water, called *Groundless-Pit*, (made by the floods breaking the sea-wall) commonly, tho' erroneously, said to have no bottom.

These are the chief particulars which distinguish this parish; but Leland speaks of another, in the Third Vol. of his *Itinerary*, published by Hearne. *Mr. Gysse*, saith he, *bath at his manor of Elmore in Glocestresbir, Okes, the rootes whereof he converted into hard stones within the ground.* From this account the reader may suppose, that the trunks and branches above the ground remained in their natural state, at least, if they did not retain the power of vegetation. I have made some inquiry as to the fact, and find that there is no such thing at present, nor any tradition of what he mentions. I never heard of an instance of the roots of a live tree, nor indeed of any tree, petrifying in the place where it grew; and it is extraordinary that the learned and judicious antiquary should be so much imposed

imposed on as to believe and report this incredible story.

Sir William Guise has a large, handsome seat here, standing on an eminence, with a chapel in it, and good offices and gardens; but he resides at Rendcombe.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

The parish or manor of Elmore is not mention'd in *Domesday-book*, but at the time when that record was compiled, it must have passed by some other name, or was considered as a part only of another parish. However, it soon afterwards acquired the present name, for it is expressly mentioned in a register book of the priory of Lanthony, near Gloucester, that Hubert de Burgo^m, earl of Kent, and justice of England, by his deed, gave to the said priory tithe of lampreys, and all fish, taken in his gorges of Elmore. *Teste* Richard, bishop of Chichester, the king's chancellor.

John de Burgh, son of Hubert, by his wife Margaret, daughter of William, king of Scotland, held the manor of Elmore, with free warren, 44 H. 3. the year in which his mother died.

Nicholas de Gyse, son of Robert, of the family of Gyse of Asple-Gyse, or Gowiz, in Bedfordshire, married a near relation of John de Burgh, and had with her the manor of Elmore, by the gift of the said John, and assumed the arms of De Burgh in honour of that family. Aunselme de Gyse, son of Nicholas, had a fresh grant of the manor of Elmore, with its appurtenances, from John de Burgo, 2 E. 1. at the yearly rent of a clove-gilliflower, and proved his right to free warren, in a *Quo warranto*, 15 E. 1.

John de Gyse, knight, by his deed dated at Elmore, on the feast of St. Vincent, 31 E. 3. grants the manor of Elmore, and the pool there, to William Haybarare, chaplain, Robert le Little of Coveley, clerk, and Richard Stout of Heyhamstude. And the king gave licence to those three persons to grant the same manor, with the appurtenances, valued at 12*l.* a year, to the priory of Lanthony near Gloucester, for the uses therein mentioned, which they did by their deed 32 E. 3.

A re-feoffement was made, by William, the prior, and the convent of Lanthony, to John de Gyse, knight, of their manor of Elmore, for his life, dated Apr. 5, 32 E. 3. and they engage to pay him 20*l.* a year for his life; and that he shall have twelve yards of the suit of the principal clerks; also one robe for his esquire, of the suit of the esquires of the prior; and one robe of the suit of the free tenants, for his chamberlain. And they also engage to celebrate one canon perpetually for the souls of his father and mother, of himself, and of the lady Joan his wife; and that they shall

have a solemn anniversary, with mass, and the office of the dead, for ever.

But it is probable that the inheritance of the manor did not pass by the above grant to the priory, for Anselm Gyse died seized of Elmore 13 H. 4. as did his son Reginald 8 H. 5. And from them it descended to sir William Guise, bar^t, the present lord of the manor, whose arms are given under *Rendcombe*, the place of his residence.

This manor was held of Humphry de Bohun, earl of Hereford and Essex, and of Joan his wife, as of the honour of Hereford, 32 & 46 E. 3. and of Henry lord Stafford, as of the same honour, 5 Mariae.

By an inquisition 23 E. 1. it was found, that the king was seized of four tenements in this parish, and the priory of Lanthony was seized of two; which latter, after the dissolution of the priory, were granted to William Doddington 7 Eliz.

The abbey of Gloucester held lands in Elmore, which were granted, at the dissolution, to Joan Cook, widow, 31 H. 8.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a curacy, in the deanery of Gloucester. It is an impropriation belonging to sir William Guise, who allows the curate the parson's tithes and a house. The curacy was augmented by lot in 1746. Sir William Guise is patron, Mr. Chester the present incumbent.

In the year 1137, Milo constable of Gloucester gave the tithes of Elmore to the priory of Lanthony, and two years afterwards, he gave a meadow in Elmore to the same house, all which the priory enjoyed 'till it was dissolved.

The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a double building, supported by pillars in the middle, and has an embattled tower, with five bells, at the west end.

Pentecostals, - - - 6*d.*

Monuments and Inscriptions.

On the top of a raised tomb, in the south chancel, is a rude engraving of the figure of a man, and round the edge, in old characters,

Hic jacet Johes Gyse et Alicia uxor ejus qui quidem Johannes feliciter obiit in Milefimo cccc lxxxv quor animabus propicietur Deus Amen.

On a black marble monument, this inscription:

This for the Worthy Memory of St. William Guise, who deceased Sept. 19, 1642. And of William his eldest Son by his first Wife, Margaret, Daughter to Christopher Kenn, Esq; who married Cicelia, Daughter to John Dennis of Puckle-Church, Esq; by whom he had 4 Sons and 3 Daughters. Hee deceased August 26, 1653. — Arms, *Quarterly*, 1st and 4th, *Gules*; 2. *Gules*, a *fejs* between six *billets Or*; 3. *Sable*, a *fejs* between three *martlets argent*.

^m The chronicles of his time are full of the praise of this man, who was looked upon by the people as the *father of his country*. Having offended king H. 3. he took sanctuary in the chapel of Boisars, which the king hearing, sent one Canecumbe, with three hundred men, to apprehend him. A smith being called to set

a pair of gyves, or fetters, upon his legs, asked who he was; and when he understood him to be Hubert de Burgh, *What, said he, shall I fetter him that hath so often delivered this kingdom from enemies? Whatever may be the consequence, I will never do it.*

On another monument,

In Memory of William Guise, Esq; of the City of Gloucester. He was the eldest Son of Major Henry Guise of Winterbourn in this County, and Grandson of William Guise, Esq; of this Parish. He departed y^s Life August the 28th 1716, in the 68th Year of his Age, and lyeth here interr'd with William his 4th Son.

Also Dorothea his Wife departed this Life June the 12th 1738, aged 76. A Lady remarkable for her strict Piety, diffusive Charity, and engaging Courteousness of Behaviour, flowing from the truest Sentiments of Religion, Goodness, and Humanity. She was the only Daughter of John Snell, esq; Lord of the Manor of Uffeton in the County of Warwick; which Manor, with Lands to the Value of near a Thousand Pounds a Year, he gave by Will to support the Interest of Episcopacy in Scotland. But this Application of his intended Benefaction being defeated by the Union, a decree was obtained in the High Court of Chancery for settling the Estate on Baliol College in Oxford for ever, to maintain, support, and educate certain scholars to be sent thither by the University of Glasgow, allowing to each Fifty Pounds a Year, for ten Years. Only eight partake at present of these Exhibitions, though the Estate may be deemed capable of supporting a greater Number.

She had Issue three Sons and one Daughter. John, the eldest, died aged 21 Years. He was a Gentleman of a very extraordinary Genius, and eminently studious, having in that early Time of Life acquired a perfect Knowledge of all the polite Languages, antient and modern. William, the second Son, died aged 12 Years. Henry, the third Son, is still living, and caused this Inscription; & Theodosia, the Daughter, was married to Dennis Cook of Highnam, esq; and lies interred in Highnam Chapel.—Arms. 1st Guise, impaling 2d. Quarterly gules and azure, over all a cross fery Or, for Snell.

On a flat stone,

Here lieth the Body of Henry Guise, esq; of the City of Gloucester (youngest Son of William Guise, esq; who lies interred in this Chancel) a Gentleman in his private Conversation, well known for his engaging Affability, in Public for his strict Administration of Justice. He died much lamented, the 23^d of October 1749, aged 51.—Arms. Quarterly, 1st and 4th Guise, 2d and 3d Snell. On a scutcheon of pretence, Or, a chevron chequy gules and azure between three cinquefoils of the last, for Cook.

There is a large vault or burying-place in the church-yard, for sir William Guise's family, inclosed with palisadoes, and covered with a pyramidal roof, supported by arches springing from each corner.

Benefaction.

Three pounds a year, part of the large benefaction of the late Mr. Cox of Upton St. Leonard, to several places, is assigned to the poor of this parish.

Taxes.	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	81	5	4
	Poll-tax — — 1694, —	18	3	0
	Land-tax — — 1694, —	97	16	0
	The same, at 3s. 1770, —	73	7	0

In the year 1562, there were only 36 householders in this parish; but according to sir Robert Atkins, about the beginning of this century, there were 70 houses, and about 300 inhabitants, whereof 10 were freeholders; yearly births 8, burials 7. And there is now about the same number of inhabitants.

E L M S T O N

IS a small parish in the vale, lying part in the lower division of Westminster hundred, and part in the lower division of Derhurst hundred, five miles south-east from Tewkesbury, four north-west from Cheltenham, and eight northward from Gloucester.

The parish consists principally of good arable, with some pasture land. The little river Swilyate runs through it, down to Tewkesbury, where it empties itself into the Severn.

In old records the name is written *Almundestan*, *Aylmundestan*, and *Aylmundston*, but why it was so called is uncertain.

Of the Manors and other Estates.

In *Domesday-book*, Elmston is set down as a member of the large manor of Derhurst, then belonging to the abbey of Westminster, where it is said, 'Brictric held one hide at Almundestan. Reimbald holds it.' *Domesday-book*, p. 72.

Robert Fitz-Haman took the manor from the abbey of Westminster in the reign of king William the Second; but Lawrence the 25th abbat recovered it by a suit at law, in the reign of king Henry the second, and it continued in possession of the abbey till its dissolution; when it was granted to the dean and chapter of Westminster, who are the present lords of the manor. The church stands in Elmston, but there is no house in this part of the parish.

TITHING and HAMLETS.

1. *Uckington* is a tithing and manor in this parish, lying in the lower division of Derhurst hundred. It has its own proper constable, with a tithingman under him for the parish of Staverton, which is a member of this manor. The soil of part of this hamlet is a very loose sand, but it bears good crops of corn.

In *Domesday-book*, under the title *Terra Sci Dyonisii Parisii*, it is said, 'The church of St. Dennis holds five hides in Hochinton, in Derhest hundred.' *Domesday-book*, p. 72.

The priory of Derhurst, which was a cell to the abbey of St. Dennis, was seized of Hochington 56 H. 3. The earl of Oxford was lord of the manor at the beginning of this century; from whose heirs it was purchased by Mr. Rogers of Dowdeswell, about sixty years ago; and Mrs. Rogers, widow of the late John Rogers, esq; is the present proprietor, and holds a court leet for her manor at Uckington, where the inhabitants of Staverton attend. For her arms, see *Dowdeswell*.

Mr. Thomas Buckle had a good estate in this tithing, at the beginning of the present century, which is now the property of his grandson Mr. John Buckle. His arms are, *A chevron between three annulets*.

This tithing is joined with Staverton in the payment of taxes.

2. *Hardwick* is a hamlet and manor in this parish, and lies in the lower part of Westminster hundred. It is generally called *Elmston-Hardwick*, to distinguish it from the parish of Hardwick, near Gloucester. It consisted of five hides, and was a member of Derhurst, as appears by *Domesday-book*, p. 72.

Henry Eden and Margaret his wife levied a fine of Elmston-Hardwick, to John Seaborn and John Chilkel,

Chikel, 21 H. 7. Maurice lord Berkeley died seized of it 15 H. 8. as did Thomas lord Berkeley, his brother, in the 24th year of the same reign, whose son Thomas lord Berkeley had livery of it the same year. Livery of this manor was also granted to Richard Ligon 9 Eliz.

Richard Dowdeswell, of Pool-court in Worcester-shire, esq; was lord of the manor at the beginning of this century; as was the late right honourable William Dowdeswell, esq; at the time of his death, in 1775. See *Corse*.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Winchcombe, worth 40*l.* a year. The lord chancellor is patron; Mr. Freeman is the present incumbent.

The impropriation, worth 170*l.* a year, formerly belonged to the abbey of Tewkesbury, but now it is vested in Jesus college, Oxford, and Mrs. Chester is lessee under the college.

Tithes of corn and hay in Elmondeston belonged to the abbey of Tewkesbury, and were granted to Anthony Cope 10 Jac.

The church is large, with an aisle on the south side, and a handsome embattled tower at the west end.

Lands worth 2*l.* 12*s.* a year are given to repair the church.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	79	13	0
		Poll-tax ——— 1694, —	5	8	0
		Land-tax ——— 1694, —	72	9	4
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, —	54	18	1½

At the beginning of this century, according to sir Robert Atkyns, there were 35 houses in this parish, and about 150 inhabitants, whereof 6 were freeholders; yearly births 5, burials 4. The present number of inhabitants is 144.



F A I R F O R D.

THIS parish is of a middle size. It lies in the hundred of Britwell's-barrow, four miles distant west from Leachlade, eight east from Cirencester, and twenty-three south-eastward from Gloucester.

It is a flat part of the country, affording very little variety. A fine gravel lies near the surface, which makes it dry and healthy. The arable lands produce good corn, and the meadow and pasture ground, of which there is a due proportion, is rich and luxuriant. The river Coln runs thro' it.

I know it has been said, that the place takes its name from the *Fair Ford* that was there before the bridge was built over the river. It is difficult to remove opinions that have been commonly received, and uncontroverted; and tho' I am well convinced of that not being the true etymology, it may not be easy to satisfy others; but I submit my sentiments to the candour of competent judges.

The antient and proper name is *Fareforde*, where *fare* does not signify *fair*, or *beautiful*, but a *passage*, in which sense we even now sometimes use it; and is derived from the Saxon verb *papan*, to go to *pass*. The name was suggested by, and is descriptive of, the situation of the place, and signifies the *passage* at the *ford*. The river produces excellent trout, and empties itself into the Thames, a little below.

The parish includes a little town, consisting of two streets, with a market, tho' not much frequented, on Thursdays; and two fairs, held, since the style was altered, on May 14, and Nov. 12, for cattle and pedlery. Another fair, said to have been formerly held on the 18th of July, is now discontinued. The turnpike-road from Cirencester to London leading through it, there are two or three inns for the accommodation of travellers. But the town is most distinguished by the handsome seat belonging to Mrs. Lamb, and by the fine painted glass windows of the parish church. The earl of Hillsborough was born in the manor house, on which account his lordship has done the place the honour of taking the title of viscount from it.

Mrs. Lamb's seat stands about a quarter of a mile above the town. It is a good house, with a deer-park, and gardens well laid out, and kept in proper order. There is a vista from the north front, terminated by an obelisk about a mile from the house. A fine plantation stretches along the east bank of the Coln, with pleasant serpentine walks, and openings from several seats and buildings, to take in views of the Wiltshire hills and other distant objects.

The house was built by Mr. Barker, grandfather to the present proprietor, but modernized and much improved by the late Mr. Lamb. Dr. Parsons relates, that at the building of it, many urns and medals were found, the former broken by the workmen in digging, without saying what the medals were. And as this happened in the Doctor's time, I rely upon his authority. Sir Robert Atkyns took his account from Dr. Parsons's *Collections*, and enlarged the sense, in saying, that medals and urns were *often* dug up; and our topographical writers have followed him. But upon strict inquiry, I am assured, that none have been found here, except the above. These valuables were most probably concealed, previously to a skirmish which happened hereabout, not unlikely in the time of the civil wars between the Yorkists and Lancastrians, tho' our historians have not taken notice of it. Yet, that there was an engagement is certain, from two *tumuli*, little more than half a mile from the house, which having been opened about the end of the last century, were found to contain many human skulls and bones of the slain. But there is no vestige of an encampment in the parish.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

King William the First having seized this manor into his own hands, it stands under the title

Fairford.]

Terra Regis in *Domesday-book*, which gives the following particulars :

Brictric held Fareforde in Bristoldesberg hundred. There were twenty-one hides in the time of king Edward, and fifty-six villeins, and nine bordars, with thirty plow-tillages. There is a priest who held one virgate of land of the manor, and three mills of 32s. 6d. There are now only thirteen hides, and one yard-land. Queen Maud held this manor, and Hunphry paid her 38*l.* and 10s. by tale. The queen gave four hides of the land of this manor to John the chamberlain. There are two plow-tillages, and nine villeins, and four bordars, with four plow-tillages. There are fourteen *servi*, who pay 9*l.* for their farm. The queen also gave Baldwin three hides and three virgates of the same land, and he has there two plow-tillages, and five *servi*, and one free man, who has one plow-tillage, and two bordars. It is worth 4*l.* Those who held these two estates in the time of king Edward, could not withdraw themselves from the chief of the manor.' *Domesday-book*, p. 69.

It is uncertain who had the first grant of it from the crown; but Philip of Worcester was seized of Fairford 5 Joh. as was George de Sunevil the following year.

The manor and town of Fairford belonged to Richard de Clare, earl of Gloucester and Hertford, 7 H. 3. and Gilbert de Clare proved his right in *Quo warranto*, to markets, fairs, and a court set therein, 15 E. 1.

Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, died seized of this manor 7 E. 2. and left no surviving issue. Hugh le Dispencer the younger married Elianor, eldest sister and coheirefs to the last earl, and with her had the manor of Fairford. Hugh le Dispencer, their son, succeeded, but died without issue; whereby Edward Dispencer, son to Edward, who was brother of the last Hugh, became possessed of his manor, of which he died seized 49 E. 3. He left Thomas Dispencer his son, who was attainted and executed for treason 1 H. 4. Richard was son of Thomas. He died before he was fourteen years old, and left two sisters; Elizabeth, who died in her infancy, and Isabel, married first to Richard Beauchamp, lord Bergavenny, and secondly to Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick. And the manor continued in the Beauchamp family, 'till king Henry the Seventh prevailed upon Anne, the great heirefs thereof, and widow of Richard Nevil, the great earl of Warwick, to convey it to him and his heirs male, in the third year of his reign.

John Tame, a merchant of London, purchased the manor of the king, and levied a fine thereof 15 H. 7. He married Alice, daughter of Mr. Winiho, and died seized of Fairford 15 H. 7. Sir Edmond Tame, his son, succeeded him, and married Agnes, daughter of sir Edward Grevil. He was three times high sheriff of the county of Gloucester, and died 26 H. 8. Edmond Tame, son and heir of sir Edmond, married Catherine,

daughter of sir William Dennis. He was twice high sheriff of this county, and died without issue 36 H. 8. His wife surviving him, held Fairford in jointure. She was afterwards married to sir Walter Buckle, who procured an additional grant of the manor of Fairford, and of all the lands in this parish, then lately belonging to the earl of Warwick, and formerly to the Dispencers, 38 H. 8. The last mentioned Edmond Tame left three sisters, coheirefs; Margaret, married to sir Humphry Stafford; Alice, married to sir Thomas Verney; and Isabel, the wife of Lewis Watkin. They and their descendants sold the manor to sir Henry Unton and John Croke, from whom it was purchased by the Tracys. Sir John Tracy was lord of the manor in the year 1608.

Andrew Barker, esq; purchased the manor of the Tracys, and was succeeded therein by his son Samuel Barker, who was high sheriff of this county in the year 1691. He married the daughter of Mr. Hubbard of London, and left two infant daughters, coheirefs. One died unmarried; Esther, the surviving daughter, was married to James Lamb, of Hackney, in the county of Middlesex, esq. He died without issue in the year 1761, and his widow is the present lady of the manor. The arms of Barker, are, *Argent, five escallops in cross Or.*

Sir Walter Dennis and Agnes his wife levied a fine of lands in Fairford 15 H. 7.

Leland says, sir Edmund Tame of Fairford came out of the house of Tame of Stowel. He takes frequent occasion to speak handsomely of the family; and says, *Fairford never flourished afore the Cumming of the Tames onto it.* Sir Edmond Tame had to his second wife, Elizabeth, sister to John Morgan, of Monmouthshire, who was a colonel in the reign of king Henry the Seventh. This alliance induced the colonel to purchase an estate in Fairford, and to reside there, and was the occasion that Edmond has been a frequent Christian name in the family.

Edmond Morgan was the son of John. He had likewise a son Edmond, who married Margaret, daughter of — Sadler of Purton. Walter Morgan, son of the last Edmond, married Elizabeth, daughter of — Betterton of Fairford; and had issue Edmond, who married Mary, daughter and heirefs of Robert Savory, of Hannington, a family which continued in that place from the time of king John, 'till towards the end of the last century; and then the estate was carried, by the above marriage, into the name and family of Morgan. The last Edmond Morgan had a son Edmond, who was an officer in the king's army at the time of the great rebellion. He married Mary, daughter of Edward Pleydell, of Cricklade, esq; by whom he had a numerous issue, among whom were Robert and James, both proprietors of estates at Fairford. Edmond Morgan was son of Robert, and Charles the only son of Edmond. He died in the year 1754, leaving two sons, 1. Robert,

now

now a captain of a ship in the service of the East-India company, who married a daughter of captain White, of Devonshire. 2. Charles-Tyrrel Morgan, an eminent barrister, who married Britannia, daughter of John Raymond, of London, esq. Mr. Charles Morgan had also four daughters. Their arms are, *Sable, a chevron between three spears beads argent.*

The house and estate in Fairford which belonged to this family, have lately been purchased by Mr. Raymond.

TITHINGS. 1. The *Borough*, which has its proper constable.

2. *East End*, which has a tithingman.

3. *Milltown End*, which has also a tithingman.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is in the deanery of Fairford. It is a vicarage worth about 150*l.* a year. The presentation is in the dean and chapter of Gloucester. Mr. Evans is the present incumbent.

Part of the advowson of the church of Fairford was granted to Matthew de Winterborn, 18 Joh. The parsonage belonged afterwards to the abbey of Tewkesbury, and upon the dissolution of that house, was granted to the chapter of Gloucester 33 H. 8.

The impropriation, worth 300*l.* a year, is in lease to Mr. Oldisworth. All the corn tithes belong to it; the vicar hath all other tithes. When the commonable places in the parish were inclosed, about five or six years ago, the vicar had allotted to him, in lieu of what he before enjoyed, about half an acre of orcharding near his house; 4*a.* 1*r.* 9*p.* in the Moor, and 4*a.* 2*r.* in Priest Hurst, both pieces of meadow ground; and 19*a.* 39*p.* of arable land.

The church is a large and beautiful building, 125 feet long, and 55 broad. It consists of a spacious body, and two proportionable ailes, very handsomely paved in chequers of blue and white stone, and neatly pewed. It has a handsome tower in the middle, ornamented with pinnacles, and several scutcheons of coat armour. On the south side is *Cbecky, bearing a chevron.* On the east side, *three chevronels, for Clare, earl of Gloucester.* There are three chancels and a vestry. That on the north belongs to the lord of the manor, the middle to the impropriator, and the south chancel to the vicar. The middle chancel is fitted up with stalls like the choir of some cathedrals. In the south porch of the church are the arms of Tame, *Argent, a dragon combatant vert with a lion rampant Azure, crowned proper.*



A View of Fairford Church from the ESE Entrance of the Churchyard.

John Tame having taken a ship bound for Rome, in which was a large quantity of very curious painted glass, built this church in the year 1493, for the sake of placing the glass in it, and dedicated it to the virgin Mary. The figures were designed by that eminent master, Albert Durer, to whom the greatest improvements in painting on glass are attributed. There are some curious pieces of perspective. The colours are very lively, and some of the figures so well finished, that sir Anthony Vandyke affirmed, that the pencil could not exceed them.

There are twenty-eight windows, exhibiting the following subjects :

First window. The serpent tempting Eve; God appearing to Moses in the fiery bush; the angel conducting Joshua to war; Gideon's fleece; the queen of Sheba trying Solomon's wisdom, and offering him presents.

2d. The salutation of Zacharias and Elizabeth; the birth of John the Baptist; Mary visiting Elizabeth; Joseph and Mary contracted.

3d. The angel Gabriel's salutation of Mary; *Ave Maria plena [gratiæ] dominus te [cum];* the birth of our Saviour; the Epiphany, or the wise men offering him presents; the purification of the virgin mother; the circumcision of our Saviour.

and Simeon receiving him in the temple, with an inside view of the temple.

4th. Joseph and Mary flying to Egypt; the assumption of the virgin Mary; Christ disputing with the doctors in the temple.

5th. Advent, *viz.* Our Saviour riding to Jerusalem; Zacheus; the multitude crying *Hosanna*, and singing, *Gloria, laus, et honor tibi sit.* Our Saviour praying in the garden; Judas going to betray him; Pilate and the high priest sitting in judgment against him; their scourging him, and compelling him to bear his cross; in the upper part of the window, he is crucified between two thieves.

6th. Joseph of Arimathea and Nichodemus taking down the body, and placing it in the sepulchre; a representation of the wonderful darkness; St. Michael and his angels fighting the dragon and the fallen angels, with Belzebub looking through a fiery grate.

7th. The burial of our Saviour; the angel that rolled away the stone, &c. with perspective views of buildings in the garden; the transfiguration; Moses and Elias; St. Peter, James, and John, with their three tabernacles; Jesus appearing to his mother, with this salutation, *Salve sancta parens.*

8th. Christ appearing to two disciples going to Emmaus, and afterwards to the twelve apostles.

9th. Jesus appearing to his disciples fishing in the sea of Tiberias; the miraculous draught of fishes; his ascension into heaven from the mount of Olives; the holy ghost descending on his disciples in the likeness of a dove.

10th. In four compartments, 1. Peter, with a scroll round his head, on which is written, *Credo in deum patrem omnipotentem, creatorem celi et terræ.*

2. St. Andrew, *Et in Jesum Christum filium ejus unicum dominum nostrum.* 3. St. James, *Qui conceptus est de spiritu sancto natus ex Maria virgine.* 4. St. John, *Passus sub Pontio Pilato crucifixus mortuus et sepultus.*

11th. 1. St. Thomas, *Descendit ad inferna tertio die resurrexit a mortuis.* 2. St. James, *Ascendit ad celos sedit ad dexteram dei patris omnipotentis.* 3. St. Philip, *Inde venturus iudicare vivos et mortuos.* 4. St. Bartholomew, *Credo in spiritum sanctum.*

12th. 1. St. Matthias, *Sanctam ecclesiam catholicam sanctum communionem.* 2. St. Simon, *Remissionem peccatorum.* 3. St. Jude, *Carnis resurrectionem.* 4. St. Matthew, *Et vitam eternam. Amen.*

13th. The primitive fathers, St. Jerom, St. Gregory, St. Ambrose, and St. Augustin.

14th. King David sitting in judgment against the Amalakitè for slaying Saul.

15th. Is the great west window, representing the day of judgment. In the upper part, Christ sits on the rainbow, incompassed with cherubims. Below, St. Michael weighs a wicked person in the scale, against a good one in the other, and tho' the devil endeavours to turn the scale, the good outweighs the bad. The dead are rising out of their graves. From the mouth of an angel, receiving a saint into heaven, proceeds a label, on which is written, *Omnis spe-s lauda d'um.* St. Peter,

with the key, lets the blessed into heaven, who, having passed him, are cloathed in white, and have crowns of glory. In another part, is a representation of hell, and the great devil, with red and white teeth, three eyes, scaly legs and face. There is Dives praying for a drop of water, to cool his tongue; and Lazarus is placed in contrast among the blessed, in Abraham's bosom; with many other devices, agreeable to the gross ideas of the designer. This window is of high estimation.

16th. A little broken. Solomon determining the live child to the harlot; Midas king of Phrygia, with ass's ears; the story of Sampson, Delilah, and the Philistines; Jewish senators; and a piece of glass said to represent rubies and diamonds.

17th. The four evangelists, with their symbols. In the three next windows are the twelve prophets, with scrolls round their heads, whereon are written the following select parts of their prophecies.

18th. Hosea, *O tua mors ero tua* [not exact] c. xiii. 14. Amos, *Qui edificat in celum ascensione.* c. ix. 6. Malachi, - - - *udam ad vos judicio, et ero testis velox.* c. iii. 5. Joel, *In valle Josephat judicabit omnes gentes.* c. iii. 2.

19th. Zephaniah, *Invocabuntur omnes eum, & servient ei.* c. iii. 9. Micah, *Eum odium habueris dimitte.* Ezekiel, *O v'am vos de sepulchris vestris pop'le meus.* c. xxxvii. 12. Obadiah, *Et erit reg'um d'ni amen.* v. 21.

20th. Jeremiah, *Datorem invocabitis qui fecit & indidit selos.* David, *Deus dixit, en filius meus es tu, ego hodie genui te.* Ps. ii. 7. Isaiah, *Ecce virgo concipiet & pariet filium.* vii. 14. Zechariah, *Suscitabo filios tuos.* ix. 13.

The remaining eight windows are in the body of the church. In the four on the north side, are the persecutors of the church, with devils over their heads, *viz.*

21st. Domitian, Trajan, and Adrian.

22d. Antonine, Nero, and Marcus Aurelius.

23d. Herod, Severus, and Maximinus.

24th. Decius, Annanias, and Caleb.

25th, 26th, 27th, and 28th, (on the south side) exhibit twelve antient worthies, preservers of the church, *viz.* Philippus, Valerianus, &c. with angels over them.

In the historical pieces, are represented many other figures and circumstances not mentioned in this short account, but which are very proper appendages to the main subjects. The whole was very happily preserved from the fury of men of an intemperate zeal in the great rebellion, by the care of Mr. Oldisworth, the impropiator, and others; not by turning the figures upside down, as some suppose, (for they never minded which end was upwards, if they were but images and paintings) but by securing the glass in some private place, 'till the restoration, when it was put up again.

Monuments and Inscriptions.

In the north aisle is a raised monument, with the figures of a man and woman lying along on

the top, for Roger Ligon, esq; and his wife, who had two husbands before she was married to him; first, Edmond Tame, esq; and secondly, fir Walter Buckle, privy counsellor to queen Elizabeth, who all lie buried in the church.

On a large flat stone of grey marble, are the figures of fir Edmond Tame, and his two wives, on brass plates; and upon plates of brass round the edge, it is thus written in antient black characters,

† Of youre charite pray for the soule of Edmond Tame knyght here under buried which decessid the first day of October in the yere of oure lord god a thousand cccccxxxiiij and for the soule of Agnes his first Wife which decessid the xxvi day of July an^o es & all xpēn soules Ihū have mercy Amen. — On the dexter side, at top, are the arms of Tame, as before. On the sinister side, the same coat, impaling, *Sable, on a cross within a bordure ingrailed Or, five pellets, for Grevil.*

Under an arch, between the north and middle chancels, there is a very large, handsome tomb of grey marble, polish'd, and in excellent preservation, for John Tame, esq; who built the church. The effigies of him and his wife are engraved on brass plates at top, and this writing stands at their feet:

For Ihūs loue pray for me: I may not pray nowe pray ye:
With a pater noster & an ave: That my paynys releffyd may be.

Round the verge of the top stone,

† Orate pro animabus Johis Tame Armigeri et Alicie uxoris eius qui quidem Johēs obiit octauo die Mensis Maij anno dnī Milefimo quingentesimo et anno Regni Regis Henrici sept'i sextodecimo. Et predicta Alicia obiit vicefimo die Mensis Decembris anno Domini Millimo cccc^o septuagesimo primo quorum aīabus propicietur dē. For Ihūs loue pray for me I may not pray now pray ye With a pater noster ande ave That my paynys releffyd may be. — The tomb is ornamented at top and round the sides with several scutcheons of his arms, as before, and thofe of his wife, viz. *A chevron between three birds, the species not distinguishable.*

In the middle chancel are several memorials for the antient family of Oldisworth, among which are the two following:

Depositum AUSTINI OLDISWORTH profapia veteri, utroq; nomine, oriundi: Viri inter Ecclesie Anglicanæ Fautores, inter Rei antiquariæ Studiosos, intra Affines, Cives, Amicos, et Familiares suos, diu multumq; desiderati. Obijt 27^o die Augusti, Anno Salutis 1717, Ætatis Climacterico.

Sacrum Reliquiis
Venerabilis Viri
IACOBI OLDISWORTH,
Cujus
In Deo colendo Pictatem,
In curandis animis Diligentiam,
In Parochiali Regimine Autoritatem,
In Eleemosynis largiendis Fidem,
In OEconomia ordinandā Prudentiam,
In Hospitiis celebrandis Alacritatem,
In Ecclesiis ornandis Munificentiam,
In omni demum vitæ studio & Colore,
Integras Virtutes, moreq; castos & verè Christianos,
Tota hæc Vicinia,
Et ora omnium quibus innotuit,
Palam clamant, abundèq; testantur;
Dum in Posteris efferunt,
(Quod Historiam potius quam Epitaphium desideret)
Rarum et memorabile Exemplar.
Obijt tercio die Septembris MDCCXXII^o.
Ætat. LXXXII^o.

In a scutcheon at top are the family arms, viz. *Gules, on a fess argent three lioncels passant gardant purple. A crescent for difference.*

On an oval marble table,

Near to this place lyeth the body of the Lady Bridget Tracy, Wife to the Right Hon^{ble} the Lord Tracy, she was buried y^e fifth of November, 1632. She was a Lady of excellent natural Parts, she understood y^e Latin tongue & other useful parts of

Learning; but that w^{ch} excells all, she was truly pious & charitable. Here also lyeth buried her Eldest Daughter Marial, who was married to Sr. William Poole of Saperton. Her youngest Daughter was Married to William Somerville, Esq; whose youngest son, Mr. Benjamin, was a very beautiful Person and an excellent Scholar, for which he was most entirely beloved of his Mother. She bred him vp at Eaton School, and from thence removed him to Oxford, where he dyed in the nineteenth year of his age, and was buried here by his Grandmother Tracy, December 3, 1686.

This Monument was erected by the Hon^{ble} Mrs Somerville, to the worthy Memory of her most dear Mother, Sister, and Son. — At bottom, Tracy impaling *Argent, a chevron between three escallops sable.*

Against the south wall of the chancel, without,

In Memory of
CHARLES MORGAN, Gent. of this Parish,
who departed this Life the 18th Day of August, 1754,
In the fortieth Year of his Age.

He was the only surviving Descendant
of a very antient Family,

Whose Virtues, together with their Possessions, he inherited.

By the uniform and unaffected Practice of the one,

As well as by a liberal Use of the other,

He truly merited and unversally obtained

The distinguishing Characters

Of a faithful Friend, a good Neighbour, and a worthy honest Man.

Also of Elizabeth his Wife,

Who exchanged this Life for a better

The 12th Day of October, 1772, Aged 58 Years.

She succeeded her Consort in the Care and Education

of a numerous Family of Children,

A Charge which she most affectionately undertook,

And happily liv'd to accomplish:

And at her Departure, she left them,

As the best Rule of their future Conduct,

The amiable Pattern of her own Life and Manners.

In grateful Testimony of so much maternal Excellence,

They here unite their common Tribute of filial Regard and Vene-

To the best of Mothers.

[ration,

First fruits £. 13 11 4 Synodals £. 0 6 8
Tenths — 1 7 1½ Pentecostals 0 1 6
Procurations 0 6 8

Benefactions.

Lands called Church Lands, of the yearly value of 30*l.* are given for the repair of the church, the almshouse, and highways.

Thomas Morgan of Fairford, by his will, dated Nov. 20, 1632, gave the interest of 100*l.* to be distributed to the poor on Good-friday.

The lady Mico, of London, (sister to Elizabeth, wife of Andrew Barker, esq;) gave 400*l.* with which lands in Leachlade were purchased, and the rents are applied as she directed, to bind out four boys apprentices annually, out of the parish of Fairford. She likewise gave two dozen of bread to be distributed to the poor every Sunday; and the donation is secured by a rent charge on a meadow in Meysey-Hampton, called Settle Thorn.

The widow Cull, by her will, dated May 5, 1674, gave 20*l.* to the poor; and Morgan Emmetts gave 5*l.*

Mr. Smith of London, gave 30*s.* a year for teaching poor children to read, charged on his estate at Fairford, now the property of Mr. Raymond.

Andrew Barker, esq; gave 100*l.* for paving and seating the body of the church, which sum was apply'd to that purpose in 1703.

The honourable Mrs. Farmor, (daughter of lord Lemster, and granddaughter of Andrew Barker, esq;) by her will, gave 1000*l.* (now laid out in the purchase of an estate at Chafely in Worcester-shire, which

which lets for 52*l.* a year,) for the maintenance of an afternoon lecture every Sunday, in the parish church; out of the profits of which estate, 1*l.* 5*s.* besides one fifth of the remainder, after such deduction, to be paid to a school-master for teaching 20 poor children to read and write. And about the year 1738, a large, handsome school-house was built. The nomination of the lecturer, school-master, and scholars, is vested in Mrs. Lamb, as heir of Samuel Barker, esq. Mrs. Farmor likewise gave 200*l.* which was expended about the year 1725, in purchasing the wire lattices, placed on the outside of the church windows, to preserve the glass from accidents.

William Butcher of this parish, who died June 17, 1715, gave the interest of 40*l.* to be distributed weekly to the poor in bread. But this money, with 30*l.* of the Good-friday's money, was apply'd in purchasing a pest-house; and the overseers pay the interest of both sums, for the use of the poor.

The reverend Mr. Huntingdon, in 1738, gave the interest of 10*l.* to be distributed to the poor in bread, on the anniversary of his funeral, Aug. 12.

Mr. Robert Jenner, in 1770, gave 10*l.* the interest whereof to be distributed annually to five poor widows.

Alexander Colston, esq; who died in 1775, gave the interest of 100*l.* to the poor.

Elizabeth, relict of Andrew Barker, gave the large silver communion flaggon, and one silver paten, on both which are the family arms.

Thomas Delves, esq; gave one large branch candlestick; and William Butcher gave the other.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 145 15 8
		Poll-tax ——— 1694, — 35 16 0
		Land-tax ——— 1694, — 150 11 1
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 112 14 0

At the beginning of the present century, there were 143 houses, and about 660 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 18 were freeholders; yearly births 20, burials 14. *Atkyns.* The inhabitants are now increased to about 1200.

F A R M I N G T O N

IS a small parish, in the hundred of Bradley, in the Cotswold country, two miles northward from Northleach, eight westward from Burford in Oxfordshire, and twenty-one east from Gloucester. About seven hundred years ago, the name of this place was *Tormentone*. It was afterwards variously written in the records, according to the different judgment of persons in office; as, *Thormenton*, *Thormarton*; which come so near to *Tormarton*, the name of another parish in this county, that, if some mistakes have happened in the application of particulars, it will be the more excusable. The modern name of this parish is *Farmington*, but I am totally ignorant of its signification.

The face of this part of the country is turgid, uneven, and almost wholly destitute of plantations, in which last particular, there is certainly great room for improvement. The soil produces very good corn, to which the greater part is appropriated; and the farmers give much attention to the breed of their sheep, for which they are deservedly famous.

Norbury-camp, mentioned by sir Robert Atkyns, and others, as being in Farmington, lies in the hamlet of Eastington, in the parish of Northleach, where the particulars of it are given.

The turnpike-road from Gloucester to Oxford passes thro' this parish; and a stream from a spring, which rises here, empties itself into the Windrush, below Sherbourn.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

This is set down as part of the large manor of Lecce, [now Northleach] in *Domesday-book*, where it is said, 'There are two plow-tillages in demean' at Tormentone, and twenty-five villeins, with 'twelve plow-tillages, and four *servi.*' *D.B.* p. 70.

Thomas de Blachamp and William Hastings were seized of the manor of Thormenton, which they held by the service of one knight's fee, 5 E. 1. and Peter de Staunton held the manor 16 E. 1. About this time it passed to the St. Phileberts; for Benedict Blakenham had licence to alienate one plow-tillage, and the advowson of the chapel, to Henry de St. Philebert, 26 E. 1. John de St. Philebert, son of Henry, succeeded, and held the manor, with free warren, 14 E. 2. and died seized thereof 7 E. 3. leaving sir John de St. Philebert, his son and heir, who levied a fine, and sold the manor and advowson of Thormenton, for 200 marks, to William de Eddington, bishop of Winchester, 25 E. 3. The bishop gave this manor to the Augustin priory of Bonhommes, at Edington in Wiltshire, which he founded in 1352. It was dedicated to St. James, St. Catherine, and All Saints, and valued at the dissolution at 52*l.* 12*s.* 0*d.*

After the dissolution of the priory, the manor and advowson of Thormarton were granted to Michael Ashfield 32 H. 8. who dying the same year, livery was granted to his son Robert 4 Mar. Robert Ashfield, esq; was lord of the manor in 1608, and sold it to sir Rice Jones, whose descendant, sir Henry Jones, distinguished himself in the wars in Flanders, and was slain there, leaving an only daughter and heiress, married to the earl of Scarborough, who, in her right, was lord of the manor about the beginning of this century. Of him it was purchased by Edmond Waller, esq; whose son Edmond Waller, esq; is the present lord of the manor. His arms are, *Azure, on a bend sable cotized argent, three walnut leaves Or.*

The following records seem to belong to Farmington, tho' sir Robert Atkyns has placed them under Tormarton, where the Phileberts had no concern.

William de Hastings levied a fine of lands in Tormarton [it should be Tormentone] to Benedict Blakenham and Julian, or Joan, his wife, 1 E. 1.

John

John de St. Philebert levied a fine of lands in Tormarton to Roger de Asperley, and Juliana his wife; and they reconvey Juliana's right of dower to John de St. Philebert, reserving a rent of 20*l.* for her life, 5 E. 3. Thomas Hungerford, and others, were seized of 14*s.* rent, issuing out of two messuages and two yard-lands in Tormarton, in trust for the priory of Bonhommes, at Edington in Wiltshire, 16 R. 2.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Cirencester, worth 120*l.* a year; Edmond Waller, esq; is patron, Mr. Binam the present incumbent.

The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a small building, neatly pewed, with a low tower at the west end, in which are three bells. The inhabitants of this parish formerly buried at Northleach.

First fruits	£. 16	5	4	Synodals	£. 0	2	0
Tenths	—	1	12	6½	Pentecost.	0	0
Procurations	0	6	8				

Monument and Inscription.

On a flat blue stone in the chancel,

MARIAM juxta Uxorem,
IOHANNES EYKYN, LL. B.
Istius Ecclesie Rector,
Diem hic expectat
Supremum.
Tu vero Lector Vigila
Ne Dies tremendus ille
Tibi superveniat
Inopinanti.

I. E. } ob. { Jul. 27^o, 1734, } A N. { 63.
M. E. } { Nov. 24, 1729, } { 68.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	53	18	10
		Poll-tax ——— 1694, —		6	9	0
		Land-tax ——— 1694, —		57	7	0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, —		33	3	0

At the beginning of the present century, according to sir Robert Atkyns, there were 25 houses in this parish, and about 100 inhabitants, whereof 3 were freeholders; yearly births 3, burials 3. The present number of houses is 38, of inhabitants exactly 195.



F I L T O N and H A Y.

THIS is a small parish, in the lower division of the hundred of Berkeley, four miles north from Bristol, eight south from Thornbury, and thirty south-westward from Gloucester.

The turnpike-road from Gloucester to Bristol leads through it, and one of the heads of the river *Trim*, or *Trin*, rises in it, and runs to Westbury. The name is supposed to be compounded of *fell*, *rocky*, *stony*; and *ton*, a common termination.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

At the time of the general survey, in the reign of king William the First, this was a part of Horfelle, (now written Horfield) wherefore there is no account of the manor in *Domesday-book*,

under the name by which it is known at present. But Robert Fitz-Harding having given the other part of Horfelle to St. Augustin's monastery at Bristol, this began to be distinguished from it, by the name of Felleton, and Filton.

Sir Thomas Fitz-Nichols, descended from the above Robert Fitz-Harding, died seized of this manor 16 R. 2. and was succeeded by his son, Thomas Fitz-Nichols, who died 6 H. 5. leaving two daughters coheiresses; of whom, Elianor, the elder, was married to John Browning, of Haresfield; whereby John Browning, son of John, became seized of this manor 8 H. 5.

But it was probably a moiety of the manor only, because the records shew, that the manor of Filton, which I suppose to be the other moiety, was held by the Blounts, about the time of the above dates. Edward Blount and Margaret his wife were seized of it 4 R. 2. and Wenteline, widow of John Blount, died seized of the same, and of Bitton, 32 H. 6.

Thomas Mallet, esq; died seized of this manor 22 Eliz. and left John, his son, twelve years old at his father's death. Mr. Pope was late lord of this manor.

Robert Fitz-Harding gave six messuages in this parish to the abbey of St. Augustin's in Bristol, wherefore the abbat would have them considered as parcel of the manor of Horfield; and accordingly his claim to a court leet in Horfield and Filton was allowed, in a writ of *Quo warranto*, 15 E. 1. After the dissolution of that abbey, these lands in Filton were granted, with the manor of Horfield, to the bishoprick of Bristol, 34 H. 8. and they now belong to that bishoprick. These lands were afterwards deemed a manor, for in Willis's edition of *Eaton's Thesaurus*, it is said, the manors of Horfield and Filton were sold out of the bishoprick; to Thomas Andrews, for 125*l.* 14*s.* in the year 1649.

HAMLET. Hay is a hamlet in this parish. John Newton, burges of Bristol, and Joan his wife, levied a fine of lands in Le Hay, near Filton, to the use of themselves in special talle; and John Newton, son of John, levied a fine of the same lands, to the use of William Moor, 28 H. 6. Henry Strangeways and Catherine his wife levied a fine of lands in Filton and Herry-Stoke 16 H. 7.

A meadow in this parish belonged to the Magdalen hospital in Bristol, and was granted to John Bellowe and John Bloxolme 37 H. 8.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Bristol, worth about 80*l.* a year. The lord of the manor is patron, and Mr. Davis the present incumbent. This is one of the small livings augmented by Mr. Colston's donation.

The rectory and advowson of the vicarage of Filton antiently belonged to the abbey of St. Augustin's in Bristol, and after the dissolution of that abbey, were granted to the bishop of Bristol, 34 H. 8. But I understand by the word

Flaxley.]

rectory, in this place, nothing more than the tithes of the six messuages which belonged to that abbey, as already observed.

The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is small, with a little aisle on each side of the nave, and a low tower, with five bells, at the west end, which had a spire, blown down about ninety years since.

First fruits £.7 0 0 Procurations £.0 3 4
Tenths — 0 14 0

Taxes. { The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 84 4 0
Poll-tax — 1694, — 9 13 8
Land-tax — 1694, — 94 0 0
The same, at 3 s. 1770, — 70 18 0

At the beginning of this century, there were 20 houses, and about 80 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 6 were freeholders; yearly births 2, burials 2. *Atkyns.* There are now about 125 inhabitants.

FLAXLEY

IS a parish of no great extent, in the hundred of St. Briavel's, in the forest division of the county, two miles distant south-east from Mitchel-Dean, three north from Newnham, and ten south-westward from Gloucester. The name was antiently written *Flaxlyn*, which comes from *glyn*, a valley; and agrees with the situation of the place. The

parish consists chiefly of pasture and woodlands. The manufacture of the place is iron, for making of which there is a furnace and forges.

An abbey was founded here, by Roger, the second earl of Hereford, in the reign of king Henry the First, for monks of the Cistercian order,^a who were Benedictines reformed. The founding of which seems to have been occasioned by an accident which happened to the earl's brother, who was killed by an arrow in hunting, in the very place where the abbey was afterwards built, as Leland found it related in a table hung up in the abbey church. King Henry the Second, whilst duke of Normandy, gave the monks of this place a charter, confirming to them their lands and possessions; and afterwards, when king of England, he gave them another; both which charters are inserted in the *Appendix* N^o. 15 and 16. In the former, some particulars omitted in sir Robert Atkyns's translation are supply'd. In the latter, it is observable, that the abbat and his conventuals are called *the monks of Dene*; whereby it appears, that Flaxley was at that time appurtenant to Dene, and not a distinct parish; and the lands, at this time, lie very confused and intermixt with those of Little-Dean, and with the woods of the forest.

The abbey was situated in the valley of Castiard, a name at present unknown to the parishioners. It was under the jurisdiction of the bishop of Hereford,^o by whom the abbats were consecrated.

^a It has been already shewn, (p. 11) by what means lands, formerly belonging to the Cistercian monasteries, and some others, became exempt from tithes; and it is well known that ever since the dissolution of the houses to which they belonged, they have been privileged with the same exemption. But Mr. Stevens has given a very extraordinary opinion respecting such lands, in the second volume of his *Supplement to the Monasticon*, which deserves to be taken notice of. It is on the state of the case of the owners and inheritors of certain lands within the lordship of Bernoldswick, by them and their ancestors purchased from king Henry the Eighth.

He states, that those lands were given to the Cistercian abbey of Kirkstall, before the Lateran council, and were of their own nature and tillage. And that by the said Lateran council it was declared, that the lands possessed by the Cistercians, before the holding of that council, should pay no tithes.

Now comes the opinion, which Mr. Stevens produces to determine the present right of exemption from tithes. His words are these:

'In fine, it has been resolved, by council learned in the law, that the land purchased in fee of king Henry the VIIIth, and occupied by the owners of the inheritance, being of the Cistercian order, and given to the abbey before the Lateran council, as this of Bernoldswick was, ought to be free by law, whilst it continues in the occupation of any owner of the inheritance, but when it is in lease or farm, the privilege does not extend to the farmer or tenant, and so they ought to pay.'

How happy is it for the proprietors of such lands that the opinion of Mr. Stevens's learned council does not constitute a precedent. I have elsewhere express'd my disapprobation of matters settled at the Reformation, as not to make better provision of appropriations, for some of the parochial clergy. But, things now are, it would be the highest injustice to take away these exemptions, especially from estates which have passed by purchase through several hands, and valuable considerations have been paid on account of them.

Mr. Stevens was no friend to the Reformation, as appears from several exceptionable passages collected from sir Henry Spelman's *History of Sacrilege*, and other sources. Having shewn that king Henry the Eighth granted the site of Rufford monastery, in Nottinghamshire, and all its lordships, to the earl of Shrewsbury, he says, from the aforesaid earl of Shrewsbury, this estate came by the females (the male line being extinct) to the family of the Saviles, the last of which line also was the famous viscount, then earl, and lastly marquis of Halifax, in the reign of king Charles and king James the Second; where we see the bane of

'those church-lands attending both those great families, quite extinguished in so short a time; I mean that line of the Saviles, for I know there are still others of other branches.' And again, after shewing that Ralph Rowlet the elder, had a grant from king Henry the Eighth of the manor of Byshmead, which belonged to the abbey of that place, in Bedfordshire, he proceeds with the descent of the manor to Ralph his son and heir, who died without issue; and then concludes, 'Thus the family was extinct in the first heir that took possession of this land dedicated to God.'

There is nothing in which men so much disagree as in their notions of religion; nor is there any establishment but may gain a degree of respect from habit and education. This makes reformation difficultly effected; for the smallest changes from established principles and forms disgust vulgar minds. Nay we see that some persons of learning cannot part from what they have been taught to venerate without great reluctance, tho' the seeming loss should be real gain. Hence they remonstrate and complain; but surely the zeal of these men has carried them too far, in representing the want of issue in one family, and a decline in fortune in another, (for that is alledged by them in some instances) as the judgment of God, particularly sent to punish such persons as have not acted agreeably to their peculiar mode of thinking, by purchasing lands which formerly belonged to dissolved monasteries; whereas they are nothing more than common events, which have happened to all sorts of people, and are daily brought about in all countries, under every kind of establishment.

^o This appears from several entries in the register books of the bishops of that diocese, particularly in the following years, 1288 fol. 53; 1314, fol. 189; 1372, fol. 11; 1426, fol. 107; 1509, fol. 45. The following is extracted from the register book of bishop Courtenay:

6 Julii 1372, Apud Sugwas Dnus Richardus Payto monasterii de Flaxley Heref^d Diocel. electus abbas. Fuit per dnum intra nullarum solemnium benedictus, et professionem in scriptis fecit sub hac forma verborum. Ego Richardus ecclesie tue monasterii de Flaxley Heref. diocel. electus abbas, profiteor sancte Hereford ecclesie tibi que Patri Willmo, quidemque ecclesie episcopo, tuique successoribus in ea canonice substituendis, canonicam in omnibus obedientiam et subjectionem. Et idem abbas suble-
juce quenter crucem subscripsit talem, +
salvo + ordine additis in verbis, salvo jure ordine
nostro. Presentibus dominis Tho:
Peyto, Thoma de Breynton, et
Hugone Frene, vicariis chori ecclesie cathedralis Hereford. et aliis.

It was dedicated to the virgin Mary, and valued at the dissolution at 112*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.* a year, as I find it set down in a table of the value of all the monasteries in England, taken from a manuscript in the Cotton library. Thomas Ware was the last abbat, who retired, after the dissolution of his house, to Tame in Oxfordshire, where he died in the year 1546. The abbey church is so totally demolished, that it can only be guessed where it stood.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

In *Domesday-book*, this manor is included in the general account of Dene. It was given to the abbey at the foundation of it, by Roger, earl of Hereford. The abbat had a grant of an iron forge, and of two oaks every week out of the forest of Dean, for the maintenance of the forge, of king Henry the Second. But the taking of the two oaks was very destructive to the forest, wherefore the monks had a wood granted to them instead thereof, 42 H. 3.

This manor, with the wood, continued in the possession of the abbey till the dissolution; and was afterwards granted to sir William Kingston, who died seized thereof 32 H. 8. and livery was granted to sir Anthony Kingston, son of sir William, the same year; who, by his deed, conveyed it to the king, and in the 36th year of the same reign, the king, by his letters patent, regranted to him the site of the late abbey or monastery of Flaxley, and all the church, bell-house, and church-yard of the same, and all the houses, buildings, rivers, pools, lands, grounds and soils of the same, as well within as without the said site; and also all other the manors and granges of Flaxley house, &c. &c.

William Kingston, esq; was lord of the manor in the year 1608, soon after which it passed to Abraham Clarke, esq; who died seized of it in 1683.

From him the manor went to his relation, William Bovey, esq; who dying in 1692, his widow enjoy'd it; after whom it passed to Thomas Crawley, esq; who assumed the name and arms of Bovey. He married a daughter of — Lloyd, by whom he had issue several children, and dying in the year 1775, possessed of a large estate in this parish, was succeeded by his son Thomas-Crawley Bovey, esq; the present lord of the manor. The arms of Bovey are, *Ermine, on a bend gules and sable, between two martlets of the latter, three gutties d'Or.*

The manor house is that wherein the abbat formerly lived, with some addition to it. Notwithstanding it is a long, low building, of two stories, it has a handsome and venerable appearance.

Richard Brain, esq; died seized of lands in Flaxley 15 Eliz. and left Thomas, his grandson, twenty years old at his grandfather's death.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a curacy, in the deanery of the forest. The lord of the manor is patron, Mr.

Crawley is the present incumbent. The church was formerly appropriated to the abbey of Flaxley. The impropriation belongs to Mr. Bovey, who pays 8*l.* a year out of it to the curate; who besides has the interest of 1200*l.* left by Mrs. Bovey, to improve the curacy. The church is very small. It was rebuilt by Mrs. Pope.

Monuments and Inscriptions.

There is the following memorial on an old monument in the chancel:

On George Kingston, Gent. who was buried Mar. 4 1644
 Vixi dum vellem, moriebar tempore grato,
 Et sic vita mihi, mors quoque grata fuit.
 Kings have stones on them when they die,
 And here Kingstone under a stone doth lie.
 Thus prince, nor peer, nor any mortal wight,
 Can shun Death's dart; Death still will have his right.
 O then bethink to what you all must trust
 At last to die, & come to Judgment just.

On the table of a handsome monument,

Hic dormit Abrahamus Clarke, Armiger, beatam resurrectionem expectans. In omni vita modestus ac sobrius, Justitiam, Equitatis, cultor eximius. Summa in amicos fide, veraque in Deum pietate, conspicuus. Egenorum fautor ac patronus, Orphanorum pater. Liberalitatem exercere maluit quam ostentare. Alios munificentiae testes preter Deum æque admittit. Satis Ei magnum ad virtutem incitamentum, rectae factorum conscientiae. Obiit Decem. 5, A. D. 1683, Ætat. 61.

On another,

M. S. Gulielmi Bovey Armig. qui fide et fama ornatissimus; non sui parcus, non appetens alieni; nemini notus ex injuria, E beneficentia innumeris. Maximam vitæ partem feliciter transegit; tandem vero, cum mole corporis obelissimi animi nimium opressa, suspiraret, graviter et gemeret, ut liberorem in copiam haberet; Deo miserante, ad Superos migravit lætissime, Aug. 26, A. D. 1692, Æt. 35. H. M. Catharina conjux fidiissima M. P.

Benefactions.

Abraham Clarke, esq; gave 60*l.* to the poor. William Bovey, esq; gave 100*l.* to the same use. The widow Constance gave 20*s.* a year to the poor. Mrs. Bovey gave 1200*l.* to augment the curacy; and left 600*l.* more, now laid out in lands by trustees; two thirds for apprenticing children of the parish; the remainder for buying religious books for the poor of this parish, and of Little-Dean.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 112 0 0
		Poll-tax — 1694, — 20 11 0
		Land-tax — 1694, — 156 13 0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 115 10 9

When sir Robert Atkins compiled his account of this parish, there were, according to him, 40 houses, and about 200 inhabitants, whereof 4 were freeholders; yearly births 5, burials 4. There are now about 196 inhabitants.



F O R T H A M P T O N .

THIS is a small parish, in the lower division of Tewkesbury hundred, three miles west from Tewkesbury, and eight north from Gloucester.

It is bounded on the north side by Worcester-shire, and has the river Severn running on the east of it, for about half a mile. In the road from this

Frampton.]

this place to Tewkesbury, is a passage over that river, called the Lower Load.

The parish consists chiefly of rich pasture ground. Dr. York, bishop of St David's, has repaired the roads in this parish, at a great expence, which before were exceedingly bad. The oak delights in a deep soil, and flourishes here; but the tenants have committed intolerable waste, by polling the trees, that they may afterwards take the lop. This is the less excusable, as coals, brought down the river from Shropshire and Staffordshire, are very reasonable.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

This manor was in the crown at the time of general survey. Among the particulars of the large manor of Tewkesbury, in *Domesday-book*, it is thus recorded :

' In Fortemelton nine hides belonged to this manor [of Teodekesberie.] There are two plow-tillages in demean, and twenty plow-tillages are shared among the villeins and bordars, and six among the *servi* and *ancilla*. There is a wood. It was worth 10*l.* in the time of king Edward, now [only] 8*l.* Earl William held these two estates [*i.e.* Hanlege and Fortemelton] and they paid tax in behalf of Tewkesbury.' *D. B.* p. 68.

King Henry the Second gave to the abbey of Tewkesbury the vill of Ferthelmenton, which was held of the honour of Robert Fitz-Hamon; and the abbey had court leet, waifs, and felons goods therein, which were allowed them, in a writ of *quo warranto*, 15 E. 1.

The manor continued in the possession of the abbey till its dissolution. And the manor-house of Forthampton, and certain lands there, were granted to Giles Harper 33 H. 8. The manor was afterwards granted to Robert, earl of Salisbury, Jac. Charles Dowdeswell, esq; was lord of the manor at the beginning of this century. His predecessor, Charles Dowdeswell, esq; sold it to Samuel Clarke, esq; and he sold it to Dr. Isaac Maddox, late lord bishop of Worcester. His lordship left issue one only daughter, who, after his death, was married to the honourable Dr. James Burke, now lord bishop of St. David's, who in right of his wife, is the present lord of this manor, and proprietor of a large estate in this parish, where he has a handsome seat. His lordship's arms are, *Argent, a saltire azure, with a bezant in the center.*

Mr. Hayward has a good house and estate in this parish.

A portion of tithes in Forthampton and Bushley, with a pasture ground called Oxley, lately belonging to the abbey of Tewkesbury, were granted to Edward lord Clinton 1 E. 6. The close called Oxley was granted to Roger Dowdeswell 7 Jac.

HAMLETS. 1. *Swaily.* Edward earl of Stafford held Swaily, 4 H. 4.

Down-end is another hamlet.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a curacy, within the peculiar of Derhurst, value 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* paid by the impropriator. The lord of the manor is patron and impropriator. The impropriation formerly belonged to the abbey of Tewkesbury.

The church is dedicated to St. Mary. It is a large building, and stands on a rising ground, with a strong tower, and five bells, at the west end.

Pentecostals - - - 9½*d.*

Monuments and Inscriptions.

On a marble monument in the chancel,

Hic infra reconduntur Cineres Notabilis Viri Caroli Dowdeswell, ex hac Parochia Armigeri. Filius erat Richardi Dowdeswell, nuper de Pool-Court in Comitatu Wigorn. Armigeri, natu maximus. Vir probitate et industria insignis, quippe qui paternas opes laudabili modo ampliavit. Duos filios, Carolum scilicet et Richardum, et tres filias, Margaretam, Georgio Smith, Armigero, de North Nibley in hoc Comitatu, nuptam; Elizabetham, Gualtero Yates, de Bromsberowe, in Com. prædict. Armigero, desponsatam; et Annam adhuc Virginem, superstites reliquit, ex Elizabetha filia Tim. Coles, de Hatfield in Comitatu Hereford. Armigeri, susceptos. Annos vixit septuaginta et duos, et tandem divitiarum et deliciarum hujus mundi latur, melioribus politus obiit 21^o die Octobris, Anno Christi 1706. — Arms, *Baron and femme*, 1. *Or, a fess undy between six billets sable*, for Dowdeswell. 2. *Gules, on a fess Or three bars gemels of the first, between three leopards heads erased of the second*, for Coles.

On a flat stone in the church,

H. S. E. Hopewellus Hayward, Gen. probitate et industria insignis. Obijt 20 die Ian. Anno Dom. 1722, Ætatis 76.

Hic quoque jacet Eliz^a. Hayward, ejus uxor, septem Liberos Mater. Quælis erat, supremus ille dies indicabit, in quo omnes a Deo Laudem accipient. Ob. 26^o Feb. 1728, Æt. 50. — Arms, *Baron and femme*, 1. *On a bend three fleurs de lis, in chief a lion passant*. 2. *A cross patonce*.

There are also other memorials for the family of the Dowdeswells, for the Haywards, and for Alice, the wife of Richard Betts, and daughter of John Colles, esq; who died in 1694.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 205 18 0
		Poll-tax — — 1694, — 32 13 0
		Land-tax — — 1694, — 125 16 8
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 96 11 3

At the beginning of this century, there were 40 houses, and about 160 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 8 were freeholders; yearly births 6, burials 6. *Atkyns*. Since which time the inhabitants are increased to about 208.



F R A M P T O N

IS a village in the hundred of Whitston, in the vale part of the county; bounded on the north by the river Severn, on the south-west by Slimbridge, on the north-east by Whitminster, and on the north-west by Arlingham. It is ten miles south-west from Gloucester, eight westward from Stroud, seven north of Dursley, and five south from Newnham, across the Severn. The parish consists of rich pasture, meadow, and some arable land, with gravel in many places little more than a foot below the surface. The water rises almost to the top of the gravel, so that the houses have no cellaring. The

The Stroud river, whose name I suppose to be the *Froom*, rises at Brimpsfield; passes by, and gives name to Frampton, a hamlet in the parish of Saperton; runs to Froomhill or Froomill, near Stroud, and so on to Froombridge in this parish; and at length empties itself into the Severn at Framilode, *i. e.* the emptying of the *Froom*; for *lode* comes from *ladian*, which in the Saxon language, signifies *to empty*. These circumstances seem to prove that *Froom* is the true name of the river, which it has communicated to this village, for *Frampton* signifies *the town upon the Froom*. It is generally called *Frampton upon Severn*, to distinguish it from another Frampton, near Bristol. What sir Robert Atkyns says of the Berkeley river bounding this parish on the south, is so great a mistake, that it is in no part within several miles of it.

The turnpike-road to the passages over the Severn, at Framilode and Arlingham, leads thro' this village, which is one of the handsomest and pleasantest in the county. It consists chiefly of one street; and tho' the houses are not all joined together, after the manner of our market-towns, yet they stand in two straight rows, parallel to each other, with the space of about one hundred and fifty yards between them.

The piece of ground, or street, between the rows of houses, was formerly called *Rosamond's-Green*, from the name of an unfortunate lady of the family of the Cliffords, whose story is pretty well known.

On the south side, about the middle of this vast street, is an elegant free-stone house, with large offices and gardens, suitable to the fortune and dignity of a nobleman. This was the seat of the late Richard Clutterbuck, esq; deceased. It is built on the very scite of the antient family mansion of the Cliffords. To this gentleman the neighbourhood is indebted for the improved state of the parish. The green I have been speaking of, is a flat piece of ground, and 'till lately was generally overflowed with water in the winter, and consequently very rotten. The road was almost impassable, and the inhabitants extremely subject to agues. But he made underground drains to carry off the water, and threw up a fine, straight, gravelly road, through the middle of the lawn, which contributes to give the place that beautiful appearance, for which it is so deservedly admired. And since the drains have been made, the people

are as free from the ague, as the inhabitants of any part of the vale.

At Froombridge in this parish, hath been lately erected one of the largest and compleatest works in the kingdom, for making of iron and steel wire, used in this and some of the neighbouring counties, more especially in the manufacture of cards for the clothing business. From this work also that valuable branch of our commerce, the Newfoundland fishery, is partly supply'd with steel wire for fish-hooks, to a very considerable amount annually. And at this place also there is a brass-work lately erected.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

' Drogo the son of Ponz holds Frantone of the king. There are ten hides taxed. Ernesi held it. There are three plow-tillages in demean, and ten villeins, and eight bordars, with six plow-tillages. There are nine *servi*, and a mill of 10s. [value] and ten acres of meadow, a wood one mile long and three furlongs broad, one burgage in Gloucester of 6d. [value]. It is worth and was worth 100s. Roger de Laci holds unjustly one hide of this manor.' *Domesday-book*, p. 77.

Ponz was a noble Norman, whose three sons, Walter, Drogo, and Richard, attended king William in his invasion of England. Drogo died seized of this manor without issue 20 W. 1. and was succeeded by his brother Richard, who had large revenues in Wales, and was a great benefactor to the priory of Malvern in Worcestershire. He had two sons, Simon and Walter, which latter being seated at Clifford in Herefordshire, took the surname of Clifford, and had this manor of Frampton settled upon him.^p He had issue two sons, Walter and Richard, and two daughters, whereof Rosamond, the younger, was the famous mistress to Henry the Second,^q and mother to William Long Espee, earl of Salisbury. The manor of Frampton was settled on Richard, the younger son, who had livery of it 2 R. 1. He married Lettice, daughter of William de Albaniaco, of Camber.

Sir Hugh Clifford, son of Richard, succeeded him in this manor, and died seized thereof, with markets and fairs, 38 H. 3. Sir John Clifford was his son and heir, and died seized of Frampton 27 E. 1. He had a son Richard, and two daughters, who died before him, whereby Isabel, his only

^p He gave a mill in Frampton, and a meadow adjoining to it, called Leeton, to the nuns of Godstow in Oxfordshire, to pray for the souls of Margaret his wife, and Rosamond his daughter.

^q She died at Woodstock, in a spacious and large apartment which king Henry the Second caused to be made for her, with great art, like a labyrinth, on purpose to secure her from the violence of queen Eleanor, who nevertheless, if we believe the common report, found out the passage, and poisoned her. But John Brompton and Henry Knighton tell us, that she died a natural death, soon after she had been inclosed in the said apartment. And the same thing is also asserted by Ranulph Higden. She was buried in the choir of the nunnery of Godstow, and it is said the following epitaph was placed upon her tomb:

Hic jacet in tumba Rosa mundi, non Rosa munda;
Non redolet, sed olet, quæ redolere solet.

But Higden and Knighton have both of them *quod* for *quæ* in the last line.

^r Thus it appears that the manor went out of the name of the Cliffords by the marriage of this Isabel; but the capital messuage and divers lands in Frampton remained in a younger branch of that name, who in a lineal descent are seized of part of them at this present time, as may be seen by the following pedigree: Henry Clifford (brother of sir Hugh, who was grandfather of Isabel) was living 12 E. 1. and held an estate in Frampton. William Clifford, son of Henry, had to his second wife, Catherine, daughter of Ralph de St. Maur. William Clifford his son died 15 E. 2. John, son of William, was constituted warden of the forest of Bradon in Wiltshire, 1 H. 4. Here is a deficiency in the pedigree. Henry Clifford, son of James, was high sheriff of Gloucestershire 27 H. 6. James Clifford, son of Henry, was

only surviving daughter, became his sole heir. She was married to Robert Fitz-Pain, steward of the king's household, who died seized of Frampton 9 E. 2. This manor was held of Thomas de Berkeley by the service of 22 marks yearly. At this time there were 420 acres of arable land, let at 6d. an acre; 50 acres of meadow, at 2s. 6d. 30 acres of pasture, at 6d. and 40 acres of oak wood, the herbage of which was worth half a mark. There were 15 free tenants, who paid 8l. 4s. rent of assize. There were 6 yard-lands in villeinage, at 20s. a yard-land; and the pleas of the court were worth half a mark. *Escheator's Book.*

Robert, son and heir of Robert Fitz-Pain, left an only daughter Isabel, married to sir John Chidiok, who had issue another sir John Chidiok, who, in right of his mother, had the manor of Frampton. He married Elianor, daughter of sir John Fitz-Warren, by whom he had a son John Chidiok, who married Catherine, daughter of sir Ralph Lumley, and left only daughters coheiresses.

Catherine, one of the coheiresses, was married to sir John Arundel, of Llanhern in Cornwall, and afterwards to Roger Lukenore, and dying seized of the manor of Frampton 19 E. 4. was succeeded by sir Thomas Arundel, her son, whose son and heir, sir John Arundel, died seized of this manor 5 Mariae. His son, John Arundel, esq; had livery of it the same year, whose son John was seized of the manor of Frampton-upon-Severn the year 1608, and afterwards sold it to sir Humphry Hook, alderman of Bristol.

Sir Heel Hook is said to be the present lord of this manor, but Mr. Stephens holds the court baron.

Of the other estates, the records shew, that William de Lucy held lands in Frampton 1 H. 3. Sir Hugh Clifford purchased lands in Frampton upon Severn of Walter de Clifford 33 H. 3. The knights templers were seized of lands in Frampton upon Severn 2 E. 1. A fine was levied of lands in Frampton to Robert Isham and others 14 H. 7. Here is a fair kept on the 3d of February, called trying-pan fair.

The parishioners have a right of common of pasture in Slimbridge-Wharfe; and have also a common containing about 120 acres, called Egrove.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is in the deanery of Dursley. It is a vicarage, worth upwards of 60l. a year, having

been doubly augmented with the queen's bounty. Mr. Wicks is patron and impropiator. Here is no parsonage house.

The rectory and the advowson of the vicarage did belong to the Cliffords. Being forfeited to the crown by attainder, they were granted to Edward Couper, and Valentine Fairweather, 7 E. 6.

The vicar hath one third of all tithes, and the impropiator the other two. Chancellor Parsons, who made his collections at the beginning of this century, says, '*the impropriation formerly paid 18s. per ann. to the parish clerk, but [the payment] has been detained for twenty years last past. There was also 20s. to the hayward, in lieu of an acre called the hayward's mead, by the lord of the manor, but detained for these twenty years*'. The impropriation is worth about 70l. a year. The presentation formerly belonged to the abbey of Cirencester.

The church is a neat one, consisting of two aisles, and a chapel on each side of the chancel, with a handsome gallery, and a pinnacled tower, in which are six bells, at the west end. The middle chancel belongs to the vicar, the two side chancels, or chapels, to the impropiator.

First fruits	£. 7 11 0	Synodals	£. 0 2 0
Tenths	— 0 16 0	Pentecostals	0 0 8
Procurations	0 6 8		

Monuments and Inscriptions.

In the north wall of the chancel, in a niche, is the figure of a knight, lying along in full proportion, cross-legged, with spurs on, a shield on his left arm, and a dog at his feet. Near it, in another niche, is the figure of a lady. They are both in free-stone, perfectly intire, and are supposed to represent some of the Cliffords.

On an old stone in the chancel :

Hic jacet humatum corpus Elizabethæ Clifford, quæ obiit vicesimo quarto die mensis Septembris anno Dni millimo cccc° lxxvi. Sub eodem vero lapide jacet corpus Iohannis Clifford qui obiit . . . Maij anno Dni millimo cccclxxxvii° quorum animabus propitiatur Deus Amen.

Within the rails in the chancel, an antient stone, the inscription much obliterated in the second line; but I read the whole thus :

HERE LIETH THE BODY OF WALTER WIAT PREACHER AND VICARE OF THIS CHURCHE DECESED THE 30 DEY OF SEPTEMBER ANNO DOMINI 1578 ANNOQUE REGNI REGINÆ ELISABETH VICESIMO.

In the north aile, on black marble,

In Memoriam Iohis Clifford, Gen. Masculorum antiquissimi Nominis Cliffordiorum, infra hanc Parochiam, ultimi, qui obiit xxvii die Octob. Ano Dni 1684, hoc erigitur.

married, with his wife, in the south chancel of Frampton church, 168, as appears by an inscription there. Henry was son of James, and married Anne, daughter of Thomas Baynham, which Anne afterwards married to William Try, of Hardwick, esq. James Clifford, son of Henry, married Anne, sister and one of the coheiresses of Thomas Harewell, esq. She was afterwards married to Nicholas Wickes. Henry, son of James, married Mabel, daughter of sir John Welche, and died in the year 1558. He had four sisters, viz. Margaret, married to Robert Bradstone of Interbourn; Frances, married to Edward Barrow of Field-bourn; Havise, to Matthew Madox of Lidney; and Alice, married to Anselm Guise of Elmore. James Clifford, son of Henry, married Dorothy, daughter of Charles Fox of Bramhill, Shropshire, esq. William Clifford, fourth brother of James,

married Joan, daughter of Thomas Beard of Saul, in Gloucestershire. Henry was third son and surviving heir of William. James Clifford, of Swindon in this county, who had for his second wife, Blanch, daughter of Thomas Hopkins of Howelsfield, or Hewelsfield, in this county, was seized of an estate in Frampton in 1608. John Clifford, son of James, married Mary, daughter of William Shepard of Horsley, and left only three daughters, i. e. Mary, married to Nathaniel Clutterbuck of Eastington; Rosamond, married first to Edward Haynes of Frampton, secondly, to John Simmons, and thirdly, to Zachariah Wintle; and Elizabeth, married to Gilbert Tripet of Aue.

The late Richard Clutterbuck, esq; a descendant of the above Nathaniel, built a fine seat in this parish. He died in 1775, and his two sisters succeeded to this estate.

Against the wall, on a white marble monument,

Anna Wade, filia natu tertia Iohannis Dunch, de Puiſy in comitatu BERKS, Armigeri, ANNÆq; uxoris, ex MAIORUM apud Hamptonienſes Domo, Familijs ambabus Religione pariter ac Generis Splendore conſpicuis, Digna Propago; Coniux merito chariſſima THOMÆ WADE, Agri hujus Oppidiq; Generoſo, cui quatuor peperit Liberos (uno eodemque ſuavi Filiolo ſuperſtite) Rei domeſticæ ſtrenue perita, nec minus in Rebus Dei aſſidua. Filia, Soror, Uxor, Mater, Domina, Vicina, Amica, Fœminarum lectiſſimis annumeranda. Luce a Partu ſexta, ardente Febri correpta, Ardentiori adhuc Amore in patientia chari REDEMP- TORIS Brachia ſanctam expiravit Animam. Menſis Julij die XVII Ano Æræ Chriſtianæ MDCLXXXVII Ætatis XXX. Chariſſimæ uxoris M. S. M. P. Thomas Wade. — Arms, at top, *Party per pale Baron and Femme*, 1. *Azure, a ſaltire between four fleurs de lis Or, charged with five eſcallops of the fiſt*, for Wade. 2. *Sable, a chevron between three caſtles argent*, for Dunch.

On a blue ſtone,

Qd mortale fuit Saræ nuper ux. Willi Clutterbucke Gen. et filix Iohis Wade Ar. ſub hac petra repositum eſt. Quæ obiit 25^o die Iunij Anno Ætatis ſuæ 28, Salutis 1685. — Arms, *Baron and Femme*, 1. *Quarterly 1ſt and 4th, Azure, a lion rampant argent, in chief three eſcallops of the laſt*, for Clutterbuck; 2d and 3d, *Checky Or and azure, on a bend gules three lions rampant of the fiſt*, for Clifford. 2. Wade, as before.

In the north aile, behind the pulpit, on a handſome white marble monument :

M. P. S. Gulielmi Clutterbuck, hujus Parochiæ Generoſi, qui 15^o Febr. Anno Æræ Chriſtianæ MDCCXXVII. ex hac vitâ deceſſit, Annos 67 natus. N^{us} Clutterbuck, de Naſſend, in Parochiâ Eaſtingtoniæ in hoc Agro, Generoſi, Filius, ex Maria Uxore, Ioannis Clifford, hujus Parochiæ, Generoſi, maxima natu Filiâ, quam una cum alijs Hæredem pater reliquerat.

Quæ Pietas, quæ priſca Fides meruiſſe putantur,
Hæc Eadem huic merito ſunt referenda Viro.
Omnibus ex æquo Dolor eſt queis cognitus; Ullum
Nec lugere alio pluſve minuſve decet.
Quis Pauper Patrem ſibi non deplorat ademptum ?
Quæ Vidua amiſſum non dolitura Virum ?
Oppreſſis Vindex, queis fraus innixa Patronus,
Et Lite implicitis Conciliator erat;
Juſtitix Cultor, Veri rigiduſq; Satelles:
Hæc Super Emicuit, Religionis Amor.
Quas evitaſti Vivus, nunc accipe Laudes,
Optime Vir, ceſſent et Monumenta loqui.
Dignius Hæc referent qui Patre et Matre Carentes,
Alterum experti, te claruere Patrem.

Arms, at top, *Quarterly 1ſt and 4th, Clutterbuck; 2d and 3d, Clifford, as before.*

On a tomb in the ſouth aile,

Here lyeth the body of the Right Worſhipfull Henry Clifford Eſq; who deceaſed 4th of June 1558, & the Body of Mabel his wife, one of the daughters of Ser IHON WELCHE, Knight, who deceaſed in Sept. 1592. & the Body of Anne Watſon daughter of the ſaide Henry & Mabele, at the proper charg of Weliam Watſone Gentlemane 1595.

On a braſs plate,

Inter Cliffordorum cineres hic jacet Edrus Haynes, unus Attornat. Cur. de Com. Banco, in cujus memor. Roſamunda (filia Iohis Clifford) mœſtiſſima ſua relicta hoc poſuit. Ob. 11^o Junij 1668.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 138	o	o
		Poll-tax ——— 1694, — 27	13	o
		Land-tax ——— 1694, — 184	o	o
		The ſame, at 3 s. 1770, — 138	o	o

Bricks uſed to ſell at this place for 6 s. 6 d. a thouſand; but they are now advanced to 8 s.

When ſir Robert Atkyns wrote his Hiſtory, there were ſaid to be 100 houſes in this pariſh, and about 500 inhabitants, whereof 26 were freeholders; yearly births 14, burials 13. In a ſeries of ten years, from 1710 to 1719, both incluſive, there are regiſter'd 139 baptiſms, and 104 burials. In a like ſeries of ten years, from 1760 to 1769, both incluſive, are regiſter'd 182 baptiſms, and

and 135 burials; which ſhews that the inhabitants of this pariſh have increaſed very conſiderably, ſince the date of the fiſt ſeries; and they are now about 600.



FRAMPTON COTTEREL.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Langley and Swinehead, five miles diſtant ſouth-ward from Sodbury, ſeven miles ſouth from Thornbury, and about thirty miles ſouthward from Glouceſter.

It is ſo called from the river *Froom*, which runs through it, in its courſe to Briſtol, where it makes the key of that port; and from the family of the *Cotels*, who were antiently lords of the manor.

The pariſh conſiſts chiefly of meadow and paſture ground, with ſome arable land. The ſtone is of a rediſh brown grit, and ſeems to have a ſmall proportion of iron in it.

Here is a conſiderable manufacture of felt hats, which employs a pretty many hands.

The pariſh is ſaid to be within the juriſdiction of the court of the honour of Glouceſter.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

Walter Baſtarius holds Frantone, in Langley hundred. There are five hides taxed. Aleſtan held it of Boſcombe. In demean is one plow-tillage, and ten villeins, and eleven bordars, with five plow-tillages. There are five *ſervi*, and two mills of 5 s. [rent]. And there is a church, which was not [in the time of king Edward.] It was worth 8 l. now [only] 3 l. D. B. p. 77.

This manor belonged to the family of the *Cotels* ſoon after the Norman conqueſt. John Cotel, the laſt of that family, died ſeized of it 29 H. 3. before which the pariſh had obtained the name of *Frampton Cotel*.

Robert Walerond was ſeized of Frampton Cotel, and purchaſed a charter of free warren 41 H. 3. His wife Maud held it in dower, and proved her right to markets, fairs, and free warren, in a *Warranto*, 15 E. 1. John Walerond, and Robert Walerond, and Iſabel his wife, were ſeized of this manor 2 E. 2.

John de Willington held this manor of the honour of Wallingford 12 E. 2. and died ſeized thereof 12 E. 3. as did ſir Ralph de Willington, his ſon, 22 E. 3. whoſe ſon Henry, had livery thereof the following year. Sir John de Willington, ſon of Henry, had ſeizin of this manor, and of the advowſon of the church, 2 R. 2. and Ralph de Willington, ſon of ſir John, died ſeized thereof 6 R. 2. Joan his widow had the third part of the manor aſſigned to her in dower 8 R. 2. and having married Thomas Weſt, whom ſhe alſo ſurvived, died 6 H. 4. Ralph de Willington, ſon of Ralph and the ſaid Joan, died ſeized of the other two parts of this manor 19 R. 2. and was ſucceeded by his brother John, who died ſeized of this manor, and of the advowſon of the church 20 R. 2. leaving

no issue; whereby his sister Joan became his heir. She carried this estate, by her marriage, to John Wrath, and John Wrath, their son, dying without issue 13 H. 4. left his two sisters his heirs; of whom, Elizabeth was married to sir William Poulton, and Isabel was the widow of William Beaumont.

Sir William Poulton and Elizabeth his wife levied a fine of the moiety of the manor of Frampton 14 H. 4. They dying without issue, the whole manor was vested in Isabel Beaumont. She had issue John and Isabel, who both dying without issue, were succeeded by sir Thomas Beaumont, who died seized of this estate 29 H. 6. as did his son William Beaumont 32 H. 6. and Philip Beaumont, brother of William, 13 E. 4.

Hugh Beaumont and Elizabeth his wife, John Bassett and Elizabeth his wife, John Beaumont, clerk, John Chichester and Margaret his wife, and John Croker and Anne his wife, by several fines levied 16, 18, & 20 H. 7. convey the manor and advowson of Frampton Cotel, to king Henry the Seventh.

The manor was afterwards granted to Giles lord D'Aubeny, who dying 6 H. 8. his son, Henry lord D'Aubeny, had livery thereof the same year. The manor again reverted to the crown, and was granted to Edward duke of Somerset, who being attainted, John Bassett obtained a grant of it 4 Mariae, which was confirmed to Arthur Bassett 7 Eliz.

The manor was afterwards purchased by the Players. William Player, esq; was lord of the manor at the beginning of this century, as was his son, Thomas Player, esq; in the year 1736. Charles Pradge, esq; is the present lord of the manor.

Sir John Seymour had a large house, with a park, and a good estate in this parish, from whom they went by purchase to Henry Symes, esq; and were carried, by the marriage of his daughter Jane, to Edward Biss, esq; and then passed out of that name, by the marriage of his daughter, to Gabriel Sale, esq; who was the owner of them when sir Robert Atkyns compiled his account of this parish; but they are now the property of William Southwell, esq.

John de Acton and Sybil his wife were seized of a mill and eighty acres in Frampton Cotel 6 E. 2. Walter Gacelyn died seized of one messuage and 10 plow-tillages in Frampton Cotel 7 E. 2. as did Walter his son 7 E. 3. and William, son of the last Walter, 20 E. 3.

Jeffry Stowel and Matthew Stowel were both seized of lands in Frampton 37 E. 3. William Pryster levied a fine of a moiety of lands in Frampton Cotel, to John Walsh and others 12 H. 7.

TITHING and HAMLET.

Wickwick is a tithing in this parish, about two acres from the church, from which an antient family residing here, took their name.

The manors of Magnesfield and Wickwick were granted by king Henry the Eighth, to sir Edward Seymour, who died seized of them 27 H. 8.

and was succeeded by his son, sir Edward Seymour. The manor of Wickwick came afterwards to the Kemyfes, and then to the Browns. This manor, with a large estate in the tithing, was lately the property of Francis Brown, esq; deceased, who leaving two daughters coheiresses, one of them was married to — Daubony, esq; of the city of Bristol, who, in her right, has a moiety of the manor and estate. His arms are, *Gules, four fusils in fess argent.*

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Hawkesbury, worth about 130*l.* a year. The patrons are, the duke of Beaufort, (as heir to the late lord Botetourt) Mr. Southwell, and Mr. Jacob; whose shares being unequal, an agreement was made in the year 1765, to present in the following order, *viz.* 1. The duke of Beaufort. 2 and 3. Mr. Southwell. 4. Mr. Jacob. 5. The duke of Beaufort. 6 and 7. Mr. Southwell. 8. Mr. Jacob. 9. Mr. Southwell. Mr. Philip Bliss is the present incumbent.

A portion of tithes in Frampton belonged to the abbey of Winchcombe, and were granted to sir Thomas Seimour 1 E. 6.

Fifty acres belong to the glebe.

The church is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul. It hath an aisle on the south side, and a tower, with six bells, at the west end; and the effigies of those saints, of the virgin Mary, and of some king, stand in niches, on the sides under the battlements.

First fruits	£. 11	16	0	Synodals	£.
Tenths	—	1	3	7 ¹ / ₄	Pentecostals
Procurations					

Monuments and Inscriptions.

In the south aisle, are the following :

Reader, thou treadest on the Sacred Ashes of JOHN SYMES, Esq; who in the late unhappy times of Rebellion was forc't (for his signal Loyalty to his Prince) to leave his former Habitation at POVNDISFORD in the Parish of PITMINSTER, in the County of SOMERSET, and to seek a Repose for his old Age in this Parish. He was a man greatly renowned for Wisdom, Justice, Integrity, & Sobriety, which Talents he did not hide in a Napkin, but religiously exercised in the whole conduct of his Life, especially in the Government of the County wherein he bore all the Honourable Offices incident to a Country Gentleman, as Knight of the Shire (elected *Nemine contradicente*) for the Parliament held at Westminster in the 21th Year of King James, High Sheriffe, Deputy Lieutenant for many Yeares, & Justice of the Peace for 40 yeares and upward. And as he was careful and solicitous to discharge his Duty to God, his Sovereigne, & his Country, to God was pleased to bestow on him several Badges (Also) of his speciall favour, as Length of dayes, accompanied with a most healthy Constitution of Body for above 80 yeares, and of his Mind to the last. As also a numerous Posterity, even of Children and Children's Children, to the number of 100 & upwards, descended of his Loynes (by his only wife AMY the Daughter of THOMAS HORNER, of *Gloved* in the County of Somerset, Esq;). And when he was full of Days and of Honour, having lived 88 yeares 7 months and 17 dayes, and teene the safe returne of his Prince to his Crown & Kingdomes, after a long & horrible exile, & thereby the flourishing Condition both of Church & State, having finished his work on earth, he cheerfully resigned his Soule to God that gave it, the 21th day of October Anno Domini 1661, in full assurance of a joyfull Resurrection. — This memorial is on a brass plate. At top are these arms, *viz.* 1. *Azure, three escallops in pale Or,* for Symes, impaling 2. *Sable, three talbots argent,* for Horner.

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF ANNE SYMES, WIDOW AND RELICT OF HARRY SYMES, ESQ. WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE ON THE 25th DAY OF MAY ANNO DOMINI 1686. SHE WAS THE DAUGHTER OF Sr JOHN SEYMOUR FORMERLY OF THIS PARISH, BY DAME ANNE HIS FIRST WIFE, THE DAUGHTER OF WILLIAM POULET, OF COTTLES IN THE COUNTY OF WILTS, ESQ. SON OF MY LORD GILES POULET, FOURTH SON OF WILLIAM POULET, MARQUIS OF WINCHESTER, AND LORD HIGH TREASURER OF ENGLAND.

GREAT WAS HER BIRTH, GREATER WERE HER VIRTUES; THE BEST OF WIVES, THE BEST OF MOTHERS, THE BEST OF WOMEN.

Arms, In a lozenge, 1. Symes, impaling, 2. Gules, two pinions conjoined in base Or, for Seymour.

Here lyeth the Body of M^{rs}. Isabella Player, Daughter of William and Sister of Thomas Player, Esq. the present Lord of this Manor, who departed this Life the 16th Day of June, 1736.

Arms, Gules, a fess Or, in chief two mullets argent.

In the same aile, are memorials for several persons of the name of Kemys, with these arms, *Vert, on a chevron argent three pheons heads sable.*

Frampton Cotterel.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 123 8 0
		Poll-tax — 1694, — 43 19 0
		Land-tax — 1694, — 140 0 0
		The same, at 3s. 1770, — 84 3 3

Wickwick.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 12 18 0
		Poll-tax — 1694, — 6 18 0
		Land-tax — 1694, — 20 18 0
		The same, at 3s. 1770, — 22 1 0

At the beginning of this century, there were 56 houses, and about 300 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 20 were freeholders; yearly births 9, burials 8. *Atkyns.* The inhabitants are now increased to 393.



F R E T H O R N

IS a small parish in the hundred of Whitstone, three miles south-eastward from Newnham, six northward from Dursley, and nine southward from Gloucester.

It is bounded on the west by the river Severn, with Frampton on the south, Arlingham to the north, and Saul to the east of it.

The lands are chiefly in meadow and pasture. The air is unwholesome, and the inhabitants are subject to the ague.

Frith comes from *Fretum*, a streight or narrow passage of the sea; and *burn* signifies a corner.

It is said, the inhabitants of this parish claim the privilege of being toll-free in all markets, and have free passage over the Severn. Fair Rosamond, mistress to king Henry the Second, was born in a large house in this parish, which stood on the bank of the Severn. It was originally built by an ancestor of the Clifford family, and was remarkable for a noble stair-case, and two chimney-pieces, one of them bearing the Cliffords arms, and 1598; which is supposed to be the date when it was rebuilt by James Clifford, esq; one of the gentlemen of the privy chamber to queen Elizabeth. This house was taken down about twenty years ago.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

'Turstin the son of Rolf holds Fridorne in Blachelaue hundred. Auti held it. There are three hides taxed. There is one plow-tillage in demean, and three villeins, and three bordars, with two plow-tillages, and one *seruus*. It was worth 60s. now [only] 30s.' *Dom. Book*, p. 78.

Nicholas Veel held Frethern, Coteworth, and Eston 9 E. 2. Jeffry de Frethern held one messuage and one plow-tillage in Frethern 14 E. 2. John de Frethern was seized of the manor of Frethern 27 E. 3.

James Clifford, esq; was lord of the manor in the year 1608. William Bayly, esq; was afterwards the proprietor of it, whose family sold it to John Yate, of Arlingham, esq; and Robert-Gorges. Dobyys Yate, esq; is the present lord of the manor, and resides at Bromborough in this county.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in Gloucester deanery, worth about 50l. a year. Mr. Yate is patron, Mr. Davis the present incumbent.

Forty-four ridges of land belong to the glebe.

The church is dedicated to St. Mary. It is a small building, with a wooden tower, at the west end.

There are several memorials in the chancel for the family of the Baylys, with their arms, *viz. Gules, a scutcheon of pretence per pale argent and azure.* Within the communion rails, is this verse,

Hic Thomæ Wotton Proles tumulo jacet Anna.
Dum veniet Christus, sufficit ista domus.

First fruits £.	5 6 8	Synodals £.	0 2 0
Tenths —	0 10 8	Pentecost.	0 0 8
Procurations	0 5 0		

Benefaction.

Mrs. Dorothy Bayly left an estate of 40l. a year to improve the living, after the death of Mrs. Price.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 92 0 0
		Poll-tax — 1694, — 20 19 0
		Land-tax — 1694, — 143 7 4
		The same, at 3s. 1770, — 34 19 6

There were, at the beginning of this century, 25 houses, and about 125 inhabitants in this parish, of whom 7 were freeholders; yearly births 8, burials 8. *Atkyns.* There are now 96 inhabitants.



F R O C E S T E R

IS a small parish in the hundred of Whitstone, four miles north-east from Dursley, five west from Stroud, and eleven south-west from Gloucester. It is bounded on the north by Easington, on the south by Nymphsfield, with Cowley and Cam to the west, and Leonard Stanley to the east of it.

It lies in the vale, on a declivity facing the north, with a large hanging beech-wood on the side towards Nymphsfield, down which the turnpike-road leads from Bath to Gloucester. The soil is rich and good, and the air tolerably healthy.

A small

A small brook runs down to Cowley, and so into the Severn. It is said the houses formerly stood near the church, in the lower part of the parish, but were burnt down; and afterwards, for the conveniency of a drier spot, the inhabitants built them where they now stand. There are about 207 acres of common field, lying in six different fields; but the greatest part of the parish is rich pasture. It is not remarkable for any uncommon natural productions.

The name is differently written, as *Frowecestre*, *Froucestre*, *Froncester*; but I apprehend the latter form arose by mistaking the letter *u* for *n*, which in old writings are much alike. This gave rise to the notion of its being so called, because it was a frontier castle.

The abbats of Gloucester had a sumptuous house in this village; and it is said, that formerly here was a college of prebendaries.

This village was honoured with a visit from queen Elizabeth, who lay a night at the manor house, as appears by an entry in the parish register, as follows: *Hoc anno 1574^o die festo Laurentij martyris Serenissima Regina n^{ra} Elizabetha hoc n^{rm} oppidatum accessit et inuisit, in eoq; in Ædibus Georgii Huntleij, armigeri, comiter, benignèq; et sum^a cum humanitate tractantis, p^{noctavit}, indeq; Barkleyum Castellum concessit. i. e.* On the day of the feast of St. Lawrence, in this year, 1574, our most serene queen Elizabeth came into this our town, and lodged in it that night, at the seat of George Huntley, esq; by whom she was elegantly and splendidly entertained; and afterwards she went to Berkeley castle.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

In the general survey, soon after the conquest, under the head *Terra S. Petri de Glowec*, it is thus recorded:

'The same church held Frowecestre in Blace-lawes hundred. There are five hides. In demean are four plow-tillages, and eight villeins, and seven bordars, with seven plow-tillages. There are three *servi*, and ten acres of meadow, and a wood three furlongs long, and two broad. It was worth 4*l.* now worth 8*l.*' *Dom. B. p. 71.*

This manor continued in the abbey of Gloucester 'till its dissolution. After the dissolution of monasteries, this manor, and the advowson of the vicarage, were granted to Edward duke of Somerset, 1 E. 6. and notwithstanding his attainder, these and other particulars were confirmed to his widow, in satisfaction of all claim of dower, 3 Mar. The manor of Frocester, and divers lands, which had been granted before to the said duke, were again granted to Christopher Hatton, 17 Eliz.

Sir William Doddington, of Bremer in Hampshire, was lord of this manor in the year 1608. He left only daughters, of whom Anne, the surviving heir, was married to Robert Grevile, lord Brooke, whereby his lordship was intituled to this manor. The earl Brooke and earl of Warwick is the present lord of the manor of Frocester.

The scite of the manor house, with divers lands, and the rectory and advowson of the vicarage, were granted to Giles Huntley, 1 Mar. They afterwards descended to sir George Huntley, who came by a violent end in the park.

It is said this family is of Norman extraction. The name was antiently written Graville, or Grevill, and sometimes Grevel. William Grevill died seized of the manors of Inglethwait and Awdtoftes in Yorkshire, 1294. John Grevill died before 133 E. 3. and was succeeded by his son William, who was seated at Campden in Gloucestershire, and lent king R. 2. three hundred marks. William was his son and heir, who purchased the manor of Milcot in Warwickshire, in the year 1398. He was buried in the church of St. Mary in Campden, to the repair of which he gave 100 marks, and 200*l.* for four chaplains to say mass in that church for his soul, for ten years following. He was succeeded by his son John, who resided at Campden, and married, first, Sibill, daughter and heir of sir Robert Corbet; secondly, Joyce, daughter of sir Walter Cokesey, knight, by whom he had three sons, John, his son and heir, who resided at Charlton Regis, com. Glouc. and who had the manor of Milcot 28 H. 6. He died in the year 1480, after having the honour of knighthood conferred on him, and serving in five parliaments for Gloucestershire. Thomas was his only son, who assumed the surname of Cokesey. At the coronation of king H. 7. he was created knight of the Bath, and afterwards was made a knight Banneret. He died without issue, whereby the inheritance of the Cokesey family reverted to that family; but the estates he had from the Grevills went to John Grevill, a descendant of Lodowick, second son to William Grevill of Campden. Which John was one of the justices for the goal-delivery at Warwick 15 H. 7. He had issue, by his wife Jane, daughter of sir Humphry Forster, two sons, Edward and Robert. Edward was knighted for his valiant behaviour in the engagement called the *Battle of the Spurs*, from the swiftness of the French in running away, 5 H. 8. He was one of the knights appointed to attend the king and queen to the conference with Francis I. the French king, 12 H. 8. He obtained the wardship of Elizabeth, one of the daughters, and at last sole heir of Edward Willoughby, the only son of Robert lord Brooke. He married Anne, daughter of John Denton, by whom he had issue four sons, John, Fulke, Thomas, and Edward. The two last died without issue, and the elder branch, from John, became extinct in the fourth descent from him. Fulke, the second son, married Elizabeth, his father's daughter, one of the greatest heiresses in England, by whom he had three sons, Fulke, Robert, and Edward; and four daughters. Fulke, the eldest, was succeeded by his son Fulke, who was

advanced to the dignity of a baron, by the title of lord Brooke, with limitation of that honour, in default of heirs male of his own body, to his kinsman Robert Grevile; which said Fulke lord Brooke dying unmarried, he was succeeded in honour and estates by the said Robert, second lord Brooke, who married lady Catherine Russell, eldest daughter to Francis earl of Bedford, by whom he had five sons, Francis, Robert, Edward, Algernon, (the two last dying bachelors) and Fulke. Francis succeeded his father, but died unmarried; whereby Robert became the fourth lord Brooke. He married Anne, daughter to John Doddington, esq; by whom he had six sons, who all died young, and two daughters. He died at Bath, in 1676, and was succeeded in honour and estate by Fulke, his youngest brother. This Fulke, fifth lord Brooke, married Sarah, daughter of sir Samuel Dashwood, alderman of London, by whom he had issue four sons, Francis, Algernon, Doddington, and Robert; and seven daughters. He died in 1710, and Francis, the eldest son, died eleven days before his father, having married lady Anne Wilmot, eldest daughter and coheir of John earl of Rochester, by whom he had issue two sons, Fulke and William, and two daughters.

Fulke, the eldest son, succeeded his grandfather as lord Brooke, but died at University-college, Oxford, in 1710-11, and was succeeded by his brother William.

Which William, seventh lord Brooke, married Mary, second daughter and coheir of the honourable Henry Thynne, esq; by whom he had three sons, William, Fulke, and Francis. The two former died infants, and William lord Brooke, their father, died in 1727.

Francis, the third and only surviving son, succeeded to his father as eighth lord Brooke, when but eight years old. In the year 1746, he was created earl Brooke by king George the Second; and the title of earl of Warwick being extinct, by the death of Edward Rich, earl of Warwick and Holland, in 1759, his majesty was pleased to add the dignity of earl of Warwick to his lordship's other titles, the same year. His lordship married Elizabeth, daughter to the lord Archibald Hamilton, by whom he hath issue three sons and four daughters. **ARMS**, *Sable, on a cross within a border ingrailed Or, five pellets.* **CREST**, *In a ducal coronet gules, a swan with wings expanded argent, beaked sable.* **SUPPORTERS**, *Two swans argent, beaked and membered sable, and ducally gorged gules.* **MOTTO**, *VIX EA NOSTRA VOVO.*

Sir Robert Ducie purchased of the Huntleys the court-house, and a large estate belonging to it, now the property of lord Ducie.

Sir Robert Atkyns was mistaken in representing his lordship's park as being any part of it in this parish.

A mill in Frocester, lately belonging to the abbey of Gloucester, was granted to William Ramesden and Edward Hobbey 37 H. 8.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is in the deanery of Stonehouse. It is a vicarage worth 50*l.* a year. The advowson was given to the abbey of Gloucester by William de Blois, bishop of Worcester, in the year 1225, when Thomas de Bredone was abbat. Lord Ducie is patron and impropiator; Mr. Hayward is the present incumbent.

The demean lands are tithe free, as having belonged to the abbey of Gloucester.

The church, dedicated to St. Peter, hath an aisle on the south side, and a large spire in the middle, in which are six bells. There is a small chancel on the north side of the large one, which formerly was the burying place of the Huntleys, and now belongs to the earl of Warwick. In the chancel is an antient monument, supposed to be for the founder. There is a small farm in Cowley, and a rent-charge of 9*s.* 4*d.* both given to keep the church in repair, which is very antient, and standing upwards of a mile from the houses, divine service is performed at a chapel, and not in the church, except at funerals; for they bury there. The chapel is built on lord Warwick's land.

Proc. 6*s.* 8*d.* Syn. 2*s.* Pentecost. 4*d.*

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 125 18 8
		Poll-tax — 1694, — 16 7 0
		Land-tax — 1694, — 142 2 0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 107 18 1½

According to sir Robert Atkyns, there were 61 houses, and about 250 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 7 were freeholders; yearly births 8, burials 7. But I find that in a series of ten years, from 1700 to 1709 inclusive, there were registered

107 baptisms, and 61 burials; and in a like series, from 1760 to 1769, there were 103 baptisms, and 63 burials; and the present number of inhabitants is 262.



St. G E O R G E's.

THIS is a newly erected parish. It lies in the hundred of King's Barton, about thirty-six miles south from the city of Gloucester. It is bounded' on the east by Bitton, on the west by the out-parish of St. Philip and Jacob, on the north by Stapleton and Mangotsfield, and on the south by the river Avon. The western extremity is distant three quarters of a mile from "Laford's Gate, in the city of Bristol; and its greatest length from east to west is two miles and a quarter.

It was part of the out-parish of St. Philip and Jacob, but an act of parliament passed for erecting it into a distinct parish 24 G. 2. By that act, all rates made for the relief of the poor, for the repair of the highways, and all taxes granted, or to be granted, by parliament or otherwise, are to be made upon the inhabitants of St. Philip's and St. George's, jointly and in common; and the workhouse in the old parish is to be for the common use of both. The orders of justices of the peace, relating to the poor, are to be made and directed as before the making of the said act for erecting the said parish; but the church-rates are to be separate. There are two petty constables appointed annually for this parish, at the hundred-court.

Before this separation, the whole of the out-parish of St. Philip and Jacob was called *Eaton*, because it lay eastward of the city of Bristol; but more antiently, the name of it was *Bertune*. It was part of the antient demesnes of the crown, as appears by *Domesday-book*, and gave denomination to the hundred of *Barton Regis*.

The greater part of the parish lies within the boundaries of the forest, or chase, of "Kingswood, and is one of those places (all situated in the neighbourhood

* The boundaries of the parish are settled to be from a bridge at the foot of Lawrence-hill, called Lawrence-bridge, along the lane southward, called Barton-hill-lane; thence, in a direct line, along Little Marsh-lane; thence by a little stream of water which runs from the said lane into King's-pill; and thence along by the King's-pill to the river Avon, and along up the side of that river to the utmost extent and boundary of the old parish of St. Philip and Jacob on that side thereof. From St. Lawrence-bridge aforesaid, westward to Dod-lane; along this lane northward to Gane-bridge, in the road leading from Bristol to Gloucester, and so on to Comb-brook, and thence to the utmost boundaries of the old parish, eastward to the river Avon. Act, 24 G. 2.

† It is generally written *Laford's Gate*; but that erroneous manner of writing it destroys the idea which the true name conveys. The castle of Bristol was built by Robert Mellent, or Fitz-Roy, consul and earl of Gloucester. He was lord of the manor and hundred of Bertune, wherefore this gate was called *Laford's Gate*, i. e. the *Lord's-Gate*, from the Anglo Saxon *Hlaford*, which signifies *Lord*. This gate has lately been taken down.

‡ The following are the bounds of Kingswood Chase, copied from a survey taken by order of government, May 26, 1652, and communicated by a learned friend, for the satisfaction of the

curious. — Kingswood was bounded by divers inclosed lands shewed to the surveyors by antient inhabitants within the bounding parishes, beginning near a stone in the high road called *Dungel's-crofs*, so to *Roe-yate* northwards, by several inclosed lands, to the manor house and ground called *Ridgway*, unto a gate called *Longland's-gate*, abutted on the north by said *Ridgway-house*, on to *Bullibroke*, and along the foot of the new pools to *Rublay's-yate-lane*; thence abutted on the east by *Longwalls*, near *Mangotsfield* parish, along to *Erford's-lane*, so down *Bromley's-heath* unto *Brimble-gate*, and thence returning towards the south, surrounding the said heath, passing along by *Player's manor-house* and grounds called *Cleave's-hill*; thence south-eastward to *Downing's-green*, thence northward to *Sodbury-gate* and road; thence eastward, surrounding the said green, unto *Westerley-gate*; thence unto grounds called *Charnock's*, and into *Mangotsfield-bottom* unto *Siston's-brook*, and along it southward, returning down *Mangotsfield-bottom*, unto the highway, or road, from *Dungel's-crofs*, abutted by *Siston's-common*; and thence unto *Grimsbury-lane*, above Mr. Woodward's house; thence winding westward by *Grimsbury-hill*, and along *Cock-ode-hill* down eastward by *Workman's-green*, and thence southward unto the highway towards Mr. Newton's house and manor; thence passing unto *Herring-lane* end, and over the hill called *Martin's-*

neighbourhood of each other) whence the city of Bristol is supply'd with its coal, which is so excellent, for its durable quality, that the very cinders will burn over and over again, 'till they are wholly reduced to vapour and ashes.

Some of the coal-pits are of a prodigious depth. That at Two-mile-hill*, belonging to his grace the duke of Beaufort, is 107 fathom deep. At this and many others they use a fire-engine, to draw out the water which flows in upon the miners, and would prevent their working.

There are the same kinds of fossils found here which are particularly mentioned in Bitton, and are common to all the coal-lands in Kingswood; but upon diligent inquiry, I cannot find that there is any thing curious or uncommon in the vegetable system. However, I should not omit to mention a flat stone that was found, not long since, near the side of the Avon, in this parish, about nine inches long and six broad, which had so beautiful an impression of a very large species of the fern plant (native of America) on one side of it, that it looked more like the work of a masterly engraver than the production of nature. I saw it in the cabinet of a curious naturalist, and very worthy gentleman, in the city of Bristol. He shewed me, at the same time also, a sparry incrustation, which had almost filled up a pipe made of boards, of which the cavity was about four or five inches square. This pipe, if I mistake not, had served for the conveyance of water to some of the copper-works here, 'till the stony matter filled up the cavity, except a small hole in the middle, and rendered it useless. The grain of the wood, and the marks of the saw, were so perfectly imprest on the incrustation, that the eye could not distinguish it from a piece of sawed timber.

This village is not wholly destitute of antiquities. On a hill, within a few yards of the turnpike-gate leading down to Crew's-hole, there is a small dwelling-house, which in former ages was a

Romish chapel, dedicated to St. Anthony; and it retains the name of St. Anthony's chapel to this day. In the highway, about two hundred yards westward of the church, stood *Don John's Cross*, which was a round freestone column, supported by an octangular base. The upper part of the column, and the cross at top, were probably destroyed by the parliament's party in the great civil war, who demolished every thing of that sort. When the church was built, it was removed, and the base is now deposited at the door of an adjacent house. It is very uncertain what event this was intended to preserve the memory of; but tradition says, that here the corpse of one *Don John*, a noble Spaniard, rested in its way to the place of its interment. If there be any foundation for this story, it might be shipped for Spain, from the port of Bristol.

Here are two copper-works, and a glass-house for the manufacture of bottles. But the principal production of art is a curious hydraulic machine, erected upon the river Avon, and invented and constructed by the late ingenious mechanic and mathematician, Mr. John Padmore, for throwing water into a reservoir, for the use of the city of Bristol. The reservoir is at a little distance, on the top of a hill, whence, by subterraneous pipes, the water is conveyed to the city. There were formerly two machines for the same purpose, at Hanham-mills, in the parish of Bitton, but they were taken down in the year 1720.

There is a turnpike-road from Bath to Bristol leading through this parish; and another from Bristol to London, by way of Marshfield.

Some of the subsequent records concern the whole hamlet of Easton, and consequently have a relation, as well to the present out-parish of St. Philip and Jacob, as to St. George's; but as they could not properly be divided, they are placed here, and referred to from St. Philip's.

Martin's-horse-hill, unto Cadbury's-bottom; thence southward to Jeffery's-hill into the road way from Bristol to Bath, then north up the said road to the door of H. Stone, where we cross the said road; thence south along by some houses, and westward along by Proffer's-gate unto Cadimore-brook, unto Hanham's-meads, and over Jeffery's-hill, and along down Conham's-hill to the lower end of Strode-brook, so to Deanridge-lands, rounding them to the river Avon; thence turning short about to the north-west by Harris-hill, unto the north-east of the said hill, near to the Bath road; so along westward by the dean and chapter's lands till we come over-against Sims's smith-shop and Dungal's-cross, thence we set out. Total of acres of the whole chase were 132 and 2 Roods. — There were formerly 1500 or 2000 head of deer in the chase, but there have been none for upwards of seventy years past.

* In the year 1735, three men and a boy lay ten days and nineteen hours in a dark cavern, in the midst of a coal-pit near Two-mile-hill, in this parish, thirty-nine fathom under ground, surrounded with water, and on the brink of a precipice sixteen fathom perpendicular. As these persons were wedging out coals, on the 7th of November, a prodigious torrent of water burst on a sudden out of a vein, and put out all the lights; the people were struck with the utmost consternation, and knew not which way to fly, but crawling on their hands and knees from place to place to avoid the water, they providentially got to a rising ground, where creeping up higher and higher, as the water rose, at length

reached a hollow place, whence coals had been dug, and there continued. In their way, they found a bit of beef and a crust of bread, together about a quarter of a pound, which they divided equally, and eat. It was for some time very easy to get water, but the water sinking, it became more and more difficult, 'till at length, not being able to obtain it, they were forced to drink their own urine, and to chew some chips which they cut from a basket; but losing their knife, even this miserable expedient failed them, and one endeavoured to eat his shoe. They were almost suffocated with heat, and with the nauseous fumes that arose from their bodies, and continued without any other sustenance 'till the 17th, when their friends, after several ineffectual attempts, let down a large quantity of burning coals, which dissipated the black vapour; and the water being gone off in a great measure, five men ventured down, and calling out, were surpris'd to find them alive and able to answer. The eldest, about sixty years old, was delirious, and all of them very weak, and for some time intirely blind. They were taken out, and having received some refreshment, walked to their homes, to the great astonishment of a vast croud of people assembled from all parts. The men did not apprehend they had been above five days under ground. At the water's first bursting in upon them, there were four other boys in the mine, but being at the *Tip of the work*, ran to the rope, crying to be pulled up, and notwithstanding it was done with as much expedition as possible, yet the water was at the heels of the last boy, who, as the other three were hawling up, caught hold of the feet of one of his companions, and all got safe out.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

Under the head *Terra Regis*, in *Domesday-book*, it is thus expressed:

' In Bertune at Bristou were six hides. In de-
' mean were three plow-tillages, and twenty-two
' villeins, and twenty-five bordars, with twenty-
' five plow-tillages. There were ten *servi*, and
' eighteen free men [*coliberti*] having fourteen
' plow-tillages. There were two mills of 27 s.
' [rent.] When Roger received this manor of the
' king, he found there two hides, and two plow-
' tillages in demean, and seventeen villeins, and
' twenty-four bordars, with twenty-one plow-
' tillages. There were four *servi*, and thirteen
' free men with three plow-tillages.

' In Manegodesfelle, one member of this manor,
' are six cows in demean.

' The church of Bristou holds three hides of
' this land, and has one plow-tillage there.

' A radechenister holds one hide, and has one
' plow-tillage, and four bordars with one plow-
' tillage.

' This manor and Bristou pay 110 marks of
' silver to the king. The burgessees say, that bishop
' G. [Goisfrid] has thirty-three marks of silver,
' and one mark of gold, besides the king's farm.'
Domesday-book, p. 68.

The manor and hundred of Bertune have been generally held by persons of great eminence. It appears by the fines registered 3 H. 3. that Richard earl of Gloucester had been seized of Bertune near Bristol, of Finchwood, and Keynsham-chafe. And his son, Gilbert earl of Gloucester, was afterwards seized of them. Bertune near Bristol was granted to queen Isabel, in part of her dower, 11 E. 2. The manor of Bertune was granted, in part of dower, to queen Philippa, 4 E. 3. and afterwards to queen Catherine.

The manor of Bertune, and the hundred, and the advowson of the hospital of St. Lawrence, within the said hundred, belonged to Edward duke of York, grandson to king Edward the Third, who was slain at Agincourt, and died without issue. His brother, Richard earl of Cambridge, having been attainted and executed, this manor reverted to the crown, and was granted to Humphry duke of Gloucester, and to his heirs male, 3 H. 5. He and Elianor his wife levied a fine thereof to the use of themselves in taille, the remainder to the king, 14 H. 6. and the duke made a lease of this manor and hundred to Ralph Butler and John Beauchamp, for their lives.

Henry Beauchamp, duke of Warwick, had a grant of the manor and hundred to him and his heirs, in reversion, after the death of the duke of Gloucester; but the duke of Warwick dying 25 H. 6. the year before the duke of Gloucester, the estate came to Anne, an infant daughter and heir of the duke of Warwick, who dying 27 H. 6.

the manor and hundred went to Anne, sister to the duke of Warwick, who was married to Richard Nevil, the *Make-king*, afterwards earl of Warwick in her right. They join in levying a fine of this estate to the use of themselves and the heirs of their bodies, the remainder to Richard Beauchamp, afterwards earl of Warwick.

Isabel, one of the daughters and coheirs of Richard Nevil earl of Warwick, and Anne his wife, was married to George duke of Clarence, brother to king Edward the Fourth; and by virtue of an act of parliament which deprived the mother, he, in right of his wife, held the manor and hundred of Bertune, of which he died seized 17 E. 4. But Anne countess of Warwick was afterwards restored to her right, with a sinister design, by that covetuous monarch king Henry the Seventh; for she was obliged to pass away this manor, and many others, to the king, as frequently observed in the course of this work, 3 H. 7.

The manor and hundred, and two mills, called French-Mills, were granted, by king Henry the Eighth, to his last queen Catherine, in part of her dower. She died 2 E. 6. and presently afterwards the manor was granted to sir Thomas Arundel, the duke of Somerset's favourite, who was attainted and executed with the duke, 5 E. 6. for conspiring the death of John duke of Northumberland, and other privy counsellors.

The manor and hundred were again granted by the crown to William earl of Pembroke, in consideration of 8000 l. 7 E. 6. Maurice Dennis was seized of the manor and hundred of Berton 5 E. 6. and left Walter Dennis, his brother and heir, then sixty years old.

This manor and hundred were soon after purchased by Thomas Chester, of Knole, esq; and from him it has descended, down to the present time, in the same manner with Almondbury in this county, to which the reader is referred.

The lords of this manor have constantly held courts leet and hundred courts for the manor and hundred.

Beside the manor, the records give the following particulars of other estates in this parish, and such parts of its neighbourhood as cannot, perhaps, at this time, be distinguished therefrom. Thomas de Amenel, in right of his manor of Bitton, had tack of swine in Bristol-Bertune and Finchwood 7 H. 3. Roger Corbet was seized of lands in Bertune by Bristol 18 E. 1. John de Saltmarsh was seized of twenty acres of wood in Kingwood-chafe 14 E. 2. William Corbet was seized of fourteen acres of land in Bertune near Bristol 2 R. 2. Sir William Rodney died seized of several tenements in Berton and in Bristol 6 E. 4. Roger Kemys, a lunatick, held a tenement, called Girdelars, 21 E. 4. A meadow in Berton near Bristol, which had belonged to St. Mary Magde-

⁷ Sir John Pellham, Thomas archbishop of Canterbury, and the bishop of Durham had a release from the king, and for his heirs and successors, of all his right in the manor and hundred of Berton

near Bristol, in com. Glouc. which they had by grant of Edward duke of York, by the king's authority. Pat. 13 [1. 4. p. 2, m. 19]

len's hospital in that city, was granted, after the dissolution of religious foundations, to Henry Brain and John March, 37 H. 8. The lords commissioners to examine the king's revenues throughout England, made a return 6 E. 6. that the ranger of Kingswood and Fillwood had a yearly salary of 11*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*

The hospital of St. Lawrence, for lepers, which stood within the bounds of this parish, was granted, at the dissolution, to sir Raufe Sadleir, knight. A piece of ground, about six acres, which belonged to that hospital, lying on the north side of the chapel of St. Lawrence, is exempt from tithe. Sir William Dugdale, in his *Monasticon*, places this hospital in Somersetsshire, by mistake.

Blacksworth, or *Blackensworde*, is a manor consisting of detached lands in several parishes. The greater part is in this, and some, particularly the passage over the river Avon at Rownham, in the parish of Clifton. The monastery of St. Augustin in Bristol was endowed with this manor by the founder, Robert Fitz-Harding. It is now the property of the dean and chapter of Bristol, and is in lease to Thomas Tyndale, of the Fort, esq.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, worth 150*l.* a year, under the jurisdiction of the bishop of Bristol and of the archdeacon of Gloucester; the mayor and corporation of the city of Bristol are patrons, the reverend Mr. Hart is the present incumbent.

Dr. Butler, bishop of Durham, gave 400*l.* towards endowing the church: And the late Thomas Chester, esq; gave two acres, one rood, and six perches of land, bounded on the west by Don John's Cross, (as recited in the act of parliament) for the scite of the church and cœmety. Besides these, other donations, to a large amount, were contributed by various persons, for the augmentation of the vicarage; and, together with what was procured from the governors of queen Anne's bounty, were laid out, by the commissioners, in the purchase of several lands in this parish, to the value of between 70 and 80*l.* a year. There is a very good new house for the residence of the incumbent.

The church is a very neat, tho' plain building, seventy feet long by sixty broad, consisting of the nave and two aisles, supported by two rows of handsome freestone pillars. The chancel is very small, with a Venetian window over the communion table. At the west end is a large square tower, seventy-two feet high, with two bells.

The building was begun in the year 1752. The mayor of Bristol, attended by the rest of the commissioners, went in procession, on the 3d of March, from the Lamb inn to the spot of ground upon which the church was to be erected, where the mayor laid the first foundation stone, with this inscription:

Templum hoc,
Dei Opt. Max. Glorie
et Hominum indies peccantium salutis
Sacrum,
Erigi voluit Pietas publica.
Absit tamen
quod inter ignota Nomina
Reverendi admodum in Christo Patris
Iosephi Butler,
nuper Bristoliensis Episcopi,
Lateat nomen:
D. D. D. 400*l.*
Iam tum ad Dunelmenses migraturus.
Regnante Georgio Secundo,
Iusto, Clementi, Forti,
Angularem hunc lapidem
5 Non. Mart. A. D. 1752, S. N.
Posuit
David Peloquin, Bristolie Prætor.

Several pieces of coin, inclosed in lead, being laid on the same stone, the whole was covered with a proper sheet of lead, and then another stone laid thereon, with the following inscription:

Domine Deus noster!
Aperti sint Oculi tui nocte dieque super domum hanc; Orationes
populi tui, quodcumque oraverint in loco isto, exaudias; in Loco
Habitaculi tui in Cœlis exaudias; et cum exaudieris, propitius
esto! 1 Reg. c. 8, v. 29, 30.

The church was consecrated Sept. 6, 1756, and was called St. George's. A revel is constantly kept on the anniversary of the church's consecration, in pious commemoration of the divine goodness, in causing this fabrick, at a great expence, to be founded and endowed, for the accommodation of the inhabitants in their weekly attendance on divine worship: Which revel is most devoutly celebrated by great numbers of the parishioners, and others, in the adjacent ale-houses, with all the solemnities of an old pagan festival; that is, drunkenness, gluttony, riot, debauchery, cursing and swearing, scolding and fighting, fiddling and dancing, Bacchanalian songs, and midnight impurities.

What induced the truly worthy persons concerned in this good work to give the church the name of St. George's, is to me unaccountable, as that saint is not to be found in the calendar of the church of England, since the reformation.

First fruits <i>£.</i>	Synodals <i>£.</i>
Tenths —	Pentecostals
Procurations	

Benefactions.

* The following extraordinary story of St. George, as it is related in an ancient manuscript festival, written about the time of King Henry the Sixth, and in the possession of a particular friend, may serve as a specimen of our language, of the credulity of the people, and of the state of religion at that time: and tho' a legendary tale, may afford some entertainment to the reader.

De s̄o St̄i Georgij. [Of the feast of St. George.]
GODE men & wymen suche a day &c. ze shall haue the feest of Seynt George the whiche day ze shall come to chyrche the worschyp of God & of his hooly martyr Seynt George. that quyte hys day ful der for we redē i h̄ lyf th' th' was an orrybul

drago bysyd' a cyte th' was called Syrene of the whych dragō mē of the cyte wer so aferd th' by coušel of th' kyng uche day th' zyuē hym asheep & chyld for to ete for he shulde not com īto th' cyte to ete hē. thēne whē all the chyldrē of the cyte wer etē. for enche s̄o th' th' kyng zal hē th' coušel th' const'ynede hym th' had but oon dawzt' for to zeve hur to the dragō as th' had zeve her chyldrē byfore thēne the kyng for sere of the pepul wepyng & gret sorow making delyv'ed hē hys dowgt' in her beste aray. & th' settē hur in the place thē as they wer woned to sette her chyldrē to abyde the drago & a sheep w' hur. but thēne by the ordynace of God Seynt George coom rydyng that wey. & whē he syz the aray of the maydē he thouzte wel th' hoc shulde be a
womo

Benefactions.

The late Mr. Paul Fisher, of Clifton, left, by his will, the interest of 300*l.* for ever to the vicar of St. George's for the time being, for reading prayers on Wednesdays, Fridays, and saints-days, for preaching a sermon on Good-friday and Christmas-day, and for administering a monthly sacrament.

Of the donations formerly left to the poor of St. Philip's parish, amounting to 16*l.* a year, the church-wardens of this parish receive a third part, which they distribute in bread to the poor.

The donations, formerly given to the old parish for repairing the highways, are not divided; particulars of which are given under St. Philip's.

St. George's and St. Philip's, and the out Part of the Parish of St. James.

Taxes.	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 198	4	0
	Poll-tax ——— 1694, — 138	13	0
	Land-tax ——— 1694, — 568	4	0
	The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 426	0	0

In a series of ten years, beginning with 1760, there are registered 1145 baptisms, and 499 burials. But the burials give no light respecting population, because many of the parishioners are every year interred at the neighbouring parishes, especially at St. Philip's, where most of their ancestors lie; which accounts for the great disproportion between the numbers of baptisms and burials here. There are about 700 houses in this parish, and if we estimate the whole number of inhabitants to be to the average of annual baptisms in the proportion of 30 to 1, which is the proportion commonly found in like situations, the number of people will then be 3435; *i. e.* nearly five to a house.

wōmō of gⁱ worshyp & asked hur why hoe stode th'r w' so moornynge chere. thenc onswered hoe & sayde. gentul knygt wel may I moorne & be of heve cher th' ā akynge dowzt & now am fet her to be an orrybul dragon' p'ye th' etē all the chyldre of th' cyte. & for all they bē etē now mot I be etē also. for my fad' gaf hē that counsel. & th'fore gentul knygt go hēn' faste & save thy self lest he lese the as he wol me. Damysel q' George th' wer g^t shame to me th' am a knygt wel arayed zyf I shulde fle & thu th' art a wōmō abyde. thēne w' thys word anoō the orybul woime putte up hys hed spyttyng syr owt of h' mowth & p'fered batel to George. thēne made George a c'sse byfore hym & rood at hym w' hys spere w' suche a mygte th' he bar down the dragō to the y^rthe. thēne bad he the damysel tye hir gurdul about h' nekke & lede hym aft' hur into the cyte. thēne the dragō sued hur forth as h' had ben a gētul hownd mekely w'out any mysdoynge. but whē the pepul of the cyte fyz the dragō come they flossen uche mon ito hujue for ferde. thenc George called the pepul ageyn & bad hē not be aferd. for zyf they woldē beleue ī C'ft & take C'ftēdome he wold flen hym byfore hem anoō & so delyve hē of hē enemy. thēne wer they all so glad th' twenty 1000 of mē w'owtē wymē & chyldre wer fulwed anoō fyrst the kyng & al hys howshold w' hym. And thēne he slowz the dragō & bad hem tye to hym oxon & drawe hym owt of the cyte th' the favor of hym shulde not greve hem. & then he bad the kyng bylde church' fast in uche cornel of the lond & be lusty to here godd' feryle & do honor to all mē of hooly chyrche & evermoore have minde & copassion of all that wer nedy & pore. thenc whē George had don th' & t'ned all the lond to cryste feyth. he herde how the emporor Dyoelicyn dude mony c'ste men to dethe. thenc gode he to hym & booldly repreved hym of hys cursed doynge. thenc the emp'ro' anoō commanded to do hym into p'son & legge hym th' uprygt & amyllsoon on hys brette & so to presse hym to dethe. But whē he was fered. so. p'yed god of helpe. & anoō god kept hym so th' he selde noo harm in noo party of hys body. but whē the empō herde th'ose he bad make a wheel & sette h' ful of hok' & th'oon fude & swerd' poynt' ftyked ī an oth' wheel

GUITING-POWER.

THIS parish is situated in the Cotswold country, in the lower part of the hundred of Kiftesgate, six miles distant west from Stow, six eastward from Winchcombe, and nineteen north-east from Gloucester.

It is generally called *Lower-Guiting*, from its situation lower down the river, to distinguish it from another Guiting, lying nearer to the source of that river.

It is a fine, open, sporting country, with bold rising grounds, consisting chiefly of sheep-walks, and arable lands; but there are some woodlands and meadow grounds. Petrifications of the cockle, the muscle, and the *echenites* are found in plenty, particularly in and about the manor of Guiting Grange; and the water of a stream near the village is of a strong incrusting quality. The little river is the head of the Windrush, and abounds with small trout and excellent eels.

Powell Snell, esq; has a large estate called the *Grange*, in this parish, with a handsome seat, where he resides.

Of the Manors and other Estates.

Under the head *Terra Willi Gouzenbedi*, in *Domesday-book*, are the following particulars:

' The same William holds Geringe in Holesford
' hundred. King Edward held it, and permitted
' Aluvin his sheriff to hold it for his life, but he
' did not give it to him, as the county witnesseth.
' After Aluvin's death, king William gave his
' [Aluvin's] wife and land to one Richard a young
' man. Now William, successor to Richard, holds
' the land in the same manner. There are ten

ageynst th't. & sette George ī the myddul & so turnd the whee
for to have alto rased hys body on eyther syde. but when he was
in th' turmentry he p'ye C'ft of lokē & he was holpen anoō.
thēne aft' he was put ī a hoot lyme cullē & closed th' in to have
be brend. but God of h' mygt turned the heete īto coolde & so
he lay th'e thre day' & thre nygtus. & whē he had leyn th'e so
longe th' th' wōde he had be brend alto clene powd'. thēne was
he soude lygte & mery & thonkyng god. thēne aft' whē he was
fat & set byfore the emp'ō. he rep'ued hym of hys false godd' &
seyde th't they wer but fynd' & w'owtē mygt & talie at nede.
thēne was the empō to bette hys mowth w' fton' tyl h' was alto
poned. & thēne he made to bete hys body w' dyed boole femous
tyl the flesh fel fro the boon' & h' bowell' mygtē be seyn. & zc
aft' that th' madē hym to drynke venym th' was maad strong for
the noon' to have puyfoned hym anoō to dethe. but when George
had made a fyne of the crosse on hit he drank h' w'owtē any
grief. so th' for wōder th'of the mon th' made the piston anoō
tued to the feyth of C'ft & anoō aft' was doo to dethe for C'ft take.
thēne ī the nyzt aft' as George was in p'son p'ying to God by h'y.
God coo to hym w' a g' lygt & bad hym be of good comfort.
for on the moraw he shulde make an ende of hys passyon & come
to hym into the joye th' ev' shall laste. and when he had don he
sette a c'wne of gold on hys hed and gaf hym hys blessing & seyde
into hevē. thēne on the morow for he wold not do sacrytye to
the emp'ō false godd' he made to smyte of hys hed & so he p'led
to God. & when the emp'ō wolde have go to hys palys the left
fyre brende hym & al hys frind'. In a story of Antyago h' is
writē th' whē c'ste men bysegeden jerusalem a feyr young knyght
appered to a prytt & sayde that he was Seynt George & was made
of cryste men & thē he covenaded w' hym th' he wolde be w' hē
at sawtyng of the wallus. but whē the c'ste men come to the
wall' of jerusalem. the Saraten' wer so strong w' in th' the c'ste men
durstē not clymbe upon her ladder' thenc coo Seynt George
clothed in whyte & a reed crosse on h' brette & gode up a ladder
& bad the c'ste men come aft' hym. & so w' help of seynt George
th' wone the town & flose all the Saraten' that wer toward. &
h' dō

hides, of which nine pay tax. In demean are four plow-tillages, and four villeins, and three foreigners, and two radchenifers, and a priest, with two bordars, who have between them all, five plow-tillages; and the *servi* and *ancilla* have eleven [plow-tillages] and two mills of 14 s. There are five salt-pits, which yield twenty seams of salt. Two houses in Winchcombe pay 11 s. 4 d. It was worth 16 l. now 6 l.' *Domesday-book*, p. 74.

The master of the knights templers, in a writ of *Quo warranto* brought against him, proved his right to court leet, waifs, and felons goods in Guiting-Poers, by a grant 53 H. 3.

Two virgates of land, each of 3 s. rent, were given to the knights templers by Roger de Waittevil. *Dug.*

This manor, Farmcot, Catelade and Caldecot, were held of Roger de Quincy, earl of Winchester, 55 H. 3. and afterwards of Alan la Zouche, baron of Ashley, who was grandson and heir to the said earl, by one of his coheireffes; which Alan died 7 E. 2. and left coheireffes.

Roger Corbet died 7 E. 2. seized of four knights fees and a half, and of one third part of a knight's fee, in Ebrington, Hudecote, Clopton, Farnecote, Cattelade *parva*, Gytinge, and Teynton; which he held of Alan Szouche, and they were worth 48 l. 6 s. 8 d. *Esch.*

Adam de Hermitington died seized of the manor of Nether-Guiting 16 E. 3. and sir John Butler died seized of the manors of Nether-Guiting and of Whitbridge 17 E. 4.

This manor came afterwards to the Horwoods. William Horwood was seized of it, and obtained grant of the impropriation 35 H. 8. which latter formerly belonged to the knights templers. He died 37 H. 8. and left two coheireffes; Anne, who was afterwards married to Ambrose Dudley; and Margaret, who was married to Thomas Throgmorton. They had livery granted to them 3 Mar. and livery of one moiety of the manor, and of the rectory and advowson, was granted to Thomas Horwood 15 Eliz.

Henry Stratford, esq; was lord of this manor in the year 1608. Sir James Howe married one of the coheireffes of the heir of Henry Stratford, and was lord of the manor when sir Robert Atkyns compiled his account of it. But it did not continue long afterwards in that family, for David Hughes, esq; was lord of it in the year 1726. He was succeeded by David his son, who dying unmarried in the year 1753, bequeathed his estate to his three sisters, of whom the eldest was married to Thomas Vernon, of the city of Gloucester, esq; deceased, by whom she has one son; the second to Mr. William Smart, of Winchcombe, apothecary, deceased; and the youngest to John Holland, of Bickleton in this county, gentleman, by whom she had several children. Mr. Vernon and Mr. Holland are the present lords of the manor, and had a court baron; but Guiting-Power, Catflade, and Farmcot owe suit and service to the court leet at Ebrington, held by lord Fortescue. The

manor of Guiting-Power pays 9 l. 19 s. a year to William Wyndham, of Halling, esq.

But there was another manor of Guiting at the time of the general survey.

'The wife of Geri de Loges holds of the king four hides in Getinge, in Holiforde hundred. Three thanes, Gulvert, Tovi, and Turber held them for three manors, and paid tax. In demean is one plow-tillage, and one villein, with half a plow-tillage. It was worth 40 s. now 20 s.' *Domesday-book*, p. 79.

It is impossible at this time to trace the descent of these lands distinctly from the former; only the records shew, that Gunuld de Loges, the widow of Juric or Geri de Loges, gave two hides of land in Guiting to the monastery of Gloucester, to pray for the soul of her husband.

William de Ebroicis and Maud his wife, formerly the wife of — de Trelvel, levied a fine of lands in Guiting to the use of Maud for her life, with several remainders, 5 E. 1.

TITHINGS and HAMLETS.

1. *Farmcot*, but antiently, and perhaps more rightly, *Fernecote*; from *fern*, and the British word *coed*, a wood; for there is a large wood which gave occasion to the name. This hamlet, lying near three miles from the church, is divided from the body of the parish by the intervention of lands in Guiting-Temple. It is an antient manor, thus described in the survey:

'William Goizenboded holds Fernecote. Aluinus held it. There are three hides taxed. In demean are two plow-tillages, and four villeins, with four plow-tillages, and thirteen among the *servi* and *ancilla*. Goisfrid holds it of William. It was worth 10 l. now 3 l.' *Domesday-book*, p. 74.

Roger Corbet died seized of lands in Farnecote, &c. which he held of Alan Szouche 7 E. 2. John Benne died seized of this manor 16 E. 3. as did sir Robert Corbet 5 H. 5. having assigned it to Joan his widow in dower. John Grevil married Sybil, the daughter of sir Robert Corbet, and in the life time of the said Joan, entered upon the lands which she held in dower, for which he had the king's pardon 8 H. 5. John Grevil died seized of Farmcot 23 H. 6. as did sir John Lincham 19 E. 4.

This estate soon afterwards came into the family of the Stratfords, who have continued to enjoy it to the present age; but that antient family falling to decay, this manor and estate were sold to Robert Tracy, esq; grandson to the late Mr. Justice Tracy; who dying without issue, bequeathed it to Robert Pratt, esq; representative in the last parliament for Horsham in Suffex.

The large wood is the property of George Pitt, esq; representative in parliament for the county of Dorset.

On a piece of ground called the Langet, stood a small preceptory, belonging to the commandery at Quenington in this county, to which the great tithes belonged. King Henry the Eighth fold

fold the great tithes to bishop Fox, who gave them to Christ-Church college in Oxford. The preceptory and the Langet were granted to Richard Andrews and Leonard Chamberlain of Hayles, 34 H. 8. and afterwards purchased of them by Mr. John Stratford, at that time owner of the rest of Farmcot. Other lands in Farmcot, which belonged to the abbey of Hayles, were granted to William marquis of Northampton, 5 E. 6.

Here is a chapel of ease, where divine service is performed once every kalendar month, by the minister of Lower-Guiting.

This tithing has its own constable, and pays all rates, except the poor's rate, distinctly.

2. *Caldicot* is another hamlet, but it is not known by that name at present. When *Domesday-book* was compiled, this hamlet lay in a different hundred from the rest of the parish, according to the following entry :

' William Goizenboded holds Callicote in Salemanesberie hundred, and Rannulf [holds it] of him. Aluvin held it in the time of king Edward. There are three hides taxed. In demean are three plow-tillages, and eight among the *servi* and *ancilla*. It was worth 60s. now [only] 40s.' *Domesday-book*, p. 74.

The lands of this place are now called the West Field, about a mile from the church, divided from the other lands of the parish, by those of Naunton and Halling. This estate belonged to the family of Aylworth, which became extinct in the present age. It is now the property of Henry Blagg, of the county of Nottingham, esq.

3. *Castlet*, antiently written *Cateslat*, and *Cateslade*, is another hamlet, of which it is thus recorded :

' William Goizenboded holds Cateslat. Aluvin held it. There are two hides taxed. In demean are two plow-tillages, and four *servi*, and a mill of 5s. It was worth 40s. now only 10s.' *Domesday-book*, p. 74.

This manor, tho' within the parish of Guiting, is a member of the manor of Ebbington. It consists of a capital messuage and a corn-mill. David Hughes, esq; lately deceased, died seized of this manor. Christ-Church college in Oxford has the great tithes; but the vicar has tithe of hay, some pieces of ground excepted. Cateslat has a distinct constable. It is exempted from statute-labour, but in all other respects, it joins in payments with the parish at large.

4. *The Grange*. This is an independent manor, and pays an annual rent to the crown. It was a grange belonging to the abbey of Bruern, and tho' it does not appear when these lands were granted to that house, it was certainly not before the reign of king John.

Three fourths of the great tithes of this manor are paid to Christ-Church college, Oxford; the remainder to the trustees of the charities left by George Townsend, esq.

Within this manor is a plot of ground, in the midst of an arable inclosure, where the foundations of a chapel are visible, of which, however there is no written account. It is supposed to have been the burying-place of the inhabitants of the Grange, and to have been dedicated to the Holy Trinity, as the ford thro' the adjacent brook is even now called Trinity ford, and probably gave name to the old hundred of Holeford, *i. e.* *holy ford*, in which it lay. The piece of ground between those ruins and the Grange-house, still retains the name of the Bier-way-piece. Add to this, that the plot of ground where the foundations are seen belongs to the vicar.

Lands in Nether-Guiting, formerly belonging to the abbey of Bruern, were granted to Anthony Stringer and John Williams 34 H. 8. This manor and estate were the property of William Gardiner, esq; at the beginning of this century, and were purchased of Mr. Gardiner, about fifty years since, by John Snell, of the city of Gloucester, esq; who marrying Anna-Maria, daughter and sole heiress of Robert Huntingdon, D.D.^b sometime bishop of Raphoe, by Mary his wife, sister to the late sir John Powell, knight, one of the justices of the court of queen's bench, had by that marriage several sons, of whom the late Powell Snell, esq; was the eldest. He inclosed the antient grange within a park stocked with deer. In the year 1737, he married Dorothy, one of the coheiresses of Charles Yate, of Colthrop, in this county, esq; by whom he had issue Powell, John, Charles, and Dorothy. And surviving her, married secondly, Susannah, second daughter of Benjamin Bathurst, of Lidney, in this county, esq; but by her had no issue. He died in the year 1767, and is succeeded in this and other estates, by his eldest and only surviving son, Powell Snell, esq; who resides here. His arms are, *Quarterly, gules and azure, over all a cross flory Or.*

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Stow, worth 52*l.* a year. Thomas Vernon, esq; and Mr. David-Hughes Holland are patrons; Mr. King the present incumbent. The impropriation belonged to the abbey of Bruern, in Oxfordshire.

The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a very antient fabrick. The door-way of it, and the arch between the church and chancel, are thought to be of Saxon workmanship. It hath a well built embattled tower at the west end.

First fruits *£*. 14 19 7 Proc. & Syn. *£*. 0 7 8
Tenths — 1 9 11; Pentecostals 0 0 7

^b He was esteemed the best skilled in the oriental languages of any in his time, and being chaplain to the English factory at Aleppo, made the tour of the holy land, where he purchased a

very valuable collection of oriental manuscripts, which are now in the Bodleian library, in Oxford.

Benefactions.

George Townshend, esq; gave a portion of tithes in this parish, to be applied in apprenticing out poor children; one of this parish to be taken in rotation with some others. Two acres of land are given to repair the church. And one Compere gave 100*l.* the interest of which to be laid out in bread for the poor.

Guiting.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	71	9	0
		Poll-tax — 1694, —	19	5	0
		Land-tax — 1694, —	78	6	8
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, —	51	17	3½

Farmcot.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	65	14	0
		Poll-tax — 1694, —	2	11	0
		Land-tax — 1694, —	50	0	0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, —	35	1	0

At the beginning of this century, there were 62 houses, and about 300 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 10 were freeholders; yearly births 9, burials 8. *Atkyns.* At present, the baptisms, on an average of seven years, are 12, burials 7; the number of houses 82, and of inhabitants 375. Hence it appears, that the proportion of annual burials, to the whole number of inhabitants, is nearly as 1 to 53; which shews the place to be very healthy.



GUITING - TEMPLE.

THIS parish lies on the Cotswold hills, in the lower part of Kiftesgate hundred, seven miles north-westward from Stow, five eastward from Winchcombe, and twenty north-east from Gloucester.

It was called *Temple-Guiting*, because the knights templers had great property here. It is now generally called *Upper-Guiting*, and formerly, in old writings, *Over-Guiting*, because situated above the adjoining parish of Guiting-Power.

It is of a middle size, consisting mostly of arable land, with some pasture and woodland, and two large commons, on which great numbers of cattle are depastured.

It is a fine country for hunting, abounds with game, and enjoys a very healthy air, as appears by the state of population at the end of this account.

The honourable and reverend George Talbot, D.D. third son of Charles lord Talbot, late high chancellor of Great Britain, resides in the hamlet of Barton, in this parish. And Mrs. Jane Allen resides at Guiting. She is descended, on the mother's side, from the very antient family of Pussey, of Pussey, in the county of Berks, which flourished there in the time of king Canute the Dane. She is possessed of that famous Charter-Horn, of which Mr. Pegge gives some account in a work intitled *Archæologia*, published in the year 1775. This horn is ornamented with silver

gilt rims, and a broad silver ring in the middle, and neatly mounted on hound's feet, which support the whole. It was produced in court before lord chancellor Jefferies, in the reign of king James the Second, and proved from the inscription upon it, and other admissible evidence, to be the identical horn, by which, as by a charter, king Canute conveyed the manor of Pussey to the family of that name, about 700 years before. It appears to have been originally a hunting horn, but as a hound's head, of silver gilt, is made to screw in, as a stopper, at the small end, it is supposed to have been also a drinking horn.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

The account of this manor, in *Domesday-book*, stands under the head *Terra Rogerij de Laci*, and may be thus translated :

' The same Roger holds Getinge in Holeford hundred. There are ten hides taxed, besides the lord's, which is not taxed. Brictric held it, who was one of king Edward's thanes. In demean are five plow-tillages, and twenty-five villeins, and a priest, and seven radcheniffers, with eighteen plow-tillages. There are eighteen among the *servi* and *ancilla*, and three mills of 24*s.* and a salt-pit of 20*s.* and twelve seams of salt, and in Winchelcombe three burgages of 32*d.* and two burgages in Glouuecester of 10*d.* From wood and pasture forty hens. It is worth and was worth 10*l.*' *Domesday-book*, p. 75.

Walter de Laci, father of the above Roger, was a great soldier, and very much in favour with the Conqueror; and this Roger had one hundred and sixteen manors given him, of which twenty were in Gloucestershire. Taking part with Robert Curthoise, the elder brother, against king William the Second, his possessions were taken from him, and given to Hugh de Laci, his younger brother, who founded the priory of Lanthony.

Hugh de Laci left no surviving issue, whereby his inheritance descended to Gilbert, son of Emme, his sister and surviving heiress; which Gilbert assumed the name of Laci. He gave twelve hides and one virgate of land, with his demesnes in Guiting, and five burgages in Winchcombe, to the knights templers, of which order he afterwards profest himself.

Hugh de Laci, who distinguished himself in the wars in Ireland, was son and heir of Gilbert, and died seized of the manor of Temple-Guiting 31 H. 2. Walter de Laci, son of Hugh, succeeded him, in whom, and his descendants, the manor of Guiting continued till the death of Alice, daughter and heiress of Henry de Laci, the last earl of Lincoln of that name. The knights templers held of Alice countess of Lincoln, the manor of Great Guiting, called Temple-Guiting, with all its members, and the advowson of the church, 17 E. 2. She died 22 E. 3.

From the Lacies, the manor of Temple-Guiting went to William de Clinton, earl of Huntingdon,

who held this manor, together with the hamlets of Kynton and Bereton, in Temple-Guiting, jointly with his wife Julian, daughter and heir of sir Thomas de Leybourn, and widow of John lord Hastings of Bergavenny; and died seized thereof 28 E. 3. Julian surviving him, died seized thereof 41 E. 3. They leaving no issue, the manor descended to sir John de Clinton, (son of John, the elder brother of the before-mentioned William earl of Huntingdon) who died seized thereof ^d 22 R. 2. He married Idonea, eldest daughter of Jeffery lord Say, and at length coheir to her brother William lord Say, and had by her, sir William Clinton, his heir, who married Elizabeth, daughter of sir William Deincourt, knight; but dying in the life time of his father, left issue William, his heir, who succeeded his grandfather. This William, fifth lord Clinton, bore the title of lord Say, to which he was heir by his grandmother Idonea, and was a very great warrior. He died 10 H. 6. and John Clinton, his son and heir, succeeded him; but it does not appear that he had any property in this manor, unless he was the same person described in the records by the name of John Clinton, of Clinton and Say, who levied a fine of lands in Over-Guiting 2 R. 3.

The manor of Temple-Guiting was soon after purchased by Dr. Richard Fox, bishop of Winchester, who gave it to Corpus Christi college in Oxford, which he had founded: The president and fellows of which college are the present lords of the manor, and keep a court leet.

It is on record, that the knights templers purchased a charter of free warren, and of court leet, waifs, and felons goods in Guiting, Barton, Kyngton, Holford, and Weston, 53 H. 3. and that their right was allowed, in a writ of *Quo warranto*, 15 E. 1. This seems incongruous with the preceding account of the descent of the manor, from before that time 'till long afterwards, in the family of the Lacies; but the difficulty immediately vanishes, if we consider them as mesne lords under that family, which was really the case, as expressly mentioned by the record of 17 E. 2. But tho' they were not the chief lords, their lands and possessions in this parish were very considerable. Upon the suppression of their order, in the reign of king Edward the Second, their lands in Guiting, and in almost all other places, were given to the knights hospitallers; and after the general dissolution of religious foundations, the rectory and advowson of the vicarage, and lands in Temple-Guiting, lately belonging to the knights hospitallers of Jerusalem, were granted to the dean and chapter of Oxford 38 H. 8.

Of some other estates, the records shew, that Robert de Brives died seized of lands in Guiting-Temple 53 H. 3. Walter de Laci gave lands in this parish to the abbey of Gloucester, which abbey was seized of one messuage, one plow-tillage, and six yard lands in Temple-Guiting 32 E. 1. The

abbey had also a grant of four marks rent, out of a messuage and one yard land, 33 E. 3.

H A M L E T S. 1. *Guiting*, containing 23 houses, and 177 inhabitants.

2. *Ford*, containing 17 houses, and 80 inhabitants. Robert consul of Gloucester gave to the monastery of Gloucester a water-mill in Ford, when William was abbat. Here was formerly a chapel of ease, long since converted to secular uses. This hamlet pays to the church and poor of Guiting, but it is a constablewick annexed to Pinnock, to which it is rated for statute labour. Lord Tracy is lord of the manor.

3. *Kynetton*, which has 16 houses, and 84 inhabitants. Thomas Cook and Juliana his wife, and John Collet, levied a fine of lands in Kynetton 3 E. 6. One of the large commons within the parish is appropriated to the use of this hamlet.

4. *Barton*, containing 7 houses, and 44 inhabitants. Livery of the manor of Barton was granted to Maurice Rodney 1 Eliz.

5. *Hyde-farm*. This is situated between Guiting and Ford; but tho' its situation seems to intitle it to be taken notice of in this parish, yet it pays neither to the church nor poor of Guiting, and is within the constablewick of Pinnock. And I conjecture, that Pinnock, Ford, and Hyde, constituted that district which is called *Pinnockshire* in some antient writings.

Besides the above, there are some scattered tenements, which make the whole number of houses 75, of inhabitants 428.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a curacy, in the deanery of Stow, and in the gift of Christ Church college, Oxford. Mr. King is the present incumbent.

The tithes and church revenues of this parish are appropriated, and vested in the dean and chapter of Oxford, and the manor and temporal revenues belong to Corpus Christi college. Tho' both are of a considerable value, yet the allowance to the curate is only 20*l.* a year; upon which sir Robert Atkyns has observed, that it would be an advantage to both the colleges, and justice to the church, to improve the curacy; for then there might be a competent provision for a member of their own society, and the colleges might present alternately.

The church is dedicated to St. Mary. By the generosity of Dr. Talbot, the late minister, and the concurrence of the inhabitants, this church has been beautified in a more elegant manner than is often seen in village churches. The chancel is small, but ornamented with a handsome altar-piece, and the windows are of antient painted glass. The church is newly pewed and glazed throughout, and the walls and cieling are of stucco. There is a handsome square tower at the west end, with four bells.

Proc. 6*s.* 8*d.*

Syn. 2*s.*

Pentecost. 9*d.*
Taxe.

^d Esch. 22 R. 2.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 144 14 8
		Poll-tax ——— 1694, — 21 12 0
		Land-tax ——— 1694, — 60 18 0
		The same, at 3 s. 1770, — 43 1 0

At the beginning of this century, there were 45 houses and about 191 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 8 were freeholders; yearly births 7, burials 6. *Atkyns.* The average of annual baptisms at present is 16, of burials 8; the exact number of houses 75, of inhabitants 428; which shews that the place is very healthy; the proportion of annual burials, to the whole number of inhabitants, being exactly as 1 to 53.5.

HAMPNET

IS a small parish in the hundred of Bradley, one mile north-westward from Northleach, and eighteen east from Gloucester.

It is situated in the Cotswold country, with a healthy air, and a light soil, chiefly employ'd in tillage. A little rivulet rises here, and runs to Northleach in its way to Leachlade, where it empties itself into the Thames. It is called the *Lech*, (*i.e.* in the British language, a *stone*) from the petrifying quality of its water, which incrusts wood and other substances lying in its course with stony matter.

The name of this village was antiently written *Hantone*, but there being two other parishes in Gloucestershire of the same name, both much larger than this, the diminutive termination was added for distinction, and it was then called *Hamptonet*, which, by vulgar use, was soon contracted to *Hampnet*.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

The earliest account we have of this manor is in *Domesday-book*, where it is thus recorded :

'Roger de Lurei holds Hantone in Bradelege hundred. There are ten hides. Arch-bishop Eldred held it, to whom king Edward gave two of those ten hides quit [from tax] as they say. In demean are three plow-tillages, and ten villeins, with a priest, and one bordar, with five plow-tillages. There are eleven *servi*, and ten burgages in Winchcombe pay 65*d.* It was worth 8*l.* now [only] 6*l.*' *Domesday-book*, p. 75.

The manor of Hampton was held of Roger Mortimer, earl of March, 34 E. 3. Edward de Mortimer, earl of March and Ulster, was seized of a rent out of Hamptonet, near Northleach, which was then considered as a member of Bisley, R. 2. Richard Hercourt, and Agnes his wife, levied a fine of the manor and advowson of Hampnet 23 H. 7.

This manor, and that of Stowel, have had the same owners for many generations. Edmond Horn was seized of Hampnet 1 E. 6. and levied two fines of the manor and advowson of Stowel, the same year, the other 4 E. 6. He died

2 Mariæ, and left an only daughter and heir, married to Anthony Bourne, who, in her right, had livery of Hampnet the same year.

The manor passed afterwards to Henry Atkinson, of Stowel, esq; who was lord of it in 1608. Sir Henry Atkinson, the last male heir of his family, dying without issue, gave this manor to William earl of Strafford, grandson to sir William Wentworth, who had married Anne, the eldest sister of the before-mentioned Henry Atkinson. John How, esq; purchased the manor of the earl of Strafford, and lord Chedworth is the present lord of the manor of Hampnet. See *Stowel*.

Of the other estates in this parish, the records shew, that John Hanborow, and Thomas Bruges and Maud his wife, levied a fine of the third part of certain lands in Hampnet 36 H. 6. Also William Garine, and Elizabeth his wife, levied a fine of lands in Hampnet 2 E. 4.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Cirencester, worth 160*l.* a year. Lord Chedworth is patron, Mr. Hawker is the present incumbent.

The church of Stowel was annexed to Hampnet by the consent of the bishop and patron in 1660. There are about fifty acres of glebe.

The church, dedicated to St. Matthew, is small, with a tower at the west end, but there is nothing in it worthy notice. It is, however, remarkable, that a woman has for many years officiated as clerk of the parish.

First fruits	£. 10 0 0	Synodals	£. 0 2 0
Tenths	— 1 0 0	Pentecost.	0 0 6
Procurations	0 6 8		

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 39 1 0
		Poll-tax ——— 1694, — 6 11 0
		Land-tax ——— 1694, — 35 16 0
		The same, at 3 s. 1770, — 24 4 6

There were 14 houses in this parish, at the beginning of this century, and about 60 inhabitants, whereof 4 were freeholders; yearly births 2, burials 1. *Atkyns.* There are now the same number of houses, and 78 inhabitants.

HAMPTON.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Longtree, three miles distant south from Stroud, six north from Tetbury, ten west from Cirencester, and twelve south-eastward from Gloucester.

The name is composed of *Ham*, a *village*, and *ton*, a common termination. The manor antiently belonged to the nuns of Caen in Normandy, wherefore it was called *Minchen-Hampton*, from the Saxon word *Wynchen*, a *nun*, in order to distinguish it from another parish of the name of *Hampton* in this county. It is also called *Hampton-Road*, because it lies on the great road from the south-east country to the passage over the Severn.

The

The greater part of the parish lies high and healthy. It consists mostly of arable lands, a large common, and some beech woods.

On the north east side of the town, are several fortifications and rampires, thrown up at the time when the Danes ravaged this part of the country; and a great battle was fought thereabout, between Wolphang the Saxon, and Uffa the Dane, as related by one of our antient historians, wherein the latter was routed; and the place has ever since borne the name of *Woeful Dane's Bottom*, or rather, *Uffa Dane's Bottom*, in memory of that event. There are also very large intrenchments on the west side of the town, made probably about the same time, to check the incursions of those terrible robbers.

Within the parish, is a little town of the same name, with a market on Tuesdays, and two fairs in the year, *viz.* one held on Trinity-Monday, the other on the 29th of October. The abbess of Caen purchased a grant of markets and fairs here, in the fifty-third year of the reign of king Henry the Third; but the charter was renewed in 1541. The town consists of four streets, in the form of a cross, with three market-houses, one of which was built in the year 1700, for storing of wool and yarn, in expectation of establishing a great mart for those commodities, as the town is well situated for that purpose in a great clothing country; but it seems not to have fully answered the design.

In the parish, not in the town, the clothing business is carried on in a very extensive manner, where it has been seated for several ages, and will probably continue; for the many brooks and streams of water on the north and west sides of the parish, are particularly necessary for driving the fulling-mills used in that business.

Here was formerly a furnace for making of iron, and the place where it stood is now called the *Iron-mills*.

Amberley is a large tract of common of pasture, on the west side of the town, consisting of about a thousand acres, given to the parish, according to tradition, by dame Alice Hampton, who lies buried in the church. In this common are quarries of very fine freestone, and weather stone.

So much of Chalford as lies on the south side of the river, is within the boundaries of this parish; and notwithstanding some account has been given of it under Bisley, it is necessary in this place to take notice of the petrifying quality of a remarkably clear spring of water, issuing from several apertures, out of the north side of the hill facing the bottom. The petrifying effects of this water are seen on various substances, lying in the course of the stream, such as moss, and small pieces of wood; but they are particularly observable on the axis and other parts of a mill-wheel, on which the water is continually dropping; so that in the course of a year, it forms incrustations nearly half an inch thick, not much unlike pieces of manna.

Falling into cavities, it forms *stalactites*, and large petrified masses, in various uncommon shapes, pieces of which are preserved as curiosities.

St. Mary's-Mill, in this parish, was formerly a chapel, famous for a room in it called Friar Bacon's Study, because Roger Bacon is said to have been educated there. He died in 1284, and was the greatest mathematician and philosopher of the dark and ignorant age in which he lived. His skill in those sciences was so much superior to that of all others, that he was cast into prison, on suspicion of having communication with the devil; and, it is said, was indicted for bringing the sun, moon, and stars down to the end of a long stick. Hence it seems probable that he had some knowledge of optical glasses; for what else can that *long stick* be, than some kind of telescope.

Mr. Sheppard has a very good house close by the church, and a park adjoining, with plantations of beech wood, particularly large and fine.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

Sir Robert Atkyns, giving an account of the antient proprietors of this manor, has appropriated some records to this place, which really belong to others. Thus, the manor of Hantone which the Conqueror gave to Roger de Lurei, (whom Sir Robert calls de Ivory) lay at that time in the hundred of Bradley, as appears by *Domesday-book*; and tho' he has applied that account to Minchin-Hampton, yet it can belong to no other place than Hampnet in Bradley hundred. He also mentions, under this head, another manor of Hantone, in Bisley hundred, whereas there was no such manor there. The particulars he specifies, should have been applied to Hampton-Meysey, which at the time of the general survey, lay in Gersdones, not in Bisley hundred, according to the fore-mentioned record. The following account is proper to this manor:

'The church of the Holy Trinity of the nuns of Caen holds Hantone in Langetreu hundred. Goda the countess held it in the time of king Edward. There are eight hides. In demer are five plow-tillages, and thirty-two villeins, and ten bordars, with twenty-four plow-tillages. There is a priest, and ten *servi*, and eight mills of 45s. [rent] and twenty acres of meadow; a wood two miles long, and half a mile broad. It is worth 28l.' *Domesday-book*, p. 72.

The nuns of Caen in Normandy purchased a grant of markets and fairs in Hampton 53 H. 3. and the abbess proved her right to court leet and free warren in Hampton, in a writ of *Quo warranto* brought against her, 15 E. 1.

The nuns of Caen enjoy'd this manor 'till the reign of king Henry the Fifth, when all the estates in England belonging to alien monasteries were taken from them. And that king having founded a stately nunnery at Syon in Middlesex, as already mentioned under Avening, endowed it with many great

great estates, and among others, with the manor of Hampton. The nuns of Syon obtained a confirmation of this estate 1 E. 4. to be held after the death of the dutchess of Suffolk, who had a grant of it for her life.

After the final dissolution of religious foundations, this manor was granted to Andrew lord Windsor, in exchange for the manor of Stanwell in Middlesex, and other lands near Hampton-court, 34 H. 8. since which time it has had the same proprietors with that of Avening, where they are particularly set down. Edward Sheppard, esq; is the present lord of the manor.

Sir Robert Atkyns observes, that the manor of Hampton was held of Richard de Clare, earl of Gloucester and Hertford, 47 H. 3. but this must be understood of Meysey-Hampton, and not of Minchin-Hampton, where he had placed it by mistake.

In the account of donations to St. Peter's abbey at Gloucester, taken from sir William Dugdale's *Monasticon*, it is said, that William Revel gave to the church of St. Peter at Gloucester, one hide of land in Hamptone, with the consent of Bernard of Newmarket, which king Henry the First confirmed to the abbey, when Peter was abbat. And that Hugh Talemach, when he took the monk's habit at Gloucester, gave one moiety of the town of Hamptone, with the church thereof, which his son Peter confirmed; as did afterwards king Henry the Second, when Hameline was abbat. But it is not certain that these particulars belong to Minchin-Hampton, nor does it appear that Gloucester abbey ever presented to this church.

Several lands in Muneching-Hampton were given to the monastery of Malmesbury, about the time of king Henry the Second. And the records shew, that the following persons had estates in this parish.

Peter de la Mere was seized of Minchin-Hampton, with free warren, 20 E. 1. This could not be the chief manor, but was probably the same estate of which Robert de la Mare died seized 2 E. 2. consisting of one messuage, and sixty acres of land, for which he paid to the abbess of Caen 13s. 4d. and to the abbat of Malmesbury 40s. yearly; and left Peter de la Mare his son and heir, who was seized of the same estate 12 E. 2.

Here it may be proper to observe, that in the subsequent account, notwithstanding the records mention several persons who were seized of the manor; yet they must either be mesne lords only, or the expression must be understood in a qualified sense, to signify some considerable estate, or reputed manor, and not the principal one, which was held by the religious 'till the reformation. Thus it is said, Edmond de Pinkney held this manor 4 E. 3. Thomas de Rodborough was seized of the manors of Minchin-Hampton and Havenpen 1 E. 3. William Ballecot held Hampton 20 E. 3. Sir John Maltravers and Agnes his wife levied a fine of lands in Minchen-Hampton 30 E. 3. and

John Maltravers the elder was seized of one plow-tillage, twelve acres of meadow, and 100s. rent, with one knight's fee in Muchin-Hampton 31 E. 3. Sir John Maltravers held the same 38 E. 3. John Berdolf de Wermese was seized of Nalesworth, held of the manor of Munchin-Hampton, 45 E. 3. Agnes, widow of John Maltravers the elder, held the manor of Muchin-Hampton 49 E. 3.

Sir John de Arundel was seized of the manor of Hampton 3 R. 2. Sir John de la Mere and Maud his wife were also seized of the manor in Minchin-Hampton, held of the honour of Wallingford, 5 R. 2. Roger Gulden levied a fine of lands in Minching-Hampton to John Pearl and others 14 R. 2. Hugh Rodborough held the manor of Redewike, and lands in Sencle, within the manor of Muchin-Hampton, 17 R. 2. Thomas duke of Gloucester was seized of lands in Muchin-Hampton and Rodborough 21 R. 2. John Pentour and Agnes his wife levied a fine of lands in Hampton and Rodborough 22 R. 2. Reignald Cobham the elder, of Sternbrugh, held Minchin-Hampton 4 H. 4. as did his widow 6 H. 4. Welleline, widow of sir John Roches, was seized of the manor of Muchen-Hampton 12 H. 4. Sir John Philips held the same 3 H. 5. John Fry, son and heir of John Fry, levied a fine of lands in Minching-Hampton and Rodborough, to the use of John Moody, esq; 4 E. 4.

Delamere manor, *alias* Lambert's, near Minchin-Hampton, was granted to George Nevil, esq; and his heirs males 2 R. 3. Henry Hammerston levied a fine of lands in Minching-Hampton 10 H. 7. John Hyet also levied a fine of lands in Hampton and Avening, to William Webb, 1 E. 6.

The manors and advowsons of Hampton, Avening, Pinbury, &c. which lately belonged to the nunnery of Syon in Middlesex, were granted to Henry earl of Northampton, William lord Howard, and Nicholas Barnsley, 10 Jac.

HAMLETS, and places of distinct names.

1. *The Box*. William de Lasbroke held La Box and La Planch 45 H. 3. and William de Staure held eight acres in Box 17 E. 2. Box and Longford were held of Humphry de Bohun, earl of Hereford and Essex, and of Joan his wife, 46 E. 3.

2. *Hawcombe*.

3. *The Iron Mills*.

4. *Longford's Burley*.

5. *Hide*.

6. *Wall's Quar*.

7. *Brimcombe*.

8. *The Knap*.

9. *The Golden Valley*.

10. *Cowcombe*. Three tofts, two yard-lands, two acres of meadow, and twenty of pasture in Colcombe, near Hampton, which belonged to William Mull, *alias* Mill, attainted of treason, were granted to Thomas Herbert and his heirs males in *taille* 5 E. 4.

11. *Forwood*.

6 D

Of

¹ Escheator's inquisition of that year.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Stonehouse, worth about 400*l.* a year. Edward Sheppard, esq; is patron; Doctor White is the present incumbent.

The parish of Rodborough is annexed to this rectory. The abbess of Caen in Normandy has presented to this church; as did Agnes abbess of Syon, in the year 1538.

Gilbert Bourn was rector of this church in the year 1551, and was consecrated bishop of Wells in 1554.

Anthony Laphorn was presented to this rectory in the year 1612, of whom there is this anecdote. Being chaplain in ordinary to king James, he was present one day when the king and some of the nobility were at bowls, the archbishop of Canterbury and others standing by. The king laid a bowl close to the jack, which the nobleman who bowled next struck away, on which his majesty, falling into a passion, swore at a terrible rate. The archbishop taking no notice of it, Laphorn boldly expressed himself as follows: The king swears, and the nobles will swear. If the nobles swear, the commons will swear. What a swearing kingdom then shall we have! And for you, my lord archbishop, who have the immediate charge of his majesty's soul, to hear him take God's sacred name in vain, and to have never a word for his sake, I will say to you, as one Paul said to Annanias, *Thou painted wall, God will smite thee.* Which reproof wrought so great a reformation in the court, that if the king heard any person swear, he would reprove him, and say Laphorn was coming.

The church is dedicated to the holy Trinity. It is built in the form of a cross, with two side ailes. It had formerly a spire in the middle, but half of it was taken down, and the remainder ornamented with pinnacles and battlements; of which Dr. Frampton, bishop of Gloucester, who had visited the holy land, used to say, that it greatly resembled the pillar erected in memory of Absalom, son of king David.

There was a chantry in the church, dedicated to the virgin Mary. Richard Gravener, the last incumbent, received a pension of 5*l.* in 1553.

First fruits	£ 41	12	4	Synodals	£ 0	2	0	
Tenths	—	4	3	4	Pentecostals	0	1	4
Procurations	0	6	8					

Monuments and Inscriptions.

The most antient are the effigies of a man and woman lying in two niches in the wall of the south aile. The man is girt with a sword, and has a large shield on his left arm, charged, in the first quarter, with an eagle display'd. His feet rest on a lion. This was intended for one Anloc, who is said to have built the aile.

In the north aile, engraven on brass plates, and fixed on a flat stone, are the effigies of a man and his wife in shrouds, and this inscription:

Of yo^r charite pray for the soules of Iohn Hampton gentleman, Elyn his wife, & all their Children, specially for the soule of Dame Alice Hampton his daughter, whiche was right beneficial to this church & p^rish. Whiche Iohn decessed in the yere of o^r lord Mccccclvi. on whose soules Ihu have mercy, Amen.

In the chancel,

PIÆ MEMORIÆ IEREMIE BVCKE, ARMIG. QVI CVM 35 SOLES ENVMERAVÉRAT, FATO CORREPTVS PRÆPROPERO, DIE DOMINICO ANTE NATIVITATEM CHRISTI, VITAM CVM MORTE COMMVTAVIT. MOESTISSIMA CONIVX URSVLA BVCKE HOC MARMOR ERIGI CVRAVIT.

I Intomb'd here lies a pillar of the state;
E Each good man's friend, to th' Poor compassionate;
R Religion's patron, just men's sure defence;
E Evil men's terror, guard of innocence:
M Matchless for virtues which still shine most bright:
I Impartially to all he gave their right.
A Alas! that few to heart do truly lay
H How righteous men from earth depart away.

B By's death we loose, but he much gaine acquires,
V Vnto his body rest: His soule aspires
C Coelestial mansions, where he God on high
K Knowes and enjoys to all eternity.

Arms, *Per fess nebule, argent and sable, three bucks horns counter-changed, the scaps Or.*

Mr. Buck died in 1653. There is also a memorial for his son, Jeremiah Buck, who died in 1668, and for others of that family.

Within the communion rails:

Hic juxta situs est PHILIPPVS, filius unicus GEORGH de RIDPATH, Cognomen ducens a Baronia de RIDPATH, in Scotia, Patrimonium Avitum. Iuvenis erat summæ Spei, Supra Ætatem doctus, Acri Ingenio, indole optima, Alii.que Eximii animi Dotibus præditus. Sanitatis ergo, Parentum contentu. & Medicorum Consilio, e LONDINO rus se contulit, at in itinere GLOCESTRIAM versus, 3^o idibus Julij 1705, repentino dolore in tergo correptus, Posttriduo summo mane, hac in Urbe, remeas frustra tentatis, Animam piam ac puram, placide Deo reddidit, ineunte vicefimo secundo Ætatis Anno. Omnibus cum quibus Consuetudinem habuit, Desiderium sui non mediocriter reliquit. — Arms, at top, *Argent, a chevron engrailed between three wavy bars erazed gules.*

On a handsome marble monument,

Haud procul hinc Tumulo jacet PHILIPPUS SHEPPARD, Armiger, hujus Ecclesiæ et Manerii, æque ac illius de Avening Patronus idem et Dominus. Fideli erga Regem animo, ac in Vicinos perquam benevolo. (Per annos quinquaginta et amplius Irenarchæ munus arduum rogatus suscepit, administrando ornatus; Patriæ Salutis ergo et Conscientiæ Causâ, in Biennio tantum Jacobi 2^o constanti animo detrectavit: Parentis, Mariti, Magistratus, Heri, singulis ipse perfunctus Officiis cum Curâ, Studioso maximo, Exemplum Posteris optimum reliquit. Regi, Republicæ, et Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ obsequentissimus; plus æque pene sobrius, pacificus, pius. Uxores duxit binas, Amantes vicissim ac amatas; 1^{am} Elizabetham, Gamalielis Capell, Militis, Filiam, ex qua tres Liberos adhuc Superfites suscepit, Samuelem, Philippum, Saram, præter Mariam et Elizabetham, olim in Cæles hinc receptas. 2^{am} Franciscam, viduam, Prænobili Domino Gulielmo Domino Vicecomiti Downs olim nuptam. Rerum et Dierum plenus, nullius Morbi, nullius Ægritudinis, extreme Senectutis tantum pondere laborans, lubens tandem hic Requiem assecutus est, Anno Domini 1713, Ætatis 82.

Hic juxta quoque sita est Elizabetha Sheppard, prædictis Philippo Neptis, Samueli Filia. Virgo modesta, humilis, pudica; nec minus facili Comitatu Morum vere amabilis: Heu! tamen immatura Morte, quatruiduum ante Avum abrepta, Anno Ætatis 30^{mo}. Patri ac Filix Charissimis, Majora Meritis, Hoc qualescunque Amoris et Observantiæ Monumentum, Samuel Sheppard, Philippo Fortunæ et Virtutis Hæres, *Memosynus* ergo poni curavit.

There are several other memorials in the chancel, for this family, viz. for Samuel Sheppard, esq; who died in 1724; and for Anne his wife, who died in 1734; with their arms, 1. Sheppard, impaling 2. Or, a cross quarterly quartered gules and sable, in the first quarter an eagle displayed of the last, for Webb.—For Philip Sheppard, M. A. rector of this

his parish forty-nine years, who died in 1768 ; and for Mary his wife, who died in 1753. No arms. — For Francis, Rebecca, and Thomas Sheppard, and Sarah Day, widow, (sons and daughters of Samuel Sheppard, esq;) who died respectively, in 1741, 1741, 1757, and 1764. — And there is a neat, tho' small monument, for Samuel Sheppard, esq; who died in 1770.

There is a short memorial, without arms, for Robert-Salisbury Heaton, M. A. rector of this parish and of Avening, who died in 1774. — And in the north aisle are memorials for George Small, esq; who died in 1704 ; and for John Small, esq; who died in 1725. He married Elizabeth, one of the daughters and heirs of John Overy, of Green-wille, com. Oxon. gent. On a scutcheon are these arms, *Sable, on a bend argent three roses gules ; in the sinister chief a cheff-rook of the second*, for Small.

In the body of the church is a memorial for John Iles, of Chalford, esq; many years in the commission of the peace for this county, with his arms, *Argent, a fess ingrailed sable, in chief three fleurs de lis of the second*.

Engraven on a large brass plate, fixed on the end of a tomb in the church-yard, is the following memorial for the late professor Bradley, who was worthy of a better monument :

H. S. I. Jacobus Bradley, S. T. P. Regalium Societatum Londini, Lutetiae Parisiorum, Berolini, et Petropoli Sodalis ; Astronomus Regius, et Astronomiae apud Oxonienses Professor Civilianus. Vir in rerum Physicarum Scientia excolenda, praeque vero, in penitissimis arcanis indagandis, tam felici Diligentia, sagaci Ingenio, ut quotquot ubique gentium iisdem honestissimis studiis navabant operam, illi omnes libenter assurgerent : tam regulari interim modestia, ut, qua esset apud gravissimos Iudices illustatione, ipse solus ignorasse videretur. Discessit iii Id. Iul. D. MDCCLXII. Aetatis LXX.

Benefactions.

Samuel Sheppard, esq; built an alms-house here, for eight poor people, but it has no endowment. In 1698, Mrs. Ursula Tooke gave twenty acres of land in West-field, and 80*l.* in money, the produce of which she has thus disposed of ; 8*l.* a year for the schooling of six boys ; 5*l.* a year to be given to four poor people ; and 2*l.* a year for the trustees, for their care. Each charity to be benefited or abated proportionably, on an increase or decrease of rent.

Mr. Henry King gave 250*l.* with which lands in the parish of Randwick, and a piece of ground called Sloven's-acre, in Hide, have been purchased, the produce of which to be applied in teaching eight boys to read and write.

Mr. William Webb, of Hocomb, has given five shifts, or 15*s.* in money, annually for ever, for five poor widows, secured on Hilbore's-mead, in this parish.

Mrs. Sarah Webb, of Giddinap, gave 300*l.* the interest of which to provide twelve brown cloth, serge gowns, and twelve shifts, to be given to

twelve antient maidens, or widows, of this parish, on the 3d of January, for ever.

Mr. William Vick, of Bristol, gave the interest of 300*l.* for ever, to be distributed annually as follows ; 1*l.* 1*s.* to the minister for prayers and a sermon ; 1*l.* 1*s.* to be spent by the vestry at the Talbot, whilst it continues a publick house ; 10*s.* to the clerk ; 10*s.* to the ringers ; 2*s.* 6*d.* to the sexton ; and the rest to be distributed by the clerk to the poor in bread. This donation, as it is expressed in Vick's will, is to commemorate our happy deliverer king William, and the security of our civil and religious rights by the revolution.

For the particulars of the endowment of the school at St. Loe, and for other charities relating only to Rodborough tithing, see *Rodborough*.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 99 15 4
		Poll-tax — 1694, — 71 16 0
		Land-tax — 1694, — 225 8 8
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 150 3 3

At the beginning of this century, there were 377 houses in this parish, and about 1800 inhabitants, whereof 60 were freeholders ; yearly births 33, burials 31. *Atkyns*. But since that time, population is very much increased, and it is computed that, exclusive of Rodborough, there are now not less than 4000 inhabitants.



HARDWICK

LIES in the hundred of Whitstone, in a deep vale country near the Severn ; seven miles north from Stroud, and four west from Gloucester. The name is probably from *Hardd*, British, *splendid*, and *wic*, a village.

The soil is a strong clay, therefore more proper for pasture than tillage ; yet they have some arable land : And here, and almost in every part of this vale, they make excellent cheese, and stout cyder.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

This parish was probably a member of the large manor of Standish, when king William the First caused the kingdom to be surveyed ; wherefore *Domesday-book* makes no distinct mention of it. The manor of Hardwick was antiently held of the earls of Gloucester and Hertford. Petronella de la Mere was seized of Hardenwick 47 H. 3. John Kenn died seized of Hardwick 6 H. 4. as did Robert Kenn 31 H. 6.

John Trye was high sheriff of Gloucestershire 27 H. 6. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Almery Boteler, a *Park*, of Hardwick-court, and had that estate in right of his wife. The manor and estate of Hardwick and Hardwick-court continued in the Tryes*, 'till it was purchased

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Trye, esq; in the family chapel at Hardwick) whence their ancestor came into England about six hundred years ago.

Rawlin Trye married Margaret, daughter and heir of Thomas Berkeley,

* This family was eminent in Gloucestershire for many generations. Their original descent & Name is from a Towne beyond the called Trye, (as I find it written on a monument for William

this parish forty-nine years, who died in 1768; and for Mary his wife, who died in 1753. No arms.—For Francis, Rebecca, and Thomas Sheppard, and Sarah Day, widow, (sons and daughters of Samuel Sheppard, esq;) who died respectively, in 1741, 1741, 1757, and 1764.—And there is a neat, tho' small monument, for Samuel Sheppard, esq; who died in 1770.

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of them by the late lord chancellor Hardwick, when he was attorney-general. And when his majesty king George the Second was pleased to create him a baron of Great Britain, in 1733, and afterwards to advance him to the dignity of an earl, in 1754, his lordship took both those titles from this place. His lordship died^b in the year 1764, and was succeeded by Philip his eldest son, the present earl of Hardwick, and lord of this manor.

The abbey of Gloucester had divers lands and possessions in this parish. Certain lands in Hardwick which belonged to that abbey, were granted to Edward duke of Somerset, 1 E. 6.

HAMLETS. 1. *Rudge and Farley*, lying in the lower part of the parish, near Elmore church. The manor of Farleigh and de la Ruge was part of the possessions of St. Peter's abbey at Gloucester 17 E. 3. After the dissolution of that house, this manor, and a portion of tithes and glebe, were granted to the bishop of Gloucester 6 E. 6. and are now part of the endowment of the see of Gloucester.

2. *Field-Court*. The name was antiently written *Feld*, and *La Feld*. Feld was held of William de Clinton, earl of Huntingdon 28 E. 3.

Berkeley, with whom he had the manor of Alkington in Berkeley, in the reign of king Richard the Second; and was succeeded by his son John, who was also succeeded by his son William. John Trye was son of William. He married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Almerly Boteler, a *Park*, of Hardwick court, and had that estate in right of his wife. He was high sheriff of Gloucestershire 27 H. 6. William Trye, son of John, married Anne, daughter of Thomas Baynham, and widow of Henry Clifford, of Frampton upon Severn, according to some accounts; but it appears by a monument in Hardwick church, that William Trye, esq; lord of the manor of Hardwick, son of John Trye, esq; lived in the time of king Edward the Fourth, and married Isabella, daughter of James lord Berkeley, of Berkeley-castle. Edward Trye, son of William, married Sybil, daughter and coheir of sir Simon Milborn of Herefordshire, and widow of sir Thomas Monington, and was succeeded by his son John Trye, who married Elizabeth, one of the coheirs of Charles Brandon, knight, duke of Suffolk, and died in the year 1579, as appears by a memorial for him. John Trye, son of John, married first, Margaret, daughter of sir William Skipwith of Herefordshire; secondly, Alice, sister of sir James Crofts. William Trye, son of the last John, married Mary, daughter of sir Edward Tyrrell, of Thornton in Buckinghamshire, and died in 1609. From this marriage all his descendants have a claim of kindred to the founder of All-Souls college in Oxford, whereby they will have a better chance of a fellowship in that college, than others who are not of the founder's kindred.

William Trye was son of William, and married Anne — descended from the family of sir Francis Vincent, of Stoke in the county of Surry, knight, and by her had eight sons and six daughters. John, William, and Henry, the three eldest sons, died without issue. Thomas, the fourth son, married Anne, eldest daughter of Richard Jones, of Hanham, esq; and died before his father; whereby William, son of Thomas, was heir to his grandfather. He married Mary Horne, one of the coheires of Thomas Horne, of Horncastle in Yorkshire, esq; and died possessed of the manors of Hardwick and Haresfield in the year 1717. He was succeeded by Thomas, his son and heir, who married Mary, daughter of Thomas Norwood, of Leckhampton, esq; and was also succeeded by his son William Trye, late of Sudgrove in the parish of Miterden, esq; deceased, whose son Thomas Trye is now living. Arms, *Or, a bend azure*.

^b On the day following his death, there appeared a short account of his lordship, his offices and promotions, with his character. He studied the law in the Middle-temple, with such success, that at 29 years of age he attained the office of solicitor-general; and the same year, 1720, received the honour of knighthood. In 1723-4, he was constituted attorney-general, and held that office till Oct. 31, 1733, when, having first received the degree of serjeant at law, his majesty was pleased to constitute him lord chief justice of the court of king's bench, the same day;

It is an antient feat which has been long in the family of the Berows, or Barrows. Edward Berow died seized of Field-court 12 Eliz. and left James Berow, his son, twenty-eight years old. Mr. Thomas Barrow died possessed of this estate in the year 1736; whose only daughter, Elianor, carried it, by her marriage, to the rev. Mr. Thomas Savage, eldest son and heir of George Savage, of Broadway in the county of Worcester, esq; by whose death in 1760, it descended to his only surviving son and heir, George Savage, esq; the present proprietor of this estate, and of the manor of Blakey in the parish of Awre. His arms are, *Argent, six lioncels rampant sable, 3, 2, 1*.

The constable of Hardwick has jurisdiction in the hamlet of Colthrop in the parish of Standish.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Gloucester, annexed to Standish, and worth to the vicar about 30*l.* a year. The tithes in Hardwick, and some lands called the Ruge, were given to the abbey of Gloucester by Thomas de St. John, and after the dissolution of the abbey, were granted to the bishop of Gloucester 33 H. 8. and were confirmed 1 E. 6.

and to create him a baron of Great Britain, on the 23^d of November following. On Feb. 21, 1736-7, his lordship had the great seal delivered to him; and in the years 1740, 1743, and 1745, he was nominated one of the lords justices for the administration of government during his majesty's absence in the kingdom, as he was also several times afterwards. In 1745, he was appointed lord high steward of England, for the trial of the earls of Kilmarnock and Cromartie, and lord Balmerlawrie, and again in 1747, for the trial of lord Lovat. His majesty, in consideration of his long and eminent services, was pleased to advance him to the titles of viscount Royston, and earl of Hardwick, by letters patent, bearing date Apr. 2, 1754. He resigned the great seal in November 1756, and departed this life March 6, 1764.

The reputation with which he filled the seat of judicature in the king's bench could only be equalled by that with which he afterwards discharged the office of lord high chancellor; and it is no small evidence of the abilities and integrity with which he presided in the court of chancery, that, during the space of near twenty years, in which he sat there, (a period longer than any of his predecessors since lord chancellor Egerton) only three of his decrees were appealed from, and those afterwards confirmed by the house of lords. His talents as a speaker in the senate, as well as on the bench, have left too strong an impression to need being dilated upon; and those, as a writer, were such as might be expected from one who had early distinguished himself in that character in the *Spectator*. In his public character, wisdom, experience, probity, temper, candor, and moderation were happily united, that his death, as public affairs were then situated, was reckoned a loss to his country as unseasonable as important. And his private virtues, learning, and amiableness of manners were as much esteemed and admired by those who had the honour and happiness of his acquaintance, as his superior abilities were by the nation in general.

His lordship married Margaret, one of the daughters of Charles Cocks, of the city of Worcester, esq; (by Mary his wife, eldest sister of John lord Somers) and by her ladyship, who died on Sept. 19, 1761, had issue five sons and two daughters. 1. Philip, now earl of Hardwick. 2. Charles, who filled the offices of solicitor-general and attorney-general, and is now deceased. 3. Joseph, knight of the Bath, and ambassador to the States General. 4. John, clerk of the crown, &c. 5. James, now bishop of St. David's. And two daughters, 1. Lady Elizabeth, married to lord Anson. 2. Lady Margaret, wedded to Gilbert Heathcote, esq.

ARMS, *Argent, a saltire azure, with a bezant in the center.* CREST, *On a wreath of the colours, a lion's head crested proper, collared gules, charged with a bezant.* SUPPORTERS, *On the dexter side, a lion guardant Or, collared gules, charged with a bezant. Sinister side, a stag proper, attired and unguled Or, and collared in the manner.* MOTTO, *NEC CUPIAS NEC METVAS.* The

The glebe is worth about 15*l.* a year.

The church consists of the nave, and an aisle on the south side, with an embattled tower at the west end. On some old bricks in the floor, is written in a circular form, *Ave Maria g. p. for gratiæ plena*; and on others, a cross between four martlets.

Pentecostals - - - 9½*d.*

Monuments and Inscriptions.

In the east end of the south aisle are many monuments for the Tryes, with their arms and quarterings, all in a ruinous condition. That part of the pedigree of this family which differs from sir Robert Atkyns's, is drawn from the inscriptions. The following are the most observable:

Here lieth y^e Body of William Trye y^e Elder Esq^r Lord of y^e Mannor of Hardwicke, who married Mary, second Daughter to S^t Edward Tyrrell, of Thorneton in the County of Buckingham, Knight, & died the 13th Day of March, Anno Dni 1609.

Here lyeth interred the Body of William Trye, Esq^r; Lord of y^e Mannor of Hardwicke and Harsfield, nobly descended by his Auncesters & by their matching in sundrie Noble Families. The last was with one of y^e Cohenessees of S^t Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, K^t of y^e most Noble Order of y^e Garter.

He had by his vertuous and charitable Wife M^{rs} Anne Trye fourteen Children descended of y^e Family of S^t Fran. Vincent Baronet of Stoke in y^e County of Surrey. He died one Tuesday at Night the 20th Day of Decemb^r. An^o Dni 1681 aged aboute 84 Years.

His originall descent & Name is from a Towne beyond the Seas called Trye, from whence his Auncestor came into England about five Hundred Years since.

Dux Militaris Thomas Trye
Filius Gul: Trye de Hardwicke Armig.
Suis Comitatuq; Glouensî charus,
Regi et. Ecclesie Fidelis,
Utriusq; Inimicis Formidabilis;
Post quadraginta Annorum Militiam,
Hic tandem Arma et Exuvias deposuit;
Corona triumphali Emeritorum,
Ultra omnia Secula,
Apud Cœlicolos decorandus.
obiit 16 Feb. 1670.

In cujus Memoriam, Anna, dilectissima ejus Conjux, trium Filiarum ac Coheredum Ricardi Jones de Hanham in agro Glevensî Armigeri natu maxima, Monumentum hoc mœrens extruxit.

In the chancels are several memorials for the Strattons of this parish, with their coat armour, viz. *Argent, on a cross sable five bezants.*

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, <i>l.</i> 138	17	4
		Poll-tax — — 1694, —	36	5 8
		Land-tax — — 1694, —	216	4 0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, —	162	2 0

At the beginning of this century, there were 70 houses in this parish, and 280 inhabitants, whereof 20 were freeholders; yearly births 7, burials 6. *Atkyns.* I have not been able to procure the exact number of souls at present in this parish, but by estimation they are about 250.



HARESCOMB, or HARSCOMB,

IS a small parish, lying in the united hundreds of Dudston and King's-barton, five miles distant north from Stroud, one from Painwick, and five south from Gloucester. It consists of good pasture, with some arable.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

It is expressly mentioned in *Domesday-book*, that Edmar, one of the king's thanes, could either give or sell his three manors of Hersefel, Athelai, and Sanher, to whomsoever he would; and it follows immediately after,

'In Hersecome, Wiflet held three virgates of land as free as Edmer. He had two plow-tillages there, and two bordars, and five *servi*, and meadow [proportionable] to the plow-lands'.

This short account of Hersecome is succeeded by the particulars of Brookthrop, already given under that head; then follows a passage in the record more dishonourable to Harold and William than any I have found in that part of it relating to Gloucestershire. It is there said, that 'Earl Herald took away those five estates after the death of king Edward, and Roger de Lurei put them to farm for 46*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*' *i. e.* for the use of king William. These were the lands which the owners held so freely that they might give or sell them as they pleased; and if they had incurred a premunire, so as to forfeit their title, it would undoubtedly have been mentioned, as in the case immediately following: 'Uluuard held half a hide of king Edward free [from rent] in the same hundred, near to the city [of Gloucester;] but earl William gave this to his cook, for Uluuard was outlawed.' But no outlawry, no crime, is pretended against Edmar and Wiflet; yet Harold first deprived them of their right, and William, far from restoring their property, as justice required, took possession of it himself, upon the usurper's title.

Roger le Rus, or le Rouse, died seized of Harescomb 22 E. 1. John Rouse was seized of one messuage and half a yard-land in Harescomb 19 E. 2. Joan the widow of William Bokeland died seized of this manor 35 H. 3. which I conjecture she had in dower from one of the Rouses, a former husband, as it soon reverted to that family; for Thomas Rouse was seized of the manor of Harescomb, and of a tenement called the Orchard, 48 H. 3. and 1 R. 2.

William Mull, (perhaps a son of sir Edward Mills, who lived at Harescomb) was afterwards lord of this manor; and being attainted, his estate was forfeited, and granted to Thomas Herbert, and to his heirs males, 2 E. 4. which Thomas dying without male issue, the manor, and one toft, and one yard-land called Organs, were granted to sir Richard Beauchamp, and his heirs, 14 E. 4.

In the charter of endowment of the bishoprick of Gloucester, it is recited, that the manor of Harescomb lately belonged to the abbey of Gloucester. And, by that charter, it was granted to the bishoprick, 33 H. 8.

The abbat of Gloucester was possessed of lands in this parish, which were granted to the bishoprick of Gloucester 33 H. 8 and were confirmed 6 E. 6.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Gloucester, to which Pitchcombe is annexed, worth together

together about 60*l.* a year. Mr. Purnell is patron; Mr. Rice Jones the present incumbent. Fourteen acres belong to the glebe.

Tithes in Harfcomb, with the advowson, which belonged to the abbey of Gloucester, were granted to the bishoprick 33 H. 8. and again confirmed 6 E. 6. Other tithes in Harfcomb, which belonged to the priory of Lanthony, were granted to sir William Rider 7 Jac. The priory of Lanthony received a pension of 5*s.* yearly of the rector.

The church, dedicated to St. John Baptist, is small, with only a small turret.

First fruits	£. 9 18 1½	Synodals	£. 0 2 0
Tenths	— 0 19 9¼	Pentecostals	0 0 5
Procurations			

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 37 18 8
		Poll-tax — 1694,	— 5 10 0
		Land-tax — 1694,	— 94 15 0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770,	— 74 5 0

At the beginning of this century, there were 14 houses, and about 60 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 6 were freeholders; yearly births 2, burials 1. *Atkyns.* There are now 74 inhabitants.



H A R E S F I E L D.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Whitstone, in the vale country, five miles north-west from Stroud, and six south from Gloucester.

It is a very rich part of the country, situated beneath a ridge of hills, sheltering it from the bleak easterly winds. The parish is pretty extensive. Most of it is in pasturage and orcharding, and produces cheese and cyder of the best qualities.

From a hill called Broadbridge-green in this parish, is a very fine prospect over the vale, for many miles above and below, with the waving woods and rising lands of the forest of Dean in the front, on the opposite side of the Severn.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

At the time of the general survey, this parish lay in two hundreds, as appears from the following extracts from *Domesday-book*:

‘ Edmar, a thane, had three manors in Dudestan hundred, Herfeld, Athelai, and Sanher. He might give or sell his land to whom he pleased. This estate was taxed at two hides. There were eight plow-tillages in demean, and four villeins, and four bordars, and thirty *servi*, with five plow-tillages, and meadow proportionable to the plowed-land. *Domesday-book*, p. 67.

Of that part which lay in Whitstone hundred it is said, ‘ Durand of Gloucester, holds seven hides taxed, in Herfeld in Witestan hundred. Godrick and Edric, two brothers, held them for

‘ two manors, and could go where they would
‘ There are three plow-tillages in demean, and
‘ nine villeins, and eleven bordars, with nine plow-
‘ tillages. There are four *servi*, and five potters
‘ pay 44*d.* There is a wood half a mile long,
‘ and three furlongs broad. It was worth and is
‘ worth 6*l.* *Domesday-book*¹, p. 77.

In the reign of king Stephen, this manor belonged to Milo the great earl of Hereford, son of Walter, constable of England. He married Sybil, daughter and coheirefs of Bernard de Newmarch, lord of Brecknock, by Nesta, daughter of Griffith ap Llewelin, prince of Wales, by whom he had five sons and three daughters. This manor descended to Roger, his eldest son, who dying without issue, Walter the constable, of Hereford, was his brother and heir. He gave to the monks of Gloucester, when Hameline was abbat, six yard-lands in Haresfield, and two yard-lands against Bristol high-way, near the park, in exchange for a hundred fardingals of land in Herefordshire. He and his brothers dying without issue male, this manor descended to Margery, his eldest daughter, married to Humphry de Bohun, whose heirs, in her right, were afterwards earls of Hereford, and succeeding owners of this manor.

Humphry de Bohun, great grandson of Humphry and of Margery the heirefs, settled this manor on sir John de Bohun, his eldest son by Maud de Avenbury, his second wife. This sir John took part with the rebellious barons against king Henry the Third, but made his peace in the 53d year of the king's reign. He proved his right to view of frank-pledge and free warren in this manor, in a writ of *Quo warranto*, 15 E. 1. and died in the 20th year of that reign; as did his son George de Bohun, 10 E. 2. and Humphry de Bohun 46 E. 3.

This manor came afterwards to the Staffords, by marriage with a descendant from the Bohuns, earls of Hereford. Humphry Stafford, duke of Buckingham, died seized of Haresfield 38 H. 6. as did Edward duke of Buckingham, who was attainted and beheaded 13 H. 8. whereby it came to the crown.

Lord Coke, in the fourth part of his *Institutes*, says, the office of constable of England was of inheritance, by the tenure of the manors of Haresfield, Newland, and Whitenhurst, by grand Serjeanty. This office became forfeited to the crown by the attainder of the duke of Buckingham, and since that time, both in respect of the amplitude of the authority, in war and peace, and of the charge, it was never granted to any subject, but now of late *hoc vice*.

This manor was granted to sir Anthony Kingston 4 E. 6. from whose family it passed to the Jerninghams. Sir Henry Jerningham died seized of it 20 Eliz. and Henry Jerningham, his son, was the proprietor of it in the year 1608. Our

¹ Sir Robert Atkyns mentions, as from *Domesday-book*, that “Eight hides in Haresfield did belong to the manor of Berchelai in the

reign of king William the Conqueror.” But this is a mistake occasioned by his reading *Hare-field* for *Hos-fell* in that record.

of this name and family it passed to the Tryes. William Trye of Hardwick died seized of this manor in 1717, and was succeeded therein by his son and heir, Thomas Trye, who sold the manors of Haresfield and Hardwick to sir Philip Yorke, attorney-general, afterwards earl of Hardwick. His lordship's eldest son, Philip earl of Hardwick, is the present lord of this manor, and has a very large estate here. For his lordship's arms, &c. see *Hardwick*.

The records which mention the following particulars, either cannot relate to the manor of which I have been treating, or else the persons mentioned therein must have been tenants under the Staffords. Anchoret, the widow of sir Richard Talbot, was seized of the manor of Haresfield 1 H. 5. Alice, the widow of John Browning, held the same 2 H. 5. and John earl of Shrewsbury died seized of it 38 H. 6. I have given these a place in the account of this parish, because I found them in sir Robert Atkyns, and they may possibly relate to it. But what he says of Giles Bruges being seized of the manor of Haresfield, 6 E. 4. must be understood of Hasfield.

Beside the manor, the records mention other proprietors of estates in this parish. The priory of Lanthony was possessed of lands in Haresfield, some of which were granted to Arthur Porter 32 H. 8. And a manor in Haresfield lately belonging to Lanthony (for the religious affected to call their estates by that name) was granted to Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple, in trust, 35 H. 8. The inn called the George, in Haresfield, lately belonging to Lanthony, was granted to William Partridge 5 Eliz.

The lay proprietors were the following: William de Littlecot died seized of lands in Haresfield 1 H. 3. Reginald Fitz-Herbet died seized of lands in this parish 14 E. 1. and was succeeded by his son John Fitz-Reignald. Matthew Fitz-Herbert, a descendant from them, levied a fine of lands in Haresfield, with various remainders, 14 E. 3. and died seized of those lands 30 E. 3. as did Edward de John of Scopham, and Joan his wife, 6 R. 2. William Mull was seized of one toft and one yard-land in Haresfield, called Henbarrows, and being attainted, the lands were forfeited to the crown, and granted to sir Richard Beauchamp 14 E. 4. Christopher Raftal died seized of land in Haresfield 6 Eliz. leaving Thomas, his son, thirty years old. Mr. Samuel Niblet, of the city of Gloucester, is possessed of estates to the amount of near a thousand pounds a year in this parish, and of the house formerly belonging to the family of Rogers.

The handsome house, formerly the Warners, and afterwards Mr. Trye's, is now the property of Mrs. Longford, descended by her mother from the Tryes.

The late Mr. Smith's house and estate are the property of the earl of Hardwick.

HAMLETS. 1. *Harescomb*, which is distinct from the parish of that name.

2. *Park-End*. Mr. Rogers had a good house and estate in this hamlet, now the property of Mr. Bearcroft, and Mr. Jones, in right of their wives, who are the daughters and coheirs of Mr. Rogers. Sir Almarick Boteler was seized of the manor of Park-End (hence sometimes called *Almarick a Park*) and of one furlong of land called *Beaurepeire*, in Haresfield, 20 R. 2. John Kenn died seized of fifty acres of arable, six acres of meadow, and twenty-four of pasture, in Haresfield and Hardwick, 16 H. 6. Robert Kenn, esq; was lord of *Beaurepeire* in Haresfield 31 H. 6.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Gloucester, worth 80*l.* a year. The earl of Hardwick is patron; Mr. James Comelyne is the present incumbent.

The rectory and church of Haresfield, lately belonging to the priory of Lanthony, were granted to Lawrence Baskervil and William Blake, scrivener, 3 Jac. The earl of Hardwick has the impropriation, which pays 9*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* a year to the crown.

Ten acres of meadow, and ten acres of arable land belong to the glebe. The vicarage house is a very good one, with handsome gardens, and a fish-pond.

The church consists of the nave, with two chancels, one beyond the other. The farthest belongs to the vicar, the other to the impropriator. At the west end is a spire, with five bells and a clock.

First fruits	£.17	0	0	Synodals	£.0	2	0	
Tenths	—	1	4	0	Pentecostals	0	1	0
Procurations	0	6	8					

Monuments and Inscriptions.

In the chancel are the effigies, in stone, of a man and a woman lying along, without any device or memorial.

There are many memorials for the family of Rogers, out of which I have selected the following:

M. S.	M. S.
Cum de Mortuis Nec omnia tacere fas sit Nec omnia effundere; Seraut Posteri, Iohannem Rogers, Generosum, non solum multis Ingeni Dotibus, usq; eximius, Verum etiam, et Animæ Virtutibus quamplurimis Exornatum claruisse. Qui ergo Omnium Amorem, Dum adhuc in vivis esset, Facillime attraxit; Idem Luctum Omnium Funebrem Cum Fato cederet, tunc merito excitavit. Vixit ille Annos 58. Obiit Anno 1698.	Dominae Mariæ Rogers, Hic juxta sepulta; Femine, si qua alia, merito celebrande; Non tamen ob paucas Virtutes, Quod facile est Infirmitatibus, Si modo velint; Sed ob plurimas, fere omnes, Eaq; præclarissimas. Quas, ut a Majoribus receperat Sanctè observandas, Ita Posteri omnibus, Exemplo suo Illustriores factas, reliquit observandas. Vixit illa Annos 56. Obiit Anno 1697.

Over the monument, in a scutcheon, 1. Rogers, (as given under Dowdeswell) impaling, 2. Gules, three lionscels rampant argent, for Pauncefoot.

P. M. S.

To the Memory of John Rogers, eldest Son of John Rogers, Gent. & Mary his Wife, daughter of Poole Pauncefote of Newent, esq; who was born the 9th of August 1672, and died Aug. 19, 1683. A Lad of rare Piety, Beauty, Docibility, Wit, and Good Nature.

Of gentle Blood, his Parents only Treasure,
 Theyr lasting Sorrow, & theyr vanish'd Pleasure,
 Adorn'd with Features, Vertues, Wit, & Grace,
 A large Provision for so short a Race.
 More mod'rate Gifts might have prolong'd his Date;
 Too early fitted for a better State.
 But knowing Heav'n his Home, to shun Delay
 He leapt o'er Age, & took the shortest Way.

There are several memorials in the chancel, for the Poultons, with their arms, viz. *On a fess, between three mullets, as many roundlets.*

Benefactions.

Mr. Samuel Poulton, and Mrs. Anne his wife, gave 40*l.* each; and Mrs. Elizabeth Poulton, his second wife, gave 20*l.* the produce of which sums, together with 5*l.* a year given by Thomas Teekle, in the year 1675, to be employ'd to the use of the poor. The rev. Mr. Longford gave 50*l.* for apprenticing out poor children with the interest of it. Mr. John Rogers gave the church clock; and Stars-mead house for the parish clerk to live in, for ringing the great bell every morning and evening from Nov. 1, to Feb. 2, for ever. Mrs. Anne Poulton, sen. gave a silver plate, and Mrs. Elizabeth Poulton gave a silver flaggon, for the communion service. Mrs. Mary Capel gave 20*l.* for teaching poor children to read; and Mr. Daniel Niblet, about the year 1773, by will, left 100*l.* for the same laudable purpose; with the interest of which sums, greatly assisted by the annual contribution of Mr. Samuel Niblet, a charity-school is established for teaching ten children to read and write.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 137 15 4
		Poll-tax — 1694, — 27 1 0
		Land-tax — 1694, — 238 14 0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 179 0 6

At the beginning of this century, there were 120 houses in this parish, and about 500 inhabitants, whereof 10 were freeholders; yearly births 14, burials 12. *Atkyns.* The inhabitants are supposed to be now about the same number.

H A R N H I L L

IS a small parish in the hundred of Crowthorne and Minety, three miles east from Cirencester, and twenty south-eastward from Gloucester.

It was antiently called *Harebille*, and *Harnbull*. It lies on the edge of a vale, and consists of a due proportion of pasture and arable land. The soil is strong, and the air healthy; but in this little village there is nothing very remarkable.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

' Radulf de Todeni holds Harebille in Gerfstones hundred, and Roger holds it of him. There are

' five hides. Elric, Aluvin, and Aluric held it for ' three manors.' *Domesday-book*, p. 76.

William de Harnhull died seized of the manor of Harnhull, with the advowson of the church, 17 E. 2. which manor was held of Humphry de Bohun, earl of Hereford and Essex, and of Joan his wife, 46 E. 3.

Edward de Stonor died seized thereof 5 R. 2. as did John, his son and heir, 13 R. 2. He was succeeded by Robert de Stonor, whose son Gilbert died seized of this manor 3 H. 5.

From this family, it went to the Tames. Edmond Tame died seized of Harnhill 26 H. 8. as did Edmond his son 36 H. 8. leaving three daughters coheiresses, married, as related under Fairford; who, with their husbands, had livery of this manor 37 H. 8.

Thomas Aubury, esq; was lord of this manor in the year 1608; but Thomas Smith, esq; who resides in Oxfordshire, is the present lord of the manor of Harnhill, and has a good house (now occupied by the tenant of the farm) and a good estate in this parish. His arms are, *Per pale, ermine and erminois, over all an eagle display'd, member'd gules, arm'd and langued azure.*

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Cirencester, worth about 45*l.* a year. Mr. Smith is patron; Dr. Bray is the present incumbent. There are no lands tithe free.

The church is dedicated to St. Michael, and hath a small spire at the west end.

First fruits	£ 5 16 3	Synodals	£. 0 2 0
Tenths	— 0 11 7½	Pentecost.	0 0 6
Procurations	0 3 4		

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 24 16 0
		Poll-tax — 1694, — 4 12 0
		Land-tax — 1694, — 23 18 3
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 17 8 9

At the beginning of this century, there were 20 houses, and about 80 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 3 were freeholders; yearly birth 2, burials 2. *Atkyns.* But it appears by the parish register, that in ten years, from 1700, to 1709 inclusive, there were 29 baptisms, and 16 burials; and from 1760, to 1769, there were 24 baptisms, and 17 burials; and the inhabitants are now exactly 59. So that 1 in 52 dies annually.

H A R T P U R Y.

THIS parish lies in the united hundreds of Dudston and King's Barton, six miles eastward from Newent, nine south-west from Tewkesbury, and four north-west from Gloucester. It consists of rich meadow and pasture, with some very good arable land. The low grounds are exceedingly liable to floods from the Leaden, and from a brook which runs from Tiberton.

This village is not distinguished by antiquities, the curious productions of nature or art, nor any remarkable transactions: only, *en passant*, it may be observed, that in the great civil war, colonel Massy placed a garrison in the manor house, after the siege of Gloucester, to secure Corfe-lawn, and to oppose colonel Myn, of the king's party, who lay at Newent, Highleden, and Taynton.

Hardeper, *Hardepery*, and *Hartpury*, are variations of the same name, whose signification is uncertain. The vulgar notion of its arising from *barts*, or red deer, frequenting the place, is to me very unsatisfactory; for how does that account for *pere*, or *pery*. If the name of the brook from Tiberton were the *Deper*, the etymology would be easy; for rejecting the aspirate, *Ar-Deper*, and *Ar-Depery* would denote the situation of the village *Upon the Deper*; but this is all conjecture. The name seems to have been given it some time since the conquest; for though it is affirmed that Offa, king of Mercia, gave the manor of Hardepery to the church of St. Peter at Gloucester, when Eva was abbess, who died in the 33d year of her government, *anno* 768, it does not appear to have been given by that very name, but the contrary is most probable; for in *Domesday-book* no such name can be found, the place being there called *Merewent*; and part of the parish is distinguished by the name of *Morewent* to this day.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

When *Domesday-book* was compiled, Merewent was a member of the manor of Bertone, under the account of which, at p. 206, is a translation of that record, which includes the particulars of this parish. The manor at that time was part of the possessions of the abbey of Gloucester. King Henry the First confirmed to the monks of Gloucester the assart lands, or new plowed grounds in Hardeper, 23^o *regni*, which were granted to them by William earl of Gloucester. He also, by his charter, gave to Gloucester abbey free warren in all their lands beyond Severn, and the abbey's right for Hardeperie, in particular, was allowed 5 E. 1. by which it appears, that the place had then obtained its present name.

The abbats of St. Peter's at Gloucester continued in possession of this manor, and of a very large estate here, 'till that house was dissolved.

Walter Compton, esq; died July 26, 7 Eliz. seized of the manor of Hartpury, and of the capital messuage there, called the *Abbat's-Place*, and of fifty yard-lands belonging thereto, all which he had by the grant of William Herbert, knight of the garter, dated Feb. 20, 4 E. 6. *Fsch. sub anno.*

The above Walter Compton was descended from the Comptons in Wiltshire. From him the manor passed, thro' several generations, down to sir William Compton, baronet, who was lord of it at the beginning of this century. He was succeeded by his son, sir William Compton, baronet, who had issue three sons and three daughters.

One son died an infant. William, the eldest, succeeded to the title and estate, but dying without issue, his brother, sir Walter Compton, baronet, succeeded him. Which sir Walter Compton deceasing in the year 1773, without issue, this manor and estate devolved on his two surviving sisters, Catherine and Jane; Helen, the third sister, being then dead. Catherine was married to Edward Bearcroft, of Droitwich in the county of Worcester, esq; and died in the year 1775, without issue also; Jane is married to John Berkeley, of the city of Worcester, esq; who, in her right, is the present lord of the manor of Hartpury.

H A M L E T S. 1. *Morewent-end.* William de Morewent, (who took his name from this place, where he had a considerable estate) gave twenty acres of wood for ever to the poor, which therefore bore the name of *William's Wood*; but the wood was destroy'd in the reign of king Charles the First, and is now in waste.

2. *Moor-end*, where is a common by the side of the Leden.

3. *Corse-end.*

4. *Blackwell's-end.*

5. *Lamper's-end.*

6. *Butter's-end.*

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Gloucester, worth 80*l.* a year. The bishop of Gloucester is patron; Mr. Sparks is the present incumbent.

The great tithes were appropriated to the abbey of Gloucester, and were granted to the bishoprick of Gloucester 33 H. 8. and confirmed 6 E. 6.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary, consists of the nave, with a tower at the west end, on which are the Comptons arms, *viz. Sable, a lion passant gardant Or, between three helmets close proper.* The church is out of repair, and in a filthy condition.

First fruits	£ 16	9	5	Synodals	£ 0	2	0
Tenths	—	1	12	7½	Pentecostals	0	0
Procurations	0	6	8				

Monuments and Inscriptions.

This was not the common burying-place of the Compton family, so that there are but few memorials for them; but within the communion rails, on brass, is the following:

Here lye y^e Bodys of Willi. Compton Esq^r. Lord of y^e Manor of Hartpury, & Elinor his Wife, Daught. of S^t John Mevx, K^t. She died Anno 1631. He died Anno 1641. to whose Memory their dear Daughter Dame Elinor Button Wife of S^t Robert Button Baroⁿ here put this Monument.—Arms, 1. Compton, impaling 2. *Paly of six, in chief three crosses paty*, for Meux.

There is a memorial for Walter Compton, esq; who died in 1627.

Benefactions.

Lands in this parish, given to the poor by a person unknown, now let at about 8*l.* a year. Mr. Anthony Jelfe gave 50*l.* with which lands in Longney have been purchased for the use of the

poor. Besides these, 3*l.* 10*s.* a year, part of Mr. Cox's charity, is allotted to this parish. And I find a memorandum in bishop Benson's book, that lady Button left 100*l.* to the poor, which, at the time when that entry was made, is said to have been in Mr. Jones's hands.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 238 13 4
		Poll-tax ——— 1694, — 43 18 0
		Land-tax ——— 1694, — 303 14 0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 226 10 0

At the beginning of this century, there were 60 houses in this parish, and about 300 inhabitants, whereof 10 were freeholders; yearly births 10, burials 9. *Atkyns.* There are now about the same number of inhabitants.



H A S F I E L D.

THIS parish lies in the lower division of Westminster hundred, six miles distant east from Newent, five south from Tewkesbury, and six north from Gloucester.

It is situated on the north-west side of the Severn, and consists of rich meadow and pasture. About a thousand acres of meadow ground, lying along the side of the river, are in common part of the year. But there are only 125 acres of arable land in all the parish.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

'Brietric held one hide and a half at Hasfelde, of the church of Westminster, in the time of king Edward. Turstin the son of Rolf now holds it.' *Domesday-book*, p. 72.

The above could not be the manor, for king Henry the Third gave that to Richard Pauncefoot, in the thirty-third year of his reign, whose family had been eminent in this county, and flourished in Wiltshire in the time of king William the First. Grimbald Pauncefoot, son of Richard, proved his right to privileges in this manor, in a writ of *Quo warranto*, 15 E. 1. and dying 8 E. 2. left Almarick his brother and heir. John Pauncefoot died seized of this manor 3 H. 5. and was succeeded by his son, sir John Pauncefoot, who was several times high sheriff of Gloucestershire. Livery of the manor of Hasfield was granted to John Pauncefoot, son of Nicholas, 1 Eliz.

Paul Tracy, esq; was lord of this manor in the year 1608. Sir Humphry Tracy sold it to Mr. John Parker, about the year 1655, and John Parker, esq; a descendant from him, is the present lord of this manor, and has a good estate in the parish. His coat armour, as I find it in the last herald's visitation, is, *Sable, a buck trippant argent between three pheons Or.* But he now uses the following: *Sable, a fess argent charged with a buck's head caboshed and two pellets of the field, between three pheons Or.*

Edward Bruges of Lone, brother of sir Giles Bruges of Coberley, died 15 H. 6. seized of four

messuages, and eight acres of land, and a tenement called Underhills, consisting of thirteen acres of arable, and of eight acres of meadow and pasture; which estate is called the manor of Hasfeld in the escheator's inquisition of that year. By another, taken at Gloucester 15 Eliz. it was found, that Edmund lord Chandois died seized of the manor of Harsfield; but this was not the manor which had been so long enjoy'd by the Pauncefoots.

The estate held by the church of Westminster at the time of the conquest, was sometime afterwards called a manor. At the dissolution of religious foundations, it was vested in the crown, and granted to the dean and chapter of Westminster 34 H. 8. but resumed, and granted to the abbat and convent of Westminster 4 Mar. and again regranted to the chapter 2 Eliz. The right of the church of Westminster to the manor of Hasfield was tried 33 C. 2. when it appeared from the court-rolls, as early as 8 E. 2. that the manor was then held of the heirs of William Ruffel, and not of the church of Westminster, by the service or rent of a sparrow-hawk yearly.

Thomas Throckmorton levied a fine of lands in Hasfield to John Webb, 1 E. 6.

Wickeridge is a hamlet in this parish.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, within the peculiar of Derhurst, worth about 130*l.* a year. John Parker, esq; is patron; Mr. Parker is the present incumbent. The rector pays 20*s.* yearly to the crown.

Thirteen acres of meadow, and some arable, belong to the glebe.

A portion of tithes in Hasfield, formerly belonging to the monastery of Derhurst, was granted to Francis Philips and Richard Moor 1 Eliz. and another portion, likewise belonging to the same convent, was granted to Richard Hill and William James 13 Eliz. These tithes afterwards belonged to the Browns, and, by purchase, are now the property of Nicholas Hyett, of the city of Gloucester, esq; who pays a fee-farm rent of 3*l.* a year to the crown.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is pleasantly situated on a rising ground. It is twenty-eight yards long, with a strong embattled tower at the west end. In the windows were the following coats, 1. *Gules, six plates, 3, 2, 1.*—2. Pauncefoot.—3. *Or, a lion rampant gules semeé with crosses croizett.*—4. Bridges.

First fruits	£ 13 6 8	Pentecostals	£ 0 0 5
Tenths	— 1 6 8		

Benefactions.

There are about seven acres of meadow and pasture ground given for the use of the church and poor. And Lawrence Gilbert gave 5*s.* a year for the repair of the church, charged on a piece of ground called Benjamin's-Croft, in Hasfield.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 84 3 0
		Poll-tax ——— 1694, — 30 7 0
		Land-tax ——— 1694, — 140 13 0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 106 4 8

At the beginning of this century, there were 48 houses, and about 200 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 6 were freeholders; yearly births 6, burials 6. *Atkyns*. But it appears by the register, that in ten years, from 1700, there were 53 baptisms, and 50 burials; and in a like period, from 1760, the baptisms were 51, burials 67; and the present number of inhabitants is 175.

H A S L E T O N

IS a small parish in the hundred of Bradley, three miles north-westward from Northleach, nine south-eastward from Winchcombe, and seventeen east from Gloucester.

It is situated high on the Cotswolds, with a fine healthy air. The country hereabout is almost destitute of trees, and so much exposed to the winds from every quarter, that vegetation is not a little retarded. The soil is generally light and stony, and mostly in tillage; yet agriculture is lately so much improved in this open, I had almost said naked region, that the farmers obtain good crops of corn, and feed and fat great numbers of sheep, and some black cattle; and many of them keep a little dairy besides. This parish hath lately been inclosed, and it is hoped that, as well for profit as ornament, planting of beech, ash, and fir, which suit the soil, may take place with other improvements.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

Sigar de Cioches holds Hasledene in Bradelege hundred. Goda the countess held it. There are ten hides. King William granted three of them free from tax, as the county affirms. There are three plow-tillages in demean, and fourteen villeins, and a priest, with ten plow-tillages; and there are six *servi*. It was worth 8*l.* now 7*l.* *Domesday-book*, p. 79.

This manor was given to the abbey of Winchcombe, by Robert Gyves, 35 H. 3. and the abbat proved his right to free warren therein 15 E. 1. continued in possession of the abbey 'till the general dissolution, and was granted to Thomas Culpeper the younger, and to his heirs males, 36 H. 8. reserving a rent of 16*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* Notwithstanding this, Richard Tracy obtained a grant of the manor of Hasleton, and Hasleton-ove, lately belonging to the abbey of Winchcombe, 36 H. 8. However, Thomas Culpeper seized of the manor 1 Eliz. when livery was granted to Alexander Culpeper, his son; and sir Anthony Culpeper was lord of it in the year 1608. Mr. Serjeant Wyat, of Kent, was afterwards lord of the manor of Hasleton; as was Mr. Serjeant minister, of Turk Dean, at the beginning of this century. Edmund Waller, esq; is the present lord of this manor, and of Farmington.

HAMLET. Yanworth is a hamlet in this parish, from which it is separated by the parish of Hampnet.

Sigar de Cioches holds Ieneurde in Bradelege hundred. Goda held it. There are five hides, of which three are exempted from tax by king William, as Sigar's man says. There are three plow-tillages in demean, and fourteen villeins, and two bordars, with seven plow-tillages. There are seven *servi*, and a mill of 40*d.* [rent] a wood three furlongs long, and two broad. It was worth 7*l.* now 6*l.* *Domesday-book*, p. 79.

Radulph de Zouch gave Janesworth [*i.e.* his property therein] to the church of St. Peter of Gloucester, free and quit from all services. And Reginald Thucks gave to the same church, his village of Janesworth [*i.e.* his share of it] in perpetual right of inheritance, free and quit from all services and customs. Earl Robert de Bertone gave to the same church 10*s.* rent out of Janesworth, in the time when Walter de Lacy was abbat. And king Stephen and king Henry the Second, confirmed these grants to the abbey. See p. 148.

John de Ganeworth, or Yanworth, was abbat of Winchcombe 31 H. 3. and probably he procured this manor from the abbey of Gloucester to his own house, either by purchase or exchange; for in the proceedings of a *Quo warranto*, the abbat of Winchcombe proved his right to privileges in Yanworth, 15 E. 1. and the manor continued in that house 'till it was dissolved.

After the dissolution of the abbey of Winchcombe, the manor of Yanworth was granted to Thomas Culpeper 35 H. 8. as that of Hasleton had been, and was enjoy'd by that family. But other records mention, that the manor of Yanworth, a quarry of stones, and the church-house, lately belonging to the abbey of Winchcombe, were granted to Thomas Stroud, Walter Earl, and James Paget, 36 H. 8. And that Henry earl of Arundel had the manors of Hasleton and Yanworth, for they were granted to Edward earl of Bedford, 8 Jac. and in his grant they are mentioned to have been lately the earl of Arundel's. These seeming inconsistencies may be reconciled, by considering that, as Yanworth was given in several portions to the abbey, so in all probability, each grant had relation only to one of those estates, all different from each other, tho' all described by the name of Yanworth. Lord Chedworth is the present lord of the manor of Yanworth, which descended to him from his ancestor, sir Richard How of Compton.

Edward Horn levied a fine of lands in this hamlet 1 E. 6.

This place has a chapel of ease, dedicated to St. Michael, with an aisle on the north side, and an embattled tower at the west end. The inhabitants anciently buried at Hasleton, but are now buried at this chapel. The bishop of Worcester, in 1366, made a decree between the abbat of Winchcombe and the rector of Hasleton, concerning the settling of a chaplain at Yanworth.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Stow, worth about 110*l.* a year. The lord chancellor is patron; Mr. Rawlins is the present incumbent. At the inclosing of the parish, the rector had lands allotted to him in lieu of tithes.

The abbey of Winchcombe presented to this church in the reign of king Richard the First. The advowson of the rectory and vicarage of Hasleton belonged to the abbey of Hayles, and was granted to sir Thomas Seimour 1 E. 6.

The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is small, with a low tower at the west end.

First fruits	£. 19	5	5	Synodals	£. 0	2	0
Tenths	—	1	18	6½	Pentecostals	0	0
Procurations	0	6	8				

Hasleton.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	39	1	0
		Poll-tax — 1694, —	2	11	0
		Land-tax — 1694, —	33	6	0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, —	24	4	6

Yanworth.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	39	1	0
		Poll-tax — 1694, —	5	12	0
		Land-tax — 1694, —	41	8	0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, —	24	4	5¼

At the beginning of this century, there were said to be 25 houses, and about 100 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 3 were freeholders; yearly births 2, burials 2. The present number of families in Hasleton is 14; of inhabitants 77. And at Yanworth the inhabitants are 84, so that the whole number of souls is 161.



H A T H E R O P.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Britwell's-barrow, seven miles distant south-east from Northleach, ten eastward from Cirencester, and twenty-four south-eastward from Gloucester.

Sir Robert Atkyns says, *The Name is derived from Throp, which in the Saxon Language signifies an Habitation, and Heitber, because it lies lower on the River than Bouthrop, which lies higher.* As I profess not to understand the latter part of this sentence, I shall pass it over without further remark, and give my own opinion of the derivation of the name, which was antiently written *Hetrope*, and *Etherope*. The village is situated upon an eminence, but particularly above Quenington, an adjoining parish, which lies in a little narrow valley to the southward; and it was undoubtedly this high situation that gave occasion to the name; for *peah*, in the Anglo-Saxon, signifies *high*, and *þrop*, a *village*.

There are two camps in this parish, one about a mile to the north-west of the Roman *Ikenild-way*; the other near the side of that antient road, at a place now called *Aston-Barrow*. The latter is

thought to be that which was antiently called *Britswoldesberg*, and gave name to the hundred, now corruptly written *Britwell's-barrow*.

Sir John Webb has a noble old house here, but not making it his constant residence, 'tis too much neglected, and the offices and gardens are falling to ruin. About the year 1773, sir John exerted a very laudable spirit, in searching several places in this parish for coal, with uncommon perseverance; but his success was not equal to the wishes of the country, nor to his own expectations. It is said that the workmen found some detached pieces of coal, but no continued stratum. It is said also, that they drew up a quantity of ashes from the depth of a hundred feet. If this be true, it seems utterly unaccountable how they should be lodged there.

Of the Manors and other Estates.

There were antiently two distinct manors in this parish, of which the following was the most considerable:

'Ernulf de Hesding holds Etherope in Britwell's-barrow hundred. There are seven hides. 'Uluuard held it. There are six plow-tillages in 'demean, and twenty-three villeins with ten plow-tillages. There are twelve *servi*, and a mill of '15*s.* It was worth 8*l.* now 12*l.* D. B. p. 77.

Ernulf de Hesding gave the church of Hethrope, and a water-mill, with the lands belonging to the priest, in the same place, to the monks of Gloucester, when Serlo was abbat; which particulars were confirmed to them by king Henry the First, and king Stephen, p. 147.

This Ernulf de Hesding was also lord of the manor of Kempford, in this county, which he conveyed to Patrick de Chaworth, in the reign of William the First; and probably this manor passed to the Chaworths at the same time; and came to Walter, grandson of Walter de Ewrus, earl of Roschar, by his marriage with Sybilla de Chaworth. He gave lands in Hatherop to the priory of Bradenstoke in Wiltshire, which was of his foundation, and he and his wife lie buried near the choir of that monastery.

Patrick his eldest son, created earl of Salisbury by the empress Maud, was slain in a quarrel by Guy de Lozinnian 13 H. 2. His son and heir, William earl of Salisbury, married Alianore de Vitrei, daughter of Tirrel de Mainers, by whom he had Ela, his only daughter and heiress, married to William Longespee, natural son to king Henry the Second, by Fair Rosamond.

She survived her husband, and founded a nunnery at Lacock in Wiltshire, of which she herself was abbess, and endowed it with the manor of Hatherop, with the advowson of the church, and with the hundred of Britswold Barrow; which endowment was confirmed by her son, William de Longespee, and by king Henry the Third. She died in the year 1300, having founded the church at Rewley near Oxford, and was buried before the high

high altar there, as appears by an inscription on a stone dug up in the year 1705. This manor continued in the nunnery of Lacock 'till its dissolution.

The other manor is thus described :

‘ Roger de Laci holds Hetrope in Brictwoldeberg hundred, and William holds it of him. There are two hides. Duning held it in the time of king Edward. There are two plow-tillages, and three villeins, and three bordars, with one plow-tillage. There are six *servi*. It is worth and was worth 100s.’ *Domesday-book*, p. 75.

Eubulo le Strange, and Aleria his wife, levied a fine of this manor to Hugh le Dispencer 18 E. 2. and Theobald de Verdon died seized thereof 10 E. 3.

Hugh le Dispencer constituted John de Handelo governor of St. Briavel's castle, and warden of the forest of Dean, in the year 1299, which John levied a fine of the manor of Hatherop, with several remainders, in the year 1325, and was seized of it in 1340. His son Richard married Isabel, daughter of Almarick de St. Amand, and died before his father, but Isabel held Hatherop in jointure, and died seized of it in 1355. Edmond, son of Richard, was heir to John his grandfather, and died seized of a great estate in Kent, and other counties, and of the manors of Hatherop, Wike, and Williamstrip, in Gloucestershire, leaving two sisters his coheiresses. Margaret, the eldest, was married, first to Gilbert Chastelain, or Chateline, and afterwards to John Appleby; and Elizabeth, the other sister, was married to Edmond de la Pool. But the above-mentioned lands, lying in Gloucestershire, were assigned to Margaret, whereby John Appleby, in her right, was lord of this manor.

This is an abstract from the records, as I find them applied to Hatherop by sir Robert Atkyns; but it may be observed, that in the descent of the manor of Williamstrip, he makes Edmond de Handelo grandson of Richard. In all other respects the accounts are consistent.

It will be proper now to pass to the manor possessed by the nunnery of Lacock.

After the dissolution of that house, their manor and estate at Hatherop, and lands in this parish which had been vested in the priory of Bradenstoke, were granted to sir William Sherington 2 E. 6.

About this time, both the manors in Hatherop were enjoy'd by the same proprietor, and so continuing, the distinction was lost by unity of possession.

John Blomer, descended from the antient family of the Blomers in Westmoreland, had livery of the manor of Hatherop 1 Eliz. William Blomer was lord of it in the year 1608. John Blomer, son of William, married Frances, daughter of Anthony viscount Montacute, by whom he had three sons and three daughters, who all died without issue, except Mary, the youngest, who was married, first to Richard Draycott, of Painsly in the county of Stafford, esq; and afterwards to sir John Webb, of Canford in the county of Dorset,

baronet. Her issue by her first husband left no children, whereby sir John Webb, son and heir, by her, of sir John Webb, succeeded to this manor and estate; and sir John Webb, baronet, grandson of the last mentioned sir John, is the present lord of this manor. His arms are, *Gules, a cross between four muscovy ducks Or.*

John Tame and Edmond Tame levied a fine of lands in this parish 13 H. 7. And sir Walter Dennis and Agnes his wife levied a fine of the same lands 15 H. 7.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Fairford, worth about 160*l.* a year. Sir John Webb is patron; Dr. William Sandford is the present incumbent. There were about 100 acres of land belonging to the glebe. But the parish hath lately been inclosed by act of parliament, and the rector hath other lands allotted to him in lieu of tithe.

The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, consists of the nave only, with a tower between that and the chancel, in which are six bells.

First fruits	£.10	0	0	Synodals	£.0	2	0	
Tenths	—	1	0	0	Pentecostals	0	1	6
Procurations	0	6	8					

Monuments and Inscriptions.

In the chancel are several monuments and memorials for the Blomers, among which the following is most observable :

To the Pious Memory of JOHN BLOMER Esq; sixth son to WILLIAM BLOMER of HATHEROPE in the County of Gloucester Esq; & of FRANCES his Wife, Daughter to ANTHONY VISCOVNT MONTACVTE, by whom he had Issue three sons, JOHN, WILLIAM and ANTHONY, which last died in the 19th year of his age, and three daughters, CATHERINE, FRANCES, who died Infants, and MARY, who first Married RICHARD DRAYCOTT of PAINSLY in the County of STAFFORD Esq; and afterwards St JOHN WEBBE of Canford, in the County of DORSET BARONET. These were all Branches of JOHN & FRANCES BLOMER, who were both Instances of singular Piety & Goodness the one continually promoting the Peace of the Neighbourhood: the other still seconding of him in all Christian Virtues, which shining most conspicuously in her throw the three several Conditions of her Life, when Maid, Wife, Widow; gave a true Glory and Luster to her high Birth. — Arms, *Baron and femme*, 1. *Gules, on an escutcheon of pretence argent a lion rampant of the first, within a bordure of the second, for Blomer; impaling, 2. On a bend three lions rampant.* This blazon is agreeable to the last herald's visitation of the county; but the colours are not expressed on the monument.

On another monument is a memorial for John and William Blomer, esq; sons of the above John, who died bachelors in 1685 and 1686, respectively.

On a black marble stone is a memorial for lady Mary Webb, daughter of the above John Blomer, who died in 1709.

In the chancel, on a flat stone, is a memorial for John Bradley, rector of Hatherop, &c. who died in 1741, with his arms, *Gules, a fess between three buckles argent.*

Benefactions.

Sir Henry Blomer gave 100*l.* for the use of the church and poor: And there are, besides, a few donations to the poor, now regularly distributed in bread and money by sir John Webb.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 65 12 0
		Poll-tax ——— 1694, — 18 10 0
		Land-tax ——— 1694, — 101 11 0
		The same, at 3s. 1770, — 77 19 3

At the beginning of this century, there were 30 houses in this parish, and about 150 inhabitants, whereof 6 were freeholders; yearly births 3, burials 3. *Atkyns*. The inhabitants are now increased to 204.



HAWKESBURY.

THIS parish lies in the upper division of the hundred of Grumbald's-ash, four miles distant north from Sodbury, four north-east from Wickwar, and twenty-five south from Gloucester. Two turnpike-roads, one from Gloucester to Bath, the other from Oxford to Bath and Bristol, lead through it.

Part of it lies upon the hills, in a fine, healthy, open country, mostly corn fields; and part on the west side, beneath the great ridge which separates the upland, or Cotswold country, from the vale.

The name was antiently written *Havocheberie*, i. e. *Havoche's-hill*, or *camp*, according to the explanation of *berie*, already given. But of this *Havoche* history gives no account.

Petrifications of the bivalve kind are common in the upper part of the parish. Two little brooks rise here, and empty themselves into the Berkeley river.

Gilbert Ironside, bishop of Bristol, is said to have been born here in the year 1588.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

' The church of St. Mary of Perfore holds
' *Havocheberie* in Grimboldestou hundred. There
' are seventeen hides. In demean are five plow-
' tillages, and eighteen villeins, and twenty-five
' bordars, with fifteen plow-tillages. There are
' two *servi*, and seven free-men [*coliberti*.] Three
' mills of 19s. 2d. [rent] and ten acres of meadow.
' A wood two miles long, and one broad. It
' was worth 16l. now 10l.' *Domesday-book*, p. 72.

The abbey of Pershore had a grant of markets, fairs, free warren, and court leet in Hawkesbury 37 H. 3. which they pleaded in a *Quo warranto* brought against them 15 E. 1. and their claim was allowed.

William Wasp and others were seized of the manor of Hawkesbury, and of twelve messuages, one toft, three plow-tillages, nine acres of meadow, three acres of wood, and a yearly rent of 7s. 2d. in Hawkesbury and Hildesley, in trust for the abbey of Pershore, 15 R. 2. at which time the abbey was seized of the town of Hawkesbury in their own hands.

At the dissolution of this abbey, the manor of Hawkesbury was granted to John Butler. And lands in Kilcot, Tresham and Seddlewood, and a

wood in Hawkesbury, Stoke, &c. lately belonging to the abbey of Pershore, were granted to the same John Butler 37 H. 8. who died seized thereof 5 E. 6. After whom, Sylvestra, his widow, held the manor in jointure, and died 7 Eliz. William Butler, son and heir of sir John, had livery of the manor the same year, as also of Hilsley, Kilcot, Tresham, Seddlewood, Upton, and Guston. Nicholas Butler, esq; was lord of the manor of Hawkesbury in the year 1608.

The manor passed from the Butlers to the Crews, and from them to the family of the present owner, sir Banks Jenkinson, baronet, who is lord of the manor of Hawkesbury. His arms are, *Azure, on a fess undy argent a cross paty Gules: in chief two estoiles Or.* The manor-house having been uninhabited for some time, is gone to decay.

John le Fisher was seized of a reputed manor in Hawkesbury 19 E. 3. which was held by John Doily in the 33d year of that reign. William Cheltenham held lands in Hawkesbury 33 E. 3. and did Thomas Beverstone 48 E. 3. Richard Urdle levied a fine of lands in Hawkesbury 18 R. 2. Robert Stanshaw was seized of lands in Hawkesbury, Hilsley, Kilcot, and Tresham 12 E. 4. And John Stanshaw, and Humphry his brother, levied a fine of lands in Hawkesbury and Tresham 12 H. 7.

Lands in Ingstone, in Hawkesbury, which belonged to the knights templers, and afterwards to the knights hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, and lands and a fulling-mill in Dilton, in Hawkesbury, formerly belonging to the priory of Bonhommes, at Eddington in Wiltshire, were granted to Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple, in trust, 35 H. 8.

TITHINGS. 1. *Hilsley*. This is a very considerable village, and has a distinct tithingman.

' Turstin the son of Rolf holds Hildesley in
' Grimboldestou hundred, and Bernard holds it
' of him. There is one hide. Aluric held it. In
' demean are two plow-tillages, and five half vil-
' leins, and seven bordars, with two plow-tillages.
' There are eight *servi*, and three mills of 18s.
' rent, and eight acres of meadow. It was worth
' 40s. but is now worth 60s.' *Domesday-book*, p. 78.

Robert Lynet held Hildesley of William Ruffel, whose heir he was, and he held one messuage, a small wood, and certain lands at Brodecroft of the abbey of Pershore, at the rent of 4s. a year, 9 E. 2. *Esch*. William Cheltenham held lands in Hildesley in trust for the abbey of Pershore 40 E. 3. & 19 R. 2. The manor of Hilsley belonged to the Cosyns for several generations, and passed out of their name, by the marriage of an heiress, to Mr. Tipping of Oxfordshire. It is now vested in Matthew Hale, of Alderley, esq.

Here was a chapel dedicated to St. Giles, now converted into tenements for the poor. Sir Thomas de Berkeley and Margaret his wife were seized of the advowson of the chapel of Hildesley 5 H. 5. of which William, earl marshal, levied a fine

fine 3 H. 7. And there was a chantry in this chapel 40 E. 3. of which Thomas Swetheman was the last incumbent, and received a pension of 5*l.* in the year 1553.

2. *Tresham*, i.e. the village place. Thomas Kennet and Margaret his wife levied a fine of lands in Tresham and Hull 21 E. 3. This manor belongs to Mr. Hale. Here is likewise a chapel of ease, with divine service once a month.

3. *Kilcot*, perhaps from the British *Cyll*, the hazle-tree, or *Cil*, out of sight, and *coed* a wood. Maud de Evers was seized of the manor of Kilcot, with free warren, 15 E. 1. John Bodisant, and Joan his wife, who had been the widow of Robert Stanshaw, levied a fine of lands in Kilcot, Hildesley, and Tresham, 14 H. 7. The manor of Kilcot belonged to the late Samuel Barker, of Fairford, esq; deceased, and is now the property of William Springett, esq.

4. *Settlewood*. This estate was late Mr. Workman's. It now belongs to Mr. Timothy Thomas, of Uley. Tresham, Kilcot, and Settlewood are united in one tithing.

5. *Upton*. This is a large tithing, situated upon the hill. John Cotherington and Alice his wife levied a fine of lands in Hawkesbury Upton 49 H. 6. in which year that king recovered the crown for a short time. This manor belongs now to sir Banks Jenkinson, baronet.

6. *Wast*. The abbat and convent of Pershore granted a licence 47 E. 3. to Thomas Beverston clerk, and John Godwell, to give their manor and lands of Wast, in the manor of Hawkesbury, to the abbey of Gloucester, on condition that the latter do grant to the abbat of Pershore and his successors 6*s.* 8*d.* out of those lands on the death of every abbat of Gloucester. And accordingly Beverston and Godwell gave the same manor, with the advowson of the chapel, to the abbey of Gloucester, by their deed executed at Standish 49 E. 3. The chapel of le Wast, with all tithes and appurtenances, were granted to Francis Moris and Michael Cole 12 Jac. The manor of Wast belonged afterwards to Robert Cotherington, of Sidmarton, esq; and is now the property of the duke of Beaufort.

A moiety of lands in Wast, which antiently belonged to the abbey of Gloucester, was granted to Arthur Swayne and William Bennet 41 Eliz. see *Boxwell*.

7. *Little Badminton*, belonging also to the duke of Beaufort.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Hawkesbury, to which it gives name. It is worth about 80*l.* a year. Sir Banks Jenkinson is patron; Mr. Potter Cole is the present incumbent. The vicar's income, for the chapels of Tresham and Little Badminton, arises from certain estates there, out of which he receives in the proportion of 6*d.* to

the pound of their respective rents. At present, Little Badminton pays 19*s.* Tresham 7*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

The chapel of Little Badminton was taken down in the year 1750, by the consent of the bishop, &c. and the inhabitants have seats in the church of Great Badminton, who, as to ecclesiastical concerns, are made subject to the vicar of that church. The scite of the chapel, and the yard, which may be still used for sepulture, is to be kept well fenced round by the duke of Beaufort.

The vicar of Hawkesbury receives mortuaries from Alderley, which parish still repairs a part of the church-yard wall at Hawkesbury.

The impropriation formerly belonged to the abbey of Pershore. The tithes in Hawkesbury and Hawkesbury Upton, lately belonging to that abbey, were granted to John Butler 37 H. 8. The impropriation of this large parish is now divided between the duke of Beaufort, sir Banks Jenkinson, and other persons.

The church is large, and adorned with battlements. It has a south aisle, the upper end of which belongs to sir Abraham-Isaac Elton, and a lofty embattled tower at the west end. It was formerly said to be the mother of seven daughters, or chapels of ease, within her jurisdiction. A licence was obtained to set up a gild, or fraternity, in this parish, dedicated to the virgin Mary, and to purchase land of 10*l.* a year for its endowment, 30 H. 6.

First fruits	£. 18 9 8	Synodals	£. 0 2 0
Tenths	— 1 16 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	Pentecostals	0 2 0
Procurations	0 6 8		

Monuments and Inscriptions.

On a handsome marble tomb in the church,

Dedicated to the Memory of Edward Colyn, Esq; late of Hillesley in this Parish, Lord of the Mannor of Charley in the County of Leicester, who departed this Life the 20 day of Feb. Anno Dni 1689 *Ætatis suæ* 88. Who married Frances eldest Daught^r. of William Trye, Esq; of Hardwick in this County. Then follow four indifferent lines of versification, and as many words in the Hebrew character. The tomb is ornamented with coats of arms, viz. 1. *Argent, a chevron ermine between three wolves heads erased sable*, for Colyn; impaling, 2. Trye.

There is a handsome monument against the wall in the chancel, finishing with an obelisk of Siena marble, with the family arms at top, and other ornaments; and on the vase is the following inscription:

In Memory of St Robert Jenkinson, Bar^t who departed this Life Aug^r 8th in the year of our Lord 1766 and in the 46th of his Age. He was the eldest Son of St Robert Banks Jenkinson Bar^t by Catharine his Wife, third Daughter of St Robert Dashwood of North Brook in the County of Oxford Bar^t. He married Mary the Daughter of St Jonathan Cope, Bar^t but left no issue, yet let his Name be preserved to Posterity, for his filial Piety, his conjugal Love, and fraternal Affection, and all those virtues which best adorn the honest English Gentleman and sincere Christian. Fortified with these he bore with Patience a long and painful Illness till he resigned his soul with faith and Confidence into the Hand of his Creator. Disdain not, Reader, what, from too high a Veneration for more glaring and ostentatious Characters, thou mayest be taught to think a very humble Encomium; for remember, that Purity of Life and Integrity of Manners will receive the greatest Praise at the last Day, from him who is the supreme Judge of all Virtue and Merit, and who alone can assign them their due Reward.

There

There are also, on other monuments, the following memorials and coats of arms :

Sacred to the Memory of Harry Cole, Son of the Rev^d Mr. Potter Cole, and Sarah his Wife, who departed this Life June the 12th 1756, aged 15 years. Also of Elizabeth Cole their Daughter, who died March the 16th 1762, aged 23 years. Also of Frances Cole their Daughter, who died May the 15th 1768, aged 16 years.—Arms, 1. *Argent, a bull within a bordure sable, charged with eight bezants*, for Cole; impaling, 2. *Gules, a chevron ermine between three pheons heads argent*, for Arnold.

Erected to the Memory of Matthew Symonds of this Parish, Gent. and Elizabeth his Wife. He left issue only one Daughter Barbara married to William Mountjoy jun. of Biddleston in the County of Wilts, Gent. He died June y^e 3^d 1719 Æt. 65. She died Nov. y^e 2^d 1719 Æt. 63.—Arms, *Argent, a bend engrailed azure between two granades proper*, for Symonds.

Sacred to the Memory of Mary, Wife of Mr. John Jobbins, who was buried May 24, 1754, aged 53. Also of John Jobbins, their son, who was buried June 2, 1743, aged 19. Also of Mary Jobbins, their Daughter, who was buried Apr. 13, 1752, aged 24.—Arms, *Argent, on a cross engrailed gules a rose of the field between four pheons heads azure*.

Benefactions.

Mr. Richard Thynne, by his will, in 1704, gave lands called the Lance, in this parish; and Daniel Belfire, gent. by his deed in 1733, gave 30s. a year for ever, charged on lands called Hawkesbury Barns; both to the relief of the poor. Mr. Daniel Walker, by his will in 1734, gave 100l. with which lands called Burs Bush, in the parish of Yate, were purchased, the produce of which to be laid out in the education of poor children of this parish.

Hawkesbury,

Taxes.	{	The Poll-tax — 1694, £. 18 12 0
		Land-tax — 1694, — 130 14 8
		The same at 3s. 1770, — 100 7 8 ¹ / ₄

Hilsley

Taxes.	{	The Poll-tax — 1694, £. 12 15 0
		Land-tax — 1694, — 71 16 0
		The same at 3s. 1770, — 50 3 9 ³ / ₄

Tresham, Kilcot, and Settlewood.

Taxes.	{	The Poll-tax — 1694, £. 14 2 0
		Land-tax — 1694, — 84 8 4
		The same at 3s. 1770, — 66 18 6

Upton.

Taxes.	{	The Poll-tax — 1694, £. 10 10 0
		Land-tax — 1694, — 47 10 8
		The same at 3s. 1770, — 37 0 11 ¹ / ₄

In all.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 358 14 8
		Poll-tax — 1694, — 55 19 0
		Land-tax — 1694, — 234 9 8
		The same, at 3s. 1770, — 254 10 11 ¹ / ₄

At the beginning of this century, there were 150 houses in this parish, and about 598 inhabitants, whereof 25 were freeholders; yearly births 25, burials 22. *Atkyns*. But it appears by the register, that in ten years, beginning with 1700, the baptisms were 280, burials 206. And in a like period, beginning with 1760, there were 302 baptisms, and 196 burials. And the inhabitants are now about 896. By which it seems that Sir Robert Atkyns's numbers for families and in-

habitants were too low; since the average of the annual burials, is to the number of souls, nearly as 1 to 45.

HAWLING

IS a parish in the lower division of Kington hundred, in the Cotswold country, six mile-north-westward from Northleach, six south-east from Winchcombe, and seventeen north-eastward from Gloucester. The turnpike-road from Stow to Gloucester leads through it.

This village, which lies in an open champaign country, is said to be one of the highest places on the Cotswolds, and is remarkable for its healthy air, sound sheep, and sweet mutton. Husbandry is the chief employment of the male inhabitants, but the women and children spin woollen yarn for the clothiers. The common fields in this parish, containing 977 acres, were inclosed by act of parliament in the year 1756.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

'Sigar de Cioches holds Hallinge, in Holforde hundred, of the king. Goda the countess held it. There are ten hides taxed. In demean are three plow-tillages, and twenty villeins, and five bordars, with nine plow-tillages. There are six *servi*, and three *ancillæ*. There is a wood. It was worth 7l. now 8l.' *Domesday-book*, p. 79.

This manor was given to the abbey of Winchcombe by Robert Gyves 35 H. 3. and the abbat proved his right to free warren, in a *Quo warranto*, 15 E. 1. The same abbey enjoy'd the manor till that house was dissolved, when the manor of Hallynge, *alias* Hawlynge, was granted by the crown to William Whorwode, esq; in consideration of 791l. 6s. 8d. 36 H. 8. He died the following year, leaving two daughters coheiresses, of whom, Anne was married to Ambrose Dudley, and had livery of the manor 37 H. 8. and Margaret was married to Thomas Throckmorton, who had livery granted to them 3 Mariae. Livery of one moiety of the manor was granted to Thomas Horwood 15 Eliz.

Henry Stratford, esq; was lord of the manor in 1608, and died in 1649. Henry Stratford, his son, died in 1671; and Richard Stratford, esq; lord of the manors of Guiting and Hawling, died in the year 1692. Henrietta, one of the sisters and coheiresses of Richard Stratford, was married to William Wyndham, esq; (younger son of Sir Wadham Wyndham) who, in her right, was lord of the manor at the beginning of this century; and William Wyndham, esq; is the present lord of the manor of Hawling. His arms are, *Azure, a chevron between three lions heads erased Or*.

HAMLET. Rowell, or Roell, is accounted extraparochial, but being contiguous to Hawling, I have

I have placed it in the manner of a hamlet. It is an antient manor thus described in *Domesday-book*:

'The church of St. Ebrulf holds Rawelle in Holeford hundred of the king. Wluuard held it in the time of king Edward. There are ten hides. In demean are four plow-tillages, and sixteen villeins, and two bordars, with six plow-tillages. There are three *servi*. It is worth and was worth 10*l*. This manor never paid tax.'

Domesday-book, p. 72.

The church of St. Ebrulf in Normandy was seized of the manor and church of Rowel, and of two plow-tillages, 56 H. 3.

At the suppression of alien monasteries, this manor was granted to the abbey of Winchcombe, which continued possessed of it 'till the dissolution, when it was granted, together with the tithes, to sir Ralph Sadleyr, 1 E. 6. Livery of the manor of Rowel was granted to Brian Carter, and Mary his wife, daughter of sir Philip Hobbey, 1 Eliz.

The manor came afterwards to lord Chandos. Christopher Montacute, esq; was lord of it at the beginning of this century, and Mr. Montague is the present lord of the manor.

Here was a chapel of ease, now demolished.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Stow, worth 69*l*. a year. Mr. Wyndham is patron; Mr. Lawrence is the present incumbent.

When the common fields were inclosed in 1756, the rector quitted claim to all tithes, &c. in consideration of receiving 25*s*. yearly, in money, for every yard-land; the whole to be reckoned at 30 yard-lands. He likewise gave up his glebe land, consisting of 63 acres, in consideration of 10*s*. a year for every acre, to be paid to him and his successors, by the lord of the manor, in the great porch of the parish church of Hawling.

A composition was made, April 13, 1464, between the abbat of Winchcombe, and Hugh Ward, rector of Halling, by which the abbat's lands of Halling and Rowell were exempted from tithes; the abbat agreeing to pay the rector 30*s*. a year in lieu thereof, and for his duty at Rowell.

The abbey of Winchcombe presented to this church in 1313. After the dissolution of that house, the advowson of the rectory and vicarage, and the tithes of Hawling and Rowell, were granted to sir Thomas Scimour 1 E. 6.

The demean of the manor pay 13*s*. 4*d*. in lieu of tithes.

The church, dedicated to St. Luke, is small, with a low embattled tower, and three bells, at the west end. A house and orchard, and thirteen acres of land, in three pieces, are given for the repair of the church.

First fruits *l*. 10 18 8 Proc. & Syn. *l*. 0 3 6
Tithes — 1 1 10½ Pentecostals 0 0 6½

Monument and Inscription.

In the chancel is the following memorial :

M. S.
Richardi Stratford, Arm.
De Hawling & Guiting
Toparcha.
Juvenis Moribus suavissimis,
Omnibusq; Dotibus, & Animi & Corporis,
Supra Coævus suos illustris.
Qui, quatuor Annis in Academia Oxon
feliciter positus,
Spem Viri egregii omnibus fecit;
Nec sefellisset, nisi illum Febris
Vota
Deo, Ecclesie, Patrie
nuncupata
Rediturum Præripuisset,
An^o { Ætat. 22,
Dom. 1692.

Arms, *Barry of eight argent and azure, over all a lion rampant gules*, for Stratford; agreeable to the herald's last visitation of the county. But the Stratfords of Guiting bore, *Gules, a fess humetty Or, between three tressels argent*.

Hawling.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, <i>l</i> . 68 6 0
		Poll-tax — 1694, — 8 0 0
		Land-tax — 1694, — 51 13 0
		The same, at 3 <i>s</i> . 1770, — 36 7 7½

Rowell.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, <i>l</i> . 47 5 0
		Poll-tax — — 1694, — 1 1 0
		Land-tax — 1694, — 29 4 0
		The same, at 3 <i>s</i> . 1770, — 20 13 3

At the beginning of this century, there were 211 houses, and about 100 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 3 were freeholders; yearly births 2, burials 2. *Atkyns*. There are now about 132 inhabitants.



H A Y L E S.

THIS parish is situated in the lower division of the hundred of Kiftsgate, at the foot of that range of hills which divides the Cotefwold from the vale part of the county, running from north-east to south-west nearly the whole length of it. It stands two miles distant north-east from Winchcombe, ten east from Tewkesbury, and seventeen north-east from Gloucester. A small brook runs from this place into the Avon at Evesham in Worcestershire.

Sir Robert Atkyns says, It is so called from *haly*, which is Saxon for *holy*: and indeed if this name had been given it after the founding of its monastery, the residence of so many holy men, or of any other religious house prior to that foundation, there might have been some reason for this conjecture; but *Heile* being the antient name of the place long before any religious house was here founded, this etymology will fail. *Hail*, or *beile*, antiently, as well as at present, signified *strong*, *healthy*; and *lei*, *ley*, or *lie* in the Saxon language signifies a *pasture ground*; so that this place was probably so called from the strength and fertility of the soil, for which the piece of ground wherein the church stands, in particular, is now very remarkable. Besides pasture, here are woodlands, and some rich arable lands; but this parish furnishes

furnishes nothing remarkable in the fossil or vegetable kingdoms.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

William Leuric holds Heile in the hundred of Gretestan. Osgot held it in the time of king Edward. There are eleven hides. In demean are three plow-tillages, and nine villeins, and eleven bordars, with eight plow-tillages. There were twelve *servi*, whom William made free. There is a mill of 10s. [rent] and a wood one mile long, and half a mile broad. It was worth 12*l.* [but] now [only] 8*l.* This manor pays tax.' *Domesday-book*, p. 74.

A considerable part of this manor was granted to the abbey of faint Ebrulph in Normandy. Geoffrey de Luci was seized of it 6 John, and the 17th year of the same reign, he granted part of the lands to Robert de Maci. John de Julin was also seized of it 3 H. 3. and 10 H. 3. it came to the crown, when the inhabitants of the parish were discharged from the hundred of Winchcombe. King Henry the Third granted it to his brother, Richard earl of Cornwall, king of the Romans, who, in the year 1246, founded a monastery in this place, and endowed it with this manor.

Adam le Hunt also granted twenty solidates of land in Hayles, and one messuage, one toft, and three acres of meadow in Sudely, to the abbey of Hayles, 13 E. 2. See accounts of other grants to this abbey under Didbrook, Pinnock, Church-down, Sudely, Guiting-Power, Longborough, Todington, and other parishes. For the charter of the endowment of the abbey, see N°. 17, in the *Appendix*.

This abbey was surrendered to the king's commissioners, Dec. 31, 1539, by Stephen Sagar, the last abbat, and not Whaley*, as mentioned by sir Robert Atkyns; and was valued at 357*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* ob. *per annum*.

After the dissolution, the scite of the monastery, and the greater part of the manor, (probably Hayles-wood, Pinnock's-wood, and Hayles-park) containing 500 acres, value 65*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* were granted to sir Thomas Seymour, in fee, Aug. 19, 1 E. 6. He being attainted of high treason, and afterwards beheaded, the scite of the monastery, and the rest of the lands, were granted to William marquis of Northampton, June 12, 4 E. 6. The marquis, on the 16th of June, in the same year, leased it to one Hodgkins, for twenty-one years, at 159*l.* 16*s.* It seems afterwards to have been in

the crown, for queen Elizabeth, July 18, in the 7th year of her reign, leased it again to Hodgkins for twenty-one years at the same money. Hodgkins had three sons, but he bequeathed this estate to his daughter, who married William Hobby, esq; of whose family this manor and estate was purchased by John lord viscount Tracy, whose descendant, Thomas-Charles lord viscount Tracy, is the present proprietor, and resides at Todington in this county.

Hayles-wood, containing 102 acres, which formerly belonged to the abbey of Tewkesbury, was granted to Robert earl of Salisbury, 5 Jac. Lord viscount Tracy is the present possessor, and pays an annual rent out of it to the present earl of Salisbury.

A meadow which belonged to the marquis of Northampton, and formerly to the abbey, called Browning's, was granted to Henry Browning and Charles Brockton, 2 Mariæ.

Other lands in this parish, formerly belonging to the abbey, were granted to Theophilus Adams and Richard Adams, 25 Eliz.

An inn and divers houses, formerly granted to the marquis of Northampton, which, before the dissolution, belonged to the abbey, were granted to sir Thomas Smith and Edward Lascelles, 2 Jac.

Of the ABBEY.

In the year 1246, Richard earl of Cornwall, in performance of a vow which he made when he was in great danger at sea, on his return from Gascony¹, erected a monastery in this place, and brought hither twenty monks, of the Cistercian order, from Beaulieu in Hampshire^m. These monks chose one from among themselves to be abbat, whom the earl invested with the abbey, and all things belonging to it. On the 5th day of November, 1251, being the year in which the church, dormitory, cloisters, and refectory were finished, the earl procured this church of Hayles, which he had built at a vast expence, to be dedicated, with great pomp and solemnity, to the virgin Mary, and to All Saints, by the bishop of Worcester; the king, the queen, and above three hundred persons of quality being present on the occasion. Thirteen bishops celebrated mass on the day of dedication, each at a separate altar, the bishop of Lincoln officiating at the high altar. This grand company was all entertained together, upon a sunday, with a noble and magnificent

* Sir Robert Atkyns says, 'Abbot Whaley was the last Abbot, who, in hopes of a Pension, surrendered it to King Henry the Eighth.' This is assigning no very laudable motive for the abbat's resignation. But why this reflection; what had he done? He gave up all the dignity and state, the authority and power, attendant on his office, for a private station; and this, probably, not by choice, but in obedience to that authority which he could not withstand. Certain writers, however, have endeavoured to blacken the characters of many that appear to have been merely passive in the first steps to the Reformation. Stevens says of Thomas Kampswell, the last prior of Worcester, that 'He was one of those poor spirited creatures, who, either out of fear, or some worse consideration, surrendered their monasteries to king Henry VIII. at the general dissolution; by which means he pro-

cured to himself a good pension of 133*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* as the reward of his treachery and sacrilege. Death was the penalty for refusing to submit, and a plentiful support for an idle or vicious life the recompence for complying: How few are there that bravely face the terrors of the former, and withstand the temptations of the latter.' — True, very true, Mr. Stevens, You and I are happy in not having been put to the trial, or we ourselves might have shrunk at the sight of the gallows.

¹ Prout in mari voverat, quando a Gasconia rediens, in mari suborta tempestate, periclitabatur, vix portum attingens in Cornubia. *Matt. Paris.*

^m Leland's Itinerary. Tanner's Notitia Monastica. Si William Dugdalo has it *de Bello-loco*; but sir Robert Atkyns Beaulieu, in France.

dinner, worthy of themselves and of the occasion: But the religious dined upon a vast variety of fish, at a separate table. An eminent writer, speaking of this affair, delivers himself to the following purpose. 'If I should endeavour fully to describe the magnificence of that entertainment, every one would conclude that I exceeded the truth; and lest I should write a falsity, I will relate what I had from Matthew Paris. The earl assured him, for an undoubted truth, that, reckoning all charges, he had expended 10000 marks on the building of that church, adding these memorable and commendable words, "That he wished to God that all the money which he had laid out on the castle of Wallingford had been expended so wisely, and to so good purpose as this."

The abbey church and most of the buildings were burnt down in the year 1271, and the damage was estimated at 8000 marks.

This was a mitred abbey. Stevens, in his *Monasticon*, gives a list of abbats, &c. summoned to parliament, from the clause rolls in the tower, by which it appears, that the abbats of this house, and of Hales-Owen in Shropshire, were usually summoned together; but neither of them in the year 1294, as sir Robert Atkyns affirms, in which there were only two summonses extant.

The abbat and convent paid an annual rent of 6l. 16s. 10d. ob. for Pinnockshire, 27 E. 1. which rent was, the same year, settled by the king on queen Margaret, as part of her dower.

In the annals of this monastery is recorded the history of the founding of a small one, of monks of the order of Bon-hommes, or Good-men, the substance of which is as follows. Edmund earl of Cornwall, as yet a boy, being with his father in Germany, and seeing a large, close, golden vessel, full of relicks of the precious blood of our Lord, which had been sent as a great present to Charlemain, from Greece, he prevailed to have a considerable part given him, which he brought into England with him, and carried to the monastery of Hayles, and laid it up in the abbey church there, both the convents of Hayles and Winchcombe attending; Edmund himself, who was present for his devotion, carrying the vessel in solemn procession. This precious relick he divided, and leaving one part at Hayles, gave the other to the monastery of Ashridge in Buckinghamshire, which he himself had built. — At the dissolution of Hayles monastery, this precious blood is said to have been discovered to be the blood of a duck, or perhaps some other animal, which was weekly renewed. Of this it was affirmed, that a man being in mortal sin, and not absolved, could not see the blood; but as soon as he was absolved, he might plainly discern it. The priest shewed it in a cabinet of crystal richly adorned, both sides thereof seemed alike, yet one side of the crystal was much thicker than the other; and until the penitent had paid for as many masses as the priest thought fit, the thicker side of the crystal was

presented towards him, through which nothing could be seen; but having paid to the priest's satisfaction, the thin and more transparent side of the crystal was presented, and then, to his great joy, he might discern the blood. This imposture had been practised for many ages, and greatly enriched the monastery.

The following account of the pensions assigned to the religious at the surrender, is taken literally from Willis's History of Abbies, viz. 'Stephen Sagar, late Abbot ther, 100l. and also to have of the Kyngs Majestie the Capital Messuage or Mansion-House callyd *Costombe*, alias *Coston*, within the Parish of *Didbroke* in the Countie aforesaid, with the Stable ther, and oon Close nere therunto adjoyning; and the furst Vesture oone lytle Mede adjoyning unto a Grove callyd *Costcombe-Grove*, with the lytle Garden; and the Courte ther duringe the natural Liff. of the same *Stephen*, untill the seid *Stephen* be promoted by the King's Majestie to some Benefyce or Benefices to the Some above seid, and further to have fortye Lodes of Fyreward and Housebote sufficient out of the Kings Majesties Woods callyd *Hayles Wood* by th' Assignement out of the Receyvor of his Highness Court of Augment within the seid Countie, (or his sufficient Deputy for the tyme byinge.) *John Dawson*, B. D. late Prior, *Philipp Brode*, B. D. 8l. each; *Richard Eddon*, B. D. *Roger Rede*, B. D. 7l. each; *John Silvester Kychynner*, *Thomas Farr* Cellerer 6l. 6s. 8d. each; *Will Choo* senyor, *John Griffith*, 6l. each; *Tho. Hopkyns*, *Richard Dawson* Sub Prior, 106s. 8d. *Reginolde Lane*, *Adam Tyler*, *Will. Netherton*, *Richard Woodward*, *Will. Holidaye*, *Tho. Reede*, 100s. each; *Elye Dugdel*, *John Hatt*, *Christofer Hodgeson*, 53s. 4d. each; *John Holme* 40s. *Richard Dene* 26s. 8d.'

The abbat's house was a large, handsome building. John lord viscount Tracy died there, anno 1686, but was buried at Todington, since which time it has not been the residence of any of his family. It is now so far fallen to decay, as to be habitable for a few poor persons only. Long since sir Robert Atkyns published his history, the arms of the founder were in the hall window, and round them, in old characters, RICARD' PLANTAGENET SEMPER AUGUSTUS FUNDATOR NOSTER. The arms, and other painted glass of the windows of this house, have lately been put up in the hall windows at Todington; and a noble old chimney-piece from hence is also put up in the great hall there, by the present lord Tracy.

What now remains of the old abbey is situated in a rich pasture ground, of five or six acres. The north-west side of the cloister, in length about thirty-five yards, is tolerably intire; in the roof of which are the following arms: Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *Five fusils in fess*. 2d and 3d, *Barry of six, a bend over all*. — Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *Sable, a lion passant gardant Or between three helmets argent*, for Compton earl of Northampton. 2d and

and 3d, *A chevron within a bordure charged with roundlets.* — Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *Gules, fretty argent.* 2d and 3d, *Two bars, impaling A lion rampant.* — *A chain with a shack-bolt at each end between three mitres, which are supposed to be the arms of the abbey.*

The outer walls of the other three sides of the cloisters are in part standing. There are three or four doors leading out of the north-east side to the place where the church stood, of which nothing remains, except part of the foundation.

Round the area are four or five habitations, formed from the outer buildings of the old monastery, as appears by the arches of the windows and doors, now walled up.

The inn, already mentioned to have been granted to the marquis of Northampton, is still remaining. It is a large old building near the abbey house, formerly used for the reception of pilgrims and devout persons visiting the monastery; and has been kept open, as an inn, ever since the reformation, 'till very lately.

Upon a large stone, lying in a heap near the abbey house, I observed a device in a scutcheon, expressed in the following manner: A mitre pierced with a crozier in pale; on the dexter side, the letter *A*; on the sinister, the letter *Q* standing over a tun; intended for a kind of rebus on the name of *Melton*, one of the abbats. In the floor of the hall at *Southam House* are a great many painted bricks, taken from this place, and carried thither when the abbey house belonged to Mr. Hobby, who was related to the *De-la-Bere* family. Upon some of them is the same rebus, and upon others, the name of *Ford* several times expressed within a wreath; and there are the arms of benefactors to the abbey upon others, as described under the account of that house, in the parish of *Cleeve*.

The inhabitants say there is a subterraneous passage from this place to *Coscomb*, which was called the *Abbat's-lodging*. One *Freeman* of *Didbrook*, in this neighbourhood, declared to an old man at the abbey house, that he went so far

in it 'till he came to a pair of iron gates, which stopt him from proceeding; that the top is handsomely arched with stone, and in the walls are niches, or seats, all along: The mouth, or opening, he said, was in the orchard near the house; but *Freeman* is dead, and nobody could shew it me, yet the people give intire credit to his relation.

Richard° earl of *Cornwall*, king of the *Romans*, and brother to *Henry the Third*, died at the castle of *Berkhamsted*, April 2, 1272. His heart was buried in the church of the friars minors in *Oxford*, and his body at *Hayles*. His wife, who died 1261, was buried here; and *Edmund*, their son, earl of *Cornwall*, was interred in this church anno 1300. His funeral was performed with great solemnity, king *Edward the First*, and a great number of the nobility attending; so that this abbey church contained the ashes of a king, a queen, and their son.

Viewing the venerable remains of these once noble buildings, where the ashes of so many eminent persons lie scattered and undistinguished amongst the ruins, 'tis not easy to avoid reflecting on the transitory nature of riches, power, titles, honours, which so much engage the attention of the busy world, and which all must shortly leave behind.

Sir Robert Atkyns speaks of *Alexander de Hales*°, whence it might be inferred that he had some connexion with this place: And *Camden*, in his *Britannia*, says, 'this place is famous for its great scholar, *Alexander de Hales*;' but as it is generally agreed that he died in the year 1245, he certainly could have no relation to this monastery, which was not founded 'till the year following. The truth is, this great schoolman was of *Hales-Owen* in *Shropshire*.

In the reign of king *Henry the Fourth*, a battle was fought on *Braham-moor*, in the north of *England*, between the earl of *Northumberland*, and other rebels, and *sir Thomas Rokeby*, sheriff of *Yorkshire*, on the part of the king; the first were routed, and the abbat of *Hales* being then taken

° He was a powerful prince in his time, and a religious person; valiant in war, and of great resolution and conduct. In *Aquitain* he behaved with wonderful courage, and had equal success. He forced the *Saracens* to a truce in the *Holy Land*; refused the kingdom of *Apulia*, when offered him by the pope; quieted several tumults in *England*; and being chosen king of the *Romans* in 1257, was crowned at *Aix la Chapelle*; but this got him no great reputation, for, according to a common verse, he is supposed to have bought this honour:

Nummus ait pro me nubit Cornubia Romæ.

Cornwall to Rome almighty money joyn'd.

For, before that time, we are told by a cotemporary writer, that he was so famous a monied man, as to be able to spend 100 marks a day for ten years together. This is the substance of *Camden*, col. 27.

° He went to *France*, and studied school divinity and canon law in the academy at *Paris*, in both which he became so very famous, as to be commonly called *Doctor Irrefragabilis*. He flourished about 1230, and having entered himself in the order of *Franciscans*, died at *Paris*, Aug. 27, 1245. — *Cave's Historia Literaria*, p. 714. — He lies buried in the midst of the body of the church of the *Cordeliers* in *Paris*. Near the steps ascending to the choir is a monument of black marble, raised about two feet from the ground, with this inscription in yellow letters:

R. P.

Alexandri de Hales,
Doctōris irrefragabilis, quondam
Sanctorum Thomæ Aquinatis et
Bonaventuræ preceptoris.

EPITAPHIUM.

Clauditor hoc saxo famam fortitus abunde;
Gloria doctōrum, decus et flos philosophorum;
Auctōr scriptorum, vir Alexander, variorum;
Norma modernorum, fons vera lux aliorum;
Inclytus Anglorum fuit Archilevita, sed horum
Spretor cunctorum, frater collega minorum,
Factus egenorum, sit doctōr primus eorum.

Obijt A. D. MCCXLV. Calend. Sept. 12.

Si quis honos meritis, si qui virtute coluntur;
Hunc animo profer, hunc venerare patrem.

Reverendissimus pater *Benignus a Genua*, totius ordinis sancti *Francisci* minister generalis, pro sua in sanctum doctorem pietatis et religionis zelo, hoc monumentum erigi curavit, A. D. 1624 Martij 25.

in armour against the king, was hanged for his defection. The bishop of Bangor was taken at the same time, but his life was spared, because he was found in his ordinary habit. Notwithstanding this story is admitted here, it is most probable that the unfortunate abbat belonged to Hales-Owen, as in many instances these two places are not properly distinguished in history.

In the supplementary part of Mr. Willis's *History of Abbies*, after the index to the second volume, under Hayles, at p. 10. is the following note; 'This abbey, tho' surrounded with Gloucestershire, and at a distance from any part of Wiltshire, is reputed in Wiltshire.'—This is a mistake, for it was always reputed in Gloucestershire. However, this blunder, I think, should not be charged on Mr. Willis, which I presume was the printer's, who should have placed the note under the account of the abbey of Kingswood, immediately following, of which the observation is just.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is in the deanery of Campden. In the year 1738, by the consent of the bishop, the patron, and the incumbent, the rectory of Pinnock, the vicarage of Didbrook, and the donative of Hayles were consolidated into one presentment. Lord Tracy is patron and impropriator; and his lordship's brother, the honourable John Tracy, D. D. warden of All Souls college in Oxford, is the present incumbent of these consolidated churches, which are worth, *comm. ann.* about 120*l.* year.

The curacy of Hayles was augmented by lot, with queen Anne's bounty, in the year 1738, as the vicarage of Didbrook had been two years before.

The rectory, chapel, and tithes of Hayles, formerly belonging to the abbey, were granted to John Dudley and John Ascough, 18 Eliz.

Godfrey Giffard, bishop of Worcester, in the year 1270, endowed⁹ the vicarage of Hayles with ten marks yearly, (a sum equal in value, at that time, to 100*l.* of our present money) to be paid by the abbat and convent, in two equal portions, with the allowance of offerings, and a house and garden.

The church is a mean structure, with a small wooden tower. It was built by William Hobby, esq; who was buried in it Mar. 17, 1603, aged 103, but there is no memorial for him. In the church-

yard is a memorial upon a grave-stone, placed over the remains of John Langley, esq; (son of Philip Langley of Mangotsfield) who married a daughter of John lord Tracy.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 133 14 0
		Poll-tax — 1694, — 7 12 0
		Land-tax — 1694, — 121 14 0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 85 13 9 ³

At the beginning of this century, there were 18 houses and 80 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 3 were freeholders; yearly births 2, burials 2. *Atkyns.* The baptisms and burials in Didbrook and Pinnock are registered at Hayles, without distinguishing what belongs to each place; wherefore nothing can be concluded from them. On an average of seven years, the baptisms are 7, the burials 4. The houses at present at Hayles are 16, and the inhabitants 90.



H E M P S T E D

IS a small parish in the united hundreds of Dudston and King's-barton, distant about a mile south-west from Gloucester, upon the turnpike-road from that city to Bristol.

The name of it has been variously written in different ages, as *Hechanestede*, about seven hundred years ago; afterwards *Hey-Hamsted*, and by contraction, *Hampstead*, and *Hempsted*, as we now use it. I apprehend the first form is most agreeable to the original orthography, and signifies *Hechane's-town*; for *sted*, or *stadt*, is a *town* or *station*.

This village is bounded on the north by the river Severn. It consists of rich pasturage and orcharding, and produces excellent cheese and cyder. Daniel Lysons, esq; a physician, has a very handsome house and a large estate in this place, with plantations of trees that run up to the great road, whence it is seen at an agreeable distance.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

'Edric Lang, a thane of earl Herald's, held 'Hechanestede in Dodestan hundred. There were 'five hides, and in demean three plow-tillages, 'and six villeins, and eight bordars, with six plow-tillages. There are six *servi*, and half a fishery. 'Earl William held this manor in demean, and it 'was not in farm; but now the sheriff has let it 'at 60*s.* a year.' *Domesday-book*, p. 69.

⁹ The endowment runs thus: *Universis et singulis Christi fidelibus, ad quos presens scriptura pervenerit, Godfridus, permissione prima, Wigorn. episcopus, salutem in Domino sempiternam. Cum actorum statuta canonum, per quæ genus humanum regitur in terris, et prelatorum ad disponendas in ecclesia Dei, tam de regimine quam gentium vita, suo periodo ordinent et disponant; quedam inter cetera actorum statuta vicarios in ecclesiis parochialibus residere constringunt; quos de vitæ necessariis, et de bonis ecclesiæ, cui vitas regunt, presunt, competenter providere compellunt: hinc est quod nos, considerata antiquitate cuiusdam ecclesiæ parochialis de Hales, Wigorn. diocesis, quam religiosi viri abbas et conventus monasterii de Hales, ordin. Premonstransis, in proprios usus obtinent, et onera curæ eidem, tam in temporalibus quam in spiritualibus; statuimus et definimus ut in dicta ecclesia perpetuus sit vicarius, nobis per dictos religiosos presentandus, qui de animarum curâ respondeat, et obediat ut subditus, et nostris successoribus in futurum;*

cui, de dictorum religiosorum consensu, expresso nomine vicariæ, decem marcas sterlingorum, singulis annis, de camera dict. abbatis, per duos anni terminos, portione dimidia et equali, scilicet, quinque marcas in festo sancti Michaelis, et residuas quinque marcas in paschali dominicæ resurrectionis, fideliter persolvi præcipimus et ordinamus. Insuper, assignamus eidem vicario demensum et mansum, cum edificiis, cum horto et gardino, quæ vicarius habere consuevit, ad habitandum; cum herbagio cæmeterii, et oblationibus; et eadem religiosi, de suis stipendiis, presbyterum alium secundarium inveniunt, apud Didbrooke, in eadem ecclesia ministrantem, et omnia onera ordinaria et extraordinaria, qualitercunque fuerint, imposita sustineant abbas et conventus. In cuius rei testimonium has literas nostras patentes fieri fecimus, et sigillo nostro communi. Dat. apud Hanbury, in Salso Marisco, 10 cal. Octob. anno gratiæ 1270; pontificat. vero nostri anno secundo finiente. Regist. Wigorn.

This manor was given to the priory of Lanthony by Milo earl of Hereford, in the year 1136. The prior's claim to court leet and felons goods was allowed, in a *Quo warranto*, 15 E. 1. and in the 21st year of the same reign, he purchased a charter of free warren in Hey-Hempstead and Podgmead. The manor continued in the possession of the priory of Lanthony 'till that house was dissolved; and was then granted, together with a fishery in the Severn, to Thomas Atkyns and Margaret his wife, 37 H. 8. Sir Robert Atkyns of Saperton was lord of the manor at the beginning of this century. Daniel Lyfons, esq; died seized of it in the year 1773, and was succeeded by his son, Daniel Lyfons, esq; who is the present lord of the manor. His arms are, *Gules, a chief argent, on the lower part thereof a cloud, the sun's resplendent rays issuing thereout proper.*

Certain lands and tithes in Hempsted, with a fishery in the Severn, lately belonging to the priory of Lanthony, were granted to Arthur Porter 32 H. 8.

H A M L E T. Rea is a hamlet, lying about half a mile from the church.

Podgmead is a tithe free farm of considerable value, in this parish, formerly belonging to the priory of Lanthony. The scite of the manor of Podgmead, and several other lands, in consideration of 266*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* were granted to Joan Coke, 31 H. 8. to be held by the tenth part of a knight's fee, paying 30*s.* yearly to the crown. Podgmead came afterwards to Mr. Hoskins, who granted it to the corporation of the city of Gloucester, on condition that they should constantly renew to the next heir male of his family, a lease for thirty-one years, at a certain reserved rent, on the payment of a small fine.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Gloucester, worth about 90*l.* a year. The hon. Mr. Howard, who married Miss Scudamore, is patron in her right; Mr. Taylor is the present incumbent. It was formerly a chapel belonging to St. Owen's in Gloucester.

In the year 1137, earl Milo gave the tithes of this church to the priory of Lanthony. Small tithes in Hempstead, lately belonging to the priory of Lanthony, were granted to sir Christopher Hatton, 24 Eliz.

John lord Scudamore, in the year 1662, settled on the minister the vicarage house, garden, and orchard, the parsonage close and barn, and a parcel of meadow ground in Hempsted-moor, with his tithes, &c. in Hempsted, which particulars he had purchased of Henry Powle, esq; of Williamstrip in this county, as appears by a conveyance, dated Jan. 17, 13 C. 2. To the above he added the church-yard of Lanthony priory, and all the tithes of his demans there. These particulars were settled by act of parliament. He likewise built the

present parsonage house, at the expence of 700*l.* over the door of which is written, in gold letters,

Whoe'er doth dwell within this door,
Thank God for viscount Scudamore.

The church, dedicated to St. Swithin, stands on a rising ground, whence there is an extensive prospect over the vale, and has a tower between the nave and the chancel.

First fruits	£ 8 0 0	Synodals	£ 0 1 0
Tenths	— 0 16 0	<i>Annua pen-</i>	} 2 0 0
Procurations	0 1 0	<i>sio regi</i>	

Monuments and Inscriptions.

Against the north wall of the chancel is a brass plate, with the following inscription in black character :

Nere this place lyeth buried the bodies of Nicholas Porter, Henry, Roger, and Nicholas jun^r. Cecilly and Bridgid, daughters and daughters to Arthur Porter, Esquy^r. and Alys his Wife, in the year M v^c xlviii. On whose soules Ihu have m^ccy. — Over the door is a scutcheon, *Baron and femme*, 1. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *Gules, five martins wings in saltire argent*, for Porter. 2. *three helmets close sable, tipt Or.* 3. *Argent, three bars sable, all as many cart ropes Or.* — 2. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *Gules, a chevron ermine between three pheons heads Or*, for Arnold. 2d and 3d, *Sable, a chevron Or between three lures argent.*

In the chancel,

Here lieth Elenor the wife of Richard Atkins Esquior daughter of Thomas Marthe of Warefleie in the county of Huntingdon Esquior, who died the 3 of Aprile An^o Dⁿ 1594.

Hir godli life hir blessed deathe
Hir hope and consolation
Were signes to us and scales to her
Of joyful resurrection.

Against the north wall of the chancel is a very handsome raised monument, for Richard Atkyns, chief justice of South Wales, with his effigy, in judge's robes, lying thereon. A flat stone near it bears this inscription :

Here lyeth buried the body of Richard Atkins of Tufn Esquior waighting for the resurrection of glory, and was buried the 3 day of November ano 1610.

Benefactions.

Sylvanus Lyfons, esq; left an estate of about 300*l.* a year, after his widow's death, which happened in 1750, charged with the payment of 20*l.* a year each to nine clergymens widows of this diocese, (the Forest deanery excepted;) 2*l.* 2*s.* for a sermon in Hempsted church; and 5*l.* for an entertainment on Ascension-day. If any overplus remains, it is to go to the rector of Hempsted. Five scoffees (three clergymen and two laymen) are appointed to the management of the charity.

Mrs. Harris of Abergavenny, sister to Sylvanus Lyfons, esq; left 1000*l.* now laid out in the purchase of an estate at Upton St. Leonard's, the rents to be apply'd as follows: 20*s.* for an anniversary sermon on the 27th of June, which was the day of her death; 5*s.* to provide bread and wine for a sacrament, and 2*s.* 6*d.* to the clerk; and the same at Whaddon. Four widows are to be clothed on that day. What remains of the rent to be employed in putting out boys apprentices, two of this parish for one of Whaddon. If the boys are not apprenticed, then the money to be expended in clothing poor men.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	64	13	4
		Poll-tax ——— 1694, —	26	14	0
		Land-tax ——— 1694, —	82	16	0
		The same, at 3 s. 1770, —	62	2	0

At the beginning of this century, there were 30 houses in this parish, and about 140 inhabitants, whereof 8 were freeholders; yearly births 4, burials 4. *Atkyns*. The inhabitants are now about 129; so that population is on the decline.

H E N B U R Y.

THIS is an extensive parish, lying at the western extremity of the county, part of it in the hundred of its own name, and part in the hundred of Berkeley; five miles distant northward from Bristol, and thirty-five south-westward from Gloucester. It is bounded on the east by Almondesbury and part of Westbury, on the west by the Avon, on the north by the Severn, and on the south by Clifton and part of Westbury.

The name sufficiently evinces the antiquity of the village. It is composed of *ben*, British, *old*, and *berg*, a *camp*, or *fortification*; and signifies emphatically the *old camp*, for there were more *bergs*, or *camps*, than one in this place, and its neighbourhood, when the name was first given it.

Lord Clifford has a fine seat at King's Weston, in this parish, enriched with plantations, and beautiful lawns and pasture grounds. It lies at the distance of about two miles from the Severn, which appears from thence like a large arm of the ocean, with ships generally lying at anchor in Kingroad, either bound to or from the port of Bristol. From a little hill, not far from the house, the prospect is exquisitely beautiful, and uncommonly extensive, commanding the country on the Bristol channel, from Pembrokehire on one side, and Somersetshire on the other, almost up to the city of Gloucester, with the Welch mountains, at a vast distance, for an evanescent ground. Turning southward, the view is less extensive, but not less agreeable, over a rich cultivated country, interspersed with villas, on the Gloucester-hire side of the Avon, as far as the city of Bristol. Mr. Jones, in his *CLIFTON*, slightly touches on the beauties of this seat:

KING'S WESTON there, delightful various scene!
The muse enjoys, and reigns a raptur'd queen,
With throbbing bosom, and extatic eye,
O'er all the subject, ocean, hills, and sky,
The faint perspective, and the dying view,
The boundless plan to just proportion true,
Where each bright beauty spreads its tints abroad
In all the splendors of thy pencil, *Claude!*
Where parts on parts reflect a lucid ray,
That all the lustre of the whole display;
Where harmony her happy order shews,
In all the art that on the canvass glows;
The plastic picture strikes th' astonish'd mind,
The ships in prospect, and the hills behind;
The woods, the mountains at due distance rise,
In perfect unison with sea and skies:

There light and shade their wond'rous strength impart,
There nature seems to take the hint from art.

The vale incult, by random robe see grac'd,
With *SOUTHWELL* soaring to the mark of taste;
Whose classic eye each erring stroke shall scan,
Reform the model, and improve the plan;
To simple majesty reduce the pile,
And bid discretion through the garden smile;
Make truth and unity in all combine,
And taste and judgment crown the clear design;
Unnumber'd beauties thence attract the soul,
That seem expanded to the distant pole;
The outline endless, charms th' insatiate eyes,
Within that trait ten thousand beauties rise,
With incidents above *Salvator's* hand,
Of ocean, air, of forest, sky, and land.

From this short visit to King's Weston, we return to the village of Henbury; where, not far distant from the church, stands Blase-hill, of a sugar-loaf form, whose sides are covered with a fine wood. It is so called from an old chapel formerly erected upon it, said to have been dedicated to St. Blasius, bishop of St. Sebaste, and patron of the wool-combers. On the summit of this hill are strong lines of fortification, which were very probably the *old camp* that gave name to the village.

About the year 1766, in digging the foundation of a pleasure house on the top of this hill, some brass coins of Vespasian, Antoninus, Constantine, Constantius, Tetricus, and others of the later empire, were found, with a few silver ones, chiefly of Gordianus. The most curious of them all was a large brass medal, with a very fine head of Faustina, and a female figure, holding an infant in one hand, on the reverse; whence, and from the inscription, *FERTILITAS*, it is supposed to have been struck upon the occasion of that empress's lying-in. But these remains were only the gleanings of a fuller harvest, which happened in the year 1707, when many coins, and other Roman antiquities were found there, as we are told in general by sir Robert Atkyns. Then, also, the foundation of the old chapel was dug up, and a vault discovered, ten yards long, and six broad, wherein were many human bodies, with the skulls intire, and teeth white.

Besides this camp, there are two others, one on King's-Weston-hill, the other on the summit of Comb-hill, both supposed to be Roman.

Blase-castle, which is the name of the pleasure-house above-mentioned, is elegantly finished in the Gothic stile, at a very considerable expence, by Thomas Farr, esq; the present chief magistrate of the city of Bristol, who has a good house and a large estate in this village. From this castle is a most delightful prospect of the country round it, with the windings of the Avon, the beautiful rising inclosures on the side of Dundery-hill, the more distant country of Glamorganshire, Monmouthshire, and the waving woods of Dean-forest on the opposite side of the Severn, with the mountains in Wales to close the landscape.

Here *FARR* with inbred rapture may resort,
And see his ships glad sailing into port,
With *Indian* treasures on the current ride,
To crown the prospect, and enrich the tide:
What nameless raptures must his joys renew,
With growing taste at once, and wealth, in view;

The harbour, ships, the sea, the mountains shine,
 With instant lustre, and with ray divine;
 Lo, SOUTHWELL's landskip, happy FARR, is thine!
 There on the right a Roman camp we find,
 Left by the lords and masters of mankind;
 Where coins and medals narrative are found;
 Those story'd registers from under ground,
 A moral lecture to the mind convey;
 The *Latian* glories, in their last decay,
 May mad ambition's frantic boast deride,
 And human vanity, and human pride.
 From hence kind nature opens wide her arms,
 Her pictures ravish, and her prospect charms;
 From hence the fated soul forbids the sight,
 O'ercome, and fill'd with surfeits of delight.
 Where erst the *Roman* eagles wav'd in air,
 Behold a peaceful growing pile appear,
 For friendly banquet, in a *Gothic* guise,
 From forth the center of the camp arise;
 Which shall each sense with each regale supply,
 But feast for ever the insatiate eye;
 Thence down a vegetable arch we stray,
 A growing gallery, with winding way,
 Where lovely labyrinths in mazes run
 To the sweet rustic lawn where we begun:
 There FARR with willing heart can frequent blend
 The connoisseur, the merchant, and the friend;
 At the rich genial board in each can shine,
 And make his converse lively as his wine;
 His three years toil with happy eye may view,
 And joyful guess what three years more can do.
 His lov'd LUCINDA in her orb can charm,
 Her smile can gladden, and her music warm;
 From forth the answering keys her fingers call
 The soul of harmony, that joy of all;
 Her measures, like her mind, are fill'd with grace,
 In sounds you hear, you see it in her face.

Jones's CLIFTON.

Here, with the poet, we take leave of Blaise-hill, and observe, that Mr. Sampson, and Mr. Miller have very good houses in the midst of the village, and good estates in the parish.

Henbury, Clifton, Redland, Kingsdown, Stapleton, and Winterbourn are to Bristol, what Islington, Hempstead, Bow, and other circumjacent villages are to London; an agreeable retreat from the noise and hurry of a busy life, and they mark the taste and opulence of a trading people.

This large parish consists chiefly of pasture and meadow ground, with some arable and woodland, and there are some marshy grounds next the Severn.

The following plants, among others of less note, are found here, *viz.*

Asparagus Palustris, [*Officinalis* Linnei] Marsh Asparagus; flowering in autumn. Park. 454. Gerh. p. 947. Found in Maidenham, or Madam-meadow, in Lawrence-Weston.

Nasturtium Montanum annuum tenuissime divisum, [*Lepidum petreum* Linnei] Finely cut annual Mountain Cress; flowering in the spring, on the low rocks over-against Goram's-chair. Ray, 304.

Polygonum minus. Small Knot-grass. Park. 446, sect. 4. On the shore of the Severn, about Weston.

The *Entrochus*, a petrification of the worm, or grub class, from one to three inches long, composed of several joints, with *radii* on each disk,

and perforated through the middle, is sometimes found at King's Weston.

In this parish are two ferries over the Severn. The uppermost, or *Old Passage*, is in the tithing of Aust, thirteen miles on a turnpike-road from Bristol: There the river is above two miles over, and the opposite house is at Beachley, in the parish of Tidenham in this county. The other ferry, called the *New-Passage*, is at Redwick, about three miles further down the river, and eleven miles distant from Bristol. There the water is about three miles over; and the opposite passage-house is at a place called the *Black Rock*, near St. Pierre's in Monmouthshire. See observations on these passages, p. 47.

Of the Manors and other Estates.

Sir Robert Atkyns, attempting to give an account of this manor from *Domesday-book*, has intermixed with it some particulars of that of Sodbury, which commence in the fourth line, and run on to the end of his account. In the detail of the large manor of Westbury, in Bernintree hundred, which, before and after the conquest, belonged to the church of St. Mary of Worcester, it is thus recorded: 'These members, Henberie, 'Redeuuiche, Stocche, Giete, belong to this manor. 'In these are nine plow-tillages in demean, and 'twenty-seven villeins, and twenty-two bordars, 'with twenty-six plow-tillages. There are twenty 'servi, and two ancilla, and twenty free men, '[coliberti] with ten plow-tillages, and a mill of '20d.' *Domesday-book*, p. 70.

The bishop of Worcester proved his right to court leet and free warren in Henbury, in a *Quo warranto* brought against him 15 E. 1.

In an ancient taxation of the manor, found in the Cottonian library, it is said, The lord bishop of Worcester has at Henbury in the Salt-marsh 40*l.* in rent of assize; and five carucates of land, worth two marks each; and a dove-house, worth 6*s.* 8*d.* and in pleas and perquisites of the court, twelve marks; and a water-mill, with some other income, worth 100*s.* In all 60*l.* *Tiberius*, C. x. E. 76.—In another survey of the manor, 26 H. 8. it was valued at 71*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* per annum.

Henbury continued in the fee of Worcester from before the conquest, till Dr. Heath alienated this manor, and that of Stoke-Bishop, with the advowson of the vicarage of Henbury, to the crown, in the year 1547, in exchange for some other manors and estates in Herefordshire and Worcestershire.

King Edward the Sixth, by letters patents, 30 Jun. 1^o regni, grants the manors of Bishop's Stoke and Henbury in Salt-Marsh, and the hundred of Henbury, with the advowson of the vicarage of the parish church of Henbury, late parcel of the possessions of the bishop of Worcester, to sir Rafe Sadleir, and his heirs. Sir Thomas Sadleir, son of Rafe, was owner of these estates 32 Eliz. and left one son, Rafe Sadleir, esq; who had no issue, and

and one daughter Gertrude, married to fir Walter Aston, of Tixal in Staffordshire.

Walter lord Aston, their son and heir, sold the manor and hundred of Henbury, with the advowson of the vicarage of Henbury, and the manor of Westbury Bryan, *alias* Westbury upon Trim, lately belonging to the college of Westbury, to Thomas Yate and Gregory Gearing, 20 May, 1675; from whom they passed by purchase to fir Samuel Astry, of Henbury, in 1680.

By the death of fir Samuel Astry, the manor and hundred of Henbury, &c. descended to his three surviving daughters and coheiresses; Elizabeth, married to fir John Smyth, baronet; Diana, the wife of Richard Orlebar, esq; and Arabella, the lady of Charles-William earl of Suffolk, whom she survived. And dying without issue, she left her third part to fir John Smyth, baronet; whose son, fir John Smyth, sold a moiety of that third to the heirs of Edward Colston, esq; who had purchased the third part late Mr. Orlebar's. A moiety was then in fir John Smyth, whose three sisters and coheiresses sold it to fir Jarrit Smith, baronet, who married Florence, one of the said coheiresses. The other moiety descended to the two daughters and coheirs of Thomas Edwards, esq; one of whom was married to Francis lord Middleton; the other was wedded to Alexander Leady, esq; who afterwards took the name of Colston, and died in the year 1775. So that fir Jarrit Smith is the present owner of one moiety of the manor and hundred of Henbury, &c. and the honourable Thomas Willoughby, second son of the late lord Middleton, and Alexander Colston, esq; at the time of his death, were proprietors of the other moiety. Sir Jarrit Smith bears for his arms, *Gules, on a chevron between three cinquefoils argent, as many leopards faces sable.*

TITHINGS and HAMLETS.

1. *King's Weston*, where lord Clifford has a fine manor, as mentioned in the introductory part of the account of this parish. This tithing received its name from being the king's antient demesnes, and lying farthest westward of any part of Berkeley hundred, of which it is a member, tho' far detached from the continent of that hundred. It is thus mentioned in *Domesday*: 'Seven hides and one virgate in Westone belong to Berchelai.' King Henry the Second granted the lordship of Berkeley, and Berkeley herneffe, &c. the district of Berkeley, to Robert Fitz-Harling, who settled this manor and that of Beverstone, on Robert his second son. From that time the manor of King's Weston and that of Beverstone descended to the same proprietors, as related under the account of the latter, down to R. 2. when Catherine, the widow of Thomas Berkeley, died seized of both, after having married, to her second husband, fir John de Throp, who was possessed of King's Weston 11 R. 2.

Sir Maurice Berkeley held this manor 2 H. 4. and was succeeded by fir John Berkeley, his heir, who enjoy'd it 6 H. 6. From him it descended to fir Maurice Berkeley of Beverstone, who dying 38 H. 6. was succeeded by fir Maurice Berkeley of Uley, who was seized of this manor 4 E. 4. His son and heir, fir William Berkeley, taking part with king Richard the Third, his estate was seized by king Henry the Seventh, and the manor of King's Weston was granted to Jasper duke of Bedford, and to the heirs males of his body. But the king granted the reversion, after the duke of Bedford's entail, to fir William Berkeley, the former owner, 4 H. 7.

Sir John Berkeley, son of fir William, succeeding his father, died seized of King's Weston 37 H. 8. and left Richard, his son, who had livery 6 E. 6. and deceasing the same year, was succeeded by his cousin John Berkeley, son of fir William Berkeley, who was younger brother of fir John Berkeley.

Sir William Berkeley, son of fir John, sold this manor to fir William Wintour 12 Eliz. And fir Edward Wintour was seized of it 8 Jac. From the Wintours it passed by purchase to Humphry Hook, alderman of Bristol, whose son fir Humphry Hook conveyed it, in the year 1679, to fir Robert Southwell, a gentleman of great abilities and worth, descended from an antient family, seated at a place of the same name; whence they removed to Woodrising, where, and in other parts of Norfolk, they enjoy'd large estates.

Richard Southwell was eminent in the reign of king Henry the Eighth, and was by that king constituted one of the overseers of his last will.

Robert Southwell, esq; married Helena, daughter of major Robert Gore, by whom he had fir Robert Southwell, the purchaser of King's Weston.

Sir Robert Southwell married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of fir Edward Dering, of Surrenden-Dering in Kent, baronet, and had issue by her six children. He died in the year 1702, and was succeeded by his son and heir, Edward Southwell, esq;

Which Edward Southwell entered early on business, under the conduct of his father, and, like him, deservedly filled several offices of the greatest eminence in the kingdom of Ireland. He married first, the lady Elizabeth Cromwell, daughter and heiress of the earl of Ardglass, by whom he had issue Edward, who succeeded him, and Robert, Thomas, and Elizabeth, who died in their infancy. But this lady deceasing in 1709, he married, secondly, Anne Blathwayte, by whom he had issue one son, William Southwell.

Edward Southwell, the father, dying in the year 1730, was succeeded by his son and heir, the right honourable Edward Southwell, who married Catherine Watson, daughter of Edward lord Sondes, and had issue by her one son Edward, and one daughter Catherine. He served in three successive parliaments for the city of Bristol, and died in the year 1755.

Edward Southwell succeeded his father, and having been chosen one of the representatives of this county in three successive parliaments, which important trust he discharged with great ability and independency, was summoned by writ to the house of peers in 1776, by the title of baron Clifford, of Clifford in Gloucestershire. This title had been for some time in abeyance, to which he had a claim as being lineally descended by his mother from Robert lord Clifford, who was first summoned to parliament 28 E. 1. This Edward lord Clifford married Sophia, daughter of Samuel Campbell, esq; of Mount Campbell in the county of Leitrim, in the kingdom of Ireland, and dying seized of King's Weston in 1777, left issue by his lady, who survives him, four sons, viz. Edward, now lord Clifford, born in 1767; Robert-Campbell, born in 1770; Henry, and John, which two last are deceased: Also five daughters, viz. Mary, Katherine, Sophia, Elizabeth, and Henrietta, all living. His lordship bears two coats, Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *Argent, three cinquefoils gules, each charged with five annulets Or*, for Southwell. 2d and 3d, *Cheeky Or and azure, a fess gules*, for Clifford. CREST. *A demy goat argent, eared and gorged with a ducal coronet, and charged with three annulets in bend gules*. SUPPORTERS. On the dexter side, *A wivern gules*; on the sinister, *A monkey proper*. MOTTO. *LE ROY LE VEUT*.

The monumental inscriptions in the clofe of this account exhibit many interesting particulars of his lordship's family, to which, for brevity sake, the reader is referred.

Thomas Mallet, esq; died seized of lands in King's Weston and Lawrence-Weston 22 Eliz. and left John his son twelve years old.

There was formerly a chapel of ease in this place, but it is now intirely demolished. The rectory and advowson of the vicarage of King's Weston belonged to the abbey of St. Augustin's in Bristol, and were granted to the bishoprick of Bristol 34 H. 8.

Bewy's-cross, of which there are still remains, stood near the side of the Severn. It was formerly held in high estimation by seamen, who paid their devotions to it on their safe landing.

2. *Lawrence-Weston*, so called, because the hospital of St. Lawrence near Bristol had lands there. Nicholas de Caldecot levied a fine of the manor of St. Lawrence Weston, to the use of John Bradley, and Isabel his wife, 12 E. 2. which John and Isabel levied a fine of lands in Weston St. Lawrence, Charleton, and Thredland, (*i. e.* The Redland) to John de Westbury, and to the use of themselves for life, the remainder to Walter, Robert, and Thomas, brothers of John, in successive fee tails, 5 E. 3. Sir William Berkeley died seized of this manor 5 E. 6. and John his son and heir had livery thereof 6 E. 6. Henry Lewis, esq; was seized of this manor in the reign of king

James the First, and was succeeded therein by his son George, who died 10 C. and left William his son and heir, then seven years old. Six acres in Bishop's Moor, and other messuages and lands in Weston St. Lawrence, lately belonging to the Magdalen hospital in Bristol, were granted to John Bellowe and John Bloxholme 37 H. 8. as appears by a copy of the grant B. 2, *Appendix to Stevens's Supplement to the Monasticon*. Here was also a chapel of ease, now demolished.

3. *Redwick*, which lies along the Severn, five miles from the parish church. I have already shewn from *Domesday-book* that this was a member of the large manor of Westbury, and that the New Passage over the Severn is in this tithing. Maurice de Gaunt died seized of the manor of Redwick, with markets and fairs, 6 H. 3. as did Robert de Gourney 53 H. 3. whose son Anselm was succeeded by John de Gourney, whose only daughter, Elizabeth, was married to John Adam, (sometimes called John de Badenham) which John and Elizabeth levied a fine of the manors of Redwick and Northwick 25 E. 1. John de Knovill held these manors 13 E. 2. and after his widow died seized of Redwick 28 E. 3. Sir John Walsh died seized of the manors of Redwick and Northwick 38 H. 8. of which livery was granted to his son, Maurice Walsh, the same year; and Nicholas Walsh died seized of them, and of Camer's Place 20 Eliz. and Henry Walsh, his son, obtained livery thereof in that year.

Reginald de Botreaux and Isabel his wife levied a fine of lands in Redwick 4 E. 3. William Stofe and Isabel his wife levied a fine of lands in Redwick and Northwick, and of a fishery called Chesyll-pill, to the use of Robert Pointz 49 H. 6. Richard Beke levied a fine of lands in Redwick and Gronen-down-hill, to Edward Veel, 1 Mar.

4. *Northwick*. The records concerning this hamlet are set down with Redwick. It remains to observe that here is a chapel of ease.

5. *Aust*. This tithing was antiently called *Austre Clive*, because it is situated on the south cliff of the river Severn.

There is great plenty of alabaster in the rocks all along the shore at this place, and I have seen a grinding tooth of some animal, nearly as big as a man's fist, taken out of these rocks. Here expected to have found great plenty and variety of petrifications, as others have done; but was disappointed, after a diligent examination.

Walter Mapes relates a memorable transaction at this place. *Edward the Elder*, says he, lay at *Aust Clive*, and *Leoline prince of Wales* at *Bethley* [Beachley] on the opposite shore. When the latter refused to come across the Severn, to a conference with the king, *Edward* passed over to *Leoline*; who knowing the king, threw his royal robes upon the ground, and leapt breast high into the water, embracing the boat, and saying, *Most wise king, your humility has conquered*

pride, and your wisdom triumphed over my folly. Mount upon that neck which I have foolishly exalted against you, so shall you enter into that country which your goodness has this day made your own.' And so, taking him upon his shoulders, he made him upon his robes, and joining hands did him homage.

Domesday-book says, 'Turstin the son of Rolf holds five hides in Auftreclive of the land of this manor,' i. e. of the manor of Huesberie. William Ruffel held the manor of Aust 4 E. 2. and Roger de Acton was seized thereof 35 E. 3. John Semish, esq; and Margaret his wife, and Stephen Hatfield and Isabel his wife, levied a fine of one moiety of the manor of Aust to the use of sir Maurice Berkeley of Uley, 15 R. 2. And sir Thomas Brook and Joan his wife levied a fine of the other moiety of that manor, and of lands in Coats near Aust, 15 R. 2. Sir Thomas Brook died seized of the manor 5 H. 5. and Joan his widow died seized thereof, and of Coats near Aust, which she held in dower, 15 H. 6. It is probable that she had married sir John Stradling, for he and Joan his wife held the third part of the manor of Aust, in right of dower 15 H. 6. Thomas Chedder was seized of the manor of Aust and of Coates 21 H. 6. and John Semish held Aust 16 E. 4. The manor of Aust belonged afterwards to the Dennises of Durham, and passed to the Capels. Sir Giles Capel married Isabel, one of the daughters and heirs of Richard Newton, esq; son of sir John Newton, and died seized of Aust 3 Mar. and was succeeded by his son sir Henry Capel, who dying without issue, Edward Capel his brother had livery 5 Mar. Sir Edward Capel, with Humphry Capel, and Roger Capel, esq'. sold this manor to John Browning, of whose family it went by purchase to sir Samuel Astrey, in the year 1652. Sir Samuel devised it to dame Elizabeth his widow, who gave all her estates between her three surviving daughters, and upon a partition, this manor fell to the youngest daughter, Arabella countess of Suffolk, who devised it to sir John Smith, baronet. His son, sir John Smith, dying in 1741, without issue, devised his estate to his three surviving daughters and coheirs, who, in 1750, sold this manor to sir Jarrit Smyth, baronet, who sold it to the reverend Staunton Degge, late of Over, and Mrs. Almot is the present lady of this manor.

Livery of Aust-passage, *alias* Haman Hay, was granted to Elizabeth Randoll 15 Eliz. It was purchased by sir Samuel Astrey, and has since passed to the manor of Aust. There is a neat chapel for this tithing. See *Inscriptions* and *Benefactions*.

6. *Stowick*, which lies in the marshy part, along the banks of the Severn. The low grounds near the river were antiently called *Salt Marsh*. John Stoner died seized of lands in Salt Marsh 9 E. 2. and did his son John de Stoner 28 E. 3. and Edward de Stoner of the last John 5 R. 2. and John son of Edward 13 R. 2. Sir Ralph Stoner held the same

lands 18 R. 2. and Gilbert de Stoner, son of Robert, died seized of the same 3 H. 5. Sir Edward Seimour, son of Edward duke of Somersset, and lady Catherine his wife, levied a fine of lands in Salt Marsh 1 E. 6.

7. *Aylminton*, *alias Elminton*. Four hides in Almintune belonged to the lordship of Berkeley at the time of the general survey. John Musgrove was seized of this manor 3 E. 1. John Blount held the manor of Aylminton in Henbury 22 H. 6. as did Wentlyn his widow 32 H. 6. and Edward Blount, esq; and Simon his son and heir were seized of it respectively 8 & 16 E. 4. Sir John Smyth was lord of this manor, whose coheirs sold it in the year 1749, to sir Jarrit Smyth, baronet, who is the present lord of the manor of Aylminton.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Bristol, worth about 80*l.* a year. The presentation to the vicarage is alternate in the heirs of sir John Smyth, baronet, and the heirs of Thomas Edwards, esq; Mr. Gardiner is the present incumbent. The church was appropriated to the see of Worcester, and the advowson of the vicarage was in that bishoprick before the reign of king Edward the Sixth.

The church is dedicated to St. Mary. It consists of the nave and two ailes, with a handsome altar-piece railed in, and a large tower at the west end, containing six bells and a clock. Lands worth 60*l.* a year are given to keep it in repair.

First fruits £.30 0 0 Synodals £.
Tenths — 3 0 0 Pentecostals
Procurations

Monuments and Inscriptions.

On the left of the communion table, as you front it, there is a large monument of white marble, ornamented with the family coat of arms, and inscribed with the following memorial :

Here lyeth
The Body of Sr. ROBERT SOUTHWELL
of Kings-Weston in the County of Glocest'. Kn'
He was eldest SON of ROBERT SOUTHWELL of Kinsale
in Ireland, Esq; and of HELENA the daughter
of Major ROBERT GORE.
He was born at Ballyn Varwick on the River of Bandon
near Kinsale the 31st Decemb^r 1635.
He came for his Education into England in 1650,
And spent his younger years at Queen's Colledge
in Oxford, in Lincoln's Inne, and in Travel abroad.
He was by King CHARLES the 2^d made one of the Clerks
of his most Hon^{ble} Privy Council in Sept^r. 1664.
He married ELIZABETH eldest daughter of Sr. EDWARD DERING
of Surrenden Dering in Kent Bar'
by whom he had issue 6 Children.
He was employ'd in several foreign Negotiations,
First in quality of Envoy with powers to mediate a Peace
between Spain and Portugal, proving happily
Instrumental in giving a period to that War,
Which had continued 28 years without intermission.
He was sent a second time to the Court of Portugal
in Quality of Envoy Extraordinary,
Afterwards with the like Character to the Governour of Flanders
the Conde de Monterey in 1672;
And with the same Commission to the Elector
of Brandenburg at Berlin in 1680, attending in his way
the Prince of Orange at the Hague, by whose Counsels
that Negotiation was to be directed.
After his return he retired from publick Businesse,
Living at Kings-Weston till King WILLIAM

was advanc'd to the Throne.

He was then by his Majesty made *Principal Secretary of State for Ireland*, and attended him in his Expedition in 1690 for the Reduction of that Kingdom, holding the said Office 'till his death.

He had served in three Parliaments, And was 5 times Chosen *President of the Royal Society*.

He dyed at Kings-Weston the 11th day of Sept. 1702, Aged 66 Years.

On the north side of the chancel is a very superb marble monument, with this inscription on the pyramidal part, in gold letters ;

To the Memory of
EDWARD SOUTHWELL, Esq;
who after leaving the University of *Oxford*,
was Early enter'd into Business,
under the Conduct of his Father Sr ROBERT,
who then attended KING WILLIAM into *Ireland*
as *Principal Secretary of State of that KINGDOM*,
In which Employment he succeeded his Father,
and Continued in it to his Death.
His Skill and Experience in Business
recommended Him to four PRINCES successively,
whom he attended as Clerk of the Council.
He was thrice Joint Commissioner of the Privy Seal,
twice chief secretary to the LORD Lieutenant of *Ireland*.
Clerk of the Crown in *Ireland*, & Vice Admiral of *Munster*.
In these several Stations
He improved his Family Estate with Integrity and Industry.
He was helpful to all Mankind, & affectionate to his family.
He enjoyed life with Cheerfulness and Innocence,
and bore a most long and Painful sickness,
with patience, firmness, & Resignation.
He was born 4th Sept^r. 1671 & died 4th Dec^{ber} 1730.

On the vase of the same monument,

Here Lieth the Right Hon^{ble} the Lady ELIZABETH Sole Daughter and Heiress of VERE ESSEX CROMWELL Baron of *Oakham*, *Viscount Lekale*, and Earl of *Ardflass*, by CATHERINE HAMILTON. she was Tenth Descendant from THOMAS CROMWELL, First Baron of *Oakham* and Earl of *Essex*, Vicar General and Chief Promoter of the Reformation in the Reign of HENRY 8th. She was born 3^d December 1674, Married to EDWARD SOUTHWELL Esq; 29th October 1704, and died 31st March 1709, Leaving Issue EDWARD, ROBERT, THOMAS, and ELIZABETH, the three last died in their Infancy. She was a Lady distinguish'd by a Superior Genius and Understanding, and her Affection to her Husband and Family. Her Charity, and the Resolution with which She bore her last Illness and Forefaw Her Death, are ever to be Remembered to Her honour, and to be recommended to the Imitation of Posterity.

Here also Lieth ANN, the daughter of WILLIAM BLATHWAYT, Esq; by ANN WYNTER, of *Dyrham* in y^e County of *Gloucester*, a Lady of Singular Virtue and merit, who died much lamented 1st July, 1717, Aged 27, a year after Her marriage with EDWARD SOUTHWELL, Esq. leaving one Son WILLIAM SOUTHWELL.

At the bottom are two scutcheons, the first bears the arms of Southwell, with a scutcheon of pretence, *Quarterly Or and azure, four lions passant counterchanged*, for Cromwell. The second is *Baron and femme*, 1. Southwell. 2. Or, two bendlets ingrailed sable, for Blathwayt.

On the other side of the communion table, upon the table of a very handsome monument, in gold letters,

To the Memory of
The Right Hon^{ble} Edward Southwell,
Son of Edward Southwell, & Lady Elizabeth Cromwell,
Born 17 June 1705 :
He married, 21 Aug^t. 1729,
Katherine Watson, Daughter of Edward Lord Sondes,
Son of Lewis Earl of Rockingham.
Their Children were
Edward, born 6 June, 1738,
Katherine, born 10 Dec^r. 1739, she died 17 Mar. 1748,
And is buried near her Father,

Who exchanged this Life for a better 16 Mar. 1755.
He was chosen Member of Parliament for the City of Bristol in the Year 1739, & rechosen for the same Place the two following Parliaments; in the discharge of which Trust, His Conduct was uninfluenced by the Temptations of Ambition, Avarice, or Popularity: equally true to his King & his Country, & ever steady to what he thought Right. In private Life He was Just, Charitable, Benevolent, Friendly. A tender affectionate Husband, & Father; A kind Landlord & Master; and, what comprehends all civil and moral Virtues, a sincere and pious Christian.

Against the north wall of the chancel,

ELIZABETH, Eldest Daughter of Sr EDWARD DERING, of Surrenden-Dering in Kent, Baronet (one of the Lords Com^{rs}. of His Maj^{ty}'s Treasury) and of Dame MARY his Wife, Lyes Here Interred. SHE dyed in London on the 13th of Jan^y 1681, in the 33^d year of her age, And was here deposited (in hopes of a blessed Resurrection) on the 26th Day of the same Month. SHE was married on the 26th Day of January, 1664, to Sr ROBERT SOUTHWELL, Kn^t. then one of the Clerks attending his Ma^{ty}'s King CHARLES the second, in His Most Hon^{ble} privy Council. They had Issue RUPERT, EDWARD, HELENA, ELIZABETH, MARY, (who died an Infant) and KATHERINE. RUPERT, who was born in London, the 21st of May, 1670, and dyed there on the eighth of May, 1678, lyes here now also Interred. Such a SONNE and such a WIFE, deserve something more durable than Marble, to the Memory of their Virtues. SHE had all the Perfections of Beauty, Behaviour, and Understanding that could adorn this Life; And all the inward Blessings of Virtue and Piety which might Intitle Her to a Better. The Boy was in his Years only a Child, so that none had so much hopes of what He might be, as of Dispaire that He was not intended for this world.

To the Memory of Both (who lived too Short for th^{se} Things behind) the afflicted Husband and Father, Sr. ROBERT SOUTHWELL, of Kings Weston in the County of Gloucester, K^t. Erects this Stone.

On a scutcheon, Parted per pale, 1. Southwell. 2. Or, a fable, for Dering.

In the chapel at Auft,

In the Vault underneath is deposited all that was mortal of Sr. SAMVEL ASTRY, Kn^t. Coroner & Attorney of y^e Kings Bench from the 29th year of King CHARLES y^e 2^d, & so continued to y^e 3^d year of Queen ANNE; Descended from y^e Antient Equestrian family of Astry in y^e County of Bedford, & Lord of this Manor. He married ELIZABETH, only daughter & heiress of GEORGE MORSE, of Henbury in this County, Gent. by whom he had two Sons, LVKE, & Sr. JOHN; & four daughters, ELIZABETH, DIANA, ANNE, & ARABELLA. He died y^e 2^d day of September, 1704, in y^e 73^d year of his Age. Which Sr. ELIZABETH, in memory of her dear Husband, erected this monument of her love & griefe.

Also LVKE ASTRY, Esq; Son as abovesaid, who died y^e 7th of May, An: Dom. 1701, in y^e 28th year of his Age.

Arms, *Argent, three bars azure, on a chief gules three bezants.*

Against the south wall of the chancel, at Henbury,

H. S. E.
Juvenis, tum genere tum virtutibus Spectabilis,
SANCTUS-JOHANNES ASTRY, Armiger,
Utroq; a nomine ornatus,
Utriusq; Simul Ornamentum.
Quippe
Familia de ASTRY, apud WOODEND in agro BEDFORDIENSI terra nobilitatis
Stemmata gaudens ab antiquitate haud ignota,
Uxore ducta de Stirpe St. JOHN, de Bletsho, nobilitatis
Filius alter, unicus Superstes [HENBURY, Henbury, Henbury, Henbury]
SAMUELIS ASTRY, ex ELIZABETHA, filia et herede GEORGII MORSE, gentilitatis
Qui quidem SAMUEL titulo Equestri donatus,
Si merita spectes, omni titulo Major,
Per XL circiter annos continuos
Clerici Coronae munus arduum nec inhonustum,
Summa fide pariter ac solertia, obivit.
JUVENIS Hic, patre dignus,
Gentilitios, quotquot sunt, honores proprio fecit
Ob paternas virtutes clarus, etiam sine ijs clarissimus;
Animo benigno, moribus ingenuis pollebat sine emulosis
Egregia Vir humanitatis, Justitiae alias Inaudite.
Erga pauperes liberalem, erga omnes benevolum;
Prosequentium Omnes amore vivum, morientem delatorem.
Obijt die XXI NOVEMB. Anno } Salutis Nostrae M. D. C. C. XII.
Aetatis suae XXXVII.
Cujus Memoriae sacrum esse voluit hoc Marmor
Sorum natu minima,
ARABELLA ASTRY,
Sororum amantissima, haeredum Moeffissima.

Against the south wall of the chancel,

Sacred to the Memory
Of ANNE SMYTH,
Eldest Daughter of Sr. JOHN SMYTH, Baronet,
Of LONG ASHTON, in the County of Somerset.
She lived a conspicuous Example
of all Christian Virtues.
Her Piety was without Hypocrisy,
Her Charity without Ostentation,
And her Hospitality without Extravagance.
Such was her amiable Disposition,
And such her unbounded Benevolence,
That she was alike respected and beloved

By the Rich and Poor.
Her Liberality still remains
In her pious Bequests

To the Parish of LONG ASHTON
And to the Parish of HENBURY.

She left respectively the Sum of Ten Pounds for ever.
Obijt December 21st, 1760, Ætat. 68.

Arms, the same with fir Jarrit Smyth's, already emblazoned.

In the south aile,

To the Memory of EDWARD SAMPSON, of Henbury, Gent. who departed this Life y^e 1st of Feb. 1695, Aged 45 Years. He was second Son of JOHN SAMPSON of Charlton, in this Parish, Gent. He spent his younger Years at Nevis, and other the Western Islands, where he resided as a Factor, until the Death of his elder Brother, JOHN SAMPSON, of the Inner Temple, London, Esq; and then returned to England, and married MARY, sole Daughter and Heirefs of EDWARD LONG, of Olveston in this County, Gent. SHE dyed y^e 14th of Apr. 1716, Aged 66 Years, and lyeth here interr'd. THEY had Issue 3 Children, MARTHA, JOHN, & MARY. MARY dyed an Infant. MARTHA submitted to inexorable Fate y^e 1st of June, in the Year of our Lord 1710, & of her Age the 25th.

Here lyes a Virgin, virtuous, fair, & good,
Whom Grace and Nature might be understood
All their Perfections frankly to have joyn'd
To beautify in Body and in Mind.
To spoil this lovely Piece Death vainly strove;
Unveil'd of Flesh, She brighter shines above.

Arms, at bottom, *Sable, a cross flory Or, between four escallops argent, for Sampson; impaling, Sable, a lion rampant azure, between six crosses crozlets argent, for Long.*

In the north aile, on a handsome montiment,

Near this Tablet are intomb'd the Remains of JOHN SAMPSON, Esq; (Son of EDWARD SAMPSON, of this Parish, Gent.) who departed this Life on the twenty-first of December 1753, in the 6th Year of his Age. After the usual Time dedicated to his studies, at the College of St. JOHN in OXFORD, He was affianced in Marriage to MARY, Daughter and Coheirefs of NICHOLAS JACKES, Esq; Alderman of the City of Bristol; by whom he had the four Sons and two Daughters; none of whom survived the period of Minority, except JOHN, who deceased at the Age of twenty-eight: And EDWARD, who in Remembrance of an indulgent Father, erected this Monument.

Plain is the Tale unvaried Life affords,
And such an artless narrative records.
Yet think not all of human glory springs
From Camps, from Senates, or the Pow'r of Kings.
True Wildom oft avoids the Pomp of State,
Serene, collected, in an humbler Fate.
There too fair deeds & Joys unmixt are known,
While Virtue seeks no Trophies but her own.

At bottom are these arms, Quarterly, 1st and 4th, *Argent, a cross flory between four escallops sable; 2d and 3d, Gules, a fess undy between three fleurs de lis Or.*

Note, There is a memorial for John Sampson, of Charlton in Henbury, Gent. who died in 1732, with these arms, *Gules, a fess undy between three fleurs de lis Or.*

On a flat stone,

Here lyeth the Body of CHRISTOPHER COLE, of Charlton, Esq; who deceased the 11th day of May, anno dom. MDCCLXXXIX, aged LXXVI years. He had VI children, Christopher, and Charles, Mary, Bridget, Ann, and Elizabeth, whom Ann is the alone survivor, married to Rich^d Haynes, Abtson in this County, Esq.

Hee was exquisitely vers'd in o' Laws & Constitution, exerting Knowledge to y^e honor of his PRINCE, and benefit of his COUNTRY, no less studious of Right and Equity then skilful in distributing Justice, not regarding his privat, so much as the publick good, whereby he discharged y^e office of a true JUSTICIAR.
Hee was devout towards God, & remarkable among Men for ancient Freedom & Integrity of Mind, protecting y^e innocent, punishing and repressing y^e injurious, acting by perswasion & mildness rather then by extremity and force, composing differences and promoting peace, whereby hee discharged y^e duty of a true CHRISTIAN.

Arms. *Baron and femme, 1. Ermine, a bull within a bordure guiled sable charged with 12 roundlets. 2. Within a bordure a granate.*

Against the wall of the south aile,

To the Memory of Christopher Cole, Gent. Son of James Cole of Bristol, Merchant, Who gave the Residue of his Estate, amounting to near One Thousand Pounds, for the better

Maintenance and Increase of the poor Boys Belonging to the Free-School of this Parish. He deceased y^e 21st March, 1736, aged about Seventy, and lies interred near this Monument.

Arms, *Per pale Or and argent, over all a bull sable; on a chief of the third three bezants.*

Against the same wall,

Ex adverso hujusce Loci
(Prospiciens ipse Sibi Sepulchrum)
Exuvias tuas deponi voluit

Robertus Sandford Armiger:
Patre quidem Cive Brittolienfi,
Proavis de Sandford Hall in Agro Salopiensi oriundus.

Improles obiens,

Quas accepit a Suis Opes

(Auctiores ipsius Industria redditas)

Testamentum condens, ita dispertivit,

Ut dum liberalem se in suos præstaret,

Utilitatis publicæ non immemor extaret.

Beneficentiæ Monumenta rogas?

En, qui testentur Paræciæ istius Incolæ,

Quippe quibus mille et sexcentas Libras legavit.

Quum fuisset jamdiu in Negotiis versatus,

Otio tandem aliquantisper ut fruereetur,

(Suo dentibus item Annis, et uberiori Reditu)

Bathonix Secessum quæsit:

Ubi, Annum agens sexagesimum tertium,

Arthritide correptus, decessit 29 Jan: 1756.

On a pyramid are these arms, *Baron and femme, 1st Per chevron sable and ermine in chief two boars heads coup'd Or. 2d, Azure, a bend between three leopards faces Or.*

Benefactions.

In the year 1623, Mr. Anthony Edwards of King's Weston erected a free-school in this parish, and endowed it with 80*l.* a year, of which the master is to have thirty marks yearly, and the usher twenty; and there is a house for each. The remainder of the revenue to be employ'd in maintaining blue-coat boys at the school. To this charity Mr. Christopher Cole made a considerable addition, as already express'd in the memorial for him. There are now about ten or twelve boys cloathed and maintained in this school.

Robert Sandford, esq; in the year 1759, gave 1500*l.* to establish a school to teach poor children to read and write; and a further sum of 100*l.* out of the income of which the minister is to give 20*s.* a year in bread to the poor, and the residue is appointed for two sermons, on Good-friday and St. Thomas day, for ever.

In 1760, Mrs. Anne Smith gave 10*l.* a year out of Redcliff meads, for teaching poor girls to read, knit, and sew.

Mr. William Burroughs gave 20*s.* a year out of an estate, late Hort's, in King's Weston, for a sermon on Trinity-sunday. Mr. William Cotterill gave 10*s.* out of Baker's-lease, for a sermon on Good-friday for ever. Mrs. Grace Jayne, in 1728, gave 20*s.* a year to the poor of Lawrence-Weston, charged on her lands in that tithing. And Mrs. Mary White gave 20*l.* the income of which to be given in bread to the second poor.

Lady Elizabeth Astry, in the year 1707, settled 20*l.* a year to have divine service performed at the chapel of Aust every Sunday; and John Baker gave 10*s.* a year for ever to the vicar of Henbury, for a sermon at Aust chapel on the anniversary of St. John the evangelist. And 20*s.* a year to the poor of that tithing, charged on his estate there.

Henbury.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	66	10	0
		Poll-tax — — 1694, —	34	10	0
		Land-tax — — 1694, —	120	2	0
		The same, at 3s. 1770, —	90	1	6

King's Weston.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	106	12	0
		Poll-tax — — 1694, —	17	6	0
		Land-tax — — 1694, —	124	0	0
		The same, at 3s. 1770, —	93	0	0

Lawrence-Weston.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	135	8	0
		Poll-tax — — 1694, —	13	6	0
		Land-tax — — 1694, —	150	5	4
		The same, at 3s. 1770, —	113	9	0

Redwick and Northwick.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	169	8	0
		Poll-tax — — 1694, —	16	11	0
		Land-tax — — 1694, —	165	0	0
		The same at 3s. 1770, —	123	4	0

Aust.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	125	3	0
		Poll-tax — — 1694, —	16	10	0
		Land-tax — — 1694, —	77	0	0
		The same at 3s. 1770, —	57	15	0

Stowick.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	339	4	0
		Poll-tax — — 1694, —	29	2	0
		Land-tax — — 1694, —	313	0	0
		The same, at 3s. 1770, —	234	15	0

Charlton.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	96	4	0
		Poll-tax — — 1694, —	49	18	0
		Land-tax — — 1694, —	95	4	0
		The same, at 3s. 1770, —	71	3	0

In all.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	1040	9	0
		Poll-tax — — 1694, —	177	3	0
		Land-tax — — 1694, —	1044	11	4
		The same at 3s. 1770, —	783	7	6

At the beginning of this century, there were 218 houses, and about 880 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 150 were freeholders; yearly births 27, burials 26. *Atkyns*. But since that time population hath very much increased, and tho' I could not obtain the exact number of inhabitants, they are now estimated to be at least 1200.

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HEWELSFIELD

IS a small parish in the hundred of St. Briavel's, six miles distant north-east from Chepstow in Monmouthshire, seven south from Colford, and twenty-four south-westward from Gloucester.

It is situated on high ground, in the forest of Dean, and enjoys a healthy air and a variety of soil. It was considered as a part of Lidney 9 E. 1. when

the sheriff made a return of all the hundreds and vills in the county of Gloucester.

The inhabitants claim the privileges of the dutchy of Lancaster, to which they pay a certain sum annually; and they have common of pasture and of wood in Harthill.

The name has been variously written in different ages, as *Huwaldesfield* in the time of king Edward the First, *Huersfelde*, *Huelsfelde*, and *Huetsfield* about the reign of queen Elizabeth, and, in the latter ages, as it stands at the head of this account. It has been suggested, that it was occasioned by some general (I suppose either Briton or Saxon) of the name of *Huer*, or *Huel*, or perhaps *Huwald*, very antiently obtaining a victory upon this spot; because, it is said, the names of places ending in *field* have commonly been given them upon such an occasion. But if this opinion should have any weight as to other places, it cannot be applied in the present case; for the name of this place does not appear to be *Huwaldesfield*, but *Hiwoldesfield*, about the time of the conquest; and dividing it into *Hiwoldes Town*, it becomes easy and intelligible to every body.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

What I have asserted concerning the orthography of the name will be justified by the following extract from the antient survey, where, among the estates belonging to William the son of Baderon, it is thus recorded:

'The same William holds Hiwoldestone in Ledenei hundred. Ulfeg held it in the time of king Edward. There are three hides. By the king's order this estate is in the forest. It is worth 30s.' *Domesday-book*, p. 74.

Walter Wither was seized of Hawaldsfield 54 H. 3. John de Monemuta was afterwards seized of this estate, and gave lands in this parish, called the Vineyard, and a meadow called the Vineyard-meadow, together with 100s. rent, to the hospital of the holy Trinity in Monmouth, which he had founded. *Dugd. Monast.* And it appears by an inquisition taken 4 E. 1. that Hualdesfield had escheated from John de Monemuta to the crown, and that the king had then given it to the abbat of Tintern in free alms.

The abbey of Tintern held this manor till that house was dissolved.

By an inquisition taken at Wotton-under-edge, Feb. 4, 4 E. 6. after the death of Henry earl of Worcester, it appears that he died, Nov. 26, 1549, seized of Hewelsfield, and of 82 messuages, three mills, 1000 acres of plowed land, 70 of meadow, 1000 of pasture, 600 of wood, 500 of heath and turf, and 20l. 8s. rent in Brockwere, Wolvelton, Almington, Alveston, Hewelsfield, and Modeigate with the fisheries in the Wyc called Plomwery, Ashwere, Ithelwere, and Walwere; and the rectory of Walwere, and advowson and vicarage of the same; the manor of Tiddenham, and divers messuages, lands and tenements in Stow and Widdow.

Hill.]

Widden, Bisten, Bettesley, and Sudbury, all in the county of Gloucester. The duke of Beaufort is the present lord of the manor.

John Calmer and Joan his wife levied a fine of lands in Huedfield, to John Maddox, sen. and to John Maddox, jun. 21 H. 7.

Thomas Symonds, of Pengethly in Herefordshire, esq; has a good house and estate in this parish, which his ancestor, Robert Symonds, purchased of the daughters and coheirs of sir Nicholas Throckmorton, who held the same in right of his wife, Alice, one of the daughters and coheiresses of Richard Gough, son of William Gough, eldest son of George Gough of Hewelfield, whose seat and estate it had been.

James Rooke, of Bickswear, esq; eldest son to major-general Hayman Rooke, descended from a family of long standing in the county of Kent, died about the year 1771, seized of good estates in this parish and in Woollaston, in right of his wife, Jane, only daughter of Tracy Catchmay, esq; son and heir of sir William Catchmay, by Eleanor his wife, the other daughter and coheiress of the above-named Richard Gough. And James Rooke, esq; a major in his majesty's forces, succeeds his father in those estates.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the Forest deanery, annexed to Lidney, the incumbent of which hath all the tithes of this parish, great and small, worth 60*l.* a year.

The church is a small building, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, with the tower in the middle, and a small aisle on the north side.

Procurations 1*s.* 6*d.* Pentecostals 1*s.* 4*d.*

Benefactions.

One acre in Clay-hill, a quarter of an acre in the old orchard, an acre in the old leaze, an acre in Platnedge, half an acre in Widdon's, a quarter of an acre called Jackstries, three acres called church-mead, a piece called the Harp, a garden about a quarter of an acre, an acre at Bremel's-ard, an acre in the Rye-fields, and the church-house and garden at Brockswear, are given to the use of the poor; —two small pieces of ground, about half an acre, for keeping the church-porch in repair; and Mrs. Williams gave 20*s.* a year for eight poor widows, 10*s.* a year to adorn the church, and 5*s.* a year for a sermon on Good-friday.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, <i>l.</i> 67 12 0
		Poll-tax ——— 1694, — 17 3 0
		Land-tax ——— 1694, — 69 0 0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 50 5 0

There were 40 houses, and about 200 inhabitants, of whom 10 were freeholders, at the beginning of this century; yearly births 7, burials 7. *Atkyns.* In eight years, beginning with 1760, baptisms were 36, and burials 37; the houses 54, and inhabitants 253: So that the average annual burials is to the whole number of inhabitants as 1 to 54.6.

H I L L

IS a small parish in the hundred of Berkeley, three miles distant south-westward from Berkeley, four north from Thornbury, and twenty-two south-westward from Gloucester.

It was called *Hull*, or *Hill*, from the elevated situation of part of the parish towards the east.

The seat of sir John Fust, baronet, is pleasantly situated on the side of that acclivity, with the river Severn in front, at the distance of about two miles to the west; of which river, and of the high lands and pendent woods of the forest of Dean on the other side, it commands an uninterrupted and most agreeable prospect for many miles.

This place was formerly dependent on Berkeley, which it even now acknowledges, by paying one shilling a year towards the great bell-rope, and the like sum towards the wall of the church-yard there.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

Four hides in Hill belonged to the great lordship of Berkeley at the time of the general survey, as appears by the account of the members of that lordship. This manor was granted to Robert Fitz-Harding, ancestor of the Berkeley family.

Maurice lord Berkeley gave the manors of Hill and Nimpsfield to his brother Nicholas, and died 1 R. 1. William Berkeley, son of Roger, died seized of Hull 46 H. 3. John Fitz-Nicholas was lord of this manor 9 E. 1. His family name was Berkeley, but being the son of Nicholas, he took the name of Fitz-Nicholas. Nicholas Berkeley, son of Ralph, held this manor in the 15th year of the same reign, when a *Quo Warranto* was brought against him to set forth his right to privileges, and his claim was then allowed.

John Fitz-Nichols died seized of Hull 15 E. 2. John Fitz-Nichols, son of John, died seized of the manor of Hull 29 E. 3. Sir Thomas Fitz-Nichols held this manor, and two plow-tillages, and a yearly rent of 20*s.* in Hull, 7 R. 2. and sir Thomas Fitz-Nichols died seized of this manor 6 H. 5. Catherine, one of his daughters and coheirs, was married to Robert Pointz, esq; by which marriage this manor was carried into the family of Pointz. Elianor, the other daughter and coheir, was married to John Browning, esq.

Sir Nicholas Pointz died seized of Hill 4 Mar. and it continued in that name and family till sir John Pointz sold it, in the reign of queen Elizabeth.

The family of the name of Pointz, or Pontz, is said to have come into England with William the Norman, or soon after. The eldest branch of that family settled at Sutton in Dorsetshire, and the male line ending with one Nicholas Pontz, his lands passed, by heirs general, to the Newborows and Fitz-James's. *Leland.*

Henry Fleetwood was lord of the manor of Hill in the year 1608; soon after which it passed by purchase to Richard Fust, of the city of London, esq.

esq. His son, sir Edward Fust, married Bridget, daughter of sir Thomas Denton, of Hillersden in Buckinghamshire. He was created a baronet Aug. 21, 14 C. 2. and was succeeded by his son, sir John Fust, who married Elizabeth, daughter of sir Richard Cocks of Dumbleton, and was high sheriff of this county 27 C. 2. Sir Edward Fust, his son, married Anne, daughter of Thomas Stephens, of Lypiat, esq; his second wife was Elizabeth, daughter of William Mohun, of Portishead in Somersetshire; his third wife was Catherine, daughter of Francis Mohun, of Fleet in the county of Dorset, esq; and he took to his fourth wife, Susanna, daughter of Richard Cocks, esq; of Dumbleton. By his second wife he had sir Edward Fust, who succeeded to the title and estate, but dying without male issue, they devolved to his brother Francis, eldest son of sir Edward by his third wife; which sir Francis, in the year 1724, married Fanny, daughter of Nicholas Tooker, of the city of Bristol, merchant, by whom he had eight sons and four daughters. Sir Francis died in the year 1769, and was succeeded by his son, sir John Fust, baronet, who married Miss Philippa Hamilton, and is the present lord of this manor. His arms are, *Argent, upon a chevron between three hedge bills erected sable, as many mullets of the field.*

By records of the following dates it appears, that Adam le Waleys died seized of one messuage and one yard-land in Hull 9 E. 2. Robert Wither granted one yard-land, twenty-nine acres of arable, and a yearly rent of 13s. 6d. in Hull, Berkeley, and Bevington, to the abbey of Kingswood, 2 E. 2. which were granted, after the dissolution of the abbey, to sir Nicholas Pointz, 31 H. 8.

William Martel held three yard-lands and 20s. rent issuing out of Hull, 14 E. 2. John de Hull held lands in this parish 16 E. 3. as did Gilbert Tynden 24 E. 3. and John Sergeant 30 & 36 E. 3. Thomas Kennet and Margaret his wife levied a fine of lands in Hull 21 E. 3, as did Richard Forster, to John Walsh and others, 12 H. 7. Richard Tyladam died seized of lands in Hill 34 Eliz. and left two daughters coheiresses.

HAMLETS. 1. *Nupdown.* 2. *Woodend.*

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a donative, in the deanery of Dursley, worth 30l. a year, in the gift of sir John Fust.

The tithes of hay in Hill and Ham, which belonged to the abbey of St. Augustin's in Bristol, were granted to the dean and chapter of Bristol 34 H. 8. to whom the impropriation now belongs.

The church is dedicated to St. Michael. There is a small chancel on the south side, built by sir Edward Fust, and since used as the burying place of the family. Over the door, within the church, is the following inscription:

To drain this parish from its during flood;
To model and repair this house of God;
Are patterns good I set to future time.
Free profit yours; y^e cost & labour mine.

Sir Francis Fust, Baronet, lord of this manor, for the benefit of its inhabitants, at his own expence, planned, built and erected, in the year 1750, the great sewer at Hill-pill, next the river, called the *Imperial Draught*, and the two others above it. He also, in 1759, new modelled and repaired this church. All the costs and materials for all the said works are a gift from him freely to this parish, for the use above. Let those of ability strive to do good.

Pentecostals - - - 10½d.

Monuments and Inscriptions.

On the tablet of a small monument,

Piæ Memorizæ Venerab. Viri Lancelotti Law, S. S. T. B. Pietatis Patientizæ et Temperantizæ egregij Exemplaris. Qui eodem Scloppo quo avivm petebat vitam incaute amisit suam. Dec. 7, 1650.

Mors tibi Tormenti fuit ictu Prima, Secunda

Ut sine Tormento sit tibi vita necis.

Bombardæ sonitu Præfens ablata, Futura

Ut sit cum sonitu reddita vita Tubæ.

Sic subito misera privatus vulnere vita

Gaudium ad æternum per breve nullus iter.

On a flat stone,

In Memory of the Reverend Mr. William Pritchard, A. M. Rector of Corringham in the County of Essex, and more than 36 Years Minister of this Parish, who died the 14th Day of May, A. D. 1743, in the 63d Year of his Age. — Arms, *Ermine, a lion rampant.*

Benefaction.

Hester Mallet, of the parish of Rockhampton, has given a close in Hill, called the Poor's-lease, the rent of which to be divided between the poor of Hill and of Rockhampton.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 114 4 0
		Poll-tax ——— 1694, — 25 12 0
		Land-tax ——— 1694, — 185 9 0
		The same, at 3s. 1770, — 139 2 3

At the beginning of this century, there were 40 houses, and about 200 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 5 were freeholders; yearly births 6, burials 5. *Atkyns.* If this account may be depended on, population has been much on the decline since that period. In seven years, beginning with 1766, there are entered 17 baptisms and 27 burials, in the parish register, which has been very ill kept. The houses in Hill are 32, and the present number of inhabitants exactly 146.



H I N T O N

IS a small parish in the hundred of Tibblestone, three miles south from Evesham in Worcester-shire, eight west from Campden, and twenty-three north-eastward from Gloucester.

The parish lies in a rich vale country, and consists almost intirely of pasture land, whence it is sometimes called *Hinton on the Green.*

A little river, which comes from Wormington, runs by this village, and falls into the Avon at Hampton, near Evesham.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

In the year 981, Elfrede, sister of king Ethelred gave Hynetune to the church of St. Peter at Gloucester, to pray for her soul; and the king, at her request, exempted it from all secular charges.

Under the head *Terra S. Petri de Glowec'* in *Domesday-book*, is thus recorded :

'The same church holds Hinetune in Tetboldef-
tanes hundred. There are fifteen hides. In
demean are two plow-tillages, and thirty villeins,
and seven bordars, with sixteen plow-tillages.
There are eleven *servi*, and one foreigner. It
was worth 3*l.* now 10*l.* This manor is free
from tax, and from attendance on any court but
that of the church.' *Domesday-book*, p. 71.

The abbey of Gloucester was seized of the
manor of Hinton, with markets, fairs, court leet,
and free warren, and their right was allowed in a
Quo warranto, 15 E. 1.

In the year 1156, it was adjudged in the county
court of Gloucestershire, that the manor of Hine-
tune being time out of mind free from all charges,
therefore it ought to be free from fines for murder.

The abbey continued in possession of this manor
till the general dissolution, when it came to the
crown, and was granted, with the advowson of
the church, to sir Edward Worth 36 H. 8. Thomas
Barners was afterwards seized of the manor, and left
an only daughter and heiress married to Thomas
Baker, who was seized of it in right of his wife; and
sir Thomas Baker was lord of the manor in 1608.

The manor came afterwards to sir John Han-
ner, who sold it to sir Robert Jason. His widow
held it in jointure, and was afterwards married to
sir Christopher Aires; and surviving him, was
married, thirdly, to David Warren, esq; who, in
her right, was lord of the manor at the beginning
of the present century.

About the year 1739, Joseph Swayne, of Bristol,
esq; married the widow of a succeeding sir Robert
Jason, and became possessed of the manor of
Hinton, which he sold, together with the Jason
estate, to the reverend Dr. Stephens, who be-
queathed it to his brother Philip Stephens, esq;
the present lord of the manor.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of
Campden, worth 120*l.* a year. Philip Stephens,
esq; is patron, and the rev. Mr. Stephens is the
present incumbent.

The impropriation formerly belonged to the
abbey of Gloucester. The bishop of Gloucester
has two thirds of the great tithes.

Four acres of meadow, eight of pasture, and
the third of the great tithes belong to the rector.

The church, dedicated to St. Peter, consists of
the nave only, and has a handsome embattled
tower, with five bells, at the west end.

In the year 1740, an old grave-stone being
removed, the following mutilated inscription was
found on the under side :

Hic etur Corpus Dni Will'mi Halfordiz quondam
abbatis de Bordesleya, qui feliciter obiit xii Die Sept'bris Anno
millefimo

First fruits *£.* 8 13 11 Synodals *£.* 0 2 0
Tenths — 0 17 4½ Pentecost. 0 0 11½
Procurations 0 6 8

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, <i>£.</i> 90 16 0
		Poll-tax — 1694, — 13 11 0
		Land-tax — 1694, — 77 16 8
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 57 8 6½

At the beginning of this century, there were 25
houses in this parish, and about 100 inhabitants,
whereof 4 were freeholders; yearly births 3,
burials 3. *Atkyns*. The present number of
inhabitants is 105.



H O R F I E L D

IS a small parish in the hundred of Berkeley,
two miles north from Bristol, nine south from
Thornbury, and thirty-four south from Glou-
cester. It consists mostly of rich pasture land.

One of the heads of the little river *Trin*, or
Trim, rises in the north west part of this parish,
and runs down to Westbury, (from this brook
called *Westbury upon Trim*) and thence into the
Avon, about three miles below Bristol.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

When *Domesday-book* was compiled, this was a
member of the great lordship of Berkeley, as may
be seen in the copy of that record, p. 68.

Robert Fitz-Harding, the first lord Berkeley
of his family, gave the manor of Horfelle to the
abbey of St. Augustine's in Bristol, which he
himself had founded. And the abbat's claim to
court leet in this manor was allowed in a *Quo*
warranto, 15 E. 1.

At the dissolution of religious foundations, the
manor and rectory were granted to the bishoprick
of Bristol 34 H. 8. And the bishop of Bristol is
the present lord of this manor.

Roger, the son of Roger, was seized of eight
acres of arable in Horfield 3. E. 2.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is an impropriation, in the diocese
and deanery of Bristol, formerly worth only 8*l.*
a year to the curate. But in the year 1718, it
was augmented by the queen's bounty, and the
joint donations of Edward Colston, and Thomas
Edwards, esq". The bishop of Bristol is patron
and impropriator.

The church is a small building, with a low
pinnacled tower at the west end, and affords
nothing worthy of observation.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, <i>£.</i> 84 14 0
		Poll-tax — 1694, — 10 4 0
		Land-tax — 1694, — 74 4 0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 56 6 10½

At the beginning of this century, there were
26 houses in this parish, and about 100 inhabitants,
whereof 8 were freeholders; yearly births 3,
burials 2. *Atkyns*. There are now about 125
inhabitants.

H O R S L E Y.

THIS parish is in the hundred of Longtree, three miles distant south-west from Hampton, four north from Tetbury, and fourteen south from Gloucester. It is bounded on the east by Avening, on the west by Nimpfield, on the north by Woodchester, and on the south-west by Beverstone. Here is a market on Saturday, now almost disused.

The name signifies a woody place. It is derived from *hýrre*, a Saxon word for *wood*; and *lei*, contracted from *leza*, a *place*; and the present condition of the parish justifies the propriety of the name, for a considerable part of it is still in woodland.

There are in this parish, more especially where some of the houses are built, several dingles and narrow bottoms, with hanging woods, and verdant steep, which give it a romantic appearance, not easily to be described. By the highway, towards the top of that part where the houses are, next to Avening, I observed two or three small springs, ouzing out of the side of the bank, pretty strongly tinged with iron mine.

The cloathing business hath encouraged great numbers of families to settle here, but that manufacture declining of late, the poor are very burthensome, for want of employment; but much of their wretched condition is owing to idleness and bad habits.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

'The church of St. Martin of Troars holds 'Horsley' in Langetrew hundred, by the gift of 'king William. Goda, sister to king Edward, 'held it. There are ten hides. There are four 'plow-tillages in demean, and six villeins, and 'five bordars, with six plow-tillages, and one 'radchenister. And there is a house in Gloucestre of 6*d.* [rent]. There is a mill of 50*d.* 'It was worth 12*l.* and is now worth 14*l.*' *Domesday-book*, p. 73.

It appears by the escheator's inquisition, taken i R. 2. that this manor was exchanged with the prior of Bruton for lands in Normandy belonging to that priory, 45 E. 3.

After the dissolution of religious foundations, the manor of Horsley, with lands called Crainmere, were granted to sir Thomas Seimour 33 H. 8. and after his attainder, sir Walter Dennis had a grant of it 7 E. 6.

Richard Stephens died seized of this manor 41 Eliz. as appears by the escheator's inquisition the same year; where it is said that this Richard settled Chavenyde-farm on his wife Anne, one of the daughters of John Stone, haberdasher of

London, 35 Eliz. This manor and estate have continued ever since in the same name and family. The reverend Mr. Robert Stephens, of Chavenage, is the present proprietor of them. His arms, and some account of his family, may be seen under *Easington*. Chavenage hath been variously written, as *Chavenyde*, *Thevenage*, &c. and may be so called from its situation on the borders of the parish of Avening, *q. d. Aven-edge*.

Sir Walter Dennis was seized of lands in Horsley and Thevenage 28 H. 8.

TITHINGS. 1. *Tichmor-end.* 2. *Nup-end.* 3. *Barton-end.* 4. *Nailsworth.*

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Stonehouse. The rectory was antiently appropriated to the priory of Bruton. In the year 1380, the bishop of Worcester, at the request of the prior, appointed twelve marks a year to be paid to the vicar of Horsley, by the said priory, as appears by the antient register of that diocese; and the vicar now receives 8*l.* a year of the impropiator. In the year 1733, the vicarage was augmented by the benefaction of Paul Castleman, esq; and queen Anne's bounty, which, together, make the present value about 45*l.* a year, besides a house called Rockness, lately purchased for the vicar. Lord chancellor is patron.

The rectory coming to the crown at the dissolution, was granted to sir Walter Hungerford 6 Eliz. It is now the property of Mr. John Selve, and is worth about 80*l.* a year. The prior of Bruton had a seat here, of which little more than the gate-way remains. There was also near the church, a building called the chapel, now reduced to ruins.

The church is large, with an aisle on the south side, and a handsome tower at the west end, adorned with pinnacles and battlements. It is dedicated to St. Martin. There is also a small aisle on the north side, called St. George's chapel.

First fruits	£ 7 11 9	Synodals	£ 0 2 0
Tenths	— 0 5 1½	Pentecostals	0 0 7
Procurations	0 6 8		

Benefactions.

The reverend Mr. Henry Stubs gave 20*l.* the interest of which to be laid out in New Testament for the poor.

Mr. Walter Chambers, in the year 1714, gave 10*l.* the interest of which to buy bread for the poor.

Mr. Edward Webb gave 200*l.* to the charity school in this parish.

* Sir William Dugdale, by mistake, makes this Horsley to be in Essex. Tom. i. p. 604. Tom. ii. p. 1002.—Hurst in the parish of Berkeley is written *Hirflege* in *Domesday-book*, which occasioned sir Robert Atkyns, by a like mistake, to place an account of that large farm to this parish of Horsley.

" The priory of Bruton in Somersetshire was founded in the year 1005, by Aldgar earl of Cornwall, for Benedictine monks, who were afterwards changed to Black Canons. It was raised at the dissolution at 480*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	125	14	0
		Poll-tax — — 1694, —	37	0	0
		Land-tax — 1694, —	160	17	6
		The same at 3s. 1770, —	120	7	4½

According to fir Robert Atkyns, when he compiled his history, there were 300 houses, and about 1200 inhabitants in this parish, of whom 18 were freeholders; yearly births 22, burials 20. But from an examination of the parish register, it appears that in a series of ten years, from 1718, where the register begins, to 1727 inclusive, there were 296 baptisms, and 248 burials. And in a like series, from 1760, to 1769 inclusive, there were 423 baptisms, and 414 burials. Upon which it is to be observed that the inhabitants have increased greatly between these two periods of time; but we cannot make any tolerable judgment of the number of them from the burials, because there are in this parish and neighbourhood three meeting houses, of different denominations, at two of which they administer baptism, and there is sepulture at all of them.



H O R T O N.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Grumbald's-ash, two miles distant north-east from Chipping Sodbury, four south-east from Wickwar, and about twenty-seven southward from Gloucester.

About half the parish lies in the vale, and consists of pasturage, with an extensive common; the other part is situated on the side of a hill, and on a lofty plain above, where the soil is lighter, but produces good corn. On the brow of the hill facing to the west, there are the intrenchments of a camp, called the *Castles*, overlooking the vale country to a very considerable extent. The camp is of a square form, supposed to be Roman, but I cannot learn that either coins or instruments have been found near it, by which it may be determined of a certainty to what people it belonged.

Mr. Paston has a large, antient seat, close to the church, where his ancestors have resided ever since the year 1710, upon their mansion-house at Appleton, in the county of Norfolk, being intirely burnt down in the year 1708.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

Robert de Todeni holds Horedone in Grimboldestou hundred. There are ten hides taxed. Ulf held it. In demean are three plow-tillages, and eleven villeins, and eight bordars, with eight plow-tillages. There are seven *servi*, and a mill of 6s. and twenty acres of meadow; a wood two miles long, and one broad. It was worth 12l. now 7l. *Domesday-book*, p. 76.

Richard de Abbingdon was lord of this manor 9 E. 1.

William Kayleway and Alice his wife levied a fine of the manor of Horton to the use of themselves for life, the remainder to the heirs of Alice in special taille, the remainder to the right heirs of Thomas de Bradestone, 19 E. 3.

Thomas de Bradeston died seized of Horton 34 E. 3. as did Agnes his widow 43 E. 3. and Thomas Bradeston his son 48 E. 3. Ela the widow of Thomas de Bradeston died seized of the manor of Horton 11 H. 4.

Thomas Burton and William his son levied a fine of Horton to the use of Thomas Burton, son of William, in special taille.

This manor afterwards passed to William Knight, esq; prothonotary of the Common Pleas, who built the large manor house. Edward Paston, esq; was lord of the manor in the year 1608, and Clement Paston, esq; is the present lord of the manor of Horton.

But there were two reputed manors in this parish; for Agnes, who had been the wife of Hubert de Ria, and Henry her son, gave the manor of Hortun to the church of Salisbury, in the time of Richard Powr, bishop of that see; and it was annexed to a prebend of the same, of which Ralph de York was prebendary; who set forth his claim to free warren and court leet within the manor of Horton, in his answer to a writ of *Quo warranto* brought against him 15 E. 1. and his claim was allowed. The same manor continued in that prebend 'till king Edward the Sixth granted it to Edward duke of Somersset, who being attainted, it was afterwards granted to Clement Paston, esq; and the manor and prebend of Horton, and the advowson of the rectory, were again granted and confirmed 1 Mar. This manor was formerly known by the name of Horwood. The manerial rights of the whole parish now belong to Mr. Paston, whose descent and arms are exhibited under *Monumental Inscriptions*.

Sir Walter de la Pool, and Elizabeth his wife, were seized of *Draycot's Place*, in Horton 12 H. 6. William earl marshal and earl of Nottingham, levied a fine of lands in Horton 3 H. 7. Certain lands in Horton, called *Frayres-bay*, which belonged to the commandery of the knights-templers at Quenington, were granted to John Bellowe 38 H. 8.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Hawkesbury, worth about 130l. a year, having the great and small tithes of the whole parish, except of Horwood estate, called the demesnes, for which a modus of 2l. 13s. 4d. is paid in lieu of all tithes, as I was informed by the late Mr. Paston, who sold the right of presentation some years since for three lives, to John Unwin, of Took's Court, London. Mr. Edward Draper is the present incumbent. Thirty acres belong to the glebe.

The church is dedicated to St. James. It hath an aisle on the north side, which Mr. Paston repairs,

Reginald de Gray purchased a charter of free warren in Hunteley, and all his lands in Gloucestershire, 53 H. 3. Robert Sapye, or de Sapy, was lord of Huntley, with free warren, 9 & 11 E. 1. and died seized thereof 20 E. 2.

Richard lord Talbot, of Goderick-castle in Herefordshire, (whose ancestor, Richard Talbot, came into England with the Conqueror) married Elizabeth, one of the daughters and coheireffes of John Comyn, of Badenagh, of the blood royal of Scotland, and with her had the manor of Huntley, of which he died seized 30 E. 3. Elizabeth, his widow, survived him, but dying soon after, this manor descended to Gilbert lord Talbot, son of Richard, who died seized of Huntley and Longhope 10 R. 2 leaving Richard lord Talbot his son and heir, who died seized of Huntley, Longhope, Leigh, and Lidney 20 R. 2. Gilbert lord Talbot, son of Richard, on the death of his mother, had livery of a fourth part of this manor 1 H. 5. *Dugd. Bar.* He died seized of the above-mentioned manors, and of a moiety of the manor of Badgworth, and of a third part of those of Painswick, Moreton-Valence, and Whaddon, 7 H. 5. leaving Ankaret, or Anchoret, his only daughter and heirefs, who dying at the age of four years, 9 H. 5. John lord Talbot, brother of Gilbert, and uncle to Anchoret, so famous for his victories in France, as to be esteemed the Achilles of England, was her heir. He was created earl of Shrewsbury 20 H. 6. and was slain* by a cannon shot, at the siege of Chastillon in France, July 20, 31 H. 6. and died seized of the before-mentioned manors which had belonged to his father and brother. He was succeeded in title and estate by his son and heir, John, second earl of Shrewsbury, who took part with the house of Lancaster, and was slain at the battle of Northampton, July 10, 1460.

John, third earl of Shrewsbury, died seized of all the before-mentioned manors 13 E. 4. Catherine, his widow, survived him, and had this manor assigned her in part of dower 15 E. 4.

George, fourth earl of Shrewsbury, son of the last John, died 30 H. 8. and was succeeded by his son Francis, fifth earl of Shrewsbury, who had livery of this manor the same year, and dying 32 Eliz. was succeeded by Gilbert his son, the sixth earl of Shrewsbury, who died seized of Huntley, and other manors in Gloucestershire, 14 Jac. leaving three daughters coheireffes.

Elizabeth, his second daughter, was married to Henry earl of Kent, who had for her share the manor of Huntley, and other estates in Gloucestershire, which must have been settled on him and his heirs, otherwise they would have descended to the issue of Gilbert earl of Shrewsbury; for the

above Henry earl of Kent dying without issue in 1630, the manor of Huntley came to Anthony Grey, the next heir male of his family, who died seized of it, leaving Henry earl of Kent his son and heir. He died in the year 1644, and was succeeded in honour and estate by Anthony his son and heir. Henry duke of Kent, son of Anthony, was lord of the manor at the beginning of this century.

The manor came not long afterwards to John Hopkyns Probyn, esq; and Edmund Probyn, esq; is the present lord of the manor of Huntley, and resides at Newland. His arms are, *Ermine, on a fess gules a lion passant Or.*

Thomas Rawlings and his wife levied a fine of lands in Huntley to William Baynham 8 H. 7.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the Forest deanery, worth about 60*l.* a year. Mr. Morfe is patron and incumbent.

Wienochus de Monemut gave the chapel of Huntley to the monks of the church built by him in his castle of Monmouth, which was a cell to the abbey of St. Florence de Salurmo. *Dugd. Mon.*

The church, dedicated to St. John Baptist, has a tower at the west end, and a small chancel.

The church house, and some lands, worth together about 4*l.* a year, are vested in feoffees, and the produce distributed to the second poor.

First fruits	£. 7 5 10	Proc. & Syn.	£. 0 6 6
Tenths	— 0 14 10	Pentecostals	0 1 6

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 48 0 0
		Poll-tax — 1694,	— 13 5 0
		Land-tax — 1694,	— 59 18 0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770,	— 42 7 6

At the beginning of this century, there were 54 houses in this parish, and about 240 inhabitants, whereof 9 were freeholders; yearly births 7, burials 6. *Atkyns.* There are now about 269 inhabitants.

I C O M B E

IS a tithing and hamlet in Icombe, of which the chapel and the greater part of the place is in Worcestershire; but the hamlet of Icombe lies in the hundred of Slaughter, and constitutes a part of the county of Gloucester. It is distant two miles south-eastward from Stow, ten northward from Northleach, and twenty-six north-eastward from Gloucester.

It had been long accounted extraparochial, and not subject to the orders of the magistrate touching

* When the body of the earl of Shrewsbury, the Achilles of England, was found, after the battle of Chastillon upon Dordon, by his herald, who had worn his coat of arms, he kissed the body, and broke out into the following dutiful expressions: *Alas! is it you? I pray God pardon all your misdoings. I have been your officer*

of arms forty years or more, 'tis time I should surrender it to you. And while the tears trickled plentifully down his face, he disrobed himself of his coat of arms, and threw it over his master's body, which was the accustomed rite performed heretofore at funerals. Collins, from Anstis.

the maintenance of the poor, &c. But on a late trial in the court of king's bench, it was adjudged to be a vill to all intents and purposes, a constable having been always appointed for it by the lord of the hundred and leet of Slaughter.

The name, contrary to vulgar usage, should be written with one [C] only. It is the same in sound and signification with the British *Ycwm*, i. e. *the valley*, and is descriptive of the situation of the place, in a fine valley, on the side of the river Evenlode, which separates it from Worcestershire.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

At the time of the general survey, Icombe in Gloucestershire included a much larger district than the hamlet so called at present; for there were then three manors of the name of Icombe, two of which have since exchanged it for that of Westcot. The third is thus described in the record:

'Durand of Glowec' holds Iccumbe, and Walter holds it of him. There are two hides taxed. Turstan held it. In demean are two plow-tillages, and two villeins, and two bordars with one plow-tillage, and six between the *servi* and *ancilla*. It was worth 30s. now 40s.' *D.B.* p. 76.

In obedience to the king's writ, the high sheriff of Gloucestershire returned the names of all the villis within the said county, by which it appears that the fourth part of the vill of Icombe was in the hundred of Salmonsburye, and that Thomas de Icombe was lord of the same fourth part 9 E. 1. Several different manors passing by the same name in the records occasions confusion, and renders it impossible to distinguish one from the others. I have therefore set down the subsequent records as I find them in sir Robert Atkyns's account, notwithstanding some of them may be misapplied.

Elias de Icombe died seized of Icombe 5 E. 3. John earl of Kent was seized of it 26 E. 3. and Thomas de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, held Combe near Stow (probably Combe-Baskerville, in Westcot) 2 H. 4. Elizabeth, widow of John earl of Kent, held the manor of Icombe in part of dower, and died seized thereof 12 H. 4.

Robert Whitney died seized of Icombe 33 H. 8. and Robert, his son, had livery granted to him 37 H. 8. as had James Whitney, son of the last Robert, 9 Eliz.

The estate, consisting of the hamlet of Icombe, came afterwards to colonel William Cope, of the family of the Copes of Oxfordshire and Berkshire. He was succeeded by his son and heir colonel Henry Cope, who held it at the beginning of this century. Mr. Hopton and Mr. Gregory are the present proprietors of it. The large mansion-house of the Copes is now in decay, and occupied by one of the farmers.

Sir Robert Atkyns, with diffidence, appropriates the following particulars to this place, which, however, have no relation to Icombe in Gloucestershire, viz. Certain lands therein, and the advowson of the rectories of Icombe and Sodbury were reputed a

manor, and did belong to the monastery of Worcester, and after its dissolution, were granted to the dean and chapter of Worcester 33 H. 8. The manor of Icombe, and a yearly rent of 8l. formerly belonging to the bishoprick of Worcester, were granted to the chapter of Windfor 1 E. 6. Another record mentions the manor of Icombe, lately belonging to the priory of Worcester, to have been granted to the chapter of Worcester 6 Jac.

The inhabitants of this hamlet have the use of one aile in Icombe chapel, which lies in Worcestershire, but is within the deanery of Stow.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	50	4	0
		Poll-tax ——— 1694, —	0	10	0
		Land-tax ——— 1694, —	50	0	0
		The same, at 3s. 1770, —	38	6	3

There are now only two farm-houses in this hamlet.



KEMERTON.

THIS parish lies in the lower division of the hundred of Tewkesbury, four miles distant north-eastward from the town of that name, seven north-westward from Winchcombe, and fourteen northward from Gloucester.

It is situated in the vale of Evesham, with Beckford to the east, Overbury and Breedon in Worcestershire to the north and west, and Tredington to the south of it; and is reputed to be within the jurisdiction of the court of the honour of Gloucester.

The name is variously written, as *Caneberton*, *Chenemertone*, and *Chinemertune*, and is of uncertain derivation. It may signify either the *chief farm*, from *chen*, or *kyn*, which is augmentative, and *berton*, a *farm*; or the *town* at the *great or strong camp*, from *chen*, as before, *beorg*, a *camp*, and *ton* a common termination; or it is resolvable into the British word *Cwmru*, and *ton*, that is, the *Briton's town*.

Breedon-hill, celebrated by Drayton for its proud situation in the bosom of the vale, not far from the Avon, is remarkable for its fine pasturage, and fertile corn fields. And as part of it lies in this parish, it is proper to take notice of the camp on the top, which appears to be Roman, from the many coins that have been found there, of which a country-man gave me the four following:

1. IMP. CARAVSIVS P. F. AVG. *Reverse*, a female figure, with an olive branch in her hand. *Legend*, PAX AVG.

2. IMP. MAXENTIVS P. F. AVG. *Reverse*, a soldier sitting in a temple. *Legend*, CONSERV. VRB. SVAR.

3. MAGNENTIVS P. F. AVG. *Reverse*, a soldier holding a standard in his left hand, and in the right a victory, crowning him with laurel. *Legend*, FELICITAS REIPVBL.

4. IMP.

4. IMP. LICINIVS P. F. AVG. *Reverse*, a soldier. *Legend*, obliterated.

On the brow of the hill, near the camp, stands a stone of a prodigious magnitude, which the people of that neighbourhood call *Benbury-stone*, placed there, without doubt, to commemorate some signal event; but time has totally defeated the intention, and left us no part of its history beside the name, which signifies the *stone at the top of the hill, or head of the camp*.

The curious natural productions of this village consist of fossil shells, particularly of the muscle kind; and I am informed that the *astroites* have been found in some parts of the parish.

Mr. Parsons has a very good house here, where he resides.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

Domesday-book, reciting the particulars of the large manor of Tewkesbury, has this passage:

'Brictric the son of Algar held this manor in the time of king Edward. He had in his time the subsequent estates of other thanes under his authority:

'Let held eight hides in Chenemertone, and they were a manor. Now Girard holds them, and has three plow-tillages there, and fourteen villeins, with four plow-tillages. There are eight *servi*, and three mills of 15 s. [rent]. It was worth 8 l. now 6 l.' *Domesday-book*, p. 68.

'Leuwinus held half a hide at Chinemertone, which Girard now holds.' and which was appurtenant to the manor of Derherst.

'Eluwinus held half a hide at Chinemertone, which Baldwin the abbat holds.'

'Beside these, Girard the chamberlain holds eight hides in Chenemertone, and three hides in Botingtune, which always paid tax, and did other services in Derheste hundred; but after Girard had them, they neither paid tax nor did service.' *Domesday-book*, p. 72.

The manor of Kemerton was held of the Clares and their successors, earls of Gloucester. William, son of Gerald, was seized of Kenemerton, with markets, 2 H. 3. Robert Musgrove died seized thereof 38 H. 3. as did John Musgrove 3 E. 1. and Robert Musgrove 9 E. 1. leaving Hawise his only daughter and heir, then married to sir William Mortimer, a younger son of Roger earl of March, who in her right had livery of the manor 10 E. 1. But it seems she was twice married, for some authors mention her as the wife of John de Ferrers, baron of Chartley.

The manor of Kemerton belonged afterwards to Thomas earl of Arundel, whose sister and heiress, Joan, carried it in marriage to William Beauchamp, lord Bergavenny, who dying 2 H. 4. she surviving him, was seized thereof at the time of her decease 14 H. 6.

Richard de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, son and heir of William and of Joan, left Henry, afterwards duke of Warwick, his son and heir, who

dying at twenty-two years of age, and leaving an infant daughter, who survived him but a short time, his sister Anne became his heir; but Cecily, his widow, held this manor for life, in part of her dower. The said Anne was married to Richard Nevil, earl of Salisbury and of Warwick, by whom she had two daughters. Isabel, the eldest, was married to George duke of Clarence, brother to king Edward the Fourth. By virtue of an act of parliament which deprived the mother, he, in right of his wife, died seized of this manor 17 E. 4. But Anne countess of Warwick was afterwards restored to her right, with a sinister design, by king Henry the Seventh, to whom she was obliged to pass away this manor, and her other great estates, 3 H. 7. and died soon after.

Sir Robert Willoughby, lord Brook, married Elizabeth, one of the daughters and coheiresses of sir Richard Beauchamp, by Elizabeth, daughter of sir Humphry Stafford. She survived him, and died seized of Kemerton 6 H. 8. and livery thereof was granted to Edward Willoughby, their son and heir, the same year. He left three daughters coheiresses; Elizabeth, married to Fulk Grevil; Anne, who died unmarried; and Blanch, married to sir Francis Dautry. Anne, the second sister, dying soon after, livery of a moiety of a third part of the manor of Kemerton was granted to Francis Dautry and Blanch his wife, 25 H. 8.

The manor of Kemerton was afterwards granted to Thomas Hewes and Margaret his wife, and to their heirs in special taille, 4 Mar.

Livery of the manor of Kemerton was granted to Richard Ligon 9 Eliz. Sir Arnold Ligon and Thomas Hewes, esq; were lords of this manor in 1608. John Parsons, esq; was lord of the manor at the beginning of this century, and dying in 1721, was succeeded by his son, John Parsons. He died in 1759, and was succeeded by his son, John Parsons, esq; the present lord of this manor. His arms are, *Azure, a chevron ermine between three trefoils argent.*

Aston upon Carant is a tithing in the parish of Ashchurch, but is within the constablewick, and part of the tithing within the manor of Kemerton.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Campden, worth about 300 l. a year. The corporation of the city of Gloucester are patrons; the rev. Mr. Godfrey Goodman is the present incumbent.

Godfrey Goodman, bishop of Gloucester, May 8, 1638, granted the advowson of the church of Kemerton to the mayor and burgeses of the city of Gloucester, who reconveyed the same to the bishop for his life.

On the vacancy of the rectory, the corporation of Gloucester are to enquire of the corporation of Ruthyn in Denbighshire for a relation of bishop Goodman's, to be presented to this living. If there

there should be none, then the living to go to a son of the mayor of Gloucester, or of the senior alderman.

The rector, on the sealing of his presentation, pays 10*l.* for a dinner at St. Bartholomew's hospital in Gloucester, to which the bishop must be invited. He likewise pays two quarters of wheat yearly, to the treasurer of that hospital, for the poor people there, in the week before Easter.

Alicia de Bello Campo presented to this church in the reign of king Edward the Third.

The church is large, with an aisle on each side, and a low pinnacled tower at the west end, in which are six very musical bells.

First fruits	£. 17 13 0	Synodals	£. 0 2 0
Tenths	— 1 15 3½	Pentecostals	0 1 0½
Procurations	0 6 8		

Benefaction.

Archbishop Juxton gave 200*l.* to the poor of this place, 100*l.* of which money has been laid out in the purchase of lands in Morton Henmarsh.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 186 18 0
		Poll-tax — 1694,	— 28 13 0
		Land-tax — 1694,	— 66 10 0
		The same at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770,	— 50 11 9

At the beginning of the present century, there were 36 houses in this parish, and about 150 inhabitants, whereof 6 were freeholders; yearly births 4, burials 4. *Atkyns*. The inhabitants are now about 225.



K E M P L E Y.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Botloe, in the forest division of the county, five miles north-west from Newent, six southward from Ledbury in Herefordshire, and fifteen north-westward from Gloucester.

It is of a middle size, bounded on the north by Dimmock, on the south by Oxenhall, on the east by Pauntley, and hath Herefordshire on the west. It possesses an agreeable variety of ground, with easy slopes, and bolder acclivities, which however rise not into hills. Something more than half the parish consists of meadow, pasture, and orcharding; the rest is arable and woodland, where the oak grows with uncommon vigour.

Here the arable lands are planted with rows of fruit-trees, with large intervals between; for the soil of these parts produces a rich and pleasant cider, which is a principal object with the farmer. What has been said of Dimmock is equally applicable to Kempley. These places, with Preston and Oxenhall, make a district of rich country, in the neighbourhood of Herefordshire, with which the produce is nearly the same, and the methods of cultivation similar to those in use in that fine county, as mentioned under Dimmock.

Stonehouse, in this parish, is a seat of the antient family of the Pindars, where they resided at the beginning of the present century; but it hath long since been occupied by the tenant of the principal farm. Indeed the foundrous and impassible condition of the public roads, in the winter, is an insuperable objection to a gentleman's residence.

The air is said to be pure and healthy; and it is remarked, in Dr. Parsons's account of this village, that no native had ever been known to have either gout or stone; and that no person had died in Mr. Pindar's house within the memory of man, notwithstanding there were near fifteen or twenty in family great part of the time, to the year 1703. Perhaps cider, which is here the common liquor, may be a preservative from the above-mentioned disorders.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

'Roger de Laci holds Chenepelai in Botelau hundred of the king. Edric and Luric held it for two manors, in the time of king Edward, and could go where they would. There are three hides. In demean are three plow-tillages, and ten villeins, and seven bordars, with twelve plow-tillages. There are seven *servi*. It was worth 4*l.* now 100*s.*' *Domesday-book*, p. 74.

Henry de Grey held the manor of Kempley in the reign of Richard the First. John de Grey, second son of Henry, was seized of it 9 E. 1. and was succeeded in this estate by his son Reginald, who died 1 E. 2. leaving John de Grey^x, his son, forty years old. John died 17 E. 2.^z seized of Kempley, which he held in *capite* by the service of half a knight's fee, and left Henry de Grey, his son and heir, who died seized of this manor 16 E. 3.^y Richard Grey held the manor of Kempley 22 R. 2.

John Abrahall, esq; was seized of the manor of Kempley 3 E. 4. William Pigot died seized of it 7 E. 6. leaving Edward his son forty years old, who had livery granted to him the same year. Henry Pigot, son of Edward, left Anne, his only daughter and heiress, married to Henry Finch, who, in her right, was seized of Kempley in the year 1608, and died in 1631. Francis Finch, son and heir of Henry, married Jane, daughter of Dr. Thornborough, bishop of Worcester, and left John Finch his son and heir.

The manor was soon afterwards purchased by sir Thomas How, of the family of that name at Compton. And from him it passed, in the same manner, to Reginald Pindar, esq; who was lord of the manor when sir Robert Atkyns compiled his account of it. Thomas Pindar, esq; died in 1722, and Reginald-Pindar Lygon, of Maddersfield in Worcestershire, esq; is the present lord of the manor. His arms are, *Argent, two lions passant guardant in pale gules.*

The prior and brethren of St. Bartholomew's hospital in Gloucester had lands in this parish very antiently.

^x Escheat, sub annis.

^y Dugd. Bar.

antiently, for there is still in being a lease from them, to Ralph Dragun and Emma his wife, of all their land in Kenepeleya, which Henry Hythenard sometime held of them, at the rent of three cranocs [half quarters] of wheat, and two quarters of oats.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the Forest deanery, worth about 60*l.* a year. The dean and chapter of Hereford, as guardians of the hospital of Ledbury, are patrons; Mr. Bourn is the present incumbent.

The vicar has the great tithes, except of Prior's-court, which is subject to the repair of the chancel, and is held under the hospital of Ledbury.

The church is small, with a small spire at the west end, in which are three bells. The church-yard is near an acre of ground, and intirely planted with apple trees.

First fruits *£* 5 6 8 Proc. & Syn. *£*. 0 6 6
Tenths — 0 10 7½ Pentecostals - 0 1 6

Monuments and Inscriptions.

In the chancel is the following inscription :

P. M. S.
Maeste Marmor,
Eloquere,

Nec taceas cineres Henrici Finch, Armigeri, hic esse
Reconditos.

Sitq; tibi non ingratum Munus Fidelitatis suæ Symbolum

In { Principem }
{ Patriam } Exstare.
{ Amicos }

Efferto Vivis, Posteris Annuntia, Temporibusq; propalato
Futuris,

Sincerus	Numinis	Cultor,
Sedulus	Veritatis	Indagator,
Candidus	Æquitatis	Dispensator,
Acerbus	Fraudis	Exosor,
Beneficus	Paupertatis	Sustentator,
Studiosus	Hospitii	Propugnator,

Vixit Occiditq;

Deo	} Fuisse	} Supplicem,	
Ecclesiaz			Morigerum,
Amicis			Charum,
Optimis			Jucundum,
Proximis			Familiarem,
Omnibus		Comem.	

Bis octo annorum lustra in Viuis peregisse,

Et
Supremam non metuisse sed exoptasse horam :

Illumq;

Votum suum, precibus & suspiriis usq; adeo expetitur,

22^o Augusti E cælorum gremio accipuisse,

An^o Sui Iesu MDCXXXI.

Porro, non sine Piaculo Conticescas,

Annam, ex non obscura Pigotorum Profapia, fidelissimam

Consortem, hic lateri eius dormientem adiacere ;

Quorum
Socialis Amor morte non finitur,

Sed unitur.
Hanc

Unicum Marito peperisse Filium, quem amabant unice,

Qui { Amoris }
{ Obsequij } Ergo,
{ Pietatis }

In P. Parentum M.
Hæc

Non sine Lacrymis
Dicauit,

Æ. C.
MDCXXXIII.

Arms, Quarterly of six, 1. Argent, a chevron engrailed between

three gryphons passant sable, for Finch. 2. Sable, three pickaxes

argent, for Pigot. 3. Gules, three lioncels in pale argent. 4. Argent,

within a bordure engrailed three pikes hauriant sable. 5. Party per

bend and per fefs indented argent and sable, four hunting horns counter-
changed. 6. as ist.

On a very handsome white marble monument,

Near this Place

lyeth Interred

THOMAS PYNDAR,
Esq;

who dyed

May the 18th,

Anno { Dom. 1722,

Ætat. 60.

ELIZABETH PYNDAR

dyed Jan^y 10th, 1759,

Ætat. 92.

REGINALD PYNDAR,

Esq; only Son of

THO. PYNDAR and

ELIZABETH his Wife,

who dyed

July the 10th,

Anno { Dom. 1721,

Ætat. 33.

As their Memorials have one Stone,

So were their Hearts intirely one ;

Whose Virtues could this Stone relate,

Or couldst thou, Reader, imitate,

This Stone all others would excell

In speaking, Thou in doing well.

Arms, on the dexter side of the monument, 1. Argent, a chevron
between three lions heads erased Or, impaling 2. Two piles, on a
chief a lion passant. On the sinister side, 1. as before, impaling
2. Two lioncels passant in pale.

Benefactions.

Mrs. Pindar left 2*l.* 2*s.* a year for a monthly sacrament. And Joan Wotton gave a rent charge of 10*s.* a year for the use of the poor.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, <i>£</i> . 78 14 0
		Poll-tax — 1694, — 28 1 0
		Land-tax — 1694, — 74 12 0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 55 19 3

At the beginning of this century there were 40 houses in this parish, and about 180 inhabitants, whereof 10 were freeholders; yearly births 5, burials 5. *Atkyns*. The present number of families is 45, of inhabitants exactly 257.



K E M P S F O R D

IS a parish of a middle size, in the hundred of Britwel's-Barrow, four miles south-westward from Leachlade, nine eastward from Cirencester, and twenty-five south-eastward from Gloucester.

The river Coln enters this parish on the north side, from Fairford, and running through it, falls into the Thames, which, at this place, is a boundary between Gloucestershire and Wiltshire.

The name was antiently written *Chenemesford*. *Chene*, or *Kyn*, is of extensive signification, as *strenuous*, *bold*, *valiant*; and in composition, *great*, *principal*, *chief*; *mer* signifies the *sea*, or some *large water*, and *mere* is also a *boundary*: The name therefore signifies the *Ford of the principal river*, or *great boundary*, as the Thames may be very properly called in this part of the country.

Some topographers have taken this for the ford through which Ethelmund, general of the Wiccian army, passed to give battle to Werstan earl of Wiltshire; but by Higden's account of that transaction, who says, *Ethelmund leaving his own territories, marched out as far as the ford Chimeresford*, it appears that this could not be the place; for all Gloucestershire lay in Wiccia. Besides, it is most probable, from other circumstances, that it

was at Cummerford, near Calne in Wiltshire, for near that place are remains of large intrenchments, which seem to put the matter out of doubt.

About half the parish is rich meadow and pasture, and the other part very good arable land; but it affords nothing curious in natural history.

Henry duke of Lancaster resided here in the reign of king Edward the Third, where his only son came to an unfortunate end, which determined the duke to leave the place; and his horse casting a shoe at his departure, the inhabitants nailed it to the church door, where it remains as a memorial of that event at this day.

The family of the Thynnes have also honoured this village with their residence for many successive generations, one of whom built the antient manor house near the church, which was very large and handsome, but is now uninhabited, and in a very ruinous condition.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

‘Hernulf de Hefding holds Chenemesforde in Brictuoldeberg hundred. There are twenty-one hides taxed. Osgot held it of earl Herald. In demean are six plow-tillages, and thirty-eight villeins, and nine bordars, and one radchenister, with eighteen plow-tillages. There are fourteen *servi*, and four mills of 40s. and 40d. rent, and 9l. from the meadows beside the pasture of the cattle, and from the sheep-fold 120 weight of cheefe. In Glouuec seven burgeses paying 2s. In the time of king Edward it was worth 30l. now 66l. 6s. 8d.’ *Domesday-book*, p. 77.

This manor was the head of an antient barony, called the barony of Kenemesford or Kenesford; and Hannington, and a moiety of Inglesham, both lying in Wiltshire, and Etloe in Awre, were members of it.

About the end of the reign of king William the First, Ernulf de Hefding conveyed this manor to Patrick de Chaworth, who was one of the *Cadurci* in France, and therefore sometimes called *de Cadurcis*. Which Patrick granted three water-mills in Kynemesford to the abbey of Gloucester 20 W. 1. and the grant was confirmed by William Rufus. Patrick, his son, gave a water-mill called Horcote, with the lands adjoining, and the tithes of the meadows of the said village, to the same monastery, when William was abbat. He paid 6l. upon levying of scutage for the redemption of the king out of captivity 6 R. 1.

Pain de Chaworth, son and heir of the last Patrick, married Gundred, daughter and heir of William de la Fert, and was buried in the chapter house of the abbey of Gloucester. Patrick the Third, son of Pain, being under age at his father's death, paid 500l. for his own wardship and marriage, 23 H. 3. He married Hawise, daughter and heir of Thomas de London, lord of Ogmere and Kidwelly in Wales, and obtained a grant of markets and fairs in Kempsford 28 H. 3. and died seized of Radene, and of the *barony of Kenesford*, 42 H. 3. His son Pain being then only

thirteen years of age, his mother purchased his wardship at 1000 marks. Pain, with his two brothers, attended prince Edward in the Holy Land 54 H. 3. and died without issue 7 E. 1.

Patrick the Fourth, brother to the last Pain, succeeding him, married Isabel, daughter of William de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, and died 11 E. 1. leaving Maud his only daughter and heiress. Isabel, his widow, surviving him, held the manor of Kempsford in dower. She being soon after married to Hugh le Despencer, without the king's licence, this manor was seized by the crown, and granted to Ela countess of Warwick 15 E. 1. but Isabel was restored upon payment of 2000 marks. After the death of Isabel, the manor came to Maud, her daughter by her former husband: She was married to Henry, afterwards earl of Lancaster, nephew to king Edward the First, who joined with his elder brother, Thomas earl of Lancaster, and other barons, against king Edward the Second, to expel the Spencers. Thomas earl of Lancaster was taken prisoner, and beheaded at Pontefract for treason, and Kempsford, with all the other estates of Henry, was seized by the crown 15 E. 2. and granted to Roger Boyfield the same year. Upon the dethroning of king Edward the Second, Henry succeeded to his brother's honour, and had restitution of this manor, of which he died seized 19 E. 3. leaving Henry, his son and heir, afterwards created duke of Lancaster. He resided some time at Kempsford, but taking a dislike to the place, on account of the unfortunate death of his only son; he granted the manor of Kynemesford, one third of Chedworth, Hanendon [Hannington in Wiltshire] a moiety of Inglesham, and other lands, to the collegiate church of St. Mary the Less in the castle of Leicester, for the maintenance of a hospital there, called Newark, or New-work, of which he was the founder, 28 E. 3. The dean and college of Leicester purchased a grant of free warren in Kynemesford and Chedworth 30 E. 3. and continued possessed of this manor till the general dissolution of religious foundations.

King Edward the Sixth, in the third year of his reign, granted this manor to sir John Thynne, (descended from sir Geoffery Boteville, as mentioned under Bagendon) a very eminent person, who was at the battle of Musselburgh, and was knighted in the camp before Roxburgh in Scotland, by the duke of Somerset, to whom he was secretary, and received the Scotch lion as an addition to his arms. He built a noble mansion at Longleate in Wiltshire, said to be the first well built house in England, which was finished in the year 1579, at the expence of 8016l. 13s. 8d. besides the timber and stone, which were his own. He married, first, Christian, daughter of sir Richard Gresham, lord mayor of London, and sister and heir to sir Thomas Gresham, who founded and endowed Gresham college, and built the Royal Exchange in London, with whom, it is said, he had estates to the amount of 2000l. a year, and by

by her had issue three sons and eight daughters. His second wife was Dorothy, daughter of sir William Wroughton, by whom he had five sons, and dying May 21, 1580, was buried at Deverel-Langbridge in Wiltshire.

Sir John Thynne, eldest son of sir John, by his first wife, had livery of this manor on the death of his father, and married Joan, daughter of sir Rowland Hayward, with whom he had Causcattle, the manor of Stretton-hall in Shropshire, and other lands to the value of 1000*l.* a year. He was knighted by king James the First, May 11, 1603, and died in 1606, according to sir Robert Atkyns, (but Nov. 21, 1604, according to Collins) and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Thomas Thynne, who was lord of this manor in 1608. He married, first, Mary, daughter of George Touchet, lord Audley; and secondly, Katherine Howard, granddaughter of Thomas viscount Bindon, by whom he had three sons and one daughter, and died in 1639.

Sir Henry-Frederick Thynne, second son of sir Thomas, had this manor given him by his father. He married Mary, one of the daughters of Thomas first lord Coventry, and was created a baronet July 15, 1641, by king Charles the First, in whose cause he was a great sufferer, being obliged to pay 3554*l.* composition, besides settling lands of the value of 200*l.* a year, as the sequestrators directed. He died in 1680, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir Thomas Thynne, created baron Thynne of Warminster, and viscount Weymouth, in 1682. By the death of his uncle, sir James Thynne, without issue, and of his cousin Thomas Thynne, esq; who was murdered by the procurement of the Count Conningsmarke, he succeeded to their great estates. He married lady Frances Finch, eldest daughter of Heneage, second earl of Winchelsea, and died in 1714.

Thomas, second viscount Weymouth, great nephew to the above Thomas, succeeded him in honour and estate. He married, to his second wife, lady Louisa, daughter of John earl of Granville, and died in 1741, leaving

Thomas, third viscount Weymouth, his son and heir, who sold this manor to Gabriel Hanger, afterwards lord Coleraine, whose widow is the present lady of the manor of Kempford.

HAMLETS. 1. *Dunville.*

2. *Horcote.* Richard Forster levied a fine of a moiety of lands in Horcote 12 H. 7.

3. *Welford.* What sir Robert Atkyns has said concerning this hamlet, relates to the parish of Welford.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Fairford, worth 230*l.* a year. The bishop of Gloucester is patron; Mr. Price is the present incumbent.

Ernulf de Helsing gave the advowson of this church to the abbey of Gloucester, and the grant

was confirmed by king Henry the First. The abbey had likewise the impropriation of Welford, which, together with the advowson, was granted to the bishoprick of Gloucester 33 H. 8. and confirmed 6 E. 6.

The church is large and handsome, with a lofty well built tower in the middle, in which are six musical bells. At the four corners of the tower, within, are these arms. 1. *Three chevronels*, for Clare earl of Gloucester. 2. *A Gauntlet within a bordure.* 3. *A cross floy.* 4. *Three lions in pale, in chief a label of three points*, for Henry duke of Lancaster.

First fruits	£ 19	0	0	Synodals	£ 0	2	0	
Tenths	—	1	18	0	Pentecostals	0	1	6
Procurations	0	6	8					

Monuments and Inscriptions.

In the chancel, on a large grey marble stone, inlaid with brass, are the effigies of a man, his wife, and four children; and round the edge is the following inscription, in old characters:

Off youre charite pray for the soule of Walt. Hichman here buryd which decessid the xxvij day of September the xiii yere of the reign of kyng Henry the viij Anno dni Millmo CCCC^o XXI^o. And for the soule of Cristyan his Wyffe which had to gedd' iij sonnes vz Thoms Iohn Robert & Iohn On whose soules & all Xp'en soul' ihu haue mercy AMEN.

Within the communion rails, on a blue stone,

Here lyeth expecting an happy resurrection the body of S^r Henry Fredericke Thynne K^t & Bar^{tt}. descended in a right line from Geofery Boteulle, who came into England Gen^r of an Army of Poicteuins to assist king Iohn against his Barons. he was sonne of S^r Thomas Thynne and M^{rs} Katherine Howard, Granddaughter of Thomas Visc^t Bindon, & married Mary one of the daughters of Tho^s Lrd Couentry Lrd Keeper of y^e great Seale of England, & by her had issue three sonnes & two daughters, all now living, viz. Thomas, now Visc^t Weymouth, James, & Henry Fredericke, Mary married to Rich^d Howe Esq^r. & Katherine to S^r Iohn Lowther of Lowther Bar^t. He was A man of Excellent parts, Greate loyalty to his Prince, a constant assertor of y^e Church of England in the Worst of times, Kinde and obliging to his family & friends, & dyed March y^e 6th 1680 aged 66 yeares and 5 days.

The memory of y^e iust is blessed.

Arms, at top, *Barry of ten Or and sable*, for Thynne, impaling *Sable, a fess ermine between three crescents Or*, for Coventry.

Benefactions.

In the year 1709, Thomas viscount Weymouth settled 20*l.* a year on the vicar, and founded a charity school in this place, endowing it with 10*l.* a year for the master. The money for both charities is paid out of the manors of Weobley and Rois in Herefordshire. The school house was erected by the inhabitants in 1750, upon a piece of ground given for that purpose by lord Weymouth.

There is a small benefaction of eighteen hay cocks, worth 16*s.* a year, for the repair of the church.

Taxes.	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 364	9	0	
	Poll-tax — — 1694,	—	52	2	0
	Land-tax — — 1694,	—	263	13	0
	The same at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770,	—	197	14	0

At the beginning of this century, there were 66 houses in this parish, and about 340 inhabitants, whereof 9 were freeholders; yearly births 9, burials

Nigellus de Kingscote,
 Arthuri ab Antiquis Britannis orti Filius,
 Aldevam, Rob^{ti} Fitz-harding Natam
 Duxit Uxorem.
 Hujus Rob^{ti} Danor. Rex Avus erat,
 Evaq; (Gulielmi illius Normanni Neptis)
 Uxor.
 Sedem *Kingscotiensem* cum Manerio
 Hic Nigellus cum Aldevâ illâ
 Dotem,
 Terram de Combâ
 (Meritorū in Matildam Imperat^{ricem} gratiâ)
 Donatum accepit.
 Hanc Sedem, tum ipse tum posterî
 Ornarunt vivi;
 Mortuos autem (maxima ex parte)
 Ecclesia hæc cum Cœmeterio servat.
 Antonius Kingscote (Ar.) primus,
 (Ne Majorum cineres violaret,)
 Hoc Cœmeterium designavit, Locum
 Quo se & suos
 Abram scil't Filium & Willum Nepotem,
 Sepeliendos fore voluit.

On the second table,

Domus hujus non pauci
 Arma gestarunt, nec inglorij.
 Hoc Pictonum & Agincortij Arva,
 Hoc idem Mauritius Aurasinis Princeps
 Testati sunt.
 Omnes ad Unum
 Contra quamcumq; Tyrannidis Speciem,
 Tam in sacris quam in Civilibus,
 Strenue & semper certaverunt.
 Gulielmus Kingscote (Ar.)
 (ab Arthuro Viceſimus primus,
 Muneribus Magistratus, Amici, Patris,
 Summa cum Laude functus)
 obiit,
 Omnibus nisi sibi immature,
 Mente Octobris,
 Anno { Dni MDCCVI:
 Ætatis XL.

On the third table,

Huic Genitus,
 Vir carissimus omnibus quibus notus fuit,
 Gulielmus, decessit
 Ann. Dom. 1731,
 Ætat: 41.
 Post Patrem
 Ad hanc properabant Sedem
 Antonius,
 Annum agens viceſimum,
 Et Henricus,
 Qui undevicesimum nondum compleret,
 Ann: Dom:
 1740,
 1746.
 De quibus merito tradendum,
 Quod Illorum Spes maxima fuit omnibus,
 Adeo profecerunt,
 Hic Prudentiâ Juris civilis,
 Ille quippe Satellitum Præfectus,
 Rebus militaribus.

Arms, Quarterly, 1. Gules, a mullet pierced Or. 2, 3, & 4.
 Argent, three escallops sable.

Benefactions.

The widow of Mr. Troylus Kingscot gave 30*l.*
 as a stock for the use of the poor. And William
 Wellſteed, in 1699, gave 20*l.* the interest of
 which to be distributed to the second poor.

Taxes.	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 65	2	0
	Poll-tax — 1694, —	13	4
	Land-tax — 1694, —	78	13
	The same at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, —	56	16

There were 40 houses in this parish, and about
 80 inhabitants, whereof 12 were freeholders, at
 the beginning of this century; yearly births 4,
 burials 3. *Atkyns.* There are now 134 inhabitants.

LANTHONY.

THIS place lies in the united hundreds of
 Dudſton and King's-barton, adjoining to
 the south side of the city of Gloucester, and is
 accounted one of the south hamlets. It is extra-
 parochial, and obtained its name from the famous
 monastery of Lanthony that stood there, of whose
 original and foundation the following is a short
 account.

At Ewias, in the north part of Monmouth-
 shire, is a solitary place, among woods, rocks and
 vallies, where St. David, bishop of Menevia in
 Pembrokeſhire, (which from him obtained the
 present name of St. David's) built a small chapel
 and cell, in the sixth century, and lived many
 years retired from the world, by the side of the
 brook Hotheni; which place, from the name of
 the bishop, and of the little river, the Britons
 called *Llandeuui Nanthotheni*; that is, the church
 of David on the brook Hotheni, and in process
 of time, the name was corrupted to *Lanthony*.

After the death of St. David, this place was
 desolate and uninhabited. But in the year 1103,
 Hugh de Laci, an English nobleman, going a
 hunting that way, with many knights, gentlemen,
 and attendants, was led into that valley, and one
 of those knights, of the name of William, admiring
 the solitude, and seeing a chapel already built,
 took a resolution to forsake the world, and devote
 himself to an hermetical life there. And having
 lived some years in that manner, he became so
 famous for his austerity and holiness, that Ernesi,
 who was chaplain to queen Maud, and a person of
 considerable account in the court of king Henry I.
 took a journey to visit him; and being highly
 pleased with his holy conversation, and place of
 retirement, became his associate.

These two holy men having spent some time
 together, mutually encouraging and strengthening
 each other in pious habits, Hugh de Laci took
 them into his special protection and favour, and
 enabled them to build a small church, which was
 consecrated by Urban, bishop of Landaff, and
 Rameline, bishop of Hereford, anno 1108, and
 dedicated to St. John Baptist, the patron of the
 hermits. The same person granted them some of
 his large farms for their maintenance; but they,
 preferring little before too much, accepted what
 they thought just necessary, and pre-emptorily
 refused the rest.

Having found so good a benefactor, they began
 afterwards to think of taking others into their
 holy society, which William was averse to at first,
 but at length yielded to the persuasions of Ernesi.
 And with the advice and approbation of Anselm,
 archbishop of Canterbury, a monastery was founded
 of the order of the canons regular of St. Austin,
 which order they chose, because those canons were
 satisfied with the most moderate subsistence, were
 most esteemed for their charity, and wore the most
 decent habit without affectation of sanctity.

They now invite divers persons, fearing God, out of the eminent convents of Moreton, the holy Trinity at London, and Colchester, to be brethren at Lanthony, and being thus increased to the number of forty or more, choose Ernest for their first prior. The strict rules, and solemn devotion which he kept up in his monastery, made the great men of the kingdom, and even the king and queen themselves, desirous of the prayers of this holy congregation; and hence the monks found many benefactors, who conferred more lands and revenues on them than they would receive.

Robert de Beton succeeded upon the death of Ernestus, and some time afterwards was translated to the bishoprick of Hereford.

Robert de Braci succeeded him. In his time the convent was much infested and ravaged by the Welch, whereupon, applying to the bishop of Hereford for advice and protection, the bishop resigned his palace to them, and maintained them at his own charge for two years, (some few only excepted, who would not leave the place of their conversion and profession.) But the intestine disturbances continuing in that part of the nation, the bishop applies to Milo earl of Hereford, the king's constable, on behalf of the distressed monks of Lanthony, reminding him of his father's devotion, who lay buried in their monastery; and so prevailed with the earl, that he gave them a place near Gloucester, called the *Hide*, where they built a church and monastery. This place they called *Lanthony*, from their former seat, and this was the original of the place of which I am to give an account. The church was consecrated by Simon, bishop of Worcester, and Robert, bishop of Hereford, *anno* 1136, and dedicated to St. Mary the virgin. From this time, the following persons were priors:

William of Wycombe, who had been chaplain to Robert bishop of Hereford, occurs prior in 1137. He was a man of profound learning, and had published in writing *The whole Tyranny and malicious Proceedings of Milo earl of Hereford, who for some time violently persecuted the church and church men, for which he was punished with excommunication.* This made him odious to Roger earl of Hereford, the patron of the monastery; and besides, he was disliked by the monks of his own house, on account of his great austerity; wherefore he resigned his government, and retired with one canon to Freme, for the remainder of his life.

Clement, the sub-prior, being chosen in his room, governed the monastery for many years.

Roger de Norwich, sub-prior, succeeded next. He presided in 1178, and was succeeded by

Geffry de Henelawe, a clerk of great fame, who had lived in the service of Robert Harding, at Bristol, and was much celebrated for his skill in physick. He was preferred to the see of St. David's in the year 1203, whereupon

Matthew was elected to this dignity, who, in the year 1214, was made abbat of Bardney, in the county of Lincoln.

John occurs prior *anno* 1218, and dying in 1240, Godfrey succeeded him, and resigning in the year 1251,

Everard was elected prior. After him, Martin; and then

Roger de Godestre; and after him

Walter, in the year 1285; and

John de Chaundos, *anno* 1289. To whom, I judge, (says Mr. Willis) succeeded

Stephen; and to him,

Philip, by some called Peter; then

David, whose successor was

Thomas de Gloucester. He resigned in 1301, and was followed by one

John, occurring *anno* 1310. After him are found Simon Brockworthe,

Edward St. John, and

William Cheritone. Then succeeded

William de Penebury, and

Tho: Elinham, who presided *anno* 1415.

Henry Dean, who presided here in the time of king Edward the Fourth. He was first made bishop of Bangor, and afterwards, in 1502, archbishop of Canterbury.

Edward Forest succeeding, governed in 1513, and had, it is presumed, for his successor,

Richard Hempsted, whom A. Wood calls Hart. He, with William Nottingham, and twenty-one others, subscribed to the king's supremacy, Sep. 2, 1534, and on May 10, 1539, with the like number of monks, signed the surrender, and had a pension of 100*l.* per ann.

This monastery was valued at the dissolution at 748*l.* 0*s.* 11*d.*; but according to sir William Dugdale, at 648*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.* At first, this was only a cell to the former monastery in Monmouthshire, and was so confirmed by king John, who was a considerable benefactor to it, and made them large grants of land by charter, confirmed to them 18 E. 2. But king Edward the Fourth, in the twentieth year of his reign, united these two monasteries of Lanthony by his charter, making this near Gloucester the principal, and obliging these monks to maintain only a residentiary prior and four canons in the old priory to say masses, which prior was removable at will; and thus the monastery of Lanthony in Monmouthshire became a cell to this near Gloucester.

In the year 1553, there remained 20*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* in annuities, and the following pensions, *viz.* To Will. Henlowe, John Ambros, David Matthew, *alias* Kempe, 8*l.* each. John Kellom, Will. Worcester, George Dean, Richard Westbury, Will. Abington, Will. Barrington, 6*l.* each. John Hempsted, Maurice Berkley, Will. Byford, Will. Presbury, 4*l.* each. *Willis.*

Many descendants of the great family of Bohun, earls of Hereford, and lords of Brecknock, were buried in the church of this monastery, *viz.* Margery

Margery de Bohun, eldest daughter of Milo earl of Hereford, and patroness of this monastery. She was married to the lord Humphry de Bohun, steward to king Henry the First, and died in 1187. — Humphry de Bohun, the fourth of that name, (son of Margery) and Elianor his wife. — Henry Bohun the Good, earl of Hereford, and Maud, his wife, daughter of the earl of Ewe, and Alice her daughter. — Humphry de Bohun, the fifth of that name, who died in 1275, and Maud de Avenbury his wife. — The ashes of all these great persons, and many more, lie buried in the ruins of Lanthony; and it is to be lamented, that the noble tombs designed to preserve their memory, were ruined and destroyed soon after the dissolution. Of the monastery itself there are very few remains, besides a large gateway, upon which are the arms of the noble family of the Bohuns, who were great benefactors to the priory.

The scite of this monastery, and the adjoining lands, were granted to sir Arthur Porter 32 H. 8. and Thomas Porter had livery of this estate 1 Eliz. who dying in the 40th year of that reign, left Arthur Porter, his son, then thirty years old, on whom he had settled the capital messuage or scite of the late priory of Lanthony, with lands in Hempsted, as expressed in the inquisition after his death, taken by the king's escheator the same year. But sir Robert Atkyns has it, that Thomas Porter left an only daughter, married to sir John Scudamore, ancestor to lord viscount Scudamore, of Ham Lacy in Herefordshire, who was the proprietor of this estate when sir Robert drew up the account of it. The honourable Charles Howard the younger, in right of his wife Frances Fitzroy Scudamore, is the present proprietor of Lanthony, and patron of the vicarage of Hempsted.

This hamlet, at the dissolution of monasteries, was exempted from the payment of tithes, as having been the demesne lands of the priory of Lanthony. But John lord Scudamore, in the year 1662, generously annexed all the tithes of Lanthony to the rectory of Hempsted, which was confirmed by act of parliament, and has improved that rectory to a very considerable amount.

A ground called Long Madely, and other lands belonging to the priory of Lanthony, were granted to the city of Gloucester 34 H. 8. Other lands called Madely, belonging to the said priory, were granted, the same year, to Thomas Bell.

Richard the priest of Hatherleya, about the time of king Henry the Third, gave to the priory of Lanthony by Gloucester 220 marks, that they should every day give ten loaves, called the loaves of Dudestan, to the poor of St. Bartholomew's hospital, which were to be of the same corn, weight, and quantity as the loaves were which the brethren of the upper hospital of Dudestan received of them, or sixpence in lieu thereof.

Anne, widow of Thomas earl of Stafford, and daughter of Thomas of Woodstock, duke of Gloucester, by will dated 16 Oct. 17 H. 6. bequeathed

100 marks, and 20*l.* yearly for twenty years, to this church, where she was buried.

For the several grants and confirmations to this priory, see *Appendix*, N^o. 18, 19, 20, 21.



L A S B O R O U G H.

THIS is a small parish, in the hundred of Longtree, in the Cotswold country, five miles east from Wotton-underedge, five west from Tetbury, and nineteen south from Gloucester. The lands are chiefly in tillage, and produce very good crops of corn.

A small stream rises here, and after joining another from Boxwell, runs down to Berkeley, and afterwards into the Severn.

Lesseberge, the antient name of this place, signifies the *smaller camp*, or *fortification*, so called in respect to some larger work in the neighbourhood, which, from its vicinity, I conjecture to be the *Chestles*, in the parish of Kingscot, where was a Roman lodgment, upon which this *smaller post*, or *Lesse-berge*, depended.

A few years since a monumental stone was turned up by the plow, in Bowldown-field in this parish, with the following inscription, communi-



cated to me by Mr. James Dallaway, then resident at Bristol. There is no date of the year upon the stone, but by the two first letters, which are to be read *Diis Manibus*, it appears to have been before the establishment of christianity in this country,

and consequently is of great antiquity. The three first letters of the second line are supposed to be the initials of the person's name, and ICENA denotes her to be one of the people called *Iceni*, who inhabited Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridgeshire. One letter, if not more, is broken off from her age, which might be either XXIII, XXXIII, or LXIII. There were several stones, with inscriptions of the same kind, found at Cirencester, as mentioned in the account of that antient place. The memorials are supposed to be for persons who died when the Romans were in these parts, tho' the time cannot be precisely determined, for want of dates.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

In *Domesday-book* this manor is thus described:

' Hugo Maminot holds *Lesseberge* in Lange-trew hundred of Gislebert bishop of Lisieux. ' Leuinus held it. There are five hides. In ' demean is one plow-tillage, and five villeins, and ' a priest, with two plow-tillages. There are seven ' *servi*. It was worth 10*l.* now 50*s.*' *D. B.* p. 73.

The manor antiently belonged to a family that took their name from the place, for William de Lasseburge died seized of it 45 H. 3.

William

William de Dene died seized of Lassebergh, which he held of Hugo le Despencer by the service of one knight's fee, 12 E. 2. *Escheat*.

John Basset had a confirmation of a grant of free warren in Lasseburge 28 E. 3. and died seized of the manor 36 E. 3. John Basset, son of John, died seized of the manor of Lasseburge, and of the advowson of the church, 7 R. 2. as did John Basset, son of the last John, 21 R. 2. leaving Margaret, his daughter and heiress, married to Walter Brown, who, in her right, became seized of Lasborough.

Thomas Perry levied a fine of the manor of Lasborough 5 Mariæ, and Thomas, his son, had livery granted to him 7 Eliz.

The manor afterwards came to the Estcourts. Walter Estcourt, esq; was lord of the manor when sir Robert Atkyns compiled his account of it. It came next to Thomas Estcourt, whose only brother, Edmund, succeeded him, and left one daughter, Anna-Maria, married to Thomas Earl, of Malmesbury, esq; since deceased; but he bequeathed the bulk of his large fortune to Thomas Estcourt, esq; son of Matthew Estcourt, of Cam, in this county, who is the present lord of this manor, and has a large old house here, and a park adjoining, of considerable extent, part of which lies in the parish of Newington Bagpath.

Lands in this parish belonged to St. Catherine's chantry in Campden, and were granted to sir William Ryder 7 Jac.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Dursley, worth about 60*l.* a year, in the gift of Thomas Estcourt, esq. It is a free chapel, but takes institution from the bishop of Gloucester. The chapel and the rector's house are inclosed in the park.

First fruits	£. 8	0	0	Synodals	£. 0	2	0
Tenths	—	0	16	0	Pentecostals	0	0
Procurations	0	3	4				

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 64	11	4	
		Poll-tax — 1694,	—	2	15	0
		Land-tax — 1694,	—	63	0	0
		It is now taxed jointly with Weston-Birt.				

There are only three houses in the parish.

LASSINGTON.

THIS is a small parish, in the hundred of Dudston and King's-barton, eight miles south from Tewkesbury, eight eastward from Newent, and about two miles north-westward from Gloucester.

The parish lies on a point of land between the Severn and Leaden, and consists principally of rich meadow and pasture, with some very good arable land. Part of the village lies on a rising ground,

on the bank of the Severn, from which situation it most probably took its name, which in *Domesday-book* is written *Lessedune*, and signifies the *smaller bill*, as it might with propriety be called, in comparison of *Circesdune*, on the other side of Gloucester, which then belonged to the same proprietor.

On the side of the hill, in this parish, are found little star stones, called *astroites*, of a greyish colour, and formed by nature of a very curious pentagonal shape. They are from one to three inches in length, with a star-like appearance at the ends, striated from the center to the circumference. They break uniformly into *lamina*, about the thickness of a halfpenny, in a transverse direction, as tho' at so many joints, for which reason they have been supposed to be a petrification of some marine animal; but the more general opinion is, that they are a species of coral. When put into vinegar, it is said they have a motion for a considerable time; but I don't affirm this from my own knowledge, having never made the experiment.

Part of Lassington is in the parish of St. Mary de Lode, in Gloucester.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

Ulchetel held Lessedune in Langebrige hundred, a manor of two hides. Now Roger holds it of Thomas the archbishop [of York]. This estate pays tax. In demean is one plow-tillage, and five villeins, and two bordars, with three plow-tillages. There are three *servi*, and twenty acres of meadow. It was worth 40*s.* now 30*s.* *Domesday-book*, p. 70.

The family of Muchegros, or Musgrose, was very antiently seized of lands in this parish, for it appears from the deeds and evidences belonging to St. Bartholomew's hospital in Gloucester, that Walter de Muchegros gave to the brethren and sisters of that hospital, two cranocs [eight bushels] of oats, payable at Michaelmas for ever, out of his barn at Lessedune. William de Musgrose died seized of Lessendun 49 H. 3. John Mone-mothe died seized of Lassington 9 E. 1. according to sir Robert Atkyns; but in the sheriff's return of all the vills in this county, the same year, it is said, *Lassington, et ejusd. ville est d'na Abbacia de Helyon*. Walter Helvin died seized of the manor of Lassington 16 E. 3. John Cooffe, or Coaffe, or Cove, held Lassington 32 E. 3. and was that year found to be an idiot, and died 36 E. 3. John Pyrie, parson of Staunton next Cors, Thomas de Beverstone, and John Godwell, who probably had a claim to the manor in right of their wives, as heirs of Cooffe, had livery granted to them 37 E. 3. and obtained a licence from the king, to grant a third part of the manor of Lassington, with all the lands and appurtenances thereto belonging, and a third part of the advowson of the church, to the abbey of Gloucester.

The manor came soon afterwards to Thomas Raleigh, who died seized thereof 21 R. 2. as did his son, Thomas Raleigh, 6 H. 4. and was succeeded

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Procurations	0	3	4				

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		Land-tax — 1694,	—	63	0	0
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The manor came soon afterwards to Thomas Raleigh, who died seized thereof 21 R. 2. as did his son, Thomas Raleigh, 6 H. 4. and was succeeded

ceeded by his son, Walter Raleigh, who died 8 H. 5. Edward Bromfleet and Joan his wife, daughter of William Raleigh, levied a fine of the manor of Lassington to the use of themselves in special taille, 5 H. 6. William Raleigh, esq; and Elizabeth his wife, and John Oldney, and Idonea his wife, levied a fine of a moiety of this manor to the use of Edward Bromfleet for his life, the remainder to William Raleigh, and his heirs, 28 H. 6.

Sir John Scudemore was seized of this manor; but being attainted for treason, in the beginning of the reign of Edward the Fourth, the manor came to the crown, and was granted to sir Richard Herbert, and his heirs males, 4 E. 4. It afterwards belonged to William Whorwood, esq; lord of the manor of Hawling, who dying 37 H. 8. left two daughters, whereof Anne was married to Ambrose Dudley, Margaret, the other daughter, was married to Thomas Throgmorton, who, with Margaret his wife, had livery of a moiety of the manor 3 Mariae.

Edward Cook, of Highnam, esq; was lord of this manor when sir Robert Atkyns compiled his account of it, and his family had been for some time possessed of it. William Cook was son and heir of Edward, and dying unmarried, was succeeded by his brother Dennis, who leaving no male issue, the manor came to his two sisters. One of them was married to Roynon Jones, esq; the other to Henry Guise, esq; whose son, John Guise, of Highnam, esq; purchased Mr. Jones's moiety, and is the present lord of this manor.

That part of Lassington which lies in the parish of St. Mary de Lode, belonged to the abbey of Gloucester, by the gift of John Pyrie, &c. as before related, and was granted to the bishoprick of Gloucester 33 H. 8. and confirmed 6 E. 6.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Gloucester, worth about 32*l.* a year. John Guise, esq; has two turns in the presentation, and the bishop of Gloucester has the third. Mr. Philips is the present incumbent.

Eight acres belong to the glebe.

The rectory formerly belonged to St. Augustin's abbey, and it now pays 8*s.* to the dean and chapter of Bristol. It appears by the visitation of the archbishop of York, in 1618, that this church was a peculiar.

In the taxation of ecclesiastical preferments 9 E. 1. it is said, *Porcio prioris S. Oswaldi in eccles. de Lassyndon 8s.*

The church is a small building, with a low dean tower at the west end.

First fruits $\text{£ } 6 \ 10 \ 0$ Synodals £
Tenths — $0 \ 13 \ 0$ Pentecostals $0 \ 0 \ 3$
Procurations

Taxes: { The Royal Aid in 1692, $\text{£ } 35 \ 1 \ 4$
Poll-tax — 1694, — $4 \ 19 \ 0$
Land-tax — 1694, — $25 \ 15 \ 0$
The same, at 3*s.* 1770, — $21 \ 5 \ 0$

In the year 1562, there were 10 householders in this parish. When sir Robert Atkyns compiled his account of it, there were 10 houses, and about 45 inhabitants, whereof 4 were freeholders; yearly births 1, burials 1. But the present number of souls is only 33.



The L E A.

ONE part of this place lies in the hundred of St. Briavel's, in Gloucestershire, the other part is in Herefordshire. It is distant two miles north from Mitchel-Dean, six south from Newent, and twelve west from Gloucester. The church lies about a quarter of a mile on the left hand of the great road from Gloucester to Hereford.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

'The bishop of Constance holds Lega, in Letberge hundred, and Robert holds it of him. Algar held it in the time of king Edward. There is one hide taxed, and two plow-tillages in demean, and three bordars, and two *servi*, with one plow-tillage. It is worth and was worth 20*s.*' *Domesday-book*, p. 71.

Richard Talbot had a grant of the manor of Lea, (or Leigh, as it is sometimes called) with a weekly market on Wednesday, and a yearly fair on St. Bartholomew's day, 21 E. 3. Richard Talbot, of Castle Richard, died seized of the manor 43 E. 3. as did sir Gilbert Talbot 20 R. 2. John Talbot, the great earl of Shrewsbury, held it at his death 31 H. 6. and was succeeded in this estate by his son, John Talbot, second earl of Shrewsbury, who was slain at the battle of Northampton 38 H. 6.

John Throckmorton died seized of this estate 13 E. 4. and Philip Throckmorton died 5 H. 8. seized of 30 messuages, and land in Lea, of which William Throckmorton, his son, had livery the same year. Richard Hameline was lord of this manor in 1608. Maynard Colchester, esq; was lord of it at the beginning of this century, and Maynard Colchester, of Westbury, esq; a descendant from him, is the present proprietor.

Thomas de Bruge and Elizabeth his wife levied a fine of lands in Lea, and in the bailiwick of Dean, to the use of themselves in special taille, the remainder to Richard Curle, 5 R. 2.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a curacy, in the Forest deanery, annexed to Linton in Herefordshire. The small tithes only belong to the curate. It has been augmented with the queen's bounty. Mr. Westphaling is patron. The bishop of Hereford has the impropriation.

The church is dedicated to St. John Baptist. It is a handsome building, with a double roof, supported by pillars in the middle. It has a handsome

handsome spire at the west end, and a small chancel by the side of the greater.

Proc. & Syn. 6d. Pentecost. 1s. 4d.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 22 10 0
		Poll-tax ——— 1694, — 3 16 0
		Land-tax ——— 1694, — 26 14 0
		The same, at 3s. 1770, — 12 1 6

In that part of Lea which lies in this county, there were 20 houses, and about 80 inhabitants, whereof 3 were freeholders, at the beginning of the present century; yearly births 2, burials 2. *Atkyns.* There are now about 96 inhabitants.



L E A C H L A D E.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Britwell's-barrow, six miles distant west from Farringdon in Berkshire, about nine south from Burford in Oxfordshire, twelve east from Cirencester, and twenty-nine, thro' the last-mentioned town, from the city of Gloucester.

It consists of rich meadow and pasture-ground, with some arable land. There is a small market-town of its own name, seated within it, whose market on the Tuesday is at present but little frequented.

The river Thames waters it on the south and east sides, and divides it from Wiltshire and Berkshire. The *Lech* also, one of the little rivers from the Cotswold country, directs its course thro' the north side of the parish, which takes the one half of its name from that river, and the other from the old Saxon word, *labian*, *to empty*, because here the *Lech* empties itself into the *Thames*.

The last-mentioned river is navigable at this place for barges of forty or fifty tons burthen, but the want of water one part of the year, and long continued floods at other times, render the navigation extremely uncertain, and notwithstanding it leads to the metropolis, 'tis not so beneficial to the town as might be supposed, because it cannot be depended on for the general conveyance.

The junction of this river with the Severn has been long talked of, but the execution of that project, on a good plan, is rather to be wished than expected. A late application to parliament on behalf of the Stroud-water canal, brought this scheme anew into contemplation, and the country was slightly surveyed in the year 1775, in order to extend the canal from Stroud to Cricklade, where the Thames is first navigable; but what purpose can such a junction answer, unless the navigation of that river were improved?

The great road from London to Cirencester, and other places westward in that line, leads through the town of Leachlade, and is very much travelled. That part of it which was formerly obstructed by floods, about a mile eastward of the town, is now so much raised and improved, that

travellers may pass commodiously at any time. Mr. Bufching, in his Geography, pretends to have found traces of a Roman way from this town to Cirencester, but I am convinced that none but himself ever dreamt of any such thing. The Roman road, which was the great one in use for about a thousand years after the Romans left Britain, from the west of Gloucestershire, and part of South-Wales to London, led through Cirencester, and Cricklade, and so to Wallingford; and it was not 'till after king Henry V. built a bridge at Abingdon, and the roads were greatly repaired thereabout, that this through Leachlade was much frequented; and then the towns of Cricklade and Wallingford, which before drew great advantages from travelling, began to decline.

Here are two fairs in the year, one on the 10th of August, for horses and other cattle; the other on the 9th of September, chiefly for cheese, and great quantities are brought hither, but nothing like so much as formerly. The latter is held in a meadow, near the bridge which belonged to a small priory in this place, dedicated to St. John, wherefore 'tis called *St. John's-bridge fair*; and the bridge, which stands over the Thames, is repaired by the lands formerly belonging to the priory.

This priory was founded by Richard earl, of Cornwall and Sencia his wife, and confirmed by king Henry III. who gave to the brethren there the hermitage of Lovebury, in the forest of Whichwoode, on condition that they should provide a chaplain to celebrate mass daily in the said hermitage. It was dedicated to St. John Baptist. King Edward IV. in the 12th year of his reign, granted the patronage and advowson of it to his mother Cicely, dutchess of York, with licence to change it into a chantry of three perpetual chaplains, to celebrate divine offices daily at the altar of our lady, in the church of Lechelade, who should be a body corporate, and have power to purchase land, and have a common seal. By the same deed, the king granted liberty to John Twynniho of Cirencester, to found another chantry at the altar of St. Blase, in the same church, for one perpetual chaplain, to whom the fore-mentioned three were allowed to grant a yearly rent of ten marks. In the reign of king Henry the Seventh, Underwood, dean of Wallingford, procured two of the three priests to be removed thither. John Lece, the last incumbent of Blaise chantry, had a pension of 5*l.* in the year 1553.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

The following particulars are extracted from the public records:

' Henry de Fereres holds Lecelade in Britwell's-barrow hundred. Siward a baron held it. There were fifteen hides, which paid tax in the time of king Edward, but that king granted that six hides should be quit from tax, as all the county witnesseth, and he that keeps the seal. There are

are four plow-tillages in demean, and twenty-nine villeins, and ten bordars, and one stranger holds the land of one villein. They have among them all sixteen plow-tillages. There are thirteen *feroi*, and three mills of 30s. and a fishery of one hundred and seventy-five eels; from the meadows 7*l.* 7*s.* besides hay for the cattle. In Wicelcumbe two burgages pay 16*d.* and one in Gloucester without assessment. In the time of king Edward the whole manor was worth 20*l.* and so it is now likewise.' *Domesday-book*, p. 77.

In our antient books is the following fabulous account of the descent of Siward. The daughter and heiress of a great earl, of the royal blood of Denmark, walking in a wild forest, was ravished by a bear, and bore a son with ears like a bear. This son of a bear succeeded his mother in the earldom, and was father of Siward, who quits Denmark, and arrives in England, where he is kindly received by king Edward the Confessor; and upon a quarrel with Tofti earl of Huntingdon, he slew him, and carried his head to the king, who in reward gave him the earldom of Huntingdon and Northumberland, and made him governor of the northern counties, which were much infested by the Danes.

The above Henry de Ferreres, or de Ferrariis, was son of Guicheline de Ferriers in Normandy. His chief seat was at Tutbury in Staffordshire. He was succeeded by his son Robert de Ferrers, who was created earl of Derby 3 Steph. and died the year following, leaving Robert his son and heir. William de Ferrers, son and heir to the last Robert, married Margaret, daughter and heir of William Peverel of Nottingham, by whom he had two sons; Robert, the eldest, who succeeded him in the earldom of Derby, and Walcheline, his younger son, who had the manor of Leachlade. Hugh Ferrers, his son and heir, dying without issue, left Isabel his sister and heir, married to Roger Mortimer, progenitor of the earls of March, and grandson of Ralph de Mortimer, who came in with William the Conqueror, and behaved with great courage in the battle of Hastings. She doing her duty, had livery of the manor of Leachlade to John. It is probable that she was married a second time to Peter Fitzherbert, for he obtained licence to erect a gate on the causeway at Leachlade-bridge, *com. Glouc.* before the hospital there founded by him; and dying 19 H. 3. Isabella his wife had livery* of the lands of her inheritance, particularly of the manor of Leachlade. She is said to have founded a nunnery at Leachlade, but of that house I find no farther particulars.

This manor came to the crown, and was granted by the king to his brother Richard earl of Cornwall, king of the Romans, and to Sencia his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, 36 H. 3.

Edmund earl of Cornwall, son of Richard, was seized of it 4 & 15 E. 1. and dying 28 E. 1. without issue, the manor of Leachlade reverted to the crown, and was granted, by king Edward the First,

to Richard Talbot the younger, and Elizabeth his wife; which Richard was son of Richard Talbot, who had married Joan, one of the daughters and coheirs of Hugh de Mortimer.

But upon the revolution of public affairs, in the turbulent reign of king Edward II. this manor was granted to Hugh le Despencer the younger, who being soon after attainted and executed, it was again granted, 1 E. 3. to Edmond of Woodstock, earl of Kent, second son of king Edward the First; and he being attainted and executed at Winchester 4 E. 3. the manor was granted to Jeffry de Mortimer, and the heirs of his body, the remainder to Roger Mortimer and his heirs.

John earl of Kent, son of Edmond, being restored, died seized of this manor 26 E. 3. But Elizabeth, the widow of John earl of Kent, and daughter of the duke of Juliers, held this manor in dower, and had a confirmation of fairs and markets in Leachlade 18 & 22 R. 2. and died seized of this estate the 10th, or according to some accounts 12 H. 4.

After her death, the manor of Leachlade descended to her husband's heir, who was Edmond Mortimer, earl of March, son of Elianor Holland, sister and heir to John the last earl of Kent, by her husband Roger Mortimer, earl of March. Edmond Mortimer, earl of March, died seized of the manor of Leachlade 3 H. 6. leaving Joan, one of his sisters and coheirs, then the widow of sir John Grey, who died seized of it, and of the advowson of the church 4 H. 6. This manor was granted to Cicely dutchess of York, for life, 38 H. 6. and again confirmed 1 E. 4. She died 10 H. 7.

The manor and town of Leachlade were afterwards made part of the dower of Catherine, queen to king Henry the Eighth; and after her death, they were granted to Dennis Toppes and Dorothy his wife 4 E. 6. in exchange for the manor of Rockholts, and other manors in Norfolk, reserving a rent of 27*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* to the crown.

The manor and town of Leachlade were granted to Robert Bathurst, esq; 4 Jac. Robert Bathurst, son of Robert, died under age, seized thereof 3 C. and left Edward Bathurst his brother and heir, thirteen years old. Edward Dadge, esq; was seized of this manor, (by what means I cannot learn) and gave it to sir Edward Bathurst, baronet, who died seized thereof in 1674. He was a person of great loyalty to king Charles the First, and paid a composition of 720*l.* for his sequestered estate. Lawrence Bathurst, esq; son of sir Edward, died in 1670, and left two daughters coheires; one married to Mr. Coxeter, the other to Mr. John Greening, whose descendants sold the manor in moieties to different persons, and it passed, so divided, to sir Jacob Wheate, baronet, and Mr. Pullen, who were lords of the manor in the year 1774, when sir Jacob purchasing Mr. Pullen's moiety, became the sole proprietor. His arms are *Vert, a fess dancetty Or, in chief three garbs of the second.* In a canton the arms of Ulster.

The

* Cart. 12 H. 3. m. 2.

* Cart. 25 H. 3. m. 2.

The records shew that Thomas de Cliene purchased lands in Lechelade of Robert de Clinterton and Emme his wife, 20 H. 3. Robert Hayfheet and Petronella his wife levied a fine of lands in Lechelade to the use of Robert de Bradneston and Alice his wife 51 H. 3. John de Wafre and Isabel his wife levied a fine of lands in Lechelade to the use of Simon Withers 52 H. 3. The abbey of Hayles was seized of lands in Lechelade 29 E. 1. and Adam le Hunt granted two messuages here to that abbey 13 E. 2. Robert de Franklin held one messuage, one water-mill, and one yardland 10 E. 2.

The farm called the Priory, which formerly belonged to the college of Wallingford, was granted to Dennis Toppes 14 Eliz. and the lands formerly belonging to the priory of St. John in this place, were granted to Thomas Toppes 20 Eliz.

Mr. Charles Loder, Mr. Robert Loder, and Mr. Richard Ainge, have good houses in the town of Leachlade, and good estates; and Mr. Day has a good estate at Clay-Hill, which he purchased of the Bathurst family. The arms of Day and Ainge are emblazoned p. 366; those of Loder are, *Or, six annulets sable.*

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Fairford, worth about 300*l.* a year. Sir Jacob Wheate is patron; Mr. Wheate is the present incumbent. The patronage and impropriation formerly belonged to the priory of St. John Baptist in this place.

Lawrence Bathurst, esq; son of sir Edward Bathurst, endowed the vicarage with the tithes of his whole estate, by his will dated Sept. 16, 1670, which hath improved the vicarage above 150*l.* a year. There is no glebe.

The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence. It is large and handsome, with double ailes, supported by two rows of fluted pillars, and has a handsome spire, with five bells. It was new built, with the assistance of the priory and inhabitants, by Conrade Ney, who was vicar in the reign of king Henry the Seventh.

There was a priory or hospital, and several chantries here, of which some account has been already given.

First fruits	£	12	13	3½	Synodals	£.	0	2	0
Tenths	—	1	5	4	Pentecost.	0	1	6	
Procurations	0	6	8						

Monuments and Inscriptions.

On a handsome marble monument in the chancel,

Near this place lie the Remains of M^{rs} Anne Simons, whose Life compleated the true Character of the Gentlewoman, the Friend, and the Christian. She was sincere in her Friendship, affable and candid in her Conversation, pious in her Devotion, liberal and secret in her Charity. Her acquaintance have lost a real Friend, the Poor a daily and constant Benefactress. She lived to a good old Age, and tho' she declined gradually thro' the Weakness and Infirmity of Body, yet she retained a cheerful Temper and Vivacity of Spirits to the last. *She is gone to receive the Reward of her Virtue, and has left her Friends to imitate her Example.* She died the 24th of September 1769, aged 76.— Arms, in a lozenge, *Or, a bend engrailed vert, between two roses gules.*

Within the communion rails is a memorial for sir Edward Bathurst, baronet, with his arms, impaling a *chevron between three greyhounds courant*, supposed for his second wife, whose name was Morris. There are also memorials for several other persons of his family; and for several of the Coxeters; (descended in the female line from Lawrence Bathurst, esq;) with their arms, *Argent, a chevron between three fighting cocks heads erased, gules.* As also for the Bamptons, with their arms, *Checky, on a chief three garbs.*

Benefactions.

In 1586, Nicholas Rainton, gent. gave 4*l.* a year to repair the church. In 1599, Edward Dadge, esq; by his will, gave 5*l.* a year to the poor. In 1602, William Blomer, esq; and his heirs, &c. were compelled by law, to deliver to the vicar and church-wardens, five bushels of wheat, and five of barley, given by two maiden sisters, for the use of the poor for ever, out of the profits of Dolemead. In 1703, Mr. Richard Wellman gave 10*s.* a year out of Pidgeon-house close, to be given to the poor in bread. In 1720, Francis Loder, gent. gave the interest of 100*l.* to orphans or widows, natives of the parish. In 1721, Robert Loder, gent. gave 20*s.* a year in bread to the poor. In 1725, Mr. Richard Ainge gave 20*s.* a year to be disposed of in like manner. Mrs. Simons, by her will, gave the interest of 200*l.* to the poor. Mrs. Loder has also given the interest of a considerable sum to widows and orphans. And several pious persons have given plate, &c. for the communion table, and a branch for the church.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	221	11	2
		Poll-tax — — 1694,	—	81	8	0
		Land-tax — 1694,	—	438	3	9½
		The same at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770,	—	326	5	6½

At the beginning of this century, there were 157 houses, and about 500 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 35 were freeholders; yearly births 15, burials 12. *Atkyns.* There are now 925 inhabitants.



LECHAMPTON.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Cheltenham, three miles distant south from the town of that name, twelve north-westward from Cirencester, and eight eastward from Gloucester.

About half the parish lies in dairy farms, in the vale of Gloucester, the other part stretches eastward over a stupendous ridge of hills, whence there is a large prospect over the vale and the river Severn, above and below the city of Gloucester. It probably takes the former part of its name from the vast rock of stone, on the brow of the hill, for *Lech*, in the British language, signifies *stone*; and serves to distinguish this parish from several other places of the name of Hampton, in Gloucestershire.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

William Leuric holds Lechantone in Chiltenham hundred of the king. Osgot held it in the time of king Edward. There are three hides taxed. Indemean are two plow-tillages, and two villeins, and eight bordars with one plow-tillage. There are four *servi*, a wood one furlong long, and one broad. It is worth and was worth 40s. *D. B. p. 74.*

But there was then another manor, according to the record.

Brictric holds four hides in Lechametone in Chiltenham hundred of the king, and pays tax. He held two hides, and Ordric held the other two in the time of king Edward. King William, as he was going into Normandy, granted both estates to Brictric. He has one plow-tillage in demean, and nine bordars, with three plow-tillages, and two *servi*, and one *ancill*. There is a wood half a mile long, and half a mile broad. It is worth 30s. *Domesday-book, p. 79.*

Adam le Dispencer, son of Triftram, was seized of this manor, and had a grant of fairs, markets, and free warren 37 H. 3. which he pleaded in a *Quo warranto* brought against him 15 E. 1. and his plea was allowed. The same grant was also allowed 16 Jac. and the original is now in the custody of Mr. Norwood, the present possessor of this manor.

This manor was held by grand serjeanty of the king, by performing the service of steward at the great festivals of Christmas, Easter, and Whit-

suntide, as appears by a record 23 E. 1. Walter de Munemuth held it 30 E. 1. and John Limell died seized of it, and of the advowson of the church, 2 E. 2.

It soon after came to the Giffards, for sir John Giffard died seized of it 3 E. 3. and it continued several generations in that name and family; but after the death of John Giffard, the last heir male, this manor passed by the marriage of Elianor, one of his daughters and coheirs, to John Norwood, in whose family it has continued ever since, and Henry Norwood, esq; is the present lord of the manor of Lechampton. His arms are, *Ermine, a cross ingrailed gules.*

Robert Presbury held lands in Lechampton 18 E. 2. Sir John Berkeley was seized of seventy acres of land in this place, held of the manor of Cheltenham 6 H. 6. as was sir Maurice Berkeley of Beverstone 38 & 39 H. 6. and 14 E. 4. William Golding and Joan his wife levied a fine of lands in Lechampton to the use of themselves for life, the remainder to William Panton and to Joan his wife, daughter of William Golding.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Winchcombe, worth about 140*l.* a year. Mr. Norwood is patron, and Mr. Draper the present incumbent. The advowson, and one of the manors

² This family is descended from the Norwoods of Kent. Jordan Norwood, of the isle of Shepey, flourished in the reign of king Henry the Second, and lies buried in Minster church, with many of his posterity, and his monument is still remaining. He was seized of the manor of Northwood, to which one hundred burgesses of the city of Canterbury owed suit and service in the reign of king Edward the Confessor.

Stephen Norwood, son of John, resided near Shepey, at Norwood-Chastners, so called from the abundance of chestnut trees growing there.

Sir Roger de Norwood, son of Stephen, was seized of the manor of Shorne in Kent, 54 H. 3. He disdainful to hold his lands by the lazy tenure of *Gavelkind*, changed it for the more active one of knight's-service, in the 14th year of king Henry the Third. He married Bonafilia, sister and heir of John de Wantham of Shorn, with whom he had that manor, and dying 13 E. 1. was succeeded by his son and heir sir John de Norwood, who married Joan, sister and heiress to Giles lord Badlesmere. He was high sheriff of Kent 20, 21, 23, 24, & 28 E. 1. and was summoned to parliament in several years of that reign, particularly in the 22d, and 6 & 9 E. 2.

His son, sir John de Norwood, married Agnes, daughter and coheirs of William Grantson, descended from William de Granton, who had married Sibebe, daughter and coheirs of John lord Tregoz; which John died 12 E. 2.

Sir Roger Norwood, son of the last sir John, married Julian, the daughter, or sister, of Geffrid lord Say. He was one of the conservators of the peace for the county of Kent 34 E. 3. Sir John de Norwood, eldest son of this Roger, married Joan, daughter and one of the coheirs of Robert Hert, of Feverham, esq. His name occurs in the summons to parliament 43 & 47 E. 3. but not the name of Roger, as mentioned by sir Robert Atkyns.

William de Norwood, second son of sir John, succeeded his father, Roger, his elder brother, dying unmarried. John de Norwood was son and heir of William, and died without issue.

James de Norwood, next brother to the last William, and third son of the last sir John, married Margaret, daughter and coheirs of Robert Gralle, of Gralle in the county of Suffolk, by whom he had issue John de Norwood, esq; who married Margaret, daughter of John Martin, esq.

James de Norwood, his son and heir, married Jane Clinton, as appears upon her tomb in the church of Milton. His son and heir, John de Norwood, esq; was lieutenant of the Tower of London, and constable of Queenborough. By Elizabeth his

wife, daughter and coheirs of Miles of Elton, son of sir John of Elton, he had the manor of Gilling; and dying 4 H. 7. lies buried at Milton. John de Norwood, esq; married Elizabeth, daughter and coheirs of Thomas Fragenhall, esq. He died 12 H. 7. leaving only three daughters.

John Norwood, cousin and heir male of the last John, married Elianor, daughter and coheirs of John Giffard, with whom he had the manor of Lechampton, and died in 1509.

Roger Norwood of Lechampton, son of John, married Alice, daughter of sir John Butler of Badminton. Ralph Norwood, son of Roger, married Jane Knight of Shrewsbury. Henry Norwood, son of Ralph, married Catherine, daughter of sir Robert Throgmorton, of Coughton in Warwickshire. William Norwood, son of Henry, married Elizabeth, daughter of William Ligon, of Madersfield in Worcestershire. Richard Norwood, son of William, married Elizabeth, daughter of Nicholas Steward, LL. D. and died without issue. Francis Norwood, his brother, and second son of William, married Judith, daughter of Timothy Gates, rector of Cleeve. He died in 1682.

Henry Norwood, son of a younger brother of Richard, purchased Lechampton of Francis; and having distinguished himself for his loyalty in the civil wars, was made governor of Tangier by king Charles the Second, and served in parliament for the city of Gloucester. This colonel Henry Norwood underwent great variety of fortune. He was one of the company, in a voyage, who were reduced to the last extremity for want of victuals. They cast lots to determine which of them should be killed to be a morsel for the rest, and he on whom the lot fell was directed to go into the hold of the ship to prepare himself. Their ravenous hunger compelled them to follow him in a short time, where they found him dead; and notwithstanding the accident, they greedily fell to, and made a hearty meal of the carcase. The remains were buried handsomely.

Colonel Norwood died in 1689, and by will returned the estate to the family of Francis Norwood. Richard Norwood, William, and Thomas, sons of Francis, succeeded to it in order, and the reverend Thomas Norwood, eighth son of Francis, was the owner of Lechampton at the beginning of this century. Charles Norwood possessed it afterwards, and Henry Norwood, esq; is the present lord of the manor.

By this pedigree it appears, that the family of the Norwoods have a right to quarter the several coats of arms of Tregoz, Wantham, Badlesmere, Grandison, Hert, Gralle, Elton, and Giffard.

formerly belonged to the abbey of Fischamp in Normandy; and a portion of tithes in Lechampton, formerly belonging to the nunnery of Usk in Monmouthshire, was granted to John Fernham 22 Eliz. which tithes, worth 3*l.* a year, now belong to the impropiator of Cheltenham. Mr. Norwood has the tithes of one tithing, worth 10*l.* a year.

Ten acres of pasture, and some arable, belong to the glebe.

The church hath a handsome spire, with six bells, in the middle, and an aisle on the south side, the east end of which aisle is the burying-place of the lord of the manor.

First fruits	£. 18	13	4	Synodals	£. 0	2	0
Tenths	—	1	17	4	Pentecostals	0	0
Procurations	0	6	8				

Monuments and Inscriptions.

There is a raised tomb under the arch between the nave and the aisle, upon which are the figures in stone of a man and woman lying along. The man is in armour, with a large shield over his left arm, is girt with a sword, and has spurs on, his feet resting on a lion. These figures are supposed to represent some of the Giffards, who were lords of the manor. The woman's dress is about the age of Henry the Fourth.

Upon a brass plate against the wall, is the following memorial :

ELIZABETHA NORWOOD, VXOR GVLIELMI NORWOOD ARMIGERI, CVI PEPERIT NOVEM FILIOS FILIAS DVAS. ANNOS NATA 50: APRILIS 16, ANO DNI 1598. PIE ET FELICITER EXPIRAVIT IN CHRISTO.

Scilicet undena vixi quæ prole beata,

Uno non potui funere tota mori.

Liberior totum mihi vita excurrit in orbem,

Cælum anima teneo, posteritate solum.

Si tellure poloq; fruatur divisa, necesse est

Dufunctum nullo me periisse loco.

Arms, In a shield, 1. Norwood, impaling 2. Liggon.

Against the east wall,

M. S.

Francisci Norwood, Armigeri, ex antiquâ in agro Cantiano familiâ oriundi, cujus Majores conjugii aliisq; contractibus hic sedem fixerunt. Ille cum sola et charissima conjuge Iuditha, Annos 38 conjugales implevit; ex qua novem filios et totidem filias suscepit, quorum 16 ad maturitatem perduxit, et patrimonii amplis honestavit. Tandem annorum et vitæ satur, cum 42 Annos Dominus hujus Manerii, summo cum vicinorum amore, vixit, eorum desiderio et luctu obiit Martij 8, Anno Ætatis 82, Domini 1682.

There are other memorials for the Norwoods, and one for Robert Jones, rector of the parish, but they contain nothing interesting.

Taxes.	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 84	14	0
	Poll-tax — 1694,	— 17	18	0
	Land-tax — 1694,	— 96	8	0
	The same at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770,	— 70	13	0

At the beginning of this century, there were 30 houses, and about 120 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 5 were freeholders; yearly births 4, burials 3. *Atkyns.* There are now 142 inhabitants.

The LEIGH, or LYE,

IS a small parish in the vale of Gloucester, lying partly in the hundred of Derhurst, and partly in the lower division of that of Westminster. It is six miles distant westward from Cheltenham, four south from Tewkesbury, and six north from Gloucester.

It is situated in a flat country, very subject to floods from the Severn, particularly a large tract of rich pasture ground, which lies in common between the inhabitants of this parish and those of Derhurst. A few years ago the people of the Lye dug a large trench across that common, to divide their part from Derhurst; but they were obliged, by a suit at law, to open the communication again.

The name is written *Lalege* in the antient record, with the prepositive article, after the Norman manner; and *Lege*, properly signifies the *place*. It was usual with our Saxon ancestors to give this name to a seat or capital mansion, which later generations have converted into *lye*. But *ley*, and *lay* sometimes signify also a pasture ground. Perhaps the prior of St Dennis, or some other person of eminence, had a seat here in early times, called *La lege*, which afterwards gave name to the whole parish.

This place is remarkable for nothing in natural history, but for a large quantity of dwarf elder growing here.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

'The church of St. Dennis of Paris holds one hide in Lalege, in Derhest hundred.' *D. B.* p. 72.

Gilbert de Kynerdesley granted the manor of Lye, with all his lands in Staverton, Heydon, Hawe, and Turley, to Joan de Rodborough, lady of Notgrove, 7 E. 3. William de Redbeargh held Lye, and two messuages, and two plow-tillages in Lye and Heydon 3 R. 2. John de Redbeargh died seized of the manor of Lye 7 R. 2. as did John Browning 3 H. 5. to whom succeeded Richard Browning, who dying without issue, Cicely Browning was his sister and heir: She was married to sir Guy Whittington, who, in her right, had Notgrove, Lye, and Rodborough. Richard Whittington, second son of sir Guy, by Cicely his wife, had this manor settled on him. Thomas Whittington, esq; who married Margery, daughter of William Needham, died seized of the manor of Leigh, 38 H. 8. and left six daughters coheiresses, by which means it went out of this name.

Richard Brown, esq; died seized of this manor 15 Eliz. and Thomas Brown, his grandson and heir, had livery granted him 17 Eliz. William Riddale, esq; was lord of it in the year 1608.

Lord Tracy afterwards purchased this manor, and sold it to Stephen Cook, esq; to whom suc-

* Recentiores verterunt *lege*, quod locum latine significat, in *le &*

ley. Ieland's Itin. v. 9, p. 68. Comment. in Cygneam Cantoniâ cceded

ceeded Thomas Cook, who dying unmarried, bequeathed his estate to his sister, wife of — Dalton, esq; by whom she had one daughter, married to Edmund Probyn, of Newland, in this county, esq; who, in her right, is the present lord of this manor.

HAMLET. *Evington* is a hamlet in this parish, but it lies in the lower division of Westminster hundred, of which manor the late right honourable William Dowdeswell, esq; died seized in the year 1775. Half the mill-house is in this hamlet, and the other part in the parish of Bodington.

Lands in this parish formerly belonging to the White Friars in Gloucester, were granted to Thomas Bell 36 H. 8. And tithes in Lye antiently belonging to the priory of Derhurst, and afterwards to the abbey of Tewkesbury, were granted to Richard Pate 16 Eliz.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, within the peculiar of Derhurst, worth about 60*l.* a year. The lord chancellor is patron, and Mr. John Chester the present incumbent.

The impropriation belonged to the priory of Derhurst in 1379, and is now vested in *Corpus Christi* college in Oxford. It pays 11*l.* 10*s.* yearly to the crown.

The church is small, with a small cross aisle on the south side, and a low embattled tower at the west end. It is dedicated to St. James, according to bishop Benson's book.

First fruits	£. 7 16 3	Synodals	£. 0 2 0
Tithes	— 0 15 7½	Pentecostals	0 0 5½
Procurations	0 6 8		

Benefactions.

Mrs. Loach, widow, gave 20*s.* yearly to the poor, and a tenement and some land are given to the same use. But there are lands in this parish worth 70*l.* a year, vested in C. C. C. Oxford, for the maintenance of a free school, and other charitable uses, in Cheltenham, as specified under that parish.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 33 11 0
		Poll-tax — 1694,	— 2 1 0
		Land-tax — 1694,	— 37 12 0
		The same at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770,	— 28 16 1½

At the beginning of this century, there were 40 houses in this parish, and about 160 inhabitants, whereof 10 were freeholders; yearly births 3, burials 3. *Atkyns.* The inhabitants are now increased to about 245.

LEMINGTON

IS a small parish, in the upper division of the hundred of Tewkesbury, five miles distant south-east from Campden, five south-west from Shipton upon Stoure in Worcestershire, and thirty-three north-east from Gloucester.

The greater part is pasture, with a considerable tract of ground in common, over-grown with furze, fern, and hawthorn bushes, and capable of great improvement.

The parish lies on the verge or extreme limit of the county, next to Oxfordshire, wherefore, like the town of the same name in Hampshire, it was antiently called *Limentone*, and since altered to *Lemington*, from *Limes*, a boundary; but it has another title to its name, on account of the great Roman *Foss-way* entering Gloucestershire at this place, for the same Latin word signifies also a *great broad way*. It is called Lower Lemington, to distinguish it from Lemington, a hamlet in the parish of Toddenham. Before Mr. Camden's time, many Roman coins were plowed up here, and some have been found since, for which reason it is thought that the Romans had a small post or station at this place.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

The church of Tewkesbury held twenty-four hides of land in Gloucestershire, which were taxed only as twenty, in the time of king Edward the Confessor, of which estate the record shews, that 'There were three hides in Limentone. There 'were two plow-tillages, and eight villeins, with 'four plow-tillages, and six *servi*, and one bordar. 'It was worth 60*s.* now 40*s.*' *Dom. Book*, p. 68.

The abbey of Tewkesbury had court leet, waifs, and felons goods in Lemington, by the grant of king William the Second, which were allowed 15 E. 1. And the abbey continued in possession of this manor 'till that house was dissolved. The manor was afterwards granted to Ambrose Smith 18 Eliz. and passed to sir William Juxton, who was lord of it at the beginning of this century. Lady Fane, who was the relict of sir William Juxton, and afterwards married to lord viscount Fane, is the present lady of this manor.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a curacy, in the deanery of Campden, value 10*l.* from the impropriation, besides the income of about fourteen acres of land, purchased with queen Anne's bounty, and other money, raised in 1737, to augment the living. The impropriation belongs to lady Fane, who is patroness of the curacy, and Mr. Baker is the present incumbent. It was formerly reputed a rectory, worth 50*l.* a year. The church is small.

Pentecostals - - - - - 6*d.*

Monument and Inscription.

On a plate of brass, fixed to a blue stone in the chancel, is the following memorial :

HERE LYE THE BODIES OF CHARLES GREVILL AND PETER GREVILL, ESQUIORS, WHOE WERE NATVRAL BRETHREN AND LATE PATRONES OF THIS CHAPPELL. THEY WERE BROUGHT VP AND LIVED TOGETHER IN A VERTVOVS AND PIOUS COVRSE, AND TAKING TRVE CONTENT AND COMFORT ONE IN THE OTHER, LEDD SINGLE LIVES AND DIED BATCHELLORES ANNO DNI 1736. ——— Over the inscription, is a large scutcheon, with

with the Grevills arms, *Sable, a cross and bordure engrailed Or, pellety*, and twenty-four quarterings. The Grevills of this place sprung from Lodovick Grevill, of Drayton in Worcestershire, ancestor of the present earl Brooke, and earl of Warwick; and were allied to the Grevills of Campden.

Benefaction.

There is a charity of 200*l.* given to the poor, one half of which is laid out in the purchase of land.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, <i>£.</i> 53 0 0
		Poll-tax — 1694, — 2 2 0
		Land-tax — 1694, — 30 0 0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770; — 22 10 0

At the beginning of this century, there were 7 houses, and about 36 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 2 were freeholders. *Atkyns.* In ten years, beginning with 1700, the baptisms were 10, the burials 6; and in the same number of years, beginning with 1760, the baptisms were 20, the burials 8; and the present inhabitants are in number 59, which shews the place to be remarkably healthy.



L I D N E Y.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Blidestow, in the Forest division, ten miles south-east from Monmouth, eight north-east from Chepstow, and twenty south-west from Gloucester. The turnpike-road from that city, thro' Newnham to Chepstow, and so on to Cardiff, Swansea, and Milford-haven, is carried thro' it.

It probably took its name from being situated upon a broad part of the river Severn, for *Llydan*, in the British language, signifies *broad*, and the termination *ey* denotes a watry situation. Consistent with this explanation of the name, the river is here between two and three miles over, and it was formerly much broader. Lidney antiently gave name to a hundred; for in *Domesday-book* Aluredestone, Ledenei, Hiwoldestone, and Wigheiete, are mentioned as places within the hundred of Ledenei; but in the reign of king Edward the First, there was no hundred of that name.

Lidney Park, the residence of Thomas Bathurst, esq; is a handsome seat, about a mile west of the church, with large gardens and offices, and very extensive woods adjoining; of which seat that gentleman has obliged the public and the editor with the engraving annexed. It stands on the north-west side of the Severn, at about a mile and a half distance, and commands a large view of that river, of the seat of sir John Fust, at Hill; of the town of Thornbury, and other places on the opposite side of the Severn; which, especially from the height behind the house, make a rich and beautiful landscape.

The parish is of great extent, consisting of rich meadow and pasture land, with some arable, and a large proportion of woodland. It is well

watered on the east by Linch-brook, dividing it from Awre; by Newarne-brook, running thro' the middle of it; and by Woodward's-brook, which is a boundary westward between this parish and Alvington, where it obtains the name of the Coln. All these rise in the forest of Dean, and empty themselves into the Severn.

The *New Grounds* here are a tract of above a thousand acres of land next the river. In these, vegetation is quick and luxuriant, and cattle depasturing on them improve uncommonly fast. Horses particularly are sent in the spring from places at a great distance, to take the benefit of rest, and of the salubrious food of the salt marsh. I cannot learn for a certainty when the waters first deserted these grounds, but it must have been at the same time that a like event happened at Slimbridge, on the other side of the river, and since a suit at law was commenced in the reign of king Charles the First, against lord Berkeley, to obtain the new grounds in the last mentioned parish for the crown, it must have been before that time.

That the tide in the Seven should abate of its former height and power, and confine itself within a narrower channel, so as to leave dry this large tract of land, which it once overflowed, is an operation in nature not to be accounted for by all our philosophy. Whatever was the cause, I am inclined to think the event was not sudden, but gradual and progressive; and that even the old meadows here, which lie higher and further up, are acquisitions from the river, tho' of longer standing. And I am the rather disposed to think so, from a tradition which the inhabitants have still among them, that the tide in its usual course formerly came up to a bank of earth called the Turret, just without the church-yard; and that a large ship was built near the place where there is now a spring of fine water, called the Turret-well.

These are changes in the terraqueous globe, brought about in a long course of time, which however happen seldomer in this country than in most others.

To what hath been said of the soil of the parish, and produce of the ground on the surface, should be added, that below it are inexhaustible treasures of iron ore and cinders, pit-coal, red and yellow ochre, lime-stone, and other fossils; and Mr. Bathurst has a large furnace for smelting the iron ore, and several forges for manufacturing of iron.

The *Asteria Columnaris*, a pentangular stone about the thickness of a large goose-quill, with a star of five rays at each end, is commonly to be found at Pirton-passage; and several other curious substances, particularly (if I mistake not) the grinders of an elephant, have been found at the same place.

Not far above Mr. Bathurst's house, there is a cavern in the wood, called the *Scowls*, the entrance to which is between very long unwrought stones, serving as pillars to support a rocky roof, on which



Bathurst Esq. Lewis del.

J. C. Asham sculp.

LYDNEY PARK, the Seat of
Thomas Bathurst Esq.
to whom this PLATE is humbly inscribed by
his most obliged and very obedient servant
Jam. Rudder.



Several large trees are now growing. The space within is about sixteen or eighteen feet broad, and nine or ten deep, and beautifully lined with moss, which grows spontaneously to the thickness of two or three inches. Tradition is intirely silent as to this place, and no traveller has taken notice of it. Perhaps it is nothing more than an old mine.

Upon the summit of a little hill, in that part of Mr. Bathurst's park which lies contiguous to Ailberton, are the remains of a large encampment, with foundations of many antient buildings; among which are the ruins of a Roman hypocaust, or bath, of an oval form. The longest diameter is about seventeen feet, the other seven, as near as I could judge by my walking-stick, with which I measured it. Below the surface of the ground, the walls are intire; and part of a very strong terras, about six inches thick, which served for the floor, is still remaining. A little westward of this bath was a tessellated pavement, now intirely broken and destroy'd; but great quantities of square bits of stone and brick, like dice, which composed it, lie scattered all about. An old man informed me, that he had seen a part of this pavement, in a piece about a foot square. There have been also great quantities of Roman coins found in this place, and carried away; yet they still lie so plentifully amongst the rubbish, that a gentleman told me, he never failed to find some of them after a shower of rain; and I have myself found many pieces of urns and fine pottery. There were two statues in stone of human figures, dug out of the ruins, and are now placed on the side near the summit of the hill.

This place is admirably situated for defence; the approach to it is by a steep ascent every way; and a fine stream of water runs on the north side of it, just at the foot of the hill. It was not sufficiently, if at all, known to our learned Camden; yet every circumstance inclines me to think it the scite of the *Abone* of Antoninus. In the former part of this work, I have slightly mentioned the prevailing opinions concerning the situation of that Roman station. I shall now briefly enter into a further discussion of them.

Mr. Camden fixes the *Abone* at Alvington, as well on account of the resemblance of the names, as because the latter is nine miles from Caer Went, the *Venta Silurum* of the Romans; which is the exact distance set down in the *Itinerary* from that station to the *Abone*. But it has been objected that Alvington lies only about four miles from the *Trajectus*, which our learned antiquary fixes at Oldbury, whereas from *Abone* the *Trajectus* should be nine miles, according to the *Itinerary*; wherefore, if the distances in the *Itinerary* are right, either Oldbury cannot be the *Trajectus*, or Alvington is not the *Abone*. But it is pretty generally agreed, that the *Trajectus* was at Oldbury.

The learned Dr. Gale, in his Commentary on the *Itinerary*, supposing Antoninus's distances to be

right, thinks the stations are transposed by careless transcribers; and placing *Abone* after *Trajectus*, makes the former to have been at Hanham, in the parish of Bitton, where are many old ruins and foundations of antient buildings; and the distance from thence to Bath agrees with that set down in the *Itinerary*, from the preceding station to *Aqua Solis*. The doctor interprets the name of Hanham, either as a contraction of *Avonham*, a *ham* or *station* at *Abone*; or considers it as a small variation from *Henham*, an *antient ham*, or *station*.

Thus, by transposing the order of the stations, he thinks to accommodate the distances something better to the *Itinerary*. But, had that been the case, it is a bad expedient to correct one error by committing another. The mistake seems more likely to be in the distances than in misplacing the stations. The former are evidently wrong, as may be proved by the *Itinerary* itself. In the fourteenth *Iter*, from *Isca* to *Calleva*, the distance is said to be 103 miles; but casting up all the spaces between the several stations, the sum falls short by five miles of that number. So in the thirteenth *Iter*, from *Isca* to *Calleva*, through *Clevum* and *Durocornovium*, *i.e.* Gloucester and Cirencester, it is said to be 109 miles; whereas the sum of all the distances between the intermediate stations is only 90. In this journey, it is set down from Gloucester to Cirencester 14 miles, which agrees exactly with the old computation; and from the latter to *Spinæ*, *i.e.* Speenham-land, (adjoining to Newbury) 15 miles. But every body knows that it is twice as far between the two last mentioned stations, as from Gloucester to Cirencester. Here then is a very great mistake in distances, yet I believe nobody will contend, that Speenham-land is not the scite of the Roman *Spinæ*.

These circumstances considered, will probably so far establish the order of the stations as they stand in the *Itinerary*, that no person may hereafter attempt to break it, merely to support the exactness of the distances; since it has been proved, that, in respect to the latter, the *Itinerary* is inconsistent with itself, in the very journey that mentions the station in question.

I am now to offer the reasons which induce me to fix on this place for the scite of the *Abone*, in preference to Alvington and Hanham.

It was necessary for the Romans, having conquered the country, to fortify their several stations; and it is evident they did so, from the ruins and fortifications found in almost every place where they had them. In those places also, are found the remains of baths and tessellated pavements, with coins and other vestiges of that people. But none of all these have been found at Alvington, wherefore I think it cannot have been the *Abone*. As to Hanham, there is no doubt but the Romans made a lodgment there, as well as at many other places on the sides of the Avon; but neither can that have been the *Abone*, which we

are to look for somewhere between *Venta Silurum* and the *Trajectus*. And since Ailberton is distinguished with every mark of antiquity, not only in the instances already taken notice of, but in the very name itself, which is evidently *Alb-beong-ton*, *i. e.* the town of the old camp or fortification, I think we need go no further for the *Abone*. It stands at the proper distance from *Caer Went*, on one hand, but from hence, across the river to Oldbury, (if Antoninus did not make some allowance for the zig-zag manner of sailing) is not more than five or six miles. As to the distance from Oldbury, the supposed *Trajectus*, to *Aqua Solis*, there is undoubtedly a mistake in the *Itinerary*, which I know not how to rectify; only, if instead of VI. we read XI. for the distance, it will come nearer the truth, and exactly make good the deficiency in the sum of the distances in the *Iter* from *Isca* to *Calleva*. But these matters I submit to better judges, who may depend on the facts I have related, admitting or rejecting the argument as they see occasion.

Of the Manors and other Estates.

The following particulars stand in the antient survey, under the head *Terra Willi filii Baderon*.

' The same William [the son of Baderon] holds
' Ledenei in Ledenei hundred. Alfer held it in
' the reign of king Edward. There are six hides
' taxed. In demean are two plow-tillages, and
' three villeins, and five bordars, with two plow-
' tillages. There are three *servi*, and a mill of 5 s.
' [rent,] and twenty acres of meadow, and half a
' fishery in Waie; a wood one mile long, and half
' a mile broad. It was worth 4 l. now 40 s.
Domesday-book, p. 74.

But there was then another manor, as we learn from the same record, wherein it is said:

' Earl William made a manor in Lindenee, in
' Bliteslau hundred, of four estates which he took
' from the lords thereof. Three hides from the
' manor of the bishop of Hereford; six hides from
' the manor set apart for the sustenance of the
' monks of Pershore, where were six villeins, with
' four plow-tillages. He took three hides and a
' half from two thanes. There are in demean
' three plow-tillages, and eight bordars, and a mill
' of 40 s. [rent,] a wood a mile long, and half a
' mile broad. It paid 7 l. in the whole.' *Domesday-
book*, p. 69.

Thus it appears, that there were two manors in this parish of the names of Ledenei, and Lindenee, which I take to be only an accidental variation from inaccuracy in writing, of which there are many more instances in the records.

⁴ There were two orders of thanes: The royal thanes were the great feudatories, or nobility, of the kingdom, who held of the king in chief by knight-service, and were equivalent to the barons, as they were called, after the establishment of the Normans. The other thanes were sub feudatories, not honorary; the same whom the Normans called Vavafors, which word occurs in *Domesday* as a synonymy with *liberi homines regis*; but it grew out of use after the reign of king Henry the Fourth.

The principal manor was in the Beauchamp family for a long course of time; the other belonged to the Talbots.

Henry earl of Warwick, son of Walerond earl of Warwick, married Margery, coheirefs of Henry D'Oiley, and died seized of the manor of Lidney, and of an iron forge in his woods there, and of other forges in the forest of Dean¹³ H. 3. His son Thomas de Newburg, earl of Warwick, succeeded him. He married Ela, second daughter of William Longespee, earl of Salisbury, natural son of king Henry the Second by Fair Rosamond, and died without issue 26 H. 3. John de Placetis married Mary, or Margaret, sister and heir to Thomas earl of Warwick. He was in great favour with king Henry the Second, who made the match, and obliged the lady to settle her whole estate on him for life, although she should have no children by him. He took the title of earl of Warwick, and died seized of Lidney⁴⁷ H. 3. But Mary, or Margeret, his wife, having no issue, the inheritance of the family went to the issue of her aunt Alice, daughter to Walerond earl of Warwick, who had been married to William Manduit, baron of Hanslope in Buckinghamshire, and by him left a son and a daughter, William Manduit and Isabel. William, in right of his mother, was created earl of Warwick, but died 52 H. 3. without issue; whereby his sister Isabel, who was married to William Beauchamp, became his heirefs. This William de Beauchamp died seized of Lidney⁵² H. 3. and was succeeded by his son William de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, who died seized of this manor 26 E. 1. Guy de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, was his son and heir. He died seized of a purparty of Lyden, held of the king in *capite*, appurtenant to his earldom,⁹ E. 2. And there were one hundred acres of underwood, worth (says the record) 1 d. per acre per ann. because it was in the royal forest.

Thomas, son and heir of Guy, was only two years old at his father's death. He was one of the chief commanders, who, under the Black Prince, led up the van of the English army at the battle of Cressly; and fought so long at that of Poitiers, that his hand was galled with the exercise of his sword and battle-ax. He married Catherine, daughter of Roger lord Mortimer, and died of the plague at Calais, seized of Lidney, 43 E. 3. and was succeeded by Thomas de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, his surviving son and heir, who married Margaret, daughter to William lord Ferrers of Groby. He had taken up arms against king Richard the Second, and was attainted, and his estates forfeited, whereupon this manor was

¹³ Sir Robert Atkyns has it 17 H. 3. but it is the 13th in Collins's Peerage, V. 5. p. 206; and 1229 V. 5. p. 58. and Robert has it so himself under Chedworth and Dorlington.

⁴⁷ Collins's Peerage, V. 5, p. 207.

⁵² 54 H. 3. in Collins.

⁹ Sir Robert Atkyns has it 18 E. 2. in this place, but it is under Chedworth and Pirton, which agrees with the *Escheator's* book.

granted to John Montacute, earl of Salisbury; who afterwards endeavouring to restore the same king, and being taken prisoner at Cirencester, and there beheaded by the townsmen, 1 H. 4. as related more largely under that head, this estate was restored to Thomas de Beauchamp, 2 H. 4. who died seized of Lidney the same year.

Richard de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, succeeded Thomas his father, and married, first, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Thomas lord Berkeley, viscount Lisle, by whom he had three daughters: secondly, Isabel, the only surviving heiress of the Dispencers, who were heirs to the Clares earls of Gloucester, and died seized of Lidney 17 H. 6. Henry, his son, was created duke of Warwick, and died seized of this manor 23 H. 6. He left Anne, his only daughter and heiress, an infant; who dying soon after, the inheritance came to Anne, his sister; but the manor was assigned to Cicely dutchess of Warwick, his widow, in dower, 25 H. 6. This last Anne was married to Richard Nevil, earl of Salisbury, who, in her right, was also earl of Warwick. He was famous for his great power, and was often called the *stout earl of Warwick*, and the *king-maker*; for king Henry the Sixth and king Edward the Fourth held the crown by turns, as this earl favoured the side; but he was at last slain in Barnet-field, in which battle king Edward secured the crown to himself. Anne, his widow, had two daughters by him, coheiresses to her vast estate; and because she had taken part in the designs of her late husband, her estate was taken from her by an act of parliament 14 E. 4. and settled on her two daughters, of whom, Isabel, the eldest, was married to George duke of Clarence, brother to the king, and Anne, her sister, to Richard duke of Gloucester, afterwards king Richard the Third.

George duke of Clarence was drowned in a butt of Malmesey-wine, seized of Lidney, 18 E. 4. his brother, Richard duke of Gloucester, most inhumanly assisting at the execution. His children were Edward Plantagenet, earl of Warwick, attainted by court contrivances, and beheaded 15 H. 7. and Margaret countess of Salisbury, beheaded 33 H. 8.

King Henry the Seventh pretending the injustice of divesting Anne dutchess of Warwick of her inheritance, procured another act in the beginning of his reign, to reinstate her, and then artfully prevailed with her to settle that great inheritance on him and his heirs, to the disinherison of the issue of her own daughters; and accordingly she received a fine of Lidney and many other manors to the king, 3 H. 7.

This manor continued in the crown 'till it was granted, by the description of late Warwick and Spencer's lands, to sir Thomas Seymour, 1 E. 6.

but upon his attainder, it reverted to the crown, and was afterwards granted, by queen Elizabeth, to sir William Wintour, vice admiral of England; who, with great valour and success, opposed the famous Spanish Armada, and was well rewarded by that queen. He built a stately house at Lidney, called the *White Cross*, which was begun in 1588.

Sir Edward Wintour, son of sir William, succeeded him, who married Anne, daughter of Edward earl of Worcester. Sir John Wintour, son and heir of sir Edward, was eminent for his loyalty to king Charles the First, throughout the whole civil war. He fortified his house at Lidney, and made it almost inaccessible, to oppose the garrison at Gloucester. At length he was put to flight, and, if you will believe a wonderful story, made a wonderful escape, by leaping down from the rocks at Tiddenham (mentioned in Dr. Parson's M S. to be near 200 yards high) into the river, which has given the name of *Wintour's Leap* to a place there. But tho' it may be true that he escaped by taking the water, it is nevertheless impossible to be as related. The *White Cross* house was afterwards demolished, and turned into buildings for an iron furnace. Sir Charles Wintour, son of sir John, succeeded to the manor of Lidney. He married one of the daughters and coheiresses of — Napper, esq; who survived him, and was owner of this manor when sir Robert Atkyns published his History of Gloucestershire.

Of the other manor, the following account is extracted from the records: William Hatheway died seized thereof 10 H. 2. and was succeeded by Ralph Hatheway his son. Walter Wither died seized thereof 54 H. 3. William Butler held Lidney and Peritune mills, and a bailiwick in the forest of Dean 13 E. 1. He died the same year, and left Perine, his only daughter and heiress, married to Gilbert lord Talbot, who, in right of his wife, died seized of Lidney 20 E. 3. Richard lord Talbot died seized of Lidney, Huntley, Longhope, and Leigh 20 R. 2. Gilbert lord Talbot, his son, succeeded, and died seized of those manors, and a moiety of Badgworth, with a third part of the manors of Painswick, Morton Valence, and Whaddon 7 H. 5. He left Ankoret, his only daughter and heiress, but she dying at four years of age, John lord Talbot, her uncle, (so famous for his victories in France as to be esteemed the Achilles of England) was her heir. He was created earl of Shrewsbury 20 H. 6. and being slain at the siege of Chastillon in France, by a cannon bullet, died seized of the manor of Lidney, &c. 31 H. 6. and was succeeded by John earl of Shrewsbury, his son and heir, who engaging on the part of the Lancastrians, was killed in the

¹ There were three distinct admirals of England 'till the reign of king Edward the First; one was admiral of the north, whose station was at Yarmouth; another was admiral of the south, whose station was at Portsmouth; the third was admiral of the

west, and kept his station at Plymouth; but king Edward joining the two admiralties of the south and west under one person, king Henry the Fourth constituted only one admiral for all England.

battle of Northampton 38 H. 6. He was succeeded by John his son, the third earl of Shrewsbury, who married Catherine, daughter of Humphry Stafford, duke of Buckingham, and died 13 E. 4. as appears by the escheator's book of that year, n. 52. From this time I have no account of the descent of this manor, separate from the first; wherefore I conclude that the distinction was lost by unity of possession, and that both were afterwards enjoyed as one manor.

The manor of Lidney was purchased of the Wintour family by Benjamin Bathurst, esq; third son of sir Benjamin Bathurst, baronet, and uncle to the present earl of Bathurst. He married Finetta, daughter and heiress of Henry Poole, of Kemble in the county of Wilts, esq; by whom he had issue, 1. Thomas, of whom hereafter: 2. Poole, sometime commander of a company of foot in his majesty's service; who, in 1776, married Anne, one of the daughters and coheiresses of — Hasketh, of the city of Salisbury, esq. 3. Anne, the eldest daughter, married to Charles Bragge, of Mangotsfield in this county, esq; by whom he hath issue two sons and one daughter: 4. Susannah, the second daughter, married to Powell Snell, of Guiting-Grange in this county, esq. 5. Finetta, who died unmarried; and 6. Catherine, now unmarried. The said Benjamin Bathurst married, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of the reverend Dr. Broderick, one of the prebendaries of Westminster, and rector of Mixbury in the county of Oxford; by whom he hath a numerous issue. He died on Nov. 5, 1767, in the 76th year of his age, having represented the borough of Cirencester in three parliaments, the city of Gloucester in four, and the borough of Monmouth in two.

Thomas Bathurst, esq; the eldest son and heir of Benjamin Bathurst, married Anne, daughter and sole heiress of sir William Fazakerly, of Totteridge in Hertfordshire, and is the present lord of this manor. His arms, and a large account of his family, are given under Cirencester, to which the reader is referred.

Of the other estates in Lidney, the records shew, that Bogo de Knovil died seized of assart lands at Gravenhull and Zerkeley, near Lidney, 12 E. 3. but this particular seems to belong more especially to the forest of Dean. John Charburghe died seized of lands in Lidney and Aileberton 49 E. 3. Lands called Newton Myne, in Lidney, formerly belonging to the priory of Lanthony, were granted to John Marsh and John Turpine 2 Eliz. Other lands called Palewell Myne, in Lidney, formerly belonging to the priory of Lanthony, were granted to Anthony Collins and George Woodnet 26 Eliz. In the tithing of Lidney are 48 families, and 246 inhabitants.

TITHINGS and HAMLETS.

1. *Aileberton.* This tithing lies about a mile west from the church, and consists of 49 families, and 231 inhabitants. William Harpetre died

seized of the manor of Halberton 12 H. 2. William Harpetre, son of William, was his heir. He had committed many trespasses in the forest of Dean, for which his lands were seized; but compounding for 100 marks, was restored to his estate 22 H. 2. Robert Harpetre was his son and heir, who dying was succeeded by John Harpetre. He died without issue, whereby his sister became sole heiress, according to sir Robert Atkyns, and being married to Anselm Gournay, was succeeded in the manor of Aileberton by Robert Gournay their son and heir, who died seized thereof 53 H. 3. But this seems to be a mistake; for Thomas Harpetre, brother of John, succeeded to this estate, and married Eva^k, daughter of Robert de Berkeley, who assumed the name of de Were, from the great lordship of Were in Somersetshire. They had issue Robert, who sometime after assumed the name of Gournay, and had livery, 15 H. 3. of part of the possessions of Maurice de Gaunt, his uncle, and of all his lands in Gloucestershire, except Beverstan, Weston, Radewic, Oure, and Albricton, which however, he not long after obtained of the king, and died 53 H. 3. He was succeeded by his son Anselm, whose son John Gournay died 19 E. 1. and left Elizabeth, his only daughter and heiress, married to John ap Adam, or, as he is sometimes called, de Badenham, who had issue Thomas ap Adam.

Sir Robert Atkyns's account of the descent of this manor breaks off at 53 H. 3. probably from some defect in the records he had consulted; but he says, it came afterwards to the family of the Berkeleys, *by the marriage of an heiress.* It is however most probable, that it descended from Robert Gournay, together with the manors of King's Weston and Beverstone, down to Thomas ap Adam; and like them was *sold* by him into the Berkeley family. Sir Maurice Berkeley purchased King's Weston of sir Thomas ap Adam 4 E. 3. which descended thro' several generations to sir Maurice Berkeley of Uley, who died seized of that manor and of Aileberton 4 E. 4. Sir William Berkeley succeeded his father in this estate; but taking part with king Richard the Third, his estates were seized by king Henry the Seventh, and granted to Jasper duke of Bedford in the first year of that reign. Robert Woodroffe died seized of Aileberton 15 Car. and left Thomas his son and heir seventeen years old. Thomas Bathurst, esq; is lord of this manor.

Sir Thomas Brook and Joan his wife levied a fine of lands in Aileberton 15 R. 2. Le Sterth and Goldgrove in Aileberton, and divers woods in Aileberton and Alvington, formerly belonging to the priory of Lanthony, were granted to William Wintour 32 H. 8. Here is a chapel of ease, with a small tower at the west end.

2. *Pirton, or Purton,* is a tithing three miles southward of the church, consisting of 8 families, and 44 inhabitants. Besides what is mentioned

^k Rot. Fin. 17 Joh.

of this manor in the abstract from *Domesday-book*, under Nafs, there are a few particulars relating to it that could not be separated from the account of Awre, of which, according to that record, it was antiently a member, and a fief belonging to William de Ow.

Robert Gournay held Pereton 53 H. 3. John de Badeham, or ap Adam, and Elizabeth his wife, levied a fine of the manor of Peritone to John de Knowil, to the use of themselves and the heirs of their bodies, the remainder to the heirs of Elizabeth, 25 E. 1. Guy de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, died seized of Peritone and Purton 9 E. 2. Maurice, son of Thomas de Berkeley, held Piriton 42 E. 3. Thomas de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, died seized of Peritone 2 H. 4. Thomas de Berkeley and Margaret his wife were seized of Purton 5 H. 5. Robert Goodrick and Edith his wife levied a fine of the manor of Purton 5 Mar. What sir Robert Atkyns says here of lands in Purton belonging to St. Oswald's in Gloucester, should be apply'd to Pirton in Churchdown. This manor is now the property of Thomas Bathurst, esq. Purton-passage over the Severn is in this hamlet, concerning which there are some useful observations at p. 47.

3. *Nafs*. This hamlet lies about two miles south-eastward from the church, consisting of 6 families and 35 inhabitants. *Domesday-book* gives the following account of it :

'Earl Herald held Nest in Bliteslau hundred. There were five hides, and in demean one plow-tillage, and ten villeins, and two bordars, with nine plow-tillages. It was not put to farm in the time of king Edward. But earl William joined it to two other manors, that is to say, Pontune and Peritune. In these were nine hides, and two plow-tillages in demean, and fifteen villeins, and two bordars, and two *servi*, with nine plow-tillages. There is a fishery. The steward lately increased Pontune by one plow-tillage. Peritune is in the king's farm. They pay 11 *lib.* in the whole.' *Domesday-book*, p. 69.

Robert Grinder, esq; was seized of Nasse and Hurst 22 H. 6. Sir John Barr died seized thereof 2 E. 4. John Baynham died seized of Nasse 10 H. 8. and livery of it was granted to William his son 26 H. 8. in which family it continued to the reign of queen Elizabeth; and from that time has been in the family of Roynon Jones, esq; who is the present lord of this manor, and has a good estate and a seat here. He is son of the late William Jones, esq; by Cholmley his wife, daughter of sir John D'Oyley, baronet, of Chessel-Hampton Oxfordshire. His arms are, *Argent, a lion rampant gules.*

4. *Alliston*, two miles north-eastward from the church, consisting of 24 houses and 105 inhabitants. Of this tithing it is thus recorded :

'William de Ow holds Aluredstone in Ledenei hundred. Bondi held it in the time of king Edward. There are three hides taxed, no lands in demean, but five villeins and three bordars have three plow-tillages. There is a fishery of 12 *d.* [rent] and ten acres of meadow; a wood half a mile long, and half a mile broad. It was worth 20 *s.* now 30 *s.* Henry de Fereris claimed it because Bondi held it; but Ralph de Limesi also held it, who was predecessor to William. The same William holds two hides there which are taxed, and there are two villeins, with two plow-tillages. Ulnod held them, and they are now and were then worth 10 *s.*' *Domesday-book*, p. 73.

There was a castle at Alliston in the reign of king William the conqueror, who made Gwarine de Meez, of the house of Lorrain, governor of it, and gave him Alestune to defend the marches against the Welch. But whether this last particular be true of Alliston in Lidney, or of Olveston in the hundred of Langley and Swineshead, may admit of some doubt. Sir Robert Atkyns applies it to both places, of which however it cannot be equally true. But as this was situated in the marches which Gwarine was to defend, and as the record mentions a dispute between two persons concerning their right to this estate; it is probable the king afterwards put an end to the controversy, by giving the manor to Gwarine de Meez. This Gwarine married Millet, one of the daughters of Pain Peverel, lord of Whittington in Shropshire, who had declared, that whosoever behaved himself with the greatest courage at tilts, at the castle of Peake in Derbyshire, should wed his daughter; whereupon Gwarine meets at the place, and having there vanquished a son of the king of Scotland, and a baron of Burgoyne, gained her for his wife.

Fulk, the son of Gwarine, succeeded him, of whom there is this remarkable anecdote. Playing at ches with king John, the king broke his head with the ches-board; but Fulk returned the blow, and almost killed the king. He was succeeded by his son Fulk, who was slain at the battle of Lewes, 48 H. 3. This family obtained the name of Fitz-Warine, from Gwarine their ancestor, who came into England with the Conqueror.

5. *Soitwell*, or *Sully*, is a hamlet in Alliston. Edward duke of York was seized of the manor of Sully 3 H. 5. Edward James, esq; died seized of Sully, *alias* Soitwell-house, and Radmore 4 C. 1. He married Eleanor, daughter of John Powell, of Preston, esq; and left Thomas, his son, one year

* Sir Robert Atkyns has it 25 E. 3. But this is a mistake, as appears by his account of Beverstone, King's Weston, Churchdown, &c.

† There is another hamlet of the name of Pirton in the parish Churchdown, in this county, which occasioned sir Robert

Atkyns, by mistake, to apply this record and some others to that hamlet, whereas they belong to Pirton in this parish. There are also some other mistakes in sir Robert Atkyns, which are taken notice of under Churchdown.

and eight months old. William James, esq; was proprietor of this estate at the beginning of this century; but Soilwell-house and estate became afterwards the property of Mr. Richard Williams, by purchase from the family of the James's. Mr. Williams has now sold it to John Townsend, of Chiswick in the county of Middlesex, esq; the present proprietor.

6. *Hurst* is a hamlet in Alliston, about a mile eastward from the church. This was antiently a wood, or woody place, and took its name from the Saxon *Heprc*, a wood. Mrs. Morgan, relict of Probert Morgan, esq; eldest son of Richard Morgan, esq; by Elianor his wife, daughter of Henry Probert, of the Ar-goed in the county of Monmouth, esq; has a feat here.

7. *Newarne*. This hamlet lies about half a mile eastward from the church, and is part in the tithing of Lidney, and part in Alliston. Mrs. Lewis, daughter of Richard Morgan, of Hurst, esq; has a handsome house here.

8. *Rodleys* is a house and estate belonging to Mr. Edward Jones.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the Forest deanery, worth about 260*l.* a year. The dean and chapter of Hereford are patrons and impropiators; the reverend Mr. Evans, one of the canons of Hereford, is the present incumbent. The abbey of Lyra in Normandy formerly had the impropriation. Ailberton, St. Briavel's, and Hewelsfield are chapels annexed to this church.

The glebe at Ailberton lets at 2*l.* 15*s.* a year, but there is no glebe at Lidney.

The church is large, with an aisle on each side, supported by two rows of pillars, and it has a very handsome spire at the west end. A small chancel on the north side of the great one, and a vault within the rails of the great chancel belong to the lord of the manor.

There was a chantry in this church, endowed by John Chardbrough and Julian his wife, 49 E. 3. whereof John Cook, the last incumbent, retired with a pension of 5*l.*

First fruits *£.* 24 6 8 Proc. & Syn. *£.* 0 9 8
Tithes — 2 8 8 Pentecostals 0 1 4

Monument and Inscription.

Mr. serjeant Powlet, recorder of the city of Bristol, and one of the justices of South Wales, died in 1703, and was buried in this church, but I find no memorial for him.

On a flat stone in the church,

Underneath this Stone lies buried the Body of Roynon Jones, of Nals, Esq; who died July the 26th A. D. 1732, Aged 69. — Arms, 1. Jones, as before, impaling 2. Or, a chevron chequy gules and azure, between three cinquefoils of the last, for Cooke.

Benefactions.

There is an almshouse of four rooms for the use of the poor.

Mr. Dunning of Purton, by his will dated 1625, gave 20*s.* a year to the poor. Mr. Morgan of Hurst, in 1660, gave 40*s.* a year, half to the poor, the other half for two sermons.

By indenture dated June 8, 1680, Christopher Willowby, of Bishopston, esq; gave 16*l.* a year, charged on the tithes of Clent, in the parish of Milton-Abbats in Wiltshire; of which 4*l.* a year each to be given to two poor old women, natives of Ailberton, for their lives; as often as one dies another to be chosen in her stead; 4*l.* 10*s.* to be equally divided between four poor persons of the same place; 10*s.* to each church-warden; 10*s.* to the parish clerk; 20*s.* to the minister for a sermon, and 20*s.* more for his trouble in keeping a register of the distribution of this charity, for want of which the whole to go to Bishopston.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, <i>£.</i> 224 12 0
		Poll-tax — 1694, — 83 10 0
		Land-tax — 1694, — 477 7 0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 236 12 9

According to sir Robert Atkyns, when he compiled his account of this parish, there were 133 houses, and about 700 inhabitants, whereof 24 were freeholders; annual births 28, burials 26. But examining the parish register, I find, that in ten years, beginning with 1700, there were 227 baptisms, and 251 burials; and in ten years, beginning with 1760, the baptisms were 196, and the burials 170; and the present number of inhabitants is 661. Upon comparing these numbers it will appear, that the people have decreased here this last century; that they were more healthy during the latter period of ten years, than in the former; and that the average proportion of burials to the whole number of souls is nearly as 1 to 39.



LITTLETON

IS a small parish in the hundred of Grumbald's-Ash, two miles distant north-westward from Marshfield, six south-west from Sodbury, and thirty-one south from Gloucester.

This was formerly a tithing in Tormarton, in respect to which it was a *little town*; but it is now a distinct parish. It is called *West Littleton*, to distinguish it from another Littleton, not far distant, in Wiltshire. The lands in this parish are chiefly arable.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

At the time of the general survey, this manor was not distinguished in the record from Tormarton.

Richard de Clare, earl of Gloucester and Hereford, was seized of the manor of Littleton 47 H. 3. It afterwards went to the family of De la Riviere, and from them to the Willingtons, and from them to the St. Loes. Whilst it remained in these

these families, it had the same owner with the manor of Tormarton.

George earl of Shrewsbury had married Elizabeth the widow of sir William St. Loc, captain of the guard to queen Elizabeth, the most distinguished lady of her time, for the beauty of her person and endowments of her mind, who had the inheritance of this manor, whereby the earl was seized of Littleton in her right, in the year 1608. They joined in conveying this manor to her son, William Cavendish, earl of Devonshire, who sold it to Mr. Willoughby, and others, by which means the manor was divided amongst divers freeholders.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is in the deanery of Hawkesbury, and is annexed to Tormarton. It is worth about 50*l.* a year.

The church is small, with a little low spire in the middle.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.			
		Poll-tax — 1694, —	8	15	0
		Land-tax — 1694, —	47	13	6
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, —	37	12	3 ⁴

At the beginning of this century there were 11 houses and 44 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 6 were freeholders; yearly births 1, burials 1. *Atkyns.* The present number of inhabitants is 67.



LITTLETON upon SEVERN.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Langley and Swinehead, three miles south-westward from Thornbury, ten north-westward from Chipping-Sodbury, and twenty-six south-westward from Gloucester.

It consists chiefly of meadow and pasture, with some arable land, and is bounded on the west and north-west by the Severn.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

The church of St. Mary of Malmesberie holds Littleton in Langelei hundred. There are five hides, of which two and a half pay tax, the others are quit. In demean are two plow-tillages, and thirteen villeins, and two bordars, with eight plow-tillages. There is a church and a priest, and thirty acres of meadow. It was worth 60*s.* but it is now worth 100*s.* *Domesday-book*, p. 71.

A *Quo Warranto* was brought against the abbat of Malmesbury to set forth his right to court-leet in Littleton. He pleaded a grant from king Edward the Second, before the conquest, and his claim was allowed. The manor continued in the abbey of Malmesbury till the dissolution, and was granted, with the tithes of the demean, to sir Richard Long, reserving a rent to the crown of 8*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* 33 H. 8.

The manor was soon after purchased by Richard Hampden, who died seized of it 4 E. 6. and livery was granted to Edmond Hampden, son of Richard, 5 E. 6.

Edward Filton, esq; was lord of the manor in the year 1608; as was Mr. Hopton at the beginning of this century, and Mr. is the present lord of the manor.

HAMLET. *Stock* is a hamlet in this parish, of which there is a distinct account in *Domesday-book*:

‘The bishop of Constance [in Normandy] holds ‘Estoch in Sineshoved hundred, and Tetbald holds ‘it of him. Eldred held it of earl Harold, and ‘could go where he pleased. There are two hides, ‘one taxed, the other not. There is one plow- ‘tillage in demean, and two villeins, and one ‘bordar, with one plow-tillage. There are six ‘*servi*, and five acres of meadow. It was worth ‘40*s.* now 20*s.*’ *Domesday-book*, p. 70.

Sir Robert Atkyns, or some person for him, by mistake, appropriated an abstract of the above account both to Stoke-Bishop in Westbury, and to this hamlet, which are distinct places.

Richard Foster levied a fine of a moiety of lands in Stoke to John Walsh 12 H. 7.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Bristol, worth about 45*l.* a year. Mr. Willoughby is patron, and Mr. Johns the present incumbent. The abbey of Malmesbury had the advowson.

The church is small, with a nave and a little north aisle, and a small tower covered with tiles, and two bells in it.

First fruits	£. 11	4	8	Synodals	£. 0	2	0
Tenths	—	1	2	9 ¹ / ₂	Pentecostals	0	0
Procurations	0	6	8				

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	100	2	8
		Poll-tax — 1694, —	8	7	4
		Land-tax — 1694, —	71	0	0
		The same at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, —	53	5	0

At the beginning of this century there were 18 houses and about 80 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 8 were freeholders; yearly births 2, burials 2. *Atkyns.* The inhabitants are now about 84.



L O N G B O R O U G H.

THIS parish lies in the upper part of Kiftsgate hundred, three miles distant north from Stow, seven south from Campden, and twenty-five east from Gloucester.

It is situated on an easy declivity facing the east, and commands a pleasant view of part of Oxfordshire, and some detached parts of Worcestershire and Warwickshire. Two turnpike-roads lead through the parish, one from Stow to Worcester, the

the other from Bath and Bristol, thro' Cirencester, to Harford-bridge in Warwickshire, and so on northwards.

The greater part of the parish is arable land, which furnishes husbandry business for the men, whilst the women and girls employ themselves in winding of silk for the throwsters at Blockley.

The name of the village was antiently written *Langeberge*, which was undoubtedly given it from the long form of a camp thrown up here, not far from the Roman *Foss-way*, which passes by the village.

Of the Manors and other Estates.

One manor in this parish is part of the antient demesnes of the crown, as appears by the following extract :

' King Edward held Langeberge in Cheftesiat hundred, with Mene, a member thereof, in each of which were eight hides. There are three plow-tillages in demean, and ten villeins, and four bordars, with six plow-tillages, and a mill of 5*s.* and six *servi*, and a meadow of 10*s.* rent. In the time of king Edward the sheriff paid for the farm what it yielded. It now pays 15*l.* with two hundreds which the sheriff added to it.' *Domesday-book*, p. 67.

But one part of this parish lay in Witelai hundred.

' Earl Moriton holds Langeberge in Witelai hundred. Tovi held it in the time of king Edward. There are two hides. In demean are two plow-tillages, and three villeins, and one bordar, with one plow-tillage, and four *servi*. It was worth 4*l.* now 40*s.* and pays tax.' *Ib.* p. 73.

' Hunfrid the chamberlain holds Langeberge in Witelai hundred of the king. There are four hides taxed. Elstan, Blacheman, Edric, and Alric held it for four manors, and could go where they would. In demean were four plow-tillages, and three villeins, and five bordars, with three plow-tillages. There are nine *servi*. It was worth 16*l.* now 100*s.*' *Ibid.* p. 78.

Two of these manors were afterwards confused and united. Richard earl of Cornwall, king of the Romans, and brother to king Henry III. had a grant of the manor of Longborough. He founded the abbey of Hayles in the year 1246, and endowed it with this manor. A *Quo Warranto* was brought against the abbat, 15 E. 1. to shew by what right he held a court leet, and challenged waifs and felons goods, and his claim was allowed. The manor was held of the honour of Wallingford, and continued in possession of the abbey of Hayles till the dissolution.

The manor was granted to Rowland Hill and Thomas Leigh 1 Mar. Livery of it was granted to Rowland Leigh 15 Eliz. whose descendants have enjoyed it to the present time, and the heir of James Leigh, late of Addlestrop, esq; deceased, is the present lord of the manor.

Of the other estates the records shew, that William de Montacute was seized of lands in Longborough, and granted them to William Forho, reserving to himself the advowson, 16 H. 3. William de Bruse held one messuage and six yard-lands in Longburg 15 E. 1. John de la Crane was seized of one messuage and one yard-land in Langeberge the same year. William de Chester and Alice his wife levied a fine of lands in Longborow to the use of themselves for life, the remainder to John their son, 13 E. 2. Thomas Cole and others were seized of one messuage and one yard-land, in trust for the abbey of Hayles, 15 R. 2. Lands in Longborough, which belonged to the abbey of Bruerne in Oxfordshire, were granted to Edmond Hermas 35 H. 8.

H A M L E T. *Banksfee*, or *Southfield*, is a hamlet and distinct manor, lying part in this parish and part in Condictot. It is sometimes also called Longburrowe in the writings and evidences respecting it, and is undoubtedly one of those manors called *Langeberge* in *Domesday-book*. It is supposed afterwards to have received the name of *Blanck's-fee*, now somewhat changed to *Banks-fee*, from Richard le Blanck, who was seized of one messuage and three plow-tillages here 15 E. 1. The college of Westbury upon Trim was seized of this manor, and continued in the possession of it till the dissolution of monasteries. It was granted to sir Ralph Sadleir 35 H. 8. William Freeman died seized thereof 20 Eliz. and livery was granted to his son Thomas the same year. John Talbott, of Longfere in the county of Salop, was in possession of this manor 43 Eliz. as appears by evidences in the hands of the present possessor. In the year 1686, it was sold to sir Charles Shuckborough, baronet, in whose family it remained till 1753, when it passed, by purchase, to John Scott, esq; who has built a handsome house on the site of the old manor house, which he calls *Banksfee-House*. He is in the commission of the peace for the counties of Middlesex and Gloucester, and has considerable estates in both counties. He is descended from an antient family in Scotland, and married Jane, daughter of Edward Wilson, of Didlington in Norfolk, esq; by whom he has one son and two daughters, John, Charlotte, and Catherine. His arms are, *Per pale indented argent and sable, a saltire counterchanged*.

Here was antiently a chapel in this hamlet, dedicated to St. Edmond; but it is now wholly demolished.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Stow, worth about 50*l.* a year. The impropriation was in the abbey of Hayles from its first endowment in the year 1251.

Richard Penney was seized of the advowson of this church 15 E. 1. The rectory and the advowson of the vicarage were granted to sir Rowland

Rowland Hill and Thomas Leigh 1 Mariæ. The heir of the late James Leigh, esq; presents for two turns, and the earl of Guildford one. Mr. Leigh is the present incumbent.

The vicarage was endowed in the year 1326, in the time of Thomas Cobham, bishop of Worcester, (called the good clerk) by the abbat of Hayles, with the tithe of sixteen yard-lands, then the fee of Richard de Hodington, and all privy tithes, except lamb and wool. And if the portion of the vicar, by reason of barrenness, or any other occasion, should not amount to 10*l.* per ann. by the oath of the vicar, the abbat and convent were to make it up to that amount. The demean lands pay no tithes.

A portion of tithes in this parish, which belonged to the abbey of Winchcombe, was granted to sir Thomas Seimour 1 E. 6. Other tithes, which belonged to Hayles abbey, were granted to Theophilus Adams and Richard Adams 25 Eliz.

The church is dedicated to St. James. It has an aisle on the south side, and a handsome tower, with pinnacles. There is the effigy of a man in armour in the aisle, without arms or inscription; and a handsome monument of black and white marble, with the effigies of sir William Leigh and his lady. He died in 1631.

First fruits	£. 5	15	0	Proc. & Syn.	£. 0	9	0		
Tenths	—	0	11	6	Pentecostals	—	0	1	0½

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 15 ⁸	6	0	
		Poll-tax ——— 1694,	—	13	18	0
		Land-tax ——— 1694,	—	14 ⁸	3	4
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770,	—	87	2	6

At the beginning of this century there were 80 houses in this parish, and about 400 inhabitants, whereof 15 were freeholders; yearly births 12, burials 11. *Atkyns.* There are now exactly 82 houses, and 389 inhabitants.



L O N G H O P E.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of the Dutchy of Lancaster, three miles north-east from Mitchel-Dean, and nine west from Gloucester.

It is situated in a bottom, which gave occasion to the name; for *Hope* is a *valley*, says lord Coke, in the first part of his *Institutes*. It was called *Long Hope* to distinguish it from *Mansel-Hope*, not far distant from it, in Herefordshire. The greater part of the parish is arable land, with some woodland and pasture ground.

Part of *Yartleton-Hill* lies in this parish, and part in several others. Annually, on the first day of May, there is a custom of assembling in bodies on the top of that hill, from the several parishes, to fight for the possession of it, upon which account it is sometimes called *May-Hill*. What gave rise to

this custom I cannot with any certainty learn; but some are of opinion that it is a relick of the ancient *Campus Martius*, which was an annual assembly of the people upon May-day, when they confederated together to defend the kingdom against all foreigners and enemies, as mentioned in the laws of Edward the Confessor.

There is a remarkable instance of longevity in the person of Thomas Bright, who was a native of this parish, and died here in the year 1708, one hundred and twenty-four years old, as appears by the inscription for him, on his grave-stone.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

' William the son of Baderon holds Hope in Westberie hundred. Forne and Ulfeg held it of king Edward. There were five hides taxed, and those thanes might go where they would. There are two plow-tillages in demean, and twelve villeins, and one bordar, with twelve plow-tillages. There are three *servi*, and a mill of 17*d.* It was worth 8*l.* now 100*s.* *Domesday-book*, p. 74.

William the son of Baderon was succeeded by Withenock his son, who took the name of Monmouth from his father's government. Baderon was son and heir of Withenock, and Gilbert was son and heir of Baderon. John de Monemuta was son and heir of Gilbert, and was made governor of St. Briavel's castle 18 H. 3. He died seized of the manor of Long Hope 40 H. 3. and having no male issue, gave the inheritance of all his lands to prince Edward, eldest son to king Henry the Third.

This manor was soon after granted to Gilbert Talbot, one of the justices itinerant for the county of Hereford, and governor of the castle of Monmouth. He married Gwenthlian, daughter of Rhese ap Griffith, prince of South Wales, and died seized of Rodleigh, and of Long Hope 2 E. 1. but the wife of John de Monemuta the younger held the latter some time in dower. Gilbert Talbot, son of Richard, son of Gilbert, died seized of Long Hope and Huntley 10 R. 2. as did Richard, son of Gilbert, 20 R. 2. Gilbert, son of the last Richard, on the death of his mother, had livery of the fourth part of the said manors 1 H. 5. and John, brother and heir to Gilbert, died seized of the same 31 H. 6.

This manor continued long in the family of the Talbots, and had a succession of the same owners as the manor of Huntley. Edmund Probyn, of Newland, esq; is the present lord of both the said manors.

John Sabin and others were seized of one mesuage and sixty acres of land in Long Hope and Huntley, in trust for the abbey of Flaxley, 10 R. 2.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage endowed. It lies in the Forest deanery, and is worth about 250*l.* a year. Mr. David Jones is patron and incumbent.

Robert de Chandos, who came into England at the Norman invasion, gave the advowson of the church of Hope to the abbey of Lyra in Normandy. The impropriation belonged afterwards to the priory of St. Mary and St. Florence in Monmouth. After the suppression of monasteries, the impropriation was vested in the Nourfes, and descended to Mr. Nourse Yate, who restored it to the vicarage in the year 1701.

The church is built in the form of a cross. It has a spire and five bells at the west end. The chancel was rebuilt, and the church repaired in 1771.

First fruits	£.9	7	11½	Proc. & Syn.	£.0	7	8		
Tenths	—	0	18	9½	Pentecostals	-	0	1	6

Monuments and Inscriptions.

There is a memorial in the chancel for Thomas Master, gent. who died in 1682, with the arms of the family of the same name residing at Cirencester. There are also several memorials, on flat stones, for the Yates of this parish, with the arms of the Yates of Arlingham; and for Yate Bromwich, clerk, vicar of the parish, and patron of the living, who died in 1774; with his arms, *i. e.* Or, a lion rampant sable, gutty of the field; impaling, 2. Yate.

On a stone in the church-yard is this inscription,

Here resteth the Body of Thomas Bright, who departed this Life October 28th An^o 1708, Ætatis suæ 124.

His Patience was by long Affliction try'd;
In stedfast Faith and Hope he liv'd and dy'd.

Benefactions.

John Palmer, gent. gave one messuage and fifteen acres of land in Long Hope, in the reign of king Richard the Second. John Bodenham gave other lands in the reign of Henry the Fifth, as did John Appleby, gent. in that of Henry the Sixth. Richard Elly, of Mitchel-Dean, gave a messuage and lands in Long Hope, in the reign of Henry the Seventh; and about the same time, Walter Giffard, *alias* Pekks, gave a tenement in Mitchel-Dean, and lands in Long Hope; and other lands were given to this parish, by Thomas Bond, in the same reign. John Gwin gave lands also in the reign of king Henry the Eighth. All these donations are for the purpose of repairing the parish church, and for the relief of the poor.

In the year 1675, Mr. Thomas Nourse charged the impropriation with 5*l.* a year for ever to buy clothes for the poor; and 5*l.* for binding out one apprentice yearly. In the year 1701, Mr. Nourse Yate endowed the vicarage with the impropriation, subject to the said charities of 10*l.* a year.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	106	4	0
		Poll-tax — 1694,	—	40	13	0
		Land-tax — 1694,	—	154	10	0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770,	—	99	15	0

At the beginning of this century there were 100 houses, and about 500 inhabitants in this parish,

whereof 36 were freeholders; yearly births 13, burials 11. *Atkyns.* The present number of inhabitants is about 470.



L O N G N E Y.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Whitstone, seven miles north-west from Stroud, three east from Newnham, and seven south-westward from Gloucester.

Sir Robert Atkyns asserts, that *it has been formerly called Long-Island, which gives, says he, the derivation of that name.* But no instance has occurred to me of the place being so called; and it could not be so, without the greatest impropriety, as neither the parish, nor any part of it, is so much as peninsulated. The name seems to be compounded of Lang, *long*, or *along*, and *Ea, water*, (the letter *n* serving only to facilitate pronunciation) and it is perfectly descriptive of the situation of the place, which stretches along the south-east side of the river Severn, and consists of rich meadow and pasture grounds, with orcharding, and some arable land. This situation subjects the inhabitants to the topical disorders incident to such places.

I have had frequent occasions of mentioning the cheese made in these parts with the commendation it deserves; and with pleasure I take this opportunity of recommending a particular sort of cyder, of good strength, colour, and excellent flavour, made in this parish and its neighbourhood, from an apple which, being originally cultivated here, is called the *Longney Russet*. This village furnishes nothing further remarkable in natural history, and is intirely destitute of antiquities.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

In *Domesday-book* it is thus recorded:

' Elfi holds Langenei in Witestan hundred of the king, and he held it in the time of king Edward. There are five hides taxed. In demean are two plow-tillages, and six villeins, and twelve bordars, with nine plow-tillages. There are four *servi*, and ten acres of meadow, and a fishery. It was worth 100*s.* now 60*s.*' p. 79.

Soon after the Norman conquest, this manor was given to the monastery of Great Malvern in Worcestershire, by one Osbert, or Osburt, who in the charter is called *Osbert fil. Pontii*; and it was confirmed by king Henry the First to that monastery, which was founded by Aldwin an hermit, in the year 1085, and endowed by king William the Conqueror, and the before-mentioned king Henry. That monastery pleaded their right to court-leet, free warren, and felons goods in this manor, in a *Quo warranto* brought against them, 15 E. 1. and their claim was allowed.

The manor continued in the possession of the monks of Malvern till the dissolution, after which

it passed into lay-hands. Sir William Bond was lord of it in the year 1608.

Henry Smith, esq; a very charitable person, dying in the year 1627, his trustees, pursuant to the directions of his will, purchased several estates, and amongst others the manor of Longney, with the demean lands, and the rectory and parsonage, the income of which to be disposed of in charities. And the manor, &c. still continue vested in such trustees, who hold a court leet here.

The demean lands and parsonage of Longney, with the quit-rents of the manor, are allotted to pay the following sums annually, viz. to

Bath-Easton, co. Somerset	-	£. 10	0	0
Newton St. Loe, same county,	-	30	0	0
Stanton-Priors, same county,	-	10	0	0
Chippenham, co. Wilts,	- - -	10	0	0
Calne, same county,	- - -	10	0	0
Chedeston, co. Suffolk,	- - -	10	0	0
Chipping-Barnet, co. Herts,	-	10	0	0
King's Langley, same county,	-	5	0	0
Christ Church, co. Surry,	- - -	10	0	0
Horne, same county,	- - -	3	0	0
Streatham, same county,	- - -	4	0	0
St. Thomas, Southwark,	- - -	6	0	0
Northill, co. Bedford,	- - -	4	0	0
Odiam, co. Hants,	- - -	10	0	0
Ormskirk, co. Lancaster,	- - -	9	0	0
Perthore, co. Worcester,	- - -	50	0	0
St. Sepulchre, London,	- - -	10	0	0
St. Olave, Old Jewry,	- - -	10	0	0
St. Vedast, Pater-noster lane,	-	10	0	0
St. Giles, Cripplegate,	- - -	10	0	0
St. Martin in the fields,	- - -	12	0	0
Radnor, in Wales,	- - -	5	0	0
Warbleton, co. Suffex,	- - -	8	0	0

Of the other estates, the records shew, that William Mull, or Mills, who had estates in Harefield, Duntisbourn-Rouse, and Harcombe, was seized of ten acres of meadow, ten of pasture, and

six acres of wood in this parish; but being attainted 2 E. 4. his estates were seized by the crown, and granted to sir Thomas Herbert and his heirs male; and were afterwards granted to sir Richard Beauchamp, 14 E. 4.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Gloucester, worth about 50*l.* a year. The lord chancellor is patron, and Mr. Joseph Chester is the present incumbent. The advowson formerly belonged to the priory of Malvern.

The impropriation is vested in Mr. Smith's trustees. About 80 acres, called Sten-Meadow, are tithe-free.

The trustees to Mr. Smith's charity have an estate in Suffex, the income of which they divide amongst the poor clergy; and Longney being a small living, they sometimes give the vicar a share, as they do at present 10*l.* a year; but both the sum and the continuance of it are intirely at their discretion.

The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, hath a small chapel on the south side of the chancel, belonging to the manor. It has a handsome embattled tower on the south side, with five bells in it. There are neither monuments nor memorials worthy notice; but it is said that the founder of the church lies buried under a niche in the wall, on the north side of the chancel.

First fruits	£. 12	13	4	Synodals	£. 0	2	0	
Tenths	—	1	5	4	Pentecostals	0	1	2
Procurations	0	6	8					

Benefactions.

Sir Edmond Pounce has charged the impropriation with the payment of sixteen bushels of wheat to the poor on St. Lawrence's day. And six pounds yearly are charged on Mitchel's lands to the use of the poor. *Atkyns.*

The following short account of that very extraordinary man may be acceptable to my readers. The vulgar story concerning him is, that he was a beggar, followed by a remarkable dog, whence he is often in Surry called Dog-Smith; and that he was whipped through several parishes in that county as a vagrant. But all this seems to be fiction. There was a respectable family of the Smiths, who had a manor and a considerable estate at Wandsworth in Surry, 11 Eliz. which they enjoy'd till about the year 1664; and as he was born and buried there, according to Mr. Aubrey, it is probable, tho' not absolutely certain, that he was one of that family; and there is a monument for him in Wandsworth church. At length he became a citizen of London, of the salters company, tho' it is supposed he was a silversmith; and having a very large real and personal estate, vested the whole of it, in the year 1620, in trustees, for the relief of poor prisoners, hurt and maimed soldiers, portions for poor maids on their marriage, setting up of poor apprentices, repairing of highways, and losses sustained by fire, shipwreck, or otherwise; or such other charitable uses as he should by deed or will direct, or as his trustees, their heirs or assigns should think most meet and convenient; reserving 500*l.* per ann. for his own use during his life. Afterwards, by deed-poll, dated Jan. 26, 1626, he ordered that his personal estate should be laid out in purchasing lands, to be settled to the same uses; and directed, that the sums allotted by him or his trustees to any parish, be distributed by the church-wardens and overseers, for the relief of the aged, poor or infirm people, married persons having more children born in lawful wedlock than their labours can maintain, poor orphans, such poor people as keep themselves and families to labour, and put out their children apprentices at the age of fifteen; but by no means for

the relief of persons given to excessive drinking, whoremongers, common swearers, pilferers, or otherwise notoriously scandalous; nor to any that have been incorrigible or disobedient to those whose servants they have been, nor to any vagrants having no constant dwelling, nor to any that receive inmates to dwell in the house with them, or that have not inhabited in such parish five years before the making of such distribution, or, being able, refuse to work, labour, and take pains.

He afterwards made his will, by which he gave some few legacies, but left the bulk of his estate to the disposal of his trustees, and died in January 1627.

Besides Longney, there are several considerable estates in Suffex, Kent, Hants, London, Middlesex, and Leicestershire, given by Mr. Smith, or purchased with his money, and vested in the trustees to this well-directed charity, who, in the year 1772, when this account was communicated to me by William Bray, esq; were the following noblemen and gentlemen, viz.

The earl of Ashburnham,	George Onslow, of Ockham in Surry, esq;
The right honourable lord George Germaine,	Thomas Scawen, of Carshalton in Surry, esq;
Lord Onslow,	Robert Scawen, of Ryegate in Surry, esq;
Lord Pelham,	Henry Talbot, of Chart-Park in Surry, esq;
The right honourable George Onslow, of Ember-Court in Surry, esq;	Abraham Tucker, of Betchworth-Castle in Surry, esq;
Sir Francis Vincent, baronet,	George Woodroffe, of Poyle in Surry, esq;
Peter Burrell, of Beckenham in Kent, esq;	
General George Howard, of Stoke-Place, near Windsor,	

Mr.

Mr. Smith's trustees allow 8*l.* a year to the poor of this parish, not out of the manor of Longney, as mentioned by sir Robert Atkyns, but out of an estate at Longstock in Hampshire.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 137 6 8
		Poll-tax — — 1694, — 11 0 0
		Land-tax — — 1694, — 117 17 0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 90 5 3

At the beginning of this century there were 60 houses, and about 260 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 12 were freeholders; yearly births 6, burials 4. *Atkyns.* The inhabitants are now about 217.



MANGOTSFIELD.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of King's-Barton, near Bristol, four miles distant north-east from that city, seven south-west from Chipping-Sodbury, and thirty-two south-westward from Gloucester.

It derives its name, says sir Robert Atkyns, from Mane, a Saxon general, who gained a victory in this place over the Britons. But with due deference to that gentleman, this seems not altogether satisfactory; for who has read of any such general gaining a victory here? Besides, sir Robert's notion that the names of parishes which terminate in field are most commonly derived from a general having obtained a victory in such places, as delivered by him in his account of Hewelsfield, is ill founded and erroneous.

In *Domesday-book* the name is written *Manegodesfelle*, as I conceive, from *maen*, British, *stone*, *goed*, or *coed*, in the same language, a wood, and *felle*, a bill, or common, in which sense it is still used in the north of England; the whole, therefore, taken together, signifies a *stony place in the wood upon a bill*. And this explanation agrees with the situation and antient condition of the place; for tho' the woods are now assarted, it must formerly have been woody, as lying in Kingswood-chase; and on the hill, at Downend in this parish, is one of the finest rocks of stone in the county. It rises in very large superficial dimensions, and so evenly bedded as to be fit for pavements, without the least labour to smooth the surface. These circumstances seem to confirm the etymology.

* This grant is inserted in Stevens's *Supplement to the Monasticon*, as follows:

Concessio facta W. de Putot de libera Cantaria habenda in Capella Curie de Manegodesfeld.

NOTUM sit omnibus Christi fidelibus, præfens scriptum visuris vel audituris, quod P. Abbas *Theok.* & ejusdem loci Conventus, Magister *Stephanus de Thornburia* & *Dil.* tunc Decanus *Bristol*, Rectores Ecclesie Beati Petri juxta Castrum *Bristol* & Capellæ villæ de *Manegodesfeld* ad ipsam pertinentis, concesserunt pure & liberaliter, quantum in ipsis est, Domino *Willielmo de Putot* tunc Vic. *Gloucestriae* & hæredibus suis liberam Cantariam suam ad opus suum & totius familiae suæ & Hospitum tuorum in Capella quam de consensu omnium prædictorum construxit in Curia sua in *Manegodesfeld*, & quod Capellanus dictæ Capellæ in Curia, sive continue residens sive absens, habeat omnes obventiones & oblationes ipsius Capellæ, præterquam in Die Natalis Domini, & Paschæ & festi Sancti *Athelberti*, quod est

There are few or no antiquities here, except a small camp of observation, at a place called *Bury-bill*, with a deep foss, and high agger, thrown up, as supposed, by the Romans under *Ostorius*. And there is another of the same kind, not far from it, in the parish of *Winterbourn*.

Leland, in the sixth volume of his *Itinerary*, calls the village *Magatesfeld* and *Magnusfeld*, but he was not very accurate in writing the names of places, which he commonly did as they were pronounced upon the spot. Speaking of a ruin which he found here, he says, *It was ons witborote sayle a nunnery. Parte of the Cloyster standitbe yet.* But the ruin has been long since destroy'd, and we know nothing more of the nunnery than what he says of it.

This village is one of those places in the neighbourhood of the city of Bristol, which abound with a very lasting kind of coal, already mentioned in the accounts of *Bitton* and *St. George's*.

Mangotsfield is reputed to be within the jurisdiction of the court of the honour of Gloucester, now held at *Thornbury*.

Of the Manors and other Estates.

The abstract from *Domesday-book* concerning the large manor of *Bertune*, of which *Manegodesfelle* was a member, stands in the account of the parish of *St. George* in *Kingswood*.

One manor in *Mangotsfield* belonged to the *Blounts* of *Bitton*, whose arms are cut in stone on the church porch, *i.e.* *Argent, two bars azure, over all an escarbuncle of eight rays gules, promote and florette Or.*

This manor was purchased by *William Player, esq;* in whose family it continued for several generations. It is now the property of *Charles Bragge, esq;* who married *Anne*, the eldest daughter of *Benjamin Bathurst*, late of *Lidney-Park* in this county, *esq;* deceased, by whom he hath issue two sons, *Charles* and *William*; and one daughter, *Anne*. He has a handsome seat at *Cleeve-Hill*, in this parish. His arms are, *Or, a chevron between three buffalos sable.*

Another manor, held of the honour of Gloucester, antiently belonged to the *Putots*, whom sir *Robert Atkyns* calls *Piccots*. *William de Putot* died seized of it 15 H. 3. He built a chapel in his manor house at *Manegodesfeld*, and had a special grant^o of a free chantry in that chapel.

festum Capellæ de villa. Quibus diebus dictus *W. de Putot*, & familia sua, & Hospites qui presentes fuerint & potentes, audiant divina in præfata Capella villæ. Et si forte aliqua obventiones dictis diebus in dicta Capella Curie evenerint, Matri Ecclesie reddantur; salvis ipsi matri Ecclesie omnibus Decimis majoribus & minoribus de Curia, & sibi legatis. Nullus autem Parochianorum admittatur in dicta Capella in Curia in præjudicium matris Ecclesie, nisi sit de familia vel Hospitibus Curie, ad aliqua Ecclesiastica Sacramenta, nec aliquid tangens jus parochiale circa ipsos exerceatur a Capellano Capellæ de Curia sine consensu Capellani Matris Ecclesie, vel Capellani Capellæ de Villa. Et hoc si noluerit Capellanus Curie, qui si continua residentia fuerit ibidem, facinus, matri Ecclesie præstabit juramentum fidelitatis. In cuius rei robur & testimonium prædictus Abbas & Conventus & prædicti Rectores Ecclesie Sancti Petri & prædictus *W. de Putot* tunc Vicecomes *Gloucestriae* huic scripto sigilla sua appoluerunt. Hiis testibus, *Rudulpho de Wilt*, *Robertus de Turvile*, & *M. A.*

He

He was high sheriff of Gloucestershire for several years. Lord Berkeley was seized of it afterwards, and granted it to Philip Langley, esq; 9 Jac. 1. It was again sold, in the year 1665, to John Meredith, esq; who planted a large vineyard in this place, and was succeeded in the manor by his son John Meredith, who was lord of it at the beginning of this century. Mr. William Meredith sold it to Edward Colston, esq; and it is now in jointure to the widow of the late Mr. Francis Colston.

Ruggeway, or Ridgway, is also a distinct manor, lying part in this parish, and part in that of Stapleton. Nicholas Barstable held Ruggeway within the manor of Bertune 13 H. 4. Edward earl of Hertford was owner of it 31 H. 8. It belonged to Matthew Smyth, of Long Ashton in com. Somerset, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and is now the property of sir Jarrit Smyth, bar^t. by purchase of the coheiresses of the late sir John Smyth, baronet.

Edward Andrews, esq; has a handsome seat in this parish, called *Hill-house*.

H A M L E T S. 1. *Downend* is a populous hamlet, already taken notice of on account of its quarries of excellent paving stone.

2. *Morend*, in which the before-mentioned camp is situated.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a perpetual curacy, in the deanery of Bristol, said in *Ecton* to be about 20*l.* a year clear value; but it was augmented, in the year 1720, by the donations of Edward Colston and John Dowel, esq^r. and by queen Anne's bounty; and a second time, in 1758, by contribution of the principal inhabitants, and by the queen's bounty. It was originally only a chapel of ease to St. Peter's church in Bristol, and belonged to St. James's monastery there. The rectory and advowson were granted to John Brain 35 H. 8. and passed afterwards to Mr. Dowel, and then to Mr. Wolly and others, who sold to the several proprietors of lands the tithes of their respective estates. Mrs. Wilmot patroness, and Mr. Christopher Haines is the present incumbent.

The church is dedicated to St. James. It consists of the nave, two aisles, and a chancel, with a spire steeple on the south side, in which are six bells and a clock. There is a small chancel on the north side of the great one, which is the burying-place of several of the family of the Merediths. Here are two effigies in stone, at full length, and well preserved, supposed to be designed for some of the family of the Blounts, who had great property here, and in the neighbouring parish of Bitton.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, <i>l</i> . 127 18 8
		Poll-tax ——— 1694, — 27 15 0
		Land-tax ——— 1694, — 184 17 0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 118 4 0

At the beginning of the present century there were 150 houses, and about 750 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 24 were freeholders; yearly births 17, burials 15. *Atkyns*. But at that time the register was very ill kept. In ten years, beginning at 1760, the baptisms were 623, and the burials 372. And the present number of inhabitants is something above 2000. By which it appears that the proportion of annual burials is to the number of inhabitants about as 1 to 51, and that the situation is very healthy.



M A R S H F I E L D.

THIS parish constitutes the upper division of the hundred of Thornbury. It lies seven miles north-eastward from Bath, seven south-eastward from Chipping-Sodbury, twelve and a half east from Bristol, thirty-five south from Gloucester, and one hundred and three west from London.

It is situated on high ground, with a fine healthy air, and bounded on the south by a brook which divides it from Somersetshire; on the east by the parish of Wraxal, in Wiltshire; on the west by the village of Cold Aston; and on the north by Sherill's-brook, which separates it from Littleton. The greater part is a light soil, better adapted to corn than pasture, and there are some wood-lands which produce good oak, ash, and elm, but no beech wood.

The town of Marshfield stands near the middle of the parish, and consists chiefly of one street, near a mile long, through which a turnpike-road leads from London to Bristol. The business of making malt to supply the cities of Bath and Bristol was formerly very great here, for which the town is conveniently situated in a corn country; and tho' it has been for some time declining, yet it is still pretty considerable.

The market, which is but little frequented, except in the malting season, is held on Tuesday; and there are two fairs in the year, on the 24th of May, and the 24th of October, for which privileges their charter was renewed in the reign of king James the First.

The town has a bailiff for its chief officer, chosen annually at the court-baron. He is attended occasionally by a serjeant at mace, and other officers, to examine the weights and measures, which seems to be the proper duty of his office; but he always acts as a peace officer in the absence of the constable; and it is said that he has authority to commit to prison for certain offences, but no such thing is remembered to have been done by any of the present inhabitants. There are three tithings in the parish, with their distinct peace officers. The borough, as it is called, and the parish are reputed to be within the jurisdiction of the honour of Gloucester.

An extensive down of fine pasture (which is common to the freeholders) lies a little eastward of the

the borough, where are visible traces of intrenchments, and not far distant from them, five *tumuli*, or barrows, bearing testimony of a battle having been fought there. The people call the largest of them *Oswald's Tump*, and have a tradition among them that the engagement was between Oswald king of the Northumbrians, and Peuda king of the Mercians, wherein the latter proved victorious. It is probable, that upon the credit of this tradition sir Robert Atkyns framed the etymology of the name of the town, which he asserts is called *Marshfield* from the Mercians, who gained a great victory over the West Saxons near this place. But the battle between Oswald king of Northumberland, and Peuda king of Mercia, wherein the former was killed, really happened at a place called Maserfeld, which being something like Marshfield occasioned the mistake. Oswald's body was cruelly exposed by his enemy upon a cross, which, it is said, occasioned the place to be afterwards called Oswestre, in British *Croix Oswald*, now a town in Shropshire.

Our chronicles make no mention of any battle happening in this place, (tho' the barrows may be considered as an incontestible proof of it) wherefore we are totally in the dark as to the parties between whom, and the time when it happened.

There are three stones, near a place called the *Rocks*, to mark the limits of the counties of Gloucester, Wilts, and Somerset, where they meet in a point. One of those stones stands in the parish of Marshfield, which borders upon the two last mentioned counties; and I am inclined to think that this circumstance gave occasion to the name of the parish, for *Meapc*, in the Anglo Saxon language, signifies a *limit*, or *boundary*. So Rodmarton, Didmarton, Tormarton, are names of villages all bordering on Wiltshire, and are supposed to take their origin from the same circumstance of situation, and to have the same Saxon word in their composition. Yet I am not ignorant that some would have the name derived from *Mars*, the god of war; whilst others suppose that the true reading is *Marysfield*, from the dedication of the church to the virgin *Mary*; but the manner of writing it in *Domesday* is unfavourable to these chymical notions.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

This place is arranged in *Domesday-book* under the title *Terra Regis*, and is consequently part of the ancient demesns of the crown.

' Queen Eddit held Meresfelde in Edredestane hundred. There are fourteen hides, and in demean five plow-tillages, and thirty-six villcins, and thirteen bordars, with thirteen plow-tillages. There are eighteen *servi*. A priest hath one of those hides. In the time of king Edward it paid 35*l.* but it now pays 47*l.*' *Dom. Book*, p. 68.

Soon after the Norman conquest, this manor was given to the bishoprick of Wells, and afterwards alienated, by John de Villula, bishop of that diocese, who first assumed the title of bishop of

Bath, to the monastery of Bath in the year 1106. But it is probable they had only a term in it, for it passed afterwards to the earl of Gloucester. William, the second earl of Gloucester, gave the manor of Marshfield, with the hundred, to the abbey of Keynsham in Somersetshire, which he had founded for black canons, and amply endowed.

The abbat of Keynsham purchased a charter of markets and fairs, free warren, and other privileges, 50 H. 3. and a *Quo Warranto* issuing against him 15 E. 1. he pleaded this charter, and his plea was allowed; as it was in another *Quo Warranto* 2 R. 2. The abbat had a confirmation of markets, fairs, and other privileges, 2, 3, & 4 E. 4. and the manor continued in that abbey till it was dissolved.

King Henry the Eighth granted a lease of this manor to sir Anthony Kingston, for six years, at 80*l.* rent; and lord Willoughby and sir Thomas Henage obtained a grant of the inheritance, in exchange for lands in Lincolnshire, 2 E. 6. Lord Willoughby conveyed the manor to the duke of Somerset, by whose attainder it reverted to the crown.

King Edward the Sixth then granted a lease thereof, for thirty-nine years, at 80*l.* yearly rent, to sir Henry Sydney. After which queen Elizabeth granted the fee to Thomas Ratcliffe, earl of Suffex, and lord chamberlain, for his good service against the rebels in the north. The earl sold the manor to John Gorlet, John Chambers, Nicholas Webb, and Thomas Cripps, which last died 43 Eliz. seized of Egglecombe's-wood, and divers messuages, lands, tenements, and of a certain annual sum of money, called Port-rent and Burrowe-downe-rent, as appears by the escheator's inquisition taken the following year. But much the greatest share of the estate was purchased by Gorlet.

William Gorlet, esq; was lord of this manor in the year 1608, from whom it descended to John Harrington, of Kelfton in Somersetshire, esq; whose mother was the daughter and heiress of Mr. Gorlet. From the Harringtons it passed by purchase, and is vested in sir William Codrington, baronet, the present lord of the manor.

William Att-Green was seized of four messuages and two yard-lands in Marshfield, in trust for the abbey of Keynsham, 19 E. 2. Sir John Tracy and others were seized of lands in this place 37 E. 3. William Gibbs and others were also seized of two messuages in Marshfield, in trust for the abbey of Keynsham, 21 R. 2.

TITHINGS and *HAMLETS*.

Beside the borough, there are the east, south, and west tithings, with their proper officers. The hamlets are,

1. *Westonton*, formerly called *Old Marshfield*, or *Little Marshfield*. It has been a distinct parish, called St. Pancras, according to sir Robert Atkyns; and a well in this hamlet still bears the name of that saint.

The other hamlets made another distinct parish, under the denomination of St. Nicholas's parish.

2. *Okeford*. William de la Green held lands in Okeford and Upton, within the manor of Marshfield, 4 E. 3. John Jacob, esq; descended from the family of the Nortons in Wiltshire, was lord of this manor at the beginning of this century, from whom it descended to Miss Jacob, who has a handsome seat called the *Rocks*, near this place.

3. *Ayford*.

4. *Ashwick*. Mr. William Webb was lord of the manor of Ashwick, and proprietor of a good house and estate there, all which are now the property of Mr. Isaac-Webb Hardwick.

5. *Bicks*. This manor formerly belonged to the Crisps, afterwards to Sir William Deans, and is now the property of Miss Oland.

The manor of *Meers* in Marshfield belonged formerly to the earls of Stafford. It was forfeited to the crown by the attainder of the duke of Buckingham, and granted to Henry lord Stafford, and to Ursula his wife, 2 Mar. and the same family now receives chief rents of several persons in this place.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Hawkebury, worth upwards of 200*l.* a year, including the several donations for its augmentation, before which it was valued at 50*l.* only.

In the reign of King Richard the Second, the impropriation and the advowson belonged to the abbey of Keynsham; they were afterwards vested in the abbey of Tewkesbury, and coming to the crown at the dissolution, Queen Mary, 2^o regni, gave them both, in exchange for the manor of Steeplelee, and other manors in Bedfordshire and Essex, to New College in Oxford, who are patrons, and Mr. Michell is the present incumbent. The impropriation is worth about 300*l.* a year, and now in lease to Mr. Merryweather.

The vicarage was augmented in the year 1725, with a donation of 200*l.* by Sir William Perkins, and the queen's bounty.

The church is dedicated to St. Mary. It is a handsome building, consisting of the nave and aisle on each side, and a lofty tower, with pinnacles, at the west end, which, from its elevated situation, is seen at a great distance.

There were two chantries in this church: Jesus Chantry, of which Henry Neal was the last incumbent; and St. Clement's chantry, of which Robert Savage was the last incumbent, each of whom enjoyed a pension of 1*l.* 10*s.* in the year 1553.

In the year 1529, Thomas Parker, who was Chancellor and vicar general to Jeronimus de Ghinucciis, or de Nugutiis, an Italian, bishop of Worcester, at the request of John Gosselat the Bailiff, and lord of the vill of Marysfield, (as it is called in a certain antient writing) and the greater part of the community of the same vill,

established a gild in this church, with rules or statutes for the government of all that should enter into that fraternity. More of the nature of these gilds may be seen under Dyrham. The same Thomas Parker new built the vicarage house, but that was taken down, and a very handsome one built on the site of it, by Mr. Carey, the vicar, about the year 1734.

First fruits	£. 29	4	8	Synodals	£. 0	2	0	
Tenths	—	2	18	5 ¹ / ₂	Pentecostals	0	1	0
Procurations	0	6	8					

Monuments and Inscriptions.

There is nothing very curious under this head, what I have taken notice of being chiefly for the sake of family arms, and charitable donations; except, indeed, the following quaint epitaph. Over it, in a scutcheon, is *a lion rampant*.

Life is the Day of Grace, and Death the Night;
Live well, who knows when he shall loose the Light.
Soe did the tenant of this tombe, for hee
Made hast to purchase Immortalitie.
Death finding him receaving Customes, lookes
Tymes Records, sumde his Days, and crossd the Bookes.
And now the Customers from Customes free,
He paid to Nature what her Duties bee.
Scarce had hee ranne ovt halfe his race of life,
When Heaven and Earth to have him were at Strife:
Whose active Soule wore ovt his flesh soe nigh,
Twas time she shovld the tired corps lay by.
To bad men death is sad; when good men dy
It is their Birth to ioyes eternitie:
Judg then, what he did loose who lost but breath,
Liv'd to die well, and dyed A MEREDETH.

Non tam vita quam mortalitas finita.

On a marble monument,

Interred near this place lieth the Body of Dionisia Long, Widow of Calthorp Long of Whaddon in the County of Wilts, Esq. and Daughter of John Harrington of Kelston in the County of Somerset, Esq. who departed this Life Dec. the 4th, 1744. Aged 86. — Arms, *Baron and femme*, 1. *Sable, a lion rampant between six crosses pattee argent, two voiders ermine*, for Long. 2. *Sable, a fret argent*, for Harrington.

On another marble table,

Near this Place lyeth interred the Body of JOHN GOSTLETT, Esq. who departed this Life January the 24th MDCXCII. in the LXVIIth Year of his Age. — Arms, *Gules, a chevron engrailed ermine between three pheons heads Or*.

Against the south wall are memorials for several of the Webbs of Ashwick, with these arms, *Quarterly, 1 & 4. Or, on a bend engrailed gules three crosses crozlets fitchy argent. 2 & 3. Per pale gules and argent, a cross patonce between four mullets counterchanged*.

In the north aisle,

Here lyeth the Body of Elizabeth Gibbes, Relict of Alderman Henry Gibbes of the City of Bristol Merchant, & eldest Daughter of John Harrington, Esq; of Kelston in the County of Somerset, who departed this Life the 12th of October Anno Domini 1723, aged 67 Years. — Arms, *Baron and femme*, 1. *Harrington*, as before. 2. *Argent, three poll-axes sable, 2 & 1*, for Gibbes.

Against a pillar near the chancel,

This Monument is erected in Memory of Mr. Benjamin Viner of the City of Bristol Merchant deceased, whose Body lies interred under a black Marble near this Place, leaving by Will 100*l.* to the Poor of this Parish, the Interest thereof to be given them half yearly on the 10th of March and the 10th of September for ever. The said Sum was placed out on Government Security in New South-Sea Annuities in the Year 1748, in the Name of the Rev. Mr. John Carey, Vicar of this Parish. — Arms, *Azure, a bend Or, upon a chief argent two crowns*.

Near

Near this place resteth the Body of Mr. Thomas Fecknaham, late vicar of this Parish, who departed this Life the 2^d Day of April An^o Dom. 1704.

Si Labor terret, merces invitet.

Arms, Sable, a chevron argent.

Near this Place resteth the Body of IOHN BEARPACKER of the City of Bristol, Merchant, who departed this Life the 27th Day of Nov. 1715, aged 60 Years. Who gave One Hundred Pounds, the Profit thereof to be laid out yearly on ten Coats to be given to ten poor Men of this Parish not receiving Alms, on every New-Years Day for ever. — Arms, Azure, a lion passant between three crosses pattee fitchy.

Benefactions.

The donations to the vicarage are specified under the account of the church.

John Harrington left 6*l.* a year, and the reverend Mr. Kennings 20*s.* a year for teaching children to read. Mrs. Dionisia Long gave an estate of 29*l.* a year in Frampton Cotterel, and another of 26*l.* a year in Iron Acton, both purchased in the year 1731, and 900*l.* in South-Sea Annuities, with which a school is endowed, and twenty boys have their clothing and education. But out of the income of these estates, six poor widows are to be paid 6*l.* a year each. The bishop of the diocese is a trustee.

Mr. Elias Crispe, alderman of London, gave 4*l.* a year, paid out of Salter's-Hall, for eight sermons. He also founded an almshouse, consisting of a chapel, with a spire in the middle, and eight dwellings for as many poor men and women, and endowed it with 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* a year; which income sir Nicholas Crispe afterwards enlarged by a donation of 100*l.* so that the poor people now receive 1*s.* 6*d.* a week each. It appears by an inscription on the almshouse, that it was built in the year 1619.

Mr. Gunning, of Bristol, gave 5*l.* a year to the poor, and a piece of land has been purchased with 150*l.* given at several times to the same use.

Mr. Willis, killed at Gibraltar about eighty years ago, gave 25*l.* to be a stock for the poor for ever.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 372 12 0
		Poll-tax ——— 1694, — 109 10 0
		Land-tax ——— 1694, — 394 4 0
		The same at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 219 0 0

At the beginning of this century there were 150 houses, and about 800 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 30 were freeholders; yearly births 29, burials 24. *Atkyns.* In ten years, beginning with 1760, the baptisms, exclusive of the dissenters, were 343, the burials, including all, 303; and the present number of inhabitants is about 1237.



MARSTON, or MARSTON SICCA.

THIS parish lies in the upper division of the hundred of Kiftesgate, six miles south-west from Stratford upon Avon in Warwickshire, six north from Campden, and thirty-four north-east from Gloucester.

It lies in a flat vale country, yet the greater part of the parish is arable land. Antiently the name was written *Merestone*, which I suppose to signify the *marshy town*, or *watry town*, for the parish is very subject to floods in the winter. This etymology is rendered more probable by considering that there are several *Marstons* in Warwickshire and Wiltshire, which, as well as the place under consideration, lie in flat countries subject to floods. The addition of *Sicca*, or *Dry*, tho' of an opposite meaning, and incongruous to the former part of the name, is not unaptly apply'd to this place; for notwithstanding its superabundance of water in the winter, it is frequently very much distressed for want of it in dry seasons, and having no spring in the parish, the inhabitants are then obliged to drive their cattle to the Avon: What water they use for culinary purposes, they commonly strain through sieves, to cleanse it from myriads of insects with which it abounds in the summer months. It is also called *Long Marston*, from the length of the village, and because the greater part of the houses stand in a row on the side of the road.

The only curiosity in the village is a roasting-jack, in the possession of Mr. Tomms, said to be the same which king Charles was set to wind up, when he appeared as servant to Mrs. Lane. It is not curious in itself, but only as it is connected in story with that prince.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

' The church of S. Mary of Coventreu holds
' *Merestone* in Celfleode hundred. There are ten
' hides, and three plow-tillages in demean, and
' fifteen villeins, and three bordars, with twelve
' plow-tillages. There are six *servi*, and a meadow
' worth 10*s.* It was worth 8*l.* now 100*s.*
Domesday-book, p. 72.

The estate mentioned in the record to have been held by Hugh de Grentemaisnor, and apply'd to this parish by sir Robert Atkyns, lies in Broad Marston, in the parish of Pebworth.

The prior of Coventry purchased a charter for court leet, gallows, and tumbrel in this manor, in the reign of king Henry the Third, and pleaded this charter in a *Quo Warranto* brought against him 15 E. 1. and his claim was allowed. It appears that the abbey of Winchcombe had a manor in Marston at the same time, for the abbey purchased a charter of free warren in Merston 35 H. 3. and bought the advowson of the church in the same reign. He was seized of the manor of Marston, with free warren, 15 E. 1. at which time a *Quo Warranto* was also brought against that abbat. But soon after, the whole manor was vested in the abbey of Winchcombe, and so continued 'till the dissolution.

It was granted to Robert earl of Leicester 8 Eliz. and the lands were soon afterwards sold amongst several of the inhabitants, but the royalty of the manor was vested in Ralph Sheldon, esq; in the year

year 1608, from whom it descends to William Sheldon, esq; the present lord of this manor. His arms, as they are blazoned in the heralds last visitation of this county, are, *Sable, a fess Or between three drakes argent, a mullet for difference.*

The records shew, that Lettice the daughter of Nicholas purchased lands in Marston, of Joan her sister, who was married to Richard de la Hay, 8 Joh. Henry Cooper purchased lands in Dry Marston, when they were divided, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and left them to Thomas his son, who died seized thereof 9 Car. leaving Henry his son two years old.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Campden, of which Mr. Loggin is patron and incumbent. The parish has been lately inclosed, and lands allotted to the rectory in lieu of tithes, whereby the living, which before was worth about 145*l.* a year, is greatly improved. About 120 acres of pasture were the antient demean, and are tithe free.

The church is dedicated to St. James. It is a small one, with a low tower. There is an inscription for Mr. Samuel Burton, archdeacon of this diocese, which the reader may see at p. 164.

First fruits	£. 17 10 0	Synodals	£. 0 1 0
Tenths	— 1 15 0	Pentecost.	0 0 9½
Procurations	0 2 6		

Benefactions.

Mr. William Cooper, who died in 1643, gave 300*l.* to erect a school in this parish, for the education of twenty-four boys, who are taught to read and write; *i. e.* out of Long Marston eight, Pebworth six, Queinton four, Welford four, Dorlington two; which money purchased a house and close in this parish, and a house and lands in Chipping-Norton in Oxfordshire, let at 25*l.* a year.

Mr. Robert Loggin, who died in the year 1700, gave 40*l.* to the poor of this parish, and 10*l.* to the poor of Cow-Honeybourn.

Taxes.	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 141 0 0
	Poll-tax — — 1694,	— 29 10 0
	Land-tax — — 1694,	— 116 14 0
	The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770,	— 86 15 6

At the beginning of this century there were 40 houses, and about 190 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 21 were freeholders; yearly births 6, burials 5. *Atkyns.* But sir Robert's account was not accurate, for in ten years, beginning with 1700, the baptisms were 70, and the burials 46; and in a like period, beginning with 1760, the baptisms were 67, and the burials 42; and the present number of inhabitants is 199, which is in the proportion of something more than 47 to 1 of the annual burials.

M A T S O N.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Dudston and King's-barton, ten miles distant south-westward from Cheltenham, seven north from Stroud, and three south-eastward from Gloucester.

It is very pleasantly situated on the slope of a sugar-loaf-hill, called Robin Hood's hill, which stands in the midst of the vale, and tho' the ascent is near a mile to the top of it, the soil is every where rich and fertile, and produces an excellent kind of herbage.

From before the Norman conquest, and for many ages afterwards, making and forging of iron was the principal employment of the town of Gloucester, and the ore was fetched from this hill, where it is said to be found in great plenty. The city of Gloucester is supplied with their best water from springs that rise on the side of it; and it appears by antient writings, that an aqueduct was carried from hence to that city, above four hundred years ago; for one William Gerard having granted the monks of the Grey Friars in Gloucester a supply of water from this place, a dispute arose between that house and St. Peter's abbey concerning the quantity the former was to receive, which was settled by Edward the Black Prince, in the year 1357.

The water of one of those springs running over a bed of iron ore, dissolves some of the finer particles, and is reputed to possess chalybeate properties.

The name of Matson does not occur in *Domesday-book*, nor does it appear by what name this village was known, when that record was compiled. About the reign of king Henry the Third, it was variously written, as *Mattesdune*, and *Matesdone*; and afterwards *Matifnoll*, *Matesden*, and now as at the head of this account.

Of the Manors and other Estates.

The manor of Matson was held of Humphry de Bohun and Joan his wife 46 E. 3. William de Gardinis was lord of Mattesdon in the reign of king Edward the First.

William Nottingham, esq; the king's attorney-general, by his deed, dated Aug. 13, 10 E. 4. gave the manor of Mattesdon to the abbey of Gloucester, for the erecting of a chantry in the abbey, to be supplied by two of their own monks; and a family of the name of Robins, alias Botcher, were for several generations successive tenants under the abbey. After the dissolution, the manor was granted to the chapter of Gloucester 33 H. 8.

There is another manor in this parish, for the records shew, that William Gerard de Matesden, and Catherine his wife, levied a fine of the manor of Matesden, and of lands in Cugley in the parish of Newent, to the use of themselves in special taille, 8 E. 2.

The manor-house of Mattesdon, and all the buildings, orchards, gardens, and all the pasture

and arable lands, formerly appurtenant to the house, being parcel of the land that belonged to the priory of Lanthony, were granted, by the crown, to the mayor and burgesſes of Glouceſter, Sept. 11, 34 H. 8. And the mayor and burgesſes, with the king's licence, fold the ſame to Thomas Lane, eſq; Dec. 10, 35 H. 8.

Richard Pate was ſeized of Matſon in the reign of king Edward the Sixth. Richard Liggon had livery of it 9 Eliz. ſoon after which it was convey'd to the Selwyns.

William Selwyn was governor of Jamaica. He had three ſons, John, of whom hereafter; Charles, who died without iſſue; and Henry, who married Ruth Compton, daughter of Anthony Compton of Gainſlow, near Berwick upon Tweed, eſq; and by her had iſſue two ſons, Charles-Jaſper, and William; and ſeven daughters, Albinia lady Boſton, Catharine Wilkes, Mary, Charlotte, Frances, Hannah, (deceas'd,) and Louiſa.

Charles-Jaſper, the elder ſon, married Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Coxeter, of Bampton in Oxfordſhire, and by her hath three ſons and three daughters.

William, the ſecond ſon, is an eminent barrifter at law. He married Frances-Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. John Dod, of Woodford in Eſſex, and by her hath iſſue two ſons, George and Thomas, and two daughters.

I return now to John the eldeſt ſon of governor Selwyn. He married Mary, daughter of major-general Farrington, of Chislehurſt in Kent, by whom he had iſſue two ſons, John, and George-Auguſtus; and one daughter Albinia, married to the honourable Thomas Townſhend, lately deceas'd, and by him had iſſue three ſons, Thomas, Charles, and Henry; and two daughters, Albinia, married to George lord Middleton; and Mary. Thomas Townſhend, the eldeſt ſon, married Elizabeth Powys, and by her hath iſſue four ſons and two daughters. Charles, the ſecond ſon, died unmarried. Henry, the third ſon, was a lieutenant-colonel of the firſt regiment of the foot-guards, and was killed at Wilhelmſtahl, in the year 1762.

John Selwyn, ſon of John, died unmarried in the year 1751, whereby

George-Auguſtus, the ſecond ſon, ſucceeded his brother, and is the preſent lord of this manor, and has a handſome ſeat near the church, and a large eſtate here. He has repreſented the city of Glouceſter in five ſucceſſive parliaments, and is now one of the repreſentatives for that city. His arms are, *Argent, on a bend ſable, cotized azure, three annulets, within a bordure ingrailed gules.*

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Glouceſter, worth about 25*l.* a year, beſides the augmentation it has received by Mr. Hodges's legacy, and the queen's bounty. There is no houſe for the incumbent.

Ernulph the ſon of Ralph gave the church of Matſedone to the abbey of Glouceſter, and Simon

bifhop of Worceſter confirmed the grant. The advowſon of the rectory of Matſedon, late belonging to the abbey of Glouceſter, (not to the priory of Lanthony, as in ſir Robert Atkyns) was granted to the chapter of Glouceſter 34 H. 8. And the dean and chapter of Glouceſter are patrons.

The church is ſmall and neat, with the following inſcription over the door: *This Church rebuilt at the ſole Expence of Albinia Selwyn, Relict of his Excellency Major-General Selwyn, A. D. 1739.*

First fruits £. 3 16 3½ Synodals £. 0 1 0
Tenths — 0 7 7¼ Pentecoſtals 0 0 2½

Monuments and Inſcriptions.

Againſt the ſouth wall,

Memoriæ Sacrum Gulielmi, Theophili, et Jaſperi, Filiorum Gulielmi Selwyn, Arm. et Margaretæ Uxorij ejus, qui uno eodemque fatali Morbo correpti, Fato ceſſere immaturo, Gulielmus, Parentum primogenitus, quinquennium pene expletus 7^{mo} Die Auguſti Ano 1649 obiit. Theophilus triennium, Jaſperus Menſem Ætatis undecimum, peragentes, parum in Morte ſeparati occubuere, hic 27^o ille 29^o Die Septembris Ano 1655.

On a tomb in the church-yard,

Memoriæ Sacrum Viri admodum colendiſſimi Gulielmi Selwyn, de Matſedon Armigeri, Civitatis Glouc. ſpecialis à Regi Mandato Aldermanni, nec non Prætoris digniſſimi; Tam Civitatis quam Comitatus Gloueniſis per multos Annos Pacis Cuſtodis celeberrimi. Qui (poſt Annos juveniles Studiis Artibusq; Academicis, maturiores et Deo et Principi Pietate heu nimis cito elapſos) poſt longam Paralyxin cruciat. . . miſer. . . ſubita Paryxiſmate (ſibi in Salutem, Patriæ in Damnum) ereptus. Animam Cœlis, his Urnis (quæ ſui Pars minima erant) Cineres commiſit, (Hoc Monumentum Pientiſſima et Deo et Conjugi erexit Uxor, Metam felicem ambiens eandem) Maij octavo, Anno Ætatis 59, Salutis 1679.

On a blue ſtone in the chancel, for a gentleman of the ſame family, who was killed in a duel,

Sacrum Memoriæ Edvardi, Gulielmi Selwyn Arm. filij nato maximi, Viri, cum Corporis forma, tum etiam Mentis dotibus, Præſtantiſſimi; Rationis Acumine, Memoriæ Firmitate, Eruditione non dicendi Copia, Morum Suavitate, Coætaneorum cuſpian haud facile poſtponendi. Duxit in Uxorem Ioannam Filiam Iohannis Browning de Coaley Arm. qua cum per aliquot annos vitam agens feliciffimam, nondum tamen, Proh dolor! ſuſcepta prole, ipſo adhuc Iuventutis flore, crudeli fato extinctus, ad plures conceſſit 3 Idibus April. 1673, et Ætatis ſuæ 23.

Sub tumulo jacet hoc funeſta cæde preemptus,
Quem Socii rapuit ſanguinolenta manus:
Heu Pietas, heu priſca Fides, ſic jungere Dextras,
Sic colere et ſanctæ Nomen Amicitiz.
At Tu qui Lector fidum tibi queris amicum,
Doctus ab exemplis, ne ſociere Malo.

At the weſt end of the church,

In Memory of Henry Selwyn, Eſq; who died Sept. 1734, aged 45, and of M^{rs}. Ruth Selwyn, his Widow, one of the Daughters of Anthony Compton of Gainſlow, near Berwick upon Tweed, Eſq; who died the 3^d Day of May, 1761, aged 63. And alſo of two of their Daughters, Albinia Lady Boſton, who died the 2^d of April 1769, aged 49; and Hannah Selwyn, who died the 15th of November, 1756, aged 31.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 30 1 4
		Poll-tax — 1694, — 5 14 0
		Land-tax — 1694, — 50 4 0
		The ſame at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 37 13 0

In the year 1562, there were only 7 houſholders in this pariſh. At the beginning of the preſent century, there were 9 houſes, and about 50 inhabitants, whereof 3 were freeholders; yearly births 1, burials 1. *Atkyns.* The preſent number of inhabitants is 45.

M A Y S E M O R E

IS a parish in the hundred of Dudston and King's-barton, seven miles south-east from Newent, eight south-westward from Tewkesbury, and two north-west from Gloucester.

It consists chiefly of rich meadow and pasture land. The turnpike road from Gloucester to Worcester, and to Ledbury, leads through it; and there is a bridge over the Severn at a place called the Lower Lode, which is repaired at the expence of this parish. Upon Maysemore bridge there formerly stood a cross, with this inscription:

In honore Dni nri Ihu Crifli qui nobis crucifixus erat. Ceofie croz fift Willm fiz Anketill de Lilton, et Cifeoli Willm fiz Anketill comenza pont de Mazemore. That is, *For the honour of the lord Iefus Chrifl, who was crucified for us, William the son of Anketill made this crofs, and the fame William the fon of Anketill began the bridge of Maysemore.*

Of the Manor and other Eftates.

The name of this manor is not to be found in *Domesday-book*, for when that record was compiled, this was part of the parish of St. Mary de Lode.

King Henry the Firft gave this manor, then called Ablode, and the grove of Barton, called Maygrave, to the abbey of Gloucester, *ad victum Monachorum*, in exchange for an orchard in Gloucester, which belonged to the monks of that abbey; and in the year 1101, granted the abbey free warren therein, which was allowed 15 E. 1. It continued in that houfe 'till the diffolution, and upon erecting the fee of Gloucester, was granted to the bishopruck 33 H. 8. as appears by the enowment. It was confirmed 6 E. 6. and the bhop of Gloucester is lord of the manor.

Henry Bawn and others were feized of two meffuages and one yard-land in Maysemore and Eghterton, in trust for the abbey of Gloucester, 1 R. 2. John Trimmes and others were feized of two meffuages, twenty acres of arable, eight acres of meadow, and two acres of wood in Maysemore, one toft in Gloucester, and one acre in Maysemore 15 R. 2.

A portion of tithes, and common in Pully-mead Maysemore, formerly belonging to the abbey of Gloucester, were granted to Arthur Porter 1 H. 8.

HAMLET. *Overton* is a small hamlet in this parish, of which there is nothing remarkable.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a curacy, in the deanery of Gloucester. The bhop has the impropriation, and his leffee provides a minifter with the bhop's approbation, to whom he pays 12*l.* a year. This curacy has been twice augmented, in the years 1719, and 1733, by donations from their lordships the bhop of Winchester and Gloucester, and by a legacy left by Mr. Hodges, and the Queen's bounty; fo that it is now worth 60*l.* a

year. The church formerly belonged to St. Mary before the abbey gate. Abbat Gilbert Foliot granted it to the light of the altar of St. Peter, at the intreaty of the whole convent.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Giles, has a handsome embattled tower at the west end, with five bells.

Synodals £ 0 1 0 Pentecostals £ 0 1 0

Monuments and Incriptions.

Near the chancel,

Infra repositi fuere Cineres Francifci Wheeler, de Maysemore, Generofi, et Gilberti filii ejus primogeniti: hVnC (anno ætatis 39) dies XIX noVeMbrIs PatreM Vero In ætatis sVæ LXXi Dies XVII aprILIs eXtInXti. Quorum Gratia Relicta Francifci chariffima hoc Marmor pofuit in Memoriam. Cujus etiam quod mortale fubtumulatum est die 27 Maij An^o 1630. Dimitte jam oculos Lector, tibi cave et confule, ora et abi. — Arms, Or, a chevron between three leopards heads caboshed fable.

By the pulpit,

Hic jacet Robertus Willoughby, filius Thomæ Willoughby de Bore Place in Comitatu Cantij Armigeri et Katherinæ filiæ Percivalli Hart in dict. Comitatu Militis, Collegij Magdalenfis olim Socius, in artibus Magifter, nec non Medicinæ Baccalaureus, qui mortem obiit 25 Aug. Ann. Salutis 1641. — Arms, Or, fretty azure.

Against the chancel, in the church-yard,

M. S. In Spe beatæ refurrectionis, Quod Mortale fuit hic depofuit Rob. Carpenter, gen. Vir, (fi quis alius) fpectatiffima fide, morum integritate, Quem Liberi Parentem vere benignum, Ecclefia Anglicana genuinum Filium, Omnes Defideratiffimum habuere. Hunc inter Vitæ tedia duobus annis plus minus colluctantem inveterata Phtyfis (vel invito Esculapio) corripuit in Cœlum xvi Junij Anno Ætatis 43, Domini 1675. Hoc quale Robertus filius natus maximus in perpetuum obfervantiæ Monumentum L. M. Q. P. — Arms, Paly of fix argent and gules, a chevron azure charged with three croffes crofflets bottony Or.

Benefactions.

Mr. Francis Wheeler, arch-deacon of Salop, who died in 1675, and was buried here, gave 50*s.* for a fermon on New-years-day, paid by the minifter and bailiffs of Bridgnorth, and fecured by lands near that town. He also gave bread monthly to the poor, which charity is fecured by an acre of land in Wickham meadow. Mrs. Grace Wheeler, his widow, has given the like charity; and Mr. Edmond Ready has given bread to the poor.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 113 5 4
		Poll-tax — 1694, — 21 12 0
		Land-tax — 1694, — 152 12 0
		The fame, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 114 9 0

In the year 1562, there were 36 householders in this parish. At the beginning of this century, there were 44 houfes, and about 200 inhabitants, whercof 6 were freeholders; yearly births 6, and burials 6. The inhabitants are now 210.



M E Y S E Y - H A M P T O N .

PART of this parish lies in Wiltshire, but the greater part is in the hundred of Crowthorne and Minety, in Gloucestershire, and antiently lay in Gersdones hundred. The church stands six miles distant west from Leachlade, six cast

east from Cirencester, and twenty-three (by the road through the last-mentioned town) south-eastward from Gloucester.

It consists of rich meadow and pasture, and very good arable land. It is bounded in part by the river Thames on the south side, and by the road from Cirencester to London on the north.

The name of Hampton has been already explained. The prenomen was taken from the family of the Meyfies, who were antiently owners of this manor, and served to distinguish it from two or three other places in this county of the same name.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

The *Domesday* account belonging to this parish, was misapplied by sir Robert Atkyns to Minchin Hampton. It may be thus translated :

' Earl Roger holds Hantone in Gerfdones hundred, and Turoid, nephew to Wiget, holds it of him. Leueric held it. There are five hides. There is one plow-tillage in demean, and four villeins, and two bordars, and a priest, and two other men, who have among them all two plow-tillages and a half. There are six *serui*. It was worth 8*l.* now [only] 3*l.* *Domesday-book*, p. 73.

This manor was held of the honour of Gloucester, and the parish is now within the jurisdiction of the court of that honour. The master of the knights-templars had court-leet, waifs, and felons goods, by the grant of king Henry the Third, which were allow'd in a *Quo warranto* brought against him 15 E. 1.

Robert de Meyfie was lord of this manor, and high sheriff of the county, in the year 1255, whose son William succeed him, and left John Meyfie his son and heir. Robert Meyfie, kinsman to John, was seized of Marston Meyfie in the same parish, and agreed to pay John 12*d.* yearly, that the tenants of Marston Meyfie should pay suit of court to the manor of Hampton Meyfie only twice a year, 43 H. 3. The same John de Meyfie left Eve, or Elianor, an only daughter and heiress, married to Nicholas de St. Maur, who, in her right, died seized of the manor of Hampton Meysey, and the advowson of the church, 11 E. 2. *Eschb.*

Richard Seymour, son of Nicholas, died seized of this manor 2 H. 4. and was succeeded by his son Richard, who had an only daughter and heiress Alice, with whom this estate passed by her marriage to William lord Zouch.

William Zouch died seized of Meysey-Hampton 23 H. 8. leaving Frances, his only daughter and heiress, married to William Sanders, who levied a fine thereof to Edmond lord Chandos 4 Mar. Sir John Hungerford was lord of this manor in the year 1608. It was afterwards the property of sir Matthew Hale, from whom it passed in exchange for Alderley, to Mr. Barker of Fairford, whose descendant, Mrs. Lambe, is the present lady of this manor, and keeps a court leet.

HAMLET. Marston is a very large hamlet and tithing, lying in Wiltshire, on the north side of the Thames, and had its name from its low and marshy situation. The bishop of Salisbury is lord of this manor. For the convenience of the inhabitants, who are at a considerable distance from the church, there is a neat chapel of ease built in this hamlet, dedicated to St. James. The rector of Meysey-Hampton is patron. It has been augmented by the queen's bounty. The interest of 70*l.* is left for the education and apprenticing of poor children of this hamlet.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Fairford, worth about 300*l.* a year, in the gift of Corpus Christi College in Oxford. The reverend William Camplin, clerk, is the present incumbent. Livery of the advowson was granted to Giles Bridges, lord Chandos, 15 Eliz.

The glebe consists of about 80 acres of arable, and 25 acres of meadow and pasture. No lands are exempt from tithe.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is built in the form of a cross, with a tower in the middle, in which are six bells.

First fruits	£ 20 17 2	Synodals	£. 0 2 0
Tenths	— 2 1 8½	Pentecost.	0 1 6
Procurations	0 6 8		

Monuments and Inscriptions.

There is a very large monument in the chancel, with the busts of a man and his two wives. Under his bust is this inscription :

Stay, mortall, stay : and looke upon
The language of A speakeing stone ;
Nor wonder is't that he should giue
Speech to A stone, who bade men liue ;
When nature bid them dye : 'tis hee
By whome I liue ; not he by mee.
This said ; I may againe be dumbe
Pue spoke enough to tell whose Tombe
This is : & thou mayest greueing knowe
That none but VAVLX can lye below.

Hoc monumētū, quo melius apud posteros patris dilectissimi uigēt
memoria, non sine lachrim: fieri fec: fil: natu max: F. n: VAVLX.

Over his first wife's head is written,

Here resteth the body of Editha Inner, who the 18th day of Au.
1617, being called to the Ioyes of A better world lett behind
her 1x sonnes and 111 daughters, all of them the pledges of that
coniugal loue that was betweene herselfe and her suruouage
husband, who was [then over his bust it follows] that famous
practitioner in Physicke & Chirurgery IAMES VAVLX,
Esquier, who deceased March 24th 1626 to the generall losse of
the whole country & the priuate greefe of all his Freindes, more
particularly of his most sorrowfull then wife who was [over his
second wife's bust it follows] Philip Horton, daughter of William
Horton, of Staunton in the County of Worcest. Esq: who in
greife & heauines partinge with her dearest consort is left behind
to cherish y^e hopes of three sonnes now liuing, one daughter
being called to heauen before her father. — Arms, over Vaulx
Quarterly, 1st & 4th, Argent, a bend chequy Or and guley, for Vaulx.
2d & 3d, Sable, a pelican argent vubned proper. Over his first
wife's head, Three cups, for Jenner. Over his second wife's
Quarterly, 1st, Sable, three boulllets engrailed, for Horton. The
other quarters are obliterated.

Doctor Vaulx's reputation was so great, that it is said king
James the First sent for him to court, to make him his physician
but asking the doctor how he had acquired his knowledge in the
healing art, whether from reading, or by observation and practice, and

and being answered, by practice, his majesty replied, *Then by my fault thou hast killed many a man; thou shalt never practise upon me,* and so dismiss'd him.

In the south cross aisle,

These stones erected for y^e Memorie of Margaret Griswald thus doe testifie

A Margret, a Pearle of Price, lies here
Well born, well bred, embalmd in happie name
An Vnion right pretiuous and deare
Her Worth did fvlly equalize her name
This blessed Spark of that pvre flame above
Did shine most brightly in faith Hope and love
In peerlesse blisse above the stares shes placed
Earth hath her tombe, heavens have her fovle embraced.

Note, She was wife of Edward Griswald, Gent. and died at Marston June 23, 1625, whither she went for doctor Vaulx's advice.—Arms, *A fess between two greyhounds courant.*

Benefactions.

In the year 1650, Richard Samway, rector of the parish, gave 10*l.* the interest to be equally distributed every year between the poor of Meysey Hampton, and those of Marston; and in the year 1712, John Beall, D.D. then rector, gave the like sum to the same use. In 1706, Anne Forsheew gave 5*l.* In 1715, Thomas Gegg gave 5*l.* In 1721, John Forsheew gave 5*l.* the interest of which sums to be given to the poor of this place. And John Kireheval, D.D. rector of this parish, gave 10*l.* each to Meysey Hampton and Marston, the interest to be expended in the schooling and apprenticing out of poor children; and in 1756, John Jenner gave 20*l.* to the former, and 10*l.* to the latter, for the use of their poor.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 75 0 0
		Poll-tax — 1694, — 20 5 0
		Land-tax — 1694, — 64 4 0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 48 3 0

At the beginning of this century, there were 33 houses, and about 360 inhabitants in the whole parish, whereof 14 were freeholders in the Gloucestershire part; yearly births 8, burials 8. *Atkyns.* In the year 1776, there were 54 houses, and 265 inhabitants in the Gloucestershire part; and the souls in the hamlet of Marston are computed to be at least 200.

MICKLETON.

THIS parish lies in the upper division of the hundred of Kiftesgate, seven miles distant from Evesham in Worcestershire, five north from Campden, and thirty-one north-eastward from Gloucester.

It is situated in the vale part of the county, and consists wholly of rich pasture land. The name signifies the *great town*, from the old word *mickle*, *muckle*, which is still used for *great* in Scotland, and is now obsolete in this part of our island. And it was very properly so called, for whilst the neighbouring parishes consisted of three or four, and some of five or six hides of land, it appears from *Domesday*, that there were no less than four hundred in Mickleton, independent of the hamlets of Mopton and Hidcote.

Meen-hill, standing between this parish and Queinton, is no less beautiful on account of the richness of its verdure, than conspicuous from its situation in the midst of the vale. Part of it lies in this parish, and part in Queinton, under which head more may be read in its commendation from the good old poet Drayton, as well as some account of the camp on its top, and of the battle said to have been fought there.

Giles Widows, and Thomas his brother, were natives of this place, and zealous friends to the royal cause in the great civil war. The former distinguished himself as a clergyman, by his loyal sermons, preached at Oxford, whilst that city was garrisoned by king Charles the First. He died in 1645. Thomas was successively master of the schools at Gloucester, Woodstock, and Northleach, and author of a satyrical piece intituled, *The Just Devil of Woodstock*, giving an account of the frightful apparition that disturbed the parliament commissioners in the sale of the king's lands. He died in 1655.

That great and eminent lawyer, sir Anthony Keck, was also born here, in 1630, and was constituted one of the lords commissioners of the great seal of England, in 1688. At his death, he left a large estate to his son Francis Keck, of Great Tewe in Oxfordshire, esq; which is still enjoy'd by his descendants.

But not less eminent for learning than either of the forementioned persons, was Mr. Richard Graves, lord of this manor, who died in the year 1729. With great diligence he employ'd the latter part of his life time to investigate, and to give an historical account of the antiquities of the country in this neighbourhood; but his papers were never published, and the editor of the present work greatly regrets the misfortune of not being able to avail himself of them.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

This manor was in the crown in the year 960, in the reign of king Edgar. Æthelmere, or Ailmer, earl of Devonshire, gave it, with the advowson of the church, to the abbey of Eynsham in Oxfordshire, which he founded in the year 1005, for monks of the Benedictine order. In *Domesday* it is thus recorded:

'The church of Egletham holds Muceltude in
'Celfledetorn hundred. There are fourteen hides,
'and five plow-tillages in demean, and twenty
'villeins, and eight bordars, with ten plow-tillages.
'There are eight *servi*, and two *ancilla*, and
'twenty-four measures of salt from Wich. It is
'worth and was worth 10*l.* The same church
'held it in the time of king Edward.' *D. B.* p. 72.

The abbat of Eynsham pleaded his right to court leet and free warren, in the proceedings on a writ of *Quo warranto* brought against him, 15 E. 1. and his claim was then allowed, as it was again 34 E. 3.

By the dissolution of the abbey, the manor came to the crown, and it was not alienated 'till queen Elizabeth

Elizabeth, in the year 1591, granted it to Richard Lukenore, and others, in trust for John lord Lumley, who, in the year 1597, sold it to Edward Fisher, esq; who died seized of it in 1627. Sir Edward Fisher, his son, succeeded him, whose son, Edward Fisher, esq; sold this estate, in the year 1656, to Richard Graves, esq; who also purchased the manors of Weston-Subedge, Aston-Subedge, and the royalty of the hundred of Kiftesgate.

Richard Graves, esq; dying in 1669, was succeeded by his son and heir Samuel Graves, who died in 1708. His son, Richard Graves, esq; succeeded him, and was father of Morgan Graves, esq; who died about the year 1771, and was succeeded by his son and heir Walwyn Graves, esq; the present lord of this manor, and of those of Weston-Subedge, and Aston-Subedge, and of the royalty of the hundred of Kiftesgate. His arms are, *Gules, an eagle display'd Or*, as I find them, with many quarterings, on the monuments for this family, in the church of Mickleton. He has a good house, and a large estate here, and in other parts of this county, and elsewhere.

The earl of Coventry has also a good estate in this parish.

John de Vall was seized of lands in Mickleton 36 E. 3. as were William Grevil of Campden 3 H. 4. and sir John Burge 11 E. 4. William Dalby and his wife levied a fine of lands in Mickleton 11 H. 7.

TITHINGS and HAMLETS.

1. *Hidcote* is a tithing in this parish, distinguished by the additional name of *Bateram*, from another *Hidcote* in the parish of Ebrington. In *Domesday* it is thus recorded :

'The church of Wincelcumbe holds *Hidicote* in *Celfede* hundred. There are two hides free, and one plow-tillage in demean, with one *servus*. It is worth and was worth 40s.' *D. B.* p. 71.

This estate was afterwards vested in the priory of Bradenstoke in Wiltshire, and at the dissolution of that house, was granted by the crown to John Wyley and John Scudamore 37 H. 8. The manor now belongs to Thomas Edwards Freeman, of Batsford, in this county, esq.

2. *Clopton* is another tithing. 'William Gqizenboded holds *Cloptune* in *Ceolfede* hundred. A house-carle held it in the time of king Edward. There are ten hides, and three plow-tillages in demean, and twelve villeins, and four bordars, and one radechenister, with nine plow-tillages. In *Wicelcumbe* there is one burgage [belonging to it.] It was worth 8*l.* now 100s.' *D. B.* p. 74.

This manor was given to the priory of Bonhommes at Eddington in Wiltshire, and was granted by the crown to Michael Ashfield 32 H. 8. It afterwards passed to the family of the Overburies, then to Thomas Rowney, of Oxfordshire, esq; and was given by a descendant from him to the honourable Mr. Noel, who is the present lord of

the manor, and proprietor of a considerable estate in this place.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Campden, worth 80*l.* a year. The lord chancellor is patron, and Mr. Benjamin Feild is the present incumbent.

The rectory belonged to the abbey of Eynsham, and was granted to Roger Mannors, esq; 18 Eliz. and now belongs to the honourable Mr. Noel, who has all the great tithes; and the vicar hath all the vicarial tithes. Tithes in Mickleton and Hedecot belonged to the abbey of Winchcombe, and were granted to sir Thomas Seymour 1 E. 6.

Twenty-eight acres belong to the glebe.

The church is very handsomely pewed. It consists of a nave and two side ailes, with a large chancel, and a gallery at the west end, and a spire steeple in the middle, with six bells.

In the window of the north aile, are several scutcheons with the family arms of Graves, impaling those of Bates and Swan; also France and England quarterly. In two compartments, it is thus written in the Saxon character :

EADLARUS REX	EDLARUS
DEDIT	REX
MYLLANTUNE	BIRTÞNO
BRIDNOTO DULI	TUS DUX
ET ILLE	
ÆDELMARO DULI	ETÞELO
ULTIMO	ARUS DUX
LOMMISIT DONO	
QUI	ABBIA DE
POSTEA EAM	ELNESÞAM
MONASTERIO DE	
ELNESÞAM	

First fruits £.9 14 3 Synodals £.0 2 0
Tenths — 0 19 5½ Pentecostalso 0 11 4
Procurations 0 9 0

Monuments and Inscriptions.

In the chancel is this inscription,

M. M. S. Subter aut prope hunc lapidem reconduuntur Heroum vere nobilium et colendissimorum Exuvie Edwardi Fisher Armigeri; qui uxorem duxit Aviciam filiam dignissimam dignissimi illius Richardi Thornhill de Bromly in Comitatu Cantiano Armigeri.

Edwardi Fisher Militis, cui uxor erat Deo et hominibus chara Domina Maria filia primogenita eminentissimi viri, Arms Interceptoris, Thomæ Chaloneri Militis, Augustissimo Principi Senecæ Gubernatoris; Dominorum hujus Manerij ex nobilitate antiquissima stirpe Fisherorum de Fisherwick super Trentam in Comitatu Staffordiæ oriundum E. F. Arm. H. MMT. Pa. An. Dom. 1659.—Over the inscription, is a large scutcheon with twelve quarterings, 1st, *Gules, three demy lions Or*, and 2d, the second, for Fisher, 2d, *Argent, on a fess engrailed argent three crosses patty Or*. 3d, *Azure, three eagles display'd Or*. 4th, *Argent, five chevrons gules, on a canton of the second, a lion passant Or*. 5th, *Barry of ten pieces argent and gules, within a bordure azure charged with eight martlets Or*. 6th, *Vaire, a pale sable*. 7th, *Argent, three crosses lozengy gules*. 8th, *Barry of ten pieces argent and gules, all a lion rampant sable*. 9th, *Argent, three horseshoes sable*. 10th, Quarterly, 1st, and 4th, *Gules, 2d, and 3d, Vaire Or and Vert*. Over all a lion rampant argent. 11th, *Argent, a fish Vaire Or and gules between three eagles display'd of the last*. 12th, *Pale of argent and gules, a bord Vaire Vert and Or*. The same arms are painted on the glass, with this motto, VIGIL ET VINCI.

the dexter side of the table are the Fishers arms, impaling, *Azure, four bars argent, on a chief of the second a castle with three towers Or. Over all a bend of the first, for Thornhill.* On the sinister side, Fisher, impaling many arms quarterly.

Over their grave is a raised marble tomb, and against the Fishers arms at the head is written, *Qui obiit 16 Sept. 1627, to be understood of Edward the father; and against his wife's arms, Quæ obiit 3 Julij, 1604.*—Against sir Edward Fishers arms, at the feet, *Qui obiit 29 Dec. 1654, and against his lady's, Quæ obiit 8 Nov. 1642.*

On the table of another monument,

To the Memory of John Graves of Beamesley in Yorksh. Gent. of the Family of Grave of Heyton in that County, who mar^d the d^r & h^r of Menseir. He died at Lond. 1616, aged near 103, & was bur. at S. Martin's, Ludgate.

Rich. Graves s. of I. Citⁿ of Lond. who by Frances d^r. of Will. Gurney Esq; had Issue 4 sons & 5 d^{rs}. He died 1626 æt. 54 & was bur. at S^t. Martin's Ludgate.

Rich. Graves s. & h^r. of R. L^d of the Royalty of the Hundred of Kiteigate & of the Man^{rs} of Mickleⁿ. Alton, & Weston in this County; for many years one of the Benchers, & at length Reader, of Lincoln' Inn; Who by two Wives had Issue 19 Child. viz. by Eln^r. d^r. & h^r. of Th. Bates Gent. 6 sons, & 9 d^{rs}. & by Eliz. d^r. of Io. Robinson Esq^r. 4 d^{rs}. He died 1669 æt. 59. Eln^r. 1656 æt. 39. & Eliz. 1713. æt. 96. And he, & Eliz. were bur. at Clarkenwell; & Eln^r at Richmond.

Sam. Graves, s. & h^r. of R. L^d of this Man^r. who by Sus. d^r. & coh^r. of Capt. Ri. Swann, & Dor. Danvers his Wife, s. of Capt. Ri. Swan, sen. by Damaris d^r. & coh^r. of Capt. Andr. Shilling; had Issue 6. sons, & 3 d^{rs}. He died 1708. æt. 59. & she, 1719. æt. 68. & were both bur. here.

Rich. Graves, s. & h^r. of S. who mar^d. Eliz. d^r. & coh^r. of Capt. Th. Morgan, by Eliz. d^r. & Coh^r. of Ia. Brayne Gent. caused this Monument to be here erected in 1721. Who also hath had 3. sons bur. here, viz. Rich^d. who died 1710. Sam^l. 1712. & Sam^l. a Twin, 1719. all in their infancy.

Over the memorial in a large scutcheon are the following arms in six quarterings. 1. Graves, as before. 2. *Vert, two grey-bounds courant argent, on a chief Or three fleurs de lis gules, for Menseir.* 3. *Sable, a fess engrailed argent between three dexter hands cupped at the wrist Or, for Bates.* 4. *Azure, a chevron ermine between three swans argent, for Swan.* 5. *Sable, on a bend argent three mullets of the field, for Shilling.* 6. Graves. On the sides of the table are ten different scutcheons with bearings, six of them as last emblazoned; the other four are as follow, 1. *Argent, a cross engrailed, and voided, between four estoiles of six points gules.* 2. *Sable, a chevron between three pheons heads argent, for Morgan.* 3. *Vert, on a chevron between three stags Or, as many roses gules, for Robinson.* 4. *Ermine, on a bend gules three martlets Or, winged Vert, for Danvers.* And under the inscription table are, *Quarterly, the arms of Graves, Menseir, Swan, and Shilling; and on a scutcheon of pretence, Quarterly 1st and 4th, Morgan, 2d and 3d, Argent, on a pale gules three regards heads of the field, in the dexter chief an annulet.*

Against the north wall of the north aisle, on the table of an elegant monument of white marble, it is thus written :

Subtus Requiescit

RICARDUS GRAVES, Armiger, Hujusce Mancij Dominus,
Vir, si quis alius, Desideratissimus.

Qui eximias animi Dotes mirâ Indolis suavitate temperans,
tam charus omnibus vixit, quam effusa erat erga omnes Benevo-
Liberos Tenerrimo Affectu, [lencia;

Amicos inconcussa fide semper profecutus.

Inter hæc, otij literarij studiis efflorescens,

Ruris recessum Historiarum varietate eleganter distinxit: [grinis,
Non vero, ut Doctis sepe contingit nullibi nisi in Patriâ sua Pere-
Cum res Græcas Romanasq; penitus perspectas haberet,

Nostras fastidiose prætermisit.

His profecto unice deditus, in vestigandis

Acerrimam operam navavit,

Dilucidandis omnem adhibuit diligentiam.

Antiquitates demum Loci vicinitate commendatas,

Propriis illustrare Scriptis Occæperat;

Inchoati operis Gloriam adeptus,

Consummati famâ, Mortis interventu, privatus.

Uxorem duxit ELIZABETHAM filiam et coheredem

THOMÆ MORGAN, Armigeri,

Ex qua

Quatuor Filios Duasq; Filias Superstites reliquit,

Quarum una (proh Dolor!) Subtus Paterno Lateri adhæret.

Obiit ille decimo septimo Septembris Anno Domini 1729. Æt. 53.

Ne tantas Patris virtutes nescirent Posterî

Hoc Monumentum Posuit

MORGAN GRAVES, Arm.

Filius natu maximus.

On the table are the arms, Quarterly, of Graves and Morgan.

In the same aisle, round a well wrought marble urn,

To the Memory of Danvers Graves, Esq; Chief Agent to the hon^{ble} E. India Company in Persia, whereby he greatly distinguished himself by his Resolution and fidelity during the Commotions in that Kingdom, and died at Gambroon MDCCLII.

On a blue stone,

Here lyeth the Body of Captain Richard Swan, who had made six Voyages to the East Indies, and departed this life 30 June, 1676, Ætatis suæ 59.—Arms, Swan as before.

Here lyeth the Body of Mrs. Dorothy Swan, Relict of Captain Richard Swan, who died 15 January, 1688.—Arms, Danvers as before.

On another urn, in the chancel,

UTRECIE SMITH,

Puellæ simplici, innocuæ,

eleganti,

R. G.

Unâ actæ memor pueritiæ,

Lugens posuit

M. DCCXLIV.

There is a memorial for Alice Keyt, placed, by mistake, to the account of Ebberton.

Benefactions.

In the year 1513, Richard Porter of Campden, gent. gave a messuage and yard-land in Mickleton, and a close in Overton, now worth 60*l.* a year; which income, by a decree in chancery, is first to repair the church, then 20*l.* a year to be paid to the master of a free-school, and the remainder, if there should be any, to go to the poor.

In 1612, at the inclosing of the fields, thirty-three acres of land, called Horestone, were laid out by the land-owners, for the poor.

In 1623, Mr. Thomas Perks of this place, charged his four meadows next Long Marston-way, with 20*s.* a year to the poor.

In 1678, Mrs. Dorothy Swan charged Tym's close with the payment of 40*s.* a year, 10*s.* of which to the minister for a sermon on Christmas-day, the rest to be given in bread to the poor.

Mickleton.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 433 14 0
		Poll-tax ——— 1694, — 43 2 8
		Land-tax ——— 1694, — 326 12 0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 245 14 0

Hidcote.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 70 6 0
		Poll-tax ——— 1694, — 2 16 0
		Land-tax ——— 1694, — 59 2 0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 43 13 0

At the beginning of this century, there were 83 houses in this parish, and about 375 inhabitants, whereof 54 were freeholders; yearly births 10, burials 8. *Atkyns.* But by the parish register it appears that in ten years, beginning with 1700, the baptisms were 73, and the burials 63; which is widely different from sir Robert's account. Also in the same number of years, beginning with 1760, the baptisms were 106, and the burials 97. And in the year 1773, there were 68 householders, and only 231 inhabitants. This account is more unfavourable to population than any I have found throughout the county, yet I have great reason to think

think the numbers are accurately taken, as I counted the names upon the register myself; and the minister gave me the number of souls in his parish. The whole parish is in dairy and grazing, in which fewer hands are employ'd than in tillage.



M I N E T Y.

THE church lies six miles distant westward from Cricklade in Wiltshire, six eastward from Malmesbury, and twenty-five south-eastward from Gloucester. The parish church, the parsonage, the vicarage house, and a very small hamlet, called Wiltshire-row, lie in the hundred of Malmesbury in Wiltshire; the rest, and far the greater part of the parish, lies in the hundred of Crowthorne and Minety in Gloucestershire. But the whole parish is detached from the body of this county, and totally invironed by Wiltshire.

This place in part gives name to the hundred of Crowthorne and Minety. What Crowthorne, the other part, signifies, will be the subject of immediate inquiry. When king Henry the Fourth came to the crown, all those places now lying in this hundred were comprised in that of Cirencester, there being then no such hundred as Crowthorne and Minety, which was erected soon afterwards upon the following occasion. The townsmen of Cirencester having suppressed a dangerous rebellion in the first year of that reign, the king, at their request, granted them a Statute-Merchant, and other privileges, particularly that the town should from thence-forward be a separate hundred, and hold a distinct torn, or court. And all those villages which 'till then belonged to the hundred of Cirencester, together with Minety, which was part of the manor of Cirencester, and the precincts of the abbey, were erected into a new hundred, and a distinct torn, or court, was held for them. The court held within the town was called the hundred of Cirencester, and so for some time was the other, but it was necessary to distinguish them. The *In-torn*, or hundred within the town, retained the old name, whilst the new torn, or court, held without it, received the appellation of *Tb' Out-torn and Minety*; and in process of time has been corrupted, by vulgar speakers and ignorant writers, to the unmeaning name of Crowthorne and Minety. Thus, the proper and significant name being lost, the new one was supposed to be taken from a place within the district, and some very sagacious person fixing on a thorn-bush in Stratton field, declared it to be the place in question. The solution was easy, and suited the vulgar. The notion was inconsiderately adopted upon the credit of tradition, and it has for some time appeared in history.

The names of several other hundreds are as strangely corrupted as this. I shall instance one only. It was antiently and properly written

Grimboldestow, i. e. *Grimbold's-place*; but at length the original signification was lost, and, for a course of five hundred years, it has been written nearly as we now write it, *Grumbald's Ass*; and I have no doubt but there are many persons who pretend to know the very tree which gave name to that hundred. But I return from this digression to the parish of Minety.

Some part of it was full of wood in its antient state, as appears by king John's confirmation of former grants to the abbey of Cirencester, wherein he reserves his forest of Minchey, which I apprehend to be what we now call Brecon.

Minety is situated in a vale, and consists chiefly of rich pasture land, some wood land, and very little arable. Here they make very good cheese, as they do also in most parts of North Wiltshire, with which this parish is intermixt. But the most uncommon and remarkable of its natural productions is a kind of fibrous talky substance, white, opaque, and laminated, called by some the *Silver Mica*, by others the *Fibrous Plaisier-stone*. It is found in many parts of the parish, at the depth of nine or ten feet from the surface. There is also a spring of purging water, formerly much recommended by physicians, and drank by great numbers of people; but since so many springs at other places have been frequented, it has sunk into neglect, and is at present very little regarded.

Should business or curiosity lead a stranger into this country, I advise him to make his visit in the summer, lest he be either drowned, or stifled in the mire; for here *Swill-brook* overflows its banks, and fills the road (through which travellers must pass) with water from three to eight feet in depth, and notwithstanding some have lost their lives, and many others are endangered every year, there is no order taken to carry off the water, nor to raise the road; so insensible, from habit, are these people to inconvenience and danger.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

In the reign of king Richard the First, the town of Cirencester, and the town of Minchey or Minety, with the appurtenances, made and were the manor of Cirencester, as it is expressly mentioned in an inquisition taken 1 H. 4. in order to discover the particulars of that manor. And it is very probable, that at the time of the general survey, Minety was included in the account of the manor of Cirencester, wherefore we find no mention of this place in *Domesday*.

King Richard the First, in the ninth year of his reign, granted the manor of Cirencester to the abbey of that place, including so much of the town of Minchey as lay in Gloucestershire, and which was a member and barton of that manor; but he reserved his forest of Minchey, as already taken notice of. Another part of Minchey or Mynety, which lay in Wiltshire, belonged to the abbey of Malmesbury. John de Canning held Minety of the abbey of Cirencester, 20 E. 3. After

After the dissolution of abbies, this manor was granted to Edward Bridges and Dorothy Praye 36 H. 8. Sir Edmond Bridges, lord Chandos, knight of the garter, died seized of Minety 15 Eliz. and livery of it was granted to Giles lord Chandos, his son and heir, the same year. Grey lord Chandos was lord of this manor in the year 1608. The reversion of the manor of Minety was granted to sir William Sandys, and Thomas Spencer, 3 Jac. Lord Rivers is the present lord of the manor, and keeps a court leet here. See *Sudely*.

Adam de Periton purchased lands in Minety of Hugh de Peverell 33 H. 3. Other lands in Minety, which belonged to the priory of Lanthony, were granted to William earl of Southampton, and to his heirs male, 31 H. 8. The same were afterwards granted to Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple, in trust, in the thirty-fifth year of that reign, and were again granted to John Pope 36 H. 8. Lands in Minety, and the tithes of the demans which belonged to the same priory, were granted to William Fitz-Williams and Arthur Hilton 7 E. 6.

There are several estates of inheritance in this parish, held of the lord by copy of court-roll, after the custom of the manor, which can neither be alienated nor incumbered but by surrender in court.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the diocese of Sarum, worth about 90*l.* a year. The archdeacon of North Wiltshire is patron, and Mr. Bricken- is the present incumbent. The impropriation belongs to the same archdeacon.

The church stands in Wiltshire, and therefore does not properly fall under consideration; yet as the greater part of the parish lies in Gloucestershire, I shall give some account of it. It is dedicated to St. Leonard, and consists of the nave, and an aisle on the north side, and has a low embattled tower, with pinnacles, and a ring of six bells at the west end. Round the canopy over the pulpit is written in capitals, FIDES EX AUDITU, VERITAS AUTEM PER VERBUM DEI. ROM. 10, 17.

Monuments and Inscriptions.

The most antient monument is a brass plate set in the wall of the aisle, and divided into two compartments by a pillar engraved in the middle. On the dexter side of it, are engraven the effigies and names of Nicholas Powlett, and Ames Powlett, son, kneeling; and over the father's head are the arms, *Sable, three swords in pile, the points in argent, pomels and hilts Or.* The crest stands separate on one side of the arms, *A dexter arm bent, brandishing a broad sword, all proper;* and the motto on a label on the other side, GARDES TOY. On the sinister side of the pillar, facing the church, are the figures of Mary Powlett, his wife, Elizabeth, Mary, and Edith, their daughters, kneeling, with the wife's family arms, *Sable, two lions passant guardant, in chief three plates, a crescent for difference, for Hungerford;* with the crest on one

side, *A garb erected between two sickles proper.* And on the other side, *Three sickles braced in a triangle.* I take this Nicholas Powlett to be the second son of sir Hugh Poulett, who died in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and was ancestor to the present earl Poulet.

Upon a marble table in the chancel, it is thus written :

Near this place lyeth the body of CHARLES PLEYDELL of Minty, the youngest Son of S^r CHARLES PLEYDELL of Midg-Hall, K^t. in the County of Wilts, who died the 15th Day of June 1704, Aged 76.

Lyeth also near this place the body of ARABELLA his Wife, the youngest daughter of S^r ROBERT LOVET of Lyfcomb in the County of Bucks, who died the 24th day of June, 1704, Aged 72.

This Marble was erected to their Memories by W^m PLEYDELL, Vicar of Wotton-Basset in the County of Wilts, their Son and Heir. — Arms, at the top of the monument, *Per pale, baron and femme, 1. Argent, a bend gules gutty d'Or, between two Cornish choughs proper, a chief counter compony Or and sable. 2. Argent, three wolves passant in pale sable, langued gules.*

There is also a monument and memorial for some of the descendants from Charles Pleydell; a memorial for Joseph Not, who died in 1705; and another, upon a flat stone, for Godfrey Jenkinson, vicar of this place, who died the same year.

William Penn, ancestor to sir William Penn, the admiral, and to the present proprietor of Pensylvania, died in the year 1591, and was buried in this chancel. *Atkyns.* But I could find no memorial for him.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 205 2 0
		Poll-tax ——— 1694, — 28 2 0
		Land-tax ——— 1694, — 201 17 0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 150 18 0

At the beginning of this century, there were 96 houses, and about 480 inhabitants in the Gloucestershire part, whereof 32 were freeholders. In Wiltshire-row were 9 houses, and about 40 inhabitants, whereof 4 were freeholders; yearly births 12, and burials 10. *Atkyns.* There are only 5 houses at present in Wiltshire-row, yet the inhabitants in general are computed to be about the same number as above. The freeholders, however, fall short of the number mentioned by sir Robert Atkyns. It is supposed he included the copyholders of inheritance.



M I N S T E R W O R T H.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of the Dutchy of Lancaster, in the Forest division, six miles north-east from Newnham, seven east from Mitchel-Dean, and three south-west from Gloucester. It extends near three miles in length, and consists of rich meadow and pasture, with some arable land, and has a very large common lying on the south side of it next the Severn.

The turnpike-road from Gloucester to Newnham runs through it, by the side of the river, which has a bold shore, finely wooded, and breaks upon the view in a very agreeable manner, in the course of the road between those places.

It is almost singularly circumstanced, in not being limited by the Severn, as other parishes are that lie on the banks of that large river, but stretching over it, has some of its lands intermixed with Elmore parish, on the opposite side, at a place called Elmore's Back. How a division so unnatural and extraordinary could originally take place, is difficult to conceive, unless the abbey of Gloucester having lands in Elmore, by its influence procured them to be allotted to the parish of Minsterworth, where they had larger possessions.

Part of this parish lay formerly in the hundred of Westbury, and part in that of Langebrige, now included in Dudston and King's-barton; but when the Dutchy hundred was first erected, this parish and Bully were taken out of the hundred of Westbury, which at that time had some other places added to it by way of compensation, as appears by comparing those which lay in that hundred when *Domesday* was compiled, with those of which it consisted some ages afterwards.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

'The church of St. Peter of Glowec' holds Hamme and Mortune in Wesberies hundred. 'There are five hides in wood and in plain, and two plow-tillages in demean, and seven villeins, and two bordars, with six plow-tillages; a wood one mile long, and one broad. The church had venison in three parks in the time of king Edward, and so she hath in the time of king William. It was worth 20s. now 40s.' *D.B.* p. 71.

The reader may possibly be surprized, that in the above abstract from the record, Minsterworth is not so much as mentioned. The reason is, that there was then no place so called. Its original name was Mortune, which signifies *the town or place upon the great water*, from *Mor*, British, *the sea*, or some *very large river*. This is perfectly descriptive of the situation of Minsterworth. And that Mortune could be no other, I am induced to believe for the following reasons.

All the other places in Westbury hundred are expressly mentioned in that record by their present names, or by such as, varying but little from the present, cannot be mistaken, *viz.* Neunham, Staure, Hope, Bicanofre, Dene, Bulelege, and Rodele. Beside these, the manor of Hamme and Mortune lay in the same hundred. Now Hamme must be either Hampton, a place at present so called in this parish, or else Churcham, the next adjoining parish. And as Hamme and Mortune were originally joined in one manor, where is the latter so likely to be situated as adjoining to the former? Besides, we find the very name still subsisting in that of the hamlet of *Morcote*, in Minsterworth; for what is *Morcote* but a contraction of *Mortune-cote*. Here the Severn frequently overflows its banks, and makes a kind of sea, by laying the ham or common under water, which corroborates the foregoing arguments that the antient name of Minsterworth was Mortune; for the names of places

are mostly descriptive of their situations, or expressive of some accidents attending them.

This Mortune was afterwards called Minsterworth, because it belonged to the minster or abbey of Gloucester; which alteration in the name took place sometime before the reign of king John, for the records mention, that Henry de Bohun was created earl of Hereford in the first year of that king's reign, and had the *Tertium Denarium Comitatus* granted to him, in consideration that he had released all his right in his lands in Dimmock, Minsterworth, and Rodley, to the king, the same year.

The records, and other evidences of the following dates, shew to whom this manor descended down to the present time. Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester, was seized of Minsterworth 43 H. 3.

Walter de Stukeley, the sheriff of Gloucestershire, being commanded by the king's writ to return into the exchequer the names of all the cities, boroughs, and vills in every hundred in his said county, certified that Henry de Lancaster was lord of Mynsterworth and Rodley, in the hundred of Westbury, 9 E. 1. Edmond earl of Lancaster, the king's brother, was seized of the same, and his right to court-leet and free warren therein was allowed in the proceedings on a writ of *Quo warranto* 15 E. 1. He gave this manor and that of Rodley, or Rodele, to William Grandison, brother and heir to Otho de Grandison, who was summoned as a peer to parliament 27 E. 1. This William had been a domestic servant to the earl, and these manors were given to him and his heirs male in reward for his services.

On default of the male heirs of William Grandison, this manor reverted to the house of Lancaster, and accordingly we find that Henry duke of Lancaster died seized of it 35 E. 3. He left two daughters, of whom Maud, the eldest, was married to William duke of Bavaria, and surviving her husband, died seized of this manor 36 E. 3. John de Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, married Blanch, the younger daughter, who together levied a fine of Minsterworth, Rodley, and Tiberton, to the use of themselves in special talle 39 E. 3.

Sir Fulk Boucher, lord Fitz-Warren, died seized of it 19 E. 4.

The manor of Minsterworth, late belonging to the dutchy of Lancaster, was granted to the archbishop of York, and several other great persons, in trust, 3 H. 5. and was afterwards held by several leases granted from the crown to various persons at yearly rents, 'till the same was granted in fee to Salter and Williams, 7 Jac. 1. under an annual rent of 20 *l.* 6 *s.* 11 *d.* Mr. Pury was lord of it about the middle of the last century, whose heir about the year 1704, sold it to Mr. Thomas Burgeffe. From his heir it passed by purchase to Mr. Cook of Highnam, whose only daughter and heir sold it to Charles Barrow, esq; who is the present lord of this manor, and has a handsome

some feat here, called *Hygrove*, commanding an extensive prospect over the vale on the east side of the river Severn. He is the heir male of the Barrows, otherwise Berrows, of Field-Court and Awre in this county, and one of the representatives of the city of Gloucester, for which he has sat in five successive parliaments. His arms are, *Argent, three bears heads erased sable, muzzled Or, a chief azure*, as I find them on a monument in Quedgley church.

There are some copyhold estates of inheritance in this parish, held according to the custom of the manor, which custom is, that if a tenant die without male heir, and leave more daughters than one, such estate goes to the eldest of them, as at Cheltenham, and some other places.

In this manor, and at Rodley in the parish of Westbury, acknowledgments are paid to the lord for fishing in the river Severn, some of which were antiently called *Prid-gavel*, from the old word *Gavel*, a rent, and *Pride*, the name of a kind of wicker'd putt, or pouchin, which is laid in the water to catch the fish. So that *Prid-gavel* seems not to have the least relation to Lampreys, as sir Robert Atkyns, and some others, after him, have fancied.

There is a considerable estate in this parish called Hatheways, from Ralph Hatheway, who was seized thereof by the title of a manor 5 E. 2. The records 14 E. 2. mention Henry Casy, and 15 E. 2. Walter Helvin, as being each of them seized of a manor in this parish; but they were not distinct manors. The fact is, that here, as in many other places, the owners of estates having little tenements erected on several detached parcels of their lands, granted some on leases for lives, and sold others absolutely, reserving small chief-tents, and thereby dignified their estates with the titles of manors, or reputed manors, tho' they had no copyhold tenants, which are necessarily incident to courts baron.

Bogo Gofeline was seized of a rent of 7*l.* 9*s.* in Minsterworth 13 E. 2.

Thomas Sayvill and Catherine his wife levied a fine of lands in Minsterworth to John Wordroff and others 16 R. 2. John Elis de Fishley and Margaret his wife levied a fine of lands in Minsterworth to the use of themselves in fee taille, the remainder to Alice their daughter, 7 H. 4. Roger Gregg and Alice his wife levied a fine of lands in Minsterworth to the use of John Daberton, and to the right heirs of Alice 7 H. 6.

Lands formerly belonging to the abbey of Gloucester, were granted to Thomas Reeves and Christopher Bullet 5 Mariae. But the messuage called Leedwood House, which sir Robert Atkyns, by mistake, represented as lying in this parish, is in Yorkshire, tho' inserted in the forementioned grant to Reeves and Bullet.

HAMLETS. 1. *Morcote*, or *Boyfield*, is a hamlet and manor, or at least a reputed manor, in this parish. The names are nearly synonymous.

The Britons called it by the former, from *Coed*, Br. *a wood*, because it was a woody place, which, after the conquest, the Normans translated by *Bois*, a word of the same signification in their language; and thence came *Boiville*, and *Boyfield* as it was afterwards written. At the time of the general survey, Morcote lay in a different hundred from Minsterworth, as appears by the following extract:

' William the son of Norman holds Morcote in Langebrige hundred. Ulfegh held it in the time of king Edward. There is one hide, and in demean one plow-tillage, with two bordars. It was worth 8*s.* now 10*s.* This estate doth not pay tax.' *Domesday-book*, p. 74.

If by Langebrige in the record, which gave name to the hundred, is meant the long bridge at Gloucester, of which I think there can be no doubt, then Nicholas Walred, clerk, was not the first builder of a bridge there, as it is said, in the reign of king Henry the Second, but only built that bridge anew.

Richard Veel was seized of Morcot 16 E. 3. John Boteler of the Park held the manors of the Park and of Morecot 36 E. 3. John Kenn was seized of both manors 6 H. 4. and another John Kenn died seized of one messuage and one plow-tillage in Morecot 16 H. 6. which descended to his son Robert Kenn, esq; who was possessed of them 31 H. 6.

This estate was afterwards purchased by Thomas Elmbridge, who died 27 H. 7. and was succeeded by John his son and heir, and he dying without issue 17 H. 8. sir John Danet, who had married Anne his sister and heir, had livery of Morecot the same year. John Danet, son of sir John, sold this manor to Thomas Atkyns, of Tufleigh, esq; and Thomas Hoard, esq; who married a coheiress of that family, and the reverend Mr. John Chamberlayne of Mauerfbury, descended from the other coheiress, are the present proprietors, and have a good estate in this place.

2. *Hampton*, lies in the middle part of the parish, adjoining to the great ham or common. It is not a manor, but having antiently a distinct name, intitles it to our notice. Roger Boyfield was seized of one messuage and one yard-land in Hampton, parcel of the manor of Minsterworth, 15 E. 2. It is probable that this Roger Boyfield, or de Boyfield, took his name from the place of his residence in the hamlet of Boyfield, according to the custom of early times.

3. *Dunny*, lies in the lower part of the parish. It is not called by any particular name in *Domesday*; but the following abstract seems to relate to it:

' William Goizenboded holds half a hide of land, and half a fishery in Westberie hundred. Alwin the sheriff held this estate, and gave it to his wife. It belonged to the king's farm in Westberie.' *Domesday-book*, p. 74.

Roger de Staunton gave a yard-land called Duni, in Minsterworth, and a husbandman with his

his land, to Gloucester abbey, when Hameline was abbat. Roger earl of Hereford gave half the fishery of Duny to the same church, which king Henry the Second confirmed; and king Edward the Third granted to the monks of that church the other half of that fishery, with the fishery in the standing pools within Minsterworth, at a fee farm rent, in exchange for the church of Wyardsbury, when Adam Staunton was abbat, 18 E. 3. as appears by an *Inspeximus* and confirmation of those grants 1 R. 2. And these fisheries were afterwards granted with the manor 7 Jac.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the Forest deanery, to which the king's auditor pays 10*l.* a year, and the impropiator four loads of hay. It has been augmented by the queen's bounty, and is now worth 30*l.* a year. The bishop of Bristol is patron, and Mr. Draper the present incumbent.

Thomas Foliot was possessed of the church of Minsterworth 45 H. 3. and Nicholas le Bath was seized of the advowson 5 E. 2. The rectory was appropriated to St. Oswald's priory in Gloucester 22 R. 2. and the rectory and advowson of the vicarage belonged afterwards to the monastery of Boileau in Hampshire, and were granted to the bishoprick of Bristol 34 H. 8. and the impropriation is now in lease from the bishop of Bristol to Mr. Joseph Brown, for three lives.

The parson was to have tithe of all the fish in the pools on the Severn within this parish, and he enjoy'd the same in Dunny and Minsterworth 15 E. 2.

The church is dedicated to St. Mary. It is a double building, supported by pillars in the middle. It had a spire, which was destroy'd, and the bells melted by lightning in the year 1702, and now it has a low tower at the west end.

First fruits	£. 10	13	4	Proc. & Syn.	£. 0	9	6	
Tenths	—	1	1	4	Pentecostals	0	1	4

Benefactions.

Mr. John Hyett, citizen of London, who had been a poor boy of this parish, has given by his last will, dated Sep. 5, 1719, 20*l.* to 'prentice out a poor boy here every second year, in the choice of whom a preference is to be given to the names of Hyett and Phelps.

In the year 1763, Susanna Crump, widow, in her life time, settled an annuity of 4*l.* a year for a school-mistress, to teach ten poor children of this parish to read. Joseph Wintle of Gloucester, gave 20*l.* to be laid out in land, which hath been done in this parish, the rent whereof is to be expended in bread, and given yearly to twenty poor housekeepers in this parish, on Christmas Eve.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 193	16	0	
		Poll-tax — — 1694,	—	15	17	0
		Land-tax — — 1694,	—	170	0	0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770,	—	120	15	0

At the beginning of this century, there were 60 houses, and about 300 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 10 were freeholders; yearly births 10, burials 7. *Atkyns.* The houses are now between 60 and 70, and the inhabitants about 300; but the parish was formerly more populous, and had upwards of 100 houses in it, as appears by a yearly payment to the lord of 2*d.* for every house, and for every meese-place where a house formerly stood, which payment is called Smoak-silver.



MISERDEN, or MUSARDEN.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Bisley, distant about two miles and a half north-east from the town of that name, seven and a half north-west from Cirencester, and nine south-eastward from Gloucester. It is bounded on the south-east by Winstone and Duntsebourne, from which it is separated by the brook Froome; on the south by Edgworth, with Bisley on the west, Painswick and Cranham on the north-west, and Brimpsfield and Side on the north and north-east of it.

The village lies two miles south-westward of the *Irminstreet*, one of the Roman consular ways. It is situated on the declivity of a hill, fronting northward, which makes it extremely bleak in the winter; but the cold, clear air braces the muscles, and contributes to the health and longevity of the inhabitants. It is nevertheless better suited to hypochondriacal than consumptive habits.

Here is a park about seven miles in circumference, full of fine beech-wood. It is watered by the Froome, which receives a supply at this place, from a confluence of little streams running from Brimpsfield and Winstone, that abound with small trout and cray fish. The uninclosed part of the park resembles a forest. It is a fine recess for game, wild fowl, and many sorts of singing birds; particularly here are seen two birds which are rare in this country, the French pye, and a water-fowl of a fierce nature, whose name I am not acquainted with. The enthusiastic lover of nature, walking in the flowery glades of this retreat, might fancy himself in the primeval groves of our first progenitors.

Seated in a valley in this park is a mount of a circular form, now overgrown with trees. It is the scite of an antient castle, built in the reign of king John, by Ralph Musard, one of the great barons of the realm, and lord of this manor. It is called *Castle-hill*, and the piece of ground below it, *Castle-meadow*. Part of the moat which inclosed the building is still to be seen, and large hewn stones were dug up, and an apartment discovered beneath the rubbish, on this mount, a few years ago, but of no great extent; for the materials of the castle had been removed, according to tradition, and appropriated to the building of the present manor-house. The scite of the castle is most

most romantically encompassed with adjacent woods and hills; and upon that spot a little hermitage might be erected, which would have the accompaniments of bubbling waters, impenetrable shade, and the various notes of the feathered tribes to heighten the idea of solitude and retirement.

The latter part of the name of the village was suggested by the situation of the castle, for *den*, signifies a dale, a glyn, a deep valley, or woody place. The former part of the name is that of a family who held the manor, from the conquest till the reign of king Edward the First; but the village was not called *Mufarden*, but *Grenhamstede*, till some time after it was the residence of that family, as appears by *Domesday-book*.

Hazlehouse is the feat of William Mills, esq; who served the office of high sheriff of this county in the year 1756. At *Hazlehouse-yate*, now called *the Camp*, are several barrows, one of which was opened about forty years ago, and the skulls and skeletons of eight bodies found lying in order in a vault beneath, which was then decently closed up again. There is another of those barrows in the west field, near the Gloucester road, which a few years since was found to contain human bones, and an urn, supposed to be Roman.

The face of this country is very uneven. The lands are mostly arable, and bear good crops. About 300 acres lie in downs and common-fields. Wild thyme grows in great plenty, and the various species of the *Orchis* are found here. Much of the beech-wood in this parish and neighbourhood, of which there is great abundance, is converted into gun-stocks for Birmingham market, and of some they make charcoal. Here is a very good and durable sort of tiles for covering houses, which are sold at 5s. a thousand; but the difficulty of the roads is a great obstacle to the sale of them.

The clothing business is carried on very extensively in the adjoining places to the southward and westward, but there are only two clothiers in this parish, by whom the women and children are chiefly employ'd in spinning woollen yarn.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

The following is a translation of the antient record respecting the manor:

'The same Hascoit [Mufard] holds Grenhamstede in Biselege hundred. There is one hide taxed. Ernest held it. In demean are three plow-tillages, and eight villeins, and five bordars, and a priest, and one radchenister. They have between them nine plow-tillages. There are ten *servi*, and eight acres of meadow, a wood a mile long, and half a mile broad. It was worth 100s. and is now worth 7l.' *Domesday-book*, p. 78.

This Hascoit Mufard attended the conqueror in his expedition against England, as appears by the written's list, and was rewarded with great estates in the counties of Berks, Oxford, Derby, War-

wick, and Gloucester; but the principal feat being at Mufarden, those estates were in that respect all comprehended in the expression *Baronia de Mufarden*, as appears by several records in after ages. Sir William Dugdage speaks of him as being eminent for his piety and virtue, and says he at length became a monk in the monastery of Ely. His arms were to be seen in the windows of the parish church of Tamworth, *Gules, a lion rampant argent, crowned Or.*

Richard Mufard was son and heir of Hascoit, and Hascoit the second was son and heir of Richard, and had fifteen knights's fees 12 H. 2. He died 33 H. 2. and was succeeded by Ralph his son and heir, who was sheriff of Gloucestershire from the 17 Joh. to 9 H. 3. He married Isabel the widow of John de Nevill, without the king's licence, and paid a hundred marks for his transgression. He was a baron, and built the castle as before observed, and dying 14 H. 3. was succeeded by Robert his son, who entering upon his lands without suing forth livery, his castle of Mufarden and all his lands were seized into the king's hands, but were shortly after restored upon composition. He died without issue, when Ralph Mufard, his brother, was a minor, in ward to Jeffrey Despencer, who paid 500 marks to the crown for his wardship. Ralph had livery of his lands 31 H. 3. and died 49 H. 3. Ralph, son of the last Ralph, died 1 E. 1. and was succeeded by John Mufard, who had livery of the manor of Mufarden 15 E. 1. and died two years afterwards. Nicholas Mufard, uncle to John, and youngest brother of Ralph, had livery of this manor 17 E. 1. and died without issue 29 E. 1. whereby sir Ralph Frescheville, son of Amicia, his elder sister, then dead, and Margaret his sister then living, and Joan, (wife of William de Chelardiston) the daughter and heiress of Isabel, his third sister, then dead, were his heirs, and had livery of the manor of Mufarden granted to them 29 E. 1.

This manor soon after came to Hugh le Despencer the younger, who being attainted in the turbulent reign of king Edward the Second, it was granted to Edmond of Woodstock, earl of Kent, youngest son of king Edward the First, who being also attainted, and beheaded at Winchester in the beginning of the reign of Edward the Third, it was granted to Geoffry Mortimer, son of Roger Mortimer, earl of March. This earl was also executed at Smithfield the same year, his sons attainted by parliament, and the sons of Edmond of Woodstock restored in blood. John, son of Edmond of Woodstock, died seized of Mufarden 26 E. 3. which Elizabeth, his widow, held in dower 'till her death, 12 H. 4.

Joan, commonly called the *Fair Maid of Kent*, was sister and heir to John. She was married to sir Thomas Holland, who in her right was created earl of Kent. Elianor, sister and coheiress of the Hollands, was married to Roger earl of March, in the reign of king Edward the Third, and

Edmond Mortimer was their son and heir; but he dying without issue, the manor of Musfarden, or Miserden, descended to Anne, sister and coheirefs of Edmond, who was married to Richard duke of York, heir to the crown of England; whereby this manor descended to his son, king Edward the Fourth, and continued in the crown 'till the latter end of the reign of king Henry the Eighth.

The manor and park of Miserden were granted to sir Anthony Kingstonⁿ 38 H. 8. in whose family they continued down to William Kingston, esq; who was lord of the manor in the year 1608. He sold it to Henry Jernegan the younger, son and heir of Henry Jernegan the elder, of Coffey in the county of Norfolk, esq; of whom it was purchased by sir William Sandys^o, of Fladbury in Worcestershire, and hath descended thro' several collateral

branches, down to Samuel Sandys, esq; the present lord of the manor.

The manor-house stands upon an eminence in the park, which is a collection of hills. The best front is on the side next the garden to the south-east. The court and offices stand to the north-west. It is seen for many miles round, except to the south-west, where the hills are a little above it. There are many handsome apartments in it, particularly the dining-room, with a large chimney-piece ornamented with the Sandys's arms. The story of Jephthah is well executed in tapestry, and the old furniture, remaining in the drawing room, bespeaks the taste and grandeur of its former inhabitants. In the hall was a compleat suit of armour. In the garden are many yew-trees of an extraordinary size and shape.

ⁿ Sir William Kingston, son of sir Anthony, was provost-marshal in the reign of king Edward the Sixth. He seems to have been a man divested of common humanity, and his name is preserved in history to be execrated for his infamous, sportive cruelty. He ordered the mayor of Bodmin to erect a strong and lofty gallows in the market-place, and after feasting with him in a familiar manner, caused him to be truss'd up on it to experience its strength and firmness. A miller who had been concerned in some insurrection in the same country, flying from his house, his man pretended to be the master, wherefore sir William caused him to be executed, saying, *he could do his master no better service than to be hanged for him.* This was the behaviour of him to whom the king had intrusted the administration of justice, and who for the sake of a joke, condemned and executed the innocent for the guilty.

^o This antient family is descended from William Sandes of Rottenby-castle in the parish of St. Bees in Cumberland, whose son William married the daughter of ——— Bonham; and had issue William Sandes, who married Margaret, daughter and heir of William Rawson, of the county of York, and cousin and heir to ——— Rawlinson, abbat of Furnes in Lancashire; and a daughter Margaret, married to Richard Bray, a privy counsellor to king Henry the Sixth.

Which last William Sandys had issue three sons, George, who married the daughter of ——— Curwin; William, and Oliver.

George had issue William Sandys, who married Margaret, daughter of John Dixon, by which marriage the antient houses of Roos and Sandys were united. They had issue six sons, and two daughters; George, slain at Musselborough field, in 1547; William, who married the daughter of ——— Strickland, of Westmoreland; Edwin, who was arch-bishop of York; from whom the present lord Sandys of Omberley in the county of Worcester is descended; Christopher; Miles, from whom the last lord Sandys was descended; and Anthony. Archbishop Sandys was an excellent man, and suffered a years imprisonment on account of his attachment to the reformed religion, in the reign of queen Mary. He was vice-chancellor of Cambridge, where, in the time of trouble, most of his former acquaintance deserted him. After his enlargement from prison, he went abroad, whence he returned at the death of queen Mary, and was made successively bishop of Worcester, of London, and archbishop of York, by queen Elizabeth. His son, sir Edwin Sandys, was a person of great learning and abilities; and George Sandys, the bishop's youngest son, was a most ingenious gentleman, whose book of travels and poetical writings are well known and much esteemed.

Myles Sandys, the fifth son of the said William and Margaret, was of Lattimer's, *alias* Ischemstead, in the county of Bucks. He married Hester, the daughter of William Clifton, of Barrington in Somersetshire, and had four sons, George, who was knighted, but died without issue; Edwin, who was also knighted; William, who was also knighted; and Henry. He had also three daughters.

Sir Edwin Sandys, the second son, married Elizabeth, sister and heir of William lord Sandys, by whom he had three sons and six daughters. William, who for his prodigality was called *Gollen Sandys*. He was lord of the manor of Brimpsfield, which he sold to his uncle, sir William Sandys, hereafter mentioned, and died without issue; Myles, who died unmarried; Henry, afterwards lord Sandys of the Vine, in the county of Southampton. The daughters were Bidget, Mary, Dorothy, Amy, Jane, and Hester.

Sir William Sandys, third son of the said Myles Sandys, married Margaret, daughter and heir of Walter Culpepper, of Hanborough in the county of Oxford, esq; by whom he had issue 1. sir Myles Sandys, who had Brimpsfield park and estate settled on him on his marriage with Mary, the daughter of sir John Hanbury, of Kelmarsh in the county of Southampton. He died before his father, and was buried at Miserden. 2. William, who settled in Kent, and was called *Water-work Sandys*, from his taste in improvements of that kind. 3. Thomas, who died unmarried. They had also five daughters.

Sir Myles Sandys of Brimpsfield had issue three sons, 1. William Sandys of Miserden, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Stephen Soames, of Haydon in the county of Essex. 2. Edward Sandys of Brimpsfield, esq; of whom hereafter; 3. Myles Sandys, who died unmarried. And one daughter Mary.

William Sandys, the eldest son of sir Myles, died in 1647, leaving issue two sons, Myles Sandys, who married Mary, daughter of Stephen Soames, of Thurloe in the county of Suffolk, esq; William, who took to wife Philadelphica Uphill, of Harwell-Rumford in the county of Essex. And one daughter Mary, who died a nun in France.

Myles Sandys, son of William, had issue by his said wife Mary, two sons, William Sandys of Miserden, and Myles, who died unmarried in 1706.

Which William Sandys married Barbara, the daughter of sir William Kerle, of Herefordshire, and dying without issue, was buried at Miserden in 1712. He sold the manors of Brimpsfield and Cranham to his cousin Windfor Sandys the elder, as also Cranham and Winston woods. He left the reversion of Miserden and Winston, subject to his mother's and wife's jointures, to his cousin and heir at law, Windfor Sandys the elder, and his heirs.

I return now to Edward Sandys, the second son of sir Myles Sandys of Brimpsfield. He married Hester, the daughter of Fulke Walwin, of Much Marcle in the county of Hereford, by whom he had issue, 1. Myles Sandys, who left two daughters, who died unmarried; 2. Edward Sandys, who died without issue. 3. Windfor Sandys of Brimpsfield park. 4. Robert Sandys, who died unmarried; 5. Hanbury Sandys; and six daughters, Mary, Anne, Hester, Frances, Dorothy, and Martha.

Windfor Sandys, the third son, married first, miss Aubery, by whom he had issue Aubery Sandys, who died an infant: Secondly, Alice, the daughter of Matthew Lock, of Boddington in the county of Gloucester, esq; by whom he had issue three sons, 1. Windfor Sandys. 2. William Sandys, afterwards a captain. 3. Myles Sandys, of the Middle Temple, esq; who married and died without issue. Windfor Sandys, the father, died and was buried at Miserden in 1729, and was succeeded by his son and heir.

Windfor Sandys, who was high sheriff of Gloucestershire in 1725, and served that office with great splendor again in 1745. He married Elizabeth, the only surviving daughter and at length heir of Richard Browne, of Gonthrop in the county of Nottingham, and of Illington in the county of Middlesex, esq; and became possessed of the manors of Miserden park and Winston, and dying in 1754, was buried in the family vault at Miserden. He left issue five children, *i. e.* 1. Browne Sandys, who died unmarried in 1761; 2. Samuel Sandys, the present proprietor of Miserden and Winston; 3. Catherine, married to William Baynton, of Gray's Inn, esq; F. A. S. 4. Anne, and 5. Mary.

Mr. Sandys's arms are, *Or, a fess dancetty between two staff crozets fit by gules; a crescent within an annulet for difference.*

And notwithstanding the whole now wears the melancholy aspect of desertion and decay, yet few gentlemen's seats have more natural advantages.

In the hamlet of Miserden there are 39 houses, and 166 inhabitants.

HAMLETS. 1. *Wishanger.* This hamlet is situated a mile north-west of Miserden. A sculf Mufard, of Mufarden, gave Wishanger, then called Rifeanger, to the knights-templars, from whom it went to the knights hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem; after whose dissolution, it was granted to sir Thomas Palmer, 6 E. 6. and upon his attainder, it was granted to William lord Howard, 1 Mar. Christopher Bumpsted levied a fine of the manor of Wishanger to John Brown 4 Mar. very soon after which it came into the family of the Partridges. The principal house in this hamlet is the mansion and usual residence of that family, who have enjoy'd this estate ever since, and have possessed many large estates in this county. Mr. John Partridge is the present owner thereof. His arms are, *Checky, argent and sable, on a bend gules three escallops Or.* *Honeycombe* is the name of a good house in this hamlet, belonging to the reverend Mr. Mills, the present rector. There is a small valley in this hamlet, called the *City*, where are several cottages. On the opposite side of the valley is the *Camp*, where are ten houses. The whole number of houses in this hamlet is 22, and of inhabitants 91.

2. *Sudgrove*, i.e. *Southgrove*, is situated on the south-west of the village. There are two good houses built of hewn stone; one of them was the seat of the Warnefords, a knightly family, of which the reverend F. Warneford, LL.D. now living at Sevenhampton in the county of Wilts, is the representative. This house, with the remaining lands belonging to it, was lately purchased by Mr. John Mills. The other is a more modern building, first erected by the reverend Mr. Durston, then rector of Miserden; and afterwards purchased and augmented by Mr. Temple, who sold it to the late William Trye, esq; of the family of the Tryes of Hardwick. His son, Mr. Thomas Trye, disposed of this last patrimony of a once respectable, tho' now declined house, to John Selse, late of Cirencester, esq; who, from its pleasant situation for prospect, agreeable gardens, and plantations, has made it the place of his residence. Milo constable of Gloucester, gave the tithes of Sutgrove-Restald to the church of Lanthony. In this hamlet are 24 houses, and 103 inhabitants.

3. The *Slad*, or *Slade*, from the Saxon word *Slabe*, a *slip of ground*. There are several places of this name in Gloucestershire, all situated on the slopes of hills. The springs collecting on the sides of such hills loosen the earth, and frequently by their force drive whole acres of ground into the vallies beneath, a remarkable instance of which happened lately at the Throp in the parish of

Stroud. Hence the name *Slade*. This hamlet lies three miles north-west of the village of Miserden, towards Painswick. It contains 26 houses, and 117 inhabitants.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Stonehouse, worth 140*l.* a year. Samuel Sandys, esq; is patron, the reverend Mr. Giles Mills is the present incumbent. There are ninety acres of glebe, of which forty-four lie in common field.

The church is dedicated to St. Andrew, on whose anniversary the feast is kept. It hath a tower at the west end, with one large bell. There are two cross ailes; that on the south side, with its vault, was built by the late Mr. Temple, and now belongs to Mr. Selse. The north aisle was erected by William Mills, of Hazlehouse, esq; and the present rector.

The parsonage-house was repaired, if not wholly built, by William Wolley, a former rector, the initial letters of whose name are on a sun-dial thus (W 1665 W).

Monuments and Inscriptions.

On the south side of the chancel, separated by a wire lattice, is a fine monument of alabaster, whereon lie the effigies of sir William Sandys and his lady, most curiously wrought, with their crests at their feet. Sir William is in compleat armour, finely gilt; and his lady very richly dressed with point and bracelets, according to the high taste of those times; with their ten children kneeling round the several sides of the tomb, which is decorated with scutcheons of arms. At the head of the tomb against the wall, upon a black marble, is the following inscription in gold letters:

Here Lyeth the Bodie of Sr Will^m Sandys of Mufarden in the Countie of Glouc^r Knight. He departed this Life Mar 2. 1640 Aged 77. And Dame Margaret his Wife, Daughter and Heire of Walter Culpepper of Ha^rborough in the County of Oxon Esquire, and she departed this Life June 13, 1644. Aged 64 Haveinge Issue five Sons & five Daughters

Here's in this Cabanet Earth's richest Treasure
A pair unparalell'd, & therefore Reader,
Expect not Phrases in sad Elegyes,
To clawe thy Fancy but to thaw thine Eyes.
See here that Wealth, Bloud, Honour, Power, must
Return the owners to their Mother Dust.
Vertue embalms them still, with Christ they be
'Thay chang'd the Rome, but not their Company.

*This monument was made for sir William in his life time. The whole is exquisitely finished and finely preserved. It was executed in Italy, at the expence of 1000*l.* from two paintings of him and his lady, done by sir Cornelius Johnson, which are now in the manor-house.*

Within the rails of the communion table, is a raised tomb decorated with arms, and the effigy in stone of a man in armour, with this memorial:

Here lyeth the Body of William Kingston of Misarden Esquier, Sonne & Heire to Anthony Kingston Esquier who married Mary Daughter to John Washborne of Wichentord in the County of Worcester, Esquier, the which William Kingston was Faithful to his Prince, and Loving to his Country, departed this Life the 12th day of December 1614 Aetatis 39.——The arms are, 1. *Azure, a cross Or, between four leopards faces argent,* for Kingston; impaling 2. *Argent, on a fess gules three roses of the first, between six martlets of the second,* for Washbourne.

Near the above, on the north side, a stone monument with the effigies of a man and woman kneeling,

kneeling, and four children, with their arms, *Cbecky argent and sable, on a bend gules three escallops Or.* And the following inscription :

Here Lyeth the Body of Anthony Partridge of Withanger Esq^r Son of Robert Partridge Esq^r who married Alice, Daughter of Timothy Cartwright Gent. by whom he had issue 5 Sons & 1 Daughter, who departed this Life the 25th day of March A D 1625. Aged 57.—The arms of Cartwright, *Or, a fess embattled between three cart wheels sable, a martlet for distinction.*

On a flat stone,

Henry Partridge Gentⁿ. only son of Thomas & Hester Partridge of Withanger in this parish Gent. departed this Life 17 Aug^t. A. D. 1730. aged 36 Y^r.

Longior Vita diuturna Calamitas.

If Youth, or Health, or Friends could Life assure,
I, in the midst of them had been secure,
They all uncertain are, you'll find by me,
Nothing more certain than Eternity.

A flat stone,

Mr. John Durston, Interred here, was born at Ripple, Worcestershire, educated at Winchester, elected into New Coll: Oxon, presented by that Coll: to the Rectory of Alton, Wilts. Rector likewise of this Church above 40 years, died 29th Feb: 1727 Æ. 82.

All words are vain
Where none can reach the worth.

At the foot of the steps of the altar is a flat stone, with a patriarchal cross, within a bordure of alabaster. It has no inscription, but was probably intended for one of the Musards.

A flat stone at the entrance of the chancel, at top, *Per fess crenelle sable and argent, six crosses patty counterchanged,* and this inscription :

In Memoriam Thom. Warneford Civis London filii natu maximi Tho. Warneford Generosi de Sutgrove. Posuit Hen: Warneford Confanguineus et Heres ex testamento. Ob: 9. Jan. A. D. 1717 Æ. 63.

In Mr. Mills's aisle, a handsome marble monument, with the family arms, *Barry of ten, argent and Or, six escutcheons gules, 3, 2, 1;* and this inscription :

M S
Gulielmi Mills de Haselhouse
et Saræ uxoris ejus.
ille Vir probus et honestus
Omnibus carus
Morte correptus fuit Anno 1724
Ætatis 68.
Ipsa Vidua plorans, Mater
Pia et Benigna, tandem
efflavit animam Anno
1761, Ætatis 91.

Item Eliz^æ Uxoris
Gulielmi Mills
de Haselhouse Armigeri
quæ ob Castitatem
Sanctitatem & Pietatem
eximiè illustis ex
hâc Vitâ in Spem melioris
discessit Anno 1746
Ætatis 48.

In the church-yard is a memorial for Anthony Ockhold and Tacy his wife, 1605. The Ockholds were once freeholders of note in this parish, as were the Clements, and many others, who are now melancholy tho' common instances of the fluctuation of property. The event however, is an incitement to frugality and industry; for generally, property flies from the indolent and profligate, to be cherished and improved by the diligence of the industrious. The Ockholds arms are, *Vaire, argent and sable, on a pale gules three leopards faces Or.*

First fruits	£. 8	13	4	Synodals	£. 0	2	0
Tenths	—	0	17	4	Pentecostals	0	0
Procurations	0	6	8				

Benefaction.

Thomas Muggleton, who lies buried in the church-yard 1659, gave by his will to the poor of

this parish, (with others) 15 s yearly, charged on lands in Duntisbourn Abbats.

Land-tax at 3 s. in 1770, £ 50 4 0

About the year 1712, the poor-tax amounted to 2 s. in the pound, and at this time (1773) it is advanced to 5 s. in the pound.

According to sir Robert Atkyns, there were 54 houses, and about 250 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 20 were freeholders; yearly births 9, burials 6. But in seven years, from 1766 to 1772, both inclusive, it appears that there have been entered in the parish register 80 baptisms, and 68 burials. And the people having been numbered in 1762, they were found to be 112 families, and 460 inhabitants, who occupied 105 houses. Also by an account taken in 1767, the number of souls was 451; and by the last account taken in 1773, there were 111 houses, and 477 inhabitants, of whom 16 were freeholders.

From these *data* it appears, that the average of annual baptisms is 11.3, and of burials 9.7; that the average of persons to each house is 4.3; and that the proportion of annual burials to the whole number of inhabitants is nearly as 1 to 49, which shews the place to be healthy.

MORTON-HENMARSH.

THIS small parish lies in the upper division of Westminster hundred, four miles distant north from Stow, five south-east from Campden, and twenty-nine north-east from Gloucester.

It lies in the vale, with a ridge of hills on the west of it, whence the water flows down upon the low lands in a wet season, and cannot readily pass off again; wherefore it was called Mortune, from *Moor*, a *marsh*, or *tract of low ground*. *Henmarsh*, i. e. the *old marsh*, is almost of the same signification, but of much later standing than the former name. Indeed some persons write *Morton in the Marsh*, and for aught I know, with equal propriety. But *Henmarsh* may be, as sir Robert Atkyns seems to think, from *Hen*, *old*, and *meape*, a *limit*, or *boundary*, for there is one corner of this parish, about two miles east of the village, which borders on three other counties; and on that spot stands a handsome stone pedestal, about twelve feet high, with a dial at top, and an inscription to inform travellers that *This is the four Shires Stone*. Oxfordshire lies on the east, Gloucestershire on the west, Warwickshire on the north, and Worcestershire on the south, which happens by Evenlode, a detached part of the last mentioned county, running up to this point.

The Roman *Foss* leads from Cirencester thro' this place northwards, and the great road from Worcester to London crosses it here, where are two pretty good inns to accommodate travellers. The greater part of the houses are arranged on the sides of the *Foss*, and about the middle of the village stands a public building upon pillars, which gives

gives it something of the air of a market-town. Indeed it had formerly a charter for a market and fair, which it enjoy'd with other privileges a long time; and not more that two centuries back, when many parts of the country were visited with the plague, a market was kept here, and was at that time pretty much frequented.

The abbats of Westminster, who were lords of this manor, have several times endeavoured, by various ways, to encourage the increase of inhabitants, and to raise this place into greater eminence. In the reign of king Henry the Fourth, the abbat procured a charter to exempt the burgesses, as they were then called, from paying toll in the several counties of Gloucester, Oxford, Warwick, and Worcester; and granted them their burgages in fee, paying a small fine upon alienation. They had also a grant of courts for pleas of debt, and for the trial of some criminal actions.

What immediate effect these privileges had, does not appear, but as large plants require room for a vigorous growth, so it is probable that this place lay too near the neighbouring market-towns to become anywise considerable; for Morton, in its present state, is no more than a pretty little village, where the women and children are employ'd in spinning of lincn yarn for coarse sewing threads, cheese cloth, and linseys.

As the place lies upon the *Foss*, it was natural, on my visit, to inquire after Roman antiquities, when the account in Dr. Parsons's manuscript was confirmed by the inhabitants, that about a mile further northwards, in the fields, at a place called *Dorn*, great quantities of Roman coins have been formerly found. And not far from thence, but in this parish, are two considerable barrows; whence it seems probable, that there has been a small post or station at or near that place.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

Notwithstanding sir Robert Atkyns has appropriated to this place a large extract from *Domesday*, concerning Moreton, (as he has it) in Celfledestern hundred, yet those particulars have not the least relation to any Morton whatever, but really belong to Nortune, or Norton, in the parish of Weston-Subedge, as may be seen by referring to the printed copy of the record, at p. 78. And what the same learned author asserts, of this manor belonging to the family of the Cormeiles, is equally erroneous. Indeed this place does not appear to have been a distinct manor at the time of the general survey, but as it was antiently part of the parish of Bourton on the Hill, so it seems to belong to the eight hides which the church of Westminster had there, dependent on the large manor of Derhurst.

Domesday specifies the number of hides in each place, belonging to that extensive manor, and declares that, 'Certain radchenisters held part of those lands of the church of Westminster, in the time of king Edward, and tho' they were free men, yet they plowed, harrowed, reaped, and

'mowed at the lord's work;' and that 'Elfrid held half a hide at Montune, and holds the same;' *i. e.* he held it when the inquisition was taken. This Montune is supposed to be the same with the parish of Morton, for the Saxon *m* may have been mistaken for the letter *n*, to which it bears some resemblance.

The abbey of Westminster purchased a charter for a market in this place in the eleventh year, and another charter for a fair, in the fifty-third year of the reign of king Henry the Third.

The learned author to whose labours I am so greatly indebted, observes, that William de Barking, the thirtieth abbat of Westminster, new built the village of Moreton, of which the profits were assigned to observe an anniversary for him, and the overplus to the benefit of the convent. And further, that he purchased the manor-house, and half the forest of Moreton, and two plow-tillages of assart land, and the castle of Moreton Foliot, with a moiety of that manor, and gave them to the convent of Westminster. But he undoubtedly meant Richard de Barking, who was the twenty-second abbat of Westminster, according to Mr. Willis's list, in whose epitaph mention is made of some of these particulars.

At the dissolution of the abbey, the manor was granted to the dean and chapter of Westminster 34 H. 8. Queen Mary regranted it to the abbey, which she had restored, 4 Mariae, but it was again confirmed to the dean and chapter 2 Eliz.

William Bateson, esq; is lessee of the manor, under the dean and chapter, and holds a court-leet here.

Richard Dalby and his wife levied a fine of lands in Moreton-Henmarsh 9 H. 7. Mr. Cresswick has a large estate in this parish.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is in the deanery of Campden. It is a chapel of ease to Bourton on the Hill, and has the same incumbent.

There is no glebe-land. Bourton-farm is tithe free, but the rest of the parish is tithable, and pays 53*l.* 11*s.* yearly for composition.

The church is dedicated to St. David. In the year 1512, pope Julius granted right of sepulture to this parish, the inhabitants of which formerly buried at Blockley in Worcestershire.

Pentecostals - - - - 6*d.*

Benefactions.

A close called Greenhill was given towards the repair of the church. Mr. Cook, a rector of Bourton, gave 40*s.* yearly to put out an apprentice, as the money should grow sufficient. Several persons have also given small sums, amounting in the whole to 60*l.* to be a stock for the poor.

Land-tax at 3*s.* 1770, £ 42 9 0

At the beginning of this century, there were 120 houses, and about 526 inhabitants in this parish,

parish, whereof 30 were freeholders; yearly births 18, burials 16. *Atkyns*. But this was not the true average state of the register, for in ten years, beginning with 1700, the baptisms were 157, and the burials 120. And in a like period, beginning with 1760, the baptisms were 212, and the burials 131; and the present number of inhabitants is 579; so that they are to the average of annual burials nearly as 44 to 1.



MORETON VALENCE.

THIS parish lies in the vale, in the hundred of Whitstone, eight miles north from Dursley, four west from Painswick, and six southward from Gloucester.

It is laid out in dairy-farms, with some orcharding, and produces good cheese and stout cyder; but it is subject to inundations from its flat and low situation.

Mortune was the antient name of the village, and signifies the *town upon the water*, as already explained under Minsterworth, and might very properly be given to this place which is washed on the south by the river Froome, and on the west by the Severn. It received the addition of *Valence* from a family of that name, who were earls of Pembroke, and lords of this manor in the reigns of Edward the First and Edward the Second.

Antient foundations of hewn stones have been found in a piece of ground near the church, which appears to have been moated round, and is supposed to have been the scite of the mansion-house of the Valences, or some of their successors, lords of this manor.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

‘Durand of Glowec’ holds *Mortune* in Witestan ‘hundred. There are three hides taxed. Auti ‘held it. In demean is one plow-tillage, and ‘four villeins, and six bordars, with three plow-tillages and a half. There are four *servi*, and ‘twenty acres of meadow. It was worth 4*l.* now ‘40*s.*’ *Domesday-book*, p. 77.

Robert de Pont de Larch, or Pont de l’ Arch, was seized of this manor 30 H. 3. and gave it, together with several others, to William de Valencia, afterwards created earl of Pembroke, who was son of Hugh le Brun, by Isabel widow of king John, and uterine brother to king Henry the Third, by whom this grant was confirmed 36 *regni*. He married Joan, daughter of Gwarine de Monte Canisio, or Montchensy, a great baron, (in that age esteemed the *Crassus* of England, the bequests in his will amounting to above 200,000 marks) and afterwards heiress to William her brother. He was slain by the French at Bayonne, seized of Moreton and Whaddon 23 E. 1. and was succeeded in honour and estate by

Audomar de Valencia, his second and surviving son, who was killed in France 17 E. 2. on account

of the part he had taken in the death of the earl of Lancaster, and left no issue, whereby his three sisters became his coheireses. Joan, the youngest, was married to John Comyn of Badenagh, son of John Comyn, one of the competitors for the crown of Scotland. They left only daughters, of whom Elizabeth was married to Richard Talbot of Goderick Castle, ancestor to the earls of Shrewsbury, who, in her right, was seized of a third part of this manor 20 E. 2. and died 30 E. 3.

John earl of Shrewsbury, and Thomas viscount Lisle, joined in levying a fine of the manor of Moreton to sir Richard Bingham, and others, 9 E. 4.

Elizabeth countess of Shrewsbury died seized of Moreton Valence 11 H. 8. and Arthur Plantagenet and Elizabeth his wife had livery granted them the same year.

The manor soon after came to the crown, and was granted to Thomas Cromwell, earl of Essex, and after his attainder, to sir William Kingston 32 H. 8. who dying the same year, livery was granted to sir Anthony Kingston his son and heir.

The manor was afterwards purchased by the Jerninghams of Norfolk. Henry Jerningham, esq; was lord of it in the year 1608. Sir Ralph Dutton was proprietor of this manor when sir Robert Atkyns compiled his account of it. James Lenox Dutton, esq; died in the year 1776, and James Dutton, esq; his eldest surviving son and heir, is the present lord of the manor of Moreton Valence, and has a good house on Gab’s-hill, which commands an extensive prospect. For his arms, see *Sherborne*.

Audomar de Valencia granted two acres and a half in Moreton to the abbey of Gloucester 10 E. 2. Lands in Moreton Valence, lately belonging to the abbey of Gloucester, were granted to Edward duke of Somerset 1 E. 6.

H A M L E T S. 1. *Horse-Marley*, in the upper part of the parish.

2. *Little Moreton*.

3. *Epney*, which extends down to the Severn. Lands in this place were granted to sir William Kingston.

4. Part of *Framilode*.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a curacy, in the deanery of Gloucester, worth 50*l.* a year. It has been augmented by the queen’s bounty. The impropriation, worth 75*l.* a year, belongs to one of the prebendaries of Hereford, whose lessee is patron, and pays the curate 15*l.* a year; Mr. Jones is the present incumbent. Twenty-four acres of meadow and pasture, and eight acres of arable, belong to the glebe.

The church, dedicated to St. Stephen, has a large aisle on the south side, and a high embattled tower at the west end. Over the church door is a representation of St. Michael fighting with the dragon, very rudely carved in stone.

First fruits	£. 14	5	0	Synodals	£. 0	2	0
Tenths	—	1	8	Pentecost.	0	1	3
Procurations	0	6	8				

Benefactions.

Several small parcels of land, worth about 6*l.* a year, are given for the repair of the church. William How gave 20*s.* a year, charged on a piece of ground called Stack's-Bridge, to buy coals in winter for such poor as do not receive alms. The church house, worth 50*s.* a year, belongs to the poor. Sir Edmund Penne, lord of the manor of Longney, gave a donation of bread to the poor, for which a composition of 20*s.* a year was formerly paid, but neither the money nor bread has been paid for more than eighty years past.

Taxes.	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 80	1	8
	Poll-tax — — 1694,	— 10	10	0
	Land-tax — — 1694,	— 131	14	0
	The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770,	— 99	16	6

At the beginning of this century, there were 20 houses in this parish, and about 150 inhabitants, whereof 8 were freeholders; yearly births 5, burials 3. *Atkyns.* The present number of families is 38, of inhabitants exactly 169.

* * * * *

N A U N T O N

LIES partly in the hundred of Slaughter, and partly in that of Bradley. It is situated six miles south-westward from Stow, seven south-east from Winchcombe, and nineteen east from Gloucester, and the turnpike-road from Stow to Gloucester runs through the parish near four miles in length. The greater part of the parish is arable land. It has a little brook running thro' it from Guiting, which empties itself into the Windrush, and serves as a nursery to supply that river with trout, for which it is so deservedly famous.

The present name of the village is so corrupted and altered from its original purity, by vulgar use, as not to bear the least resemblance to the ancient and significant appellation. It was written *Niwetone* in *Domesday-book*, and was so called, because something later cultivated or inhabited than the other villages in the neighbourhood, in comparison with which it was a *New town*. It was afterwards written *Niuenton*, *Newinton*, and sometimes *Newinton in Cottswold*, probably to distinguish it from *Newinton* (now called *Naunton*) in the parish of Winchcombe, and *Newinton*, or *Newton* in Ashchurch.

The parish is of a middling size, situated in a fine open country, but has neither curious fossils, rare plants, nor other uncommon natural productions to distinguish it; and the only custom proper to the place seems to be, that of breaking common called *Naunton-downs*, on the fourteenth day of May, for depasturing milch-cows, young

heifers, and cow-calves only. Antiquities are matters of accident and curiosity, and tho' Naunton has none of them to boast of, yet it enjoys one blessing in a very eminent degree, which may well compensate for all its deficiencies. Whether from its open situation among the downs, free from woods, and far distant from marshy lands and large waters; or occasioned by what other cause I know not, but certain it is, that it enjoys a fine healthy air, scarcely to be equalled, not to be exceeded, by any spot in the kingdom.

Dr. Percival, in his curious inquiries concerning population, and the healthiness of many places in and about Lancashire, finds, that at a village called Estham, one in thirty-five of the inhabitants dies in a year; at Cokey, one in forty-four; at Royston, one in fifty-two; at Edale, one in fifty-nine; and at Hale, which is the healthiest place of all the examples he produces, one dies annually out of sixty-nine: And the result of my own inquiries through this county is nearly the same. But how much more healthy than any of those is the parish of Naunton, where, from the most authentic particulars given at the close of this account, it appears, that not one in a hundred dies in a year! The inhabitants are farmers and husbandmen, living remote from any market-town, and there is not a public house in the village.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

There were antiently three manors in this parish, reckoning Ayleworth for one.

' Roger de Olgi holds Niwetone in Salemanesberie hundred of Osbern the son of Richard. There are five hides taxed. Turstan held it. In demean are two plow-tillages, and eight villeins, with four plow-tillages and a half. It is worth 3*l.*' *Domesday-book*, p. 76.

' Cvenild the monk holds nine hides in Niwetone in Salemanesberie hundred of the king, four of which pay tax. Eflmer held them for a manor. In demean are four plow-tillages, and seven villeins, with five plow-tillages: And he has now one plow-tillage, and a mill of 5*s.* and thirteen among the *servi* and *ancillæ*. It was worth 8*l.* now 5*l.*' *Domesday-book*, p. 79.

In tracing the descent of the manor, sir Robert Atkyns has fallen into the grossest errors, by mingling and confounding the records, and appropriating to this parish the particulars which relate to Naunton in Winchcombe. He applies the same abstract from *Domesday-book* to both places, which serves to shew that this manor, or one of these manors, was held by the abbey of Winchcombe; and then asserts, that *this manor continued in the abbey of Winchcombe until its final dissolution; that a lease of lands in Naunton, lately belonging to Winchcombe abbey, was granted to Henry Tracy 36 H. 8. that another grant was made to Henry Tracy and Elizabeth his wife 7 E. 6. and lastly, that the tithes in Naunton did formerly belong to the abbey of Winchcombe, and were granted to sir*

Thomas

Thomas Seymour 1 E. 6. Whereas it does not appear that the abbey of Winchcombe ever had any property in this parish, nor had the Tracies any 'till by purchase within a few years past. In short, the above particulars should have been applied to the hamlet of Naunton in Winchcombe.

King Edward the First commanded his sheriff of Gloucestershire to make a return of all the vills, &c. in the said county, with the several proprietors of them; and the sheriff returned, that the prior of St. Oswald in Gloucester, and the prior of the Lesser Malvern were lords of Newnton in the hundred of Salmonsburys, 9 E. 1.

Giles Venfield and John Collet were joint lords of the manor in the year 1608, since which it has been divided between several freeholders. The late William Moore, esq; by his marriage with the heiress of Mr. Collet, claimed this manor; Powell Snell, esq; also claims it, who now pays a fee-farm rent for it to the crown; and Thomas Stone has some pretensions to it; but no court has been held within memory.

John lord Clinton, John Smith, and William Warburton, levied a fine of lands in Naunton to John Twineho and John Underhill 1 R. 3. The capital messuage of Naunton was granted to John Baile who died 1 E. 6. and Thomas Baile, son of John, had livery thereof the same year. Robert Ashton levied a fine of the manor of Naunton to Henry Moody 2 Mar.

HAMLETS. 1. *Ayleworth*, situated about a mile from the church. It lies in the hundred of Bradley, and gave name to a family who resided here from the time of the conquest 'till the beginning of the present century. In *Domesday-book* it is thus recorded:

' William Goizenboded holds Ailewrde in Salemanesberie hundred. Aluvin held it in the time of king Edward. There is one hide taxed, and one plow-tillage in demean, and two *servi*. It was worth 6s. now 3s.' p. 74.

' Gislebert the son of Tuold holds Elewrde in Salemanesberie hundred, and Walter holds it of him. Aluvin held it. There are four hides taxed, and two plow-tillages in demean, and three villeins with two plow-tillages, and six between the *servi* and *ancillæ*. It is and was worth 40s.' p. 76.

The subsequent records shew, that Petronella de la Mere died seized of Elworth 47 E. 3. Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, proved his right to court leet and other privileges in this manor, and in Harford, in a *Quo warranto* brought against him 15 E. 1. At the dissolution of religious houses, this manor belonged to the priory of St. Oswald in Gloucester, and was granted to Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple, in trust, 35 H. 8. But there was a farm in Ayleworth which belonged to the priory of Lanthony, and was granted to Vincent Calmudee and Richard Calmudee, 6 Eliz. Other lands in Ayleworth, and a grove, belonged

formerly to the chantry of St. Mary in Westbury, and were granted to Anthony Cope 10 Jac.

Richard Ayleworth had livery of the manor and capital messuage of Ayleworth, with lands lately belonging to St. Oswald's priory; and of a farm called De Lantone, 9 Eliz. But John Ayleworth was seized of lands in Naunton, Calcot, and Ayleworth, as early as 16 E. 4. Joshua Ayleworth, the last of this family, died in 1718, as did his widow the following year, aged ninety, as appears by the parish register, and both were buried in the church, without any memorial. The manor and estate of Ayleworth were purchased by — Herring, esq; but Henry Blagg, of the county of Nottingham, is the present lord of the manor.

2. *Harford*. ' Gislebert the son of Tuold holds Hurford in Salemanesberie hundred. Alfer held it. There is one hide taxed, and two plow-tillages in demean, and four villeins, and one bordar, with two plow-tillages, and two *servi*, and a mill of 5s. It is worth and was worth 40s.' *Domesday-book*, p. 76.

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Lower Harford is an estate belonging to Corpus Christi College in Oxford, now in lease to Mrs. Tracy, relict of Thomas Tracy, esq; deceased, and heiress of the late sir William Dodwell.

Bayle-farm is unworthily distinguished by sir Robert Atkyns as a hamlet. It was so called from a family of that name, to whom it belonged, and from whom it went afterwards to the Ayleworths, and is now called *Round-hill farm*.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Stow, worth about 250*l.* a year. The bishop of Worcester is patron; Mr. Anselm Jones the present incumbent. The whole parish is subject to tithes, and two yard-lands belong to the glebe.

The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. It is a handsome building, with a neat tower adorned with pinnacles and battlements. It has a small aisle on the north side, which belonged to the Ayleworths, several of whom are buried there, but without any memorials. The whole church was formerly ornamented with painted glass, but time and mischievous hands have in a great measure destroy'd it. In the south window, near the pulpit, is a large figure of a saint, [*Scs Philippus*] and in a scroll round his head,

Inde venturus ut iudicaret vivos & mortuos;
at his feet a man and woman praying, and under,

Orate p' bono statu bayle
On the next pane, round a saint's head, is written,

Credo in spiritu sancta sanctam ecclesia catholica; at

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Inde venturus ut iudicaret vivos & mortuos;
at his feet a man and woman praying, and under,

Orate p' bono statu bayle
On the next pane, round a saint's head, is written,

Credo in spiritu sancta sanctam ecclesia catholica; at

at his feet a man and woman praying, and under, Orate p' bono ayleworth et elizabeth then at the bottom of the next pane, where are several figures in a praying posture, it follows, eius et omniu fidelu defunctor'

In the south window of the chancel is the figure of Christ, round whose head it is written, ascēdit ad celos sedit ad dexteram dei patris oipotentis; and near it, St. John Baptist, with this mutilated legend in a scroll round his head, est de spiritu sancto in cremam.

In the north window are the figures of St. Catherine, with her wheel, and St. Stephen, in very good preservation.

First fruits	£. 16 13 4½	Synodals	£. 0 2 0
Tenths	— 1 13 4½	Pentecostals	0 0 11½
Procurations	0 6 8		

Monuments and Inscriptions.

On a small brass plate, against the north wall of the chancel,

Clemens Bark(d)alius artium magister evangelii minister quotidie orans, quotidie moriens, iubet te viator coelestem cogitare patriam
156. XXIII. MDCLXX. ETAT LXI.

On another plate, against the same wall, In Memoriam Caroli Bark(d)ale Cl. F. hic depositi Jan. 1. 82. æt. 30. Clementis propeinhumati Jun. 1. 68. æt. 24. Mariæ virginis annorum 33 Deo redditæ Lond. ad S. Brig. 77. Gulielmi Oxon sepulti. Hos Liberos suos (Ioanne et Charletono relictis) ex Maria Charletona conjuge pia (pridem defuncta et Winch. juxta matrem condita) præmisit Cl. P. mœstus Ipse senex annorum 75 Christum expectat. Fiat voluntas Dei P. P. An. Dom. 1685.

Yong man lay to thy heart this sacred Truth
Remember thy Creator in thy Yovth
Old man if pious do not thy death fear
Having Good hopes of better things so near.

On another brass plate, against the same wall, Epitaphium in Iosephum Hanxman hvivs Ecclesie rector qui migravit ex hac vita primo die Avgvsti 1632. Hic iacet in tymvlo veri pastoris imago Os verbum vitæ mos verbi deniq; vita. Pèrpende Lector. Heere lies the Paterne of a trew Diuine His word and life were one would foe were thine.

On a marble table, within the communion rails, Near this Place lieth the Body of Ambrose Oldys, Son of William Oldys, D. D. formerly V. of Adderbury in the County of Oxford, who for his Loyalty to his King, and Zeal for the established Church (tho' a Clergyman) was barbarously murdered by the Rebels in the year 1645; whose unshaken Loyalty to the Crown and constant Adherence to the established Religion was evertheless perfectly imitated by his Son: But with better fortune, for after he had escaped many and eminent Dangers, well by Sea, as in Battles fought for the Honour and Service of the King and Country, (to which he frequently with undaunted courage exposed himself) he ended his Days in Peace and Quiet, in his House called Harford in this parish, which at his Death he left to his Sister Cecilia Goad, who out of Gratitude to the memory of so good a Man, and so kind a Brother, caused this monument to be erected.

Obijt 2^{do} Die Maij Anno Dom: 1710
Ætatis suæ 77.

At top, Azure, a chevron argent between three garbs Or.

Benefactions.

An acre of hay-ground, and an acre of tillage-ground in the east upper-end field, and one acre of tillage in the west common field, in the lower end of this parish; and one acre of meadow-ground of the Brook-furlong, in the parish of Upper Newent; together with the yearly rent of 8s. charged on an estate at Harford in this parish, are given for the repair of the church. And Thomas

Freeman, of this parish, yeoman, in the year 1746, gave 30s. yearly to teach poor children to read.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 79 11 4
		Poll-tax — 1694, —	22 13 0
		Land-tax — 1694, —	63 19 0
		The same, at 3s. 1770, —	47 16 1½

At the beginning of this century, there were 34 houses, and about 140 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 16 were freeholders; yearly births 5, burials 4. Atkyns. The old parish register being lost, I could not collect the numbers of the baptisms and burials for ten years beginning with 1700, in my usual manner; but in ten years, commencing with 1760, the baptisms were 51, the burials 22; and in the year 1767, there were 52 houses, and 257 inhabitants, who were increased to 288 in the year 1776.



NEWENT.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Botloe, eight miles north-eastward from Mitchel-Dean, thirteen westward from Tewkesbury, and ten north-westward from Gloucester.

It is situated in the north-west part of the county, upon the borders of Herefordshire. It is a large parish, extending full seven miles from east to west, and about six from north to south. By much the greater part of it lies in pasturage and orcharding, for the soil is very deep and good, and better suited to pasture than corn. The roads in this part of the country are so intolerable, that the writer of this account found it necessary to desert his horse, and to travel with a guide on foot from one village to another.

A rill, or brook, called the Ell, runs through the north part of it, and after driving several mills, empties itself into the Leden.

Leland and others say, the name of this place signifies the New Inn, and that it was given it because very antiently an inn was erected here for the convenience of travellers passing between England and Wales, which was then the only house in the place, but others being afterwards added, it increased gradually to the size of a town.

The town once consisted of nine streets and lanes, which are thus enumerated in a small manuscript, intitled *Fragmenta Newentensia*, kindly communicated to me by Mr. Foley, the resident minister of the place.

1. *New Street*, or *Upper Town*, or *Altus Vicus*, so called in the time of king Henry the Fifth, extending from Ellbridge to Peacock's brook.
2. *Lewall-street*, from Peacock's brook to the market-place.
3. *Church-street*, from the market-house, along by the church, to the turnings where the right hand way leading towards Gloucester is called *Old Church-street*, or the *Bartholomew's*, and the left hand way, *Curryar's-lane*.

4. *Lux-lane*, from Lewall-street southward, as far as the houses are contiguous.

5. *Colford-street*, from Lux-lane southward, to the cross way that leads from Gloucester to Bowldon, comprehending the green leading towards Colford, in the forest of Dean. This is said to be within the perambulation of the forest.

6. *Lift-bridge-lane*, leading from the south end of Lux-lane westward, over the bridge towards Bridge-field.

7. *Berry-Bar*.

8. *The Horse-fair*.

9. *Park-lane*, leading from the rock, by the crown, eastward to the parks. But several of these lanes have at this time no houses in them.

It appears that iron has been made in or near the town, before large bellows were driven by water, so as more perfectly to extract the metal from the ore, for here vast quantities of rich iron cinders have been dug, and smelted over again at a furnace in this parish, not many years ago, tho' the furnace has been for some time out of blast. In digging for those cinders, the workmen found several coins of Julius Cæsar, Nerva, Vespasian, &c. and some pieces of fine Roman pottery, now all dispersed or destroyed.

The town had a charter for a market, and two fairs, as early as the reign of king Henry the Third, which was renewed in the reign of king Henry the Eighth. And king James the First granted it a new one, to hold two additional fairs, so that it has now four in the year, *viz.* on the Wednesday before Easter, the Wednesday before Whitsunday, on the first day of August, and on the Friday next after the 8th day of September. The market was originally on Tuesday, but it is now held on Friday.

The town had formerly a bailiff for its chief officer, mentioned in an antient deed concerning half a yard-land, called *Totteland* in Newent, granted by Nicholas son of John de Camma, to the abbey of Cormeille and to the said bailiff, to which Reginald de Acle, then sheriff of Gloucestershire, was one of the witnesses, in the reign of king Henry the Third. William White, who lived towards the end of the seventeenth century, was the last bailiff.

There was a small priory here, for some time dependent on the abbey of Cormeille in Normandy, and the court-house adjoining to the church-yard, stands on the scite of the priory-house.

As the priory must have contributed to the growth and increase of the town, by procuring grants of a market, fairs, and other privileges for it, and by the company it drew thither, so the loss of that house was very probably felt by it, at the dissolution of alien priories. But this country, formerly so remarkable for old English hospitality, has sustained a greater loss in the course of the present century, by the general and too fashionable desertion of the manor and other houses by their owners.

Newent, at present, is a small market town, very irregularly built, and tho' there are a few pretty good houses, the greater part are mean buildings, and some covered with thatch at the entrance into the town. It has no manufacture, except a little frame-knitting, nor trade, but with the neighbouring villages for common necessaries. The market, which is held on Fridays, is of necessity small; for the bad condition of the roads makes it almost impossible for carriages to reach it, except on the side next Gloucester, where there is a turnpike-road very ill repaired. Here was formerly a little clothing, and the place where a cloth-mill stood is still called the Tuck-mill pool, but the trade is intirely lost.

Of the Manors and other Estates.

In *Domesday* it is thus recorded:

' The church of St. Mary of Cormelies holds
' Noent in Botelau hundred. King Edward held
' it. There are six hides which did not pay tax.
' Earl Roger gave it to this church for the good of
' his father's soul by the consent of king William.
' In demean are three plow-tillages, and nine
' villeins, and nine bordars, with twelve plow-
' tillages. There is a steward having one villein
' and a half, and five bordars. They have amongst
' them all five plow-tillages, and a mill of 20*d.*
' [rent.] There are two *servi*, and two mills of
' 6*s.* and 8*d.* [rent,] and in wood 30*d.* Durand
' holds one hide of this land of the abbat, and he
' has there one plow-tillage, and five bordars, and
' two *servi*, with two plow-tillages. There are
' two parks, [or inclosures] which the king hath
' seized. All the manor was worth 4*l.* in the
' time of king Edward, it is now worth 100*s.*
' Durand's hide is worth 12*s.* William the son
' of Baderon holds one yard-land by force.'
Domesday-book, p. 72.

This manor was afterwards confirmed to the abbey of Cormeille, by king Henry the First, by pope Alexander the Third, and by king Henry the Second. See *Appendix*, N^o. 22, & 23.

The same abbey purchased two several grants of fairs and markets, with other privileges, in Newent, 10 & 37 H. 3. which were allowed in a writ of *Quo warranto* 15 E. 1.

King Edward the Third, during his wars with France, seized this manor into his hands; and king Richard the Second, in the 5th year of his reign, granted it to sir John Devereux, and Margaret his wife, and to John and Joan his children, to hold during the war, at the rent of 126*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* which rent was remitted 9 R. 2. But when the college of Fotheringhay, in Northamptonshire, was founded by king Henry the Fourth and Edward duke of York, that king, by virtue of an act of parliament, granted to the said college all the manors, with their appurtenances, that belonged to the priory of Newent, which was subject to the abbey of Cormeille; and at the suppression of alien priories, this grant was confirmed by statute 2 H. 5.

After the general dissolution of religious foundations, the manor of Newent, and a wood called Yarkledon, were granted to sir Richard Lee 1 E. 6. Sir Nicholas Arnold was afterwards lord of it, and sold it to sir William Wintour, upon which occasion he punningly said, *There had been fair weather for some time, but now Winter was come.* Sir Edward Wintour succeeded his father in this manor, and from him it descended to his son sir John Wintour.

Mr. Thomas Foley purchased it of sir John Wintour, and was succeeded therein by his son Paul Foley, esq; whose son Thomas Foley was the next possessor; and Thomas lord Foley, grandson of the last mentioned Thomas, is the present lord of this manor. He was created a baron by patent, May 20, 1776, and took his seat in the house of peers, on the 22d day of the same month. His lordship's arms are, *Argent, a fess within a bordure ingrailed between three cinquefoils sable.*

TITHINGS and HAMLETS.

Besides the town, this large parish contains five tithings, divisions, or holy waters.

1. *Compton.* Compton-house was formerly called *Walden's Court.* This house, with a good estate belonging to it, was the property of Reginald Bray, esq; out of whose family it was sold to Mr. Edward Rogers, who left two daughters coheiresses, one married to Edward Bearcroft, esq; an eminent barrister; the other to Mr. Charles Jones, who, in right of their wives, are proprietors thereof.

Carfwell is an antient manor in this tithing, thus described in *Domesday*: 'Roger de Laci holds Crasowel in Botelau hundred, and Odo holds it of him. Ulfel held it in the time of king Edward, and could go wherever he would. There is one hide and one yard-land, and in demean one plow-tillage, and three villeins, and one bordar, with three plow-tillages. It is worth and was worth 20s.' p. 75. This estate, which was formerly the Pauncefoots, now belongs to Mr. Bromley and Mr. Smith.

The *Waters End*, or the *Scarre*, formerly called *Atterlord's Place*, which was Mr. Dobyns's, is now the property of Mr. Sergeant.

The *Hays* is an antient place in this tithing. Ansfrid de Cormeliis holds one hide [in] Hege, which [with other lands] he had of Walter de Laci, as a portion with his niece.' *Dom. B.* p. 78. This formerly belonged to the Walls, and is now the estate of Mr. Pritchard.

2. *Maulfwick*, in which are comprehended *Okely-Clifford*, *Okely-Pritchard*, and *Okely-Grandison.* These are not always distinguished in the records. Philippa the widow of Henry Masham died seized of Okely 8 H. 4. Elizabeth the widow of Robert Lovell died seized of Okely-Grandison 16 H. 6. Sir James Ormond (son of James earl of Ormond) and Amice his wife levied a fine of it 23 H. 6.

and the latter died seized of this estate in the 35th year of that reign. James earl of Wiltshire was seized of it 1 E. 4. John Roberts and his wife levied a fine of the manor of Okely-court 23 H. 7. The manor of Okely-Grandison belonged to Thomas duke of Norfolk, who being attainted, it was granted to Paul Withepool and others, as a security for money borrowed, 36 H. 8. Thomas Brook, esq; died seized of Okely-Grandison, without issue, 38 H. 8. and Joan Arrowsmith, his sister and heir, had livery thereof 1 E. 6. Mr. Rogers was lord of the manor of Okely, and proprietor of a good estate in this place, at the beginning of the present century, which are now come to Mr. Bearcroft and Mr. Jones, in right of their wives, who were the daughters and coheirs of the late Mr. Rogers. There was formerly a chapel in the manor-house.

Okely-Pritchard is the estate of George Smith, esq.

3. *Cugley.* William Gerand of Matifden, and Catherine his wife, levied a fine of lands in Cugley 8 E. 2.

Mr. Chin has a good house and estate in this tithing, called the Moat, formerly belonging to the Woodwards.

In the common, at the foot of Yartleton-hill, part of which lies in this tithing, there was formerly a glass-house, and the place where it stood it is still called the *Glass-house.* Near the top of the same hill is *Crocket's Hole*, so called, because one Crocket and his companion Horne used to hide themselves there, in the persecuting reign of queen Mary. Horne was taken, and burnt in the yard belonging to the priory-house in Newent, which is not mentioned in *Fox's Acts and Monuments.* His story is briefly thus, as related by Horne's son, who had it from his mother. Horne was a papist and a man of parts, and meeting with several protestants who had assembled near the side of Yartleton-wood to discourse on religious subjects, at length became a proselyte, and refused to go to mass; for which he was taken before the bishop, in his consistory court at Gloucester, and committed to some prison within the verge of the college. But escaping from it in the night, he returned home, and lay concealed in various manners; at last, his wife being with child was delivered, and an entertainment made at the baptizing of the child, when the mother desired a cutting of some meat, (probably what she knew her husband loved) which having received, she laid it by: This being observed by the midwife, created a suspicion, whereupon she procured an officer to search for poor Horne, whom they found concealed under a vessel with the head out. He was immediately carried to his trial, condemned, and led to the place of execution, singing the 146th psalm, where he suffered with great Christian fortitude. Horne was so well beloved by his neighbours, and his execution so much execrated, that when the news was but whisper'd of queen Mary's

Mary's death, the women, (men not daring to appear) took the priest that supply'd the church upon a horse, with his face towards the tail, and leading him thro' the town, sent him away. *Fragment. Newentensia.*

About the year 1665, one Fairfax, a disbanded foldier, advised by Lilly the astrologer, came down from London, and opened this hole, in hopes of discovering great riches therein, which drew many people thither. Some of them went into the hole, and told incredible things concerning it; at last, one Witcombe going in drunk, and dying there, put an end to all further examination.

4. *Boulesdon, or Boldesdon.* John Atwood had one messuage and six acres of land in Boulesdon, and being attainted of felony, his lands were seized by the king 29 E. 1. Thomas Boulesdon died seized of this manor 14 E. 4. whose family took their name from this place, where they enjoy'd a considerable estate for several generations. Thomas Porter, esq; had livery of this manor 1 Eliz. Walter Nourse was lord of it at the beginning of this century; but it is now the property of lord Foley. The manor house is down. From a place called the Castle-mount, there is a good prospect over the vale. *Woeful-hill* in this tithing, is a place where it is said criminals were formerly executed.

5. *Kilcot*, perhaps from the British *Cyll Coed*, a hazle-wood. This place is taken notice of in *Domesday*. 'Ansfrid de Cormeliis holds one hide [in] Chilcot, which he had of Walter de Laci, in marriage with his niece.' p. 78.

Robert de Musgrove died seized of Kilecot 38 H. 3. Bogo de Knovil had a grant of free warren in Kilcot 13 E. 1. and Bogo his son died seized of this manor 12 E. 3. Sir John de Verdune levied a fine of it to sir Richard Pembroke, who granted the same to Thomas Moine 37 E. 3. and Beatreaux the wife of Richard Burly died seized of it 16 R. 2. This manor lately belonged to Walter Nourse, esq; and is now the property of Mr. Lewis, who holds a court leet here.

There was formerly a chapel in this tithing, supposed to have been dedicated to St. Hillary, because the ground where it stood lying high, is still called *St. Tilly's Nap*, near Ghostly or Gorstly common.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is in the Forest deanery. It is a vicarage endowed. Lord Foley is patron, and Doctor Foley is the present incumbent.

The rectory belonged to the college of Fotheringhay, and after the general dissolution of religious foundations, was granted to sir Richard Lee, 1 E. 6. It afterwards came to sir John Wintour, who sold it to Edward Warcup, esq; who, in the year 1665, sold it to Paul Foley, esq. His grandson, Thomas Foley, esq; endowed the vicarage, which makes it a very valuable living, worth about 350*l.* a year. The rectory pays 10*s.* a year to the crown.

Dr. John Craister, who died vicar of this church in the year 1737, by his will, gave his library to the succeeding vicars.

The church is dedicated to St. Mary. It is large, and neatly pewed, and the roof is supported without pillars. It has a spire steeple over the porch, with six bells and a set of chimes in it, and a small chancel on the side of the great one. The steeple is 153 feet high from the ground, the top of which was blown down in 1662; and the whole roof of the body of the church fell down on Sunday after evening service, Jan. 18, 1673, but no person was hurt by the fall. The inhabitants did for some time commemorate this accident, by observing that day with thanksgiving for their deliverance. Under one of the pillars was found a tomb stone, with this inscription: *Hic jacet W. de capella monac. Corder. cuj' est p'pic' D'*; and a gilt altar-piece was taken out of the wall. These circumstances shew that the church has been thrice built.

There were two chantries in this church, one dedicated to St. James and St. Anne, whereof Philip Wyat was the last incumbent, and had a pension of 4*l.* The other was dedicated to St. Mary, of which William Brook was the last incumbent.

Lands in Newent, formerly belonging to these chantries, were granted to Ralph Dobbins and others, 3 Jac. And a tenement called the Porphouse, and Culford in Newent, late belonging to St. Mary's chantry, were granted to Robert earl of Leicester, and John Morley, 24 Eliz.

All Yartleton-wood, except Jordan's grove, and a few other lands are tithe free.

First fruits	£. 23	0	0	Proc. & Syn.	£. 0	11	8	
Tenths	—	2	6	0	Pentecostals	0	1	4

Monuments and Inscriptions.

The most antient monument in the church is a very fine alabaster tomb, without *insignia*, on which are lying the effigies of a man in armour, with his lady by his side, designed, it is supposed, for a lord Grandison.

On a brass plate fixt to a grey marble stone, in the south chancel,

Of yo' charity pray for the soul of Roger Porter esquier w^{ch} Roger deceasfd y^e xv day of April y^e years of o' Lord God 1523. On whose soul Ihu haue mercy. Amen.

Against the wall,

H. P. I. Walterus Nourse e Medio Templo Armiger (habilis Advocatus peritus Irenarcha, Virtute denique privata et publica multis nominibus desiderandus) cum Consorte sua amabili Maria, Edvardi Engham de Gunstone in Agro Cant. Militis, Filia. Ille obiit 13^o Nov. 1652. Hæc 19^o Aug^o 1636. Walterum et Mariam reliquere Liberos. — Arms, *Gules, a fess between two chevrons argent, for Nourse; impaling, Argent, a chevron between three pellets, on a chief gules a lion passant Or, for Engham.*

On another table, in gold letters,

M. S. Chariss. Parentum Gualteri Nourse Arm. necnon Mariæ conjugis fidiſsimæ, quæ sacrificio vespertinæ orationis divinum placando numen diem clausit; quippe antiphona (Deus in adjutorium intende) et glorificationis hymno voce prolata, Subitaneo apoplexiæ ictu, genibus prostrata, oculis manibusque leuatis, occubuit Nov. VIII AN: MDCLXXIII ÆT LXIII. At non ex improvſo, Deo nimirum proximo, sibi ipsi semper vacans, semper occupata, mortique seu verius immortalitati semper tem-

tiva. MNEMOSUNON hoc exiguum, pietatis ergo, moerens filius Timotheus Nourse, ejusdem fidei, ejusdem spei, ejusdem charitatis, et nunc ejusdem tumuli particeps, vivus vovit: Idemque, hemiplegia quatruiduana hydropi diutino superveniente, moriens Jul. XXI MDCXCIX uxori charissimæ Lucie R. D. Ric. Harwood Præb. Glocest. fil. erigendum mandavit.

I. P. R. M.

Idem Timotheus Nourse ex Reditibus terrarum in hac parochia domo mansionali Southern adjacentium L. libras annuas ab hæredibus post uxoris obitum in perpetuum solvendas, nec non terras in ad valorem librarum per annum D. Episcop. et Decani Glocest. aliorumq; fidei commissariorum administrationi in successione perpetua conceditas, sive ad promovendam pauperum industriam, sive ad eorum inopiam sublevandam, testamento legavit. Hæc pietatis opera (Christiane Jector) hominis genium tibi fatis indicant, ingenium scripta; in utroq; non indigni, quem cum laude imiteris; vel, si majora placent, absque invidia exuperes. — Arms, Nourse, impaling, *Azure, a chevron ermine between three martlets argent.*

South chancel,

In Memory of Christopher Woodward, of the Moat, Gent. buried July 19, 1731. — Arms, *Azure, a pale between two eagles display'd argent.*

Christopherus Woodward Generosus Mortalitati valedixit 3^o die Apr. Anno Dom. 1699^o Ætat. 70^o.

Urna tenet cineres, Animam Deus, Incluta Fama
Conseruat Nomen. Quid perijisse putes?

Hic etiam jacet quicquid terrenum est ejus filii natu minimi Christopheri Woodward, Generosi, qui cum ob summam humanitatem et miram Comitatem, admodum dilectus vixisset, diem obiit supremum 3^o Ian. A. D. 1710, Ætat. 50.

Me, scio, vicisti, Mors, duraq; in Orbe triumphas,
At surgam mortem Morsq; videbo tuam.

At top are these Arms, *Azure, a pale between two eagles display'd argent,* for Woodward; impaling, *Argent, on a bend azure three bucks heads caboshed Or,* for Stanley.

Against the wall of the great chancel,

P. M. S. William Rogers of Okle Gent. was born y^e 15th of April 1640 & Dyed the 19th of July 1690 leaving Issue three Daughters. He erected two Almshouses, gave Three Pounds per Annū to the Poor for ever, was a Rewarder of Virtue, a Reprover of Vice, and a Reproacher of Vanity, a Servant to his Neighbour, & a trusty Guardian.

The Herfes Tombs and Cenotaphs They shew
Of the Great Dead are Monuments of Snow:
His Fame and Life (Most holy wife and Just)
Shall ever stick to's Name, embalme his Dust:
The Feare of God, the Love of Men, a Friend
Lies here, the Pattern of a happy End.
His Bounty to this Parish, Church, and Poore
Was Great; This modest Postscript tells no more.
Posuit Frater I. R.

The arms on this monument are, 1. Rogers, (see Dowdeswell) impaling, 2. *Sable, a fess between six fleurs de lis argent,* for Hooke.

Johannes Bourne, nuper de Sutton Bourne in Agro Somer-
tense Armiger, tam Artibus Ingenuis quam Moribus honestis
vive memorabilis: Mansuetudine, Humilitate, et Temperantia,
pietate erga Deum, Iustitia et Charitate in Proximum, valde
signis: In Faucibus Necis, se nec ægrotare, nec Dolore
fructu hilariter profitens. Prope Consortem Dorotheam fidissi-
mam (E stirpe antiqua Godfreydorum, in Agro Cantii oriundam)
cumque prole natu quarta Benedicta, hic reponitur xxxi^o die
mensis Augusti Anno Dni 1708 Ætat. 88^o. — Arms, 1. *Sable,*
chevron per pale Or and argent, between three griffons heads erased
the last, for Bourne; impaling, 2. A chevron between three
lions heads erased, for Godfrey.

There are also memorials for several other
persons, with their family arms, viz. for Miles
cale, gent. with his arms, *Or, on a chevron sable*
between three griffons heads erased gules, as many
bullets argent. For Francis Singleton, vicar of
Newent, who died in 1642, bearing, *Argent, a*
chevron between three roundlets sable. For Stephen
Skinner, who died in 1715, aged 80; and for
another Stephen Skinner of London, merchant,
who died in 1729, aged 72; bearing, *Sable, a*
chevron Or, between three griffons heads erased

argent. For Nathaniel Spicer, late of Stardens,
gent. who died in 1740; arms, *Per fess em-*
battled, three lions rampant. For Elizabeth Draper,
wife of Samuel Draper, gent. of this parish,
who died in 1758; arms, *Bendy of eight pieces,*
vert and gules, over all three fleurs de lis Or.
For Edward Rogers, esq; who died in 1763, with
his arms, impaling, *Azure, three bucks trippant Or,*
for Green.

Benefactions.

Walter Nourse, esq; gave 40s. yearly to ap-
prentice out a poor child. Mr. Timothy Nourse,
his son, gave 120l. a year to charitable uses, out
of which the parish of Newent receives 12l. 10s.

Giles Nanfan, esq; and Randal Dobyns, gave
an almshouse, consisting of eight dwellings, with
gardens, for the poor. And William Rogers
gave two other almshouses, and 3l. a year out
of lands in Kilcot, to apprentice out poor boys.
William Heath gave lands in Boulfdon, worth
40s. a year, and Thomas Pace gave a close and a
barn in Kilcot, worth 30s. a year; John Dobyns
gave a rent-charge of 10s. a year, out of a house
in Newent, and Thomas Chedworth charged
his lands in Compton tithing with 6s. a year,
all to the use of the poor. Mr. Thomas Bower
gave 20l. for the same use, which was laid
out on lands in Boulfdon field. Beside these
charities, which are of a permanent nature,
there have been the following donations to the
poor:

Paul Pauncefoot, esq; and his daughter Eliza-
beth, gave 30l. William Pauncefoot 12l. 10s.
Alderman Colwal, of London, 20l. Richard Wall-
wyn 20l. Richard Rogers, gent. 10l. John Rogers,
of Haresfield, gent. 10l. Dorothy Green 10l.
Thomas Careless 10l. Thomas Avenant 20l.

Here is a charity-school for teaching children
to read and write.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 296 4 0
		Poll-tax ——— 1694, — 139 12 0
		Land-tax ——— 1694, — 459 16 0
		The same at 3s. 1770, — 360 12 0

In the year 1676, there were in the town and
parish 943 inhabitants, of sixteen years old and
upwards, and about 1570 souls in the whole.
About the beginning of the present century, ac-
cording to sir Robert Atkyns, there were 270
houses, and about 1100 inhabitants, whereof 93
were freeholders; yearly births 38, burials 37.
But sir Robert's numbers were probably too
low. On an average of seven years, beginning
with 1761, the annual baptisms were 58, and the
burials 39; and the inhabitants are at present
about 1560.

There is the following entry in the parish
register. A. D. 1602, Feb. 24, Anne Wilson,
widow, mother of John Wilson, buried, aged
115.

NEWINGTON BAGPATH

IS a small parish in the hundred of Berkeley, four miles eastward from Wotton-underedge, six west from Tetbury, and seventeen south from Gloucester. It is full of little hills and steep acclivities, and the lands are mostly employ'd in tillage. The houses stand at the head of a very narrow comb, or valley, which extends westward to Ozleworth, Alderley, and Kingswood, gradually opening itself 'till it joins the great vale a little below the last mentioned place. It has Simondshall, (a tithing in the large parish of Wotton) to the north, Kingscot to the east, and Boxwell and Lasborough to the south and south-eastward of it. The church stands at a distance from the houses, which is said to have been occasioned by a dispute between the joint patrons; and because neither of them would suffer it to be built near to the other's mansion house, they agreed that it should stand about the midway between them.

The antient name of this place is *Neuetone*, which was given it from its being later inhabited or cultivated than some of the neighbouring villages. In order to distinguish it from several other places of the same name, the addition of *Bagpath* was afterwards made, and taken probably from a family of the name of *Bagpaze*, who might have property here sometime between the Norman conquest and the reign of king Edward the First; but as this is a matter unsupported by positive proof, it must rest solely on conjecture.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

When *Domesday-book* was compiled, this manor was a member of the great lordship of Berkeley; for under the particulars of that manor, it is there said, 'Roger has seven hides at Neuetone of the land of this manor.'

What sir Robert Atkyns says of its being held of the honour of Hereford, is most probably a mistake. It was a member of the lordship of Berkeley before the conquest, and it has continued to be so ever since.

John, son of William de Berkeley, was lord of Newington in Berkeley hundred (as appears by the sheriff's return of all the vills in the county, with their several proprietors) 9 E. 1. John de Berkeley, of Dursley, and Hawise his wife, levied a fine of this manor 5 E. 3. Sir Nicholas Berkeley was seized of Newington 2 R. 2. and was living 6 R. 2.

The manor soon after passed to the Wekys's, descended from an heiress of the Berkeley family, as may be seen under Dodington. John Wekys died seized of Newington, leaving Edward his son and heir, who likewise died seized of this manor 6 H. 8. and livery was granted to Nicholas Wekys, son of Edward, the same year. He died 5 Mariae, and was succeeded by Robert Wekys, his grandson and heir, who was likewise lord of the manors of Dodington and Dursley, both which he sold in the reign of queen Elizabeth; and it is probable

that he sold this about the same time, for sir Thomas Low was lord of the manor in the year 1608. Edward Webb was proprietor of it at the beginning of this century. It soon after passed to Nigel Kingscot, esq; whose nephew — Kingscot, esq; is the present lord of this manor.

HAMLET. *Bagpath*, lying half a mile from the church. Sir Robert Pointz, died seized of this estate 12 H. 8. and was succeeded by sir Anthony his son and heir, whose son, sir Nicholas, died seized thereof 4 Mariae, and livery was then granted to Nicholas Pointz, son of sir Nicholas. Mr. Edward Webb was proprietor of it at the beginning of this century, and it is now vested in Mr. Kingscot.

Calcot, or *Caldecot*, is a farm in this parish, formerly the demans of the abbey of Kingswood. It was granted to sir Nicholas Pointz 31 H. 8. and from his family passed to the Estcourts. Thomas Estcourt, of Shipton Moyne, esq; is the present proprietor.

A moiety of lands in Bagpath, and in Bemerton and Sedworth near Bagpath, formerly belonging to the abbey of Gloucester, was granted to sir Walter Rawleigh, and upon his attainder, to Peter Vanlore, merchant, and William Blake, scrivener, 3 Jac.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Dursley, worth 120*l.* a year. Mr. Cliffold is the present incumbent. In 1503, the rector of this church was discharged from keeping a curate at Olepen, which is a chapel annexed to this church. The abbey of Gloucester had the patronage of the rectory, in the year 1512.

The church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew, and has a large tower at the west end.

First fruits	£. 14	0	0	Synodals	£. 0	2	0
Tenths	—	1	8	0	Pentecost.	0	0
Procurations	0	6	8				

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 68	12	0	
		Poll-tax — — 1694,	—	11	8	0
		Land-tax — — 1694,	—	74	4	0
		The same, at 35. 1770,	—	51	3	0

At the beginning of this century, there were 27 houses in this parish, and about 120 inhabitants, whereof 6 were freeholders; yearly births 3, burials 3. *Atkyns.* The inhabitants are now increased to 354.



NEWLAND.

THIS parish is situated within the perambulation of the forest of Dean, and is bounded on the west by the river Wye. It is the largest parish in the county, with great variety of soil and of produce. It abounds with iron ore and ochre, and with a kind of coal that burns freely, and

and makes a stronger fire than the Kingswood coal, but is not so lasting.

Newland was originally taken out of the forest, and granted away by the crown. When it became private property, it was then first assarted and cultivated, which gave occasion to the name of *Nova Terra*, as it is called in antient records, and so that by which it is at present known. But this event had not taken place when *Domesday* was compiled, as there is no mention of Newland in that record, but the name occurs in others as early as the reign of king Henry the Third.

The face of this country is full of little hills and vallies, intermixt with swells and slopes that form an infinite and pleasing variety. The village of Newland lies on the side of one of those vallies, not to be seen at any great distance, and consequently has not the advantage of extensive prospect, but is nevertheless one of the handsomest villages in the county. It is the residence of several persons of considerable fortune, whose houses are suitable to their condition in life. They are not arranged in a straight line, but form part of a square, with the church and church-yard, which are both very large and handsome, situated where the area would be, if the square were compleat. This may serve to give a general notion of the place, but the description is not exact and perfect, as it may be supposed that many houses are out of this order, in a country village, where the figure of the whole could not to be attended to when the houses were erected.

Higmeadow, the seat of lord viscount Gage, lies about half a mile eastward from the village. The house is large and handsome, built in the form of the letter H, and from its elevated situation, commands a bird's-eye view of the village, and of the beautiful lawns and groves on the other side of the valley, at a very agreeable distance. Were his lordship possessed of the whole landscape, he could not wish to displace a single object; yet the prospect might be improved by the addition of water, which it wants to make it compleat. Part of this seat is said to stand in this parish, and part in that of Staunton.

There are several good houses and pleasant gardens in the village of Newland, of which the seat of Edmund Probyn, esq; is the principal. He has a large estate in this parish, and in several other parts of the county.

The reverend Mr. Ball, the present incumbent of Newland, is possessed of a curiosity that deserves to be mentioned. It is the cradle of king Henry V. who was born at Monmouth. The whole is made of oak, and the part where the infant lay is in an oblong chest, open at top, with an iron ring at the head, and another at the feet, by which it hangs upon hooks fixt in two upright pieces, strongly morticed in a frame which lies upon the floor. Thus suspended, the cradle is easily put in motion. Each of the upright pieces is ornamented at top with the figure of a dove, gilt, and tolerably executed.

There is an iron-furnace in this parish, and two copper-works at a place called Red-Brook, but they have the copper ore from Cornwall, and other parts.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

The records shew, that John de Kinerdsley died seized of Newland in the forest of Dean 39 H. 3. and was succeeded by his son Hugh, who was attainted of treason, and his lands seized into the king's hands. The manor of *Nova Terra* was found to be in the crown by an inquisition 4 E. 1. but it was granted to Richard Harine and his heirs the following year.

Sir John ap Howel was afterwards seized of the manor, which he forfeited by rebellion against king Edward the Second, but it was restored to him 15 E. 3. William Baynham levied a fine of it 6 E. 6. after which it escheated to the king, and the manor is now vested in the crown.

But there was a reputed manor, or some estate dignified with the title of a manor, in this parish, formerly belonging to the abbey of Flaxley, which was granted, with the manor of Ruredean, to sir Anthony Kingston 36 H. 8.

Of the other estates the records shew, that sir John de Wysham and Joan his wife levied two fines of lands in Newland and St. Briavel's 20 & 30 E. 3. Joan the widow of Robert Grinder was seized of the patronage of a chantry in the church of Newland, and of one messuage, three tofts, and 200 acres of land 24 H. 6. James Bell died seized of two messuages, and three parcels of meadow, a piece of pasture called Tyllo's Hill, and twenty-four acres of arable land in Hymeade, in Newland, and of a close in Ashrydge, in the parish of Staunton, 43 Eliz. *Esch.*

Wye-Seal is an estate in Newland, belonging to the dean and chapter of Hereford, and is exempt from tithes.

T I T H I N G S and H A M L E T S.

1. *Clowerwall*, antiently called *Wellington*, and afterwards *Clowerwall*, and *Clearwell*, from a fine transparent spring of water rising in this tithing. It antiently belonged to the Joyces, from whom it went to the family of the Grinders or Grendours. Robert Grendour died seized of Clowerwall 22 H. 6. and was succeeded by his son John. Alice Grendour, daughter and heiress of John, was married to William Walwyn of Herefordshire.

William Walwyn, son of William and Alice, married Elizabeth, daughter of William Lanks, by whom he had an only daughter and heiress Alice, who, by her marriage, carried this estate to Thomas ap Enion, alias Baynham, who was high sheriff of Gloucestershire 18 E. 4. But he had a former wife, Margaret, daughter of Richard Hoddy, a judge in one of his majesty's courts.

Sir Christopher Baynham, of Clowerwall, son of Thomas by the said Alice, married Joan, daughter of Thomas Morgan of Monmouthshire, and

and was high sheriff of Gloucestershire 3 & 9 H. 8. He was succeeded by his son sir George Baynham, who married to his first wife a daughter of sir William Kingston, whom he survived; secondly, Cicely, daughter of sir John Gage. He was high sheriff of Gloucestershire 36 H. 8. and dying 38 H. 8. his son Christopher had livery of this manor 3 E. 6. Thomas Baynham, son of Christopher, married Mary, daughter of sir William Wintour, of Lidney. He was high sheriff of Gloucestershire 25 Eliz. and again in the last year of the same reign.

Sir William Throckmorton of Tortworth, baronet, married Cicely, daughter and coheirefs of Thomas Baynham, with whom he had Clowerwall.

This estate was afterwards vested in Francis Wyndham, esq; descended from the antient family of that name in Somersetshire, and passed from him to Thomas Wyndham, esq; whose son, Charles Wyndham, esq; is the present proprietor of Clowerwall, where he has a very handsome house, built by his father in the Gothic stile, and a park, with a large estate, and fine plantations. In the year 1762, he married Eleanor, the second daughter of James Rooke, of Bicksweare, esq; by Jane his wife, daughter of Tracy Catchmay, esq; of the same place, and by her hath issue one son. His arms are, *Azure, a chevron between three lions heads erased Or.*

2. *Colford.* This is a tithing, and a small market town, on the turnpike-road from Gloucester to Monmouth, about four miles distant eastward from the latter. King James the First granted it a market to be held on Friday, and two fairs annually, one on the 9th, now held on the 20th of June, for wool; the other on the 24th of November, for cheese, &c. The market house was built by contribution, in the year 1679, towards which king Charles the Second gave forty pounds.

King Offa's dyke passes thro', and I am inclined to think gave name to this tithing, which from *Claudb Offa*, by a strange and unaccountable corruption, is now pronounced *Covert*, but written as at the beginning of this account.

Corbet, in his *Military Government*, relates, that before the siege of Gloucester happened, the forces raised by the earl of Worcester, and his son, lord Herbert, attacked a regiment of the parliament's party under colonel Berrowe, at this place, which had been made a kind of loose garrison for the defence of the forest. 'Here the Welch fell on,' says he, 'but their officers, with strange fury, drove our party before them, which was borne down by their multitudes, yet with a greater loss on their part. Divers officers were slain, and with the rest their commander in chief, sir Richard Lawdy, major-general of South Wales. Of ours few were slain, but lieutenant-colonel Winter, and some inferior officers, with about forty private soldiers taken prisoners.' p. 26.

There is a chapel of ease in this town, of which the bishop of Gloucester is patron. The chapel

was destroy'd in the civil wars, and remained in ruins 'till it was repaired about the year 1704, and queen Anne gave 300*l.* out of the sale of wood in the forest of Dean, to endow it, which sum hath purchased a house and lands in Whitechurch and Ganerew, in Herefordshire, now let at 18*l.* a year. And the trustees of the queen's bounty have given a further sum of 200*l.* to augment the curacy, which is not yet laid out on land. There is no house for the curate.

3. *Bream.* This tithing lies four miles distant from the church. The name signifies *sharp, severe*, (from *bremma*, Sax. to *rage* or *fume*,) and it is used in that sense by Spencer in the following line,
Comes the breme winter with chamfred brows.
And perhaps the name was given to this place from its exposed situation. Here is a chapel of ease.

Bream's-Lodge, is a large handsome house, late belonging to Mr. Barrow Lawrence, deceased. It stands part in this tithing, and part in that of Ailberton. He died about the year 1773, seized of a good estate here, and in the adjoining parish of St. Briavel's, as well as in Ailberton, with an extensive warren in the last mentioned place, called Prior's Meen, (because it formerly belonged to the priory of Lanthony) whence there is a very extensive view of the vale of Gloucestershire, from Frampton downwards, to the extremity of the county at Kingroad; and a distant prospect of the counties of Worcester, Wilts, Somerset, Monmouth, Brecon, Radnor, and Hereford. He was son of Anthony Lawrence, gent. of the Shurdington family, by Mary his wife, the only daughter of James Barrow, gent. (whose family long resided at the same place) by Beata his wife, only sister and heiress of Mr. serjeant Powlet, once recorder of the city of Bristol, and one of the justices of South Wales, who resided at Bream's-Lodge many years, 'till the time of his death in 1703.

Pastors-Hill in this tithing, is the house and estate of Mr. William Gough the younger, great grandson of the late William Gough of Willbury, by Mary his last wife; which estate was given to him by James Gough, gent. younger son of Warren Gough of Willbury. Which James Gough, by his last will, dated Sep. 7, 1676, devised to trustees an estate at Stroate, in the parish of Tiddendenham, to pay five shillings to an able divine, for every Sunday that he shall read prayers and preach once in the day in the chapel of Bream. On every default, the five shillings to be laid out in repairing the chapel, or given to the poor. And if the said estate should exceed 13*l.* yearly, the overplus to be given to the poor of this tithing. Mr. serjeant Powlet added 2*s.* 6*d.* weekly to this donation, and subjected his lands in Ailberton to the payment thereof.

Mary the widow of the above James Gough, by her will, gave 50*l.* the interest to be paid for ever to a poor woman, to teach the children of this tithing to read

4. *Le Baily*, formerly the estate of John Tiptot, of Tiptoft, earl of Worcester, and afterwards of the Talbots, earls of Shrewsbury. There is nothing worthy notice in this tithing.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the Forest deanery, worth about 90*l.* a year. The bishop of Landaff is patron, and Mr. Peregrine Ball is the present incumbent. The tithes of all the allart lands in the forest were granted to the church of Newland 4 E. 1. and the great tithes of this church were appropriated to the bishoprick of Landaff in the year 1399. The glebe and great tithes of this parish are worth about 200*l.* a year.

The church is dedicated to All Saints. It is very large for a country village, with a gallery, and a handsome tower at the west end, adorned with pinnacles, and furnish'd with a clock. The church-yard is also large, with handsome walks, crosses, gravelled and kept in good order.

There was a chantry erected in this church, and endowed with 12*l.* a year by Robert Grendour and Joan his wife 24 H. 6. There were also several other chantries, one dedicated to St. Mary, whereof George Wadham was the last incumbent, and enjoy'd a pension of 4*l.* a year in 1553. The lands belonging to it were granted to sir Oliver Cromwell 5 Jac. and to Francis Philips and Richard Moor 6 Jac. Another was called king Edward's chantry, whereof Edward Brior was the last incumbent, and received a pension of 4*l.* a year. There was also Newland chantry, some of the lands belonging to which were granted to Lewis Williams 1 E. 6. and others were granted the same year to Robert Lea. Edward Sowice was a chantry priest here, and enjoy'd a pension, at the same time with the above, of 4*l.* a year. *Willis.*

First fruits	£. 15	7	0	Proc. & Syn.	£. 0	9	8
Tenths	—	1	10	8	Pentecostals	0	1
							4

Monuments and Inscriptions.

In the chancel, against the wall,
Under this Stone interi'd doth lie
The mirrour of true Charitie:
To God his Friends & Country dear
The poor's Supporter far & near.
His days hee Spent in peace & Quiet
He never gaue himselfe to riot
A Vertue Strange in those his days
When it was scorn'd, & Vice had praise
Hee lived long, and did Surviue
Fully the Years of Seventy Five
And at the last expir'd his date
April the 8th (16) 68.
Christopher Bond Gent.

His arms, as in Hewelsfield.
In the window of the north aile is an antient figure in stone, lying along, but it is not known for whom it was designed.

Against the wall,
This Monument is Erected by JOHN HALL, Esq; in Memory of his deceased & most deare Uncle HENRY HALL, Gent. second Son of WILLIAM HALL of Highmeadow of the Parish of Newland in the County of Gloucester, Esq; onely Brother of BENEDICT HALL, Esq; He departed this life January 1644. was buried at Rollston parish Church in the County of Hereford

who in testimony of his great Love & Charitie left Fortie Pounds a year as a Rent charge in perpetuities, to be paid half yearly & equally to be distributed between the poore of the respectiue parishes of Newland & Staunton in the County of Gloucester Charged by JOHN HALL Esq; Second Son of BENEDICT HALL Esq; late deceased, Godson & Sole Executor unto his Uncle HENRY HALL, upon certain Lands tenements & Hereditaments Called, & Known by the name of Trepennet in the parish of St. Wensard's in the County of Hereford, now duly paid & Soe to continue to the Uses of the said Parishes for ever.—Arms, *On a chevron between three talbots heads crized an estoile of six points*, for Hall.

On the table of a very handsome marble monument,

To the Pious Memorie of
BENEDICT HALL,
late of *Highmeads* in the Countie of
Gloucester Esq; who lyeth here inter'd.
He departed this life April 16th 1668
Aged 78 Years.

Also to the like Memorie of ANNE HALL
Wife of the said BENEDICT and Daughter
of St EDWARD WINTER of Lidnie K^t. and
the Lady ANNE SOMERSET third Daughter
of EDWARD Earl of Worcester, Wife to the said
BENEDICT, who died at *Cambray* in *Artois*.
She dyed the 10th of *March* 1675.

This Monument is Erected by HENRY
BENEDICT HALL Eldest Sonn of the said
BENEDICT and the said ANNE A^o. Do.

The As^d H. Ben^t lies here } MDCLXXXIII } Also his Eldest Son
Ben^t

Non Mors sejungat quos Christus junxit Amore.

Here Also is Interred the Body of the Right
Hon^{ble} the Lady Viscountess GAGE who died the
25 Day of *July* 1749. She was the only Daughter of
BENEDICT HALL of *High Meadow Esq;* And Wife
of THOMAS Lord Viscount GAGE, who died
the 21 Day of *December* 1754. And lies buried
with his Ancestors at *Firle* in *Suffex*.

At bottom, 1st, Hall as before; impaling 2d, *A fess ermine, in chief a crescent.*

On another monument,

In Memory of George Bond Esq; of Redbrook and Mary his Wife, whose Characters are an Honour to y^r families. He departed this Life Jan^y the 11th 1731 Aged 89, She died June y^e 23^d 1715 Aged 60.—At the top of this monument are the family arms, *Argent, on a chevron sable between three demy lions gules as many hunting horns Or, stringed of the third.*—There are memorials for others of the same name and family.

Here is also a memorial for George Morgan of Court-Bleathing, in the county of Monmouth, esq; who died in 1770, aged 72 years; and this distich:

Say more I need not, and say less who can;
Here lies the gen'rous, humane, honest man.

In a chapel on the south side of the chancel, which was founded by sir John Joyce of Clowerwall, and which belongs to the proprietor of that estate, there is a very large monument, with the following inscription:

In this Chancel lye many of the Families of BAYNHAM, THROGMORTON, &c. And of WYNDHAM, near this Monument.

Francis Wyndham died Sep^r 23^d 1716 aged 46
and his Wife Mercy Wyndham died Mar 26 1719 aged 44
and their Son John Wyndham died Feb 12th 1724 aged 24
Jane Wyndham died Sept. 27th 1723 aged 35
Jane Wyndham died July 31st 1719 aged 6 Months
Tho^s Wyndham jun^r died May 29th 1751 Aged 31
Tho^s Wyndham sen^r died Dec^r 4th 1752 aged 66
And his Wife Anne Wyndham died June 1st 1753 aged 52
Eleanor, Wife of Charles Wyndham died September 25th 1768 Aged 27 Years.

There is a chantry chapel on the south side of the church, founded by sir John Joyce, and at the entrance to it a raised tomb, ornamented with scutecons round it, and on the top are the figures of sir John in armour, and his lady by his side.

Within the chapel, on a marble table, is this inscription :

In Memory of William Probyn of Newland Gent. and Elizabeth his Wife. He was Son & heir of Edmund Probyn of Newland Gent. by Mary his Wife y^e Daught^r of Tho^s Symonds of Clewerwall Gen^t. And Grand Son & heir of John Probyn of Newland Gent. by Mary his Wife one of y^e Daughters of Christ^m Hall of High Meadow Esq^r. He died y^e 11th day of Feb^r 1702 Aged 86 and lyes buried in y^e Middle Isle of this Church. She was the Eldest Daughter of Edmund Bond of Walford in y^e County of Hereford Gen^t had Issue by her 2^d Husband Five Daughters Mary Sarah Hannah Frances & Blanch and two Sons Edmund Probyn now of y^e Middle Temple London Barrister att Law and William Probyn A Captain of one of his Majestyes Ships of War. She Died y^e 19th day of Dec^{ber} 1714 Aged 70 And lyes buried in this Chancel.

Here is a noble marble monument, with a bust well executed, and beneath, this inscription :

Sacred to the Memory of
S^r EDMUND PROBYN, Kn^t.
Lord chief Baron of his Majesty's court of Exchequer
who died the 17th Day of May 1742.
DAME ELIZABETH PROBYN
The Widow and Relict of S^r EDMUND PROBYN the
Daughter of S^r JOHN BLENCOWE Kn^t one of the
Justices of the Court of Common Pleas at Westminster
Died the 22^d Day of October 1749
And at her particular Desire was buried in this Chancel
Near the Remains of her deceased Husband.
Arms at top, *Ermine, on a fess gules a lion passant Or.*

And close by the last,

In Memory of WILLIAM HOPKINS of London Merchant, who died the 12 Day of April 1763, Aged 59. And of SARAH his Wife, Daughter of WALTER WILLIAMS of Dingestow in the County of Monmouth, Esq; who died the 14 Day of Feb. 1749, Aged 48.—Arms, *Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Sable, on a chevron between three pistols Or as many roses gules. 2d and 3d, Ermine, on a fess gules a lion passant argent, in the dexter canton of the second a mullet pierced Or.*

There is a raised tomb in the church-yard, and upon it the figure of a man in full proportion, with a horn hanging at his right side, and a falchion at his left, his feet resting on his faithful dog. Round the sides of the tomb is this inscription in old characters :

Here : lythe : Ion : Wyrall : Forfter : of : Fee : the : Whych : dyselyd : on : the : viii : day : of : September : in : y^e : Yeare : of : oure : Lorde : M. cccc. lvii. on : hys : Soule : God : have : Mercy : Amen :

Benefactions.

Mr. William Jones, a Hamborough merchant, founded a large hospital in this parish, consisting of sixteen tenements for as many women and children, and endowed it with a rent-charge on lands in the county of Kent, to the amount of 2 s. a week to each of the poor people, and a new gown yearly. He also founded a lectureship here, and endowed it with a rent-charge on lands in the said county, of one hundred marks yearly, paid by the company of haberdashers in London, who choose the lecturer out of three clergymen returned to them by the parishioners. The lecturer has a house, orchard, and a close of ground at Newland, worth about 20 l. a year. He is chaplain to the hospital. Mr. James Birt is the present lecturer.

In the year 1633, Mr. Edward Bell, of Writtle in Essex, founded a grammar-school here, and gave a school-room, with a house and garden for the master, with a salary of 10 l. a year. He also gave eight almshouses and gardens for eight poor

people of this parish, and 20 s. a year to each, and left 40 s. a year to repair the buildings, with the payment of which sums he charged his estate; in lieu whereof his son Edward Bell, gent. granted the said houses and gardens, and other lands in this parish, then worth 20 l. a year. And Mr. John Whitton, alderman of Bristol, afterwards, by his will, left a further sum of 10 l. a year to the master, and 12 l. a year to the poor of Clowerwall, payable out of houses in Bristol.

George Bond of Wyfeal, gent. and Christopher Bond of Redbrook, gent. gave a meadow by the side of the Wye, then let at 5 l. a year, 20 s. of which to keep the church clean and repair the clock; the rest to the eight almshouses. And Mr. Bromwich has given 24 s. yearly to the same poor people. William Hopkins of London, gent. charged his estate at Stow Grange with 40 s. a year for ever to the poor.

For Mr. Hall's benefaction, see the inscription.

With monies arising out of the above donations, and some others at present not well known, an estate has been purchased at Awre in this county, worth 30 l. a year, for the use of the poor of this parish.

		<i>Newland.</i>	
Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 133 12 0
		Poll-tax — 1694,	— 56 17 0
		Land-tax — 1694,	— 216 12 0
		The same, at 3 s. 1770,	— 127 14 0
		<i>Clowerwall.</i>	
Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 165 14 0
		Poll-tax — 1694,	— 42 6 0
		Land-tax — 1694,	— 198 16 0
		The same, at 3 s. 1770,	— 147 0 0
		<i>Colford.</i>	
Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 143 2 0
		Poll-tax — 1694,	— 52 10 0
		Land-tax — 1694,	— 190 16 0
		The same, at 3 s. 1770,	— 138 15 0
		<i>Bream.</i>	
Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 63 4 0
		Poll-tax — 1694,	— 23 13 0
		Land-tax — 1694,	— 88 4 0
		The same, at 3 s. 1770,	— 63 0 0
		<i>Le Bailly.</i>	
Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 43 0 0
		Poll-tax — 1694,	— 5 7 0
		Land-tax — 1694,	— 19 14 7
		The same, at 3 s. 1770,	— 12 15 0

At the beginning of this century, according to sir Robert Atkyns, there were 480 houses, and about 2200 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 150 were freeholders; yearly births 48, burials 47. But the people are pretty much increased since that time, so that the present number of souls is about 2997. At the raising of the militia in the year 1760, one man was taken out of every 29 upon the lists throughout the county, and this parish then found fifteen men for its proportion.

NEWNHAM.

THIS is a market town, in the hundred of Westbury, in the Forest division, sixteen miles distant north from Chepstow, ten east from Colford, five south-east from Mitchel-Dean, and ten south-westward from Gloucester. It lies fourteen miles from the mouth of the river Wye, and sixteen from Kingroad, where the Bristol Avon empties itself into the Severn.

It is pleasantly situated on an eminence along the west side of the Severn, which is here something less than a mile over at high water; and, by means of that river, has a constant communication with London by ships of about 160 tons burthen. Here is a very safe passage or ferry over the river for horses and carriages, and a ford passable at low water, the resort to which, before ferries were established, was most probably the original occasion of the building of the town.

At this place was the first fortification erected on the west side of the Severn against the Welch. And Strongbow earl of Chepstow, after having made very considerable conquests in Ireland, being commanded by king Henry the Second to appear before him, obeyed the royal mandate, and met the king at this town; wherefore we may suppose it to have been a place of good security at that time. Indeed here was antiently a castle, as appears by several grants of lands in Newnham to the prior and brethren of St. Bartholomew's hospital at Gloucester, wherein the lands are described as lying next the castle and castle-ditch, on the one part, and extending to Staure's-mill on the other.

This town had some share in the military transactions in the reign of king Charles the First. Corbet, who wrote of those affairs, professedly favoured the parliament's interest, and gives an account that the royalists garrisoned Newnham, where colonel Congreve was governor, who was taken and killed at Little Dean, as I have related under that head. And that immediately afterwards, colonel Massie, governor of Gloucester, came to this place, where sir John Winter's forces kept garrison in the church, and had a pretty strong fortification adjoining. Massie possessed himself of the town without opposition, and drew up two pieces of cannon within pistol-shot of the works, under cover of a blind of faggots; and having made every thing ready for a storm, the king's party desired a parley, but Massie insisted on their immediate surrender. In the interim, the king's troops deserting the works, fled into the church, and were so closely pursued that the assailants entered along with them. 'Then' says Corbet, 'they cry'd for quarter, when in the very point of victory, a disaster had like to befall us; a barrel of gunpowder was fired in the church, undoubtedly for the purpose, and was conceived to be done by one Tipper, a most virulent papist, and sir John Winter's servant, despairing of his

'redemption, being a prisoner before, and having
'falsified his engagements. This powder-blast
'blew many out of the church, and sorely singed
'a great number, but killed none. The soldiers
'enraged, fell upon them, and in the heat of
'blood flew near twenty, amongst others this
'Tipper. All the rest had quarter for their lives,
'(save one Butler, an Irish rebel, who was knock'd
'down by a common soldier) and an hundred
'prisoners taken. The service was performed
'without the loss of a man on our side.' *Corbet's
Military Government of Gloucester.*

Mention is made of *Higb-street*, *Horman-lane*, and *Shop-row*, as the names of places in grants of land in the borough, 15 E. 3. But the town at present consists chiefly of one street, and is distant about a mile from the forest of Dean, to which there is an immediate ascent, and a spacious road from the river: The lands are perfectly dry and healthy, and the inhabitants are not subject to agues and other disorders, from noxious vapours and exhalations, as those commonly are who live in low countries, near great rivers. It was an antient borough, of which, in the time of king Edward the First, the sheriff returned only five in the county, Bristol, Gloucester, Berkeley, Dursley, and Newnham; and it was governed by a mayor and burgeses. The sword of state, given to them with their charter by king John, and still preserved to be shewn in testimony of their former greatness and better condition, is of steel, finely polished, and ornamented with curious workmanship. Its whole length is six feet, and the length of the blade four feet four inches, on which is this inscription: *John Morse being Maier, this Sord did repaier, 1584.* Having lost their charter, they still continue, by prescriptive right, to elect a mayor annually on the Monday after St. Hillary; but neither the mayor nor aldermen, of whom there are six, have any authority over the town, which is governed by two beams, or constables.

There are two fairs in the year, on the 11th of June, and the 18th of October, for cattle, horses, and sheep; and the market is held on Friday, but it is not much used, for the town is daily well supply'd, at an easy rate, with variety of the best provisions of every kind from the neighbouring villages in the forest.

Tho' the town is extremely well situated upon a fine river, where ships of burthen may safely come to anchor, yet its trade has been very inconsiderable, and almost wholly confined to the exportation of oak bark to Ireland, 'till a few years ago, when Mr. Robert Pyrke, merchant there, built a commodious quay on the side of the river, with cranes and store-houses, for the convenience of shipping and landing all sorts of goods; and from that time the manufacturers at Birmingham and other places have brought great quantities in barges down the river to this town, where they are shipped in vessels from one to two hundred tons burthen, and carried to London.

And

And of late, many ships of large burthen have been built here. This seems to be an auspicious beginning, which time and industry may improve to the great advantage of the town, especially as it lies in a country full of an excellent kind of coal, which is brought hither on horses backs, from the pits two or three miles off in the forest of Dean, to be sent to other places by water, and may prove an inexhaustible fund of wealth. Besides, the forest and all the country hereabout is famous for fine styre, and other prime sorts of cyder, which liquor finds a ready market here, and is become a very considerable article of commerce to London and Ireland.

Sir Edward Mansell, in the reign of king Charles the First, erected here the first glass-house in England, which was work'd with stone-coal, the foundation of which still remains. The glass manufacture has been discontinued a long time, but there is lately a very considerable verdigris-work set up in its room, and carried on with a laudable spirit, and the trade of ship-building is much encouraged; from all which circumstances, Newnham bids fair to be a flourishing little town, and is already much improved in its buildings. Roynon Jones, esq; and Mr. Robert Pyrke, merchant, reside in two of the principal houses, very pleasantly situated upon the river. A turnpike-road from Gloucester leads through the town, and so to Chepstow and South Wales.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

The town of Newnham was distinct from the manor, but they are both called Newnham in the records, which is the reason that so many different families seem to have been possessed of the manor; whereas the fact is, that the records sometimes speak of the town, and sometimes of the manor, in the same terms, tho' they were different and distinct estates. The manor was given by king Canute, in the year 1018, to the Benedictine abbey of Pershore in Worcester-shire; and the town was given, with twenty-four other vills, by Leofric earl of Mercia, to an abbey of black monks which he had founded in Coventry, in the year 1050. How long they continued in possession of these estates, I cannot precisely tell, but the manor was in lay hands in the reign of the Conqueror, as appears by the following extract:

' William the son of Baderon holds Neuneham.
' There is one hide, and three villeins, and three
' bordars paying 20 *sol.* This land pays no tax.
' There is a wood two furlongs long, and one
' broad.' *Domesday-book*, p. 74.

This manor was afterwards enjoy'd by the Bohuns earls of Hereford and Essex, together with the manors of Haresfield and Whitenhurst, by the tenure of which they held the great office of Constable of England, by grand serjeanty, as of inheritance. And that office was afterwards of right in the line of the Staffords, and dukes of Buckingham, as heirs general to them, and de-

scended to Edward duke of Buckingham, who was attainted of treason 13 H. 8. whereby it was forfeited to the crown; and since that time, both in respect of the amplitude of the authority, in war and in peace, and of the charge, it hath never been granted to any subject, but now of late *hac vice.* *Coke's Institutes*, part 4.

Henry de Bohun, earl of Hereford, released all his right in Newnham to king John, in the first year of his reign. The manor was granted to William earl of Salisbury 2 H. 3. who died seized of it the 10th, as did Thomas Foliot 45 H. 3. It was in the crown 4 E. 1. and yielded 10*l.* a year, as appears by an inquisition of that date. Walter de Stukeley was sheriff of the county of Gloucester 9 E. 1. in which year he returned into the king's exchequer, that the king was then lord of the borough of Newnham.

Roger de Mortimer held this manor 11 E. 1. and Walter le Marshal was seized of it in the 21st year of that reign, when he was convicted and attainted of felony, whereby the manor escheated to the crown. It was afterwards granted to Thomas earl of Norfolk and the heirs of his body 4 E. 3. and was again granted to William Bohun and the heirs of his body 6 E. 3. in which grant it was mentioned to have lately belonged to Thomas earl of Norfolk. William de Bohun, earl of Northampton, and Elizabeth his wife, levied a fine of the manor of Newnham to the archbishop of Canterbury and others, to the use of themselves in taille special, the remainder to the king and his heirs, 20 E. 3. Humphry de Bohun earl of Hereford and Essex, and Joan his wife, were seized of the manor of Newnham 46 E. 3.

Thomas duke of Gloucester, the youngest son of king Edward the Third, marrying Eleanor, the daughter and coheirs of Humphry de Bohun, became possessed of the earldoms of Hereford, Essex, and Northampton, and was constable of England. He, in right of Eleanor his wife, was seized of the manor of Newnham, of Calcot-castle and Newton 21 R. 2.

Upon the dissolution of the abbey of Flaxley, an estate called the manor of Newnham, late belonging to that abbey, was granted to sir Anthony Kingston 36 H. 8.

The manor of Newnham was afterwards granted to Henry lord Stafford and Ursula his wife 2 Mar. Edward lord Stafford, son of Henry, died seized thereof 2 Jac. and left Edward lord Stafford his son and heir, thirty years old at his father's death. This last Edward had a son of his own name, who died before him, and left one son Henry, and a daughter Mary. Henry died unmarried in 1637, whereby his sister Mary became sole heiress. She was married to sir William Howard, younger son to Thomas earl of Arundel and Surrey, who, in her right, was seized of the manor of Newnham. He assumed the name of Stafford, on account of his wife's being heir to so great a family, and was created viscount Stafford by king Charles the

the First, but was attainted upon account of the popish plot, and beheaded in 1678. Henry, their son, was created earl of Stafford 4 Jac. and succeeded to this manor. The earl of Effingham is the present lord of the manor of Newnham, and holds a court leet for the manor and borough once a year. His lordship's arms are, Quarterly, 1. *Gules, in the middle of a bend between six cross crozlets fitchy argent, a shield Or, therein a demi lion rampant (pierced through the mouth with an arrow) within a double tressure counterflory gules, being an augmentation for the victory at Flodden, for Howard.* 2. *Gules, three lions passant paleways Or, a label in chief of three points argent, for Brotherton.* 3. *Chequy Or and azure, for Warren, earl of Surry.* 4. *Gules, a lion rampant argent, armed and langued azure, for Moubray, duke of Norfolk.*

The records shew, that William Bleith and Joan his wife were seized of one messuage and six acres of land in Newnham 34 E. 1. William Marshal levied a fine of a fishery in Newnham and Rudle 16 H. 7. and Jeffry Griffith and Joan his wife levied a fine of lands in Newnham 21 H. 7.

HAMLETS. 1. *Ruddle.* Ralph Bluet, soon after the conquest, gave this manor of Rodele, and a fishery, to the abbey of Gloucester, which king William the Second confirmed in the year 1096, at the petition of abbat Serlo, and some of his nobles. And king Henry the First gave and confirmed the manor of Rudele to the abbey, to and lights to burn continually before the high altar of St. Peter's, for the soul of duke Robert Curthoise, his brother. He also granted and confirmed to them a fishery in the Severn as far as their lands extended, and a grove or wood there, called Sudrug, to do as they pleased with it; and the sacrist of the abbey, common for all his little through the whole forest of Dean. And Henry the Third, by his charter dated at Newnham, confirmed this fishery to the abbey, as fully Henry the First gave it.

The manor continued in the possession of the abbey of Gloucester 'till the dissolution, and was then granted to William earl of Pembroke 7 E. 6. who sold it to sir Giles Pool 4 Mar. It is now the property of Roynon Jones, of Nafs in the parish of Lidney, esq; who hath lately built a handsome house, very pleasantly situated at Hayl in this hamlet, and annually holds a court leet for this manor.

2. *Stairs,* antiently written *Staure*, of which *mesday* makes the following mention: 'William the son of Baderon holds Staure in Westberie hundred. Ulfeg held it in the time of king Edward. It was worth 10 s. now 5 s. There is one hide which doth not pay tax.' p. 74. William de Staure died seized of one messuage, twenty-seven acres of arable, three acres of meadow, and 3 s. rent at Staure, in the manor of Rodley, of the fee of Henry de Lancaster, by the service

of paying 3 s. 4 d. a year, and doing suit at the court of the said Henry, 2 E. 2. *Esch.* William Morwent, esq; had formerly a good house here, now fallen to decay.

Cockshoot, Bleythe's Court, and Hill-house, are unworthily distinguish'd by sir Robert Atkyns as separate hamlets.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is an impropriation belonging to the corporation of Gloucester, as trustees of Bartholomew's hospital, who let the impropriation to the curate on lease for 8 l. a year, and a salmon to the mayor, tho' it is of much greater value; and this and Little Dean are in the same presentation. Mr. John Webb is the present incumbent.

William de Bohun gave the advowson and impropriation of this church to the prior and brethren of St. Bartholomew's hospital 25 July, 17 E. 3.

The church is dedicated to St. Peter. The piece of ground where the church stands was given to the mayor and burgeses of Newnham, by Humphry de Bohun, earl of Hereford, paying 4 d. yearly to the see of Rome, to pray for his soul. The church-yard is bounded by the Severn; but the old church stood at a place called Nab's End, and being undermined by the river, was obliged to be taken down.

Procurations £. 0 7 8 Pentecostals £. 0 2 0
Synodals — 0 2 0

Monuments and Inscriptions.

On a small monument in the chancel,

P. M. Johannis Aram Generosi de Newnham et Mariæ Conjugis dilectissimæ, marmor hoc erexit officii pignus et Amoris, Thomas Aram Generosus, filius natu maximus. Diem clausit ultimum Ille 9^o Decembris 1673, Hæc 10^o Octobris 1664.

Quid loquar: aut quorsum lachrymæ, nec carmina possunt Sat dare pro meritis.

What needs there many Words, all's said in this:
A loving pair lodge here, expecting blisse.

On a tomb in the church-yard, for a sea-faring person,

In Memory of Mr. Thomas Yerbury of y^e City of Gloucester, who departed y^e Life Nov^{br} 18th A. D. 1759, Aged 67.

From ev'ry blustrous Storm of Life,
And that worst Storm, domestick Strife,
Which shipwrecks all our social Joys,
And ev'ry worldly Bliss destroys;
I luck'ly am arrived at last,
And safe in Port my Anchor's cast;
Where shelter'd by the blissful Shore,
Nought shall disturb, or vex me more;
But Joys serene, & calmest Peace,
Which Christ bestows, shall never cease.

Benefaction.

Mr. James Jocham, late of the city of Bristol, deceased, by his will, in 1764, gave 1000 l. after the decease of his son James, the interest of which to be applied to the clothing of fifteen poor boys of the parish of Newnham yearly for ever; and if any thing should remain, he directs it to be given to poor lying-in women of the same parish. James, the son, is since dead, and the charity is applied according to the donor's will.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 118 4 0
		Poll-tax ——— 1694, — 79 12 0
		Land-tax ——— 1694, — 171 13 4
		The same, at 3 s. 1770, — 132 19 9

At the beginning of this century, according to fir Robert Atkyns, there were 90 houses, and about 400 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 40 were freeholders; yearly births 18, burials 18. But by the parish register it appears, that in ten years, beginning with 1701, the average of annual baptisms was 15.6, and that of the annual burials 12.1. And in a like series, beginning with 1761, the average of annual baptisms is 17.7, and of burials 10.5; which shews that the place continued nearly in the same state as to population for the last sixty years; but I am informed that the inhabitants now amount to the number of a thousand at least.



N I B L E Y.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Berkeley, two miles distant north-westward from Wotton-underedge, three south-westward from Dursley, and eighteen south from Gloucester.

It is sometimes called North-Nibley, to distinguish it from Nibley, a hamlet in Westerleigh. Some part of it shoots up eastward over the hills between Wotton-underedge and Dursley, to the distance of near three miles from the church; and between those hills there is a long and narrow dingle, gradually opening towards the west, called Waterley-Bottom, from a rivulet running down it. The steep sides of the hills in this part of the country are covered with beautiful hanging woods, in which the beech predominates; and the little combs between them, of which there are many, are richly cultivated in small inclosures of pasture grounds, interspersed with here and there a cottage

or a little dairy farm. This variety of objects and of situation is very picturesque, and the different lights and shades they produce have a most agreeable effect.

The other part of the parish lies in the vale, and consists of rich pasture ground, with very little arable. The lands are in dairy farms, and produce excellent cheese. The dairy business is unfavourable to population, yet the inhabitants are pretty numerous, and are chiefly employ'd in rug-making, and in the clothing business.

Leland speaks of a camp here, but I apprehend that which he meant lies in the parish of Wotton-underedge.

But what more particularly distinguishes this village in history, is the engagement that happened between William lord Berkeley and Thomas viscount Lisle. The quarrel arose in the following manner: Thomas fourth lord Berkeley, left Elizabeth, an only daughter and heiress, married to Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick; but by a special entail and fine, settled the castle and lordship of Berkeley, with its appurtenances, on his nephew James, the next heir male of his family. This settlement produced a law-suit between James fifth lord Berkeley, and Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, who, in right of his wife, claimed the Berkeley estate, and violently seized Nibley and several other manors into his own hands. He and his posterity kept possession of this manor one hundred and ninety-two years, for which space of time the law-suit was carried on with unprecedented violence. During the continuance of this suit, Thomas Talbot, viscount Lisle, descended from the before mentioned Elizabeth, sent a letter with a challenge^p to William sixth lord Berkeley, wherein he desired him to fix a time and place for deciding their title by the sword. The lord Berkeley, by his answer^q, appointed the next morning for the time, and Nibley-green for the place

^p Lord Lisle's challenge was as follows:

'William, called Lord Berkeley, I marveill ye come not forth with all your Carts of Gunnes, Bowes, with oder Ordinance, that ye set forward to come to my Mannor of Wotton, to bete it down upon my Head. I let you witt, ye shall not nede to come so nye, for I trust to God to mete you nere home, with English Men of my own Nation, and Neighbours. Whereas ye by subtle Craft have blowin about in divers Places of England, That I should intend to bring in Welchmen for to destroy and hurt my own Nation and Cuntry. I lete the wit, I never was so disposed, nere never will be. And to the Proof hereof I requyre thee of Knighthood and of Manhood, to appoint a Day to mete me half way, there to try between God and our two Hands, all our Quarrel and Title of Right, for to eschew the shedding of Christian Mannis Blood, or else at the same Day bring the uttermost of thy Power, and I shall mete thee. An Answer of this by Writing, as ye will abide by, according to the Honor and Ordre of Knighthood.

'Thomas Talbot the Vicount Lisle.'

^q To this challenge, Lord Berkeley returned the following answer:

'Thomas Talbot, otherwise called Vicount Lisle, not long contened in that Name, but a new found thing brought out of strang Country; I marveil greatly of thy strange and lewd Wrytinge, made I suppose by thy false untrue Counsel, that thou hast with thee, Hugh Mull and Holt; as for Hugh Mull, it is not unknown to all the worshipful learned Men of this Realm how he is attaynt of falsenes, and raisinge of the King's Records; and as for the false mischevous Holt, what his Rull

'hath be to the Distruction of the King's lege Pepull in my Lordship of Berkeley, as well to the Hurt of their Bodies as the Loss of their Goods, against God's Law, Conscience and all Reason; it is openly known, so that every worshipful Man should refuse to have them in his Fellowship. And also of his own free Will, undesired of me, before worshipful and sufficient Witnes, was sworne on a Masse-Booke, that he should never be against me in no matter that I had adoe, and especially in that untrue Title that ye clayme, which ye hold my Lyvelode with wrong. And where thou requirrest me of Knighthood that I should appoint a Day, and mete thee in the myd way betwene my Mannor of Wooton and my Castle of Berkeley, there to try betwixt God and our two Hands all our Quarrels and Title of Right, for to eschew the shedding of Christen Mens Blood, or els the same Day to bring the uttermost of my Powers, and thou would mete mee. As for the determining betwixt our two Hands, of thy untrue Clayme, and my Title and Right of my Land and true Inheritance, thou wottest right well there is no such Determination of Land in this Relme used. And I ascertayne thee, that my Lyvelode, as well my Mannor of Wooton, as my Castle of Berkeley, be entayled to me by Force of Record in the King's Courts, by the Advise of all the Judges of this Lond in that Days beinge. And if it were so, that the matter might be determined by thy Hands and myne, the King our Sovereigne Lord and his Laws not offended, thou should not soe soone desire, but I would as soon answer thee in every Point that belongeth to a Knight: For thou art, God I take for record, in a false Quarrel, and I in a true Desfiance and Title. And where thou delirett and requirrest me of Knighthood and Manhood to appoint a Day, and that I should be there with

NIBLEY



To Nicholas & Smythe Esq. of
this Plate is Inscribed by his

NIBLEY, in the County of Gloucester:
most obliged humble Servant T. Rudder.

Drawn & Engraved by J. Kneass

place of action, and both parties meeting on the 20th of March, 1470, 10 E. 4. with their respective followers, amounting in the whole to about 1000 men, a furious engagement ensued, wherein about 150 men were slain, in which number was lord Lisle himself, being shot in the mouth with an arrow by one James Hiatte, of the forest of Dean. Lord Berkeley, after his victory, hastened to Wotton, where the lady Lisle resided, who being then big with her first child, miscarried through the fright. His lordship rifled the house, and carried away some of the furniture, and many deeds and evidences which concerned the lord Lisle's own estate, and they remain to this day preserved in Berkeley castle. Government was at that time prevented from taking cognizance of this violent outrage, by the civil wars which raged in the kingdom during great part of the turbulent reign of Edward the Fourth.

Nicholas Smyth, esq; has a large estate here, and a very handsome seat, built about the year 1763, by his father, George Smyth, esq; upon the scite of an old mansion house, which had been long in his family. His arms are, *Sable, on a chevron engrailed between six crosses patty fitchy Or, three fleurs de lis argent, each charged on the top with a plate.*

John Smyth of Nibley, ancestor to the present proprietor, was very eminent for his great assiduity in collecting every kind of information respecting this county and its inhabitants. He wrote the genealogical history of the Berkeley family, in three folio manuscripts, which sir William Dugdale abridged, and published in his *Baronage of England*. In three other folio manuscripts, he has registered, with great exactness, the names of the lords of manors in the county, in the year 1608, the number of men in each parish able to bear arms, with their names, age, stature, professions, armour, and weapons. The sums each land-holder paid to subsidies granted in a certain year are set down in another manuscript. He likewise committed to writing a very particular account of the customs of the several manors in the hundred of Berkeley, and the pedigrees of their respective lords. These, and some other manuscripts which cost him forty years in compiling, are now in the possession of Nicholas Smyth, esq; the fifth from him in lineal descent.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

As this place is not mentioned by name in *Domesday-book*, it was probably included, at the time of the general survey, in the accounts of the

manors of Wotton and Dursley; and part of the parish is now within the manor of Woodmancot, in the parish of Dursley.

King Henry the Second gave this manor to Robert Fitz-Harding, ancestor of the earls of Berkeley, in whose family it continued 'till they were violently dispossessed of it, as before related. Lord Lisle was lord of this manor in 1608. But the great law-suit concerning the Berkeley estate being determined 7 Jac. after 192 years continuance, the earl of Berkeley obtained possession, and the present earl of Berkeley is lord of the manor.

The prior of Lanthony's claim to free warren in Nebele was allowed in the proceedings on a writ of *Quo warranto* 15 E. 1. Roger Bavent was seized of lands in Nebele 47 E. 3. William lord Berkeley, earl marshal and earl of Nottingham, levied a fine of lands in Nibley 3 H. 7. John Stanshaw and Humphry his brother joined in levying a fine of lands in North Nibley 12 H. 7. Lands in Nibley, formerly belonging to the abbey of Kingwood, were granted to Drew Drewry and Edward Downing 16 Eliz. and Edward Downing and John Walker had a grant of lands belonging to the same abbey 21 Eliz. The knights hospitallers had formerly lands in Nibley, which were granted to Edward Sallus and William Blake, scrivener, 3 Jac.

H A M L E T S, and places of distinct names in this parish, are, 1. *Church-end*. 2. *Fortoy*. 3. *Mill-end*. 4. *Whor-end* 5. *Smart's Green*. 6. *Waterleigh*. 7. *Ridemisse*. 8. *Swinny*. 9. *Wooderlin*. 10. *Great and Little Green*. 11. *South-end*.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is an impropriation, in the deanery of Dursley, worth about 50*l.* a year. Christ Church college, Oxford, has the patronage and impropriation; Mr. Hayward is the present incumbent. The vicar receives 20*l.* a year out of the impropriation, and the living has been augmented with the queen's bounty. This was formerly a chapel united to Wotton-underedge, and belonged to the abbey of Tewkesbury.

The church, dedicated to St. Martin, or as some say, to St. Andrew, has an aisle on the south side, a low embattled tower at the west end, with five bells, and a small spire for a saint's bell, between the chancel and the body of the church. Here was formerly a chantry, dedicated to the virgin Mary.

Pentecostals - - - 10*d.*

Benefactions.

Thomas Pearce of Gloucester, by will, Sep. 25, 1685, gave 30*s.* per ann. out of a tenement in

the Power I could make, and that thou would mete me half way. I will thou understand: I will not bring the tenth part that I can make, and I will appoint a short Day to ease thy malicious Heart, and thy false Counsel that is with thee: Fail not to morrow to be at *Nibly Green* at eight or nyne of the Clock, and I will not fail, with God's Might and Grace, to meet thee at the same Place, the which standeth in the Borders of the Lyvelods that thou keepest untruly, redy to answer thee in all things, that I trust to God it shall be shewed on thee and thine to great Shame and Disworship. And remember thy self and thy false Counsel have refused to abide the Rule of the grete

‘ Lords of this Lond, which by my Will should have determined this Matter, by thy Evidences and myne. And therefore I vouch God to record, and all the Company of Heaven, that this Fact and the shedding of Christen Mens Bloud, which shall be betwixt us two and our Fellowships, if any hap to be, doth grow of thy Quarrel and not of me; but in my Defence, and in escheweing of Reproache, and only through thy malicious and mischevous Purpose, and of thy false Counsel, and of thy own simple Discretion; and keep thy Day, and the Truth shall be shewed by the Mercy of God.

‘ *William Lord of Berkeley.*
Nibley

Nibley to be thus distributed; 12 s. for a sermon on Jan. 10, 3 s. to the clerk for ringing the bell, the remainder to the poor. There have been several other donations to the poor in money, which are now lost.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 127 14 8
		Poll-tax — 1694, — 50 1 0
		Land-tax — 1694, — 197 9 4
		The same, at 3 s. 1770, — 154 15 9

At the beginning of this century, according to sir Robert Atkyns, there were 200 houses, and about 1000 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 34 were freeholders; yearly births 26, burials 24. The people are now increased to upwards of 1700.



NIMPSFIELD.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Berkeley, four miles north-east from Dursley, four south-west from Minchin-Hampton, and about fourteen south from Gloucester.

The greater part of the parish is uneven ground, with a considerable proportion of woodland. The turnpike-road from Bath to Gloucester leads down Nimpsfield-hill, which is very steep and woody. Colonel Massie, famous for his memorable defence of Gloucester against king Charles the First, being disgusted at some of the parliament's proceedings, deserted their party, and about the year 1659, formed a design of seizing on Gloucester, in which however he was disappointed, and forced to take refuge in a little house near Simonshall. There he was seized by a party of horse, who mounted him before one of the troopers, and carried him towards Gloucester; but in going down the steep part of Nimpsfield-hill, Massie tumbled himself and the trooper from the horse, and being a stout man, and his guards a little intoxicated, made his escape under favour of a dark tempestuous night.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

At the time of the general survey, this was a *berewic* or member of the extensive lordship of Berkeley, belonging to which there were then 'In Nimdesfelle three hides.' *Dom. Book*, p. 68.

This estate, like Berkeley, descended from Roger de Berkeley, who held it *temp.* W. 1. to his nephew Roger, whom king Henry the Second dispossessed of his whole estate, for joining with his competitor Stephen. The castle and lordship of Berkeley, of which this was a member, were granted to Robert Fitz-Harding, who therefore assumed the name of Berkeley. He gave

Nimpsfield to Nicholas his fourth son, whose posterity took the name of Fitz-Nichols. Nicholas Berkeley, or Fitz-Nichols, son of Ralph held tenements in Hull and Nyndesfeld of the king in *capite*, by the service of half a knight's fee. At Nyndesfeld he had 100 acres of arable land, at 2 d. *per* acre; 3 acres of pasture, at 1 s. *per* acre; and a wood worth 2 s. *per* ann. as appears by the escheator's inquisition after his death. His claim to free warren was allowed in a writ of *Quo warranto* 15 E. 1. and he died seized of the above particulars 6 E. 2. leaving John, his son and heir, twenty-two years old. John Fitz-Nichols, son of Nicholas, died seized of this manor 15 E. 2. and John his son died seized of Nimdesfield, and of the advowson of the chantry of Kinley 29 E. 3. Sir Thomas Fitz-Nichols, son of the last John, was lord of this manor at the time of his death, 7 R. 2. Sir Thomas Fitz-Nichols, son of sir Thomas, died seized of the manor of Nimpsfield, and of the advowson of the chantry at Kinley 6 H. 5. leaving two daughters coheiresses; Catherine, married to Robert Pointz, esq; and Elianor, married to John Browning, esq. The same John Browning, son of John, was seized of a moiety of the manor of Nimpsfield, and of the advowson of the chantry at Kinley 8 H. 5. which he soon after conveyed to Robert Pointz, esq.

Sir Edmond Tame of Fairford purchased this manor, and dying 26 H. 8. was succeeded by Edmond his son and heir, who died without issue 36 H. 8. leaving three sisters coheiresses. Margaret, the eldest, was married to Humphry Stafford; Alice to Thomas Verney; and Isabel, the youngest, was the wife of Lewis Watkin, who all had livery 37 H. 8.

In the partition of the estates between the sisters, this manor was settled on sir Thomas Verney, 1 E. 6. Richard Verney, son of sir Thomas, had livery 1 Eliz. as had George Verney, son of Richard, in the 14th, and died in the 16th year of the same reign, leaving sir Richard Verney his son and heir, who was lord of this manor in 1608.

The manor soon after passed to the Bridgmans, and John Bridgman, of Prinknash, esq; was lord of it at the beginning of this century. Lord Ducie is the present lord of the manor.

HAMLETS. 1. *Kynley.* Here was an antient priory, dedicated to the blessed Virgin, and incorporated by the name of warden and brethren, to which the manor of Kynley belonged. This manor was seized by William the First, and restored to the priory by William the Second, 1093. Here was also a chantry chapel, dedicated to St. Anthony, whose figure was painted at the east end of the chapel, with a great boar by his side. And

* Sir Robert Atkyns, in some places, calls them daughters of Edmond Tame, in others, his sisters, and in one place his coheiresses, without further explanation. That they were his sisters, not his daughters, will appear from what Leland says, who, after taking frequent occasion to speak handsomely of the family, observes, that 'Syr Edmunde Tame of Fairford up by

'Crekelade cam oute of the house of Tame of Stowel. Tame that is now at Fairford hath be married a xii yere and hath no childe. Wherefore belikelihod Syr Humfre Stafford, Sun to old Staford of Northamptonshire, is like to have the landes of Tame of Fairforde, for he married his Sifter, and so the name of the Tames is like fore to decay.' *Leland's Itin.* V. 6. p. 16. hither.

hither, it is said, the West Britons usually came once a year to offer oblations for their sins. In the year 1542, Edmond Tame presented to this chantry James Ruthbone, or Ratterbone, who was the last incumbent, and had a pension of 6*l.* The priory, tho' converted to a dwelling house, is still charged with the payment of Tenths.

After the dissolution of religious foundations, the manor of Kynley was granted to William Stump, esq; who died seized thereof 6 E. 6. and livery was granted to sir James Stump, his son and heir, the following year.

The chantry lands of this place have been the subject of long contentious law-suits between sir Thomas Throckmorton of Tortworth, and sir Henry Winston of Standish.

2. *Tinkley* is another hamlet, of which there is nothing remarkable.

Aldred, governor of Gloucestershire, gave three tenements in Nympsfield to the abbey of Gloucester. King William the First gave lands in Nindesfelle to the same abbey, to be held as freely as in the reign of king Edward his kinsman, with the privilege of hearing and determining judicial causes.

John Gifford de Nymdesfeld died 7 E. 2. seized of lands and tenements in Nymdesfeld, which he held of the king in *capite* by the service of two pounds of pepper. *Esch. sub anno.*

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Stonehouse, worth about 60*l.* a year. Lord chancellor is patron, and Mr. Hayward is the present incumbent. Frocester is the mother church, where the inhabitants baptized and buried in 1185. The chapel of Nympsfield, and the advowson of the church of Frocester, were given to the abbey of Gloucester, by William de Blois, bishop of Worcester, at the request of John de Columna, cardinal of Rome, in the year 1225.

The church is dedicated to St. Margaret, and has a tower at the west end, adorned with pinnacles and battlements, in which are two bells.

First fruits	£. 11	5	0½	Synodals	£. 0	2	0
Tenths	—	1	2	6¼	Pentecostals	0	0
Procurations	0	6	8				

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 67	8	0
		Poll-tax — — 1694,	—	10	0
		Land-tax — — 1694,	—	54	5
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770,	—	41	19

At the beginning of this century, there were 56 houses in this parish, and about 250 inhabitants, whereof 18 were freeholders; yearly births 7, burials 6. *Atkyns.* But examining the parish register, I find that in ten years, beginning with 1700, there were 112 baptisms, and 57 burials; and in the same number of years, beginning with 1760, the baptisms were 137, burials 107, and the inhabitants are now about 497.

NORTH HAMLETS.

THESE hamlets, consisting of very rich meadow and pasture lands, lie in the hundred of Dudston and King's-barton, and join to the north side of the city of Gloucester.

1. *The Vineyard.* It lies in the parish of St. Mary de Lode, on a fine elevation, upon the side of the Severn, beyond Over's bridge from Gloucester, and commands a very agreeable prospect of the city, the river, and the rich meadows adjoining. Induced by so fine a situation, abbat Staunton built a large house here, and moated it round, which was afterwards one of the country houses belonging to the abbats of St. Peter's at Gloucester. This excited an emulation in the prior of Lanthony, who soon after built a rival house, and called it *Newark*, on a little hill on the other side of the Severn. The Vineyard and park were given to the bishoprick of Gloucester, by its charter of foundation, and were confirmed 6 E. 6. And here the bishops frequently resided, 'till the house was demolished in the great civil war.

2. *Walham-Mead, Portham-Mead,* and many other rich meadows lying between the Westgate-bridge at Gloucester, and Over-bridge, make another division of the North Hamlets. The river Severn dividing its waters, incloses many of those meadows, and forms the island which our Saxon ancestors called *Olanze*, and we *Alney*, famous for the single combat fought in the year 1016, between Edmund Ironside, king of England, and Canute the Dane, to decide the fate of the kingdom. The story is told in all our histories of those times, that having fought for some time without much advantage on either side, the combatants made peace, and agreed to divide the kingdom between them; but Edmund dying soon after, the Dane seized the whole. Some of these meadows are extraparochial, others are in the parishes of St. Mary de Lode and St. Catherine, and belong to various proprietors. The prior of Lanthony held the meadow of Prestenham, containing 40 acres, (lying under the castle of Gloucester) in exchange for Southmead. He likewise held the meadow of Walham without Gloucester, and Madley's-land, 49 H. 3. The town of Gloucester held Prestenham and Southmead 54 H. 3. Portham-Mead belonged to the abbey of Gloucester, and was granted, after the dissolution of that house, to John Arnold, 33 H. 8.

3. *The Castle of Gloucester,* and divers adjoining messuages and lands, are extraparochial, and lie close to the city of Gloucester. These three hamlets are jointly rated to the public taxes.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 35	4	0
		Poll-tax — — 1694,	—	4	18
		Land-tax — — 1694,	—	54	16
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770,	—	42	3

4. *Long-*

4. *Longford*, lies in the parishes of St. Catherine and St. Mary de Lode. John Musgros was seized of Longford 3 E. 1. as was Cecilia de Musgros 29 E. 1. John Read had livery of the manor of Longford 9 Eliz. and Oliver St. John had livery thereof 18 Eliz.

Lands in Longford belonged to the Augustin nunnery of Dartford in Kent, founded by king Edward the Third, in 1373. After the dissolution, these lands were granted to Thomas Babington 35 H. 8. Tithes in Longford belonged to the priory of St. Oswald in Gloucester, and were granted to the dean and chapter of Bristol 34 H. 8. A messuage in Longford, formerly belonging to the same priory, was granted to John Fernham and John Doddington 17 Eliz. Other tithes in this hamlet, which belonged to the same house, were granted to John Fernham 22 Eliz. Tithes in Longford and Wotton, which belonged to the priory of Lanthony, were granted to sir William Rider 7 Jac. 1. Longford is now divided among several freeholders.

Taxes.	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 89 18 8
	Poll-tax ——— 1694, — 7 6 0
	Land-tax ——— 1694, — 126 1 4
	The same, at 3s. 1770, — 94 11 0

5. *Twigworth*, which lies in the parish of St. Catherine in Gloucester. This hamlet was granted to Cuthbert de Rivers 18 Joh. Robert le Savage held one yard-land in Twigworth at the yearly rent of 5s. and by the service of carrying the king's writs to the sheriff at his own charges 5 H. 3. Robert le Savage and Maud his wife were seized of one yard-land in Twigworth 35 & 44 H. 3. John de Akerly was seized of twenty acres of arable, and six acres of meadow in Twigworth 2 E. 2. This manor afterwards belonged to the Beauchamps, and by marriage came to the Grevils. Fulk Grevil had livery thereof 4 Eliz. It is now divided among several proprietors, but the greatest part belongs to Samuel Hayward, esq. The chapel of Twigworth was seized into the king's hands 4 E. 3. The tithes of Twigworth belonged to the priory of St. Oswald, and were granted to the bishoprick of Bristol 34 H. 8. This hamlet has its proper officers.

Taxes.	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 45 14 8
	Poll-tax ——— 1694, — 4 9 0
	Land-tax ——— 1694, — 51 12 0
	The same, at 3s. 1770, — 33 10 6

6. *Kingsholm*, in the parish of St. Mary de Lode. William de Alba Mara was seized of two plow-tillages in Kingsholm in the reign of king Henry the Third; which king granted Kingsholm, then valued at 8l. a year, to Robert le Savage, to be held by the service of door keeper of the king's pantry. From him it descended to his son Robert le Savage, who granted it to John d'Aubeny 32 E. 1. John d'Aubeny, son of John, was seized of it

6 E. 3. and dying 19 E. 3. Cicely his widow continued in possession. John Boteler of the Park held the manor of Kingsholm 36 E. 3. John son and heir of Elizabeth Giffard held it 16 R. 2. John d'Aubeny and Cicely his wife and Elias de Godeley held it 18 R. 2. Nicholas Maddesdon, esq; was seized of the manor of Kingsholm, and of three acres in Twigworth and Walham, 14 H. 6. This manor came afterwards to the Beauchamps. Sir Richard Beauchamp died seized thereof, and left Elizabeth his daughter and heiress married to sir Robert Willoughby, lord Brooke. They had three granddaughters their coheiresses. Anne Willoughby, one of the sisters, died seized of a third part 25 H. 8. whereupon Francis Daughtry and Blanch his wife, another of the coheiresses, had livery of a moiety of her third part the same year. Thomas Thorp died seized of part of this manor 17 H. 8. and Thomas his son had livery thereof 29 H. 8. Rowland Arnold, esq; died seized of the manor of Kingsholm, and left Dorothy, his only daughter and heiress, married to Thomas Luci, who, in her right, had livery of the manor 15 Eliz. The hamlet is now divided among several proprietors.

John Dingbull was seized of lands in Kingsholm and Twigworth 15 H. 6. Christopher Throckmorton, and Richard Buckland and Elianor his wife levied a fine of lands in Kingsholm to William Henshaw and Alice his wife 21 H. 7. Tithes of corn and hay in Kingsholm belonged to the priory of St. Oswald, and were granted to John Fernham 22 Eliz. This division has its proper officers.

Taxes.	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 28 0 0
	Poll-tax ——— 1694, — 1 4 0
	Land-tax ——— 1694, — 31 6 0
	The same, at 3s. 1770, — 25 17 6

7. *Wotton*, joining to the north gate of the city of Gloucester, lies in the parish of St. Mary de Lode. William Froisselew holds Uleton, in 'Dudestan hundred, of the king. Goderic held it. 'There are two hides. In demean are three plow-tillages, and four bordars, and four *servi*. It 'was worth 30s. and is now worth 60s.' *D. B. p. 74.*

Henry Bleichdein was seized of lands in Wotton for the use of the friers preachers in Gloucester 19 E. 1. The prior of St. Oswald's in Gloucester was seized of 11s. 8d. yearly rent issuing out of Wotton 33 E. 1. Lands in Wotton, formerly belonging to St. Oswald's priory, were granted to Thomas Gatwick and Anselm Lamb 5 Mar. Other lands and tithes in Emfworth in Wotton, lately belonging to the same house, were granted to John Hercy and John Edwards 20 Eliz. The reverend Mr. Brereton has a good house here, which was formerly the property of Mr. Horton.

Taxes.	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 66 6 8
	Poll-tax ——— 1694, — 3 16 0
	Land-tax ——— 1694, — 80 0 0
	The same, at 3s. 1770, — 60 0 0

N O R T H L E A C H.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Bradley, in the Cotswold country, ten miles distant northward from Cirencester, nine westward from Burford in Oxfordshire, and twenty east from Gloucester.

The soil is generally light and stony, but produces pretty good crops of corn. Plenty of petrifications, particularly of the cockle and star fish, are found here, and in some parts there is very good free-stone.

The little river *Lech*, which rises in the neighbouring parish of Hamnet, runs through and gives name to this place, as well as to some others lying in its course. In *Domesday* there are four manors of the name of *Lecce*, or *Lece*, which in subsequent records are thus distinguished. The most southerly of them dropped the name of *Lece*, and was called *Southrop*. This place, from its situation, was called *Northleach*; and the two remaining villages, which lie eastward, received the appellation of *Eastleach*.

There is a small market town within this parish, of the same name. It lies about half a mile on the east side of the Roman *Foss-way*, in a little valley, and was formerly a thriving place, where several clothiers and merchants of the staple resided, about two centuries ago. King Henry the Third, in the year 1220, granted to the monks of St. Peter's at Gloucester, two yearly fairs, on the feasts of St. Peter and St. Paul; and the abbey had a confirmation of markets and fairs in Northleach 5 H. 3. Here was a public market for wool and cloth, and some of the buildings for stowing of those commodities are now standing, with a spacious area in the middle, and galleries round for a communication. One part of those buildings is now the Lamb inn. The other parts, no longer employ'd according to the original intention, serve for barns and receptacles of lumber.

From the remains of those buildings, and from several memorials in the church for clothiers, and for respectable persons, denominated wool-men, and merchants of the staple, who died about 300 years ago, it appears that this was formerly one of the principal clothing towns in the county. It was conveniently situated for buying the raw materials, in a country abounding with sheep; but on the other hand, it is destitute of water sufficient for driving the machinery used in that trade, and this natural disadvantage is alone sufficient to account for the loss of the manufacture. The town soon felt that loss, and seems to have been declining ever since. Many houses are fallen down, many uninhabited, and the greater part of the rest are going fast to decay. And there are not quite seven hundred inhabitants in the whole parish.

There is a free grammar-school in this town, nobly endowed by Hugh Westwood, esq; who, by his will, gave the impropriation of Chedworth for

its maintenance. By a decree in chancery 4 Jac. the patronage of the school is vested in Queen's college, Oxford. The master has 80*l.* a year, and a house, and the usher 40*l.* a year. It has been commonly reported, that Mr. Westwood being reduced in the latter part of his life, requested of his trustees to be appointed master of his own school, but was refused. From a regard to truth, and to prevent the further propagation of this groundless story, I assure the public, that this establishment did not take place 'till three years after Mr. Westwood's death; and it is wonderful how such a tale could be first set a going.

There are two constables for the town, and an officer called a bailiff, annually appointed at the lord's court, whose office is only to collect the tolls which belong to the town, and to let and receive the rents of the town estate. The market is held on Wednesday, and here are three fairs in the year, *viz.* on the Wednesday before the 23d of April, on the third Wednesday in May, and on the Wednesday before the 29th of September.

The turnpike-road from South Wales, through Gloucester and Oxford to London, passes through this town, and is pretty much frequented.

There is a very large camp, with a double *agger*, called *Norbury*, in the hamlet of Eastington in this parish, which some have supposed to be Roman, from its lying near the *Foss-way*, but I have never heard that any Roman coins have been found there. It incloses an area of about eighty acres; but is not every where perfect, having been levelled and destroy'd in some parts by the husbandman.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

Before the conquest, the church of St. Peter at Gloucester held divers lands in this place, by the gift of Athelred, king of England.

In *Domesday-book*, under the title *Terra Thome Archie'pi*, it is thus recorded:

' St. Peter of Glouuec' held Lecce in Bradelege
' hundred, and Eldred archbishop [of York] held
' it with the abbey. There were twenty-four
' hides. In demean are four plow-tillages, and
' thirty-three villeins, and sixteen bordars, with
' thirty plow-tillages. There are four *servi*, and
' two mills of 7*s.* 4*d.* [rent.]

' Stanuuelle adjoins to this manor. There are
' two plow-tillages in demean, and five villeins,
' with five plow-tillages, and a mill of 40*d.* and
' four *servi*, and two *ancillæ*; and in Culberlege
' is one hide belonging to this manor.

' Of the land of this manor, Walter the son of
' Pontz holds one manor of twelve hides, which
' lay in the same manor in the time of king
' Edward. There are two plow-tillages in demean
' at Tormentone, and twenty-five villeins, with
' twelve plow-tillages, and four *servi*.

' The whole manor in the time of king Edward
' was worth 18*l.* Thomas archbishop [of York]
' put it to farm for twenty-seven hides. The hide
' at Culberlege is worth 20*s.*

' That

'That which Walter [the son of Pontz] holds is worth 14*l.* Archbishop Thomas claims it.' *Domesday-book*, p. 70.

To make the above extract more intelligible, the reader will observe, that the monastery of St. Peter at Gloucester had run greatly to ruin, when Aldred, bishop of Worcester, afterwards archbishop of York, taking it in hand, pulled down the old church, and built a new one at his own expence. And to reimburse him, the abbat gave him possession of the manors of Lecce, Otintune, Stanedis, and Bertune, which were appropriated to the archbishoprick of York. This is what is meant in the record by Eldred holding this manor with the abbey. Archbishop Thomas succeeded Aldred, and claimed all those manors at the time of the general survey, yet he afterwards restored them to the abbey, expressing contrition for having detained them so long; however the succeeding archbishops renewed their claim, and the dispute between the see of York and the abbey was not finally determined 'till the year 1157, as particularly set forth at p. 133. From that time the manor of Northleach, and the rectory and the advowson of the vicarage, continued in the abbey of Gloucester 'till its dissolution, when the manor was granted to lay hands. Sir Ralph Dutton was lord of the manor of Northleach at the beginning of this century, and it continued in his family 'till it was given, about the year 1769, by the will of John Dutton, eldest son of James-Lenox Dutton, of Sherbourn, esq; to the reverend Mr. Rice, who is the present lord of the manor.

The abbey of Winchcombe granted a fishery in the Severn, near Framilode, to the abbey of Gloucester, in exchange for 4*l.* yearly rent issuing out of the manor of Northleach 14 E. 2. The prior of Lanthony was seized of lands in Northleach 13 H. 4. John Purlwyn and Anne his wife, daughter and heir of John Doding, levied a fine of lands in Northleach to William Midwinter 2 R. 3. Richard Hercourt and Agnes his wife levied a fine of lands in this parish to Simon Hercourt 23 H. 7. Lands in Northleach, and the inn called the Crown, formerly belonging to the priory of Lanthony, were granted to sir Baptist Hicke 7 Jac.

TITHING. *Eastington* lies on the east side of the town, agreeable to its name. It comprehends the greater part of the land in the parish, maintains its own poor, and pays taxes independently of Northleach. Here was formerly a chapel dedicated to Mary Magdalen, now demolished; but the chapel yard belongs to the vicar.

John Baluc was seized of the manor of Eastington 3 E. 1.

Pinficell, in Cubberly, is the hide of land mentioned in *Domesday* as belonging to the manor of Lecce. It is now charged to the land-tax jointly

with Eastington, and has paid to the relief of the poor of this tithing.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Cirencester, worth about 70*l.* a year. The bishop of Gloucester is patron; the rev. Thomas Hodson is the present incumbent, and master of the free-school. The rectory and advowson were granted to the bishoprick of Gloucester 33 H. 8. and the grant was confirmed 6 E. 6.

The church lies in the tithing of Eastington. It is a large, handsome building, dedicated to St. Peter, and consists of the nave and two aisles, with a chapel on each side of the chancel, and a strong well built tower, with six bells, at the west end. The porch at the south entrance is remarkably handsome. The chancel belongs to the impro-priator, the north chapel to the parish, and the south chapel to the lord of the manor. There was a chantry in this church, dedicated to St. Mary, whereof Henry Bridge was the last incumbent, and enjoy'd a pension of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* in the year 1553. *Willis.*

The roof of the nave was considerably raised at the expence of John Forty, a wealthy clothier of this town, who died in 1458, and lies buried in the middle aisle. William Bicknell built the south chapel, in the year 1489, and he and his wife lie buried there.

First fruits	£. 10 19 0 ³	Synodals	£. 0 2 0
Tenths	— 1 1 11	Pentecost.	0 1 8
Procurations	0 6 8		

Monuments and Inscriptions.

There are several antient grey marble stones, with effigies and memorials engraven on brass, now mostly imperfect; but I thought proper to give some account of the remains of them. Upon one in the chancel, is the figure of a man kneeling, with uplifted hands. Over him was another figure, now torn off. Proceeding from his mouth, it is thus written in old characters:

O regina Poli mediatrix esto Lawnder Willi.
O numen celi Lawnder miserere Willi.

On plates round the margin of the stone,
Man In what state that euer thou be * Timor mortis shoulde
truble the * For when thou leest wenyft veniet te * Mors superate
* So thy grauc grauis * Ergo
mortis memorare.

In the south chapel, a man and his wife, with eight sons and seven daughters, and beneath, the representation of a wool-pack, and a sheep couchant. Round the verge,

John Taylour and Ioone hys a Thousand
CCCC And Ioone his Wyfe The zeere of
Owre lord God A Thousad CCCC on whois soulis Ihu haue
Mey Amen.

On another stone, (the brass now torn off) was written,

Pray for the soulis of William Bicknell & Margt his Wyfe
which of theyr charity caused to be made this chappel & all theyr
Childrens soulis the which Willm deceffyd the xxvi day of
December the yere of our Lord MCCCC & the said Margt
deceffyd the vi day of May in the yere of our Lord MCCCCXIII
On whois soulis Ihu haue Mey Amen.

In the same chapel,

In Memoriam
Ioannis Parker
Cognatis et Amicis
Flendus, Pauperibusque;
Vir Matrisque Patriisque
Prisco sanguine clarus:
Vir infirmus et Annis
Fractus, sed tamen acer
Libertatis avitæ
Vindex; usque Piorum
Mirans fœdera Regum
Nos immanibus Anglos
Absolventia vinculis.
Vir vultuque Manuque, &
Puro pectore (Nam vox
Hæsit faucibus) unum
Christum Nomen adorans.
Obiit 18 die Octob.
Anno Dni 1692,
Ætat: suæ 78.

Arms, 1. Parker, as under Hasfield, impaling, 2. Three fusils
in fess, supposed for Freeman.

Also, on a brass plate,

M i friend the earthli Shrine that is interred here
A heavenly faint belongeth to that livde here forti yere
W hereof twice ten and three she livde a vertuose maid
D uring the rest a loiall wife one husbands joyfull Aid
P arent of Children ten, whereof six her survived
A daughter deare and dutifull to Parents whylest she livde
R egarding as her own her husband's kift and kin
K nown to the poor a frutesfull friend, a foe to fraude and sin.
E steemed where she dwelt a neighbour good to all
R especting carefully her charge that nought to waste might fall
T hen visited at last she fixt her health in Christe
H olding most firmly in none else salvation did consist
O f former deeds misdome repenting pardon craved
M ost resolute by Xte's blood she was for ever saved
A nd when the instant came that the dissolv'd must be
S weet Iesu take my soul she cried I yeld it up to thee
Thus did she live and dye to live for evermore
Belov'd of men and blest of God, his name be praisd therefore
The fourth day of March, and in the vere of Grace
Five hundred thrice LXXX and fower in childbed hent her race.

On another, in the same aisle,

Pray for the soules of Robt Serche and Anne hys Wyfe which
Robt decessed the xx day of Ianever the yere of our Lord MV^c
and oon On whose sowlys Ihu haue Mercy Amen. At the four
corners, Ihu mercy, lady help.

In the north chapel, engraven on brass on a flat
stone, are the figures of two men, and a woman
between them, standing under Gothic arches richly
ornamented, and at their feet is this memorial:

Hic jacent Thomas Fortey Wolman, Wills Soors Taylour, &
Agnes ux. . . corund . . . q. . . quide Thomas obiit p^{mo} die
decemb. A^o Dni M^oCCCC^oXXA Wills obiit . . die . . . A^o Dni
M^oCCCC^oXX^o Agnes obiit . . die . . . A^o Dni M^oCCCC^o . .

Round the verge of the stone,

Sub pede morte jacens Thomas Fortey § Et sua sponsa placens
sibi confociatur Mercator dignus iustus ueraxq;
benignus § noscitur in signis non gaudens Ipe malignis § Eccle-
siarum luarumq; viarum fit Reparator § Criste suarum sis
miserator § Mille quater Centum quater & septem Monumentum
primo dat. Flamen Deceni Ihe huc beat

In the middle aisle is a large figure, standing on
wool-pack and sheep, and at his feet,

Respice quid prodest presen^o temporis evum
Omne quod est nichil preter amare deum
Most of the brasses which were round the stone are now gone.
At each corner are the letters I. F. for John Fortey.

On another stone near it, the figure in brass of
man and woman standing on wool-packs, &c.
and the following inscription round the verge,

Farewell my Friendes the tyde abideth no man § I am de-
tred from hence and so shall ye § But in this Passage the best
age that I can § Is requiem eternam now Ihu graunte it me §
then I have ended all myn aduersitie § Graunte me in Paradise
to have a mansion § That shed thy blode for my redemption.
* which had the date is gone.

Benefactions.

Hugh Westwood, esq; gave the impropriation
of Chedworth, and a messuage and tenement, and
two yard-lands and a half, 1 Eliz. then worth 120*l.*
a year, to maintain a free grammar school; and
the inhabitants of the town purchased a school-
house for the master.

William King, 23 H. 8. gave some houses in
the town, then worth 53*s.* 4*d.* a year, to furnish
a stock to set up poor tradesmen. Richard Hart
gave 6*l.* Thomas Westmacott 20*l.* John Miller
10*l.* and his son John Miller 10*l.* William Edg-
ley 10*l.* Thomas Patshall, clerk, gave 3*l.* R.
Westmacott gave 50*s.* John Dutton, of Sherbourn,
esq; gave 20*l.* all which sums were to remain as
a stock for the poor, but have been laid out on
houses for them. Joshua Aylworth gave the
interest of 100*l.* to the poor. And Simon Hughes,
late rector of Hamnet, gave 10*s.* a year for a ser-
mon on Good-friday, and 10*s.* in bread for ever.

John Parker, esq; in 1692, gave 10*s.* for a ser-
mon on St. Luke's-day, and 10*s.* to the poor in
bread for ever. And Mrs. Mary Parker, and Mrs.
Eliz. Emes, daughters of John Parker, gave the
cushion and pulpit cloth, a large gilt flaggon,
and a large gilt salver, and chalice, to the church.
Mrs. Mary Parker gave 50*l.* to be distributed to
the poor immediately after her decease.

Thomas Dutton, by his will, gave 100*l.* to found
an almshouse for six poor persons for ever; and
William Dutton, esq; gave the great house in
Northleach for ever, and 200*l.* to be lent to trades-
men at 4*l.* a year, the income to be given to the
sick poor. Thomas Force gave 10*l.* to put the
bells in three quarter wheels. Edward Carter,
gent. gave 50*l.* to the use of the town, and James
Thynne, esq; gave 100*l.* to the poor. George
Townsend gave 12*s.* a week in bread, 4*l.* a year
to teach poor boys to read and write, and 5*l.* a year
to put a poor boy out an apprentice.

Northleach.

Land-tax at 3*s.* 1770, £. 12 2 3

Eastington and Pinfwell.

Land-tax at 3*s.* 1770, £. 78 7 9³/₄

At the beginning of this century, according to
sir Robert Atkyns, there were 200 houses, and
about 900 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 34
were freeholders; yearly births 23, burials 21.
The present number of families in the whole parish
is 149, of inhabitants 683, by actual numeration;
which shews the declining state of the town.



N O R T O N

IS a small parish in the hundred of Dudston
and King's-barton, six miles distant south
from Tewkesbury, seven west from Cheltenham,
and four north from Gloucester, from whence
the turnpike-road leads through this parish to
Tewkesbury.

It is situated on the east bank of the Severn, and consists chiefly of rich meadow and pasture, with a small portion of arable land. Wainload-hill stretches along the river, and lies part of it in this parish, from the top of which there is an extensive and very agreeable prospect of the rich circumjacent country.

Norton, i.e. North Town, was so called from its relative situation to Gloucester.

Of the Manors and other Estates.

Stigand [archbishop of Canterbury] held Nortune. There were five hides and a half. In demean were two plow-tillages, and fifteen villeins, with fifteen plow-tillages, and four *servi*, and a mill of 22*d*. It was then and is now worth 4*l*. Thomas archbishop [of York] now holds these three manors [*i.e.* Circesdune, Hochilicote, and Nortune]. Walchelin the nephew of the bishop of Winton holds Nortune of him. *Domesday-book*, p. 69.

This manor was afterwards divided into two, which were held of the honour of Gloucester, and were distinguished from each other by the names of Bishop's Norton, and Prior's Norton. Bishop's Norton was so called because it was the estate of the archbishop of York. Jeffery Giffard, archbishop of York, held the manor of Bishop's Norton 7 E. 1. It continued in the archbishoprick of York 'till the Reformation, and was granted to sir Thomas Chamberlain 6 E. 6. William Whitmore, of Lower Slaughter, esq; was lord of the manor at the beginning of this century, and — Whitmore, esq; son of the late general Whitmore, is the present lord of the manor. His arms are, *Vert, fretty Or.*

The other manor was called Prior's Norton, because it belonged to the priory of St. Oswald in Gloucester, and continued in that house 'till the general dissolution of religious foundations. It was granted, with the chapel called St. John's, and a portion of tithes, to John Bloxholm, 36 H. 8. John Read had livery of the manor granted to him 9 Eliz. as had Oliver St. John in the eighteenth year of the same reign. The manor came afterwards to Mrs. Prince, daughter to lord viscount Scudamore, who was the proprietor of it at the beginning of this century. It is now vested in the honourable Charles Howard the younger, in right of his wife Frances-Fitz-Roy Scudamore, daughter and heiress of colonel Fitz-Roy Scudamore.

William Britton gave five virgates of land in Norton to the abbey of Gloucester, and the grant was confirmed by king Henry the First. Nicholas Chamberlain and Agnes his wife were seized of lands in Norton 29 E. 1. John le Brun was seized of lands in Norton 31 E. 1. and a seat and estate here continued in the family of the Browns down to the beginning of the present century, when they were sold to Daniel Lysons, of Hempsted, esq;

of whose family they were purchased, and William Singleton, esq; is the present proprietor.

A wood in Norton, called Prior's Wood, was granted to Thomas Bell, 36 H. 8.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is an impropriation, in the deanery of Gloucester, but belonging to the dean and chapter of Bristol, who have the patronage of the curacy, and pay the incumbent 20*l*. a year.

Elmelina gave the advowson of Norton to the abbey of Gloucester, and the grant was confirmed by her grandson Robert, son of Walter, and by Avelin his wife, in the year 1126.

The rectory and advowson of the vicarage of Norton belonged to the priory of St. Oswald, and were granted to the dean and chapter of Bristol 34 H. 8.

The church is small, but has a handsome embattled tower at the west end.

Pentecostals - - - - 7*d*.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 156 17 4
		Poll-tax ——— 1694, — 23 18 0
		Land-tax ——— 1694, — 115 18 0
		The same, at 3 <i>s</i> . 1770, — 86 18 6

In the year 1562, there were 31 householders in this parish: At the beginning of the present century, according to sir Robert Atkyns, there were 62 houses, and 300 inhabitants, whereof 17 were freeholders; yearly births 6, burials 5. But the people are now decreased to about 240.



N O T G R O V E

IS a parish in the hundred of Bradley, about seven miles south-westward from Stow, four north-westward from Northleach, and seventeen north-eastward from Gloucester.

It lies high in the Cotswold, in a fine open country for the chase, with many bold acclivities without hills, and little bottoms between them that cannot be called vallies. It enjoys a fine healthy air, and the soil, tho' light and stony, produces pretty good crops of corn, from the late improved method of husbandry, and feeding large flocks of sheep, to the breed and management of which the farmers hereabout give great attention. Here are some downs, and a little pasture beside, but no meadow lands.

The name of the place was antiently written *Nategrauc*, from the Saxon *gnæp*, a grove or *cauc*; so it may either signify a grove of nut-trees, agreeable to sir Robert Atkyns's opinion; or it may be resolved into *Nate's Grove*, upon the supposition that *Nate* was the name of the antient proprietor of the place.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

Sir Robert Atkyns represents this place as lying in the old hundred of Witelai, and as dependent on

on the manor of Condicote, but he was certainly mistaken in both particulars; and was probably led into those errors by the account of Condicote being intermixt with the particulars of the manor of Withington, in that copy of *Domesday* which he used; and this I believe to have been the case, as I have myself seen the very same interpollation in another copy of that record.

Domesday recites, that 'the church of Wirecestre holds Widindune in Wacrescumbre hundred, consisting of thirty hides.' And after enumerating many other particulars, it is said, 'Schelinus holds five hides of the land of this manor in Nategrau.' p. 70. So that Schelinus was under-tenant to the bishop of Worcester; and the manor continued in the bishoprick of Worcester till the Reformation; but had been held successively by the Rodboroughs, Brownings, and Whitingtons, as mesne lords under the bishop, from the time of Edward the Third down to the Reformation.

John Browning, who is sometimes stiled lord of Natgrove, married Agnes, sister and heir of William de Rodborough, lord of the manor of Rodborough. Richard Browning, their son, was seized of lands in Notgrove 2 H. 4. and died 21 H. 4. Richard Tame and Margaret his wife levied a fine of lands in Notgrove to John Tame and others, 9 E. 4. Richard Pole and Elizabeth his wife and Thomas Kepel levied a fine of lands in Notgrove 14 H. 7.

After the Reformation, this manor was granted to the Whitingtons. John Whittington, descended from the family of that name at Pauntley, was lord of it in the year 1608. It came afterwards to sir Clement Clerk, and was purchased by Nathaniel Pyrke, of Mitchel-Dean, esq; about the beginning of this century. He died in 1715, and Thomas Pyrke, of Little-Dean, esq; his eldest son and heir, was lord of the manor in the year 1750. He married Dorothy, daughter of Richard Yate, of Arlingham, esq; by whom he had issue two sons and a daughter, who all dying before him, he bequeathed this manor, and the house and estate at Little-Dean, to Joseph Watkyns, (descended by his mother's side from a brother of Thomas Pyrke) who now assumes the name of Pyrke, and is the present lord of the manor of Notgrove.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Stow, worth 200*l.* a year. Lord chancellor is patron, and Mr. Gough is the present incumbent.

Four yard-lands belong to the glebe. Guy de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, was seized of the advowson of Notgrove 9 E. 2. Thomas de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, levied a fine of the advowson, to the use of himself for life, with several remainders, 35 E. 3. Richard Nevil, earl of Warwick, and Anne his wife, levied a fine of the fourth part of the advowson to the use of themselves in special talle, 6 E. 4. Anne countess of Warwick afterwards levied a fine of this advowson to the use of king Henry the Seventh, and has continued in the crown ever since.

The church is dedicated to St. Bartholomew, and has a low spire, with three bells, at the west end, and a cross aile on the north side.

First fruits	£. 15	6	8	Proc. & Syn.	£. 0	5	4
Tenths	—	1	10	8	Pentecostals	0	0

Monuments and Inscriptions.

Against the south wall of the chancel, is the effigy in stone of a man in armour, lying along, intended, as supposed, for John Whittington, of Pauntley, esq; and beneath him another figure in a long robe, supposed to be for William Whittington, his son by a second wife. There are three scutcheons over them, of which that on the dexter side is, *Per pale*, 1. *A fess checky, in chief a mullet*, for John Whittington. 2. *Quarterly 1 & 4. A lion rampant*, for Pool. 2. *A fess dancetty*, for Solers. 3. *On a bend four roundlets*.—The middle scutcheon bears, 1. Whittington. 2. *Argent, a chevron ermine between three escallops*, for Milbourne. The sinister scutcheon bears Whittington, with a mullet for difference.

Under a niche, on the north side of the chancel, is the figure of a lady, supposed to be for one of the Whitingtons, lying along, in the fashionable dress of her time, with no other memorial than the date, 1630.

In the north cross aile is a very antient free-stone figure, in a long robe, and in the church-yard are two other such antient figures in stone, lying along in full proportion, concerning which I find the following strange story in Dr. Parsons's MS. About the year 1650, some of the parishioners removed one of those stones, which was hollow, to make a trough for the cattle to drink out of; but there was such a lowing and disturbance amongst them the day and night following, as struck the people with terror and amazement, and caused them to bring back the stone to its former place, and then all was quiet again. This was attested by the minister of the parish, and several of his neighbours of good credit, in the year 1680.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 53	4	0
		Poll-tax — 1694,	— 15	0	0
		Land-tax — 1694,	— 40	5	0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770,	— 33	4	8½

When sir Robert Atkyns compiled his account of this parish, there were 33 houses, and about 150 inhabitants, whereof 5 were freeholders, yearly births 5, burials 4. But since that time population is very much increased, and the present number of souls is exactly 218.



O D D I N G T O N.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Slaughter, two miles distant east from Stow, six south-westward from Chipping-Norton in Oxfordshire, and twenty-seven north-eastward from Gloucester.

Otintune is the antient manner of writing the name, which seems easily and naturally resolvable into *Otin-tune* i. e. the *Town of Otin*, or *Odin*, some very antient proprietor, long before the conquest.

Part of the village lies on the slope of a hill, and part in a fine valley, on the east bank of the river Evenlode, which separates it from Oxfordshire. It consists of about nine hundred acres of land, pretty equally divided into pasture and tillage. The air is remarkably healthy, as appears by the account of burials in the parish register. In the year 1734, there was not one person buried, tho' the parish consisted of about eighty families; and only three very antient people died in the year 1773.

The herb *Colchicum*, or Meadow Saffron, grows plentifully in the meadows; and the *Juncus Floridus*, or Flowering Rush, is found on the west side of the river Evenlode, near Addlestrop-bridge. Also between that place and the parish of Dailford, grows a great quantity of the *Nymphaea Major Lutea*, or the Greater Water Lilly, bearing a yellow flower.

Crayle Crayle, esq; has an estate, and a handsome seat in this parish, (formerly belonging to the late judge Talbot) where, in the summer months, he usually resides.

Of the Manor, and other Estates.

'Eldred archbishop [of York] held Otintune in Salmansberie hundred, with its hamlet Condicote. There were ten hides, and two plow-tillages in demean, and sixteen villeins, and two radechenisters, and four bordars, with fourteen plow-tillages. This estate never paid tax. It was worth 6*l.* in the time of king Edward, and is now worth 10*l.* Thomas archbishop [of York] holds it. St. Peter of Glouuecestre had it in demean 'till king William came into England.' *Domesday-book*, p. 69.

For the better understanding the *Domesday* account, it is necessary to observe, that archbishop Eldred, or Aldred, had been at great expence in repairing the abbey of St. Peter at Gloucester, and this manor, and those of Lecce, Stanedis, and Bertune, were mortgaged to him, and put into his possession, to secure the payment of his money.

Archbishop Thomas, successor to Aldred, restored the mortgaged manors to the abbey, and expressed great penitence that he had so long and so unjustly detained them, from which it may be supposed that the mortgage had been then paid; yet notwithstanding, the succeeding archbishop claimed all those manors, and abbat Hameline found himself obliged to compromise matters with the archbishop, by making him an absolute grant of Oddington, in the year 1157, from which time this manor continued in the possession of the see of York 'till the general Reformation. Ottington was then taken from the archbishoprick, and given to sir Thomas Chamberlain 6 E. 6.

Thomas Chamberlain, esq; a descendant from sir Thomas Chamberlain of Presbury, by Anne

his third wife, was lord of this manor in the year 1608; and another Thomas Chamberlain, esq; possessed it at the beginning of this century.

The manor came afterwards to Charles Coxe, esq; descended, by his mother, from this family of the Chamberlaynes; from whom it passed by purchase to Nathaniel Piggot, esq; who is the present lord of this manor, and has a large estate in the parish; but he usually resides in Yorkshire.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Stow, worth about 190*l.* a year. The precentor of York cathedral is patron, and Mr. Joseph Mellar is the present incumbent.

The parsonage house was built by Dr. Parsons, arch-deacon of the diocese, and sometime rector of this church. One yard-land belongs to the glebe, and a meadow called Fowl-moor, which is instead of tithe of the meadow grounds.

The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas, and stands at a considerable distance from the houses. It has two ailes, a large chancel, and a handsome embattled tower on the south side. The windows of the church and chancel were formerly ornamented with painted glass, which the rigid anti-papal principles, prevailing in the latter part of the reign of king Charles the First, would not suffer to remain undemolished.

First fruits	£. 21	6	8	Synodals	£. 0	2	0
Tenths	—	2	2	8½	Pentecostals	0	0
Procurations	0	6	8				

Monuments and Inscriptions.

There is a monument in the chancel, with the following inscription:

Here lieth the Body of Thomas Chamberlayne Esquire, descended from the Earls of Tankreville, High Chamberlains of Normandy. He was 3^d Son of Sir Thomas Chamberlayne of Prestbury in the County of Gloucester, Kn^t. Embassador from H. 8. Edw. 6. Q. Mary and Q. Eliza. to the Queen of Hungary, to y^e King of Sweden, to the King of Portugal, and to Philip the 2^d King of Spaine. He married Margarett Daugh^r and Heir of Edw. Badghott of Prestbury aforesaid, gent. who also lies here interred. By her he left 5 Sons Thomas, John, Leonard, George, and Edward, and 5 Daughters, Anne, Margarett, Mary, Francis, and Elizabeth. He died the 4th of December, 1640, aged 72.—Arms at top, Gules, an escutcheon argent, within an orle of eight stars Or.

Near the above, on two plain stones,

Here lieth the Body of Thomas Chamberlayne, born in December 1599, died the 17th of May 1689, eldest Son of Thomas Chamberlayne, buried hereby.

Here lieth the Body of Katherine only Daughter of Thomas Brent, Esq^r and only Wife of Thomas Chamberlayne, here nere interred. She was born in 1610, married 1630, and died the 26th October 1685.

Within the communion rails, on a plain stone,

Hen: Mar: Talbot Died Sept^r 8th, 1747. [She was the first and wife of the late judge Talbot, (second son of the lord chancellor Talbot) and daughter of sir Matthew Decker.]

Taxes.	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 137	14	7
	Poll-tax — 1694,	—	36	7
	Land-tax — 1694,	—	86	3
	The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770,	—	68	7

According to sir Robert Atkyns, when he compiled the account of this parish, there were about

60 houses, and 250 inhabitants, whereof 30 were freeholders; yearly births 8, burials 7. But the people are since increased to 338.



OLDBURY on the HILL,

IS a small parish in the upper division of the hundred of Grumbald's-ash. It lies on the north side of the turnpike-road from Cirencester to Bristol, in an open champaign country, about six miles south-westward from Tetbury, twenty north-eastward from Bristol, and twenty-three south from Gloucester. The air is esteemed to be very healthy, and the lands are mostly in tillage.

Some barrows remain to shew that this place has formerly been the scene of war and bloodshed; but I find no camp, intrenchment, or fortification in the parish, nor can I learn that any thing of the kind is remembered here. *Aldeberie*, however, the old name, seems to indicate that here was antiently some place of defence, tho' the work itself is now totally demolished, and there is not so much as a tradition of its former existence.

The parish is generally called *Oldbury on the Hill*, to distinguish it from *Oldbury on the Severn*, a tithing in Thornbury.

The *Bisfort*, or *Snake Weed*, is a curious plant found in this parish, in a ground belonging to Mr. Watts.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

Hernulf de Hefding holds *Aldeberie* in Grimboldestou hundred. There are five hides taxed. Edric held it. In demean are three plow-tillages, and four villeins, with four plow-tillages; and there are nine *servi*, and one *francigena*, having one plow-tillage. There are six acres of meadow. It is worth and was worth 10*l.* *Dom. Book*, p. 77.

Nicholas Burdon died seized of this manor, with free warren, 36 H. 3. leaving Nicholas his son, who died seized of *Aldebury* 29 E. 1. and another Nicholas Burdon died seized thereof 17 E. 3. Edward Burdon, son of the last Nicholas, was seized of *Oldbury* at the time of his death 36 E. 3. and was succeeded by John his son and heir, whose widow, Joan, died seized of the manor of *Oldbury* H. 4.

From the Burdons the manor passed to the Thorps. Henry Thorp, esq; was seized of it, and left it in jointure to Cecilia his widow, who died seized thereof 10 H. 5. Ralph Thorp, son and heir of Henry, and Amice his wife, levied a fine of the manor and advowson of *Oldbury*, to the use of themselves in special taille, 2 H. 6. William Thorp, son and heir of Ralph, died seized thereof 5 H. 6. Ralph Thorp, son of William, died seized of this manor 2 E. 4. and John Thorp had the reversion thereof 4 E. 4. whose son, William Thorp, succeeded him, and was found by inquisition to be an idiot. Thomasin Thorp, sister to William,

was married to Thomas Clifford, who left Thomas Clifford, their son and heir. He was twenty-eight years old at the time of the death of his uncle, William Thorp, whose heir he was in right of his mother Thomasin. He had livery of the manor of *Oldbury* 1 H. 8. and was succeeded by William his son, who died seized of this manor 26 H. 8. Henry Clifford, son and heir of William and Elizabeth Clifford, had livery 28 H. 8. and he and Elizabeth his wife levied a fine of the manor and advowson of *Oldbury* to Hugh Dennis 4 Mar. Livery of the manor and advowson was granted to Henry Dennis 4 Eliz. after whose death it was granted to another Henry Dennis 14 Eliz. John Dennis, esq; was lord of this manor in the year 1608, and the two coheiresses of William Dennis, of Pucklechurch, esq; were proprietors of the manor, and patrons of the rectory, at the beginning of this century. His grace the duke of Beaufort is the present lord of the manor.

Amice le Walsh was seized of one messuage and one plow-tillage in *Oldbury* and *Dodington* 18 E. 2.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Hawkesbury, worth about 90*l.* a year. His grace the duke of Beaufort is patron, and Mr. Cook is the present incumbent. This church was united in one presentation with that of *Didmarton*, in the year 1735.

The church, dedicated to *Arild* the virgin, consists of the nave only. It is decently pewed, and has two bells, in a low embattled tower, at the west end.

First fruits	£. 16	0	0	Synodals	£. 0	1	0
Tenths	—	1	12	0	Pentecost.	0	0
Procurations							

Benefaction.

Nicholas Iddols, in the year 1687, gave 50*l.* for the use of the poor of *Oldbury* and *Didmarton*, with which money land has been since purchased to their use in the parish of *Luckington*.

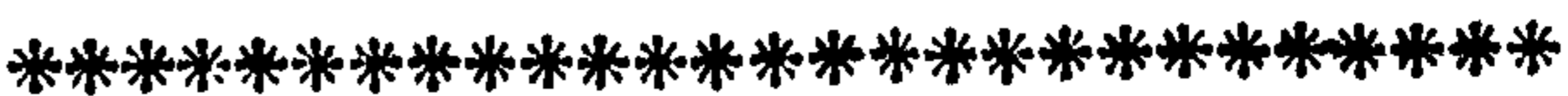
Land-tax at 3*s.* in 1770, £. 28 19 0

At the beginning of this century, there were 16 houses in this parish, and about 80 inhabitants, whereof 3 were freeholders; yearly births 2, burials 2. *Atkyns*. The register being very ill kept, gives but little light as to the salubrity of the place; but the people are greatly increased within the last sixty or seventy years, and are at present exactly 232.



OLDBURY upon SEVERN.

SEE THORNBURY.



OLEPEN, vulgarly OLDPEN,

IS a small parish in the hundred of Berkeley, three miles distant east from Dursley, five south-westward from Minchin Hampton, and about fifteen south from Gloucester.

It is a kind of gloomy retreat. The church and houses lie dispersedly at the top of a deep and narrow combe, almost environed by steep hills, covered with hanging beech woods, and forming a kind of amphitheatre, except to the west, where there is an opening towards the adjoining parish of Uley.

This situation undoubtedly gave rise to the name, which I find variously written, as *Olepenne*, and *Ullepene*, (and latterly, tho' very corruptly, *Oldpen*) which signifies the *Top of Uley*, from the British word *Pen*, the *head* or *top* of any thing.

Sir Robert Atkyns was mistaken in saying, *This place is so called from the family of the Oldpens, who antiently lived here, and whose coat of arms were owls*; for the fact was the reverse, as will appear from the slightest attention to the family name, which was more antiently written *De Olepenne*, and not as he produces it. The herald gave the arms for a rebus on the name, but he was ignorant perhaps, that *Ole*, or *Ulle*, did not mean the bird of night, but was really a word of

two syllables, and only a different manner of writing *Uley*, of which this place was probably once a part; for there is no mention of *Olepenne* in *Domesday*, nor in any other record that I have seen earlier than the reign of king Edward the First.

The parish consists almost wholly of pasture land, and several springs rising here, form a brook, which runs down to Uley and Dursley, and so, with the waters of those places, into the Severn. There is no manufacture carried on here, but the inhabitants are employ'd by the clothiers at Uley, in the different branches of their manufacture.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

It is recited in the escheator's inquisition, taken 4 E. 2. that John de Olepenne granted one messuage and half a yard-land in Olepenne to Edmond Basset; and the same John de Olepenne occurs as a benefactor to St. Bartholomew's hospital in Gloucester 18 E. 2. Bartholomew de Ullepene occurs about the same time in the list of benefactors to the abbey of Gloucester. These were then lords of the manor of Olepenne, which continued in the family of the same name 'till it came to John Daunt, by his marriage with Margery, the daughter and heiress of Robert Oulepen. He died 13 H. 8. and Thomas Daunt, esq; a descendant from him, is the present lord of this manor, and

* The family of Daunt is very antient, and formerly of considerable eminence both in England and Ireland. The following pedigree is authenticated by Peers Mauduit, Windsor herald of arms, and by William Hawkins, Ulster king at arms of all Ireland.

Nicholas Daunt, son of Simon, married Alice, daughter of Tracy, by whom he had a son Nicholas, who was living 24 H. 6. He married Alice, daughter and heir of Walter Jurden of Camme, and left two sons, Nicholas and John. John married Anne, daughter of sir Robert Stowell, of Somersetshire, by whom he had three sons, John, Thomas, and Stephen; and three daughters, Margaret, Maud, and Alice. He was a person attached to the Lancastrian family, and of considerable power, as may be gathered from the following letter, written in the year 1471, by Edward prince of Wales, son to king Henry the Sixth.

By the Prince.

Trusty and welbeloued wee greete yowe well acquaintinge yowe that this day wee bee arriued att Waymoth in sesety blessed bee our lorde And att our landinge wee haue knowledge that Edwarde Earle of March the Kings greate Rebell our Enemy approacheth him in Armes towards the Kinges highnes whiche Edward wee purpose with Gods grace to encounter in all haste possible. Wherefore wee hartely pray yowe and in the Kinges name charge yowe that yowe incontinent after the fighte heerof come to vs wherfoeuer wee bee, with all such felloshippe as yowe canne make in your moste defensible Aray, as our trust is that yee will doe. Written at Waymoth aforesaide the xiiii day of Aprill. Morcouer wee will that yowe charge the Bayliffe of Me . . . Pavton to make all the people there to come in their beste aray to vs in all haste and that the sayd Bayly bring with him the rent for our Lady day laste paste, and hee nor the tenants sayle not as yee intend to haue our fauor
EDWARD.

To our trusty and welbeloued John Daunt.

John Daunt, son and heir of John, married Margery, the daughter and heiress of Robert Oulepen, esq; in whose right he became seized of this manor. They had issue five sons, Christopher, John, George, Robert, and William; and two daughters, Jane, and Alice.

Christopher Daunt, son of John, married Anne, daughter of Giles Basset, of Yewley, esq; by whom he had three sons, Thomas, William, and Giles; and one daughter, Faith.

Thomas Daunt, the eldest son, married Alice, daughter of William Throgmorton, of Tortworth, esq; and had issue five sons, Henry, Thomas, Giles, William, and John; and four daughters, Mary, Elizabeth, Joyce, and Florence.

Henry, the eldest son, married Dorothy, daughter of Giles Hully, of Motcombe in Somersetshire, and left Frances, his only daughter and heiress, married to John Bridgman, of Nimpfield, esq.

Thomas Daunt, second son of Thomas, upon the death of Henry his elder brother without male issue, succeeded to this manor and estate. He married Mary, daughter of Brian Jones of Glamorganshire, by whom he had Thomas, his only son and heir, and one daughter, Margaret.

Thomas Daunt, son of Thomas, married Katherine, daughter of John Clayton, of the county of Chester, and had issue four sons, Thomas, John, Achilles, and George, who continued the family; and four daughters, Frances, Katherine, Mary, and Elizabeth.

Thomas Daunt, the eldest son and heir, married Elizabeth, daughter of sir Gabriel Lowe, of Newark in the parish of Oze-worth, and left Anne, his only daughter and heiress, who was married to Thomas Webb of Stone, in this county, and died in childbed, without issue; whereupon

George Daunt, youngest brother of the last Thomas, and next male heir of the family, succeeded to this manor and estate. He married Martha, daughter of major Henry Turner, of Bandon Bridge, in the county of Corke, in Ireland, by whom he left issue two sons, Thomas, his successor, and Henry, who settled in Ireland, and married Anne, daughter of Thomas Knolles of Killehegh, in the county of Cork, and by her had issue five sons, Thomas, George, Henry, Achilles, and John, and one daughter Martha.

Thomas Daunt, eldest son of George, succeeded to the manor of Olepen, and married Elizabeth, daughter of George Singe, alias Millington, of Bandon Bridge, clerk. They had issue two sons, twins, Thomas and Achilles, born in 1702; and four daughters, Martha, Hannah, Elizabeth, and Mildred.

Thomas Daunt, esq; eldest son and heir of Thomas and Elizabeth, is the present lord of the manor of Olepen.

In the roll of the above pedigree are depicted the arms of the families with whom the Daunts have inter-married, viz. *Gules, a cross lozengy argent*, for Stowell. — *Olepenne*, as afterwards, — *Ermine, on a canton gules a mullet pierced Or*, for Basset. — *Gules, a chevron argent three bars gemels sable*, for Throgmorton. — *Barry of six, ermine and gules*, for Hully. — *Sable, ten bezants 4, 3, 2, 1, on a chief argent a lion passant of the first*, for Bridgman. — *Gules, three lions rampant guardant argent, on a canton Or, a fret sable*, for Jones. — *Argent, a saltire between four martlets gules*, for Clayton. — *Per fess on a bend engrailed azure three cinquefoils Or*, for Lowe. — *Per fess sable and ermine, a pale countercharged; on the sable parts three links Or*, for Turner. — *Ermine, on a chief sable two bears heads caboshed Or*, for Knolles. — *Quarterly 1st and 4th, Azure, three mill-stones argent, each charged with a mill ink sable. 2d and 3d, Argent, an eagle with two heads display'd sable*, for Singe, alias Millington.

resides here. His arms are, *Argent, a chevron sable between three Cornish choughs heads erased proper.* But he quarters the arms of the family of de Olepenne, viz. *Sable, a chevron between three owls argent.*

Edmond Basset of Uley died 4 E. 2. seized of one messuage and half a yard-land in Olepenne, which he held of John Olepenne by the service of 6d. a year.

There was a place called Schescombe in this parish, as appears by a deed of sale of lands there, from Henry de Olepenne to the brethren of St. Bartholomew's in Gloucester, in the reign of king Henry the Third. And the mayor and corporation of Gloucester have those lands, as patrons of the Bartholomew's.

Of the Church, &c.

It is a chapel in the deanery of Dursley, annexed to Newington Bagpath. The chapel is very small, and has a low spire at the west end.

Pentecostals - - - 10d.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 29 12 0
		Poll-tax — 1694, — 8 9 0
		Land-tax — 1694, — 37 14 0
		The same, at 3s. 1770, — 30 3 0

At the beginning of this century, there were 28 houses in this parish, and about 140 inhabitants, whereof 4 were freeholders; yearly births 4, burials 4. *Atkyns.* There are now 196 inhabitants.



OLVESTON.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Langley and Swineshead, ten miles distant north from Bristol, three south-west from Thornbury, and twenty-seven south-westward from Gloucester.

It is situated in the vale, and consists of rich meadow, pasture, and marshy land, with some orcharding, and a small proportion of arable.

The *Vervain*, or *Herba Sacra*, grows spontaneously and plentifully in the upper part of this parish, which herb has been very much celebrated of late, in the writings of John Morley, Esq; as a specific for that dreadful disorder the King's Evil.

This and the adjoining parish of Alveston are not distinguishable by their names in *Domesday*, which made sir Robert Atkyns place the extracts from that record, relating to both, under Alveston, and I have been led into the same mistake in following him. They were, without doubt, originally one parish, but in process of time became two distinct manors, whose common name *Alveston*, or *Alveston*, (i. e. *Alwy's-town*) shews whose property they were. When property was divided, and they were afterwards enjoy'd by different persons, future ages thought proper to distinguish these places by a small diversity, which affects only

the first letter of their names, and this was then called *Olveston*.

There is a very high strong wall in this village, inclosing several acres of ground, which is the site of the antient seat of the Dennises, who had considerable property here, and some ruins of that seat are still remaining.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

In *Domesday* it is thus recorded :

' Saint Peter of Bath held Alvestone in Langelei hundred. There are five hides, of which three pay tax, and two do not pay, by the grant of king Edward and king William. There are two plow-tillages in demcan, and nine villeins, and six bordars, and a priest, and one radchenister, with ten plow-tillages. There are seven *servi*, and meadow and wood sufficient for the manor. It was worth 100s. now 4l. The same church holds it still.' *Domesday-book*, p. 71.

The priest, mentioned in the record, shews that the above particulars belong to this parish, and not to that now called Alveston, because here was the mother church, to which that of Alveston is only a chapel of ease. And consequently sir Robert Atkyns was mistaken in saying that William the Conqueror gave the manor of Alveston (meaning this manor) to Guarine de Meez, whereas it was most probably Alliston in Lidney, for reasons assigned under that head.

The manor of Olveston, and the rectory and advowson of the vicarage, were part of the possessions of the abbey of Bath 'till the dissolution. The manor was then granted to sir Ralph Sadleyr 1 E. 6.

But there was an estate dignified with the title of a manor, called Alveston and Berwick, of which Roger Crook was seized 1 E. 3. and Robert Green de Bristol was seized of Olveston and of Berwick's tenement 27 E. 3.

Edward lord Stafford, duke of Buckingham, was seized of a manor here, which by his attainder came to the crown, and was granted to Thomas Henage and Catherine his wife, for life, 23 H. 8. Sir John Walsh died seized of Olveston 38 H. 8. and left Maurice his son, thirty years old, who had livery granted to him the same year. Nicholas Walsh, son of Maurice, died seized thereof 20 Eliz. whose son Henry had livery granted to him the same year.

The manor of Olveston came by purchase to sir Robert Cann, who was succeeded by his younger son sir Thomas Cann.

Sir Thomas left two sons, of whom Robert, the elder, came to the title of baronet, on the death of his cousin sir William Cann. William, the second son, was town clerk of Bristol, and succeeded to the title and estate of his brother, who died unmarried. Which sir William Cann had issue one son Robert; and one daughter Elizabeth, married to Mr. Jefferies of Bristol, by whom she had one son Cann Jefferies, and one daughter.

Sir

Sir Robert Cann succeeded his father, and having married the daughter of — Churchman, esq; died without issue in the year 1765, whereby the title is extinct. The estate descended to his nephew Cann Jefferies, esq; who dying unmarried, it came to his sister, married to Henry Lyppingcott, esq; who, in her right, is lord of this manor.

Roger Crook was seized of six *librats* of land in Olveston, for the use of the bishop of Bath, 16 E. 2. Sir Hugh Stafford was seized of thirty-six acres of land in Olveston 1 H. 6. John Parmiter and Richard Forster levied a fine each of lands in Olveston 12 H. 7.

HAMLETS. *Tockington* is a very considerable hamlet, of which it is thus recorded :

‘ Wlgar, one of king Edward’s thanes, held
‘ Tockintune in Langenei hundred. There were
‘ eight hides, and five plow-tillages in demean, and
‘ twenty villeins, and twelve bordars, and ten
‘ *servi*, with twenty plow-tillages. This manor
‘ did not pay farm in the time of king Edward,
‘ but he lived upon it whose property it was.
‘ Earl William held it in demean, and the steward
‘ added one plow-tillage, and a mill of 8*d*. It
‘ now pays 24*lib*. of white money, of which 20*lib*.
‘ are in *Ora*.’ *Domesday-book*, p. 69.

Sir Nicholas Ponz, or Pointz, lord of Corey Mallet in Somersetsire, was lord of this manor in the reign of king Henry the Third, as appears by a grant from him of a yard-land in Tockinton, to Clement Parmiter and his heirs, whose posterity enjoy’d that estate, with a handsome seat in this place, down to the present century, but it is now the property of Mr. Casmajor.

Nicholas Pointz died seized of Tockinton 5 E. 2. which he held of Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, for one knight’s fee, and left Hugh Pointz his son, eighteen years old. *Esch*. This manor continued in the Pointz’s for many generations, ’till Alice, the heiress of the family, carried it by her marriage, to sir Edward Berkeley, and dying 1 H. 8. it passed into that name and family. John Lawford, esq; was lord of this manor at the beginning of this century. A daughter of the Lawfords married Mr. Goodyer, and afterwards Mr. Rayner, who survived her, and sold the manor to the reverend Mr. Degge, whose sister, Mrs. Wilmott, is the present lady of the manor.

Hugh de Kilpeck was seized of one plow-tillage in Tockington, and left two daughters coheiresses; Isabel, married to William Walter, and Joan, married to Philip Marmion; and those lands were assigned to Isabel for her share 42 H. 3. John Newton, burges of Bristol, and Joan his wife, levied a fine of lands in Tockington, to the use of themselves in special talle, 8 H. 5. There was a free chapel in this place, belonging to the abbey of St. Augustin’s in Bristol, whereof Richard Berry was the last incumbent, and enjoyed a pension of 2*l*. 17*s*. in the year 1553. It was in the tenure of — Partridge, at the dissolution of

that abbey, and was granted to sir Arthur Darcy 7 E. 6.

There are two fairs held annually at Tockington, one on the 9th of May, the other on the 6th of December, for cattle, &c.

Ingst is another hamlet. There are also places of the following names in this parish, *viz.* *Hazel, Freeze-wood, Shipcombe, Old Down, Haw, the Holm, Walning, Gredige, Pilnend, Akely, Woodhouse, Ridgeway, and Cote*, which last not having been rated to the land-tax, sometime after the establishment thereof, the commissioners ordered it to be assessed in aid of Thornbury, and it still pays that tax in conformity with such order.

Elizabeth Harrison, widow, late wife of Thomas Stanshaw, and daughter and heir of Alice, daughter of James lord Berkeley, levied a fine of lands in Coat, to the use of John Walsh, 13 H. 7.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Bristol, to which Alveston is annexed, worth together about 200*l*. a year. The dean and chapter of Bristol are patrons, and John Camplin, M. A. præcentor of the church of Bristol, is the present incumbent.

Walter the sheriff gave the church of St. Helen’s in Alveston to the monastery of St. Peter of Gloucester 7 H. 1. The church of Olveston was appropriated to the priory of Bath 8 E. 2.

The rectories of Hampton, Alveston and Forde, late belonging to the monastery of Bath, and the patronage of the vicarages, were granted to the dean and chapter of Bristol 34 H. 8. And the impropriation still belongs to the church of Bristol, and is now in lease to — Willoughby, esq.

A portion of tithes in Tockington, formerly belonging to the college of Fotheringhay in Northamptonshire, was granted to Francis Barnham and Martin Barnham 11 Eliz.

The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and has a low pinnacled tower in the middle, with six large bells. The spire which stood upon it was thrown down by lightning, in the year 1603. The chancel is handsomely wainscotted with Dutch oak, and the altar-piece and communion table are inclosed with circular palisadoes, all in a very pretty taste.

There was a chantry in this church, and a school, of which sir John Berkeley had the advowson 6 H. 6.

First fruits	£. 24	0	0	Synodals	£. 0	2	0	
Tenths	—	2	8	0	Pentecostals	0	1	0
Procurations	0	10	0					

Monuments and Inscriptions.

There is a grey marble stone against the wall of one of the arches which support the tower, with plates of brass, on which are engraven the figures of two men kneeling, upon whose surcoats are the arms of Dennis, with those of Gorges, Russel, and Milborn, in quarterings. From the mouth

mouth of him on the dexter side proceeds a label, on which is written,

Unicus et trinus bone Ihū fis Nobis Ihūs :

From the other's mouth,

In Trinitate p'fecta fit nobis requies et et'na vita.

Between them, on a scroll,

Miseremini n'ri miseremini nostri saltem vos filii et amici nostri quia Manus domini tetigit nos :

And under, it is thus written,

Her lyeth buried in y^e midd of the quere Morys denys esquier sonne and heire of S^r Gylbert denys knyght lorde of the Mano^r of Olveston & of the Maner of Irdecote & also S^r Walter denys knyght sonne and heire to the seid Morys denys esquier y^e whiche S^r Walter denys decessed the first day of the Moneth of Septembre in the XXI yere of the reigne of kyng henry the VII whose soules Ihū p'don amē.

All ye that this rede and see of yo^r charite seye for their soules a pater noster and an ave.

On a blue stone in the north aile,

Depositum

Reverendi Hugonis Waterman
A. M. qui Nuperrime de Olveston
et Elberton Vicarius erat
Nequaquam indignus;
Filius Reverendi Hugonis Waterman
A. M. Præbendarij de Bristoll.
Quorum Sumptibus de integro
Extructa fuit totalis, exceptâ
Culinâ, hujus Parochiæ
Vicaria Domus.
Obijt Anno { Domini 1741,
 { Ætatis 45.

Benefactions.

A messuage, garden, and orchard; two closes called the Hayes, one close called the Hilland, as also a smith's shop, house, and garden, and another house; also a paddock in Tockington, and another in Woodhouse, together with other lands in this parish, in all worth 17*l.* a year, were left to be repaired by Jenkin Kite, to repair the church.

George Moss gave a rent-charge of 10*s.* on the New Leases, for a sermon; as did another person the like rent-charge on Gayner's Lease for another sermon.

John Hancock, of Ingst, gave 20*s.* a year by will to the poor, charged on a tenement in Bedminster. In 1717, Martha Baker, of Aust, gave a rent-charge of 40*s.* a year; and in 1719, John Tapson, of Tockington, charged his lands in Tockington with 40*s.* a year, each for the use of the poor; and in 1722, Edward Wade, of Woodhouse, gave 15*s.* a year out of a ground, to be distributed to the poor in bread on Good Friday.

Olveston.

Taxes.	The Royal Aid in 1692, <i>l.</i> 206	4	4
	Poll-tax — 1694, — 25	14	0
	Land-tax — 1694, — 171	18	8
	The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 129	14	0

Tockington.

Taxes.	The Royal Aid in 1692, <i>l.</i> 277	6	8
	Poll-tax — 1694, — 52	13	0
	Land-tax — 1694, — 422	0	0
	The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 319	19	0

When sir Robert Atkyns compiled his account of this parish, there were 50 houses, and about 100 inhabitants, whereof 20 were freeholders; yearly births 8, burials 8. In ten years, beginning

with 1760, the average of annual baptisms was 19.9, of burials 15.3, and the present number of souls is 593; so that about one in thirty-eight dies in a year. In 1742, the inhabitants were 588; and it is remarkable that only one person, (a woman upwards of eighty years old) was buried from Feb. 20, 1751, to March 21, 1753.



O X E N H A L L.

THIS parish lies in the vale, in the hundred of Botloe, one mile north-west from Newent, eight north from Dean, and eleven north-westward from Gloucester.

It is by no means a flat country. The lands lie dry and healthy, in very beautiful slopes and swells; and the soil, which is a rich, sandy loam, inclining in some places to clay, produces the great necessaries of life in perfection and abundance. This parish, and those of Dimmock, Kempley, Preston, and Pauntly, make as fine a district of country as any in the county of Gloucester, but it is not, perhaps, equally well cultivated. The roads cannot be commended at any time, but in the winter they are almost impassible.

The arable lands, which constitute the greater part of the parish, are intersected with rows of fruit-trees, whose blossoms, in the spring, are captivating to the senses, and from whose fruit, in the autumn, the farmer derives no inconsiderable profit.

The church and tower are chiefly built with a red kind of sand stone, very hard and durable, if kept dry. This stone lies in one intire *stratum*, and may be dug on the spot, of any size or shape at pleasure. It is ponderous, and full of shining particles, which I take to be iron: About fifty years ago, upwards of twenty tons of that metal were cast weekly at a furnace here, which has been out of blast for some time.

Among other vegetable productions, the following plants, *viz.* Hoarhound, Wood-Wax, Wild Sorrel, Fox-Glove, and Daffodil, grow plentifully here.

A stream called Ellbrook rises in Herefordshire, and after running through this parish, and Newent, falls into the Leden, near Leden-court.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

' Roger de Laci holds Horsenchal in Botelau hundred. Turchil held it of earl Herald, and could go where he would. There are three hides. In demean are two plow-tillages, and five villeins, and three bordars, with five plow-tillages. There are two *servi*, and in Gloucester three burgages of 15*d.* It is worth and was worth 40*s.*' *Domesday-book*, pp. 74, 75.

William de Ebroecis, or de Evers, obtained a charter of free warren in Oxenhall 36 H. 3. His son, William de Evers, succeeded him, and Maud, widow of the last mentioned William, held lands

within this manor in dower, and her right to free warren was allowed in the proceedings on a writ of *Quo warranto* 15 E. 1.

William de Grandison was lord of the manors of Oxenhall and Dimmock 9 E. 1. as appears by the sheriff's return of all the vills in the county, with their respective lords, the same year. He was summoned as a baron to parliament, and married Sybil, younger daughter and coheirefs of John de Tregoz, with whom he had the manor of Lydiard-Tregoz in Wiltshire.

The manor came afterwards by marriage to the earls of Ormond. Sir James Ormond, son of James earl of Ormond, and Amice the wife of fir James, levied a fine of this manor, and of Okely Grandison in Newent, to the use of themselves in taille, the remainder to the right heirs of Amice, 23 H. 6.

James earl of Wiltshire was seized of the manor at the time of his attainder 1 E. 4. and the manor and advowson were granted to fir Walter Devereux and his heirs male the same year.

The manor afterwards reverted to the crown, and was granted to the duke of Northumberland, upon whose attainder it came again to the crown, and was mortgaged, as security for money borrowed, to Paul Withepole, and other citizens of London, 36 H. 8.

Thomas Brook, esq; died seized of the manor 38 H. 8 whereby Joan his sifter, the widow of — Arrowsmith, became his heir, and had livery granted to her 1 E. 6. William Pigot, esq; died seized of Oxenhall and Kempley 7 E. 6. leaving Edward his son, forty years old, who had livery of those manors the same year. Henry Pigot, son of Edward, left Anne, his only daughter and heirefs, married to Henry Finch, esq; who, in her right, was seized of this manor in the year 1608, and died in 1631. Francis Finch, only son and heir of Henry, married Jane, daughter of Dr. Thornborough, bishop of Worcester, and left John Finch his son and heir; but Mr. Foley was lord of the manor at the beginning of this century, and it is now the property of lord Foley.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the Forest deanery, worth about 15*l.* a year. The patronage was formerly in the impropriator, but the living has been held by licence from the bishop ever since the year 1636. Mr. Serjeant is the present incumbent. An acre of land, and twenty marks yearly, were decreed to the curate by the court of exchequer 15 C. 1. and the impropriator still continues to pay him 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a year.

The impropriation formerly belonged to the preceptory of Dinmore in Herefordshire, which was a cell to the priory of St. John of Jerusalem. It is now the property of Maynard Colchester, of Westbury, esq.

The church is small, with a spire at the west end.

First fruits	£. 9	12	11	Proc. & Syn.	£. 0	9	2		
Tiths	—	0	19	3	Pentecostals	—	0	1	4

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 79	10	0	
		Poll-tax — — 1694,	—	16	14	0
		Land-tax — — 1694,	—	23	13	0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770,	—	69	3	0

At the beginning of this century, there were 46 houses in this parish, and about 200 inhabitants, whereof 8 were freeholders; yearly births 6, burials 6. *Atkyns.* The present number of families is 46, of inhabitants exactly 202.



O X I N T O N

IS a small parish in the lower division of the hundred of Tewkesbury, about four miles distant eastward from the town of that name, five westward from Winchcombe, and twelve northward from Gloucester.

Part of it lies in the vale, and part stretches over one of those hills that bound the Cotswolds. The soil is good in general, but sheep depasturing on any part of the parish are very subject to the rot. The village consists only of one or two ordinary farm houses, and a few mean cottages.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

'In the time of king Edward there were five 'hides and a country-seat [*aula*] at Oxendon 'belonging to Teodekesberie. There are five 'plow-tillages in demean, and five villeins, and 'two radchenisters, having seven plow-tillages, 'and twelve among the *servi* and *ancilla*. There 'are twenty-four acres of meadow. At Wince- 'combe three burgages pay 40*d.* The whole is 'worth and was worth 8*l.*' *Dom. Book*, p. 68.

John de la Hay held the manor very antiently. Sir Ralph de la Hay and Eustachia his wife held the manor early in the reign of king Henry the Third, as appears by an agreement made between them and Peter the abbat of Tewkesbury concerning tithes, and other things; which agreement is inserted in Stevens's *Supplement to the Monasticon*, Vol. 2. *Appendix*, p. 205. He was seized of this manor 30 H. 3.

William Totchett was lord of the manor of Oxendon 9 E. 1. as appears by the sheriff's return made the same year; and a fine of the manor of Oxinton was levied to his use by Roger de Moreton and Isabel his wife 27 E. 1. He had a confirmation of free warren in this and other manors granted him in the 28th, and was summoned as a baron to parliament in the 34th year of the same reign, and died soon after, without issue. William Tuchet, son of Nicholas, was his heir. In the escheator's inquisition, taken after the death of Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, it is said that William Tuchet held half a knight's fee in Oxinton and Aston (upon Carant) of the said Gilbert, worth 15*l.* a year, 8 E. 2. Taking part with the earl of Lancaster, in his endeavours to expel the Spencers, he was made prisoner at the battle of Burrowbridge, and hanged at York as a rebel.

rebel 15 E. 2. The manor thereupon was seized into the king's hands, and granted to Hugh le Dispencer the younger, the same year.

This Hugh being afterwards attainted, the manor was granted to Bartholomew Badlesmere, (heir to the former Touchets) who was hanged at Canterbury for rebellion 2 E. 3. notwithstanding which, Giles Badlesmere, son of Bartholomew, succeeded in this manor. He was summoned as a peer to parliament 9 E. 3. and died seized of Oxinton 12 E. 3. leaving four sisters, his coheiresses; Maud, was married to John de Vere, earl of Oxford; Elizabeth, to William de Bohun, earl of Northampton; Margaret, to Sir John Tibitot; and Margery, to Willial lord Roos.

In the partition of the estates, this manor was assigned to sir John Tibitot, who was summoned as a baron to parliament 9 E. 3. and died 41 E. 3. Robert lord Tibitot, son of John, succeeded him in the manor of Oxinton. He married Margaret, daughter of William Deincourt, and died 46 E. 3. leaving three daughters, his coheiresses, who were granted in ward to Richard le Scroop, lord treasurer of England. Margaret, the eldest daughter, was married to Roger le Scroop, eldest son of Richard le Scroop, whereby the manor of Oxenton came into that name and family, in which it continued down to the beginning of the present century.

Sir Stephen le Scroop and Millefent his wife levied a fine of the manor of Oxenton 3 R. 2. Sir John Scroop died seized of this manor 8 H. 8. and Richard Scroop, his son, had livery thereof 17 H. 8. George Scroop had livery of this manor granted to him 15 Eliz. John Scroop, esq; was lord of it in the year 1608, as was Charles Scroop, esq; at the beginning of this century. Edmund Lechmere, esq; is the present lord of this manor, and holds a court here.

There was another estate in this parish, entered in *Domesday-book* among the lands belonging to the church of St. Dennis at Paris. 'Five hides in Olfendone belong to the same manor [Derhest].' p. 72. Accordingly it appears by the terrier of the priory of Derhurst, that the prior had twelve oxhillages of land in Oxendon, and 4*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* rents of assize, and 4*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* from his villeins.

It does not appear to whom the above estate was granted at the general dissolution, but it is probable that it became the property of the lay lord of the manor of Oxinton.

John de la Hay purchased lands in Oxendon of Ralph de la Hay and Eustachia his wife 30 H. 3. and his claim to free warren was allowed in a *Quo warranto* 15 E. 1. A house and lands in Oxendon were granted to sir Christopher Hatton 24 Eliz.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a curacy, in the deanery of Winchcombe. The earl of Coventry is patron and impropiator; Mr. Roberts is the present incumbent. The living was augmented with the

queen's bounty, in the year 1746, and the curate receives 6*l.* a year out of the impropriation.

The rectory of Oxenton, and lands called Parson's, with the tithes of Kemp, lately belonging to the abbey of Tewkesbury, were granted to James Gunter and Walter Lewis, in trust, 37 H. 8. Other tithes in Oxenton, lately belonging to the same abbey, were granted to Thomas Stroud, Walter Earl, and James Paget, 36 H. 8.

There is no glebe, nor house for the curate.

The church is small, and has a small tower at the west end.

Pentecostals - 6½*d.*

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 107 7 0
		Poll-tax — 1694, — 9 1 0
		Land-tax — 1694, — 104 9 0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 75 14 7½

When sir Robert Atkyns compiled his History, there were 30 houses in this parish, and about 120 inhabitants, whereof 4 were freeholders; yearly births 4, burials 4. The inhabitants are something increased since that time.

O Z L E W O R T H

IS a small parish in the hundred of Berkeley, about two miles eastward from Wotton-underedge, three south-eastward from Dursley, and about eighteen south from Gloucester.

It is situated on the verge of the hill country, with large woods adjoining, and is most remarkable for the number of foxes killed in one year, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, which amounted to two hundred and thirty-one.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

Ozleworth was a *berewic*, or member, belonging to the manor of Berkeley, at the time of the general survey, as appears by *Domesday-book*, where it is said, that 'half a hide in Olfuuorde belongs 'to Berchelai.' p. 68.

The manor was afterwards granted by the Berkeley family to St. Augustin's abbey in Bristol, whose claim to a court leet was allowed 15 E. 1. The abbey of Kingswood in Wiltshire was seized of Ozleworth 12 H. 4. and continued possessed of it till the general dissolution of religious foundations, when it was granted to sir Nicholas Pointz 31 H. 8. whose family were before seized of it as tenants under the abbey of Kingswood, for sir Robert Pointz, grandfather of Nicholas, died seized of the manor of Ozleworth 12 H. 8. Sir Nicholas Pointz, above mentioned, died 4 Mar. Nicholas Pointz, son of sir Nicholas, had livery of the manor granted to him the same year, and sold it to sir Thomas Rivet, alderman of London, of whom it was purchased by sir Gabriel Low, likewise alderman of London.

Sir Thomas Low, son of sir Gabriel, was lord of this manor in the year 1608, and sir Gabriel Low,

Low, ſon of ſir Thomas, died ſeized thereof in 1704. Timothy Low, eſq; ſon of ſir Gabriel, was lord of this manor when ſir Robert Atkyns compiled his History. The late James Clutterbuck, eſq; who died in the latter part of the year 1776, was lord of the manor, and proprietor of a good eſtate in the pariſh, where he had a handsome feat called *Newark*, originally built by ſir Nicholas Pointz, out of the ruins of Kingswood abbey, but repaired and greatly improved by its ſeveral ſucceſſive proprietors. The houſe ſtands on high ground, and commands an extenſive and very agreeable proſpect. The arms of Clutterbuck are, *Azure, a lion rampant argent, in chief three eſcallops of the laſt.*

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectorſhip, in the deanery of Durſley, worth about 60*l.* a year, of which the late James Clutterbuck, eſq; was patron.

Roger lord Berkeley gave this church to the priory of Stanley St. Leonard, which was a cell to the abbey of Glouceſter, and the patronage was veſted in that abbey 2 H. 8.

The rectorſhip pays 6*s.* 8*d.* a year to the crown.

The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas, and has a round tower, with a wooden ſpire in the middle.

First fruits	£. 6	10	5	Synodals	£. 0	1	0
Tenths	—	0	13	0½	Pentecoſtals	0	0 11½
Procurations	0	1	0				

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 44	4	0
		Poll-tax — — 1694,	8	4	0
		Land-tax — — 1694,	42	4	8
		The ſame, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770,—			

When ſir Robert Atkyns compiled his account of this pariſh, there were 17 houſes, and about 70 inhabitants, whereof 5 were freeholders; yearly births 2, burials 2. The people are increaſed ſince that time, and are now about 80 in number.



PAINSWICK.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Biſley, four miles north-weſt from the town of that name, four north from Stroud, and ſix ſouth from Glouceſter.

At the time of the general ſurvey, the name of it was ſimply *Wiche*. About the reign of king John, it received the addition of *Pain*, from Pain Fitz-John, who was then lord of the manor; but ſir Robert Atkyns ſays, it had been called *Michaelſwick* before that time, of which, however, I have found no inſtance in the records.

The pariſh produces no very curious or uncommon plants or foſſils, except a very fine kind of white freſtone may be ſo eſteemed. The ſoils are ſuch as are moſt commonly found in a country full of hills and uneven ground, with little bourns

and meadows between them, and well cultivated paſture grounds and arable fields on the higher ſituations. Here is alſo a very large proportion of woodland, conſiſting almoſt intirely of beech.

There is a ſmall market town, about the middle of the pariſh, of the ſame name, very irregularly built, with ſhort ſtreets and frequent turnings, but pleaſantly ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the acclivity of the great hill *Sponebed*. It has two fairs in the year, one held on Whit-Tueſday, the other on the 19th of September, for ſheep and horned cattle; beſides a very large fair, or great market, for ſheep, on the Tueſday before All-Saints-day, according to the old ſtyle. The market is held on Tueſday, by a royal charter firſt granted 17 E. 2. and afterwards renewed in 1627. But the town is ſo environed with hills on every ſide, as not to be eaſily acceſſible to loaded carriages, and it is ſo nearly ſituated to Glouceſter and Stroud, that the market is very little frequented.

There is an antient fortification of double intrenchments upon the top of *Sponebed-bill*, about a mile above the town, called *Caſtle-Godwin*, and *Kimſbery-Caſtle*; of which it is obſervable, that the word *caſtle*, in the latter name, is redundant, as being fully expreſſed by *bery*, (from the Saxon beoꝛꝝ) a *camp*, or *fortification*. It is a ſquare camp, incloſing about three acres of ground, and has ſome advanced works belonging to it. Several Roman coins have been found there at different times, and not above thirty years ago, a ſword, and ſome heads of ſpears were taken up, but ſo corroded with ruſt as hardly to hold together. It commands an extenſive proſpect over the vale and the Severn, from Newnham, below Glouceſter, as far as the city of Worceſter, which the eye can eaſily diſtinguiſh in a fair day. Theſe circumſtances put the matter out of doubt that this was one of the *Caſtra Exploratoria* of the Romans. I ſuppoſe it to have been occupied by earl Godwin, (from its bearing his name, and from other circumſtances related under Beverſtone) in that inſurrection, in the reign of king Edward the Confeſſor, to expel all foreigners out of the kingdom, of whom the nation was very jealous, and whom the king, who then lay at Glouceſter, was thought to favour too much.

King Charles's army occupied this poſt after quitting the ſiege of Glouceſter; and there is a tradition, that the king, ſitting on a ſtone near the camp, was aſked by one of the young princes, *When they ſhould go home?* To which his majeſty answered, a little diſconſolately, that *He had no home to go to.*

The clothing manufacture has been long eſtabliſhed in theſe parts, by which many have acquired large fortunes. It is ſtill conſidered as a lucrative and genteel employment, capable of any extenſion; and it certainly deſerves the greateſt encouragement, becauſe it furniſhes labour for the poor of both ſexes, and all ages, who derive from it the neceſſaries and comforts of life; and the air

air of this pariſh, which is remarkably ſalubrious, gives them a great ſhare of health to enjoy them.

The principal houſes in the pariſh are,

1. The *Lodge*, or manor-houſe, which is a large and handſome ſeat belonging to ſir James Jerningham, baronet, who keeps it in repair; but it has not been the reſidence of any of his family for many years.

2. The ſeat of Benjamin Hyett, eſq; ſituate a little above the town. It is an elegant houſe, with offices, finiſhed by his late uncle, who called it *Buenos Ayres*.

3. *Paradiſe*, a handſome ſeat, the property and reſidence of Charles Sheppard, eſq.

4. A very handſome, new-built houſe in the town, the reſidence of John Gardner, eſq.

The turnpike-road leads through the town from Stroud to Glouceſter.

Of the Manor and other Eſtates.

The following record was over-looked by ſir Robert Atkyns :

‘ Roger de Laci holds Wiche in Biſelege hundred. One hide there pays tax. Erneſi held it. There is one plow-tillage in demean, and twenty-five villeins, and ſixteen bordars, and a prieſt, and three radcheniſters, having amongſt them all fifty-two plow-tillages. There are eleven *ſervi*, and four mills of 24*ſol.* and a wood five miles long, and two broad. It was worth 20*l.* now 24*l.* The thane himſelf could go where he would. St. Mary of Cireceſtre holds one vill [or the land of one villein] and part of a wood, which king William granted to her, worth 10*s.*’

Domeſday-book, p. 75.

The above Roger de Laci, taking part with Robert Curthoiſe, had his poſſeſſions taken from him by king William the Second, who gave them to Hugh de Laci, his younger brother. Hugh left no ſurviving iſſue, whereby his inheritance deſcended to Gilbert, ſon of Emme, his ſiſter and ſurviving heiress, which Gilbert aſſumed the name of Laci. Hugh de Laci was ſon and heir of Gilbert, and died 31 H. 2. about which time this eſtate went out of the name of Lacy.

Robert and Ivo, or John, were two potent Normans, who came into England with king William the Conqueror. John married the daughter and ſole heiress of William Tyfon, lord of Alnwicke in Northumberland. His ſon was Euface Fitz-John, who married Beatrix, a great heiress, and by her had iſſue William Fitz-John, who took the name of Veſci, one of his mother’s titles. Pain Fitz-John, ſays ſir Robert Atkyns, younger brother of Euface Fitz-John, and ſecond ſon of Ivo, was ſlain by the Welch

1 Joh. But ſir Robert was probably miſtaken, for it was 133 years from the conqueſt to 1 Joh. and it is not likely that the ſon of that Ivo, who came into England with the Conqueror, ſhould ſurvive ’till that time. It is ſufficient, however, for our preſent purpoſe, that ſome Pain Fitz-John then died ſeized of the manor of Painſwick, which from him took its name.

Pain Fitz-John left two daughters, Cicely, married to Roger the ſon of Milo of Glouceſter; and Agnes, married to William de Monte Caniſio, or Monchenſy, who was ſeized of this manor in right of his wife; and William Fitz-Warine de Monchenſy pleaded his right of privileges in Painſwick, in a writ of *Quo warranto* brought againſt him, and his claim was allowed 15 E. 1.

Dionifia de Monchenſy, daughter of William Fitz-Warine, and widow of Hugh de Vere, died ſeized of this manor 7 E. 2. and was ſucceeded by Joan the ſiſter, and at length heiress of the aforeſaid William Fitz-Warine de Monchenſy; which Joan was married to William de Valentia, of the family of Luſignia, in Poictiers in France, and half brother, by the mother, to king Henry the Third.

Audomar de Valentia, earl of Pembroke, third ſon of William, after the death of his brothers, became heir to his father, and purchaſed a charter for a weekly market in Painſwick, to be held on Tueſday, and a yearly fair on the eve of the nativity of the virgin Mary, 17 E. 2. and dying the ſame year, his three ſiſters were his coheiresses. Joan, the youngeſt, was married to John Comyn, of Badenagh in Scotland, ſon of John Comyn, one of the competitors for that kingdom. They left only daughters coheiresses.

Elizabeth, one of thoſe daughters, was married to Richard Talbot, of Goderick-caſtle in Herefordſhire, whereby the Talbots were poſſeſſed of the manor of Painſwick, which continued a long time in that family. This Elizabeth was taken by the two De Spencers, and confined by them near a twelve-month, during which ſhe was compelled by threats to paſs this manor to the eldeſt of them, and his heirs. But on the change of affairs, the ſame Richard Talbot and Elizabeth his wife levied a fine of the manor of Painſwick, to the uſe of themſelves in ſpecial taile, 12 E. 3.

John Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury, was lord of this manor, and held a court on the 21ſt of April 1 H. 4. to which he came, and by the advice and conſent of his homage, made ſeveral alterations in the cuſtoms of the manor, very much to the advantage of the tenants.

From the proceedings of this court, we learn the original of the widows free bench in copyhold

‘ Dugdale’s Baronage.

‘ The following proceedings at this court contain ſeveral curious particulars, and ſhew the nature of ſome things which length of time has made obſcure.

‘ Com. Glouc’. **T**HE courte holden at Painſwicke the xxiith of Aprille, *Anno Dom.* 1400, at

which courte came lord John Talbot, earle of Shrewsbury, his owne p’ſon, with Sr William Mill, knighte, his receaver by patent, Giles Abridges, eſquire, and Thomas Abridges his ſonne, and their ſtewards and ſurveiours jointlie by patent together, to the ſaid lord Talbot, of Painſwick, Whaddon, and Morton. And the ſaid lord Talbot declared at the ſaid courte, certayne Articles as hereafter enſeweth.

hold estates. It was a voluntary gift of the lord, to which, however, the widows had some claim, founded on the principles of common justice and humanity; for it seems reasonable that the lon

THE first Article was, That hee had been beyond the sea, in the kings warrs, and at that tyme he had xvjⁿ men out of the lordshipp of Painswicke, of the which there were a xj. married men slaine, whereby the widdows cryed on the said lord Talbot, not onely for loosing their husbands, but alsoe for loosing their holdings, and some of them were his bandmen.

THE second Article contayneth, how the said lord Talbot was disposed to let his demeanes unto his customary tenants, with all the herbage, and pawnadge, and tacked of piggs, of the common hills and pasture of arable lands, both to the whole yards, half yards, farnedells, and Mundies grounds.

THE third Article conteyneth, how the said lord Talbot willed to ev' y widdowe in the said lordshipp, for their good will, their herriots to the nexte of their kynne, according to the praimente as they were prayesed at, and alsoe waved and strayed goods, payeing the praysement thereof to the takers thereof.

THE fourth Article conteyneth, how he would dimisse himselfe from mans reepe, wifes reepe, and childes reepe, from the burgages and cottages which were builded out of his demeanes in the newe street of Painswicke.

THE vth Article conteyneth, how that he would lett out his arrable lands, reserving two meadows for his horses and deare, that is to say, Whaddon meadow, and Band Meadow.

THE sixth Article conteyneth, whether the tennents would have the tenure of Damsells into their custome or noo.

THE vijth Article conteyneth, how that he would knowe how many freeholders there were in the lordshipp of Painswicke.

THE viijth is touching the iiij. warrants of conyes.

UPPON the which Articles there were chosen at the court xx^{ti} men to make answer. There were choisen xij^e out of the homadge of his customary tennents which be whole yards, half yards, ferendels and Mundies; and of the towne of Painswicke were choisen viij. men, which bee burgesers, curtaleg^{rs} and cottagers; and of the which twenty men were choisen iij. out of the homadge of Edge, that is to say, Will^m King, Thomas Calcull, and Rob^t Tonley; iij. out of the homadge of Stroude, the which were Will^m Ward, Will^m Browne, and Will^m Jordeyne; iij. out of the homadge of Sheppiscombe, which were John Wether the elder, Will^m Mynsterworth, and John Bonhill of the Beach; iij. of the homadge of Sponebed, which were Will^m Sponebedd, Will^m Meriman, and Thomas Sawcome; and viij. of the towne of Painswicke, that is to say, Will^m Squawe, Will^m Pytt, John Castle, Thomas Collins, Will^m Chamber, Robert Frompton, Will^m Scott, and Thomas Shawe; the which inquest being impannelled, the said lord Talbot gave them charge to bring in an answer to the said articles.

FIRST concerning the widdowes estate, whether they should hold their liveing and marry as ofte as they were widdowes.

FOR the second Article, what they would bring in, and make in ready money for yearelie rent, for his herbage of his common hills, and waffe ground, & pawnadge of his woods, and tacked of piggs, and to sett yard, halfyard, ferendells and Mundies through the whole lordshipp by equal porcions, & what value and some they would bring him in for the same.

THE third, the herriots geven to the widdowes, alsoe concerning waived goods and strayed goods.

THE fourth, concerning the dimissing himselfe from mans reepe, wifes reepe, & childes reepe.

THE fifth, concerning the setting out of his arrable lande to his tennents, both in the towne and country, and the said inquest should bringe in what every man would give for an acre. Alsoe, likewise that the said inquest should bring in an answer of all the other Articles.

The Answer of the said inquest given to the said lord Talbot, concerning the said Articles, as hereafter followeth.

TOUCHING to the firste, the said inquest doe agree, that the widdowes shall breake their olde custome, and that they should have their liveings durenceing their lite, and marry with whom they list. And the said lord Talbot agreed to the same, and enrolled it in the courte and custome.

AS concerning the seconde, touching herbage & pawnadge, tacked of piggs, of the common hills, & pasture of arrable land, the said inquest broughte in x^{lib}. overed in the rent of assise, every man to his porcion, to the which the said lord Talbot agreed, and enrolled it into his custome booke.

AS concerning the herriots geven to the widdowes at the praimement thereof, Alsoe wayved goods & strayed goods, the said inquest brought in, that the said widdowes should have it according as the lords will was.

THE said inquest brought in their answer concerning the reepes, that they should be dimissed, by reason the said lord gave up his housholde.

THE answer of the arrable land, the said inquest brought in, that every man should have a porcion, the beste lands at xij^d the acre, the second for viij^d the acre, the third for vj^d. the fourth

for iiij^d the acre, & some for ij^d the acre, all which demaines wa sett, saveing xiiij. acres lyeing in Duddescombe in the Culver house-hill. And at the laste came one Will^m Jourdayne & tooke the said xiiij. acres of land of the said lord for xij^d by yeare, with a Culverhouse decayed, payeing for the same ij^d by yeare; and iiij. acres of barren lande lyeing in Huddinalls Hill, for the said iiij. acres came William Tonley, & tooke it of the lord for ij^d an acre by the yeare. And in a litle space every man made a copie of his porcion, & the said lord sealed them.

TOUCHING the Damsells land, the said inquest brought in, that ev' y man should hold it according to the custome, as other tennants doe, payeing their rente & reliefe and noe other custome to the lord. And there were halfe yarde lands in Shepescombe, the which the said lord Talbot diminished at the said courte, one called Chrochen, and the other Jones. Out of Chrochen the said lord bated xij. acres, lyeing in the parke, and out of Jones viij. acres. And the lord ceased Chroche land at ij^d by yeare, and Jones lands at viij^d by yeare, and graunted to them to be customary holders in their comen as other, both for the batement of the said lande. That is to say, xij. acres out of Chrochen, which lyeth in the parke in Cockshoute launde, and viij. acres out of Jones, lyeing in the said parke in Bulbie launde. And for having of the said lande into the Parke, the said lord covenanted at the same tyme to pay to the kinge at ev' y taske vj^s.

THE said inquest brought in for freeholders the por of Lanthonye, certayne tenements geven by the said lord Talbot of late to the house of Swayneforde, conteyning v. yard land with ij. watter mills. The amin^r of the monasterie of S^c Peters in Glouc^r. payeing to the lords kitchen yearely at the feaste of our Lord God, one mutton sheepe, Pigs lands, Delameeres lands in Shepescombe, John Robins lands, Roses lands, otherwise called Damsells, the which the said lord had in his hands at that tyme already of late, the feoffees of the lands of our lady, since in the church of Painewicke, and Henry Hoynes for Withers lands.

THE said inquest broughte in at the said courte, for their answer, concerning the iiij. warrants, that ev' y homadge should have one, as hereafter followeth, that is to say, Duddescombe and the ij. Frethes in the homadge of Stroude; the homadge of Edge, Arnegrove, and Highgrove; in Sponebed, Kynsbury with Hawking hill; the fourth in Longridge and Nettlebeds in Shepescombe. And the said inquest desired the said lorde to cease the rente what ev' y tithing should pay for their warrants. And the said lord graunted that ev' y tithing should pay yearelie iiij^d doeyng his neighbour noe harme. And the said iiij. homadges to increafe conies, soe that they doe not hurte their arrable lands or corne.

AND at the same courte the said lord Talbot dimissed his iiij. weekes courte and comytted it to ij. courts in the yeare onelie for Payneswicke, and dimissed Whaddon & Morton. And that noe man of the said tennents should sewe another in any courte but in Payneswicke's courte, saveing in the high courte above, and in the marches of Wales.

FURTHERMORE the said lord commaunded his tennants to keepe his custome every man in his behalfe, and that noe sheriffe nor bayley arrant nor noe other out officers should serve any writte or warrant on any of the said tennents without the good-will of the steward there for the tyme being.

ATT the same courte came Dane William Sponebed amiser of the monastery of S^c Peters in Glouc^r and James Mille of Ebworth being farmer there, and agreed with the said lord for ij^d by the yeare for the mutton sheepe and to release the iiij. weekes courte. And alsoe the said Dane William Sponebed and James Mille desired the said lord at the said courte to have a copie out of the same courte roll, and the lord graunted them, and the said Dane William Sponebed wroughte it out with his owne hand.

MOREOVER the said lord willed his tennants that if any man came to clayme any lands in the lordshipp of Payneswicke, that he or they that soe claymeth should have a courte loking, payeing for the same ij^d and enter the same, and that there should be choisen xij. men, iij. out of ev' y homadge. And if the matter were in the towne, that then they should choise viij. men out of the towne, and one out of ev' y homadge, and the inquest soe choisen should goe into an howse and should not come forth of the said howse untill they had brought in their verdict of the same before the steward for the time being, whoe had righte to the said land.

FURTHERMORE if any of the tennants make a forfeite for lacke of reparacions that every tenente soe offending shall pay a double reliefe and enter into his former estate againe; and if any refuse to pay the said reliefe, then it shall be lawfull for his nexte heire to enter into the saide grounds payeing the said reliefe. And like manner if any of the said tennents be attained for felonye, or for any other cause, his nexte a kynne shall enter upon the ground, payeing to the lord the aforesaid double reliefe.

should provide for the widows of such men as held estates for their lives, and were killed in the wars, in his cause.

Sir John Talbot and Margaret his wife levied a fine of this manor to the use of themselves in special tittle, the remainder to the right heirs of sir John, 20 H. 6. John Talbot, the great earl of Shrewsbury, died seized thereof, and of a tenement called *Damsels-land*, 31 H. 6. It was afterwards settled on John viscount Lisle, a younger branch of the earl of Shrewsbury, by Margaret, eldest daughter of Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, and of Elizabeth, the great heiress of Thomas lord Berkeley. John earl of Shrewsbury and Thomas viscount Lisle levied a fine of this manor 9 E. 4. After the death of the said Thomas viscount Lisle, it was granted to Margaret his widow for life, 11 E. 4. Elizabeth Courtney, countess of Devonshire, died seized of this manor 21 H. 7. Sir Arthur Plantagenet and Elizabeth his wife, cousin and heir of the countess of Devonshire, had livery thereof granted them 11 H. 8.

The manor afterwards came to the crown, and was granted to Thomas Cromwell, earl of Essex, upon whose attainder it was granted to George earl of Shrewsbury 30 H. 8. And it was again granted by the crown, with Sponebed, and lands in Thescomb, Stroud-end, and Horfwarly near Painswick, to sir William Kingston 32 H. 8. who died seized thereof the same year, and sir Anthony Kingston, his son and heir, had livery upon his father's death, and levied a fine of this manor to sir Nicholas Pointz 5 E. 6.

The manor afterwards passed to the Jerninghams, of Coffey in Norfolk. Henry Jerningham had livery of it 15 Eliz. and conveyed this manor to his son Henry Jerningham, esq; who was lord of it in the year 1608. John Jerningham was son and heir of Henry. Sir Francis Jerningham was proprietor of it at the beginning of this century, from whom it has descended, through several generations, to sir James Jerningham, baronet, who is the present lord of the manor, and proprietor of a large estate in this parish. His arms are, *Argent, three buckles gules*. But in the last herald's survey, I find them, *Argent, three bucks trippant gules*.

TITHINGS and HAMLETS.

1. The tithing of *Edge*, alias *Rudge*.
2. Tithing of *Sponebed*.
3. Tithing of *Shepscombe*. In the reign of king Edward the Sixth, there were several insurrections in the west, and other parts of the kingdom. At that time sir Anthony Kingston was knight-marshal, and lord of the manor of Painswick. He caused a gallows for the insurgents to be erected upon Shepscombe-green, and made a prison in Painswick to secure all sorts of offenders: And supposing they might be useful to posterity, he also gave three estates in his lordship, since called *Gallows-lands*, one always to maintain the gallows, a second to keep two ladders in readiness, and

the third to provide halters; and that nothing in so necessary a business might be wanting, provided that the tithingman of Shepscombe should be hangman, and that he should enjoy an acre of land in that tithing for his service. I find this account in Mr. Wantner's *Collections*, in the Bodleian library. There are many people now living who remember the gallows, and the tithingman for the time being still enjoys a piece of ground there called *Hangman's Acre*; but in this respect his office is a *sine-cure*.

4. *Stroud-end* tithing.

Beside these, there are places in the parish of the following names, the *Slad*, *Steanbridge*, *Wickstreet*, *Halcomb*, and many others.

Many customary tenants hold of the manor of Painswick, whose customs, as settled by the court of chancery 11 Jac. are as follow:

1. The tenants hold by copy of 'court-roll, *sibi & suis*; whereby they have an estate of inheritance, which may be alienated by surrender to the steward in court, in the presence of two customary tenants. Upon every descent, the lord to have one year's rent, and an heriot, if the lands are heriotable; but upon surrenders, the fine to be seven years rent.

2. After the death of a tenant, his wife, if he had any, shall be admitted to her free bench during her life, paying one penny.

3. If a tenant has several sons, and the eldest die leaving issue, such issue shall inherit as next heir to the grandfather. And if a tenant die, leaving several daughters only, and as many yards or half yards of land as daughters, then every daughter shall have a yard or half yard land; and the like order is observed with tenements.

4. No sheriff, &c. to serve any process upon any person within this liberty, unless it be with a commandment, or *subpœna*. There are many other articles of less consequence, which are here omitted.

The records shew, that the prior of Lanthony had an estate in this parish, which has been called a manor. After the dissolution of the priory, it was sold to Arthur Porter, esq; and has been since sold and divided amongst several freeholders.

Walter Wilton and Isabel his wife recovered lands in Painswicke against Osbert Giffard 28 E. 1. John Mandevil was seized of lands in Painewick and Edgworth 34 E. 3. And Robert Hill and his wife levied a fine of lands in Painswick and Edgworth 1 H. 7. A messuage and lands in Painswick, called *Combe-house*, lately belonging to the priory of Lanthony, were granted to Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple, in trust, 35 H. 8.

Ebworth is a considerable estate in this parish. Walter le Bret was seized of lands and tenements in Ebworth, worth 40s. yearly, in trust for the abbat of Gloucester 31 E. 1. The abbey of Gloucester was seized of the manor of Ebworth 17 E. 3. Ebworth-farm is now the property of

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Stonehouse, worth about 200*l.* a year. The vicar is elective by all the payers in the parish. Mr. Mosely is the present incumbent.

The rectory of Wyche was given by Hugh de Laci, and confirmed by earl Roger to the priory of Lanthony, as appears by king John's confirmation of grants to that priory, in the Appendix N^o. 19. But sir Robert Atkyns mentions it to have been annexed to that priory 21 R. 2. The impropriation is now vested in several proprietors.

A rent of 21*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* reserved out of the rectory, and divers lands in Painfwick, were granted to Francis Maurice and Francis Philips 9 Jac.

The advowson of the vicarage of Painfwicke, which belonged to the priory of Lanthony, was granted, at the dissolution, to Thomas lord Seimour, and upon his attainder, it was again granted to sir Christopher Hatton 21 Eliz. William Newport, nephew and heir to the lord keeper Hatton, sold it to sir Henry Winston, of whom it was purchased, in the names of trustees, for the inhabitants of the parish.

There is a large glebe belonging to the vicarage, worth 60*l.* a year. The demans of the manor pay no tithes, because the vicar hath Bangrove-mead in lieu of them.

The church consists of a nave, with two ailes, and three galleries; and there are three chancels, of which, that next the communion rails, extending to the altar-piece, belongs to the vicar; another, between the vicar's and the nave, is appendant to one portion of the rectory; and a third, on the north side, was formerly a chantry chapel, of which William Corbust was the last incumbent, and had a pension of 5*l.* 10*s.* This belongs to the lord of the manor.

The south aile is built in the modern taste, supported by Doric pillars, with capitals. The grand entrance into the church is at a portico on the south side, of the Ionic order. The north aile is a Gothic building, decorated with battlements, under which issue four antique water-spouts, representing so many evil demons flying away from the sound of the bells, according to some received notions in former days, when it was customary to sprinkle them with holy water at their being first placed in the tower, to give them a power of repelling evil spirits by their sound. And if agreeable and musical tones have any effect on a distempered mind, the ten bells in this tower have as much merit as any peal in the kingdom.

The altar-piece is of freestone, of the Ionic order, given by the late Benjamin Hyett, esq; and executed by John Bryan, of this place, in the year 1743.

The tower stands at the west end, with a handsome steeple on it, fifty-eight yards high from the ground.

The church-yard is laid out in handsome gravel walks, with yew-trees on each side, cut into the

form of cones, and is the place of resort for the ladies and the polite inhabitants of the town in fair weather.

First fruits	£. 14 15 1½	Synodals	£. 0 2 0
Tenths	— 1 9 6¼	Pentecostals	0 2 0
Procurations	0 6 8		

Monuments and Inscriptions.

There are no very antient monuments in this church. The most antient was a grey marble tomb, against the wall of the north chancel, for sir William Kingston, with his effigy and an inscription on brass fixt in the wall; but his figure is intirely gone, and the brasses are stolen away. And to mingle and confuse one thing with another, there are now the effigies of doctor Seaman and his lady, placed on sir William's tomb. They are in a praying posture, with a desk between them; he in a doctor of laws gown, and a shield, with their arms lying by, viz. *Baron and femme*, 1. *Gules, three bears heads couped argent*, 2. *Argent, on a bend between two lions rampant sable, three ascallops of the field*, for Norton. The doctor's monument, with a memorial, was placed in the chancel, and taken down to make room for the new altar-piece, see p. 163.

There are several memorials on flat stones for the Jerninghams, in this chancel, containing very little more than their names.

In the vicar's chancel,

Hic jacet sepultum Corpus Reverendi Georgij Dorwood, hujus Ecclesie nuper Vicarius, cujus Anima hinc emigravit 2^o Die Decembris Anno Domini 1685-6. Ætatis 70.

Strict was his Life, his Doctrine sound, his Care
More to convert the Soul than please the Ear.
A Watchman true, whose peaceful Soul now blest;
Crown'd in a Moment with eternal Rest.

Nehe. Dorwood, e filijs Georgij Dorwood hujus Ecclesie Vicarij, qui Carnem tabe consumptam deposuit 11^o Nov. An^o Saluris 1702^o, Ætatis 45^o. *No arms.*

Against the south wall,

In Memory of Jonathan Castleman, Esq^r. who was a Person of strict Probity, extensive Charity, primitive Piety. He died Anno Ætatis 77 Dom. 1738. — Arms, *Azure, on a mount a base proper, a castle triple towered Or.*

In the body of the church,

In Memory of Charles Hyett, Esq; a Representative in Parliament for the City of Gloucester in the Reign of King George the First, and Constable of Gloucester Castle, who died the 17th of February, 1738. — Arms, *Argent, a lion rampant sable, a chief indented of the second.* On a scutcheon of pretence the arms of Webb, viz. *Or, a cross quarterly quartered, gules and sable, in the first quarter an eagle display'd of the last.* N. B. In the heralds last visitation of the county, the arms of Hyett of Lydney, Westbury, and Gloucester are thus emblazoned, viz. *Argent, a lion rampant sable, a chief of the last surmounted by another indented of the first.*

Against the tower, on a marble monument,

In Memory of Anne second Wife of Littleton Lawrence Esq^r. Daughter of Henry Townsend of this Parish, Clothier, and Elizabeth his Wife. To the irreparable Loss of her Husband and Family; To the great affliction of her Neighbours and Acquaintance, to whom her amiable Virtues and excellent Goodness rendered her ever dear;

And to the sorrowful sighing of the Poor, to whom Her liberal Hand was ever open;
She exchanged this mortal Life for an eternal and heavenly one,
Sept. 1st 1729, aged 31 Years.

Margaret her infant Daughter lieth here buried with her. She left behind her two Sons, William and Robert, and four Daughters, Anne, Elizabeth, Eleanor and Margaret.
Arms, *Baron and femme*, 1. *Argent, a cross raguly gules, for Lawrence.* 2. *Azure, a chevron ermine between three ascallops argent*, for Townsend.

There are also several memorials for Edmund Webb, and others of his family, with their arms; for Henry Townsend, and others of that name, with their arms; for George Wick, gent. and Anne his wife, with these arms, *Gules, a chevron between three wicks (or gates) Or*; for Nathaniel Adams, and Anne his wife, with their arms, *viz.* 1. *Gules, on a bend Or three trefoils sable*, for Adams, impaling, 2. *Sable, a lion passant argent*, for Taylor.

Against the north wall of the church, without, are several memorials for the Massingers, formerly of Gloucester, whose arms are, *Argent, a chevron gules between three helmets sable*.

There is a burying-place in the church-yard, inclosed with handsome iron palisadoes, with tombs and memorials for Mr. Daniel Gardner, of this parish, clothier, and others of his family.

And there are two or three tombs with memorials for the Pools, with their arms, *Azure, femy of fleurs de lis Or, a lion rampant argent*. And upon another tomb, on the south side of the church, are memorials for John Edwards and his wife, and Mary their daughter, wife of Richard Pulton, apothecary, with the arms of Pulton, *viz. Argent, on a fess azure, between three mullets sable, as many bezants*.

Benefactions.

Here is a free-school, endowed with lands in the parish of Haresfield, worth 20*l.* a year, for teaching twenty poor children to read and write; towards the purchase of which lands, Mr. Giles Smith gave 200*l.* Mr. Samuel Cole 50*l.* Mrs. Elizabeth Townsend 50*l.* Mr. Castleman 10*l.* John Downs, the vicar, Thomas Rawlins, clerk, William Palling, sen. Edmund Wick, William Capel, John Palling, and Mary Shipton 20*l.* each; Luke Gardner 10*l.* and John Twining and Nathaniel Adams 5*l.* each.

Mr. Richard Cliffold, in the year 1683, gave 10*s.* a year to the poor. Mr. Samuel Webb, in 1687, and Mr. Stephen Gardner, in 1695, and Mrs. Mary Shipton, in 1753, gave the interest of 10*l.* each to the use of the poor. In 1722, Mr. William Hill, of Cirencester, gave a large silver flaggon and plate, worth 40*l.* for the communion service; and Mr. Joseph Hilman gave a silver basin for the font.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, <i>£.</i> 241 14 8
		Poll-tax — 1694, — 88 14 0
		Land-tax — 1694, — 396 13 8
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 298 16 9 ¹ / ₄

In ten years, beginning with 1652, I counted from the parish register 309 baptisms, and 180 burials. At the beginning of the present century, according to sir Robert Atkyns, the annual baptisms were 50, burials 47; and in ten years, beginning with 1760, I find, by actual numeration, that the baptisms were 629, and the burials 583, which numbers, at distant periods, shew the gradual increase of population. When the militia was first raised by the new law, in the year 1758,

there were 16 men chosen by ballot out of this parish, which was the twenty-ninth part of the whole number upon the list; and the present number of souls is about 3300.



P A U N T L E Y.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Botloc, in the Forest division, four miles distant northward from Newent, and ten north-westward from Gloucester. It is bounded by Upleden and Oxenhall on the south, by Kempley and Dimmock on the west, and the river Leden separates it, on the north and east quarters, from Worcester-shire.

The face of the country, throughout the whole parish, is full of swells, and slopes, and little vallies; whence it obtained the name of *Pantelie*, from *Pant*, British, a valley.

The upper part of the parish is a sandy soil, which the antient inhabitants constantly planted with *Rye*, from a supposition that it was not capable of producing any other sort of grain, and so called it the *Ryelands*, which name it still retains. The other part is inclined to clay, and has obtained the name of the *Wheatlands*, for a similar reason.

The *Ryelands* have usually been depastured by a small species of sheep, with fine wool, and flesh of a sweet and delicious flavour, much sought after by persons of taste and fortune. The common weight of a leg of one of those animals, well fattened, is about four pounds.

These lands now produce pretty good crops of wheat, and other grain, but they seem to require a better cultivation; for in some fine pieces of land I have seen as much fern as corn. The farmers plant a few turnips, which they pull for the sheep and horned cattle. Near to these sandy fields, are beds of clay and marle, but they never use either of them for manure. They neither water their meadows, nor drain their wet lands as they ought: In short, nature is bountiful, but judgment and industry are wanting.

A spring of water, of a brackish taste, and very strong purging quality, rises out of a swampy place by the side of the Leden; and flocks of pigeons resort thither to eat the salt made by evaporation from the water.

As cyder is a principal object with the farmer, the apple-tree is cultivated here, and in the neighbouring parishes, with an attention which seldom fails of being amply rewarded.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

‘ Ansfred de Cormeliis holds one hide and a half in Pantelie, and one hide in Chilcot, and one hide in Chitiford, and one hide in Hege; in the whole four hides and a half. Ulfel, and Eluard, and Wiga, held them for four manors. One hide and a half is free from tax. There are

' are two plow-tillages in demean, and seven
' villeins, and three bordars, with seven plow-
' tillages. There are two *servi*, and a mill of
' 7s. 6d. It was worth 3*l.* 10*s.* now 4*l.* They
' who held these lands could go where they would.

' Ansfrid had the above written estates, and
' Winestan, and Tantesborne, of Walter de Laci,
' when he married his niece. But he holds his
' other lands of the king.' *Domesday-book*, p. 78.

Walter de Pauntelye died seized of an estate called Pauntelye, leaving Margery, his daughter and heiress, married to John de Solers. Walter de Solers, son of Margery, was seized of Pauntelye 32 H. 3. in which year his mother, then the wife of Richard de Sutton, released to him all her right. Thomas de Solers, son of Walter, was succeeded by his son, John de Solers, who died seized of Paunteleye, which he held of the heir of the countess of Lincoln, as of the honour of Clifford, by the service of one knight's fee 4 E. 2. as appears by the escheator's inquisition of that year. Maud de Solers, daughter and heir of John de Solers-Hope, in Herefordshire, was married to William de Witinton, or de Vyteinton, and brought this estate into his family.

But tho' the above was a large estate, it seems not to have been the manor, for the sheriff returned, that William de Whytington was lord of the vill of Paunteley 9 E. 1. He died 12 E. 1. and another William Witinton, son of William, by the before-mentioned inquisition taken 4 E. 2. was found to be the next heir of John, son of Thomas de Solers, being then twenty-four years old; and in him the manor and estates seem to have been united. Sir William de Whittington, son of William, married Joan, daughter and heiress of Robert Linet. He levied a fine of the manor of Pauntley to the use of himself for life, the remainder to William his son, and Joan the wife of William, and daughter of William Mansel, and their heirs, 4 E. 3. and died seized of Pauntley in the fifth year of that reign. Sir William Whittington, son of sir William, died seized of Pauntley 33 E. 3.

Another William de Whittington, son of sir William, married Catherine, sister and heir of John de Staunton, and died seized of Pauntley 22 R. 2. which he held of Roger de Mortimer earl of March, as of the honour of Clifford-Castle. Robert de Whittington, son and heir of William, was high sheriff of the county 3 & 8 H. 4. Richard de Whittington, younger brother of Robert, was thrice lord mayor of London, and a great benefactor to that city.

Sir Guy de Whittington, son and heir of Robert, married Cicely, sister and heiress of Richard Browning, mesne lord of Notgrove, and lord of Lye and Rodborough. He was high sheriff of Gloucestershire 6 & 12 H. 6. and died seized of the manors of Notgrove, Lye, Rodborough, and Pauntley, 20 H. 6.

Robert Whittington, son of sir Guy, died before his father, 15 H. 6. leaving Robert his son, who was heir to his grandfather sir Guy; but he died under age, in ward to the king, and was succeeded by his brother and heir William Whittington, who married Elizabeth, the aunt and coheirefs of sir Edmond Arundel, and died seized of Pauntley 11 E. 4. John Whittington, son and heir of William, married first, the daughter of Richard le Croft; secondly, Elizabeth, daughter and coheirefs of Simon Milbourn, and by her had William Whittington, on whom he settled the manor of Notgrove. Thomas Whittington, son and heir of John by his first wife, married Margery, daughter of sir William Needham, and died seized of the manor of Pauntley in the year 1546. 38 H. 8. leaving six daughters his coheireffes; Blanch, married to John St. Aubin; Anne, to Brice Berkeley; Jane, to Roger Bodenham; Margaret, to Thomas Throgmorton; Alice, to — Nanfan; and Elizabeth, married to sir Giles Pool of Saperton, who, in right of his wife, died seized of this manor in the year 1588. Sir Henry Pool, son of sir Giles, was lord of it in the year 1608, and died in 1616.

The manor came afterwards to Henry Somerset, esq; whose son, Edward-Maria Somerset, was lord of it at the beginning of this century. Henry Scudamore, of Canons-bridge, near Hereford, esq; is the present lord of the manor, by purchase from lady Somerset.

The large manor house at Pauntley-court is taken down, having been long since deserted by its owners.

The house and estate called Holend, formerly belonging to Henry Cruys, and the White House estate, which belonged to the Atwoods, are now the property of Mr. Scudamore.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the Forest deanery, worth 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* from the impropiator, beside the privy tithes. The impropiator was patron, but there has been no presentation for many years, and the vicarage is now held by licence from the bishop.

The impropiation belongs to the lord of the manor, who pays 2*s.* 6*d.* out of it to the crown. The rectory and advowson of the vicarage of Pauntley, which formerly belonged to the abbey of Cormeile in Normandy, and afterwards to the college of Fotheringhay, were granted to sir Richard Lee 1 E. 6.

The church is dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, and has a low tower at the west end, with three bells. There was a chantry in this church, dedicated to St. George, of which Hugh Dowllins was the last incumbent, and had a pension of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* *Willis*.

Proc. & Syn *l.* 0 1 8 Pentecost. *l.* 0 1 4

Monuments and Inscriptions.

There is a brass plate fixt to the wall of the south chancel, with this inscription in old characters :

Here lyeth Elizabeth late Wyff of Sr Gyles Pole, knyght, oon of the Doughters and Sixe Coheires of Thomas Whyttyngton Esquyer, deceasyd, whiche Elizabeth passyd from this transytory Lyff y^c xviiith day of Septēber in the yere of o Lord God M V^c xliij. on whose soule god have Mcy.

On a flat stone, within the communion rails,

Hic jacent Exuviae mortales Philippi Petre, mutui Pœtreorum apud East-Saxones ornamenti, quorum ex Sanguine deduct. simul Fide, brevi quidem consummatus, Sed longiora Tempora virtutibus Literisque permensus, in Affinium ædibus, huic Templo vicinis, præcoci fato concessit: Cui nuper Hominibus pergrato, jam Coelitibus, ut pie speramus, accepto, hoc impar illius meritis, et Amori suo, monumentum posuerunt Edoardus & Anna Somerset, hujus Parochiæ Toparchæ. OB. VI. ID. FeB. A. D. MDCCIV Æt. xxxiv.

R. I. P.

Arms. *Gules, a bend Or between two escallops sable.*

On an old raised tomb in the church-yard,

To the Memory of Poole Pauncefoote, of Carlswalls, Esqr. Justice of the Peace of the Quorum, who married Elianor, the Daughter to William Rogers of Dodswell Gent. by whom he had 1 Son & 3 daughters, William, Elianor, Mary, & Elizabeth; he was born at Newent upon St. Thomas day 1612, & died full of honour, wisdom, and virtue, 13 April, 1687, leaving to his family the benefit of his providence and good example.

The old man's missing, whither is he gone?
Sure on no law suit of his own;
His lease is out, not short'ned by the prayers
Of injur'd neighbours, or expecting heirs.
We wept his losse half blind, to whom we owe
The good we say, the goodness that we show.
Take friendship, learning, prudence, piety,
Wealth, beauty, kindness, equanimity,
You have a looking glass made of his dust,
And ashes, for to dress the great & just.

On another,

Here lyeth in assurance of a glorious resurrection the body of William Pauncefoote, of Carlswalls, Esqr. who lived a true Christian, a good Subject, a loving Husband, a kind Parent, a faithful friend, & a good example; he was born April 5, 1645, & having the comfortable memory of a well led life, he beheld Death without dread, & the grave without fear, & embrac'd both as necessary guides to endless glory, March 28, 1691. He left William, Henry, Grimbald, John, Elianor, Elizabeth, & Anne, All of probity, beauty, and hopes.

Dear Children all I pray take some
Advices from your Father's tomb:
Still pray to God, & give him praise
For all you have; walk in his ways,
Be humble, just, to ev'ry one,
Give to the poor, save for your own,
And do your best one for the other,
Then ev'ry Child's an elder Brother.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	87	4	0
		Poll-tax — 1694, —	21	3	0
		Land-tax — 1694, —	113	16	0
		The same, at 3s. 1770, —	85	1	0

At the beginning of this century, there were 30 houses in this parish, and about 115 inhabitants, whereof 6 were freeholders; yearly births 3, burials 3. *Atkyns.* The inhabitants are now reduced to 87.

P E B W O R T H

LIES in a fine vale, in the upper division of the hundred of Kiftsgate, seven miles distant north-east from Evesham in Worcestershire, five northward from Campden, and thirty north-eastward from Gloucester.

Who that *Pebe* was, whose name is transmitted down to us in that of this village, and what age he lived in, are matters of which history is totally silent, and perhaps it little concerns us to know.

The whole parish consists of 2960 acres, pretty equally divided into pasture and arable, and a good part lies in common fields. It is destitute of antiquities, and yields nothing remarkable either in the fossil or vegetable kingdoms. The most curious of its natural productions consist of fine grass and corn, which the rich soil produces very plentifully.

It lies on the northern limits of the county, and on the verge of the parish, in the hamlet of Ullington, stands an elm-tree, where Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, and Warwickshire meet in a point. The little brook Noleham runs from Mickleton, through Pebworth, in its course to the Avon. The houses are built chiefly of wattling, some of brick, and fewer of stone; but there is not a good house in the village, nor any thing else, that I could either see or hear of, to distinguish it.

Of the Manors and other Estates.

William Goizenboded holds Pebeworde, in Ceolfede hundred, of the king. Vlucet and Uluard held it in the time of king Edward for two manors. There are six hides, and one yard-land. In demean is one plow-tillage, and one bordar, and one *servus*. It was worth 7*l.* now 4*l.* 10*s.* *Domesday-book*, p. 74.

Hugo de Grentemaisnil holds Pebeworde, in Ceolfede hundred. There are two hides, and one yard-land. Two thanes held it for two manors. There are three plow-tillages, and one villein, and one bordar, and seven *servi*. p. 77.

The manor of Pebworth was held of Roger de Quincy, earl of Winchester, 55 H. 3. It sometime belonged to the Grevills of Campden. William Grevil was seized of Pebworth, and died in 1401. Sir Richard Vernham died seized of the manor, and left Elizabeth, his only daughter, married to John Vampage the elder. They joined in levying a fine of the manor to the use of themselves in special taille, 26 H. 6.

The manor came afterwards to the Fortescues, heirs of lord chancellor Fortescue. Hugh Fortescue, esq; was lord of it in 1608, as was another Hugh Fortescue, at the beginning of this century. Matthew lord Fortescue is the present lord of this manor, whose pedigree and arms are inserted under Ebberton.

John Rouse, son and heir of John Rouse de Rageley, was seized of a yearly rent of 100*s.* in Pebworth, 20 R. 2. Christian Rouse, widow of John, and William Rouse, son of Robert, and grandson of the said Christian, were seized of seven yard-lands, and of Marston-wood in Pebworth, 8 H. 6. Thomas Saunders and Elizabeth his wife, sister and heir of Edward Ipewell, levied a fine of lands in Pebworth and Broad Marston 15 H. 7.

Another

Another manor in Pebworth belonged to the abbey of Evesham in Worcestershire, and after the dissolution of that house, was granted to Thomas Cromwell, earl of Essex, upon whose attainder it was again granted to Richard Farmer, 36 H. 8. Thomas Andrews obtained from the crown a reversionary grant of this manor, after the death of sir Thomas Andrews, 4 Eliz. It was again granted to John Fernham in the 18th year of the same reign. Robert Martyn, esq; is the present lord of this manor, and resides here.

This estate pays an audit to the crown, and acknowledges a dependance on the Dutchy of Lancaster, and therefore the inhabitants claim to be toll-free throughout the kingdom.

HAMLETS. 1. *Broad Marston*, about a mile eastward from the church. This hamlet lies very flat and low, and is commonly overflowed in the winter, for which reason it was called *Merestone*, i. e. *Marsh-town*. The prenomens *Broad* is of later date, and was probably given it in contradistinction to the adjoining parish of *Long Marston*.

Domesday mentions this manor, and says 'Hugo de Grentemaisnil holds Merestone in Ceolfede hundred. There are two hides.' p. 77.

Sir Alan Bushel was lord of this manor, and dying in the year 1245, was buried in Pebworth church. Richard Bushel, son of sir Alan, married Idonea, daughter of sir John Cantilupe, of Smithfield in Warwickshire, and was succeeded by Richard his son and heir, who married Elianor, daughter and heiress of Clement Mufard. Roger Bushel, son of Richard, married Eve, daughter of Jeffery d'Abitot, of Redmarley in Worcestershire. Richard Bushel, son of Roger, married Emme, daughter of Hugh Ernold, of Gloucestershire, and had a son Richard, who married Katherine, daughter and coheir of sir William Saltmarsh. Robert Bushel, son of the last Richard, married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Hugford, of Edmedscot in Warwickshire, and had a son Edmond, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Blount, of Granden. Thomas Bushel, son of Edmond, married Anne, daughter of John Normid, of Broadway, and had a son Edward, who married Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Andrews, of Winwick in Northamptonshire, and died before his father; but left a son Thomas, who succeeded his grandfather in the manor of Broad Marston, and married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Winter, of Ardington in Warwickshire. Thomas Bushel, son and heir of the last Thomas, married Margaret, sister of Edward Grent, of Milcot in Warwickshire; and the manor of Broad Marston continued in his descendants, till it passed to the earl of Salisbury. James earl of Salisbury is the present lord of this manor.

Lands in Broad Marston belonged to the abbey of Evesham, and were granted to William Sheldon and Francis Sheldon 35 H. 8.

2. *Ullington* lies westward from the church, and consists of three families. Here was formerly a chapel, the remains of which are still to be seen.

3. *Winekton*. 'William Goizenboded holds Wenitone in Ceolfede hundred. A thane held it in the time of king Edward. There are five hides. In demean are two plow-tillages, and two villeins; and one *francigena* holds one hide and a half, with one plow-tillage. Earl Algar joined this manor to Pebeuorde. It was worth 10s. now 40s.' *Domesday-book*, p. 74.

The present inhabitants of the parish know nothing of the hamlet of Winekton, or Wenitone. Indeed it might not have been within the parish, tho' a member of the manor of Pebworth.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Campden, worth 24*l.* a year. The earl of Salisbury is patron and impropiator; and Mr. Mould is the present incumbent. The impropriation is worth 131*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* a year, and is subject to the annual payment of 14*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* to the vicar.

Richard, the son of Roger de Fredvill gave the church of Pebworth to the Benedictine priory of Alcester in Warwickshire, founded by Ralph Butler, in the year 1140, and valued at the dissolution at 101*l.* 14*s.* He also gave a water mill in this place to the Cistercian abbey of St. Mary, at Combe in Warwickshire, which was founded by Richard de Camville, in the year 1150, and valued at the dissolution at 343*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.* a year. The rectory and church of Pebworth were granted to Lawrence Baskervill, and William Blake, scrivener, 3 Jac.

The church is dedicated to St. Peter, and consists of two ailes, with a tower, and five bells at the west end.

First fruits	£. 10	12	0	Synodals	£. 0	2	0
Tenths	—	1	1	1½	Pentecostals	0	0
Procurations	0	6	8				

Benefaction.

Lady Finch, a former impropiatrix, gave 24*l.* for the benefit of the poor.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 374	14	0
		Poll-tax — — 1694,	— 34	12	0
		Land-tax — — 1694,	— 163	10	7
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770,	— 132	5	7½

At the beginning of this century, there were 95 houses in this parish, and about 400 inhabitants, whereof 20 were freeholders; yearly births 10, burials 9. *Atkyns*. But sir Robert Atkyns's numbers were not accurately taken, for in ten years, beginning with 1700, there are entered in the register 133 baptisms, and 58 burials; and in the same number of years, beginning with 1760, the baptisms were 143, burials 96. The present number of families is 104, of inhabitants exactly 436; and the average of annual burials is to the whole number of souls, nearly as 1 to 45.4.

St. PHILIP's and St. JACOB's.

THE district of which I am to give some account, is only so much of this parish as lies in the hundred of King's-barton near Bristol, most commonly called *Barton Regis*, to distinguish it from the hundred of King's-barton, near Gloucester.

This district is bounded on the east by St. George's, lately taken out of this parish; and on the west by Laford's gate, and the city of Bristol. It extends about three quarters of a mile eastward of that gate, a great part of it consisting of several streets of good houses, like the city; which were most of them built in the last century, occasioned by the resort of considerable numbers of French and Flemings, who came over to carry on a manufacture of woollen-stuffs. Not being allowed to settle within the city, they took up their residence as near to it as possible, at a place just without Laford's gate, where they continued many years; but at length the stuff trade declining, this part of the parish is now occupied by tradesmen of every denomination.

Kingswood forest antiently extended westward very near to Laford's gate, and was much larger than the chase described in the perambulation under the account of the parish of St. George's. At the distance of a few yards from this gate, there is now a house of public resort, known by the sign of the *Forester*, or *Green Man*; which, it is said, was either itself a lodge, or stands on the site of the lodge where a keeper resided, who had in adjacent gate of the forest under his care, and received a penny a piece from travellers passing through it, at two seasons of the year, to the fairs at Bristol. One of those keepers was buried in St. Philip's church; and round the verge of his grave-stone, placed within the rails which inclose the communion-table, is this inscription, THOMAS BUTLEY SVMTIMS KEPER OF THE QVEANNE FOREST DEPARTED THE LAST DAY OF OCTOR ANO DOMIN. 1596. And upon the same stone, there very rudely sketched the outlines of a bow and arrow, or rather cross-bow, and of the keeper's faithful dog.

The city of Bristol following the laudable example of the metropolis, pulled down Laford's gate in the year 1767, to give a free current to the air, so necessary to health, and to prevent such accidents as had frequently happened there by the continual interruption of passengers, and the unavoidable intermixture of carriages, horses, and foot travellers, in so long and narrow an entrance. At that time the curious antient carved figures with which the gate was ornamented, were taken away, and Mr. Reeve placed them at his country-seat at a little without the city, at Brislington in Somersetshire. They formerly belonged to the castle of Bristol, as appears by a passage extracted from the annals of that castle, lately found among

a collection of antient papers, records, and other curious particulars, discovered in a room belonging to the parish church of St. Mary Redcliff in Bristol, and supposed to have been there deposited by the order of the great Mr. Canning, who was six times mayor of that city, viz. in the years 1372, 1373, 1375, 1381, 1385, and 1389. The passage alluded to is as follows:

' Allwarde, a Saxon skylld Carveller in Stone and Woude. He lyved in the reygne of Eldred: He carvelled the worke of y^e Castle & y^e Imageries whyen they stoude yn said Chapel of Alle [and] Coernicus, wardens of the Castle yn daies of Yore. Rob' of Glowester removed them to y^e Walle of the Inwarde Tower, from whence the present Lorde Warden has tane them: Master Canynge fayne woulde have the same to be in his Cabynette, but my Lords entente is to place them at y^e Gate of y^e Castle or owtside of y^e Walls as a goodlie Specktalle for Menne to beehoulde and in sothe goodelie Specktalle thei have beeing seated & couronued in Roabes of Estate & paramented. Ne are enfayrer [inferior] Carvel then those of our Daies, of durable Stone and y^e Depicture of the Faces still remayneynge bie means of theyre beeing Keepen from the Wnwer [weather].'

The above seems not to have been written by Mr. Canning, as it speaks of him in the third person. I cannot answer for its being correctly copied, as I never had access to the original, but I give it exactly as I received it from my friend at Bristol. Alle is said to have been warden of the castle in the year 915, and Coernicus was his successor.

In this district there are several large works carried on by the wealthy citizens, such as iron-founderies, glass-houses for making crown glass, and glass bottles; a work for making of white lead, one for smelting lead ore, and particularly a very large one at Baptist-mills for transmuted of copper into brass. Formerly brass kettles and other utensils have been made there, chiefly, in its first institution, by Germans; but that part of the business is now performed at the battery mills in the parishes of Sifton, Bitton, and elsewhere.

The vestiges of an old chapel, dedicated to St. Lawrence, are to be seen adjacent to the high road on Lawrence-hill, and there is a field contiguous to it, with which it had been endowed, and is now exempt from tithes. I have taken notice of this piece of ground, and of the hospital of St. Lawrence, under St. George's parish, and am not absolutely certain to which head these particulars belong; but they lay in the out-part of this parish, before St. George's was taken from it.

The records, also, relating to this district, are inserted under the head of St. George's, because both were called the out-parish of St. Philip's and Jacob's till the year 1756, when St. George's was erected into a distinct parish, and the records could not be properly separated.

This district is very populous; but the account of baptisms and burials is necessarily omitted, as they are intermixt in the register with those belonging to the inner part of the parish.

The parish church lies within the city of Bristol, and not in Gloucestershire, wherefore an account of it is not to be expected in this work; but an office copy of the endowment of the vicarage falling into my hands, I have subjoined it as follows:

Clifford, } *Donatio Vicariæ Sancti Iacobi Bristoll.*
Fol. 75. }

TENORE presentium noverint universi quod nos Ricardus, Permissione divina, Wygorn. Episcopus, scrutato Registro bonæ Memoræ Domini Henrici Wakefield, nuper Wygornien. Episcopi, Prædecessoris nostri, Ordinationem Vicariæ Ecclesiæ Sanctorum Philippi & Iacobi Bristoll. nostræ Dioces. invenimus in eodem contineri; cujus Ordinationis Tenor sequitur & est talis.

NOVERINT universi quod cum nos Henricus, Permissione divina, Wigornien. Episcopus, Ecclesiam Paroch. Philippi & Iacobi Bristoll. nostræ Wigornien. Dioces. Religiosis Viris, dilectis in Christo Filijs, Abbati & Conventui Monasterij beatæ Mariæ de Teukelbury, & eorum Monasterio antedict. & ipsorum Prioratui sancti Iacobi Bristoll. Dioces. memorate, ex Causis veris, sufficient. & legitimis, de Consensu & Assensu dilectorum Filiorum Prioris & Capituli Ecclesiæ nostræ Wigorn. ac aliorum quorum Consensus requiritur in hac Parte, servatis omnibus de Jure requisitis, canonice univerimus, appropriaverimus, ac in ipsorum proprios Usus concesserimus, perpetuo possidendam, Salva pro Sustentatione perpetui Vicarij in dicta Ecclesia, unde sustentari valeat, ac Onera sibi incumbentia supportare, de Fructibus et Proventibus dictæ Ecclesiæ congruâ Portionē. Nos subsequenter ad Ordinationem dictæ Vicariæ, & Assignmentem Portionum ipsius, de Consensu & Voluntate dictorum Abbatis & Conventus de Teukelbury, necnon Prioris Prioratus sancti Iacobi suprascript. expresse. procedimus in hunc Modum. IN PRIMIS, quod Hugo Hope, Presbiter, nunc primo presentatus ad Vicariam illam, habeat unum Mansum competenter pro Statu suo edificatum, Sumptibus dictorum Abbatis & Conventus Monasterij de Teukelbury et Expensis, et extunc manutenend. et sustentand. per dictum Hugonem & Successores suos de ipsorum Portione. ITEM, quod idem Hugo et Successores sui Vicarij, qui pro Tempore fuerint et erunt in futurum, percipient & habebunt annuatim de eisdem Abbate et Conventu, de Fructibus et Proventibus ipsius Ecclesiæ Apostolorum Philippi et Iacobi, duodecim Marcas Argenti ad duos Anni Terminos, videlicet, Festa Michaelis & Annunciationis Dominice, per equales Portiones, per Manus Prioris Prioratus sive Cellæ Sancti Iacobi prædict. fideliter persolvend. Concesserunt etiam dicti Religiosi, quod ad Solutionem dictæ Pecuniæ, quotiens cessatum fuerit per nos, in ipsius Solutione, & Successores nostros, nostrosq; Offic. Sede plena, necnon Custodem Spiritualitatis seu Administrationem Spiritualium, Sede vacante, per Sequestrationes Fructuum et Proventuum dictæ Ecclesiæ Philippi et Iacobi, & Subtractionem eorum, compelli valeant; & ad hoc se submiserunt expresse. Omnia vero, Decimas, Proventus, et Emolumenta ejusdem Ecclesiæ, Religiosi Viri Abbas et Conventus antedicti, et eorum Prior Prioratus Sancti Iacobi memorati, integraliter percipient & habebunt; et Obvenientia ad Manus Vicarij ipsius Ecclesiæ, de Proventibus hujusmodi qualitercumq. dictus Vicarius eisdem Religiosis seu Priori prædicto fideliter persolvat, et liberabit absq. Diminutione seu Retentione aliquali. Et Vicar. dictæ Ecclesiæ eidem in Divinis Officijs deserviet honeste, prout decet, necnon Curam & Regimen Animarum Parochianorum ipsius geret, et eidem intendet ut tenetur. Alia vero Onera, tam ordinaria quam extraordinaria, eidem Ecclesiæ incumbentia, dicti Religiosi Viri Abbas et Conventus Teukelbur. et Prior ipsorum Prioratus Sancti Iacobi prædict. subibunt suis Sumptibus et Expensis. Quam quidem Ordinationem, attentis Emolumentis ipsius Ecclesiæ, et ponderatis ponderand. in hac Parte, congruam et sufficientem atq. justam reputantes & conspicientes, eam habere volumus et decernimus Robur perpetue Firmitatis. IN QUORUM omnium Testimonium Sigillum nostrum fecimus hijs apponi. Dat. in Manerio nostro de Bredon, decimo Die Mensis Octobr. Anno Domini Millmo CCC^{mo} nonagesimo quarto, Et nostræ Consecrationis Anno nono. Et subsequenter inter cætera, in Parlamento excellentissimi in Christo Principis et Domini nostri, Domini Henrici, Dei Gratia Regis Angliæ & Franciæ illustris, quarto celebrato apud Westmon. Anno Regni sui quarto, Statuta & salubriter ordinata, quoddam Statutum inspeximus in hæc Verba. ITEM ordinez est et establiez q' lestatur de l'appropriations des esglises & l'endument des Vicaries en ycelle fait Ian quinzisme le Roy Richard Seconde soit fermement tenuz & gardez & mis endue execution. Et si aucune esglise soit appropriez par la Licence du dit Roy Richard ou de Roy nostre seignour qor est puis lo dit an quinzisme cointre le dit Statut q' soit dument reformez solonc le fait de dit estatut

perentre cy & le feste de Pasq. Prochein avenir. Et si tiel reformation ne ce face de puis le temps suifdit q' les appropriations & Licence ent faitz soient voidez & detout repellez & annullez per toutz jours forspris lesglise de Hadynham en la Diocise de Ely. Tenor vero Statuti dicti Regis Ricardi secundi, de quo supra fit Mentio, sequitur in hijs Verbis. ITEM purce plusieurs Damages & diseases sont souvent evenuz & veignent de jour en autre as p'rochiens de diversiez lieux par les Appropriations des benefices des mesmes lieux accordez est et assentiez que Chescune Licence desore affaire en la Chancellarie dascune esglise p'rochiel soit expressement contenuz & compris q' le Diocesan del lieu en appropriation de tieux esglises ordeignes une convenable Somme d'argent destre paieez & distributz annuelment des fructz & profitz des mesmes les Esglises par ceux qaveront les ditz Esglises en propre oeps & par leur Successours as poures p'rochiens des ditz Esglises en aide de leur vivre & sustenance a toutz jours.

Nos igitur, Religiosorum Virorum Abbatis et Conventus ac Prioratus Sancti Iacobi prædictorum indemnitati, prospicere & Statutum memoratum ut tenemus oportuno Tempore exequi cupientes, assignamus, et Tenore presentium ordinamus, quod Religiosi prædicti, ne Penam seu Periculum dicti Statuti incurrant, de Fructibus & Obventionibus Ecclesiæ parochialis prædictæ decreto singulis Annis imperpetuum Summam sex Solidorum & octo Denariorum Argenti, in Festo Natalis Domini, pauperibus parochianis Ecclesiæ prædictæ in Augmentum Sustentationis eorundem distribuant, seu distribui faciant & persolvi; quam quidem Summam, attentis Exilitate dictæ parochialis Ecclesiæ, et alijs nonnullis gravibus Oneribus que eisdem Religiosis incumbunt, sic taxamus, ac tanquam competentem & congruam limitamus Testimonio præsentium, quas Sigillo nostro fecimus communiri. Dat. in Palatio nostro Wigorn. tercio Decimo Die Mensis Aprilis, Anno Domini, Millefimo quadringentesimo tertio, Et nostræ Translationis Anno secundo.

Exam^d by Rich^d Clarke D. Reg^r.



P I N N O C K.

THIS parish lies in the lower division of Kiftgate hundred, at the foot of that range of hills which divides the vale from the Cotefwold, about two miles north-eastward from Winchcombe, ten east from Tewkesbury, and seventeen north-east from Gloucester.

The name is written *Pignocfire* in *Domesday*. It seems to carry in it that of some Saxon proprietor, and to signify nothing more than *Pignoc's Portion*, or *Estate*; from the Saxon word *Scipe*, a *Portion* or *Division*.

Whether Pinnockshire enjoyed any particular privileges and immunities, is now difficult to determine. But it is thus taken notice of among the counties of England, in some verses concerning their properties, inserted in Leland's *Itinerary*, Vol. 5, p. 26.

— *Pynnokshire is not to prayse:
A man may go it in to dayes.*

Pinnock, Ford, and Hyde, in Guiting-Temple, make one constablewick, and seem to have constituted the district of Pinnockshire; but the poet, on the supposition that he meant to make the perambulation of the circumference two days journey, has greatly magnified its dimensions, for the sake of his rhyme, since it is no more than a man could walk in three hours.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

' Alwold holds Pignocfire, in Holeford hundred,
' of the king. He held it in the time of king
' Edward. There are four hides, one of which
' did not pay tax. In demean are four plow-
' tillages, and eleven villeins, and five bordars,
' with

with four plow-tillages. There are eight *servi*, and a mill of 30*d*. In Wicelcumbe is one bur- gage yielding 8*d*. A wood half a mile long, and one furlong broad. It is worth and was worth 4*l*. *Domesday-book*, p. 79.

The abbey of St. Averel held Pinnockshire 56 H. 3. And the abbey of Hayles was seized of court leet, waifs, and felons goods in Pinnock- shire 15 E. 1.

After the dissolution, it is probable that this manor descended like that of Hayles, till it was purchased by lord Tracy, whose descendant, Thomas-Charles viscount Tracy, is the present lord of it, and resides at Todington.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Campden, worth about 30*l*. a year. Pinnock, Didbrook, and Hayles, were consolidated into one presentation, in the year 1738. Lord Tracy is patron, and the honourable Dr. John Tracy is the present incumbent.

The advowson formerly belonged to the abbey of Hayles, and was granted to sir Thomas Seymour, Aug. 19, 1 E. 6.

There is no house for the rector, and the church has been demolished many years.

First fruits	£.	3	13	4	Proc. & Syn.	£.	0	1	0
Tenths	—	0	7	4	Pentecostals	-	0	0	6½

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	54	0	0
		Poll-tax — — — — 1694,	—	3	9	0
		Land-tax — — — 1694,	-	27	12	6
		The same, at 3 <i>s</i> . 1770,	—	21	19	3½

At the beginning of this century, according to sir Robert Atkyns, there were 2 houses, and about 24 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 2 were freeholders; yearly births 1, burials 1. There are now 25 inhabitants. The baptisms and burials are intermixed with those of Hayles and Didbrook, without distinction, and are given together under the account of Hayles.



PITCHCOMBE

IS a very small parish, in the hundred of Dud- ston and King's-barton, two miles south-west- ward from Painswick, five northward from Stroud, and five south-eastward from Gloucester.

The village is situate in a *combe*, or *valley*, agree- able to the signification of its name, with a pleasant aspect towards the south, and has a small stream running through it from Painswick, which empties itself into the Froome below Stroud. It consists of rich pasture, but is not distinguished by any curious productions of nature or art.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

This place is not mentioned in *Domesday*, where- fore it could not be a distinct manor at the time

when that record was compiled; but was probably included in the account of Haresfield and Hascomb.

Osbern Giffard and Alice Mordack held Pitch- combe 31 H. 3.

In the extract out of the pipe office, formerly sent to the sheriffs of the city of Gloucester, for levying certain sums due to the crown, it is said, *De Osberto Giffard de firma de Pinchcomb* 5*s*. and in Mr. Pury's account, drawn up about the year 1653, it is said, *Feoda firma de Pikelescumb concess. Osberto Giffard anno* 15 H. 3. *sub annuali redditu* 5*s*.

Walter de Bruht released to Gloucester abbey, and to the almoner of Standish, a messuage, lands, and one hundred acres of wood in Pychenecombe, 31 E. 1. and Gilbert de Mayinton gave two messuages and lands in Pynchenecombe to Glou- cester abbey, the same year.

The abbey of Gloucester had free warren in all their demean lands in Pychenecombe 28 E. 3. and the manor continued in the abbey till the disso- lution; but was held from time to time by various persons, either as tenants or trustees for the abbey. Thus we find that Robert de Mandevil died 22 E. 3. and Isabel his widow 30 E. 3. seized of this manor. Joan the widow of William Bokeland held it at the time of her death, 35 E. 3. and Robert de Wolverton died seized thereof, 44 E. 3.

After the general dissolution of religious houses, this manor, a messuage and lands in this parish, and a wood called Pitchcombe-wood, were granted to Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple, in trust, 35 H. 8. Thomas Porter, knight, died July 2, 40 Eliz. seized of the scite and capital messuage of the manor of Pitchcombe, which (with many other lands) he had settled in jointure on Anne his daughter in law, to be enjoy'd after his decease. This estate was then held of the queen, by the 20th part of a knight's fee, and was of the clear yearly value of 3*l*. 10*s*. 8*d*.

John Throckmorton, esq; was lord of the manor in 1608, as was Thomas Stephens, of Lypiatt, esq; at the beginning of the present century, and John Stephens, of Lypiatt, esq; is the present lord of it.

Walter de Wilton and Isabel his wife recovered lands against Osbert Giffard 28 E. 1. Walter survived his wife, and died seized of one plow- tillage, and of a yearly rent of 22*s*. issuing out of Pitchencombe, 17 E. 2. Another Walter de Wilton died seized of the same plow-tillage and rent 1 R. 2. Richard More of Picket, and Elizabeth his wife, were seized of seven messuages, 180 acres of land, eight acres of meadow, and ten acres of wood, and of the advowson of the church of Pychencombe, 11 H. 6.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Gloucester, united with Harescombe, and together worth about 60*l*. a year. Mr. Purnel is patron, and Mr. Rice Jones is the present incumbent. The parsonage house is at Harescombe.

Bene-

Benefactions.

Mr. Daniel Cliffold has given 20s. yearly to the minister, and the like sum to the poor.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 15 16 0
		Poll-tax ——— 1694, — 4 13 0
		Land-tax ——— 1694, — 21 12 0
		The same, at 3s. 1770, — 16 4 0

At the beginning of this century, according to sir Robert Atkyns, there were 20 houses in this parish, and about 80 inhabitants, whereof 6 were freeholders; yearly births 2, burials 2. The present number of inhabitants is about 90.



P R E S B U R Y.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Derhurst, about two miles northward from Cheltenham, seven southward from Tewkesbury, and about eleven north-eastward from Gloucester.

Part of it is in the vale, and consists of rich pasturage, with a small proportion of tillage; and part stretches up the western side of that range of hills which separates the Vale from the Cotswold. The river Swilyate rises out of Presbury-hill, and passing by Swindon, Elmstone, and Tredington, empties itself into the Upper Avon, a little below Tewkesbury.

This was formerly a market town; for king Henry the Third, at the instance of Peter, bishop of Hereford, who was lord of the manor, granted it a charter of a weekly market on Tuesday, and a yearly fair, to begin on the eve of the feast of St. Peter *ad vincula*, and to continue for three days. And these privileges were confirmed in the 14th and 19th years of the reign of king Richard the Second. It may be supposed that the market was not very large, but such as it was, it must have suffered greatly by a conflagration which happened in the reign of king Henry the Seventh, and reduced the town to ashes. Some efforts were made to recover the market in the succeeding reign, according to Leland, who then visited this place, and says, *It is now made a Market Towne againe a 20 Yeres syns.* How long it continued to be considered as such, does not appear, but I apprehend not a great while afterwards. It was too near to Winchcombe and Cheltenham to flourish together, and losing the patronage of the bishop of Hereford, from whom the manor was taken at the Reformation, the town soon fell into the condition of a country village, and has continued so ever since.

A fine, clear spring of saline purging water rises at a place called *Hyde*, in this parish, on an estate belonging to lord Craven; and about the year 1750, when the Cheltenham Spaw was in the meridian of its reputation, doctor Linden analyzed the Hyde water, and wrote an *Experimental Dissertation* on its nature, contents, and virtues; wherein he compares it with, and gives it the

preference to, the Cheltenham waters, 'which have undoubtedly' says he, 'manifested themselves to be of excellent virtues; but as the Hyde Spaw is of the very same nature, (and perhaps the mother-spring) and contains at least four grains of salt more in each quart, (which is a considerable increase) it is but just to prefer them before the Cheltenham waters, &c.' The pamphlet was intended to bring Hyde waters into general use; salts were extracted from them, and advertised to be sold at the Spaw warehouses, and shops; and some conveniencies for bathing were made at the place, and lodgings provided for the reception of patients; but the doctor was mistaken in some particulars, his treatise was ill written, and failed in the design.

This place hath had some share in ancient military transactions. Presbury signifies the *Priests camp*, not that the camp here was made by religious men, but the manor in which it lay took its present name from its becoming the property of the church of Hereford. Whether the camp is Saxon or Roman is uncertain.

But to come nearer to our own time. In the last century, during the great civil war, colonel Maffie, governor of Gloucester, placed a garrison of one hundred and fifty foot in a strong house in this village, to protect the market of that city. It served also to preserve a communication between the parliament's garrisons at Gloucester and Warwick, and to check the king's in Sudely-castle. *Corbet.*

Hewlets is an ancient feat, lying one part in this parish, the other in Cheltenham. It commands an extensive prospect over the vale towards the river Severn, and is the property of Thomas Baghott, esq; whose family has resided in this village upwards of four hundred years.

Sebastian Benefield, Margaret professor in Oxford, was a native of this place, and rector of Meysey Hampton, where he died in the year 1630.

Of the Manors and other Estates.

Under the title *Terra Eccle de Hereford*, in *Domesday*, it is thus recorded:

'The bishop of Hereford holds Presteberie in Chiltenham hundred. There are thirty hides. In demean are three plow-tillages, and eighteen villeins, and five bordars, with nine plow-tillages. There is a priest, and one radchenister with two plow-tillages, and one burgage in Wicelcumbe paying 18d. and eleven [plow-tillages] among the *servi* and *ancilla*. There are twenty acres of meadow, and a wood one mile long, and half a mile broad.

'Sevenhantone is a vill adjoining to this manor, [but] without the hundred. And twenty hides out of the thirty abovementioned, are in that place; and there are two plow-tillages, and twenty-one villeins, with eleven plow-tillages. There are three free men having seven plow-tillages with their men.

'Durand holds three of those twenty hides of the bishop.

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Of the Manors and other Estates.

Under the title *Terra Eccle de Hereford*, in *Domesday*, it is thus recorded:

'The bishop of Hereford holds Presteberie in 'Chiltenham hundred. There are thirty hides. 'In demean are three plow-tillages, and eighteen 'villeins, and five bordars, with nine plow-tillages. 'There is a priest, and one radchenister with two 'plow-tillages, and one burgage in Wicelcumbe 'paying 18*d.* and eleven [plow-tillages] among 'the *servi* and *ancilla*. There are twenty acres 'of meadow, and a wood one mile long, and 'half a mile broad.

'Sevenhantone is a vill adjoining to this manor, '[but] without the hundred. And twenty hides 'out of the thirty abovementioned, are in that 'place; and there are two plow-tillages, and 'twenty-one villeins, with eleven plow-tillages. 'There are three free men having seven plow-tillages with their men.

'Durand holds three of those twenty hides of 'the bishop.

'The whole manor, in the time of king Edward, was worth 12*l.* now 16*l.*

'Robert bishop of the same city [Hereford] holds this manor.' *Domesday-book*, p. 70.

Soon after the Norman conquest, the earls of Gloucester, by usurpation, possessed themselves of this manor; but Gilbert de Clare restored it again to the bishoprick of Hereford. Peter, bishop of that see, purchased a charter of free warren, court leet, and a yearly fair in Presbury 25 H. 3. and the claim to those privileges was allowed in a writ of *Quo warranto* 15 E. 1. The bishoprick had a further confirmation of those privileges 14 R. 2. and had an additional grant of fairs and markets in the 19th year of the same reign.

This manor continued in the bishoprick of Hereford 'till the reformation, after which, sir Thomas Chamberlain, ancestor to the family of that name at Maugerbury, and eminent for his many embassies in four succeeding reigns, obtained a long lease of this manor, and resided here.

The scite of the manor, and lands called Middle Breach, were granted to Robert earl of Leicester, 16 Eliz. The scite was again granted by the crown to Henry Chilman and Robert Knight, 3 Jac.

Reginald Nicholas, a servant to sir John Chamberlayne, son of sir Thomas, purchased a grant of the reversion of this manor, and supplanting his master, was lord of it in 1608. Lord Craven is the present lord of the manor, and holds a court leet.

The priory of Lanthony had lands in Presbury, and free warren in them, 15 E. 1. and the tithes were appropriated to that monastery 21 R. 2. This estate was reputed a manor, and was granted, with the advowson of the vicarage, to Thomas Gatwick and Anselme Lamb 5 Mar. The same rectory, church, and tithes, then in the tenure of George Badget, *alias* Badger, were granted to Francis Philips and Richard Moor, 6 Jac. William Baghott, esq; was lord of this manor, and proprietor of a good estate here, at the beginning of this century, which are now the property of Thomas-Baghott De-la-Bere, of Southam, in the parish of Cleeve, esq.

Robert Presbury was seized of lands in Presbury 8 E. 2. Thomas Rawlins and his wife levied a line of lands in Presbury, Gineton, Charleton, and Cheltenham 9 H. 7. Lands called le Brook, lately belonging to the priory of Lanthony, were granted to Cicely Pickerel 4 Eliz. Other lands called Maywood's Plots were granted to sir Edward Warner the same year. Lands in Presbury, belonging to the bishop of Hereford, were granted to Christopher Hatton 18 Eliz.

Mr. Caple has a good estate in this parish, and elsewhere, and a good house near the church.

HAMLET. *Overton* is a small hamlet, lying little eastward of the church, on a rising ground towards the bottom of the hill. The name is descriptive of its situation.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Winchcombe, worth about 80*l.* a year. Thomas-Baghott De-la-Bere, esq; is patron and impropiator, and the reverend Kinard Baghott is the present incumbent.

There are certain lands called the *Barton De-means*, once the property of the bishop of Hereford, two thirds of the great tithes of which belong to the dean and chapter of Hereford, the remainder to the impropiator. There are also other lands called *Farm Lands*, originally belonging to the priory of Lanthony, of which the impropiator has the tithes. All other tithes of the parish, great and small, are equally divided between the impropiator and the vicar.

Mortuaries are due to the impropiator and vicar, according to the worth of the parishioners, at the time of their death.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a large aisle on the north side, and a smaller one on the south, with a strong embattled tower at the west end. The windows were formerly ornamented with variety of paintings and inscriptions on the glass, all which are now defaced except the letters I. W. which still remain in several places, and are the initial letters of the name of John Wich, prior of Lanthony.

First fruits	£. 11	0	0	Synodals	£. 0	2	0
Tenths	—	1	2	0	Pentecostals	0	0
Procurations	0	6	8				

Monuments and Inscriptions.

In the chancel is the following inscription :

In Memory of
WILLIAM BAGHOTT Esq. and ANN his Wife
daughter of JOHN DELABERE
of Southam Esq;
He } died { Nov. 8, 1725 } Aged { 70 } years.
She } died { Oct. 31, 1739 } Aged { 77 } years.
They had Issue Seven Sons and Eight Daughters
the Survivors of whom in Gratitude
and Respect to their Parents
erected this Monument.

Arms, at top, *Per pale baron and femme*, 1. *Ermine, on a bend gules three eagles display'd Or*, for Baghott. 2. *Azure, a bend argent, cotoised Or, between six martlets of the last*, for De-la-Bere.

On the left hand of the pulpit,

Near this Place lieth the Body of Christopher Caple, Gent. He died the 15th of May 1740 aged 71. Where also lieth Sarah his Wife. She died the 6th of August 1733 aged 68.

Also near this place are interred William and Sarah Caple Son and Daughter of the above.

He } died { 12 June 1733 } aged { 34. }
She } died { 28 Nov. 1717 } aged { 21. }

Arms, *Per pale baron and femme*, 1. *Checky Or and azure, on a fess gules three lozenges argent*, for Caple. 2. *Checky argent and gules, a lion rampant Or*, for Pocock.

Benefactions.

The church-house, worth 40*s.* a year, and a ground called Culver Breach, worth 7*l.* a year, were purchased with the parish money for the benefit of the poor.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 178	15	0	
		Poll-tax ——— 1694,	—	42	11	0
		Land-tax ——— 1694,	—	123	18	0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770,	—	90	4	0
		7 P			At	

At the beginning of this century, there were 100 houses in this parish, and about 445 inhabitants, whereof 40 were freeholders; yearly births 14, burials 11. *Atkyns*. And the inhabitants are now between 4 and 500.



P R E S C O T

IS an extraparochial place, in the upper part of Tewkesbury hundred, six miles eastward from Tewkesbury, two westward from Winchcombe, five north from Cheltenham, and sixteen north-eastward from Gloucester.

The little river *Tirle* washes the north part of Prescot, and after dividing Cleeve from Woolston, falls into the Carrant.

This place was covered with wood in its antient state, and belonged to the monks of Tewkesbury, wherefore it was called *Priest Coed*, and by contraction *Prescot*, that is, the *Priest's wood*. In the progress of cultivation, those woods were assarted, and the greater part of the place now lies in pasture lands.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

Domesday has not taken notice of it by its present name, which very probably it had not obtained when that record was compiled; but the abbey of Tewkesbury had a grant of courts leet, waifs, and felons goods in Prescot, from king William the Second, which was proved, and allowed, in the proceedings on a writ of *Quo warranto* brought against the abbat, 15 E. 1.

It was the constant practice of the monks every where to separate and distinguish their property from that of the laity, and to hold their estates as unconnectedly as possible. Hence we see that where they held lands in fee, they commonly obtained the privileges of courts leet, and free warren; and in many instances, especially where they had no concern in the church affairs of the parish to which their estates belonged, they procured a total separation, and so their lands became extraparochial, as in the present case.

This manor continued in the abbey of Tewkesbury till the dissolution, when it was granted, together with a wood called Prescot Coppice, and the tithes, to Walter Compton, 36 H. 8. John Tracy, of Stanway, esq; was proprietor of it at the beginning of this century, and John Tracy, esq; is the present lord of the manor.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 92 12 0
		Poll-tax ——— 1694, — 2 12 0
		Land-tax ——— 1694, — 47 16 0
		The same, at 3 s. 1770, — 35 17 0

At the beginning of this century, according to sir Robert Atkyns, there were 12 houses, and about 50 inhabitants, whereof 3 were freeholders. There are now 9 houses, of which only 6 are inhabited; and the people are decreased to 31.

P R E S T O N.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Crowthorne and Minety, about a mile and a half south-eastward from Cirencester, six north-westward from Cricklade in Wiltshire, and about nineteen south-eastward from Gloucester.

Preston is evidently *Priest's town*, for the manor antiently belonged to Reinbald the priest, who was chancellor to king Edward the Confessor.

The lands are chiefly arable, with some pasture, and very rich meadows on the side of the river Churn, which are occasionally covered with water, by means of trenches cut from that river, and drained again at pleasure, whereby vegetation is surprizingly strong and early; and these works may very well serve for a pattern to such as are unacquainted with this branch of husbandry. A large meadow, (upwards of a hundred acres) called Kingsmead, lies one part of it in this parish, the other, and by far the greater, in the parish of Cirencester, and is in common to both places after the first vesture is taken off.

This parish is bounded to the westward by the *Irminstreet*, one of the Roman ways passing thro' Cirencester; and at the distance of two miles from the town, but in this parish, there stands an antient, rude stone, about four feet high, lately painted and mark'd as a mile stone. This is vulgarly called *Hangman's Stone*, because, it is said, a fellow resting a sheep thereon, (which he had stolen, and tied its legs together for the convenience of carrying it) was there strangled, by the animal's getting its legs round his neck in struggling. But this does not account for the stone's being placed there, and considering the common propensity of inventing stories to obviate names and things not generally understood, I have sometimes been of opinion that all this is fiction, and that the right name of the stone is *Hereman-stone*, so called, like the Roman way upon which it stands, from *Hereman*, a soldier; and that the stone is an antient monument for some military person.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

Under the title *Terra Renbaldi Pr'bi* in *Domesday-book*, it is thus recorded:

'The same Rainbald holds Prestetune in Cirecestre hundred. Elaf held it in the time of king Edward. There are eight hides taxed beside the demean. In demean are four plow-tillages, and seven villeins, and six bordars, with six plow-tillages. There are nine *servi*, and twelve acres of meadow. It is worth and was worth 8 l. The same Elaf could go where he would.' *D. B.* p. 73.
'Hunfridus the chamberlain holds one hide in Prestitune in Cirecestre hundred. Æluuin held it for a manor. In demean is one plow-tillage, and two *servi*, and three bordars, with one plow-tillage. It is and was worth 30 s. He who held it could go where he would.' *Dom. Book*, p. 79. King

King Henry the First having built the abbey of Cirencester, endowed it, among other things, with the estates that had before belonged to Reinbald the priest, dean of the collegiate church of Cirencester; by which means this manor came into the possession of the abbey, and so continued 'till the dissolution of religious foundations.

The manor of Preston, with the advowson of the vicarage, and the tithes in Northcote, were granted to John Pope 37 H. 8. All which came afterwards to the family of the Masters of Cirencester. William Master, esq; was lord of Preston in the year 1608, and Thomas Master, esq; descended from him, is the present lord of the manor.

One messuage, and half a yard-land in Preston and Northcote, belonged to the hospital of St. John Baptist in Cirencester 33 E. 1.

HAMLET. *Northcote* is a hamlet and an antient manor, thus described in *Domesday-book* :

'The same Rainbald holds one hide in Nortcote in Cirecestre hundred. Godric held it in the time of king Edward. In demean is one plow-tillage, and two villeins, and two bordars, with two plow-tillages. There are six *servi*. It is worth 40s. This thane could go where he would.' *Domesday-book*, p. 73.

'Hunfridus the chamberlain holds one hide in Norcote in Cirecestre hundred. Eluard held it for a manor. In demean are two plow-tillages, and two bordars, with half a plow-tillage. It is worth and was worth 40s. William held these two estates [Prestitune and Norcote] of Humphry. They who held them could go where they pleased.' *Domesday-book*, p. 79.

Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester and Hertford, had his right to court leet in Northcote, allowed in a writ of *Quo warranto* brought against him 15 E. 1.

Anselm de Gournay held two knights fees in Sodinton and Northcote, value 63*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* of Gilbert de Clare earl of Gloucester 8 E. 2. as appears by the escheator's inquisition taken after the death of the said Gilbert.

Hugh le Dispencer and Elizabeth his wife, the widow of Giles de Badlesmere, were seized of Churncote and Northcote 23 E. 3.

John Coaffe, or Cove, who was found by inquisition to be an idiot 32 E. 3. died seized of this manor and Lassington 36 E. 3.

Thomas Raleigh died seized of Northcote 21 R. 2. and was succeeded by Thomas his son, who died seized of it 6 H. 4. Walter Raleigh, son and heir of the last Thomas, had livery of the manor, and died 8 H. 5. Edward Rawleigh died seized thereof 5 H. 8. George Rawleigh, esq; died 37 H. 8. seized of Northcote and of lands in Preston, leaving Simon his son twenty-two years old, and Leonard a brother, who had a son Thomas.

Henry Willoughby had livery of the manor granted to him 4 Eliz. The estate was afterwards divided, and part of it belonged to Thomas Master, of Cirencester, esq; about the beginning

of this century, whose descendant, Thomas Master, esq; is the present proprietor. The other part was vested in William George, of Cirencester, esq; whose widow, the late Mrs. Rebecca Powell, gave it, with other lands, for the support of the yellow school in Cirencester, and it now lets for 15*l.* a year.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Cirencester, worth about 150*l.* a year. Thomas Master, esq; is patron and impropiator; and the reverend Mr. Daubeny is the present incumbent.

Seventeen acres of meadow and pasture, and fifty of arable, belonged to the glebe, before the common fields were inclosed by act of parliament about the year 1771, when lands were laid out for the impropiator and vicar, in lieu of tithe.

Two small parcels of land, and a rent charge of 3*s.* are given for the use of the communion.

The church is dedicated to All Saints. It is small, with a chapel on the north and another on the south side, and a low stone tower at the west end, in which are four bells.

First fruits £.9 1 4¹/₂ Synodals £.
Tenths — 0 19 8³/₄ Pentecost. 0 0 10
Procurations 0 2 0

Taxes: { The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 58 18 0
Poll-tax — 1694, — 8 13 0
Land-tax — 1694, — 56 6 6
The same, at 3*s.* 1770, — 42 9 9

At the beginning of the present century, there were 17 houses, and about 70 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 9 were freeholders; yearly births 2, burials 2. *Atkyns*. The houses are now increased to 35, and the people to 171, by tale.



P R E S T O N

IS a small parish, belonging to the hundred of Dudston and King's-Barton, but separated from it by the intervention of Botloe hundred. It lies upon the river Leden, at the north-western extremity of the county, towards Herefordshire, about three miles southward from Ledbury, fourteen west from Tewkesbury, and seventeen north-west from Gloucester.

This manor antiently belonged to the monks of St. Peter's at Gloucester, which accounts for the name.

The Herefordshire method of planting orchards prevails in this and the neighbouring parishes, where they make excellent cyder, already observed in the accounts of Dimmock, Kempley, Oxenhall, and Pauntley.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

'The same church [St. Peter of Gloucestre] holds Prestetune in Tolangebriges hundred. There are two hides. In demean are two plow-tillages, and eight villeins, and four bordars, with eight

eight plow-tillages. There are four *fervi*. It was worth 30 s. now 4 l. *Domesday-book*, p. 71.

The abbey of Gloucester was seized of the manor of Preston, with free warren, 15 E. 1. and continued possessed of the manor, advowson, and tithes, 'till the dissolution, when they were granted to the bishop of Gloucester 33 H. 8. and confirmed 6 E. 6. The bishop of Gloucester is the present lord of the manor.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of the Forest, worth about 40 l. a year. The vicarage house and glebe are let for 11 l. The bishop of Gloucester is patron.

The church is small, with a low wooden tower at the west end.

First fruits	£. 7	6	8	Proc. & Syn.	£. 0	6	6	
Tenths	—	0	14	8	Pentecostals	0	1	4

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 56	9	4	
		Poll-tax — 1694,	—	3	0	0
		Land-tax — 1694,	—	39	7	8
		The same, at 3 s. 1770,	—	29	10	9

At the beginning of this century, there were 13 houses in the parish, and about 60 inhabitants, whereof 2 were freeholders; yearly births 2, burials 2. *Atkyns*. At present there are only 10 houses, and about 40 inhabitants.



PRESTON upon STOUR.

THIS parish lies in the upper part of Derhurst hundred, at the northern extremity of the county towards Warwickshire, about two miles distant southward from Stratford upon Avon, nine north from Campden, and twenty-nine north-eastward from Gloucester. The village is situated upon the river Stour, and the manor antiently belonged to the monks of Derhurst, wherefore it was called Preston [*i.e. Priest-town*] upon Stour, to distinguish it from two other parishes of the name of Preston in this county.

The parish is about two miles long, and one broad. It is divided into two hamlets (Preston and Alscot) by the river Stour, which runs thro' it, and falls into the upper Avon about two miles below.

There is a handsome seat at Alscot, which belonged to the late James West, esq. The house is of freestone, in the Gothic taste, and stands about half a mile to the left of the road leading from Oxford to Stratford, in the midst of a park of excellent pasturage. The river Stour meanders before it, through a serpentine channel,

— *boasting as he flows of growing fame,*
And wond'rous beauties on his banks display'd —
Of Alscot's swelling lawns, and fretted spires,
Of fairest model, Gothic or Chinese.

At this place I saw a natural curiosity. It was the skulls of two stags, with their horns so entangled

by the animals fighting in the park when alive, that they could never disengage themselves, and so perished with hunger. They now remain not to be separated by human force, without cutting or breaking some part of them.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

'The church of St. Dennis at Paris holds ten hides in Preston in Derhest hundred.' *D. B.* p. 72.

It appears by the terrier of the lands of the priory of Derhurst, which was a cell to the abbey of St. Dennis, that the prior had the patronage of the church of Preston, and two plow-tillages, worth 18 s. a year, and 4 l. 13 s. 6 d. from his plowmen and rents of assize, and 17 s. from his villeins. At the dissolution of alien priories, this estate was given to the abbey of Tewkesbury by king Henry the Sixth, and confirmed to that abbey 7 E. 4.

After the dissolution of the abbey of Tewkesbury, the manor of Preston, two mills, a messuage called the Miller's-house, and the fishery, were granted to the viscount Lisle 37 H. 8. The manor was afterwards purchased by — Hunks, who died seized thereof 1 Eliz. when livery was granted to Robert Hunks, his son and heir. Thomas Hunckes, son of Robert, had livery of the manor, rectory, and advowson, granted to him in the latter part of the reign of queen Elizabeth. Sir Hugh Brawne was lord of the manor in the year 1608. From him it descended to his son sir Richard Brawne, who died seized of it in 1650.

Thomas Marriot, esq; married one of the daughters and coheiresses of sir Richard Brawne, and in her right, became lord of the manors of Preston and Alscot, which, at his death, descended to John Marriot, his son and heir, who was lord of them when sir Robert Atkyns wrote his History, about the year 1710. The late James West, of Alscot, esq; was lord of this manor at the time of his death, in the year 1772.

William Dalby and his wife levied a fine of lands in Preston upon Stour and Alscot 11 H. 7.

H A M L E T. Alscot is a hamlet separated from the rest of the parish and county by the river Stour. Here was an antient chapel, now wholly demolished, out of the ruins of which Alscot house is said to have risen.

William Fravileworth died seized of Little Wormington and Alvescot 33 E. 3. William Wilicotes held the manor of Alvescot upon Stour, and had a grant of free warren, 2 H. 4. Sir William Bishopshort was seized of it in the reign of king Henry the Fifth, and resided there. It is probable that he left Joan and Margaret his daughters and coheiresses; for William Wickham and Joan his wife, and sir William Fennes and Margaret his wife, levied separate fines of the manor of Wilcot, and of lands in Alvescot, to the use of themselves for life, 31 H. 6.

Thomas Conyers, esq; levied a fine of the manor of Alvescot, to William Broom and William Cobcot, 37 H. 6. William Catesby had livery of this

this manor 9 Eliz. It soon after passed to sir Hugh Brawne, and descended, like Preston, to the late James West, esq; who was lord of the manor at the time of his death, in the year 1772.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a curacy, in the deanery of Campden, worth about 8*l.* a year. The lord of the manor is patron and impropriator; Mr. Green is the present incumbent. The impropriation pays 8*l.* a year to Christ-church college, Oxford.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary, stands on a rising ground. It is small, but neatly fitted up within. The windows are of painted glass, put up, at a great expence, by the late Mr. West; but the subjects are uncommon for a church. The east window consists of two compartments. One seems to represent the universal dominion of *Death*, who is the chief figure in front, with *Des Dæts B.* written at his feet; a young man lies prostrate behind him; and a military person appears on the right, just falling backwards, and close by him a female figure leaning on the point of a sword. On the left, another figure of death driving a carriage, as coachman, attended by three women on foot, and the devil appears behind. In the other compartment, the principal figure is a young man, with an olive-branch in his hand, and behind him sits a young woman asleep. Two figures, with each a standard, one inscribed *Ermoet*, the other *Arbeit*, walk before a carriage drawn by unicorns, and a woman sits on the fore-part of it, holding an olive-branch, whilst three other female figures attend on foot.

First fruits	£. 8 13 4	Synodals	£. 0 2 0
Tenths	— 0 17 4	Pentecost.	0 0 7½
Procurations	0 6 8		

Monument and Inscription.

A stone in the chancel bears this inscription :

Hic jacet Rich. Brawne miles, filius Hugonis Brawne militis, hujus manerij Dⁱ et ecclesie patronus. Vixit annos 56. Obijt 30 Sept. 1650.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	87 14 0
		Poll-tax — 1694, —	30 7 0
		Land-tax — 1694, —	96 10 0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, —	70 7 6

When sir Robert Atkyns compiled his account of this parish, there were 45 houses, and about 200 inhabitants, whereof 9 were freeholders; yearly births 7, burials 6.

P R I N K N A S H

IS a small extraparochial place, adjoining to Upton St. Leonard's, in the hundred of Dudston and King's-barton, distant about three miles east from the city of Gloucester.

The whole estate consists of one hundred and ninety acres of meadow and pasture land, and

thirty-seven of arable. It belonged antiently to the abbats of St. Peter's at Gloucester, who had a handsome country seat, and a park there.

King Edward the Third granted to the abbey of Gloucester free warren in all their demean lands in this place, in the 28th year of his reign, which privilege was confirmed 1 R. 2. and by the interest of the abbat, the place became extraparochial.

This estate continued in the abbey of Gloucester 'till the general dissolution of monasteries, and was granted, under limitations, to Edward Bridges and Dorothy Praye, 36 H. 8. and the reversion of the house and park was granted to sir William Sandys and Thomas Spencer 3 Jac.

The estate was soon afterwards purchased by sir John Bridgman, chief justice of Chester, descended from an antient family who resided at Little Dean in this county. John Bridgman, esq; was lord of the manor of Prinknash, when sir Robert Atkyns compiled his *Antient and present State of Gloucestershire*, and it descended to Henry-Toy Bridgman, esq; of whom it was purchased, about the year 1770, by — Howell, esq; the present proprietor, who resides there.

This seat has lately been very much improved by the present proprietor. It is situated on an eminence, from whence there is an agreeable prospect of the city of Gloucester, and a more extensive one of the fine country round about it. There was a room in the house consecrated for a chapel, in the year 1629, and dedicated to St. Peter.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	9 0 0
		Poll-tax — 1694, —	9 5 0
		Land-tax — 1694, —	10 0 0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, —	7 10 0

P U C K L E C H U R C H.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of its own name, seven miles west from Marshfield, seven east from Bristol, five south from Chipping-Sodbury, and thirty-four south-westward from Gloucester.

It is about three miles in length, and two in breadth; bounded by Durham on the east, Siston on the west, by Weiterleigh on the north, and by Abston and Wick on the south. It enjoys a fine healthy air, being pleasantly situated on an easy elevation in the vale. The brook *Filtham* divides it from Durham, but the Boyd does not touch on its borders, as some topographers have affirmed.

The name of the village was antiently written *Pulcrecerce*, and signifies the stately and magnificent church, which was given it, most probably, from its agreeable situation, and the beauty of that building. Camden calls it *Villa Regia*, because it had been the residence of some of the Saxon kings; and there is a house now standing on a

rising ground, in the way to Durham, said to be built on the very site of the palace of Edmund king of the West Saxons, which by the ruins in hillocks still remaining, seems to have been of large extent.

It was customary, in early ages, to celebrate yearly the feast of St. Augustin, who first preached the gospel to the Anglo-Saxons; and as the above king Edmund was solemnizing this feast at his palace here, in the year 946, he took notice of one Leolf, a notorious robber, who, notwithstanding he had been banished for his villainies, had the assurance to seat himself at one of the tables in the hall, where the king was at dinner. This villain attacked Leon, the king's sewer, (who endeavoured to apprehend him) with a naked dagger, which the king seeing, flew upon Leolf himself, and in the scuffle was stabbed in the breast, so that he expired upon the body of his murderer; but the villain made his escape in the confusion, as the guests were drunk when the fray happened. And it is said, the king's remains were deposited in the abbey of Glastonbury.

There was formerly a weekly market held here on Wednesday, now long since disused, and perhaps never much used; but it appears by the antient court papers, that the tenants have been amerced for not coming to the mercat here, for buying and selling elsewhere, for usury, for taking the first tonsure to the prejudice of the lord, for suing a tenant of the lord's court by the king's writ, for conversing with those who had the leprosy, for marrying without the lord's licence, &c. all which serve to shew the great power which the lords of some manors exercised over their tenants, under the feudal system.

The antient roads from London and Oxford to Bristol passed through this place, and a turnpike-road from Christian Malford in Wiltshire, has lately been carried through it to Mangotsfield near Bristol.

There are also some vestiges remaining of an antient road leading from Bath, the *Aqua Solis* of the Romans, to the *Trajectus* at Oldbury; but it has been long since disused, and stopt up in many places, since that over the hills has been opened.

This parish consists chiefly of pasture ground, but, below the surface, it is full of a very bituminous kind of coal, which all the country abounds with, from Toghill and Lansdown westward, as far as the city of Bristol; and most of the poor inhabitants are employ'd in the coal-mines, and in a small manufacture of felt-hats carried on here, and in some of the neighbouring villages. Here are quarries also of a coarse kind of black marble, used for chimney-pieces and grave-stones; and plenty of marle, which in some places would be highly valued, but the use of it is here intirely neglected. The waters of *Holy-well* and *St. Bridget's-well* in this parish, were formerly in repute for curing sore eyes, and for their virtues in diet-drinks; but they really possess no others than are common to pure spring water in general.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

King Edmund coming to an untimely end at this place, as already related, was buried in the abbey of Glastonbury, wherefore this manor was afterwards bestowed on that house, to sing masses for the repose of his soul; and accordingly in the book of the general survey, I find it thus recorded:

' Saint Mary of Glastingeberie holds Pulcrecerce
' in Pulcrecerce hundred. There are twenty hides.
' In demean are six plow-tillages, and twenty-
' three villeins, and eight bordars, with eighteen
' plow-tillages. There are ten *servi*, and six men
' pay ninety bars of iron, and in Gloucester is
' one burgage paying 5*d.* and two free men [*colli-*
' *berti*] paying 34*d.* and there are three foreigners
' [*fracig.*] and two mills of 100*d.* [rent]. There
' are sixty acres of meadow, and a wood half a
' mile long, and half a mile broad. It was worth
' 20*l.* and is now worth 30*l.*' *Dom. Book*, p. 71.

At that time the manor was much more extensive than it is at present, and included Westerleigh, and Abston and Wick. Under the latter of these parishes, it has been shewn, that the monks of Glastonbury quitted their right to this large manor, and to the advowson of the church, to Joceline the bishop of Bath and Wells, 7 Joh. on condition that he would restore to them the election of their own abbat.

A good part of this parish, when it was so extensive, (probably the hamlet of Wick) was within the forest of Kingswood, and the bishop of Bath procured it to be disforested 12 H. 3. The bishop also purchased a charter of free warren in Pucklechurch, 41 H. 3.

The hundred and manor of Pucklechurch remained annexed to the see of Bath and Wells, till king Edward the Sixth, in the second year of his reign, took them, with the manor of Westerleigh, and others, by exchange, and granted the management of the former to sir Nicholas Pointz; but as they produced no profits, the king's commissioners recommended the letting of them on a small annual rent. They were, however, by letters patent, bearing date the 25th of June, in the seventh year of his reign, granted to William earl of Pembroke, to hold to the said earl, his heirs and assigns, of the king *in capite*, with an exception only of the lands called Pucklechurch park; from whom they passed by sale to sir Maurice Dennys, knight; and from him to the family of Codrington, who sold them to another branch of the Dennises. From them Mr. William Hallidaie purchased them, and with his daughter they went in marriage to Edward Hungerford, of Corsham in Wilts, esq. From this family they passed with an heiress, to Robert Sutton, lord Lexington, whose only daughter carried them to John Manners, duke of Rutland; from whom, in 1717, they were transferred by purchase to sir Edward Bouverie, of Longford-castle in Wilts, baronet; and from him, by devise, to his brother Jacob viscount Folkestone, grandfather of the earl of

of Radnor,* the present possessor of the hundred and manor of Pucklechurch.

William de Cheltenham was seized of lands in Pucklechurch, 16, 33, & 40 E. 3. William Gatelin died seized of lands in Pucklechurch 20 E. 3. Sir John Bar died seized of lands in Pucklechurch 22 E. 4. Richard Forster, and Thomas Moor and his wife levied a fine of lands in Pucklechurch 1 & 6 H. 7. Giles Cotherington died seized of the capital messuage and other lands in Pucklechurch 20 Eliz. of which messuage livery was granted, the same year, to his son Richard; and of the lands to Francis, another of his sons.

A capital house and estate at Pucklechurch, formerly belonging to William Dennis, esq; is now the property of John-Hugh Smyth, esq; (eldest son of sir Jarrit Smyth, bart.) in right of Elizabeth his wife, daughter and sole heiress of Henry Woolnough, esq; who purchased them of Mrs. Mary Butler, eldest daughter and coheir of William Dennis, esq. There is a large scutcheon, in the front of this house, with the following arms carved in stone: *Quarterly of eight.* 1. *Gules, a bend ingrailed azure, between three leopards faces Or, jessant fleurs de lis of the second, for Dennis.* — 2. *Or, within a bordure a raven proper, for Corbet.* — 3. *Argent, on a chief gules three besants, for Ruffel.* — 4. *Or, five fusils in fess azure, for Pennington.* — 5. *Lozengy Or and azure, a chevron gules, for Gorges.* — 6. *Argent, on a bend gules three martlets Or, winged vert, for Danvers.* — 7. *Two bars, on a chief three stags heads caboshed.* — 8. *Ermine, three roses gules, 2 & 1, for Still.*

* This family (whose name has been variously written, De la Bouverie, Des Bouveries, Des Bouverie, but now established by act of parliament Bouverie) is of ancient and honourable extraction in the Low Countries, and quartered, with their own original arms, those of Melun and Wallincourt, more of which may be seen in Collins's Peerage, V. 6, p. 413. Ed. 1768. whence the following short account is extracted.

The first of this name who appears to be settled in England was Lawrence Des Bouveries, a younger son of Le Sieur Des Bouveries, of the Chateau de Bouverie, near Lille in Flanders. He fled on account of religion to Franckfort on the Maine, where he married his wife Barbara, and coming with her to England, settled at Canterbury. By her he had five sons, Edward, John, Jacob, Valentine, and Samuel; and three daughters, Leah, Elizabeth, and Jane.

Edward Des Bouveries married Mary, daughter of Jasper de Fournestraux, by Mary Tiberkin, whose father was burnt in Germany for the protestant religion. He had by her one son, Edward Des Bouverie, and three daughters.

This Edward Des Bouverie was born in Nov. 1621, and being an eminent Turkey merchant, acquired a very ample fortune. He was knighted by king James II. and died in 1694. He married Anne, daughter of Jacob Forterye of London, merchant, by whom he had seven sons, and four daughters.

William, the eldest son, was created a baronet Feb. 19, 1713-14. He married first, Mary, daughter of James Edwards, of London, esq; and by her had a son Edward, who died young. His second wife was Anne, daughter and sole heir of David Urry, of London, esq; by whom he had several children, whereof only the following survived him, viz. sir Edward, his successor; Jacob, successor to his brother; Christopher, who died unmarried; Jane, wedded to John-Allen Pusey, of Pusey, in Berks, esq; and Anne, who died unmarried.

Sir Edward Des Bouverie, baronet, succeeded his father. He married Mary, daughter of John Smith, of Beaufort-buildings in London, esq; and died without issue.

He was succeeded in dignity and estate by his only surviving brother, sir Jacob Bouverie, baronet, who by letters patent, dated June 29, 1747, was created lord Longford, baron of Longford, in the county of Wals, and viscount Folkstone, of Folkstone in

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Hawkesbury, worth upwards of 200*l.* a year, including the churches of Westerleigh and Abston. Ralph Ergam, bishop of Bath, gave the advowson and impropriation to the chapter of Wells, in the year 1388; and the dean and chapter of that church are patrons and impropiators, and the reverend Walter Swayne is the present incumbent.

Fifty acres belong to the glebe.

The church, dedicated to St. Thomas the martyr, is situate on an eminence, and seen at a great distance, It has an aisle on the north side, and a tower at the west end, with pinnacles.

First fruits	£. 15	0	0	Synodals	£. 0	2	0	
Tenths	—	1	10	0	Pentecostals	0	1	0
Procurations	0	8	0					

Monuments and Inscriptions.

In a niche on the north side of the aisle, is an antient figure of a man, in a recumbent posture; and in another niche, on the south side, is that of a woman; both without inscriptions, but are supposed to represent some of the family of the Dennis's, who have been of long standing, and of whom there have been more high sheriffs in this county than of any other name.

On a large stone, with a brass on it,

Hic jacet Hugo Dennis armig' qui obiit 17 Sep' 1559. Et Katharina uxor ejus quæ obiit 15 April, A. D. 1583. Requiemini.

On a monument in the north aisle,

In Memoriam Iohannis Dennis Armigeri, primogeniti et heredis Henrici Dennis Armigeri, qui 26 die Junij, Anno Domini 1638, ex hac vita decessit, postquam ex uxore sua Margaretâ, Dni. Georgij Speake, de Whightackington in comitatu Somerset.

the county of Kent. His lordship was twice married; first to Mary, daughter and sole heir of Bartholomew Clarke, of Hardingstone, in the county of Northampton, esq; and secondly, to the honourable Elizabeth Marsham, eldest daughter of Robert lord Romney. By the first lady he had several children, who died young, besides two sons, and four daughters, who survived him, viz. William, (the late earl of Radnor) the honourable Edward Bouverie, married (1764) to Harriot, only daughter of the late sir Everard Fawkener, kn'. Anne, married (1761) to the honourable and reverend George Talbot, third surviving son to William lord Talbot, lord high chancellor of Great Britain; Mary, wedded to Anthony Ashley, earl of Shaftesbury; Charlotte, and Harriot. His lordship, (who by his second lady had two sons, Jacob, who died an infant; and Philip, born Oct. 8, 1746) departed this life Feb. 17, 1761; and was succeeded in honours and estate by his eldest son

William, then viscount Folkstone. His lordship married first, Harriot, only child of sir Mark-Stuart Pleydell, of Colehill, baronet, by whom he had issue one son named Jacob; secondly, Rebecca, daughter of John Alleyne, of Barbadoes, esq; by whom he had issue four sons, viz. William-Henry, Bartholomew, Younge, who died an infant, and Edward; and two daughters, who also died infants. He married thirdly, Anne, relict of Anthony Duncombe, lord Feversham. By letters patent, dated Sept. 25, 1765, his lordship was advanced to the higher dignity of earl of the county of Radnor, with the additional honour of baron Pleydell-Bouverie, of Colehill in the county of Berks; and dying in the year 1776, was succeeded in honour and estate by his eldest son Jacob, now earl of Radnor.

The arms of this noble earl are, *Quarterly, first and fourth, Party per fess Or and argent, an eagle display'd with two heads sable, being the arms of Bouverie by English grant; second and third, Gules, a bend vair; the original arms of Des Bouverie, as certified from the herald's office at Brussels.* — The Crest. *On a wreath, a demi-eagle display'd with two heads, sable; beaked and ducally gorged Or, and charged on the breast with a cross crosslet argent.* — Supporters. *On each side, an eagle regardant sable; gorged with a ducal coronet Or, and charged on the breast with a cross crosslet argent.* — Motto. PATRIA CARA, CARIOR LIBERTAS. Chief Seat. At Longford castle in Wiltshire, three miles from Salisbury.

Equitis

was succeeded by William Dodington, esq; his son and heir, who murdered his mother by running her through the body with his sword; wherefore the manor came to his two nieces, coheiresses, one of whom was married to Thomas Hobbey, esq; the other to lord Brooke, who, in her right, was lord of the manor and patron of the church. The manor belonged to Mrs. Anne Chapman about the beginning of this century; and it came, not long after, to Thomas Whorwood, esq; who was proprietor of it about the year 1738, from whom it was purchased, and Robert-Gorges-Dobyns Yate, of Bromsborow, esq; is the present lord of the manor, and proprietor of a good estate in the parish. His arms are given under Bromsborow.

The knights templers were seized of lands in Quedgley 2 E. 3.

John Hanborow, and Thomas Bruges and Maud his wife, levied a fine of the third part of lands in Quedgley, 2 E. 4. and John Garrine and Elizabeth his wife levied a fine of lands in Quedgley the same year. Another fine of lands in Quedgley was levied by William Bruges and Alice his wife, 21 H. 7. Lands called Rogers, in Quedgley, were granted to John Arnold 33 H. 8.

Netheruge, was a considerable place in this parish; for John the prior, and the convent of Lanthony, on the 8th of June, 8 H. 5. granted to James le Walfshe, or Waleys, son and heir of Giles le Walfshe, their lands in *Netheruge* in Quedgley, to be held by the service of one knight's fee, paying 100s. for a relief, and subject to the yearly payment of one pound of pepper at Michaelmas, and doing suit twice in the year at the priory court at Lanthony. William le Walfshe, son and heir of another James le Walfshe, on the eve of St. Matthew, 1511, after having done homage to Edmond Forest, the prior, and paid 100s. for a relief, was admitted a free tenant of the land called *Netheruge*, by the service of one knight's fee.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a curacy, in the deanery of Gloucester, worth 60*l.* a year. The duke of Manchester is patron, and Mr. Palmer is the present incumbent.

Earl Milo gave all the tithes of this church to the priory of Lanthony, in the year 1137, and the priory continued possessed of them 'till the dissolution. Lord Brooke, ancestor to the present patron, created a trust to certain persons for leasing the great tithes to the curate, and they accordingly granted him a lease for 70 years. Before this grant, the incumbent had only the privy tithes, and a small piece of glebe. The great tithes are subject to the payment of a fee farm rent of 12*l.* a year to the crown.

The church is dedicated to St. James, and has a handsome spire on the south side, in which are five bells, and a clock.

Synodals *£.* 0 2 0 Pentecostals *£.* 0 0 7

Monuments and Inscriptions.

Against the south wall of the chancel is a brass plate, with the following inscription in old characters :

Nere this place lyeth buryed y^e bodies of Fredeswid Porter & Mary Porter daughters to Arthur Porter Esqvyer, and Alys his Wyffe, An^o M^o U^c xxxij on whose soules & all cristen Ihu haue mercy amē.—Arms, *the same as at Hempsted.*

Against the south wall of the north chancel, is an old freestone monument, with this inscription in capitals :

Here lyethe Rycharde Berow esqvyer decesed the 22 of March 1562, Gravnfather to Iamis Berow : and Elizabeth wife of Iamis Berow Esqvyer Nevy to the seid Richard and Davter of Edmond Foxe of Lvdford Esqvyer decesed the 9 of October 1584 by whom Iamis had Yssue Edmond Ihon Ihamis Dorety Mabel Frayncis.

In the south aile,

M. S. Richardi Berrow filij Edmondi Berrow Armigeri & Eleonoræ uxoris ejus natu minimi, viri sine fuco pii, sine fraude probi, in omnes candidi facilitq; Qui vitam (immortalē illam) anhelans Anno Iesu sui 1651, Ætatis 35, Conjugij 11, Monumentum hoc dilecta Conjux Angeletta (observantiæ et amoris ergo) mœrens posuit.

Prævit Ricardus sequetur Angeletta.

Resurgemus ambo, et erimus ut Angeli. *Matt.* xxii. 30.

At top, Baron and femme, 1. *Argent, three bears heads coupéd sable, a chief*———. 2. *Argent, a lion passant between three crofs croflets fitchy gules.*

In the same aile, on a marble table,

In Memory of Margaret Relict of Thomas Barrow, of the Hayes in the Parish of Awre, in the County of Gloucester, Esquire, Daughter of John Knight, of the City of Bristol, Merchant. She was first married to John Pope of the same City, Merchant, and died the 24th of September, in the year of our Lord 1717, aged 72 years.

Near this Place lyeth interred Amie the Wife of Thomas Barrow, of Field Court, Esquire, Daughter of William Hayward, of Woolstrop in this Parish Esquire. She died the 12th of June, in the year of our Lord 1730, aged 52 years.

Here also lyeth the Body of the said Thomas Barrow, of Field Court, Esq^r Son of the above-mentioned Thomas and Margaret Barrow. He died the 16th of April, in the year of our Lord 1736, aged 58 years.

Here also lyeth the Body of the Rev^d Thomas Savage, Clerk, eldest Son and Heir of George Savage, of Broadway, in the County of Worcester, Esq; who married Elianor, the only Daughter and Heir of the said Thomas Barrow and Amie his Wife, and died 24th April 1760, aged 60 years.

And also Thomas-Barrow Savage, and Martha, two of their Children, who died in their Infancy.

On another monument,

M. S. Gulielmi Heyward, Armig. et Eleanoræ uxoris optimæ, Filiz Richardi Rogers de Dowdeswell, Gen: Qui animâ, corpore, et pulvere demum conjunctissimi, virtutum omnium juxta œmuli multis nominibus claruerunt. Fide in Deum firmâ, Studio in liberis educandis prudentissimo, eximia in rebus gerendis peritia, benignitate in proximos, Remotos, omnes, scelicissimi uterque; Amicitiz sanctioris semper tenacissimi, tam bonos omnes charos habuerunt, quam ipsi omnibus charissimi; Quod patuit non solum quoad in vivis essent, Sed in Exequiis utriusque celebrandis; Quorum Alteram Ap^l. 18, An. 1684 Ætat. 33, Alterum Jul. 19, An. 1696, Ætatis 49, vita defunctos,

Innumeri melioris notæ e vicinia

Magno cum planctu nec minori pompa deduxerunt.

Ex superstite Sobole Thoma Elizabetha Anna

Gulielmus primogenitus

M. P.

Arms, at top, *Baron and femme*, 1. *Argent, on a bend sable three fleurs de lis Or*; on a chief of the second a lion passant of the third, for Hayward. 2. *Rogers, as under Dowdeswell.*

On a flat stone, within the communion rails,

M. S.

Iohannis Makepeace

Hujus Ecclesiæ per 50 annos pastoris seduli,

Viri vere pacifici,

Simplicitatis innati et antiquæ fidei,

This Robert Marmion took away the abbey of Polefworth from the nuns of that place, and drove them to Oldbury. But when Marmion was in bed at Tamworth, says the legendary story about that matter, Saint Edyth, to whom the abbey was dedicated, appeared to him with her crozier, and told him, that unless he restored the abbey to the nuns, he should have an evil death, and go to hell; and then striking him on the side with the crozier, she vanished. Upon which, under great anxiety, he confessed to a priest, restored the abbey immediately, and was well.

He left issue William, who married Lora, the daughter and heir of Roese de Dover. John Marmion was son and heir of William. He obtained a charter of free warren in Over Queinton and Nether Queinton, 20 E. 1. and died 16 E. 2. but he gave this manor to his son John, and his wife Elizabeth, ten years before his death, and so, says the record, *Nichil tenet in balliva mea. Esch.* He married Maud, the daughter of the lord Furnival, and left John his son and heir, who held Queinton of the earl of Lancaster by one knight's fee, and died 9 E. 3.

Robert, son and heir of the last John, died without issue, leaving two sisters; Joan, married to sir John Burnack, and Avice, married to sir John Grey of Rotherfield. Robert settled the manor of Queinton on the said sir John Grey and his wife Avice, and the heirs of their bodies, on condition that their issue should take the name of Marmion.

Maud the widow of John Marmion levied a fine of the manor of Queinton to the use of herself for life, the remainder to John de Grey of Roderfield and Avice his wife in special talle, the remainder to John de Burnack and Jean his wife in special talle, 14 E. 3.

Sir John Grey died seized of Queinton 33 E. 3. and was succeeded by John his son, who in observance of the marriage settlement, assumed the name of Marmion. But he dying without issue, it went to Robert Marmion his brother; who married Lora, one of the daughters and coheiresses of Herbert de St. Quintine, and left Elizabeth, an only daughter and heiress, married to sir Henry Fitz-Hugh, whom she survived, and died seized of the manor of Queinton 6 H. 6.

Sir William Fitz-Hugh, son of sir Henry, and Margaret his wife, levied a fine of the manor of Queinton 8 H. 6. Sir John Burg died seized thereof 11 E. 4. and some time afterwards the manor was vested in Magdalen college, Oxford, to which it still belongs.

Of the other estates the records shew, that Thomas Andrews and Catherine his wife levied a fine of lands in Queinton to Edmond Dalby 1 E. 6.

The editor of the *Magna Britannia* says, Here was once a preceptory of the knights templers; but that is a mistake, which was occasioned by confounding this parish with that of Quenington, near Fairford, where the *knights hospitallers* had a preceptory.

H A M L E T S. There are six hamlets in this parish.

1. *Upper Queinton.* There was formerly a considerable family in this hamlet, of the name of Rutter, which have severely felt the vicissitudes of fortune, and are now reduced. Michael Rutter of Queinton paid 300*l.* composition for his estate, on account of the part he took with the king in the great civil wars. Some part of this hamlet claims to be toll free, as belonging to the dutchy of Lancaster.

2. *Lower Queinton,* of which there is nothing further observable, except that the church stands in this hamlet.

3. *Adminton, or Adderminton, or more antiently Edelminton.* Among the lands belonging to the abbey of Winchcombe, in *Domesday-book*, are the following particulars, which sir Robert Atkyns overlook'd :

'The same church [of Wincelcumbe] holds 'Edelmintone in Celfede hundred. There are 'three hides and a half. In demean are two 'plow-tillages, and thirteen villeins, with six plow-tillages. There are four *servi*, and two *ancilla*. 'It was worth 4*l.* now 3*l.*' *Domesday-book*, p. 71.

The abbey purchased a charter of free warren in Adelminton 35 H. 3. which privilege was allowed in a writ of *Quo warranto* 15 E. 1. The abbat of Winchcombe assigned this manor to the abbey of St. Ebrulf in Normandy 12 E. 2. but it reverted to the monks of Winchcombe, who were the proprietors of this manor 'till their house was dissolved. Tithes in Adelminton, which belonged to that abbey, were granted to sir Thomas Seimour † E. 6. The manor and chapel of Adminton, and lands called Wind-Cerney, &c. formerly belonging to the abbey of Winchcombe, were granted to William Brent, *alias* Barston, 7 E. 6. Earl Brooke is the present lord of this manor, and has a large house here.

John Whitchurch granted ten librats of land in Adelminton to the abbey of Evelham, 6 E. 2.

4. *Radbrook.* John de Hirford died seized of Radbrook, and of lands in Over Queinton and Nether Queinton, 15 E. 3. Sir William Clopton died seized of Radbrook 7 H. 5. Roger Lingen, esq; was seized of an estate in Radbrook, which was sequestered in the great rebellion, and restored for a composition of 283*l.* Robert Burton, esq; whose family name was Lingen, is the proprietor of this estate, and has a good house here. He assumed the name of Burton from his mother, who was sole heiress of a family of that name in Shropshire, as appears by a memorial for her in Queinton church. His arms are blazoned under *Monuments and Inscriptions.*

John Riland, son of Richard Riland of Radbrook, was fellow of Magdalen college Oxford, archdeacon of Coventry, and rector of Birmingham in Warwickshire. He was an orthodox divine, and

and published several religious discourses; and was buried in Birmingham church 1672.

5. *Wincot*, so called because Wenric was lord of it. Part of this hamlet is in Clifford Chambers, and part in this parish. The latter lay in the old hundred of Witelai, now comprized in that of Kiftgate, as appears by the following extract:

'William the chamberlain holds Wenecote in Witelai hundred. Wenric held it in the time king Edward. There are three hides. In demean are three plow-tillages, and two villeins, and two bordars, with one plow-tillage. There are four *servi*. It is worth and was worth 4*l*. This manor is taxed.' *Domesday-book*, p. 74.

Richard Wincote levied a fine of this manor 9 H. 7. George Throgmorton died seized of it 6 E. 6. and Robert his son had livery thereof the following year. Livery of one part of Wincot, but of which it is not said in the record, was granted to William Barnes 9 Eliz. This manor and estate belonged afterwards to Mr. Robert Loggin, late chancellor of the diocese of Sarum; but they are now, by purchase, the property of Robert Burton, esq; of Radbrook, abovementioned. There is only one house in this hamlet, which, as well as the land, is in two parishes; one part in Clifford, the other in Queinton.

6. *Mæon*, or *Meen*, whose etymology is given in the former part of this parish. This was antiently a member of the manor of Longborough, as appears by the *Domesday* account of that manor. King John granted this manor to William de Gamash. John de Pembroke held two parts of the manor of Meen, and Walter de Pedwardine held the third part, and their claim was allow'd in a *Quo warranto* 15 E. 1. This manor afterwards came to the Grevills. William Grevill of Campden was seized thereof, as a member of the manor of Milecot in Warwickshire, 3 H. 4. John Grevill died seized thereof 1 E. 6. and livery was granted to Edward Grevill, son of John, 2 E. 6. Lewis Grevill, of Weston upon Avon and Milcot, had livery of this manor granted to him 1 Eliz. It is now the estate of Mr. Noel.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Campden, worth about 90*l*. a year, before the parish was inclosed by parliamentary authority in 1772; but it is considerably improved by inclosing. Robert Marmion gave the advowson of the church of Queinton to the nuns of Polesworth 4 Steph. to whom the tithes were appropriated 12 R. 2. At the dissolution of religious foundations, the rectory and advowson of the vicarage of Queinton, late belonging to the nunnery of Polesworth, were granted to the dean and chapter of Worcester 33 H. 8. and were again confirmed to the church of Worcester 6 Jac. The dean and chapter of Worcester are patrons, and Mr. Taylor is the present incumbent.

Ninety-eight acres of arable land, and five of meadow, belonged to the glebe before the inclosing; but the vicar hath other lands set out by the commissioners in lieu of tithe; and he receives besides, from the impropiator, four quarters of wheat, four of barley, and 45*l*. in money.

The church is large, with an aisle on each side of the nave, and a handsome spire at the west end, with six bells; and according to bishop Benson's book, it is dedicated to Saint Swithin. There is a gallery at the west end of the church.

First fruits	£. 18	13	0	Synodals	£. 0	2	0
Tenths	—	1	17	4	Pentecost.	0	1
Procurations	0	6	8				

Monuments and Inscriptions.

On a very handsome tomb of grey marble, inlaid with brass, and now in a perfect state, is engraven the figure of a woman, with a label round her head, and on it in old characters: *Complaceat tibi dne ut eripias me. Dne ad adiuuandū me respice.* On the dexter side at top, *Argent, two bars gules, fretty Or*, for Clopton. On the sinister side, *Gules, a fess argent between six pears Or*. Dexter at bottom, the first mentioned coat impaling the second. Sinister, as the first coat with the addition of a canton.

† *Christe nepos Annæ Clopton miserere Iohē Quæ tibi sacrata clauditur hic vidua Milite defuncto sponso pro te Ihu fuit ista Larga libens miseris prodiga et hospitibus Sic ven'abilibus templis sic fudit egenis Mitteret ut celis quas sequeretur opes Pro tantis meritis sibi dones regna beata Nec premat urna rogi: sed beat aula dei.*

At the foot is this memorandum: T. Lingen Ar. reparavit Anno 1739

In the church is the following memorial,

Sacred
To the Happy Memory of
ANN the Loving and Beloved Wife of
Thomas Lingen of Radbrook
In this Parish Esq^r.
Only Daughter
And at Length Sole Heir of
Robert Burton of Longner Hall
In the County of Salop Esq^r.
A Family of great Antiquity;
Being Possessors of Longner
In the Time of Edward^o IV.
And before that seated at Burton
In the said County.
She was a Person truly excelling
In every Relation of Life
A Dutiful Daughter; a Tender Mother;
An Affectionate Wife;
She had Issue twelve Children, of whom
Robert, Thomas, Henry;
Ann, Elizth, Frances, Blanch, and Rachel,
Survive her;
And doe with her Disconsolate Husband
Bemoan their Irreparable Loss.
She died May 23^d 1737
In the 35th Year of her Age.

Arms, Baron and femme; on the dexter side, Quarterly 1st and 4th, Barry of six Or and azure, over all on a bend gules three roses for Lingen. 2. Argent, two bars gules, fretty Or, for Clopton. 3. Gules, a bend armine. On the sinister side, Quarterly azure and purple, over all a cross engrailed Or between four roses for Burton.

There is a memorial for Thomas Lingen, esq; who died in 1742, and for several of the children of Thomas and Anne Lingen.

On a small marble monument in the chancel,

To the pious Memory of the Rev. Robert Loggin Chancellor of Sarum, and Vicar of Adderbury, who departed this Life Nov. 22, 1728, in the 66th Year of his Age. M^{rs} Joyce Loggin caused this Stone to be erected.

In the chancel,

In Memory of the worthy, pious, and benevolent Mr. Michael Corbett, of Upper Queinton, who departed this Life March the 27th, 1763, Aged 70 Years. Who did, by his Will and Testament, give to three Trustees the Sum of 100*l.* to be by them laid out in Land, or set out on good Security, and the Rents, Interest, and Profits thereof to be by the Trustees distributed amongst the Poor of Upper and Lower Queinton, yearly and every Year for ever.

Sir Thomas Overbury, of Bourton on the Hill, was buried in this church in 1680. And there is a raised tomb in the church, with the figure of a man in armour, for Thomas le Rous, who was buried here in 1499. He was a descendant of the le Roules, an eminent family, who resided at Ragley in Warwickshire.

Benefactions.

There is a donation to the church of 3*l.* a year in land; but the donor is carelessly forgotten.

Mrs. Davis gave 100*l.* to the poor. And Mr. Michael Corbet gave 100*l.* to the same use, in 1763.

Queinton.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 478	6	8
		Poll-tax — 1694, — 35	9	8
		Land-tax — 1694, — 346	7	0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 190	13	9

Adminton.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 120	14	0
		Poll-tax — 1694, — 10	8	8
		Land-tax — 1694, — 96	7	0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 72	5	3

There were 120 houses, and about 500 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 32 were freeholders; yearly births 15, burials 13. *Atkyns.* But having examined the register, I find, that in ten years, beginning with 1700, there were 129 baptisms, and 98 burials; and in the same number of years, beginning with 1760, the baptisms were 221, the burials 103; and the inhabitants are now about 547.

The vicinity of Lark Stoke to this parish occasioned sir Robert Atkyns to subjoin an account of it to Queinton; and as it escaped my notice 'till it was too late to insert it under the proper letter, I must place it here in like manner.

L A R K S T O K E.

THIS place is a hamlet in the parish of Illmington, or Illmington, in Warwickshire, but the hamlet itself lies in Gloucestershire.

It is mentioned as a distinct manor in the antient survey, of which the following is a translation:

'The same church [St. Mary of Evesham] holds Stoch in Widelei hundred. There are two hides, and one plow-tillage in demean, and seven villeins, and two bordars, with two plow-tillages. There is one *servus*. It is and was worth 40*s.*'

Domesday-book, p. 72.

The manor antiently belonged to the family of the Bishopstones. John de Bishopdon died seized of Lark Stoke, with free warren therein, 13 E. 2. Sir William Bishopstone levied a fine of this manor to the use of divers persons for life, the remainder to himself, and the heirs of his body by Philippa his wife, 11 H. 7. John de Vall was seized of lands in Larkstoke and Queinton 36 E. 3.

This estate was afterwards in the possession of the Brents, who were seized of it when sir Robert Atkyns compiled his account of Gloucestershire, in which he has fallen into several mistakes concerning it, and has placed the abstract from *Domesday* under Stoke Archer, in the parish of Cleve.

Lark Stoke has been lately purchased by John Hart, esq; who is the present lord of the manor, and proprietor of a good estate there.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 63	18	0
		Poll-tax — 1694, — 10	1	4
		Land-tax — 1694, — 111	12	0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 56	16	0½



Q U E N I N G T O N.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Britwell's-barrow, about two miles northward from Fairford, five north-westward from Leachlade, eight north-eastward from Cirencester, and twenty-six, through the last mentioned town, from Gloucester.

The greater part of the parish consists of arable land, but there is a considerable proportion of good meadow and pasture on the banks of the Coln, which bounds it on the east and south-east sides next to Hatherop and Fairford.

Quenington seems to be nothing more than a different manner of writing *Coln-ing-ton*, or *Conington*, for the letter *l* is dropt in pronunciation. It is descriptive of the situation of the village, and signifies the *town upon the river Coln*.

The knights hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem had a preceptory here, surrounded with a moat, now in a good measure filled up; but part of the antient building, with a cross at the top of it, and an old gateway on the east side, which belonged to it, are yet remaining, and constitute the *Court*, or manor house, occupied by the tenant of the principal farm.

The church and the principal houses are situated on the bourn, where is a mill for making of writing paper, which furnishes employment for a few hands; but the bulk of the people are engaged in husbandry business.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

'Roger de Laci holds Quenintone in Britwoldesberg hundred. There are eight hides. Three free men, Dodo, and another Dodo, and Aluold held it for three manors, and could go where they pleased, and paid tax. There are three

' three plow-tillages in demean, and twenty villeins,
' and seven bordars, and a priest, and a bailiff.
' They have among them all twelve plow-tillages;
' and two radchenisters, with one plow-tillage.
' There are twelve *servi*, and two mills of 20s.
' [rent,] and ten acres of meadow. There is a
' burgage in Gloucester which pays four shoes,
' [*soccas*,] and a smith [*faber*] paying 2s. It was
' worth 8*l.* now 10*l.*' *Domesday-book*, p. 75.

Walter de Laci came into England with William the First, and by him was rewarded with this and many other manors in Gloucestershire. His son Roger de Laci succeeding him, was lord of this manor, and of nineteen others in Gloucestershire, when *Domesday* was compiled.

Agnes Laci, William de Poictou, and the countess Cecilia, founded a preceptory for the knights-hospitallers in this place, and endowed it with their lands here. And Mabilia, the wife of William de Mara, and Robert de Mara, gave them their demesns in Camlden, belonging to Quenington. And William de Lega' also gave many lands and tenements belonging to Quenington, to the knights of the same preceptory.

The prior of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, residing in England, was seized of the manor of Quenington 9 E. 1. as appears by the sheriff's list of all the vills in the county, with their respective lords, returned into the exchequer in that year.

The preceptory at Quenington, lately belonging to the knights hospitallers of St. John at Jerusalem, was granted to sir Anthony Kingston, 37 H. 8.

William Kingston, esq; was lord of the manor in the year 1608, from whom it passed, thro' several hands, 'till it came into the possession of Henry Powle, esq; whose only daughter and heiress Catherine, carried it by marriage to Henry Ireton, esq; who, in her right, was lord of the manor when sir Robert Atkyns compiled his account of it. Brooke Forrester, esq; was afterwards lord of it, from whom it passed to Humphry-Mackworth Praed, esq; who sold it to Samuel Blackwell, of Williamstrip, esq; the present lord of the manor.

Court-farm belonged to the preceptory of St. John at Jerusalem, and is therefore tithe free. It is now the property of the lord of the manor.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Fairford, worth about 140*l.* a year. Samuel Blackwell, esq; is patron, and the reverend Mr. Rice is the present incumbent. The rector pays 13*s.* 4*d.* a year to the patron.

Walter de Lacy, (or according to some, Hugh de Lacy) gave the church of Quenington, a yard land, and the tithes of the vill, to the abbey of St. Peter at Gloucester, and the grant was confirmed by king Stephen, at the request of Walter de Lacy, abbat of Gloucester, in the year 1138.

Ninety-two acres of arable, and twenty-six acres of pasture, belong to the glebe.

The church is an antient, low building. It had formerly a spire between the nave and chancel, as appears by a part still remaining. There is a rude carving in stone, over the north door, of Christ treading the devil under his feet, with the figures of three persons in a praying posture. Over the south door is the representation of God the father, God the son, and the beasts mentioned in the Revelations, executed in the same gross, unworthy manner.

First fruits	£. 7 18 2	Synodals	£. 0 2 0
Tenths	— 0 15 10	Pentecost.	0 1 6
Procurations	0 6 8		

Monuments and Inscriptions.

Upon flat stones, within the communion rails, are the following memorials :

Here lyeth y^e body of y^e R^t Hon^{ble} Henry Powle Esq; Master of y^e Rolls : one of the Judges delegates of y^e Admiralty and of his Majesties most Hon^{ble} privy Councill who departed this life the 21 of november 1692, *Ætatis* 63.

*Regi & regno fidelissimus,
Æqui rectiq; arbiter integerrimus,
Pius, probus, temperans, prudens,
Virtutum omnium
Exemplar magnum.*

Arms, at top, *Azure, a fess ermine between three lions rampant Or, a crescent for difference, for Powle.*

Here lieth Elizabeth the wife of Henry Powle Esq; and Daughter of Richard Lord Newport of high Erccall who departed this life 28 Ivly 1672.

*Cui pudor et conjugij Fides,
Mores, ingenium, veraq; pietas;
Quando ullam invenient parem ?*

At top, *Baron and femme, 1. Powle. 2. A chevron between three leopards heads caboshed.*

Here lies HENRY IRETON, of Williamstrip in y^e County of Gloster, Esq; only Son of HENRY IRETON, of Adderborough in y^e County of Nottingham, Esq.

Who by the Great Probity & Equality of his Mind, together wth y^e Love of his Country, w^{ch} he Shewed in y^e Various Turns of our Affairs, had Rendered himself not only a worthy Example of All the Virtues of a Private Life, but had Gained such an Interest in his Country as to be Chosen a Member of several Parliaments. And so Considerable a Share in y^e Favor of his Prince, as to be L^t. Colonel of y^e Dragoon Guards, First Equerry & Gentleman of y^e Horse to K. W^{m.} y^e 3^d.

Having Long Acquired an Unusual Command of his Appetites & Passions, from y^e Natural Force of his Reason, & y^e Motives of y^e Christian Religion; He departed This Life y^e 14th of Dec. 1711, in y^e 60th Year of his Age, wthout Reluctance or Grief, but for Leaving a Most Tender & Disconsolate Wife, who Thus Transmits so Exemplary a Character to the World.

She was the only Daughter and Heiress of the R^t. Hon^{ble} HENRY POWLE, Esq; Master of the Rolls, Speaker of the House of Commons, &c.

At top, *Baron and femme, 1. Ermine, a bend voided gules, for Ireton. On an escutcheon of pretence the arms of Powle. 2. Powle, as before.*

Here Lies

M^{rs}. CATHARINE IRETON
Sole Daughter & Heiress
of y^e R^t. Hon^{ble} HENRY POWLE, Esq; Master of y^e Rolls, &c.
And Relict
of HENRY IRETON, of Williamstrip in y^e County of Glouc^r Esq;

She was
Good Natured wthout weakness,
Chearful wthout Levity,
And Pious wthout Ostentation;
A most Faithful & tender Wife,
A kind Relation & Friend,
An Affable & Courteous Neighbour,
A Bounteful Mistres,
And a Liberal Benefactor to y^e Poor,
Especially at Her Death;
Leaving ten pounds yearly to the use of y^e Poor
of this Parish;
And y^e like yearly Sum to y^e use of y^e Poor
of COLN St. ALDWINS.
She departed this Life
Oct. 25: 1714.

Taxes.

{	Faxes.	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 65 12 0
		Poll-tax — 1694, — 11 2 0
		Land-tax — 1694, — 65 12 0
		The same, at 3s. 1770, — 49 9 0

There were 30 houses in this parish, and about 120 inhabitants, whereof 18 were freeholders; yearly births 4, burials 4. *Atkyns*. The present number of families is 54, of inhabitants exactly 267.



R A N D W I C K

IS a small parish, in the hundred of Whitston, about three miles distant north-westward from Stroud, three south-westward from Painwick, and about eight southward from Gloucester.

Randwick, from the Saxon *randan*, to divide, and *wic*, a street, hamlet, or small village, signifies a hamlet separated from the mother parish. And the silence of the antient survey concerning this place, is a sufficient indication that it was formerly included in the account of some neighbouring manor, and I think none so likely as Standish, whose church is even at this time the mother church to Randwick.

The village lies on the south-east acclivity of a hill, that rises with a pretty steep ascent above the church, to a moderate height. The hill is lined with freestone, and several springs issue from the sides of it. The situation, for air, water, and exposure, is extremely advantageous and pleasant.

Randwick-ash, on the ridge or summit of the hill, is a noted land-mark, from which there is an extensive prospect to the south-west, of the lower part of the vale of Gloucestershire, and the river Severn, with part of the Bristol-channel and Somersetshire; and a view, directly west, of the forest of Dean, and of the Welch mountains in the back ground. To the east is seen the country called the *Bottoms*, that is, the narrow vallies of Painwick, Stroud, Woodchester, or Nailsworth; and the towns of Stroud and Painwick, with the neighbouring hills.

At this place an annual revel is kept on the Monday after Low Sunday, probably the wake of the church, attended with much irregularity and intemperance, and many ridiculous circumstances in the choice of a *Mayor*, who is yearly elected on that day, from amongst the meanest of the people. They plead the prescriptive right of antient custom for the licence of the day, and the authority of the magistrate is not able to suppress it.

The whole parish is not estimated at more than 1000 *l. per ann.* but is very populous, chiefly inhabited by poor people employ'd in the woollen manufacture, and the rates for the relief of the poor have amounted, of late years, to 800 *l. communibus annis*.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

Little can be said of a place of which scarce any thing is recorded; but it appears that William ap

Adam died seized of Randwick 18 H. 6. Thomas Whiston and Anne his wife levied a fine of the manor to Thomas Mills & Mariæ. And Mr. Mitchel was the proprietor of it at the beginning of this century.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a perpetual curacy, in the deanery of Gloucester, to which the vicar of Standish presents, and pays the curate 8 *l.* 8 *s.* a year. The living has been augmented by the queen's bounty, in the year 1719, and by another benefaction of 200 *l.* in the year 1733.

The church is dedicated to St. John. It was very small, but a new aisle was added to it about fifty years ago, and the profits of the seat-places were intended, by the contributors to the building, to be applied to the support of an afternoon lecturer on Sundays; which, with the augmentation, a subscription for the lecture, an allowance from the vicar of Standish in lieu of small tithes, and the surplice-fees, make up 60 *l.* a year, or upwards.

John Cook, Thomas Framilode, and John Cugley, lords of one moiety of the manor of Randwick, by their deed dated 37 H. 6. granted to Thomas Hort, Thomas Holder, and fourteen other persons, a piece of ground, sixty-five feet in length, and thirty-five in breadth, in trust for them, to build a house to the honour of God, the blessed Virgin Mother, and All Saints, in the church of Randwick. How it was endowed I cannot find. There remains now only a decay'd old house, called the *Church-house*, inhabited by poor people.

The tithes and some glebe land belonged to the abbey of Gloucester, and were granted to the bishoprick of Gloucester 33 H. 8. and confirmed 6 E. 6.

The parish pays 3 *s.* 4 *d.* a year to be exempt from contributing to the repair of the mother church of Standish, which parish pays 10 *d.* a year to be exempt from relieving the poor of Randwick.

Pentecostals - - - 8½ *d.*

Benefactions.

Here is a charity school, in which forty children of the poorest of the inhabitants are taught to read, and have bibles when they quit the school. It has been well inspected and conducted, and is of great use in this poor place, where numbers of children would otherwise be deprived of all instruction. It is endowed with lands worth 11 *l.* a year, and a house has been built for the master; but the school has been chiefly supported by small donations and legacies, and for many years by the benefactions of the truly honourable lady Betty Germaine, and for some years past by the generosity of John Elliot, esq; late of London, now of Binfield, Berks, and of Bridgend in the parish of Stonhouse, in this county.

Mr. Chandler left 150 *l.* to purchase land, the produce of which is given one third to the minister, and the rest to the poor. A pasture ground in

Hayward's

Hayward's field in Stonehouse, is charged with the payment of 30s. yearly to the minister, and 30s. to the poor; and another estate in the same parish is charged with the payment of 2s. 6d. yearly to the minister, and the like sum to the poor.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 43 10 8
		Poll-tax — — 1694, — 0 18 0
		Land-tax — — 1694, — 70 13 3
		The same, at 3s. 1770, — 53 4 7½

At the beginning of this century, there were 80 houses, and about 400 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 10 were freeholders; yearly births 15, burials 16. *Atkyns*. The average of baptisms, for five years preceding 1767, was 30, of which 9 belonged to neighbouring parishes; of burials 14, of which 3 were not inhabitants of this parish. For some time subsequent to 1766, the proportion of the burials to the baptisms has been greater, from the small pox being epidemical, and other causes; but in 1776 the births were 37, the burials 18. And according to an exact account taken a few years since, there were 140 houses, and 650 inhabitants. From these particulars it appears to be a healthy and prolific place, still increasing in population.



R A N G E W O R T H Y

IS a small parish, in the hundred of Thornbury, about five miles south-east from the town of that name, three south-west from Wickwar, and about twenty-five southward from Gloucester.

The name of this parish took its origin from circumstances similar to those of Randwick, and was most probably derived from the Saxon *penban*, to *divide*, and *peopðig*, a *habitation*, or *village*; and was so called because it was separated from some larger place, of which it had been antiently a member. *Domesday* taking no notice of it, shews that it was not a distinct manor when that record was compiled, but was probably taken out of Thornbury, tho' it has since acquired manerial rights, and is now become a distinct parish.

Rangeworthy is reputed to be within the jurisdiction of the honour of Gloucester. It consists almost wholly of pasture land, with a pretty large common of a strong soil, overgrown with fern, where a coal-pit has lately been opened. This part of the vale is susceptible of very considerable improvement.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

This manor was held of Hugh de Audley, earl of Gloucester, and Margaret his wife, 21 E. 3. John Talbot, viscount Lisle, in right of Margaret his mother, descended from Warine Gerard lord Lisle, was seized of this manor; and Joan, his widow, one of the daughters and coheiresses of Thomas Chedder, of Chedder in Somersetshire, held it in dower, and died seized thereof 7 E. 4.

Elizabeth Courteney, countess of Devonshire, died seized of Raingworthy, Nethercot, and Kingston Lisle, 11 H. 8. Sir Arthur Plantagenet and Elizabeth his wife, heiresses to the countess of Devonshire, had livery of the above mentioned manors the same year.

The manor of Rangeworthy was vested in Robert Hale, esq; in the year 1608, and Matthew Hale, esq; was the proprietor of it at the beginning of this century. John de la Field Phelps, esq; was lord of the manor at the time of his death, in the year 1771. His son and heir, John de la Field Phelps, is a minor. The arms of Phelps are, *Argent, a lion rampant sable between six crosses crozlets fitchy gules*.

Sir Thomas Brook died seized of lands in Raingworth 5 H. 5. and Joan his widow held them in dower, and died seized of one messuage, one plow-tillage, ten acres of meadow, and twenty acres of wood in Raingworthy, 15 H. 6.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a curacy, in the deanery of Hawkesbury, worth about 16l. a year; and in the gift of the vicar of Thornbury. Christ Church college in Oxford has the impropriation.

The church is a small building, dedicated to the holy Trinity, and has a low tower at the west end.

Pentecostals - - - - 6d.

Benefactions.

The curate receives 6s. 8d. for a sermon on Trinity Monday; and an estate worth 27l. a year has been given by an unknown benefactor, the rent of which is received by the overseer of Rangeworthy, who pays 7l. to the curate, and the remainder is appropriated to the use of the poor. A cottage, worth about 18s. a year, has been given half to the curate, and the other half to the poor.

Land-tax at 3s. 1770, £. 29 10 3

When sir Robert Atkyns compiled his account of this place, there were 30 houses, and about 120 inhabitants, whereof 6 were freeholders; yearly births 7, burials 7. The people are now decreased to 120.



R E N D C O M B E.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Raingate, six miles northward from Cirencester, six south-westward from Northleach, and the fourteen south-eastward from Gloucester.

It consists chiefly of arable land, with woodland and pasturage. The river Churn flows through it, and abounds with small trout and minnows.

Rendcombe, more antiently *Rindecome*, is a peculiar situation. It is moated almost round the nature, with a very narrow *combe*, or

RENDCOMB PARK



To Sir Will. ¹Guise Bart. Member
of Parliament for the County of Gloucester
This Plate is Inscribed by his
most Obedient humble Servant
S. J. Pudder.

Drawn and Engraved by T. Bunn

agreeable to the signification of the name; for *ring*, in the Saxon language, is a *circle*. Within this ring or circle, which does not encompass the whole, but only a large portion of the parish, the ground lies high and lofty, and at the south-west extremity stands the village of Rendcombe.

Here sir William Guise has a noble seat, with a park, sheltered on the north and east quarters by a fine grove of lofty trees, and open for prospect to the south and west; where the river Churn glides along reluctantly, at the foot of a fine slope, not two hundred yards from the house. It is only of late that this antient family has resided here; and there cannot be a more healthy situation, with an open country round about, for the rational and gentleman-like exercises of riding and hunting. They formerly resided at Elmore and Brockworth, in the vale part of the county.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

There were two distinct manors in Rendcombe, as appears by the antient survey.

‘Gislebert the son of Tuold holds Rindecome in Respiget hundred. There are five hides taxed. Aluric held it. In demean is one plow-tillage, and three villeins, and seven bordars, with three plow-tillages. There are seven *servi*, and one foreigner [*francigena*] holds the land of two villeins, and a mill of 8s. and four acres of meadow. It was worth 7l. now 100s.

‘The same Gislebert holds Rindecumbe in Respiget hundred, and Walter [holds it] of him. There are three hides taxed. In demean are two plow-tillages, and four villeins, and three bordars, with two plow-tillages. There are six *servi*, and a mill of 5s. and three acres of meadow. It is worth and was worth 6l.’ *Dom. Book*, p. 76.

This Gislebert, the son of Tuold, taking part with Robert Curthoise, against king William the Second, in their contest for the crown, his estates in England were seized, and this manor, with the honour of Gloucester, and many other great estates belonging to the crown, were granted to Robert Fitz-Haman, or Hayman, of whom, and of many others herein after-mentioned, I have treated more largely in the accounts of the *Honour*, and of the *Earls of Gloucester*, p. 91, & seq.

Mabel, or Sibil, eldest daughter of Robert Fitz-Haman, carried this manor, by her marriage, to Robert Melhent, or Fitz-Roy, natural son of king Henry the First, who was created earl of Gloucester by his father, and dying in the year 1147, left William, his eldest son and heir. William had a daughter Amice, married to Richard de Clare, earl of Hertford, who, in her right, died seized of this manor 8 Joh.

Gilbert de Clare, son of Richard and Amice, was the first earl of Gloucester and Hertford jointly, and died at Penros in Brittany, seized of the manor of Rendcombe, 14 H. 3. Richard de Clare, eldest son and heir of Gilbert, succeeded to this manor, and died 46 H. 3. Gilbert de Clare was

son and heir of Richard. His right to court leet in Rendcombe and Rendcombe Over, was allowed in the proceedings on a writ of *Quo warranto*, brought against him 15 E. 1. and he died in the 24th year of the same reign, leaving this manor in jointure to Joande Acres, his second wife, daughter to king Edward the first, who died seized of it in 1307, the 35th and last year of her father's reign. Gilbert de Clare, son of Gilbert and Joan his wife, was the next possessor. He was slain at the battle of Bannockburne, in Scotland; 7 E. 2. having no issue, and was found by the escheator's inquisition taken the next year, to have been seized of the manor of Ryndecombe, which he held of John de la Mare by the service of 2s. a year; of the advowson of the church, worth 100s. of 100 acres of arable land, worth 12s. 6d. *per ann.* of four acres and a half of meadow, worth 18d. *per acre*; of pasture worth 2s. and his free tenants paid him 41s. 10d.

Upon the partition of his estates between his three sisters and coheiresses, this manor fell to Margaret, then the wife of Piers Gaveston, but married afterwards to Hugh de Audley, who was created earl of Gloucester, and died 21 E. 3. Margaret, his only daughter and heiress, was married to Ralph lord Stafford, who, in her right, died seized of this manor 46 E. 3. and was succeeded by his son, Hugh earl of Stafford, who died at Rhodes 9 R. 2. in his return from a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, as appears by the escheator's inquisition taken the following year. Thomas earl of Stafford, son of Hugh, married Anne, daughter of Thomas of Woodstock, duke of Gloucester, by Eleanor his wife, eldest daughter and coheiress of Humphry de Bohun, earl of Hereford; but died before the marriage was consummated, 16 R. 2. seized of the manors of Rendcombe, North Cerney, and Thornbury, and was succeeded by his brother William, who died unmarried 18 R. 2. Edmond earl of Stafford was heir to his two brothers, Thomas, and William, and by special licence from the king, married Anne, widow of the former, with whom he had the manor of Wheatenhurst, *alias* Whitminster. He was killed at the battle of Shrewsbury, July 12, 1403, 4 H. 4. Humphry earl of Stafford, son and heir of Edmond, married Anne, daughter of Ralph Nevil, earl of Westmoreland, and was created duke of Buckingham 23 H. 6. He was slain at the battle of Northampton, in the 38th year of the same reign, at which time he was seized of the manors of Eastington, North Cerney, Rendcombe, Wheatenhurst, and Thornbury. He was attainted by parliament, after his death, whereby Rendcombe came to the crown, when it had continued near 400 years in the same family, from the grant of king William the Second to Robert Fitz-Haman, down to the death of Humphry duke of Buckingham.

King Edward the Fourth, after the duke of Buckingham's attainder, granted this manor to Richard Nevil, the great earl of Warwick, commonly called the *Make King*, who fell a victim to his

his own ambitious designs, for he was slain at the battle of Barnet, April 14, 1471, in attempting to depose king Edward the Fourth, whom he had before advanced to the throne, and was attainted in his turn; so that this manor came again to the crown.

John Tame, a wealthy merchant, obtained a grant of it, and purchased the manor of Fairford of king Henry the Seventh. He was succeeded by his son sir Edmond Tame, whose son Edmond dying without issue 36 H. 8. his estates came to his three sisters, of whom Margaret, the eldest, was married to sir Humphry Stafford, and they had livery of this manor the same year. See other particulars under Fairford.

The manor of Rendcombe, formerly the duke of Buckingham's, was granted to Henry lord Stafford, and to the lady Ursula his wife, 2 Mar. and Edward lord Stafford had livery thereof 13 Eliz.

From the Staffords this manor passed by purchase to sir Richard Berkeley, whose widow, Elianor, was seized of it in the year 1608, and dying in 1629, it descended to sir Maurice Berkeley, son and heir of sir Richard. His estate was sequestered by the parliament in the great civil wars, for which he paid 1372*l.* composition. Sir Christopher Gyse soon afterwards purchased Rendcombe from the Berkeley family, and sir William Guise,² baronet, is the present lord of this manor. His arms are, *Gules, seven lozenges vair, 3, 3, 1; on a canton Or, a mullet pierced sable.*

Robert de Mara purchased lands in Rendcombe of Jordan his brother 1 Joh. Lands in Rendcombe and Calmsden belonged to the abbey of Tewkesbury, and were granted to Thomas Stroud, Walter Earl, and James Paget 36 H. 8.

Thomas Rich died seized of Green's and Upner's farms in Rendcombe, and was succeeded by William his son, who likewise died seized of them 15 Car. leaving Thomas his son seven years old.

Marisden, in this parish, has been esteemed a distinct manor, and is so called in the records.

The manor of Marisden, in Rendcombe, belonged to the Cistercian abbey of Bruern in Oxfordshire, and was granted to sir John Berkeley 28 H. 8. who dying seized thereof 37 H. 8. Richard Berkeley, his son, had livery of it 6 E. 6. It now belongs to sir William Guise.

Eycot, (from the British *Y'coed*, the *wood*) is a considerable estate in this parish; but it was formerly a member of the manor of Bibury, as appears by the following translation from *Domesday*:

'The church of St. Mary of Worcester holds Aicote in Respigete hundred, and Ailric holds it of her. It lies in Begeberie. There is one hide. Indemean are two plow-tillages, and two villeins, and four bordars, with two plow-tillages. There are two *servi*, and eight acres of meadow, and a mill of 64*d.* It was worth 20*s.* now 30*s.* Ordric holds it of the bishop.' *Dom. Book*, p. 70.

Thomas de Berton died seized of the manor of Eycot, held of the manor of Bibury 49 E. 3. John Penger died seized thereof 7 H. 4. Catherine War 6 H. 6. granted the manor of Eycot, lying in Rendcombe, North Cerney, and Woodmancot in North Cerney, to Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, and others; and they, two years afterwards, granted the same to the abbey of Winchcombe. Sir William Guise is the present proprietor of this estate.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Cirencester, worth about 130*l.* a year; Mr. Warner is patron, and the reverend Mr. Shellard is the present incumbent.

The lords of the manor were patrons of the church until the attainder of Humphry duke of Buckingham, after which the advowson was granted to sir Richard Cornwall, and his heirs males, 1 H. 7.

The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a handsome structure, consisting of the nave, and an aisle on the south side, with two chancels, and has a square tower at the west end. Whether it was

² This antient family has been possessed of estates in Gloucestershire ever since about the year 1262, when Nicholas de Gyse, son of Robert, of the family of Gyse of Asple-Gyse, or Gowiz, in Bedfordshire, married a near relation of John de Burgh, son of Hubert de Burgh, earl of Kent, and with her had the manor of Elmore in this county, by the gift of her relation John de Burgh, out of respect to whom, Nicholas assumed the arms of de Burgh, which have ever since been born by this family.

Sir Aunselme de Gyse, son of Nicholas, died 23 E. 1. John de Gyse, was son and heir of sir Aunselme, and had a son John de Gyse, who was living 32 E. 3. Sir Anselme Gyse, son of the last John, died 13 H. 4. and Reginald Gyse, his son, died 8 H. 5.

John Gyse, son of Reginald, married the daughter and heir of ——— Wistam, and resided at Asple-Gyse in Bedfordshire, which place took the latter part of its name from his family. Sir John Gyse, of Asple-Gyse, son of John, married Agnes, or Alice, daughter of ——— Berkeley, and dying in the year 1479, was succeeded by John Gyse, of Elmore, esq; who had a grant of the manor of Brockworth in this county from king Henry the Eighth, 32 *regni*, in exchange for the manors of Widdington in Oxfordshire, and Asple-Gyse in Bedfordshire. He married the daughter of lord Grey of Wilton, and dying 4 Maria, left Anselme his eldest son and heir forty-six years old; which Anselme dying without issue 5 Eliz. was succeeded by his brother William Gyse, who married Mary, the daughter of William Ratsey of Colmore. John Gyse, son and heir of William, married Jane, daughter of Richard Pauncefoot of Hasfield, and was succeeded by his son sir

William Gyse, who married to his first wife, Margaret, daughter of Christopher Kenn, of Somersetshire, and after serving the office of high sheriff of Gloucestershire, in the year 1608, died in 1642. William Gyse, eldest son of sir William by Margaret his first wife, married Cicely, daughter of John Dennis of Pucklechurch. He resided at Brockworth, and was high sheriff of Gloucestershire in the year 1647, and dying in 1653, was buried at Elmore.

Sir Christopher Gyse, son and heir of William, purchased the manor of Rendcombe of the Berkeley family, and was created a baronet by king Charles the Second, in the year 1661. He married Elizabeth, daughter of sir Lawrence Washington, of Gaisden in Wiltshire, and dying in 1670, was buried at Brockworth. Sir John Guise, son of sir Christopher, married Elizabeth, daughter of John How, of Compton, esq; and served in several parliaments as knight of the shire for this county. Sir John Guise, son and heir of sir John, married first, ——— daughter of sir Nathaniel Napper of Dorsetshire, by whom he had one son, John; secondly, Anne, one of the daughters and coheirs of sir Francis Russel, of Strensham in Worcestershire, baronet, but by her had no issue. He represented the county of Gloucester in several parliaments, and died about the year 1732. Sir John Guise, only son of sir John, married Jane, the daughter of ——— Saunders, of Mungwell in the county of Oxford, esq; by whom he had issue two sons and two daughters. Sir William Guise, second and only surviving son of sir John, is the present lord of the manors of Brockworth, Elmore, and Rendcombe, and one of the present representatives of this county in parliament. built

built by sir Giles, or by sir Edmond Tame, is not agreed, but all accounts allow that it was built by one of that family; and E. T. the initials of the latter person's name are in the window of the south chancel. There is a crucifix still remaining intire on the east wall of the chancel, having remarkably escaped the observation of the parliament's party in the great civil wars, who destroy'd every thing they found of that kind.

First fruits £. 13 6 8 Synodals £.
Tenths — 1 6 8 Pentecost. 0 0 8
Procurations 0 6 8

Monuments and Inscriptions.

At the east end of the south chancel, which belongs to the lord of the manor, is a large pyramid of black and white marble, intended as a monument for the late sir John Guise and his lady, but the inscription is not yet engraved.

Close to the above, round the verge of a tomb, it is thus to be read, in capital letters relieved on the marble,

Here lyeth Elenor Jermye first married to Robert Roe, esq; & secondly to S^r Ry: Berkeley Knt. Dyed: 17: March: 1629.

There is a scutcheon at the head of the tomb, bearing, [Argent] a lion rampant [gules] a crescent for difference, supposed for Jermye. At the other end, Baron and femme, 1. Checky, a fess ermine. 2. A maunch. In the front are two large scutcheons; one shews the marriage of Roe with Jermye, viz. Baron and femme, 1. a chevron between three wresails for Roe. 2. Quarterly 1st and 4th, Jermye. 2d and 3d, [Argent] a bend between six martlets [sable] supposed for T'empelt. The second scutcheon denotes the second marriage, viz. Baron and femme, 1. [Gules] a chevron ermine between ten crosses patty [argent] for Berkeley, with quarterings. 2. Jermye, with quarterings as before.

Against the east wall of the rector's chancel, are two handsome monuments, with the following inscriptions :

In Memory of Robert Berkeley, Esq; who died Febr. y^e 2^d 1690 Aged 76 years. And Rebecca his Wife, who died August y^e 16th 1707 Aged 83 Years. This Monument was erected by their most Dutifull and most Oblequious Daughter Rebecca Berkeley.

This is followed by the underwritten poor versification,
Robert, that always was both good and iust;
Of high descent, years since return'd to dust:
Who on his God at home, and Church did call;
Was ever Loyal, and Episcopal.
The best of Husbands; and so loving was
That he to Fathers been a pattern has.
And now prepared for her long repose,
His Wife Rebecca by his side lies close:
A tender Mother, of a Godlike mind;
Was to her Children all, and neighbours kind:
A pious dame, still ready to fulfill
Her God's, and her obligeing Husband's will.
Thrice happy souls, They never can miss rest,
Who striving here each other to love best,
Were then with peace, and now in heav'n are blest.

Arms, Baron and femme, 1. Gules, a chevron ermine between ten crosses patty argent, for Berkeley. 2. Azure, on a cross sable five besants.

Near to this place lies interr'd the Body of *JANE* Daughter of *ROBERT BERKELEY* of Rendcombe Esq; by *REBECCA* his Wife, Descended from an Antient and Noble Family. She was of a Meek Temper, and obliging Behaviour, Dutiful to her Parents, Pious and Exemplary in her life and Conversation, & a true Daught: of the Church of England. In Short She was free from all the Modish Vices, and Failings of her Sex and Age; and Endued with all those Virtues and Graces that could render her Life charming & desirable on Earth, or could qualify and dispose her for the Rewards of Heaven. She died in the 19th Year of her Age, Anno Dom. 1672. This monument was erected by *REBECCA* her eldest sister, out of her tender Love and Affection. — Arms, Berkeley as above.

Benefaction.

Sir Thomas Roe gave an estate of 25*l.* a year, to the parish of Cirencester, for putting out apprentices, &c. but ordered that a boy out of this parish should receive the benefit once in three or four years, if presented to the trustees at Cirencester.

Taxes. {

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	65	1	8
Poll-tax — 1694,	—	31	1	0
Land-tax — 1694,	—	72	8	0
The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770,	—	40	8	4 ³ / ₄

About the year 1710, there were 21 houses, and 120 inhabitants, whercof 3 were freeholders; yearly births 3, burials 3. *Atkyns.* The present number of families is 23, and of inhabitants 139.



RISINGTON (GREAT.)

THIS parish lies in the lower division of the hundred of Slaughter, seven miles south from Stow, five north-eastward from Northleach, and about twenty-five east from Gloucester.

It is bounded by part of Oxfordshire on the east, by the river Windrush on the west, by the other Rifingtons to the north, and by part of Great Barrington to the southward of it. It consists of rich meadow and pasture on the side next the river, with very good arable land in the higher situations.

It is sometimes called Broad Rifington. *Risefdone, Risedune, and Rifendune*, which are the several manners in which the name was antiently written, signify that the village lies on the side of a rising ground, which is exactly the situation of it, with an agreeable prospect of the vale beneath, through which the river Windrush flows, in its course to Burford and Witney.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

' Rotbert de Todeni holds Risedone in Sale-manesberie hundred. Ulf held it. There are thirteen hides taxed. In demean are three plow-tillages, and twenty-three villeins, and six bordars, with ten plow-tillages. There are eight among the *servi* and *ancillae*, and a mill of 10*s.* and one burgage in Glouuecest' of 3*d.* [rent.] ' It was worth 12*l.* now 10*l.*' *Dom. Book*, p. 76.

The above mentioned Robert de Todeni died seized of the manors of Risefdone, Horedone, Saperton, and Frampton, in the year 1088, and was succeeded by William his son and heir, who took the name of de Albin, with the addition of Breto, to distinguish himself from William de Albin, chief butler of the realm.

The manor did not continue long in the family of Todeni, for Alard le Fleming was seized of it and of Saperton in the reign of king John, and both those manors continued in his descendants down to the reign of king Richard the Second. Henry le Fleming, son of Alard, died 5 H. 3. and was succeeded by John le Fleming, his son and heir, who was high sheriff of Gloucestershire

31 H. 3. and dying without issue, was succeeded by his kinsman Alard le Fleming, whose widow Anne was afterwards married to Henry de la Lay. A *Quo warranto* was brought against them for marrying without the king's licence, but the writ was discharged, on producing a licence from king Henry the Third.

The last Alard le Fleming left two daughters, coheiresses; Anne, (or as she is called in the escheator's inquisition, Florence,) the eldest, was married to William de Infula, or de Lisle; and Joan, the other daughter, was married to Henry Hoese, or Hufsey. Which said William and Henry were jointly seized of the manor of Great Risindon in right of their wives, as appears by the sheriff's return of all the vills in the county with their respective lords, made in obedience to the king's writ, 9 E. 1. From this time they and their descendants held this manor and that of Saperton jointly, for many successive generations.

William de Infula, or de Lisle died 3 E. 2. seized of a moiety of the manor of Great Risindon in right of Florentia his wife, and left William, his son and heir by his said wife, twenty-eight years old, (*Esch.*) who also died seized of the same moiety 19 E. 3. His son, Walter de Lisle, with Joan his wife, levied a fine of a moiety of the manor of Broad Risington to the use of themselves in special taille; remainder to sir Henry Hoese in taille, remainder to Elizabeth, the daughter of sir Henry, 21 E. 3. and died 31 E. 3. as did Joan his widow, in the forty-ninth year of the same reign, seized of the same moiety in dower. William de Lisle, son of Walter, was seized thereof, with a moiety of the advowson of the church, 51 E. 3. and dying 8 R. 2. was succeeded by John Lisle, esq; his son and heir.

I now return to Henry Hoese, or de Hufsey, who had married Joan, one of the coheiresses of Alard le Fleming, and in her right, was seized of a moiety of this manor 9 E. 1. He was several times summoned to parliament among the barons in the reigns of E. 1. and E. 2. and died seized of [a moiety of] the manor of Rufsindon 6 E. 3. *Dugd.* Sir Henry Hufsey, his son and heir, levied a fine of a moiety of the manor and advowson of Broad Risington to the use of himself for life; the remainder to Henry his son, and to Elizabeth, the daughter of John de Bohun, in special taille; remainder to Richard, brother of Henry, in taille; remainder to Elizabeth, the daughter of Henry, in taille; remainder to John de Huntingfield, and his heirs, 21 E. 3. and died 7 R. 2. Anchoret, his widow, was seized of two acres of land in Risington, and of a moiety of the manor of Saperton, in dower, at the time of her death, 13 R. 2.

The manor came afterwards to the Grevils. John Grevil died seized thereof 23 H. 6. and his son, John Grevil, and Joan his wife, levied a fine of it 14 H. 7. William lord Sandys and Margaret his wife were seized of the manor of Broad Risington. He died 32 H. 8. and livery was

granted the same year to Thomas lord Sandys, his son; upon whose death, William lord Sandys, son of Thomas, had livery of the manor granted to him 9 Eliz.

About this time the manor came to the Brays of Great Barrington. Edmund Bray, esq; was lord of the manor in the year 1608, and it continued in his family 'till it was purchased of Reginald-Morgan Bray, esq; about the year 1734, by lord chancellor Talbot, for the use, and with part of the fortune, of Mary, daughter and heiress of Adam de Cardonnel, esq; now countess Talbot, who is the present lady of the manor. Her ladyship's paternal arms are, *Argent, two chevronels azure, between three trefoils vert.*

Lands in Broad Risington belonged to the Cistercian abbey of Bruern in Oxfordshire; and sir John Lovel and others were seized of one messuage, one plow-tillage, 3s. yearly rent, and half a yard-land in Risington, in trust for that abbey, 16 R. 2. These lands, after the dissolution of the abbey of Bruern, were granted to Thomas Reeve and George Cotton 1 Mariae.

A tenement and lands in Great Risington belonged to a house of the knights hospitallers of St. John at Jerusalem in Burford, and were granted to Edmond Hermon 35 H. 8. The advowson of the church belonged to the same knights, but was excepted in this grant to Edmond Hermon.

Richard Gilpyn and Alice his wife levied a fine of lands in Risington Great 19 R. 2. Thomas de Lee and Joan his wife levied a fine of lands in Broad Risington to the use of themselves 20 R. 2. Lands in Broad Risington belonged to sir William Berkeley, upon whose attainder they were granted to Jasper duke of Bedford 1 H. 7. and John Walters and Thomas Carpenter obtained another grant of them 1 Mariae.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Stow, worth 250*l.* a year. Lady Talbot is patroness, and the reverend Richard Hayes, M.A. is the present incumbent.

Henry le Fleming levied a fine of the advowson of Risington to the use of Alice, widow of John le Fleming, 51 H. 3.

Four yard lands and a half belong to the glebe. Knightly Chetwood, D.D. and dean of Gloucester, who was presented to this rectory in the year 1686, built the parsonage house for the benefit of his successors; but it has been greatly improved by Mr. Upton and Mr. Hayes, the late and present incumbents.

The church, dedicated to St. John Baptist, is large, and built in the form of a cross, with a strong low tower in the middle, in which are six bells, and a gallery at the west end. In three niches in the wall of the south porch, are the figures of our Saviour on the cross, and one of his disciples on each side of him; and in the chancel is a place formerly used for auricular confession.

First fruits	£. 22	2	0 ³ / ₄	Synodals	£. 0	2	0	
Tenths	—	2	4	0 ¹ / ₂	Pentecost.	0	1	1 ¹ / ₂
Procurations	0	6	8					

Benefactions.

Joan Bernard, (wife of John Bernard, gent. who was buried in the chancel 1621) gave 20*l.* the interest to be distributed to the poor. A person unknown gave 12*l.* to the same use. Lady Jane Bray, of Shilton in Berkshire, gave 20*s.* a year to buy clothing for the poor. And the rev. Mr. Webb, rector of this church, in the year 1739, gave 50*l.* the interest of which to be expended in educating six poor children of this parish. There is a piece of ground subject to provide bell-ropes.

Taxes.	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 138	2	0
	Poll-tax — 1694,	— 30	1	4
	Land-tax — 1694,	— 112	14	3
	The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770,	— 79	9	3

When sir Robert Atkyns compiled his account of this parish, there were 75 houses, and about 277 inhabitants, whereof 36 were freeholders; yearly births 8, burials 7. In ten years, beginning with 1760, the baptisms were 74, burials 37, and the number of inhabitants is now about 252, which shews the place to be very healthy.



Rifington (Little,) or Rifington Bassett.

THIS parish lies in the lower division of the hundred of Slaughter, four miles south from Stow, six north-eastward from Northleach, and about twenty-five east from Gloucester.

It is bounded on the south by Great Rifington, on the north by Wick Rifington, on the east by Westcot, and on the west by Bourton on the Water.

The name has been already explained under the preceding parish; but the cognomen was given it from the family of the *Bassets*, to whom the manor antiently belonged.

Most of the lands lie in a valley on the banks of the Windrush, but the village itself is seated on a pleasant slope, with a fine aspect to the south-west.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

' Roger de Laci holds Rifedune in Salemanes-berie hundred, and Hugh holds it of him. There are eight hides taxed. Aluard, and Aschill, and Aluard, and Uluui, held it for four manors. In demean are seven plow-tillages, and four villeins, with two plow-tillages. There are twelve *servi*, and two *ancille*. There is a mill of 10*s.* It is worth and was worth 7*l.* and 10*s.* *Domesday-book*, p. 75.

Roger de Laci taking part with Robert Curthose against king William the Second, his estates were seized by the latter, and given to Hugh de Laci, his younger brother, who leaving no surviving issue, they passed to Gilbert, son of his sister Emme, who afterwards assumed the name of Lacy.

Soon after this time, Ralph Bassett, chief justiciar of England, purchased, among other large estates, the manor of Little Rifington, which he gave to Gilbert a younger son. Thomas Bassett, son and heir of Gilbert, was justice itinerant for Gloucestershire, and married Alice, the daughter of — Dunstanvil. Gilbert Bassett, son and heir of Thomas, married Egeline, daughter of — Courtney; and vesting the knights templers with lands in this parish, he died 7 Joh. leaving an only daughter and heiress, married to Richard de Comvil.

Robert de Briwes, or Brus, was possessed of the manor 53 H. 3. and died seized of it 4 E. 1. Robert Burnel, bishop of Bath and Wells, the next lord of this manor, purchased a charter of free warren 9 E. 1. and dying in the 21st year of that reign, was succeeded by Philip Burnel, his nephew and heir. The family of Burnel is descended from sir Robert Burnel, who came into England with the Conqueror, and died in the last year of that reign. His heirs settled at Acton Burnel in Staffordshire, where they had a castle, which was honoured by an assembly of parliament in the reign of Edward the First; and the famous statute of Acton Burnel, so often mentioned by our historians, was so called from being enacted at that place. The above mentioned Philip Burnel married Maud, the daughter of Richard earl of Arundel, and dying 22 E. 1. was succeeded by Edward his son and heir, who came of age 1 E. 2. and had then livery of his lands. He was summoned as a baron to parliament 5 E. 2. and died without issue in the 9th year of the same reign, seized of the manor of Little Rifindon, which he held jointly with Alina, or Aliva, his wife, of the king *in capite*, as of the honour of Wallingford, by the service of half a knight's fee. The manor then paid 10*l.* a year to the abbess and convent of Godstow, as appears by the escheator's inquisition, which found that Maud, his sister, the wife of John Lovell, was his heir; but the manor was assigned to Aliva, the widow of Edward lord Burnel, in dower.

John de Handelo married Maud, sister and heir of Edward lord Burnel, and widow of John lord Lovell; and they joined in levying a fine of this manor to the use of themselves for life, the remainder to Nicholas their son, 17 E. 3. John de Handelo, after the decease of his wife, held this estate by the courtesy of England 'till his death 20 E. 3. Nicholas de Handelo had livery of the manor on the death of his father, and assumed the name of Burnel from his mother. He was summoned as a baron to parliament 24 E. 3. and dying 6 R. 2. left sir Hugh lord Burnel his son and heir, who married Joyce, daughter and heiress of sir John Botetourt. He was one of the lords that received the resignation of the crown from king Richard the Second, and died 8 H. 5. seized of the manor of Rifindon Bassett, and other great estates. Edward Burnel, only son of sir Hugh, married Alice, daughter of the lord Strange, and died in the lifetime of his father, leaving three daughters, coheiresses to their grandfather; Joyce, married

married to Thomas Erdington; Margery to Edmond Hungerford; and Catherine, afterwards married to sir John Ratcliffe.

The heirs male of Nicholas, son of Maud Burnel, by John de Handelo, being thus extinct, the manor reverted to the heir of Maud by her first husband, John lord Lovel, who was William lord Lovel, her great grandson. He died seized of this manor 33 H. 6. and was succeeded by John his son, who married Joan, sister of William viscount Beaumont, and died 4 E. 4. Francis lord Lovel, son of John, married Anne, daughter of Henry lord Fitz-Hugh. He was very much in favour with king Richard the Third, and equally hated by the people. Of him, and two others, Catesby, and Ratby, the following distich was commonly repeated:

The *Cat*, the *Rat*, and *Lovel* the *Dog*,
Rule all England under the *Hog*.

It fared with him, as it has often done with favourites exercising undue influence over their sovereign, for he was attainted 1 H. 7. for divers misdemeanors, and fled out of the kingdom; but returning, was slain near Newark 3 H. 7. leaving no issue. His two sisters, Joan, married to sir Brian Stapleton, and Fridiswid, married to sir Edward Norris, could not inherit, on account of their brother's attainder, wherefore this manor came to the crown.

It was afterwards granted to Thomas duke of Norfolk, by whose attainder it came again to the crown, and was granted to Paul Withepool and other citizens of London, as security for money borrowed, 36 H. 8. John Fettiplace, esq; was lord of the manor in the year 1608. It was afterwards purchased by seven persons, who held it in common, and is now divided among several freeholders, and held of the honour of Ewe Elm in Oxfordshire.

There was a manor, or at least a reputed manor in this parish, which belonged to the Benedictine nunnery of Godstow in Oxfordshire, and was granted, after the dissolution of religious foundations, to Richard Andrews and Leonard Chamberlain, 34 H. 8. The knights templars were seized of lands in this parish 2 E. 3. Certain lands in Little Risington belonged to the Cistercian abbey of Bruern in Oxfordshire, and were granted to Thomas Reeve and George Cotton 1 Mar.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Stow, worth 145*l.* a year; the lord chancellor is patron, and the reverend John Dachair, D. D. is the present incumbent.

There was formerly a composition between the rector of this church and the abbey of Osney concerning tithes. An acre of furze, an acre of arable, and half an acre of pasture belong to the church-wardens.

The church, dedicated to St. Peter, has a small aisle on the north side, and a tower, with one bell.

First fruits	£. 10 10 7½	Synodals	£. 0 2 0
Tenths	— 1 3 0¼	Pentecostals	0 0 8
Procurations	0 6 8		

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 93 16 0
		Poll-tax — 1694,	— 22 15 0
		Land-tax — 1694,	— 62 13 0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770,	— 48 16 0

At the beginning of this century, there were 30 houses, and about 170 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 16 were freeholders; yearly births 6, burials 5. *Atkyns*. The people are something increased since the above period, and are now about 176 in number.



RISINGTON (WICK)

IS a small parish, in the lower division of the hundred of Slaughter, three miles south from Stow, six north-eastward from Northleach, and about twenty-five eastward from Gloucester.

It lies on the slope of an easy hill, which bounds a pleasant little valley to the southward of it. This part of the country being at a great distance from any coal mines, has induced several gentlemen to bore, and sink pits in their estates in search of that necessary fossil, and particularly the late Mr. Dickenson persevered for three years in experiments of that nature. The attempt was laudable, but the business terminated in disappointment to himself and the whole neighbourhood. This gentleman built a handsome house that gives dignity to the estate, and ornaments the village. It is called *Wick-Hill*, and stands at a small distance from the turnpike-road from Stow to Burford, commanding a most agreeable prospect of the valley, and particularly of the pleasant village of Bourton on the Water.

The soil of this parish is very fertile, and the lands pretty equally divided between arable and pasture, but the village seems to have nothing more to distinguish it, beside the particulars already mentioned.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

The following record was overlooked by sir Robert Atkyns:

' Rotbert de Olgi holds Risendvne in Salemanes-
'beric hundred. There are ten hides taxed.
' Siuuard held four plow-tillages in demean, and
' twelve villeins, and two bordars, with five plow-
' tillages. There are eight *serui*, and two mills
' of 20*s.* It was worth 10*l.* now 8*l.* D. B. p. 76.

Robert de Briwes was seized of the manors of Little Risington and Risington Wyke 53 H. 3. and died 4 E. 1. at which time he was likewise seized of the church of Wike Risindon. The sheriff returned that the abbat of Evesham and William Lucy were lords of Wyke in Salmonef-burye hundred 9 E. 1. Thomas Spencer and Walter de Burghton were seized of it, probably in trust.

trust, 5 E. 3. for it was afterwards vested in the Lucies, and sir Thomas Luci died seized of Risindon Wike 3 H. 5. as did William Luci, esq; 6 E. 4.

The manor passed some time afterwards to the Stratfords. John Stratford died seized of Risindon Wike 7 E. 6. and livery was granted the same year to Henry Stratford, his cousin and heir. George Stratford was lord of this manor in the year 1608, in whose family it continued for more than a century afterwards; Mr. Coxe, by purchase after the death of Mr. Dickinson, is the present lord of the manor, and proprietor of Wick-Hill.

John Rouse and others were seized of lands in Wike Risindon 49 E. 3.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Stow, worth about 150*l.* a year. The lord chancellor is patron, and Mr. Woodroffe is the present incumbent.

Robert le Bruse, or de Briwes, was seized of this church 4 E. 1. as was Edward Burnel 9 E. 2. at which time the inquisition found that the advowson was worth 202*s.* Sir Hugh Burnel was seized of the same advowson 8 H. 5. and the bishop of Bath and Wells, lord Hungerford, and Thomas duke of Norfolk have likewise presented.

The church is dedicated to St. Peter, and has a tower at the west end, which was built by — Wakefield, who lies buried in the chancel.

First fruits	£. 16	2	6	Proc. & Syn.	£. 0	3	6
Tenths	—	1	12	3	Pentecostals	—	0 0 9½

Benefactions.

A meadow called Clerk's Mead, which lets for 5*l.* a year, is charged with the annual payment of 13*s.* 4*d.* to the clerk, and the remainder of the produce is given for the repair of the church, or for such other purposes as the majority of the parish shall think proper. Richard Winchin has given 10*s.* a year to the poor, charged on an acre in Vitock's-Ham.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 68	8	0	
		Poll-tax — 1694,	—	16	14	0
		Land-tax — 1694,	—	52	0	0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770,	—	40	16	3

At the beginning of the present century, there were 26 houses, and about 120 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 13 were freeholders; yearly births 4, burials 4. *Atkyns.* The people are now increased to 182.



ROCKHAMPTON

LIES in the vale, in the hundred of Langley and Swineshead, about two miles north from Thornbury, five south from Berkeley, and twenty-two southward, inclining to the west, from the city of Gloucester.

The soil is rich, and mostly in pasture, but the parts next the river Severn, which bounds the parish on the west, are subject to inundations, which sometimes do considerable damage. A small stream rises here, and empties itself into the Severn, at Shepardine.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

Osbern Gifard holds Rochemtune, in Langeleie hundred, of the king. There are three hides taxed. Dunne held it in the time of king Edward. In demean are two plow-tillages, and six villeins, and seven bordars, with three plow-tillages. There are five *servi*, and twenty acres of meadow, and a salt-pit at Wich [paying] four seams of salt, a wood one mile long, and half a mile broad. It is worth 6*l.* *Domesday-book*, p. 76.

The above Osbern Gifard, or Giffard, was a noble Norman, who attended king William the First in his invasion of England, and for his services, was rewarded with the manors of Rochemtune, Stocche, Brimesfelde, and Aldeberie, in this county.

John Giffard of Brimpsfield purchased a charter of free warren in the manors of Badgworth, Stonehouse, Rockhampton, Stoke-Giffard, and Tetbury, in this county, as already related under Brimpsfield, 9 E. 1. and his claim to court leet and waifs in Rockhampton was allowed, in a *Quo warranto* brought against him in the 15th year of that reign. He was succeeded by his son John Giffard, the last of that name, (commonly called *John the Rich*) who taking part with the barons against the Spencers, his castle of Brimpsfield was demolished, his lands seized, and he himself being made prisoner at the battle of Burroughbridge, was attainted and executed at Gloucester as a traitor. The manor was thereupon granted to Hugh le Despencer the younger, 17 E. 2. But after the deposition and murder of king Edward the Second, this manor and Brimpsfield were granted to John Maltravers, for his service in that bloody affair, and to him John de Callew, heir to the Giffards by a daughter, released all his right. This manor was taken from John Maltravers, on account of his being convicted of divers misdemeanors, and the inheritance of it was granted to Maurice, second son of Maurice lord Berkeley, 11 E. 3. but John Maltravers having found means to make his peace with the king, was restored to this estate, of which he died seized, together with the advowson of the church, 38 E. 3.

The manor nevertheless reverted to the Berkeleys, in consequence of the above grant to Maurice Berkeley, and continued in his family till sir William Berkeley fled beyond sea, after the battle of Bosworth-field, and was attainted 1 H. 7. for his attachment to king Richard the Third; whereupon the manors of Rockhampton and Shepardine, with many others, were granted to Jasper duke of Bedford, and his heirs male, the same year.

But

But fir William Berkeley being afterwards received into the king's favour, obtained a reverfionary grant of this, and many of his other estates, after the duke of Bedford's entail, 4 H. 7. and upon the death of that nobleman, without issue, 11 H. 7. came again into possession of them, and died in the 16th year of the same reign. Richard Berkeley of Stoke-Giffard, son of fir William, died seized of Rockhampton 5 H. 8. leaving John, his eldest son and heir, three years old, who likewise held this manor at the time of his death, in the 37th year of that reign. Richard Berkeley, son and heir of fir John, had livery of the manors of Stoke-Giffard and Rockhampton 6 E. 6. and died 2 Jac. 1.

This manor came afterwards to the Willoughbys. Henry Willoughby had livery of it 4 Eliz. Edward Hill of Alveston was proprietor of it at the beginning of this century, and Mr. Pinfold and Mr. Hoskyns are the present lords of the manor.

William Warine held lands in Rockhampton 38 E. 3. William Warren of St. Briavel's, a descendant from him, held lands in Rockhampton, of which he died seized 14 Eliz. and Warren Goughe, his grandson, had livery thereof in the 21st year of the same reign, and together with Dorothy his wife, levied a fine of lands in Rockhampton and Shepardine, in Michaelmas term 12 C. 1.

William Goughe of Woollaston died seized of lands in Rockhampton 5 E. 6. and was succeeded by his grandson George Goughe, son of William, who was then sixteen years old, and had livery of his lands 21 Eliz. as appears by the Ouster le Mayne sued out in that year. It may not be improper to take notice that the family name is *Goughe*, or *Gough*, not *Goffe*, as fir Robert Atkins has it, which is pronounced *Gove*, and signifies *a blacksmith* in the British language. A gentleman of this family being so unfortunate as to have his name written *Goffe*, agreeable to the English orthography, had a good estate given away from him, through the inadvertency of the writer.

John Wither was seized of lands in this parish, which he left to Margaret his daughter and heirs, married to Thomas Seger, and died 36 Eliz. Two tenements in Rockhampton belonged to the abbey of Hayles, and were granted to Theophilus Adams and Robert Adams 25 Eliz.

H A M L E T S. 1. *Rockhampton*, of which already.

2. *Newton*. Philip Jones died seized of two messuages, and divers lands in Newton in Rockington, *alias* Rockhampton, Mar. 23, 41 Eliz. and left John Jones, his son and heir, eighteen years old. *Esch.*

3. *Shepardine*, lying three miles westward from the church, on the bank of the Severn, and consisting principally of marsh-land. Here was once a chapel, in which Thomas lord Berkeley founded

a chantry 25 E. 3. It has long been converted to profane uses, but still retains the name of Shepardine chapel. And at this place there was formerly a passage over the Severn, but it is now wholly disused.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Dursley, worth about 100*l.* a year. Mr. Jenner is patron, and the reverend Henry Jenner, M.A. is the present incumbent.

Eighteen acres in several grounds, and eight acres and a half of meadow, belong to the glebe, as satisfaction for all tithes in the meadow. Seventy acres of land in the common field are tithe free.

The church, dedicated to St. Oswald, is small, and has a tower at the west end, in which are three bells.

First fruits	£. 15	0	0	Synodals	£. 0	2	0
Tenths	—	1	1	Pentecostals	0	0	7½
Procurations	0	6	8				

Benefactions.

Richard Berkeley, of Stoke-Giffard, 8 H. 7. gave a house and lands, worth 2*l.* a year, for repairing the church. Mabel Mallet gave 12*s.* a year to be distributed to the poor on the feast of the Nativity. And William Webb has given the interest of 5*l.* to the same use.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 119	19	4	
		Poll-tax — 1694,	—	14	5	0
		Land-tax — 1694,	—	112	9	8
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770,	—	83	12	9

At the beginning of this century, there were 26 houses, and about 120 inhabitants in the parish, whereof 6 were freeholders; yearly births 4, burials 4. *Atkins*. But it appears from the register, that in ten years, beginning with 1700, there were 48 baptisms, and 29 burials; and in the same number of years, beginning with 1760, there are entered 38 baptisms, and 35 burials. The number of houses is 22, of inhabitants about 122.



R O D B O R O U G H.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Longtree, about three miles westward from Minchin-Hampton, one southward from Stroud, and ten south-eastward from Gloucester. The lands are pretty equally divided into pasture and arable, and a small brook, rising at Avening and Horfley, runs through it, and falls into the Froome at Dudbridge, a little below Stroud.

It stretches along the north and west sides of a lofty hill, at the top of which the Cotswold-country commences, whence the great road leads through Hampton, and so down this hill to both the passages over the Severn next below Gloucester; on which account Hampton is sometimes called

called *Hampton-Road*; and Rodborough, which was once a part of that parish, and is still in some measure dependent on it, derives the former part of its name from the same *Road*, but the latter part was taken from the *Berg*, or *Camp*, by which the road is carried.

The beautiful villa or seat of sir Onesiphorus Paul, baronet, called *Hill-house*, erected a few years ago by his late father, is situated on an eminence in this parish, with a pleasant prospect of the river which runs from Nailsworth, of the village of Woodchester, and of the populous country towards Stroud and Painswick. This gentleman's father, the late sir Onesiphorus Paul, was appointed high sheriff of Gloucestershire, and knighted, in the year 1760, and on the 3d of September, 1762, was created a baronet of Great Britain.

Near the summit of Rodborough-hill, facing the west, stands the *Fort*, a pleasure-house, built scarce twenty years ago, after the manner of a castle, by George Hawker, esq; the present proprietor. From this place there is a most agreeable prospect of the river Severn, and part of the vale through which it passes. There is a large tract of rich country in the fore ground of the landscape, interspersed with good houses, gardens, and highly cultivated plantations and inclosures; and these are improved with the beautiful colouring of clothes on the tenters, accompanied with a variety of other objects peculiar to a clothing country. Here the fancy glows, and agreeable ideas rise of the benefits and extensiveness of trade and manufactures, which flourish most in free countries; and of the affluence and riches which are at once incitements to, and the rewards of integrity and industry.

Mr. James Winchcombe, an eminent clothier, has built a good house at a place called *Bownbam's*, situate on the brow of the hill northward, where he enjoys a fine healthy air, and a pleasant prospect of a well inhabited valley, extending several miles along the Stroud river from the Golden Valley in Chalford, and gradually opening as it approaches the vale below Stroud.

I have not heard of any very curious natural productions at present existing in this parish; but Richard Clutterbuck, born here in the year 1638, was a person of extraordinary endowments. Mr. Timothy Nourse saw him in the year 1698, and relates the following particulars, which I have in his own hand writing. At three years old, this person enjoy'd only such a portion of sight as enabled him to discern a difference between white and black, and at twelve he was totally dark, and so continued to his death; notwithstanding which he walked up and down all the uneven ground in the neighbourhood, (and no ground can be more uneven) without a guide. He could tell when an hour-glass was run out by his hearing, which was so acute as to discover the lowest whisper in an adjacent room. He was a curious mechanic, and made oatmeal-mills, and pepper-mills, and

could make a wheel for a cloth-mill with great advantage. He took a watch in pieces and mended it, and made a handsome chain for his own watch. He made violins, bass-violos, and citterns, and a set of virginals with double jacks, and other improvements which were of his own invention; and play'd on each of those instruments. He taught music according to a scale of his own forming, and cut his notes upon pieces of wood. He ran a race of two hundred yards length, after being turned three times round, in many difficult circumstances, and could not be deceived. These are some of the particulars of this extraordinary man, whom Dr. Plott takes notice of amongst his curiosities, in his Natural History of Staffordshire.

Sir Leonard Holiday, lord mayor of London in the year 1605, was a native of this place.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

Rodborough is not to be found in *Domesday*, but is included in the account of Hampton. It belonged antiently to a family who took their name from it, of whom Thomas de Rodburg was lord of the manor of Lye, as well as Rodborough, and high sheriff of Gloucestershire 1 & 4 E. 3. William de Rodborough, son and heir of Thomas, succeeded him in his estates, and dying without issue 10 R. 2. Agnes his sister, married to John Browning, mesne lord of Notgrove, was his heir, and had livery of them the same year. Richard Browning, son and heir of John and Agnes, dying also without issue 21 H. 4. the manor of Rodborough descended to Cicely his sister, married to sir Guy de Whittington of Pauntley, who died seized of the manors of Notgrove, Lye, and Rodborough, in right of his wife, 20 H. 6. Thomas Whittington, the fifth in lineal descent from sir Guy, died seized of this manor 38 H. 8. leaving six daughters coheiresses, whereby it passed out of the name of Whittington.

Philip Sheppard, of Hampton, esq; son of Samuel Sheppard, died seized of it in the year 1713, and Edward Sheppard, of Hampton, esq; a direct descendant from him, is the present lord of this manor. See his arms, &c. under Avening.

Of the other estates, the records shew, that Roger Gulden levied a fine of lands in Rodborough and Minchin Hampton to John de Pearle and others 14 R. 2. John Pentour and Agnes his wife levied a fine of lands in Rodborough and Hampton to their own use 22 R. 2. John Frye, son and heir of John Frye, levied a fine in like manner of lands in Minchin Hampton and Rodborough to John Moody, esq; 4 E. 4. and he also levied another fine of lands in Rodborough and Rooksmore to William Elland 7 H. 7. Lands in Rodborough belonged to the nunnery of Sion in Middlesex, and were granted to Andrew lord Windsor 34 H. 8. Thomas Rogers of Wotton-Basset was seized of lands in Rodborough by descent from his mother 15 Eliz. and he had a posthumous son, Thomas.

There are places of the following names in this parish, beside those already mentioned, *viz.* *Dudbridge, Walbridge, Froomill, Spilman's-Court, Rooksmore, and Lightpill.*

Of the Church, &c.

The church lies in the deanery of Stonehouse, and is a chapel of ease to Minchin Hampton, to which it is annexed. The rector of Hampton, by a decree in chancery in the reign of king James the First, is obliged to provide a curate to officiate in this chapel.

Here is a lecture every Sunday morning, endowed with lands, which at present yield 56*l.* a year, and are specified under the account of *Benefactions.* Brazen Nose college, Oxford, has the appointment of the lecturer, who is generally one of the fellows of that college. Of late years, the rector of Hampton, by agreement, has provided a curate to serve the church, and preach the lecture.

The church is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen. It has an aisle on the south side, and a pinnacled tower at the west end. The parish acknowledges Hampton for the mother church, by the payment of 6*s.* 8*d.* a year towards the repairs of it.

Pentecostals - - 6*d.*

Monuments and Inscriptions.

Against the north wall is the following inscription :

HERE BENEATH DOTH LYE INTERRED THE BODY OF MICHAEL STRINGER, WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE MARCH 1, 1603: AND ALSO THE BODY OF IOANE HIS WIFE, WHO DECEASED FEBRVARY 3, 1645.

HIC VNA VRNA DVOS HABET, VNA HABET OFFA DVORVM,
VNA FIDES CHRISTI VITA DVOBVS ERAT.

ONE HEART WE HAD, ONE LIFE WE LED,
ONE DEATH WE BOTH DESIRED;
ONE GRAVE WE HAVE, OVR BODIES BED;
OVR SOVLS TO GOD RETIRED.

R. S.

At the east end of the church is a monument for Doctor Stanfield, the greatly respected lecturer of this parish, and rector of Woodchester, who left behind him a great reputation, and whose memory is still revered in these parts. Under his influence and direction, the clothiers of this parish and neighbouring bottoms, by their contributions in cloth and money, intirely clothed the regiment raised by sir John Guise, at the revolution in 1688. On the monument is the following inscription :

Hic subtus jacet

Jacobus Stanfield A. M. hujusce Eccl^{ie} Prælector, Vicinæq; Woodchestriæ Pastor fidelis, Theologus nulli Secundus, Catechistes sui temporis facile Princeps, Et Genio et Literis Ornatissimus: Quilicet ad annum Ætatis nonagesimum pene pervixisset, Morte tamen nimis immatura præreptus, Utpote qui sui Memoriam laboribus extendunt His nulla Mors non repentina. Obijt Dec. 25^o.

Under this place lies James Stanfield A. M. A faithful Preacher of God's Word in this and the neighbouring Church of Woodchester. A Man of rare Wit and uncommon Learning. A profound Divine. An incomparable Catechist, & a most excellent Physician: Who, tho' he lived to a great Age, may very justly be said to have died too soon; since his death must always be untimely whose pious Labours make his Life a Blessing and his Memory Great. Died Dec. 25, 1722.—No arms.

Near the above, on a separate table,

The Reverend Mr. James Stanfield had Issue one Son and three Daughters. James his Son died at Burnco in the East Indies in his 3^d Voyage. Elizabeth his Daughter died October

29, 1724. Mary his daughter died Nov. 14, 1707. Anne his Daughter died Nov. 12, 1725. These three last named lye buried near this Place.

On a small, but neat marble monument in the chancel,

Beneath this Monument lie the Remains of Samuel Hawker, Esquire, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, who died 15th Sept^r. 1760, aged 67. Also of Mary his Wife, who died 14th Jan^r 1738, aged 34. — Arms, *Sable, a fess Or between three hawks argent.*

On a neat monument against the south wall,

This Monument is erected in Memory of Thomas Baylis of Newmills in the Parish of Stroud, Clothier, who departed this Life the 31st of March 1754, Aged 67.

Also of Jane his first Wife, Daughter of Sidham (+) Pain of this Parish, who was buried the 16th of June 1721, Aged 38.

Also of Elizabeth his last Wife, Daughter of Daniel Window of Brimscombe Clothier, who departed this Life the 30th of Novem^r 1742, Aged 46.

And also of five of his Children who were all interred in this Place.

Jehovah depauperat et ditat
deprimit etiam extollit.

There are inscriptions in the chancel for Mr. Daniel Chance, clothier, who died in 1715; and for his son, and many of his family; but no arms.

On a tomb in the church-yard, inclosed with palisadoes,

Beneath are deposited the remains of *Mary*, Relict of *JERV LANGLEY*, of Lambeth in the County of Surrey, Gent. and Daughter of *THOMAS ROBERTS* of this Parish Clothier. She departed this Life June the 3^d, 1755, in the 22^d Year of her Age.

Also of *Rebecca*, Wife of *Bicknel Coney*, of the City of London, Gent. and Daughter of *Tho^r Roberts* aforesaid. She died Nov. 28, 1760, aged 29.

Here also are deposited the Remains of *Sarah* Daughter of *Thomas Roberts*, who departed this Life Feb. the 21st A. D. 1743, aged 15 Years.

In Memory of *Thomas Roberts* of this Parish Clothier, who departed this Life May the 2^d 1766 aged 68 Years. — Arms, *Baron and femme, 1. Ermine, on a pile gules a lion passant Or, 2. Argent, on a bend sable three horse-shoes Or.*

On another tomb,

To the Memory of *Thomas Roberts, jun^r*. who departed this Life the 22^d Day of Nov. 1766, aged 29 Years. A most dutiful Son and sincere Friend; the Loss of whom is regretted by all that knew him: But the greatest Affliction to his disconsolate Mother.

There are also inscriptions on other tombs for *Giles Pinfold*, who died in 1681; for *Joseph* his son, who died in 1686; for another *Joseph Pinfold*, who died in 1756; and for *John Pinfold*, who died in 1765; with their arms, *A chevron between three doves.*

Benefactions.

William de Notelyn, and *William de Rodborough*, gave lands in *Bisley* called *Boerats*, *Hansteeds*, and *Florens*, in the reign of king *Richard the Second*; *Hugh de Notelyn* of *Rooksmore* gave lands in *King's Stanley* in the year 1398; *Edmund de Rodborough* gave lands called *Dunyards* and *Hansteeds* in the year 1432; and *Margery Brimscomb* gave other lands in *Bisley* in the year 1436; all which were for the maintenance of divine service in the chapel of *Rodborough*, and for repairing the said chapel. And by a decree in chancery, 2 Jac. 1. certain lands called *Dunyards*, *Hansteeds*, *Amberley*, and *Bisham*, and

and a wood called Rodborough-wood, lying and being in the parishes of Bisley, King's Stanley, Hampton, and Rodborough, were vested in feoffees for the above purposes, 5*l.* a year for repairing the chapel, the remainder for a lecture every Sunday morning.

Thomas Halliday, clothier, gave 100*l.* for ever for teaching three poor boys to read and write, &c.

Nathaniel Cliffold, merchant, gave 20*l.* Michael Halliday, clothier, 5*l.* Nathaniel Beard 10*l.* Henry King, clothier, 250*l.* Richard Cambridge, of London, merchant, 20*l.* all to the use of the poor; and Thomas Camm, merchant, gave 50*s.* a year, charged on Rigley-Stile ground, near Gloucester, to be distributed to the poor at Christmas.

Note, there is the tithing of Rodborough, in the parish of Minchin Hampton, to which the following benefactions properly belong, *viz.* Mr. Nathaniel Cambridge, Hamborough merchant, who died in 1697, gave 1000*l.* for educating poor boys of Woodchester and Rodborough, in reading, writing, and accounts; with which money Saintloe-farm, in the tithing of Rodborough, was purchased, and a free school has been established at Saintloe.

Mr. John Yeats, of Hampton, clothier, and Mr. Benjamin Cambridge, gave 100*l.* each, which sums are laid out on lands in King's Stanley, for the use of the same school. And Mr. Richard Cambridge of London, gave 100*l.* to the children of Saintloe school, to be employ'd as his trustees may think fit.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 99 9 4
		Poll-tax — 1694, — 58 12 0
		Land-tax — 1694, — 172 8 2
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 89 15 6 $\frac{1}{4}$
		For Rodborough tithing, 44 17 9

When sir Robert Atkyns compiled his account of this parish, there were, according to him, 160 houses, and about 750 inhabitants, whereof 20 were freeholders; yearly births 26, burials 34. But the two last particulars are very injudiciously given, and differ widely from the average numbers of baptisms and burials. In the year 1756, the burials were 27, and the whole number of souls 1481.

R O D M A R T O N .

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Longtree, something more than five miles west from Cirencester, and above four miles eastward inclining to the north from Tetbury, fifteen miles south from Gloucester, and about eight north from Malmesbury in Wiltshire. It is situate in a fine, healthy, open country, on the north-west side of the Roman way leading from Cirencester to Bath, which separates it from part of Wiltshire.

The parish consists mostly of arable land, is totally without wood land, and seems almost pec-

uliarly unfortunate in having no continual brook or stream of water running through it. It is supposed to have derived its name from its lying on the Roman way, and being on one side a boundary of the county; for *mer*, contracted from *merc*, signifies a boundary; so that *Rod-mar-ton*, (or *Red-mer-tone*, which is the antient manner of writing the name) signifies *a boundary town upon the road*.

It is a place of considerable antiquity, as appears by a tessellated pavement discovered by some people at plow, in the year 1636; and Mr. Yate, who was a learned and judicious person, and at that time rector of the church, has entered it on record in the parish register, from which the following passage is literally taken: *Hoc anno [1636] in agris in loco Hocberry vocato, dum sulcos aratro ducunt, discooperta sunt tessellat. pavimenta, tegule quibus ferrei clavi infixi subrutæ, nummi quoque ænei Antonini et Valentiniani Imp. Incolæ mihi dixerunt, se æneos et argenteos nummos sepius ibidem reperisse, nescientes quid rei essent: A patribus autem audivisse, Rodmarton ab illo loco translata[m] olim ubi nunc est positam esse. Aparent autem stationem aliquam Romanorum ibidem aliquando fuisse.* Which may be thus translated: This year [1636] in a field called *Hocberry*, as the people were at plow, the plow-share turning up some tiles, discovered a tessellated pavement, and they found also some brass coins of the emperors Antoninus and Valentinian. The inhabitants told me that they had oftentimes found brass and silver coins, but did not know what they were, and that they had heard their ancestors say, that Rodmarton was formerly removed from that place to where it now stands. However, it appears that there was once a Roman station there.

It seems this pavement was covered with slates, and perhaps other rubbish, with a view to its preservation; for since coverings of the same kind have been found upon several other tessellated pavements, it seems not to be a matter of mere chance or accident, but a cautionary method taken by the Romans themselves when they left this island, upon a prospect of their return hither again.

About the year 366, the Picts and Scots had broke in upon the Roman territories, and committed innumerable outrages, insomuch that Theodosius was sent over hither to prevent a general insurrection and revolt, as it was feared that the Britons were not a little disposed to join the enemy. And this place lying upon the Roman way, at a convenient distance from *Corinium*, now Cirencester, which was a place of strength, and of great consequence to the Romans, they placed a garrison here, to give early notice of the approach of any formidable body of the enemy, and to curb the insolence of such small parties of them as should straggle in their way. This is consistent with their practice in other places of less note, where tessellated pavements have been found,

found, and which are supposed to have belonged to the house of some principal officer of the garrison.

The Roman generals, amongst their other baggage, used to carry about with them a quantity of *lapilli*, or *tessellæ*, made of bricks or tiles, not much bigger than dice, sufficient to pave the place where they set the *Prætorium*, or general's tent, or at least some part of it, which is particularly related of Julius Cæsar, by Suetonius, in his Life of that general. And we learn from Salmasius, in his Commentary on Suetonius, and from Pliny, in his Natural History, that such of these as were made of small square marbles, of various natural colours, were called *Lithostrata*; but if of small bricks, artificially tinged with colours, they were distinguished by different names, as *Pavimenta Tessellata*, or *Opus Musivum*. But it is said that they had all one common name, *Asarota*, from their not being to be swept, but wiped with a sponge.

What figures were represented on the pavement I have been speaking of is uncertain, as it is intirely destroy'd, and the register gives no further particulars.

Of the Manors and other Estates.

In *Domesday-book* are the following particulars:
 ' Hugo Maminot holds Redmertone in Lange-
 ' trew hundred of Gislebert bishop of Lisieux, [in
 ' Normandy,] and he holds it of the king. There
 ' are two hides. In demean are two plow-tillages,
 ' and one villein, and two bordars, and a priest,
 ' with one plow-tillage. There are two *servi*. It
 ' was worth 4*l.* and is now worth 3*l.* Leuvinus
 ' held it of king Edward.' *Domesday-book*, p. 73.

But in the same record it is written, ' Osward
 ' holds of the king Redmertone in Langetreu
 ' hundred. There are three yard-lands taxed.
 ' He held the same in the reign of king Edward.
 ' There is one plow-tillage. It was worth 20*sol.*
 ' now 10*sol.*' *Ibid.* p. 79.

This Osward was one of the king's thanes, whose estate was the smaller of the two at that time in Redmertone, but it is not possible to shew the descent of them distinctly from each other. All that can be done, is to set down the few records relating to this division of the parish, in the order of time wherein they were made.

This manor was held of the honour of Gloucester, by one knight's fee, 47 H. 3. The sheriff returned that John Maltravers, the abbat of Kingswood, John Bardone, Stephen de Chiltham, and Peter de la Mare were lords of the vill of Rodmerton 9 E. 1. Peter de Braose, or Breuse, purchased a charter of free warren in Rodmerton 29 E. 1. and dying 5 E. 2. left Thomas, his son and heir, ten years old. Thomas de Berton died seized of Rodmerton 49 E. 3. as did John Langley, of Rodmerton and Torleton 10 H. 4. William Fitz-Warren was seized of the manor and advowson of Rodmerton, and of lands in Torleton, and levied a fine of the same to sir Ralph Boteler and John Edwards, and to the heirs of John, 19 H. 6.

Robert Cox was lord of this manor in the year 1608; sir Walter Long was proprietor of it in the year 1710; but Charles Coxe, of Kemble in the county of Wilts, esq; is the present lord of it. His arms are, *Sable, a chevron between three harts attires, each fixt to its proper scalp, argent.*

Lands in Rodmerton did belong to the abbey of Cirencester, and were granted to John Pope, 37 H. 8.

HAMLETS. 1. *Culkerton.* There were three small estates in this hamlet at the time of the general survey. Of one it is said, ' The same
 ' William [de Owe] holds Culcortone, and Her-
 ' bert holds it of him. Scireuold held it in the
 ' reign of king Edward. There are three yard-
 ' lands and five acres. In demean is one plow-
 ' tillage, and three *servi*. It is worth and was
 ' worth 35*sol.* Radulphus de Limesi held this
 ' land; but it was never Alestan's.' *D. B.* p. 73.

The particulars of another are recorded as fol-
 ' low: ' The same Durand [de Glowec'] holds
 ' Culcortone, and Roger Ivri holds it of him.
 ' There are two hides, and two yard-lands and an
 ' half. Grim held it. There are two plow-tillages
 ' in demean, and six villeins, with three plow-
 ' tillages. It is worth and was worth 4*lib.*'
Domesday-book, p. 76.

The third estate is thus described: ' The same
 ' Roger [de Lueri] holds Culcortone. Aluric held
 ' it, and Anschitil held it of him. There is one
 ' hide and a half. In demean are two plow-
 ' tillages, and four *servi*. It was worth 20*sol.*
 ' but it is now worth 30*sol.*' *Dom. Book*, p. 75.

This manor belonged to the knights templers, who purchased a charter for court leet, waifs, and felons goods in the reign of king Henry the Third, and their claim to these privileges was allowed 15 E. 1. Culkerton was held of William de Clinton earl of Huntingdon 28 E. 3. It afterwards came to the Monoxes. Richard Monox died seized thereof 5 Mariae. His son Thomas Monox, had livery granted to him the same year. Sir William Webb was lord of this manor in the year 1608. Charles Coxe of Lypiatt, was lord of it about 1710, and his grandson, Charles Coxe, of Kemble, esq; is the present proprietor.

Adam de Smethelie granted one messuage, and one yard-land in Culkerton, to the abbey of Kingswood, 5 E. 2.

Milo, constable of Gloucester, gave the tithes of Culkerton to the church of Lanthony, in the year 1137.

2. *Hafleden.* The greater part of this hamlet is in Rodmerton, the rest in Cherington. It contains only one farm-house. Here are two large *tumuli*, or barrows, that have never, that I know of, been opened. In *Domesday-book* it is thus recorded: ' The same Roger [de Lueri] holds
 ' Hafedene in Langetrewes hundred. There are
 ' three hides and three yard-lands taxed. Elnoc
 ' held

held it in the reign of king Edward. There are four plow-tillages in demean, and seven half villeins, and one bordar, with three plow-tillages, and seventeen *servi*, and half a mill of 30*d.* and fifteen acres of meadow. One Roger held this manor of the bishop of Baieux for 16*l.* Afterwards the bishop gave it to the same Roger with the farm.' *Domesday-book*, p. 75.

Reginald de St. Waleric, whose family name was taken from the port of St. Valerick in Normandy, and whose ancestors came over with the conqueror, was lord of Hasleden about the year 1140. Having been disseized of this manor for rebellion against king Stephen, he recovered it again, and built a monastery for Benedictine monks at this place; but the monks removed hence, for want of water, to Tetbury, where they were not likely to be much better supply'd. Thence afterwards they moved, for want of wood, to Kingswood, where they continued 'till that abbey was dissolved. The abbey of Kingswood held Hasleden grange and Culkerton 12 H. 4.

The abbey barn at Hasleden is still remaining, within the east porch of which is this inscription: ANNO DNI: M^oCC^oXC^o: HENRICI: ABA^τIS: XIX^o: FUI^τ: IS^τUM: CON^τRUC^τ. *i.e.* This was built in the year of our Lord 1290, and in the 19th year of Henry the abbat.

The abbat of Kingswood paid a yearly pension of two pounds for lands at Culkerton and Hasledene, to the prior of Lanthony, several receipts for which are mentioned in the prior's registers.

It is remarkable that the inhabitants of this hamlet have no seat-place in either of the churches of Rodmarton or Cherington, wherein it lies; but it is said they have a seat at Kingswood.

This large farm or grange is now the property of lord Ducie.

3. *Torleton.* Part of this hamlet lies in the parish of Cotes. At the time of the general survey, this hamlet lay in the hundred of Cirencester. In *Domesday-book* it is expressed after this manner: 'William de Ow holds one hide in Tornentone, in Cirecestre hundred, and Herbert holds it of him. Leuric held it in the reign of king Edward, and he might go where he pleased. There is one plow-tillage in demean, and four *servi*. It was worth 40*sol.* It is worth 20*sol.*' *Domesday-book*, p. 73.

John Langley was seized of one messuage and one plow-tillage in Torleton 18 E. 2. This is now a corps to a prebend of the church of Salisbury. John Ebdon, D.D. a prebendary in that church, was owner of this manor in the year 1608. John Cox, esq; is the present lessee, and it has been in that name for many generations. Here is a chapel, but divine service is discontinued.

Tithes in Torleton, with the chapel, lately belonging to the Benedictine nunnery at Rumsley in Hampshire, founded by king Edgar in the year 107, were granted to Giles Pool 34 H. 8.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is in the deanery of Stonehouse. It is a rectory worth 200*l.* a year. Samuel Lysons, A.M. is the present patron and incumbent. It formerly belonged to the abbey of Osney in Oxfordshire. Mr. Yate, a rector of this parish, in the year 1641, recovered the tithes of Torleton, having proved it to have been a member of Rodmarton in the 14th year of king Edward the Third.

A yard-land in each field belongs to the glebe.

The church hath two ailes, and a spire in the middle. In the north aile were formerly the arms of the family of the Wyes, and the name of Allen in a window of the south aile; whence it seems probable that some persons of these families either built, or were large contributors towards the building of the respective ailes.

First fruits	£. 18	1	3	Synodals	£. 0	2	0
Tenths	—	1	6	1½	Pentecostals	0	0
Procurations	0	6	8				

Monuments and Inscriptions.

Upon a grey marble stone in the chancel, is the effigy of a man in brass, in the antient dress of a lawyer, and this inscription:

Hic jacet Johes Edward q^ondam dns Manerij de Rodmarton & verus patronus ejusdem. Famosus Apprentici^s in lege p^oitus. qui obiit die Januarij. A^o Dni M^oCCCC. lxi. cui^s aie p^oicietur de^s amen.

On the same stone, engraved on brass,

Hic jacet Stephanus Collier A.M. nuper hujus Ecclesie Rector. Obijt decimo die mensis Augusti anno Domini 1722, annoque Ætatis suæ 79.

In the chancel,

Job^s Yate Lon. ex vico Basinglane paræc. Aldermariæ, renat^s 24 Julij 1594. Coll. Em. Cantab. olim soc. S. Th. B. indultus in hanc eccles. vesp^oijs Dominicæ in albis 1628, mortalitatem exiit

Nudus Job rediens ut venerat, ecce, recessit
 Rodmerton quondam qui tibi pastor erat.
 Is, quia quæ solitus nequit ex ambone monere,
 Clamat et e tumulo prædicat ista suo.
 Mors tua, mors Christi, fraus mundi, gloria coeli,
 Et dolor inferni sunt meditanda tibi.
 Trust not the world, remember death,
 And often think of hell;
 Think often on the great reward
 For those that do live well.
 Repent, amend, then trust in Christ,
 Soe thou in peace shalt die,
 And rest in blifs, and rise with joy,
 And reign eternally.

Note, this monument was put up many years before Mr. Yate's death, as I find by a memorandum which he made himself in the register. i.e. Mense Decembri hujus anni mortalitatis memor, ipse mihi posuit tale monumentum in Cancelllo. He died Jan. 13, 1668.

Within the rails in the chancel, on a blue stone,

H. S. E.

Reverendus Vir Sawyerus Smith hujus Ecclesie Rector Obijt 17^o Aprilis Anno salutis 1756 Ætatis suæ 39.

In the south aile, against the wall, is a handsome marble monument, with this inscription:

Near this place lie the Remains of the Reverend John Cox M. A. Rector of North Cerney in this county, and of this parish. He was what his holy Profession called upon him to persuade others to be. The duties he constantly taught he as constantly transcribed into his own practice, and was therefore an eminent example of all those virtues that ought to be endearing to mankind (which was the chief view) that he knew well pleasing to his God. Reader, if thou canst be prevailed upon to learn from him how to live, thou wilt secure to thyself the inestimable blessing of dying the death of the Righteous. He died on the 14th of February, in the year of our Lord 1730, and the 75th of his age. — Arms, at top, *Sable, a chevron between three bucks attires with the scalps argent.*

In the north aile are several flat stones over the family of the Coxes. On one of them,

Here lyeth the body of Mary the daughter of John Coxe, Gent. dec^d. and wife of George White, Gent. who departed this life the 12th Day of November, 1693.

Heavens grant it to the world no ill presage,
Here lyes intomb'd the Phoenix of her age;
The best of wives, friends, neighbours, children, mothers:
That liv'd lesse to her selfe then God and others.

Benefaction.

Henry Smith, of London, esq; gave 5*l.* yearly, charged on Tolerfcomb-farm in Suffex, for the benefit of the poor, and for apprenticing out the poor children of the hamlet of Culkerton.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 71	2	0
		Poll-tax — 1694, — 25	7	0
		Land-tax — 1694, — 99	6	0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 74	9	9

According to fir Robert Atkyns, when his account of this parish was publish'd, there were 37 houses, and about 180 inhabitants, whereof 6 were freeholders; yearly births 5, burials 4. But the following is a true state of the register. In a series of ten years, from 1700 to 1709 inclusive, there were 38 baptisms, and 31 burials. In a like series of ten years, from 1760 to 1769, both inclusive, the births were 100, and the burials 43. The exact number of houses is 56, of inhabitants 241; so that upon an average of ten years, the proportion of annual burials to the number of surviving inhabitants, is nearly as 1 to 56; an incontestible proof of the healthy situation of this place, where the inhabitants are increasing very fast.



R U D F O R D

IS a small parish, lying one part in the hundred of Botloe, the other in the united hundreds of Dudstun and King's Barton, five miles distant south-eastward from Newent, nine north-east from Mitchel Dean, and four north-westward from Gloucester.

The parish is bounded on the north by the river Leden, and a small brook which rises at Tainton runs through it, in its course to that river. Rudford may be so called from the *Road at the Ford*, or from the *Redness of the soil there*; for *red* was called *Rud* by our Saxon ancestors. But if neither of these conjectures should be satisfactory to the reader, it does not occur to me upon what other occasion the name was given it.

The soil is deep and good, but it is in a bad state respecting cultivation. The greater part is pasture, with orcharding and arable. The manor and most of the lands are held by lease under the church of Gloucester, whence it happens, that, except the manor house, there is scarcely a habitable dwelling in the village. I mean not to reflect on that reverend body, for it is in general the case with the estates held under all fluctuating proprietaries, whose interest in such estates being

only for a short duration, they will not be at the expence of improvements from which they cannot expect to reap suitable advantages. This is an evil which can only be lamented, as perhaps it does not admit of a remedy.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

Madoch holds Rudford, in Botelau hundred, of the king. He held it in the time of king Edward. There are two hides. In demean are two plow-tillages, and three villeins, and four bordars, with three plow-tillages; and a mill paying as much corn [*annonam*] as can be earned by it. It is worth and was worth 40*s.* *D. B.* p. 80.

King William the Second gave Rodesford to the abbey of St. Peter at Gloucester, when Serlo was abbat. Winebald de Balun, a great baron, with the consent of Roger his son, gave the manor of Rudford to the same church, in the year 1126. The abbat of Gloucester was seized of the manors of Rudford, Leden, and Mude Leden, and his right to free warren was allowed in a *Quo warranto* 15 E. 1.

The abbey continued possessed of the manor 'till the dissolution, when it was granted to the dean and chapter of Gloucester 33 H. 8. Mr. Edward Holder is the present lessee of the manor under the dean and chapter. His arms are, *Sable, a chevron between three anchors argent.*

HAMLET. *High Leden* is a hamlet in this parish, and in the hundred of Dudstun and King's Barton. Richard de Wigmore gave his lands in Hyneledene, with the groves, pastures, meadows, and all appurtenances, which had belonged to Jeoffry de le Dene, to the abbey of Gloucester, in the year 1239. And king Edward the Third, by his charter, dated 23 Dec. in the 28th year of his reign, granted to the abbey of Gloucester, free warren in all their demean lands in Hyneledene.

The tithes of High Leden were granted to the dean and chapter of Gloucester 33 H. 8.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the Forest deanery, worth 80*l.* a year. The dean and chapter of Gloucester are patrons, and Mr. George Bishop is the present incumbent.

The church is a small building, dedicated to St. Mary, with a tower at the west end.

First fruits	£. 10	0	0	Proc. & Syn.	£. 0	8	8
Tenths	—	1	0	Pentecostals	—	0	1

Rudford.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 35	2	0
		Poll-tax — 1694, — 3	8	0
		Land-tax — 1694, — 36	0	0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 27	0	0

High Leden.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 56	9	4
		Poll-tax — 1694, — 3	5	0
		Land-tax — 1694, — 63	12	0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 47	14	0

At the beginning of this century, there were 22 houses in the parish, and about 106 inhabitants, of whom 4 were freeholders; yearly births 3, burials 3. *Atkyns*. The people are now about the same number.



R U E R D E A N

IS a small parish, in the hundred of St. Briavel's, in the Forest division, two miles south-westward from Mitchel Dean, five southward from Rofs in Herefordshire, and about fourteen westward from Gloucester.

It is bounded on the east by Great and Little Dean, on the north by Herefordshire, on the south by the Forest, and on the west by the river Wye, which separates it from Welch Bicknor, a detached parish in Monmouthshire.

It is called *Ruerdean*, (supposed to be a corruption of *Riverdean*) because it is situated upon the river Wye, and to distinguish it from the neighbouring places of Mitchel Dean and Little Dean. All these places abound with pit-coal and iron ore, of which more is delivered under the general account of the Forest.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

Domesday-book takes no notice of this manor, as distinct from the other Deans, whence I conclude that they became separate manors since that record was compiled.

William de Alba Mara died seized of an estate called Ruerdean 40 H. 3. Thomas Deverty held the same, and St. Briavel's castle, 21 E. 1.

The sheriff returned that Alexander de Byknore and William Hatheway were lords of the vill of Rewardyne 9 E. 1. Alexander de Byknore held one messuage in Ruerdean and Ludbrook, with the bailiwicks of Ruerdean and St. Briavel's castle in the forest of Dean, 34 E. 1.

A manor in Ruerdean belonged to the abbey of Flaxley, at the dissolution, and was granted to sir Anthony Kingston 36 H. 8. It was soon after conveyed to the Baynams. Thomas Baynham and Joseph Baynham were lords of this manor in the year 1608, from whose family it passed to the Vaughans. John Vaughan, esq; was lord of the manor about the beginning of this century, and the sisters and coheiresses of Richard Clark, of the Hill, in Herefordshire, esq; are the present proprietors of the manor.

Hatheways was a distinct manor, antiently, and for many generations, enjoyed by a considerable family of the same name. Thus the sheriff returned that William Hatheway was lord of Rewardyne, as before recited, 9 E. 1. The escheator's inquisition found that William Hatheway died 10 E. 2. seized of several lands and tenements in Rewardyne, which he held of Alexander de Byknore, paying 4 s. 9 d. yearly, and left William Hatheway

his son and heir. Thomas Hatheway died seized thereof 5 R. 2. and William Walleyne was seized of a tenement called Hatheways, 11 E. 4. This estate came afterwards to the Baynams, and the distinction of the manors was by that means lost by unity of possession.

Walter de Clare was seized of one messuage and one plow-tillage in Ruerdean, 18 E. 2. Alexander Carent was seized of a mill, and of a yearly rent in Ruerdean, 50 E. 3. and John Carent, his son, was seized of the same mill, and of a yearly rent of 26 s. 8 d. in Ruerdean 6 R. 2.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a curacy, in the deanery of Rofs, worth 15 l. a year, to which the vicar of Walford in Herefordshire presents. Mr. Jones is curate. The small tithes belong to the minister, and the great tithes to the præcentor of Hereford.

The church, dedicated to St. John Baptist, is large, and has a handsome spire at the west end.

Proc. & Syn. £. 0 2 0 Pentecost. £. 0 1 4

Benefactions.

Nine parcels of land, worth about 6 l. a year, are given to the use of the poor, and for the repair of the church.

Mr. Greenway has given 60 l. the interest of which to be expended in educating poor children.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 126 16 0
		Poll-tax — 1694, — 38 17 0
		Land-tax — 1694, — 142 15 0
		The same, at 3 s. 1770, — 104 5 0

At the beginning of this century, according to sir Robert Atkyns, there were 100 houses in the parish, and about 500 inhabitants, 12 of whom were freeholders; yearly births 16, burials 13. The present number of inhabitants is about 758.



S A I N T B U R Y.

THIS parish lies in the upper division of the hundred of Kiftgate, about two miles westward from Campden, five south-east from Evesham in Worcestershire, and about twenty-six north-eastward from Gloucester.

The present manner of writing the name is a deviation from the antient and true orthography, and proceeded originally from want of knowing the true signification of it. In *Domesday* it is written *Suineberie*, (i. e. *Suine's*, or *Swain's Camp*;) and it was so called from the *Berg*, or *Camp*, not far above the church, where the intrenchments are still visible, which the inhabitants call *Castle-Bank*.

This camp, which has so fixed its name on the parish, seems to have been dependent on another very large one, higher up on the top of the hill, inclosing near sixty acres of ground, raised probably by the same people, and still remaining pretty perfect; but the latter lies in the adjoining parish

parish of Willersey. *Suine*, or *Swain*, to whom these intrenchments are attributed, was undoubtedly one of those Danish locusts who for many years carried desolation wherever they went, and raised most exorbitant contributions all over England, and occasioned that grievous tax called *Dane Geld*, which was at length stately levied on the people, and continued for several ages before the nation could get rid of it.

The village of Saintbury is situated on the north-west side of the great hill country, facing the vale of Evesham, with a steep ascent from the houses to the church. It consists of a few farm houses and cottages, but affords nothing worth the traveller's attention.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

' Hascoit Musard holds Suineberie in Witelai hundred of the king. Chenuicelle held it. There are ten hides. In demean are three plow-tillages, and eighteen villeins, and three bordars, with nine plow-tillages, and ten among the *servi* and *ancilla*, and a mill of 6*d.* It was worth 12*l.* now 10*l.* *Domesday-book*, p. 78.

Of the above Hascoit Musard, many particulars are set down under Miserden. Richard Musard was son and heir of Hascoit, and Hascoit the second, was son and heir of Richard, and held fifteen knights fees 12 H. 2. He died 33 H. 2. and was succeeded by Ralph his son and heir, who had livery of this manor 2 R. 1. and paid 100*l.* for his relief. He married Isabel, the widow of John de Nevill, without the king's licence, and paid 100 marks for his transgression. He was a baron, and built the castle of Miserden, and was high sheriff of Gloucestershire from the 17 Joh. to 9 H. 3. and died in the 14th year of the last mentioned reign.

Walter de Abbytot was seized of this manor 1 Joh. but it is probable that it was only in trust, for the manor continued in the Musards for several generations after.

Robert Musard, son of Ralph, entered upon his lands without suing forth livery, wherefore his castle of Miserden, and all his estates, were seized into the king's hands, but were shortly after restored upon composition. He died without issue 24 H. 3. leaving Ralph Musard, his brother and heir, a minor, whose wardship was granted by the crown to Jeffery Despencer, in consideration of 500 marks. Ralph had livery of his lands 31 H. 3. and died in the 49th year of that reign, leaving Ralph his son and heir, who died seized of this manor and of Musarden 1 E. 1. John Musard, the next possessor, died 17 E. 1. Masculine Musard became seized of this manor 28 E. 1. and in the 31st year of that reign granted it to the abbey of Evesham; but he continued in possession 2 E. 2.

It appears by the records, that this estate was afterwards in lay hands, but they could only be tenants, or trustees for the abbey. Thus we find that Thomas de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick,

and others, were seized of Seinbury in trust, 24 E. 3. and John Rouse, and others, held the same 49 E. 3.

The abbey of Evesham was seized of the manor of Seinbury, and of the impropriation of the church, in the reign of king Richard the Second, and continued in possession 'till the general dissolution of religious houses.

The manor, and two mills, lately belonging to the abbey of Evesham, were granted to Richard Bartlet 35 H. 8. whose son, Richard Bartlet, had livery 20 Eliz. He married Alice, daughter of — Ruding of Worcestershire, and left Henry, his eldest son and heir, who married the daughter of — Dutton, of Dutton in Cheshire, but died without issue. Sir Thomas Bartlet, brother of Henry, had livery of this manor 25 Eliz. He married Mary, daughter of sir John Dauntifer, and was succeeded by John Bartlet, who married Jane, daughter of Robert Kelway of Dorsetshire.

From the Bartlets the manor passed to the Brawnes. Sir Hugh Brawne was lord of it in the year 1608, and the three coheireffes of the family of Brawne were proprietors of it at the beginning of this century. Hugh Brawne, esq; was lord of this manor at the time of his death, in the year 1726. It has since been purchased by Mr. Joseph Roberts, who is the present proprietor.

An estate in this parish, sometimes also called a manor, consisting of lands and tithes, belonged to the abbey of Gloucester, and was granted to the chapter of Gloucester 33 H. 8. Other tithes in Saintbury, *alias* Senebrig, belonged to the abbey of Winchcombe, and were granted to sir Thomas Seimour 1 E. 6.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Campden, worth about 170*l.* a year. The rev. Mr. Hudson Boyce, the present rector, has two turns in the presentation, and the lord of the manor has the third.

The manor having belonged to the abbey of Evesham, the demans thereof are free from tithes.

A piece of ground is assigned to the minister, in satisfaction for inclosures.

The church is dedicated to St. Nicholas, and has a chapel on the north, and a steeple on the south side, in which are six bells.

First fruits	£. 19	9	2	Synodals	£. 0	1	0
Tenths	—	1	18	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	Pentecost.	0	0
Procurations	0	6	8				

Monuments and Inscriptions.

Upon a blue stone in the chancel, is a painting of a venerable divine, in his gown, which was formerly taken out of the parsonage house, and placed there. Under the picture is this inscription:

Wilulimus Warburton Sacre Theologie Baccalavrus Tenens Unguiculis Scholaris Collegij Etonensis iuxta Windesoram, Inde Cooptatus In Albvum Sociorum Collegij Regalis Cantabrigiæ. Expedita fuit ista Delineatio Anno Xni MDCXLIII

Annoque Aetatis LXIX.

— He was presented to this rectory in 1617, and was buried Nov. 8, 1649. Arms, *Azure, a chevron argent between three*

choughs proper.

On

On a brass plate, in the north chapel,

Sub terra gravi tumulatur Alicia Bartlett
Cum Christo exultet Spiritus in requie.

Here under foote lyethe compaste wth colde claye
The Corps of Alice Bartlett faste cloyd yn a Cheste
For her Soule to God devo^{tly} lette us praye
In heavē thorwe Christe it maye have loyefull reste.
Obijt xxvii^o die Aprilis A^o dni M. ccccclxxiiii^o.

On a flat stone in the chancel,

Here lyeth the body of Dame Theodosia Bishop Daughter of
Sir Richard Brawne of Aliscoat in the County of Gloucester
Knight and Wife of Sir William Bishope of Bridgtown in the
County of Warwick Knight, who Departed this life December
16th 88.

Theodosia

viz.

The Gift of God.

The LORD Gave and the LORD hath taken away. *Iob. 1, 21.*

Here lyeth the Body of Hugh Brawne Esq; Lord of this Manor
who Departed this life August 31st 1726 Aged 72.—Arms,
Three bars, in the dexter canton a wolf's head crazed, for Brawne.

To the Memory of the Reverend Mr. John Brawne, who
succeeded his Father in this Rectory of Saintbury in the year of our
Lord 1680. He lived and left a rare Example of Piety towards
God, of Pastoral Care towards his Parish, and of Benevolence
towards all mankind. He died Sept. 21st 1736, in the 81st
Year of his Age.—Arms, Brawne as before.

Here lyeth the Body of Anne Brawne Daughter of William
Byrd of Evesham in the County of Worcester, Gentleman, and
Wife of John Brawne Rector of Saintbury, who Departed this
life October the 6, 1680.—Arms, 1. Brawne. 2. *On a
chevron engrailed between three lions rampant as many fleurs de lis,*
for Byrd.

Here lyeth the Body of Elizabeth Brawne Daughter of St.
Richard Bishope of Bridgtown in the County of Warwick Knight,
and Wife of John Brawne Rector of this place, who Departed
this life January the 9th 1705 Aged 74.

Here Lyeth the Body of Elizabeth the wife of John Brawne
Rector of Saintbury who Departed this life March the 21st Anno
1720.—Arms, 1. Brawne. 2. *A chevron engrailed between
three lions rampant.*

Here Lyeth the Body of Susannah Mariet, Daughter of Tho-
mas Mariet Esq; and Lucy-Ann his Wife, who departed this
life December the 8th Ann. Dom. 1720.—Arms, *Barry of
Or and sable,* for Marriot of Preston.

Benefactions.

A tenement and seven ridges of land are
assigned to the parish clerk, who pays 4s. 6d. a
year out of them for the repair of the church.
Mr. Veal's land is charged with 2s. a year to the
same use. Lady Theodosia Bishop charged her
estate here with the payment of 5l. a year to
the poor.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 146	2	0
		Poll-tax ——— 1694, —	21	4
		Land-tax ——— 1694, —	114	18
		The same, at 3s. 1770, —	86	3

At the beginning of this century, there were 54
houses, and about 240 inhabitants in this parish,
whereof 10 were freeholders; yearly births 7,
burials 6. *Atkyns.* The present number of houses
31, and the people are decreased to 135.

Salperton, or Cold Salperton,

Is a small parish, in the hundred of Bradley,
twelve miles north from Cirencester, six south-
ward from Winchcombe, four north-westward
from Northleach, and sixteen eastward from Glou-
cester.

It lies very high and bleak on the Cotswold,
for which reason it obtained the addition of *Cold*.
Notwithstanding this exposed situation, agricul-
ture is carried on with a spirit and success that do
honour to the occupiers, and shame the indolence
of many of the vale country farmers, who, with
every advantage of a richer soil, and milder air,
trudge on in the old beaten track of their ancestors,
almost without an attempt at improvement. It is
disgusting to see some of the best land in the
county lie in a miserable, unimproved state, while
the Cotswold-hills, naturally bleak and barren,
have, within a few years past, been rendered
fruitful by judicious management, and the oc-
cupiers are become a thriving and opulent people.

The downs and common fields in this parish
have been lately inclosed, greatly to the interest
of the landholder, and no less to the advantage
of the labouring people, because those lands, now
chiefly converted to tillage, afford more constant
and abundant employment for the labouring poor
than in their former condition.

A small stream rises here, and runs down to
Sherborne, in its course to the Windrush.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

'Hugo Lafne holds Salpretune, in Bradelege
'hundred. There are ten hides taxed. Uuluuard
'held it. In demean are three plow-tillages, and
'ten villeins, and a priest, with seven plow-tillages,
'and eleven among the *servi* and *ancillæ*, and five
'acres of meadow. It was worth 9l. now 7l.
Domesday-book, p. 78.

Among the particulars of the estates of the
church of Worcester, it is said, 'Of the land
'belonging to this manor [Clive] Ralph holds four
'hides in Sapleton of the church.' *Ibid. p. 70.*

The knights templers were seized of the manor,
and had a grant of court leet, waifs, and felons
goods from king Henry the Third, which they
pleaded in a writ of *Quo warranto*, 15 E. 1. and
those privileges were then allowed. The same
knights continued seized of the manor 2 E. 3.
when it was held of William de Clinton, earl of
Huntingdon.

The manor was afterwards granted to the
Benedictine nunnery of Stodely in Oxfordshire,
founded by Bernard de St. Waleric in the reign of
king Henry the Second, and valued, at the dis-
solution, at 102l. 6s. 7d. After the dissolution,
the manor was granted to Winchester college, to
which it still belongs. Thomas Browne, esq; is
the present lessee of the manor, and proprietor of
all the freehold lands in the parish. He has a
very good stone-built house near the church,
where he resides.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a curacy, in the deanery of Stow,
worth 8l. a year from the impropiator. Mr.
Browne is patron and impropiator, and Mr.
Lawrence is the present incumbent. The living
has been twice augmented with the queen's bounty.

Robert de Chandos, who came in with the Conqueror, gave the advowson of the church of Salperton to the monks of Lyra in Normandy. The impropriation was afterwards appropriated to the use of the nunnery of Stodely; and upon the dissolution of that house, it was granted to Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple, in trust, 35 H. 8. The fee of the impropriation was vested in Mr. Bee, about the beginning of this century, and was sold, by him, to Mr. Cosley of Bristol; of whom it was purchased by the earl of Westmoreland, and sold to Thomas Browne, esq; the present proprietor, who pays 4s. a year out of it to the crown.

The church is small, dedicated to All Saints, and has a handsome new built tower at the west end.

Proc. & Syn. £. 0 4 4 Pentecost. £. 0 0 7

Benefaction.

Mr. Aylworth left 800l. to purchase land for the augmentation of four poor livings, viz. Charlton Abbats, Cold Salperton, Sevenhampton, and Compton Abdale.

Taxes:	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	23	9	0
	Poll-tax — 1694, —	—	4	2	0
	Land-tax — 1694, —	—	20	9	0
	The same, at 3s. 1770, —	—	14	13	0 3/4

About seventy years ago, when sir Robert Atkyns collected the materials for his History, there were in this parish 15 houses, and about 60 inhabitants, whereof 4 were freeholders; yearly birth 2, burials 1. But since that period, the condition of this country has been greatly altered. The downs and commons, which were easily managed by two or three shepherds and herdsmen, have been inclosed, and converted to tillage; and new cottages have been erected, so that the present number of houses is 23, of inhabitants 155.



SANDHURST, or SANTHURST.

THIS parish lies in the Vale, in the united hundreds of Dudston and King's-barton, thirteen miles east from Newent, seven south from Tewkesbury, and three north from Gloucester. It is bounded on the north by Norton, on the east by Twigworth, on the south by Longford, and on the west by the river Severn.

The soil is sandy next the river, and being antiently overgrown with wood, gave occasion to the name of the parish, which is supposed to be compounded of *Sand*, and of the Saxon word *Dejrrt*, a wood. The rest of the parish is much inclined to clay, and consists chiefly of meadow and pasturage, with about a hundred acres of arable in common field.

Walsworth is a very handsome seat in this parish, belonging to Samuel Hayward, esq; who has a good estate here, and in several other parts of the

county. The house is new, with proper offices, and the gardens are well laid out, and very pleasant. He has favoured the public with an elegant engraving of it, to decorate this work.

Not far from this house, there is a spring of medicinal or purging water, like the Cheltenham spaw, but it is sometimes dry in the summer. And there is also a salt-spring, upon the discovery of which, about twenty years since, a pit was opened to a considerable depth, with an intention of erecting a salt-work; but not proving so strong as was expected, that project was then dropt, and the mouth of the pit stopt up with bricks to prevent accidents.

Part of Wainlode's-hill lies in Sandhurst, the rest in Norton. It does not rise to any great height, but stretching along the south-east side of the Severn, affords an extensive prospect over this part of the vale country, which lies flat and low, and therefore, in wet seasons, is subject to inundations from the river.

Two brooks, which rise at Shurdington and Witcombe, after uniting their streams, fall into the Severn near Ablode's Court. The turnpike-road from Gloucester to Tewkesbury, and so to Worcester, passes through the parish.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

' Edmar, a thane, held three manors in Dudesstan hundred, Hersefel, Athelai, and Sanher. The same man could give or sell his land to whom he pleased. This estate claimed to be taxed but for two hides [*pro ii hidis se defendebat*], In demean are eight plow-tillages, and four villeins, and four bordars, and thirty *servi*, with five plow-tillages. There is meadow sufficient for the plowed land.'

' Earl Herald took away these five estates [Hersefel, Athelai, Sanher, Hersecome, and Brostrop] after the death of king Edward, and Robert de Lurei put them to farm for 46l. 13s. 4d. *Domesday-book*, p. 67.

This manor, soon after the Norman conquest, belonged to the family of de Willington, from whom the manor house obtained the name of Willington-Court. Ralph de Willington and Olimpias his wife gave six ridges of land behind Ablode Court in this parish to the abbey of Gloucester 12 H. 1. The sheriff returned that John de Willington and the abbat of St. Peter at Gloucester were lords of Sandhurst 9 E. 1. John de Willington had a charter of free warren in Sandhurst 4 E. 2. and died seized of this manor, and those of Ablington in Bibury, Poulton in Awre, Frampton Cotterel, and Yate, 12 E. 3. Sir Ralph de Willington, son of John, held the same manors, and Westonbirt, at the time of his death 22 E. 3. whereupon livery was granted the following year to Henry his son, who was living 26 E. 3. John de Willington, son of Henry, was seized of Poulton, Ablington, Yate, Frampton Cotterel, Sandhurst, and Morellade, adjoining to Sandhurst

WALLSWORTH-HALL.



T. Bannock delin. et sculp. 1771.

To Samuel Hayward Esq. of WALLSWORTH
This Plate is Inscribed by his



HALL, in the County of Gloucester:
most obliged humble Servant J. Rudder.

2 R. 2. and his son, Ralph de Willington, was lord of the same manors, and of Culverden in this parish, at the time of his death 6 R. 2. Joan his wife survived him, and was endowed with the third part of the manor of Sandhurst. She was afterwards married to Thomas West, whom she likewise survived, and died seized of her third part, and of tenements in Moreflade, 6 H. 4. Ralph, son and heir of Ralph and Joan de Willington, died 19 R. 2. possessed of the other two thirds of the manor, and was succeeded by his brother John de Willington, who died without issue 20 R. 2. seized of the manors of Poulton, Ablington, Westonbirt, Frampton Cotterel, Sandhurst, and Culverden and Moreflade in Sandhurst, all in the county of Gloucester, which thereupon came to Joan, his sister and heiress, who was married to John Wrath. John Wrath, son of John, and of Joan de Willington, died without issue 13 H. 4. and sir John Wadham was seized of this manor the same year; but he could be only in trust, for the last mentioned John Wrath left his two sisters coheiresses to his great estate; Elizabeth, married to sir William Poulton, and Isabel, the widow of William Beaumont.

Sir William Poulton and Elizabeth his wife levied a fine of the sixth part of this and other manors, to the use of themselves in tail, the remainder to Isabel the widow of William Beaumont. They dying without issue, Isabel became possessed of the whole family estate, which after the death of her son John Beaumont, without issue, descended to Isabel her daughter, who died unmarried 2 H. 6. seized of the manors of Ablington, Poulton, Yate, Westonbirt, Frampton Cotterel, and Sandhurst, all which were the patrimony of her ancestors the Willingtons.

Sir Thomas Beaumont, kinsman and next heir to Isabel, succeeded her, and dying 29 H. 6. this manor descended to his son, sir William Beaumont, (in some records stiled William Beaumont, esq;) who died in the thirty second year of the same reign. Philip Beaumont, brother and heir of William, died 13 E. 4. seized of the manors of Poulton, Ablington, Yate, Westonbirt, Frampton Cotterel, and Sandhurst, of all which Hugh Beaumont and Elizabeth his wife, John Basset and Elizabeth his wife, John Beaumont, clerk, John Chichester and Margaret his wife, and John Croker and Anne his wife, levied several fines 16, 18, & 20 H. 7. to Richard bishop of Durham, and other bishops and great persons, (among whom was Giles lord d'Aubeny) probably for the use of the king.

This and the before recited manors were granted to Giles lord d'Aubeny, who died seized of them 6 H. 8. and livery was granted to his son Henry lord d'Aubeny the same year. They afterwards reverted to the crown, and were granted to Edward duke of Somerset, upon whose attainder they came again to the crown. James Basset obtained a grant of the manors of Yate, Ablington,

Westonbirt, Frampton Cotterel, and Sandhurst, 4 Mariae, and the grant was confirmed to Arthur Basset 7 Eliz.

The manor of Sandhurst came afterwards to the Winston's. Philip Winston, of Willington Court, died in the year 1672, and lies buried in the church. John Viney, esq; was lord of the manor of Sandhurst-Willington at the beginning of this century, and John Viney, esq; a descendant of the above John, is the present proprietor.

Ablode's Court, written *Abbelode* in the time of king Edward the First, is another reputed manor, situate on the south side of the parish, and was so called, because it belonged to the abbey of Gloucester, and lies at the place where a brook empties itself into the Severn; for to such a confluence the name of *Lade*, or *Lode*, was frequently given by our Saxon ancestors.

King Henry the First granted lands in Ablode, and the grove of Barton, called Paygrove, to the abbey of Gloucester, in exchange for the place where the tower of the cathedral now stands, which was then an orchard belonging to the monks. The same king, in the 9th year of his reign, further granted to the abbey six ridges of land behind Ablode's Court. Ralph de Willington and Olimpias his wife gave six other ridges of land behind Ablode's Court to the same abbey 12 H. 1.

The sheriff returned, that the abbat of St. Peter of Gloucester was lord of a moiety of Sandhurst 9 E. 1. and it is probable that the abbat's part was what is now called Ablode. The abbey of Gloucester was seized of the manor of Abbelode 17 E. 3. and had three carucates of land there, worth 14s. each; rents of assize worth two marks; profits of the stock 10s. composition for work and taxes 6s. total 4l. 4s. 8d. and the same house had free warren in all their demean lands there 28 E. 3.

The manor continued in the abbey 'till the general dissolution, after which it was granted, together with half a wood called Woolridge in Ablode, to the dean and chapter of Gloucester 33 H. 8.

By an ordinance of parliament, Apr. 3, 1648, the scite or farm of the manor of Ablode, which belonged to the dean and chapter of Gloucester, and the yearly rent thereof, being 22l. 7s. 4d. was settled upon the mayor and burgeses of that city, for the support of preaching ministers. But after the Restoration of king Charles the Second, this ordinance was annulled, and the dean and chapter were reinstated in the manor of Ablode, which is now in lease from them to George-Augustus Selwyn, esq; whose arms are given under Matson.

Bruerne, is another ancient manor in this parish, supposed to have been so called from the French word *Bruyer*, a *beath*, which might have been perfectly descriptive of its condition at the time the name was given it. A fair for cattle was formerly held here.

'Ældred archbishop [of York] claims Brewere, one member of this manor [Bertune]. There are three yard-lands, and three men. Milo Crispin holds it.' *Domesday-book*, p. 67.

'Milo Crispin holds three yard-lands in Bruerne in Dudestan hundred. Wigot held them. There is one plow-tillage in demean, and seven bordars, with two plow-tillages, and half a fishery. It was worth 40s. now 30s.' *Ib.* p. 78.

In the extracts out of the pipe rolls in the exchequer, formerly sent to the sheriffs of the city of Gloucester for levying certain fums, it is said, *De Almerico de Parco de firma duarum virgatum terræ in Brawer* 12 den. This Almeric of the Park was lord of the manor of Brawer in the reign of king Henry the Third. John le Boteler was seized of the manor of Bruerne, and of the Barton near Gloucester 15 E. 1. at which time his right to several privileges in this manor was allowed in a writ of *Quo warranto*. John le Boteler of Lansart held the same 2 E. 3. Beatrix le Boteler was seized of Bruerne, which she held of the manor of Berton 33 E. 3. John Boteler of the Park held the manors of the Park in Haresfield, Morecot in Minsterworth, Bruerne, and Kingsholme, 36 E. 3. Elianor le Boteler held Bruerne and Kingsholme 46 E. 3. John Kenn died seized of the manors of Hardwick, la Bruerne in Sandhurst, the Park in Haresfield, and Morecot in Minsterworth 6 H. 4. The late Thomas Vernon, esq; died about the year 1775, possessed of this estate, by purchase from the descendants of the late general Carpenter.

Culverden, is another antient manor in this parish, the lordship of which is very extensive. It has already been shewn, in the descent of the manor of Sandhurst, that Culverden was part of the possessions of the antient family of de Willington, and it seems very probable that it passed through the same hands with Sandhurst, down to the reign of king Henry the Seventh.

Christopher Throckmorton died seized of Culverden 5 H. 8. and William his son had livery thereof, and of twenty messuages in Sandhurst, the same year. Livery of the manor of Culverden was granted to Thomas Throckmorton 9 Eliz.

It came afterwards to the family of Bell, and was purchased, after the death of Mr. William Bell of Gloucester, by Samuel Hayward, esq; the present lord of the manor, who has built a handsome seat at Wallsworth, as mentioned in the introductory part of this account. His arms are, *Argent, on a bend sable, between two roses gules, a rose between as many fleurs de lis Or; on a chief of the second a lion passant of the fourth.*

Of the other estates, the records shew, that Robert le Savage held lands in Sandhurst 44 H. 3. Adam de Ardeen was seized of lands in Sandhurst and Culverden 56 H. 3. Robert de Aston held lands in Sandhurst 23 E. 3. of which John de Aston, his son, died seized 7 R. 2. John Gaby,

alias Withely, was possessed of one messuage, forty-two acres of arable, and six acres of meadow in Sandhurst, 15 R. 2. Edward Brug held lands in Sandhurst 16 H. 4. and Edward Brug, esq; died seized of lands and tenements in the same place 15 H. 6. Two yard-lands in Sandhurst belonged to the Augustin nunnery of St. Mary and St. Margaret at Dartford in Kent, which was founded by king Edward the Third, in the year 1373, and valued, at the dissolution, at 400l. 8s. a year. These lands were granted to Thomas Babington 36 H. 8. at which time they were in the possession of Richard Amenell. Other lands in Sandhurst, then in the tenure of Richard Gibbs, were granted to William Wit and William Bryton 2 Mariae. Richard Wight died seized of six acres of meadow in Sandhurst 44 Eliz.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Gloucester, worth 63l. a year, including 30l. a year given by Mr. Giles Coxe, for a lecture sermon every Sunday morning. The bishop of Bristol is patron and impropiator.

The rectory and advowson of the vicarage of Sandhurst belonged to the monastery of St. Oswald in Gloucester, and were granted to the bishoprick of Bristol 34 H. 8. and valued, in a survey taken about that time, at 10l. 19s. *Willis*.

The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence, and consists of the nave and chancel, with a low tower, in which are six bells, at the west end. The pews are in the old taste, but in exceeding good preservation. The church is fitted up with three handsome galleries, and the chancel has lately been repaired and ornamented at a very considerable expence, by the munificence of Samuel Hayward, and Thomas Vernon, esq;.

Synodals 2 s. Pentecostals 7d.

Monuments and Inscriptions.

On a flat marble stone in the chancel, Philippus Winston de Willington's Court, Gen. obiit 14th Augu. Anno Salutis 1672, Ætatis 70.

If of afflictions patience is the Crown,
And to endure is to excell:
There's few deserve a conqueror's renown
More than th' entomb'd within this cell.
If charity is preacht y^e gospel Sum,
And to be Christian is to love:
Scarce any ere the name did more become
Then the blest soul hence fled above.

Arms, *Sable, a lion rampant argent, holding in the dexter paw a rose of the second.*

Next the above,

Here lyeth y^e Body of Gyles Winston, Gent. who departed this Life the 6th Day of September A^o Dⁿⁱ 1662, aged 85 Yeares.

On the next stone,

Here lyeth the body of y^e faithfull and paynfull preacher of y^e gospell Gerard Prior, who in his life time ^{dis}covered y^e concealed vicarage of Sandhurst, built y^e house, procured y^e lecture, & after 53 years labor in y^e Ministry put of y^e tabernacle and was buried August 25th in the year of ^{his} ^{age} 70. ^{incumbency} in y^e place 32 ^{our} Lord 1654. Against

Against the south wall,

This is to preserve the Memory of Ioane the wife of Iohn Gyfe of this Parish Esq; who departed this life the 20th day of April 1680, and out of her piety and love to this parish, gave 10 pounds per annum to a minister that should be resident here, to continue for 60 years after her death.—Arms, *Baron and femme*, 1. Gyfe. 2. *Argent, a cluster of grapes gules*, supposed for Viney.

On a flat stone,

Here lyeth the Body of William Bell of y^e Parish Gent. who departed y^e Life the 3^d of May, 1653, Aged 65 years.

Here lyeth alsoe the Body of William Bell, sonne of the above named William Bell, who departed y^e Life the 29th of July 1669, Aged 29 Years.

Here lyeth alsoe the Body of William Bell, sonne of y^e last named W^m Bell, who departed this Life the 27 day of Septemb. An^o Dⁿⁱ 1706, Aged 45 Years.

Posthumus Bell, Gent. ob. xx^o Die Aug^{ti} An^o Dni 1730, Ætat. suæ 60.

Eliza^a Bell Vidua & Relict. Willi Bell, Gen. ob. 8^o Die Novembris An^o Dni 1727, An^o Ætat. Suæ 86, & Viduitatis Suæ 58^o.

Benefactions.

Giles Cox, of Ablode's Court, gent. in the year 1626, by his will, gave 30*l.* per ann. for a lecture sermon in this church. He likewise gave a portion of rent issuing out of an estate in Upton St. Leonard's, (being originally the sum of 5*l.*) to be divided among the poor labourers of this parish that receive no alms.

William Hayward, of Willington's Court, gent. built a gallery in the church; and in the year 1646, gave 5*l.* towards building the vicarage house; the *Book of Martyrs*, in two volumes; and a large silver bowl for the communion service. He likewise subjected his estate to a rent charge of 3*l.* a year to find bread and wine for a monthly sacrament for ever.

Thomas Church, gent. gave a house in Gloucester, of the yearly rent of 2*l.* 10*s.* which is to be received by the churchwardens and overseers, and by them to be distributed (after deducting 2*s.* 6*d.* for chief rent and their trouble) to twenty-four poor persons of this parish not receiving alms.

Richard Cox, gent. and ——— gave six acres of land in the parishes of Norton and Down Hatherley, and one acre in this parish, for the repair of the church house; or if that should not want repairing, then for some other charitable use.

Mr. Shewell gave the interest of 40*l.* to buy coal for the poor.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 208	5	4
		Poll-tax ——— 1694, —	19	15 0
		Land-tax ——— 1694, —	251	4 0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, —	188	8 0

In the year 1562, there were 42 householders in the whole parish; about the beginning of the present century, according to sir Robert Atkyns, there were 60 houses, and about 300 inhabitants, whereof 10 were freeholders; yearly births 9, burials 8. The people are now reduced to about 260 souls.

SAPERTON.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Bisley, five miles distant north-eastward from Minchin-Hampton, five west from Cirencester, and fourteen south-east from Gloucester.

The little river Froome runs by, and separates Bisley from Saperton, and gives name to Frampton, a hamlet in this parish, stretching along the side of that river.

This village enjoys a healthy air, but it has long since been deprived of its greatest ornament, the large and handsome manor house, which stood near the church, and was formerly the residence of the Atkyns family.

In the month of February, 1759, there was a large quantity of Roman coins found near a place called Lark's Bush, in the hamlet of Frampton, by a waggon casually passing over and breaking the urns that contained them. They had suffered by rust as little as could be expected from lying so long under ground, for they are supposed to have been placed there by the Romans. They were soon dispersed into many hands, but no person, I believe, collected a more compleat series of them than Mr. James Dallaway, who has favoured me with the following particulars.

Silver Coins.

Severus Emp ^r .	{	SEVERVS PIVS AVG.
		<i>Reverse.</i> A priest going to offer at a low altar. <i>Legend.</i> VOTA SUSCEPTA XX. Vows made for the emperor's safety.
Julia, wife to Severus.	{	IVLIA PIA FELIX AVG.
		<i>Reverse.</i> MAT. AVGG. M. SEN. M. PATR. [Mater Augustorum, mater senatus, mater patriæ.] <i>Legend.</i> D. CLOD. SEPT. ALBINVS.
Albinus, commander in Britain under Severus.	{	<i>Reverse.</i> Minerva with her helmet, spear, shield, and olive branch.
		<i>Legend.</i> MINER. PACIFIC.
Caracalla Emp ^r .	{	ANTONINVS PIVS AVG. GERM.
		<i>Reverse.</i> P. M. TR. P. XVII. COS. IIII. P. P.
Plautilla, wife to Caracalla.	{	PLAVTILLAE AVGVSTAE.
		<i>Reverse.</i> Two persons joining hands. <i>Legend.</i> CONCORDIAE AETERNAE.
Geta Cæsar.	{	SEPT. GETA CAES. PONT.
		<i>Reverse.</i> The figure of Security resting on one hand, a mound, or ball, in the other. <i>Legend.</i> SECVRITAS IMPERII.
Julia Mæsa.	{	IVLIA MAESA AVG.
		<i>Reverse.</i> PVDCITIA.
Julia Soemias, mother of Heliogabalus.	{	IVLIA SOEMIAS AVG.
		<i>Reverse.</i> VENVS CAELESTIS.
Heliogabalus Emperor.	{	IMP. CAES. ANTONINVS AVG.
		<i>Reverse.</i> Mars bearing a trophy on his shoulder, and a spear in his hand. <i>Legend.</i> MARS VICTOR.
Julia Aquilia, wife to Heliogabalus.	{	IVLIA AQVILIA SEVERA AVGVSTA.
		<i>Reverse.</i> A man and woman joining hands. <i>Legend.</i> CONCORDIA.
Julia Mamaea, mother of Alexander Sev.	{	IVLIA MAMAEA AVG.
		<i>Reverse.</i> Juno with her peacock. <i>Legend.</i> IVNO CONSERVATRIX.
Alexander Severus Emp ^r .	{	IMP. C. M. AVR. SEV. ALEXANDER. AVG.
		<i>Reverse.</i> Mars. <i>Legend.</i> P. M. TR. P. COS. P. P.
Orbiana, wife of Alexander.	{	SALL. BARBIA ORBIANA AVG.
		<i>Reverse.</i> CONCORDIA AVGG.
Maximinus Emperor.	{	MAXIMINVS PIVS. AVG. GERM.
		<i>Reverse.</i> Peace with her olive branch. <i>Legend.</i> PAX AVGVSTI.
Gordian Emp ^r .	{	IMP. CAES. M. ANT. GORDIANVS AVG.
		<i>Reverse.</i> Jupiter with his thunderbolts. <i>Legend.</i> IOVI CONSERVATORI.
Philippus Emp ^r .	{	IMP. IVL. PHILIPPVS CAES.
		<i>Reverse.</i> A person on horseback. <i>Legend.</i> ADVENTVS AVGG.

Otacilla, wife of Philippus.	{	OTACILLA SEVERA AVG. Reverse. CONCORDIA AVGG.
Philippus the Son.	{	M. IVL. PHILIPPVS CAES. Reverse. PRINCIPI IVVEN.
Decius Emp ^r .	{	IMP. C. M. Q. TRAIANVS DECIUS AVG. Reverse. Two female figures representing the countries of the two Pannonias. Legend. PANNONIAE.
Etruscilla, wife of Decius.	{	HER. ETRVSCILLA AVG. Reverse. Fruitfulness with a cornucopia, and a child by her side. Legend. FECVNDITAS AVGG.
Gallus Emp ^r .	{	IMP. CAE. C. VIB. TREB. GALLVS AVG. Reverse. Liberty with her cap. Legend. LIBERTAS AVGG.
Volusian, son of Gallus.	{	IMP. CAE. C. VIB. VOLVSIANO AVG. Reverse. CONCORDIA AVGG.
Valerian Emp ^r .	{	IMP. VALERIANVS AVG. Reverse. Hope with a flower in her right hand. Legend. SPES PVBLICA.
Mariniana, wife of Valerian.	{	DIVAE MARINIANAE. Reverse. CONSECRATIO.
Gallienus Emp ^r .	{	GALLIENVS P. F. AVG. Reverse. Two captives bound at the foot of a trophy. Legend. GERMANICVS MAXIMVS.
Salonina, wife of Gallienus.	{	SALONINA AVG. Reverse. VENVS FELIX.
Valerianus, son to Gallienus.	{	VALERIANVS CAES. Reverse. An infant riding on a goat. Legend. IOVI CRESCENTI.
— A consecration piece.	{	DIVO VALERIANO CAES. In Speed, p. 245. Reverse. CONSECRATIO.
Valerianus, brother to Gallienus.	{	VALERIANVS P. F. AVG. Reverse. Vulcan and his temple. Legend. DEO VOLCANO.

Brass Coins.

Mariniana, wife of Valerian.	{ MARINIANAE. Reverse. CONSECRATIO.
Gallienus Emp ^r .	{	IMP. GALLIENVS AVG. Reverse. A griffin. Legend. APOLLINI CONSERV.
Salonina, wife of Gallienus.	{	SALONINA AVG. Reverse. VENVS VICT.
Valerian Emp ^r .	{	IMP. C. P. LIC. VALERIANVS P. F. AVG. Reverse. Apollo with the tripod and olive branch. Legend. APOLLINI CONSERV.
Postumus Emp ^r . a tyrant in Gaul.	{	IMP. C. POSTVMVS P. F. AVG. Reverse. A galley. Legend. LAETITIA.
Postumus the Son.	{	IMP. POSTVMVS AVG. Reverse. CONCORDIA EQVITVM.
Victorinus Emp ^r . a tyrant in Gaul.	{	IMP. C. VI. VICTORINVS AVG. Reverse. Justice with her ballance. Legend. AEQVITAS.
Victorinus the Son.	{ VICTORINVS P. F. AVG. Reverse. The sun. Legend. INVICTVS.
Tetricus Emp ^r . a tyrant in Gaul.	{	IMP. C. PES. TETRICVS P. F. AVG. Reverse. FIDES MILITVM.
Tetricus the Son.	{	C. PIV. TETRICVS CAES. Reverse. PIETAS AVGG.
Marius Emp ^r . a tyrant in Gaul.	{	IMP. C. M. MARIVS AVG. Reverse. VICTORIA AVGG.
Claudius Emp ^r .	{	IMP. CLAVDIVS AVG. Reverse. Lætitia, or Joy, with a cornucopia and garland. Legend. LAETITIA AVGG.
Quintillus Emp ^r .	{	IMP. C. M. AVR. CL. QVINTILLVS AVG. Reverse. VIRTVS AVGG.
Aurelian Emp ^r .	{	IMP. AVRELIANVS AVG. Reverse. Peace with her symbols. Legend. PAX AVGVSTI.

Not far distant from the place where the above coins were deposited, are the remains of a camp, where it is supposed those soldiers were posted to whom the money belonged. When this treasure was hid is uncertain, but some probable conjectures may be formed of the occasion of it.

It was a prudential maxim with the Romans to conceal their money before they were drawn out

to battle, or went on distant expeditions, lest any part should fall into the hands of the enemy; and because the soldiery had relaxed in this necessary precaution, it is related by Sparcian, that Pescennius Niger published an edict, commanding them to carry no gold nor silver coin with them at any such time. This money, therefore, must have been concealed immediately before some engagement or expedition, from which the owners never returned; or else, perhaps, was hid at the time of the final departure of the Romans out of Britain, which happened in the year 476, when, by their troubles at home, they were unable to return any more.

Upon a high spot of ground, a little south-eastward of the camp, stood an antient beacon, wherefore the field is called the *Beacon-field*, and the turnpike-road from Cirencester to Minchin Hampton and Stroud leads through it, close by the beacon-hill.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

Under the title *Terra Roberti de Toden* it is recorded after this manner:

‘ Robert de Toden holds Sapeltorne and Fran-
‘ tone, in Bifelege hundred. There are five hides
‘ in each. Ulf held them. There are seven
‘ plow-tillages in demean, and seventeen villeins,
‘ and nine bordars, with ten plow-tillages. There
‘ are thirteen *servi*, and two mills of 6s. and a
‘ wood half a mile long, and two furlongs broad.
‘ These two manors together were worth 14*l.* in
‘ the time of king Edward, and are now worth 16*l.*
Domesday-book, p. 76.

The above Ulf might possibly be the fourth son of king Harold, who had a son of the name of Ulf, or Wolfe, according to Speed. In sir Robert Atkyns’s quotation from *Domesday*, it is said, *He was third Son of King Harold, and therefore in the Reign of King William the Conqueror, he was deprived of these manors, and confined, &c.* But the record says no such thing, and the whole passage printed in Italics was injudiciously inserted by the compiler of the *Ancient and Present State of Gloucestershire*.

Robert de Toden gave a plow-tillage in Saperton to the priory which he had founded at Belvoir in Lincolnshire, to pray for the soul of Adela his wife. He died seized of Great Risindon, Horedon, Saperton, and Frampton, in Gloucestershire, in the year 1088, and the manors of Saperton and Frampton descended from him to the several proprietors, as it is related of Great Risington, down to the time of king Richard the Second, when one moiety thereof was vested in William de Lisle, who died 8 R. 2. and Anchoret, widow of Henry Hufley, the elder, was endowed with the other moiety of Saperton, and died in the 13th year of the same reign.

Sir William Nottingham purchased both the moieties, and died without issue, seized of the intire manor, 2 R. 3. leaving it to Elizabeth his wife, for her life, the reversion in trustees.

Richard

Otacilla, wife of Philippus.	{	OTACILLA SEVERA AVG. Reverse. CONCORDIA AVGG.
Philippus the Son.	{	M. IVL. PHILIPPVS CAES. Reverse. PRINCIPI IVVEN.
Decius Emp ^r .	{	IMP. C. M. Q. TRAIANVS DECIUS AVG. Reverse. Two female figures representing the countries of the two Pannonias. Legend. PANNONIAE.
Etruscilla, wife of Decius.	{	HER. ETRVSCILLA AVG. Reverse. Fruitfulness with a cornucopia, and a child by her side. Legend. FECVNDITAS AVGG.
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Marius Emp ^r . a tyrant in Gaul.	{	IMP. C. M. MARIVS AVG. Reverse. VICTORIA AVGG.
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Richard

Richard Poole, of Cotes, son of John Poole, of the antient family of that name in Cheshire, married Elizabeth, the widow of sir William Nottingham, and purchased the inheritance of the manor from the trustees, 7 H. 7. and was high sheriff of the county in the 13th year of the same reign. Sir Leonard Poole, son of Richard, succeeded to this manor, and marrying Katherine, daughter of sir Giles Brydges, died 30 H. 8. Sir Giles Poole, son of sir Leonard, married Elizabeth, one of the six daughters and coheiresses of Thomas Whittington of Pauntly. He served the office of high sheriff of Gloucestershire, in the year 1565, and died in 1588. Sir Henry Poole succeeded his father sir Giles in this manor, and was eminent for his great housekeeping and hospitality. He married Anne, daughter of sir William Wroughton, and having served the office of high sheriff 31 Eliz. died in 1616, and lies buried under a noble monument in Saperton church. Sir Henry Poole, son of sir Henry, was high sheriff of Gloucestershire 8 C. 1. and married Beatrix, daughter of Grey lord Chandos. He was sequestered for his attachment to the royal cause in the great civil war, and paid 1494*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* composition for his estates. Sir William Poole, son of the last sir Henry, married Marial, daughter of lord Tracy, and was succeeded by his son, sir Henry Poole, who was the last male heir of his family, and sold the manor of Saperton, in the year 1660, to

Sir Robert Atkyns, knight of the Bath, and chief baron of the court of exchequer, who died in the year 1709, and was succeeded by his son sir Robert Atkyns. He died in 1711, and the manor of Saperton passed out of his family, by purchase, to Allen first earl of Bathurst, whose son, Henry earl of Bathurst, lord high chancellor of Great Britain, is the present lord of this manor. His lordship's pedigree and arms are given under *Cirencester*.

Saperton was held of Cicely dutchess of York, mother to king Edward the Fourth, as of the manor of Bisley.

HAMLETS. 1. *Frampton*, which lies westward from the church, and belonging antiently to the Mansels, was called *Frampton Mansel*, to distinguish it from two other parishes of the name of *Frampton*, in this county. Henry earl of Bathurst is lord of the manor.

2. *Hayly* is another small hamlet in this parish, lying a mile south-westward from the church. It is a manor within a manor, and belongs to Charles Coxe, of Kemble, in the county of Wilts, esq; whose arms are given under *Rodmarton*.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Stonehouse, improved of late to about 200*l.* a year, by inclosing the parish, and allotting lands to the rectory in lieu of tithes. The earl of Bathurst is patron, and James Benson, LL.D. and chancellor of this diocese, is the incumbent.

The church is dedicated to St. Kenelm, and built in the form of a cross, with a small spire in the middle.

The parsonage house was built by Mr. Davis, a rector of this church, about seventy years ago; but it has been since repaired, and greatly improved, by the honourable and reverend Allen Bathurst, the late incumbent, who died Aug. 21, 1768, and lies buried in the chancel.

First fruits	£. 17	0	0	Synodals	£. 0	2	0	
Tenths	—	1	14	0	Pentecostals	0	1	3
Procurations	0	6	8					

Monuments and Inscriptions.

There is a noble monument in the north cross aisle, for sir Henry Poole and his lady, who are represented kneeling, with books before them, and richly habited in the dress of their time. A marble table bears this inscription:

Here Resteth the Bodies of Sir Henry Poole Knight & of Anne his Wife, Daughter to Sir William Wroughton of Broadehintō in The Cōty of Wilts Knight By Whome hee had Issu 3 Sonns & 4 Daughters, That is to say, Deuereux, Gyles, & Henry, Elinor Francis Dorothey & Anne, Elinor married Sir Richard Fettiplace of Bezelsleigh in the County of Barck^s Knight Francis

* The family of Atkyns formerly resided in Monmouthshire. Thomas Atkyns lived in the reign of king Edward the Third, and dying in London, was buried in the church of St. Peter Cheap, in the year 1401, 2 H. 4. Richard Atkyns, son of Thomas, followed the profession of the law, in Monmouthshire, and Thomas Atkyns, his son, was of the same profession. Richard Atkyns, son of Thomas, died 11 H. 7. and Thomas Atkyns, his son, died 4 H. 8. He was succeeded by David Atkyns, who married Alice, daughter of _____ and was an eminent merchant in Chepstow, from whence he moved to Tuffley, near Gloucester, and died in the year 1552. Thomas Atkyns, son of David, married Margaret, daughter of John Cook of London, and was judge of the Sheriff's court there. He argued the first case in *Plowden's Commentaries*, and dying before his father, in the year 1551, was buried in Aldermanbury church, in London.

Richard Atkyns, son of Thomas, was under age at his father's death, and was granted in ward to Thomas Wendy, esq; physician to king Edward the Sixth. He was found by inquisition to be seized of the manors of Tuffley, Hempsted, Morecot in Minsterworth, and Brickhampton in Churchdown, held of the king in *capite*; and of lands in Sodbury, Betesley, and Tudenham, all in the county of Gloucester. He married Elinor, daughter of Thomas Marthe, of Waresley in Huntingdonshire, esq; and was one of the judges of Wales, and one of the council of the Marches

there, and dying in the year 1610, was buried at Hempsted, where there is a handsome monument erected to his memory. Sir Edward Atkyns, third son of Richard, (whose elder brothers and their issue have since been extinct) married Ursula, daughter of sir Thomas Dacres, of Cheshunt in Hertfordshire, and died one of the barons of the court of exchequer, at the age of 82 years. When king James the Second removed some of the judges for denying his dispensing power, he replaced them with others of more pliant tempers, of whom this sir Edward was one. Sir Robert Atkyns, son of sir Edward, was created knight of the Bath at the coronation of king Charles the Second, and was chief baron of the court of exchequer. He purchased the manor of Saperton of sir Henry Pool, in the year 1660. He married, first, Mary, daughter of sir George Clerk, of Watford in Northamptonshire; secondly, Anne, daughter of sir Thomas Dacres, son of sir Thomas, and dying in 1709, aged 88, was succeeded by his son, sir Robert Atkyns. Sir Robert, the son, married Lovise, daughter of sir George Carteret, of Hawnes in Bedfordshire, and was the author of that well known book, the *Ancient and Present State of Gloucestershire*, printed in the year 1712, but he did not live to see it published, for he died in 1711.

It is remarkable that there has been always one of this name and family presiding in some of the courts of judicature in this kingdom above three hundred years. *Atkyns.*

Married Sir Neuell Poole of Oakley in the County of Wilts Knight, Dorothey Married Sir Iohn Sauedg of Elmley in the County of Worcester Knight, & Ann Married Sir Theobald Gorges of Athley in the County of Wilts Knight. These Both loued & liued Together Many Yeeres Much Giueuen to Hospitality, He Was Alwayes Faithfull to his Prince, & louinge to his Cuntry, True to His Frinde, & Bountifull to his Seruants, Being 75 yeeres of age, Deceased ANNO Dōni 1616.

Arms, *Baron and femme*, 1. *Quarterly*, 1st and 4th, *Azure*, *semé of fleurs de lis Or*, a *lion rampant argent*, for Poole. 2d & 3d, *Argent*, a *chevron sable between three flags heads caboshed gules*. On the *femme side*, *Quarterly*, 1st & 4th, *Argent*, a *chevron gules between three bears heads sable*. 2d & 3d, *Argent*, *three chevrons azure*; in chief a *crefcient gules*.

In the south aile is a very handsome freestone monument for sir Robert Atkyns, with his effigy in white marble, in a recumbent posture, leaning on his left elbow. Behind him, on a marble table, is this inscription :

In memory of S^r. ROBERT ATKYNS of Pinbury Park in Gloucester Shire Knight, Son of S^r. ROBERT ATKYNS, one of y^e Iustices of y^e Court of Common Pleas in y^e Reign of K. C. II. afterwards Lord Chief Baron of y^e Exchequer and Speaker of y^e house of Lords and Grand Son to S^r. EDWARD ATKYNS who was one of y^e Barons of y^e said Court.

While He lived He was beloved and honoured, and when He died y^e loss of him was lamented by all who knew his private and his publick Vertues.

He was always Loyal to his Prince, Loving to his Wife, Faithful to his Friends, Charitable to y^e Poor, Kind & Courteous to his Neighbours, Iust to All, Sober and Serious in his Conversation, and a Peace-Maker to his utmost Power.

His obliging Vertues endear'd him to his Country, who chose him for their Representative in Parliament as often as He would accept of their Choice. He lived with great indifference for life, and without y^e fear of Death: and dyed of a Dysentery at his House at Westminster, on y^e XXIX day of November, in y^e year of our Lord MDCCXI, and of his Age LXV. He left behind him LOUISE Lady ATKYNS, Daughter of S^r. GEORGE CARTERET of Hawns in Bedford-Shire, his most dear and sorrowful Widow, who erected this monument to his memory, though He left behind him one more durable, The Ancient and Present State of Gloster-Shire.

This Lady who was altogether worthy of so Good and Great a Man, Was Her-Self Interred in the same Vault with him. She died the 2^d of Dec. 1716, Aged 63.

Arms, at top, *Per pale, baron and femme*, 1. *Argent*, a *cross cotized with demy fleurs de lis between four mullets sable, pierced of the field*, for Atkyns. 2. *Gules*, *four fusils in fess Or*, for Carteret.

Under a niche in the east wall of the north aile, is the effigy in freestone of a man in armour, girt with a sword, and over him are the arms of Poole. There is no inscription, except the date, 1574.

Benefactions.

Leonard Poole, esq; gave the church-house, two acres of arable in each field, and one beast pasture, for the use of the church. Nathaniel Butler, who was presented to this rectory in the year 1603, gave 10s. a year, of which 6s. 8d. for a sermon on the 5th of November, the remainder for the poor. By a decree in chancery, an estate worth 23l. a year has been purchased with money left by lord chief baron Atkyns, and lady Atkyns; 5l. of which is allotted for a charity school, the remainder to be given in bread to the poor.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 65	12	0
		Poll-tax — 1694,	—	15	4
		Land-tax — 1694,	—	43	6
		The same, at 3s. 1770,	—	33	0

At the beginning of this century, there were 60 houses in the parish, and about 320 inhabitants, of whom 12 were freeholders; yearly births 7, burials 6. *Atkyns*. The people are since decreased to about 300.

S A U L

IS a very small parish, in the hundred of Whitston, about four miles south-eastward from Newnham, six northward from Dursley, and nine southward from Gloucester.

It is bounded on the east by the Froome, which separates it from Moreton Valence and Whitminster; on the west by Frethorn; on the north by the great river Severn, and on the south by the parish of Eastington.

A considerable proportion of the parish is arable, the rest is rich pasturage and meadow ground.

The air is rendered impure and unwholesome by the copious vapours and exhalations rising from the Severn, and from the low lands that are constantly drowned by floods and spring tides, which particularly affect Saul, Moreton, and Frethorn. Yet here I was told, that this village was perfectly healthy, tho' it appeared to be far otherwise, from the pallid countenances of those I conversed with, who allowed, however, that the two other above-mentioned neighbouring villages were greatly afflicted with agues and asthmatic disorders. On the contrary, the good people of Moreton assured me, that they were themselves free from those disorders, but that Saul and Frethorn were very subject to them. Thus wisely has providence reconciled mankind to their various situations, which Mr. Pope has elegantly expressed in the following lines :

*Ask where's the North? at York 'tis on the Tweed:
In Scotland, at the Orcaes; and there
At Greenland, Zembla, and the Lord knows where.
No Creature owns it in the first Degree,
But thinks his Neighbour further gone than he.*

Ethic Epist. B. 2.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

The sheriff returned, that the abbat of St. Peter's at Gloucester, and Galfrid de Frethorne, were lords of the vill of Salley, in the hundred of Wyston, 9 E. 1. Galfrid de Fretherne died 14 E. 2. at which time he was seized in fee of one messuage and one plow-tillage in Fretherne. *Ejcb.*

The manor came afterwards to the Staffords of Thornbury, and continued for many generations in that family. Sir Hugh Stafford was seized of the manor of Salle 1 H. 6. It came afterwards to the Lloyds of Wheatenhurst. George Lloyd, esq; was lord of the manor at the beginning of this century, and Mr. Richard-Owen Cambridge is the present proprietor.

Lands and tithes in Saul, which belonged to the abbey of Gloucester, were granted to Edward duke of Somerset 1 E. 6.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a perpetual curacy, in the deanery of Gloucester, to which the vicar of Standish presents. Mr. Davis is the present incumbent. The curate has small tithes, and some glebe, worth about 7l. a year. The living has been augmented with

with the queen's bounty, and by a benefaction from Mr. Hodges, with which money an estate has been purchased at King's Stanley, worth 30*l.* a year.

The tithes of Saul belonged to the abbey of Gloucester, and were granted to the bishoprick 33 H. 8. and confirmed 6 E. 6. The impropriation, worth 60*l.* a year, is in lease to Mr. King.

The church is a small building, with a low embattled tower at the west end, in which is one bell. It is dedicated to St. James, on whose feast day an annual fair was formerly held here.

There is a memorial on a tomb in the church-yard, for Thomas Swanley, who died in 1653, and for others of that family. The arms on the tomb are, *A fess undy between three unicorns heads erased.*

Land-tax at 3*s.* 1770, £. 34 19 6

At the beginning of the present century, according to sir Robert Atkyns, there were 30 houses in the parish, and about 130 inhabitants, whereof 7 were freeholders. There are now 29 families, and 151 inhabitants.

SEISINCOT

IS a small parish, in the upper division of Kiftsgate hundred, four miles northward from Stow, six southward from Campden, and about twenty-seven north-eastward from Gloucester.

The name of this place was antiently written *Chiesnecote*, and *Chesnecote*; and since *Chesne*, according to sir Robert Atkyns, signifies an *Oak*, and *Coed* is British for a *Wood*, there is reason to suppose that the name signifies the *Oak Wood*, and expresses the antient state of the place; yet there is nothing in the present condition of it to confirm this etymology.

The parish was totally depopulated in the great civil war, and is intirely destitute of antiquities and curiosities. The village consists at present of six or seven houses, which sir William Juxton built for the use of the farmers, when he was lord of the manor.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

This parish was divided into several manors at the time of the general survey; one of them lay in the old hundred of Celfledetorne, the others in Witelai, but both those hundreds are now comprized in that of Kiftsgate.

'Durand of Glowec' holds Chiesnecote in Celfledetorne hundred, and Walter holds it of him. There are two hides and a half. Leuain and Leuui held it for two manors. In demean are two plow-tillages, and four bordars. It was worth 40*s.* and is now worth 60*s.* *D. B.* p. 76.

'Walter the Deacon holds Chesnecote in Witelai hundred of the king. There are four hides and a half. Goduin held it, and could go where he

pleased, [*i.e.* was perfectly a free man.] There are two plow-tillages in demean, and eight villeins, with six plow-tillages, and ten *servi*. It is worth and was worth 3*l.* *Ibid.* p. 77.

'Urfo de Abetot of Wirecestre holds one hide in Cheisnecote, in Witelai hundred. Eluain held it for a manor, and paid tax. There is one plow-tillage in demean, and four *servi*. It was worth 40*s.* now 10*s.* *Ibid.* p. 78.

'Hafcoit Musard holds one hide in Cheisnecote in Witelai hundred, and pays tax. Uluuin held it for a manor. There is one plow-tillage, and one bordar. It is worth and was worth 10*s.* *Ibid.* p. 78.

'Hunfridus de Medehalle holds one hide in Cheisnecot, in Witelai hundred. Aluui held it for a manor, and paid tax. In demean were two plow-tillages, and six *servi*, and one bordar, and it was worth 50*s.* but it is now worth only 12*d.* on account of the meadows.' *Ibid.* p. 79.

Urfo de Abetot, hereditary sheriff of Worcestershire, left Emeline, an only daughter and heiress, who was married to Walter de Beauchamp, whereby this manor came to the Beauchamps, and continued in that family for many generations. William de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, son of William de Beauchamp, and of Isabel, the sister and heiress of William Manduit de Hanslape, earl of Warwick, died 52 H. 3. seized of the hamlet of Cheisnecot. William de Beauchamp, son of the last William, died 26 E. 1. and Guy de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, his son and heir, had livery the same year, and died 9 E. 2. leaving Thomas, his infant son, only two years old. He died 43 E. 3. and was succeeded by Thomas de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, his surviving son and heir, who died seized of Seisincote 2 H. 4. whereupon the manor descended to his son Richard de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, and lord Bergavenny, who died 17 H. 6.

The manor of Seisincot was soon afterwards vested in the Grevils. Sir John Grevil died seized of it, and of the hundred of Kiftsgate, 20 E. 4. Ludowick Grevil was lord of the manor, and resided here in the reign of queen Elizabeth. The memory of this man seems to be preserved only to be execrated for his rapacious avarice, and inhuman barbarity. He invited to his house one Web, who had been his servant, but was now grown rich, and there treacherously caused him to be assassinated in bed, by two domesticks, and afterwards, by means of a forged will, got possession of the whole estate of his murdered guest. But one of the assassins, afterwards in liquor, dropping some hints that he could hang his master, so alarmed Grevil, that he procured the other to dispatch him also. Divine providence, however, would not permit these complicated acts of wickedness to remain long unpunished. Grevil was arraigned and executed for his crimes, who stood mute to preserve his estates in the family; but his family never flourished afterwards, and soon fell

fell to decay; as if heaven would shew that the horrible crimes of murder and forgery draw after them a curse on posterity for several generations.

Sir Edward Grevil was lord of the manor in the year 1608. Sir William Juxton, nephew of Dr. William Juxton, archbishop of Canterbury, was possessed of it in the reign of king Charles the Second, and sold it to lord Guilford. The earl of Guilford is the present lord of the manor, and proprietor of a good estate in the parish.

A considerable estate here belonged to a family of the same name with the parish, for Thomas Chesnecot died seized of one messuage, and two plow-tillages in Chesnecot 33 E. 1. Alice his widow was married to Henry de Duffeld, and they joined in a fine, acknowledging the estate to be the right of Maud, daughter and heiress of Thomas de Seifincote. She was afterwards married to Peter de Wallingford.

John de Minera, and Alice his wife, granted lands in Chesneton to William Camera, and Alice his wife, 20 H. 3. Nicholas de Sherborne was seized of one plow-tillage in Seifincote 15 E. 1.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is in the deanery of Stow, and in the gift of the earl of Guilford, who pays about 8*l.* a year to the incumbent, and lets his estates tithe free. The living was augmented by lot in the year 1737. The parish was depopulated, and the church demolished, during the civil wars, in the reign of king Charles the First.

The glebe lands and tithes belonged antiently to the abbey of Bruern in Oxfordshire, and were granted to Anthony Stringer, and John Williams, 34 H. 8. Other tithes in Seifincote belonged to the abbey of Winchcombe, and were granted to sir Thomas Seimour 1 E. 6.

First fruits	£ 9 12 9½	Synodals	£. 0 2 0
Tenths	— 0 19 3½	Pentecost.	0 0 6
Procurations	0 6 8		

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 99 8 0
		Poll-tax — 1694,	— 6 16 0
		Land-tax — 1694,	— 99 12 0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770,	— 74 14 0

When sir Robert Atkyns wrote his account of this parish, there were 7 houses, and about 30 inhabitants, whereof 2 were freeholders. There are now 6 farm houses only, with 43 inhabitants.

SEVENHAMPTON.

THIS large parish lies in the hundred of Bradley, in a lofty part of the Cotswold country, about five miles eastward from Cheltenham, four south from Winchcombe, and thirteen north-eastward from Gloucester.

The village, like most others on the Cotswolds, is seated in a bottom, sheltered by bold rising

grounds, and the lands are principally in tillage. The river Coln rises in two heads, here and at Whittington, and after passing by, and giving name to several villages, as Coln Dennis, Coln Rogers, Coln Aldwings, falls into the Thames below Fairford.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

The *Domesday* account of this parish is given under Presbury, on which it was once dependent, and was therefore sometimes called *Presbury on the Hill*.

The manor of Sevenhantone belonged to the bishop of Hereford at the time of the general survey, and Peter bishop of that see had free warren in Presbury and Sevenhampton 25 H. 3. and obtained a confirmation of that privilege 14 R. 2. In a taxation of the temporalties of the see of Hereford, in a MS. in the Cottonian Library, *Tiberius*, C. x. F. 76. is the following entry. *Item apud Pulcomb & Sevenhampton, de reditu 7*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.* 6*ob.* & 3 caruc. terre & valet caruc. 20*s.* Et unum molendinum aquaticum, quod valet 1 marc. et de placitis & perquisitis 20*s.**

Sir Robert Atkyns says, that Elizabeth Courtney, countess of Devonshire, died 11 H. 8. seized of this manor, which thereupon descended to Elizabeth, her granddaughter and heir, married to sir Arthur Plantagenet, who had livery granted them the same year. But that seems most likely to be the manor of Brockhampton in this parish, or perhaps some lands only, and not the manor; for the latter continued in the bishoprick of Hereford 'till long afterwards, as appears by a grant of several particulars made to Scory bishop of that see, by queen Elizabeth, March 23, 1562, in the fourth year of her reign, in consideration of several manors therein mentioned, of which Sevenhampton was one.

Lands in Sevenhampton, which formerly belonged to the bishoprick of Hereford, were granted to Christopher Hatton 18 Eliz. Mr. Robert Lawrence died seized of the manors of Sevenhampton and Brockhampton in the year 1700. Mr. Anthony Lawrence was proprietor of the manor of Sevenhampton when sir Robert Atkyns compiled his History. It belonged afterwards to Walter Lawrence, esq; and is now vested in Mr. Walter Lawrence, who has a good estate in the parish, and resides there. His arms are, *Argent, a cross raguly gules.*

HAMLET. Brockhampton is a considerable hamlet in this parish, formerly belonging to the antient family of de Croupes. Edward Croupes, son of Richard de Croupes, died seized of the manors of Upper Dowdeswell, Whittington, and Brockhampton, 35 E. 3. The manor was afterwards vested in the Lawrences, of whom it was purchased by sir William Dodwell, whose only daughter and heir, Mrs. Tracy, relict of Thomas Tracy, of Sandiwell in this county, esq; is the present lady of the manor.

Puckham is the name of a place in this parish, antiently written *Pulcumb*, which belonged to the bishop of Hereford. *Puckham-farm* is now the property of Mr. Reddall.

The prior of Lanthony had free warren in this parish 21 E. 1.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is an impropriation, in the deanery of Winchcombe. The incumbent receives 10*l.* a year out of the impropriation, which formerly belonged to the priory of Lanthony, and is now vested in Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Hincksman, who pay a small quit-rent for it to the bishop of Hereford. The living was augmented with Mr. Aylworth's benefaction, and by the queen's bounty, about the year 1733. There is no house for the curate.

The church is built in the form of a cross, with a low embattled tower in the middle. It is dedicated to St. Andrew, and was built by John Camber, for whom there was the following inscription upon a stone in the wall of the chancel,

Hic iacet Iohes Camber, qui obiit xxvi Feb. 1448.

Procurations $\text{£.} \text{ } 0 \text{ } 6 \text{ } 8$ Pentecostals $\text{£.} \text{ } 0 \text{ } 0 \text{ } 6 \frac{1}{2}$
Synodals — 0 2 0

Monuments and Inscriptions.

On a flat stone in the chancel, engraved on brass,

THE SACRED REMAINS OF
ROBERT LAWRENCE GENT.
Aged LXXII.

(Late)

Lord of the Manour of Sevenhampton
and Brockhampton
Reposited here
June 19th
M. DCC.

His life on Earth was pious, prudent, just,
His Soul with God: his Body's here in Trust.

Arms, at top, *Argent, a cross raguly gulcs.* Motto. LOYAL AU MORT.

Against the south wall of the chancel,

Subtus dormit quod extingui potuit Gulielmi Candelarij de Senhampton, pie demortui xxvi Ianuarij, Anno MDCLI, Ætat. LVII

M. S.

Lumine mors corpus spoliavit, terra recondit
Splendet adhuc nomen, mens pia splendet: Idem
Luxerit hoc olim corpus, lumenq; Videbit
Non obcæcandum lumine [Christe] tuo.

Elianor Gulielmi uxor, labore indefessa, Senio autem lassâ, placide in deo obdormiuit xx Iunij Anno MDCLII Ætat. LXXII.

Repetunt primordia mentes.

Within the communion rails, is the following inscription on a table of wood, in gold letters:

HEIC ALTUM DORMIT INTER AGNATOS CENERES ANNA PERIDICIA, STIRPE ANTIQUA ET MEMORANDA, VXOR IOANNIS AVRIGARIJ DE CHARELTONIA EX ABBATE GEN. SVpra MOREM FIDA PRVDENS PIA.

DEMORTVA FEBR. XXI ANNO S. MDCLII
ÆTAT. LVI.

M. S.

Quæ fuit æternâ in terris dignissima famâ
Terra [qua potuit parte iacere] iacet:
Mens cælo demissa, solo detenta caducas
Ruperat exuvias, læta reditq; domum.
Abijt non obiit.

Arms, at top, *Checky argent and sable, over all on a bend gulcs, three eschalops Or, for Partridge.*

On a flat blue stone, under the communion table,

In Memory of Iohn Carter Esq^r of Charlton Abbots, who died the 17th of December, 1722.

Also here lieth Alice the wife of Iohn Carter Esq^r of Charlton Abbots, and daughter of David Williams, Gent. of Cornden, who departed this Life the 20th of October, Anno Dom. 1726, in the 22^d Year of her Age.—Arms, *Baron and femme,*
1. *Azure, two lions rampant combatant Or, for Carter.* 2. *A chevron between three fighting cocks, in chief three javelins erect.*

On a marble monument against the wall of the north cross aisle,

Here Lyeth the Body
of S^r WILLIAM DODWELL K^t.

(Son to PAUL DODWELL of *Sevenhampton*

In the County of *Gloucester* Esq^r)

By Dame ELIZABETH only Daughter to

WILLIAM ROGERS Esq^r

and Relict of S^r WALTER RALEGH K^t. both
of *Sandwell* in this County)

He married to his first Wife

ANNE eldest Daughter to S^r JOHN LETHIEULIER
of *Lewisbam* in the County of *Kent* K^t.

and Relict of JOHN DELEAU of *Waddon* in
the County of *Surrey* Esq^r

by whom he had no Issue.

To his second Wife he Married MARY, Daughter
to FRANCIS FULLER Gent.

and Relict of THOMAS MILLER Esq^r

by whom he left one only Daughter.

Dame ANNE first Wife died A^o 1719

and lies Buried at *Croydon* in *Surry*.

Dame MARY second Wife, died A^o 1724.

S^r WILLIAM DODWELL died 1727.

Under the table are three coats, palewise, in one scutcheon.
1. *Argent, a chevron gules between three paroquets heads proper.* 2. *Vert, a fess between three roses argent, for Dodwell.* 3. *Gules, three bars argent, a canton of the second.*

Against the north wall of the church,

Near this place lieth the Body of Mr. Thomas Longford, who departed this Life March y^e 9th 1770 Aged 76 Years.
Memento Mori.

He gave in his life time Twenty Shillings per Ann. for ever to the poor of this parish in bread, five of which Quarterly, to be given out of the ground called or known by *Dunnywell*.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, $\text{£.} \text{ } 75 \text{ } 0 \text{ } 0$
		Poll-tax — 1694, — 18 13 6
		Land-tax — 1694, — 70 4 0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 48 15 3 $\frac{1}{4}$

At the beginning of this century, there were 47 houses in the parish, and about 180 inhabitants, of whom 8 were freeholders; yearly births 5, burials 4. *Atkyns*. There are now 63 families, and about 288 inhabitants.



S H E N I N G T O N.

THIS parish lies in the upper division of the hundred of Tewkesbury, about five miles westward from Banbury in Oxfordshire, six eastward from Shipston upon Stour in Warwickshire, and about thirty-nine north-eastward from Gloucester.

The south and east sides of this parish are bounded by Oxfordshire, and the north and west by Warwickshire; being intirely disjointed, and many miles distant from the county to which it belongs.

Part of Edgehill lies in this parish, and is rendered famous by the engagement fought on the 23d of October, 1642, between the forces of king Charles the First and his parliament. Mr. Jago wrote a poem in blank verse, intituled *Edgehill*, which was published about the year 1764.

It

It is both descriptive and historical, comprehending the villas and towns which lie round about the hill he professes to celebrate.

From the top of Shunlow-hill in this parish, there is a very pleasant and extensive prospect into the counties of Oxford, Warwick, Gloucester, Northampton, Bucks, Worcester, Salop, and Stafford.

Two small streams run from hence, and fall, at last, one into the Severn, the other into the Thames.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

Domesday-book, under the title *Terra Regis*, recounts the particulars of the extensive manor and lordship of Tewkesbury, and says,

'Ten hides in Senendone belong to the same manor [Teodechesberie]. There are four plow-tillages, and eight villeins, and four bordars, and five radchenisters, with eight plow-tillages. There are twelve *servi*, and a mill of 3 s. This estate is taxed for seven hides. In the time of king Edward it was worth 20 l. now 8 l. It is in the king's hands, and Robert de Olgi farms it.' *Domesday-book*, p. 68.

The records relating to this parish, which was divided into two manors, are very confused and deficient, therefore as it would be difficult, if not impossible, to apply them with precision, they are set down in order of time.

The manor of Shenington was held of Richard de Clare, earl of Gloucester and Hertford, 47 H. 3. John de Suor held this manor, with free warren, 15 E. 1. and John le More was seized of a manor in this parish, with free warren, the same year.

The family of the Peches held Shenington for several generations. John Peche died seized thereof 47 E. 3. and left two daughters his coheiresses; Joan dying without issue, Margaret, the surviving daughter, married to sir John Montfort, of Colehill in Warwickshire, became sole heir. Catherine the widow of sir John Peche, William Montford [probably sir John Montfort] of Colehull, and Margaret his wife, levied a fine of the manor of Shenington to the use of Catherine for life, the remainder to William and Margaret in taille, 12 H. 4.

John Salisbury was seized of Shenington 11 R. 2. Joan the widow of — Rustin of Norfolk, was seized of the manor of Shenington 7 H. 5.

Gerald earl of Kildare, and Elizabeth his wife, had a grant of the manor of Shenington, and of the advowson, to them and their heirs males, 18 H. 7. which was confirmed 2 H. 8. Henry Fitz-Gerald, son of Gerald, granted the manor to his brother sir Thomas Gerald, who died seized thereof 23 H. 8. and livery was granted to James Fitz-Gerald, son of sir Thomas, 24 H. 8.

The manor of Shenington, and the advowson of the rectory, were granted to John Coke, and John Basslet, 4 E. 6. and it is recited in the grant, that the manor was lately John Fitz-Gerald's.

John Wigate, upon the death of his father, had livery of the manor of Shenington granted to him 20 Eliz.

Richard Pigot died seized of the manor 12 Eliz. and Robert Pigot, son and heir of Richard, dying unmarried, it came to Agnes, his sister and heiress.

Mr. Richard Gooding was lord of one manor in the parish at the beginning of this century, and it now belongs to Mr. Sheldon. Oriel college, Oxford, has another manor.

Henry le Fend and Isabel his wife levied a fine of lands in Shenendon to William Giffard, archbishop of York, 7 E. 1. By another fine levied 20 E. 1. a third part of lands in Shenendon is acknowledged to be the right of Henry le Fend and of Isabel his wife. John de Shokereiwel and Alice his wife levied a fine of lands in Shokereiwel and Shenendon, to John de Doweneved, 27 E. 1. John le Strange, of Knokyn, held one messuage, three yard-lands, and five acres of meadow in this parish 3 E. 2. John le Strange, of Walton, and Mabel his wife, levied a fine of lands in Shenington to Roger le Strange, and others, to the use of Philip le Strange, 15 E. 2. Henry Vyell and Alice his wife levied a fine of a rent in Shenington, to the use of Joan Scovile for life, the remainder to Henry Vyell and Alice, 3 H. 4. James Veel and Joan his wife levied a fine of a moiety of the manor of Shenington to sir Reginald Bray, and others, 17 H. 7.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Campden, worth 160 l. a year, of which the earl of Litchfield is patron.

The advowson of the rectory belonged to the abbey of Tewkesbury, and was granted by the crown to Richard Andrews and Thomas Hyfley 36 H. 8. and was afterwards vested in Mr. Sheldon.

The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and has a tower at the west end, in which are five bells.

First fruits	£. 15	3	4	Synodals	£. 0	2	0
Tenths	—	1	10	4	Pentecostals	0	0
Procurations	0	6	8				

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 67	8	0	
		Poll-tax — 1694,	—	33	2	0
		Land-tax — 1694,	—	82	1	0
		The same, at 3 s. 1770,	—	61	10	9

At the beginning of this century, there were 60 houses in the parish, and about 280 inhabitants, 24 of whom were freeholders; yearly births 10, burials 8. *Atkyns*. There are now about 300 inhabitants.



S H E R B O U R N.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Slaughter, three miles distant east from Northleach, five west from Burford in Oxfordshire, and twenty-three east from Gloucester.

The village is situated on a brook, or *Bourn*, which rises at Farmington, and being augmented in its course by some fine, clear springs, at the top of this parish, empties itself, a little below, into the Winrush, near Barrington. It was undoubtedly this *Bourn* that gave name to the place, which was called *Sherbourn*, not because it lies on the border of the Shire, as some have imagined, (for that is not the fact) but from the clearness of the water, for the Saxon word *Scipeburn*, in old writings, is translated by *Fons Clarus*. Shakespeare, Milton, and other good writers, used the word *Sheer*, for *pure, clear, neat, unmixed*; and tho' it is now grown almost obsolete, yet we still apply it to *wit*, in the like sense or signification.

There is an easy descent on each side to this little river, and the slopes are covered with a beautiful verdure. Not two hundred yards distant, on the south side, stands *Sherbourn-House*, the seat of James Dutton, esq; where the antient family of that name has resided upwards of two hundred years. It consists of two quadrangles. That on the east, where the offices are, is the most antient building, supposed to have been one of the seats formerly belonging to the abbats of Winchcombe, who held the manor of Sherbourn 'till the dissolution. The west quadrangle consists of the principal apartments, and the grand entrance into the court, or area, is by a large gateway. The south side, and part of the east side of this square, were built by Inigo Jones, but the rest is about the age, and very much in the stile, of the public schools at Oxford.

Over the gateway, on the west side, are the Duttons arms, in freestone, with quarterings of the arms of other antient families, which by marriage they have a right to use.

There are two parks belonging to this seat, one adjoining to the house, the other lies at a little distance from it, with a beautiful lodge-house, and a paddock-course near it.

Of this seat, sir Robert Atkyns has given a plate in his *Ancient and Present State of Gloucestershire*, but it is not a true representation. One side of the west quadrangle does not appear in the engraving, tho' the house was exactly as it now stands, when that book was published. And besides, the pallisadoes, gardens, and other decorations in the plate, are all imaginary, and never had existence.

This seat will very shortly undergo considerable alterations. The late Mr. Dutton new built the coach-houses and stables, which form a noble square, but he was prevented by death from doing any thing further. The present proprietor has obliged the editor and the public with a beautiful plate of this seat, as it will appear when the design is completed.

James Bradley, D. D. and Regius Professor of Astronomy, who died in the year 1762, was a native of Sherbourn, but was buried at Minchin Hampton, in this county, where is an inscription to his memory, on a brass plate fixt to a tomb in the church-yard.

There is nothing further remarkable in this place, only it may not be amiss to observe, that a bill is now depending in parliament for inclosing the common fields here, which, properly executed, will greatly improve and beautify the country.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

' The church of St. Mary of Wincelcumbe
' holds Scireburne in Salemones hundred. There
' are thirty hides, of which ten are free, as be-
' longing to the court. There are five plow-
' tillages in demean, and forty villeins, and seven
' bordars, with twenty-two plow-tillages. There
' are twelve *servi*, and four mills of 40s. and
' thirty acres of meadow. It was worth 20*l.* in
' the time of king Edward, and is now worth 14*l.*'
Domesday, p. 71.

This manor was discharged from the hundred court 8 H. 3.

The abbey of Winchcombe purchased a charter of free warren in Shirburn 35 H. 3. and assigned the manor to the abbey of St. Ebrulph in Normandy, 12 E. 2. Yet the first-mentioned abbey retained an estate here, for Richard Bushel was seized of one messuage, two tofts, and of pasture for eight cows, in Winchcombe and Shirbourn, in trust for the abbey, 18 R. 2.

After the dissolution of religious foundations, this manor, and the rectory and advowson of Sherbourn, were granted to sir Christopher Alleyn, who joins with Ethelreda his wife, and levies a fine of them to Thomas Dutton, esq; 6 E. 6. whose descendants have enjoy'd them ever since.

A mea-

^b This family is of great antiquity. It appears by the antient roll of the barons of Halton in Cheshire, that at the time of the conquest, Hugh Lupus, earl of Chester, brought with him out of Normandy one Nigell, a nobleman, and his five brothers, viz. Hudard, Edard, Wolmere, Horfwyne, and Wolsaith. And the same Nigell gave to Hudard, or Odard, the township of Great Aston, and a moiety of Weston, in Cheshire, *pro uno feodo militis*. This Odard was seated at a place called Duntune, in the same county, which was given him by Hugh Lupus, from whence his descendants took the surname of De Duntune, or Dutton, as appears by several deeds of great antiquity among the evidences of the Dutton family; and Hudard's sword has passed over from heir to heir, as an *heir-loom*, and is still very carefully preserved.

Hugh, son of Odard, had those lands, which he held, as it were in *capite*, of the earl of Chester, confirmed to him by Randle the Second, earl of Chester, about the latter end of the reign of Henry the First.

Hugh de Dutton, son of Hugh, had those lands which his father held of the baron of Halton confirmed to him by William son of Nigell, constable of Chester, and by William son of William, when they visited Hugh de Dutton the elder, on his death-bed at Kekwick, about the end of the reign of king Henry the First: and thereupon Hugh de Dutton, the father, gave to William the elder, his coat of mail, and his charging-horse; and Hugh, the son, gave to William the younger, a palfrey and sparrow-hawk. This Hugh had issue Hugh, eldest son; Adam de Dutton, from whom the Warburtons are descended, who took their name from Warburton in Cheshire, the place of their residence in the reign of Edward the Second; Geoffrey de Dutton, another son, ancestor of the Chedhills of Chedhill, and Ashleys of Ashley, who assumed those names from the places of their residence, according to the custom of antient times.

Hugh de Dutton, the third of that name, and great grandson of Odard, married ——— daughter of Hamon Mally, of Dunham Mally, in the reign of king Henry the Second, and had issue

A meadow in Sherbourn belonged to the priory of St. John the Evangelist in Burford, (which

priory was valued at 13 *l.* 6 *s.* 6 *d.*) and was granted to Edmund Herman 35 H. 8.

Hugh Dutton, who married Muriel, daughter of Thomas le Dispencer, by whom he had Hugh, who died without issue, Thomas, John, and Adam; and a daughter Alice, married to William Boydell, of Dodleston. Randle, surnamed Blundevill, the sixth earl of Chester from Hugh Lupus, had been successful in many conflicts against Llewellyn prince of North Wales, but was at last surprized, and forced, for his present security, to take refuge in the castle of Rothlent in Flintshire, to which the Welch laid siege. In this distress, Randle dispatched a messenger to his constable, Roger de Lacy, surnamed Hell, for his fierce spirit, to come to his relief with what forces he could collect. The news of the earl's distress reached Chester on Midsummer-day, which being the time of the principal fair, Roger de Lacy collected a rude multitude out of the city of Chester, composed of cobblers, players, fidlers, and debauched persons of both sexes, and marched with them to the earl's relief. The Welch supposing a great army to be coming, raised their siege, and fled precipitately to their own country. In commemoration of this signal piece of service, the earl granted to Roger de Lacy authority over all the shoemakers, fidlers, &c. within the county, and the city of Chester. Some time afterwards, John, constable of Chester, son of Roger de Lacy, who had rescued the earl, reserving to himself and his heirs authority over the shoemakers, granted the patronage of the rest to his steward, Hugh de Dutton, of Dutton, and his heirs, (not Ralph de Dutton, as sir Robert Atkyns has it) as will more clearly appear by the grant, which follows:

Sciant presentes & futuri, quod ego Johannes Constabularius Cestrie dedit & concessi, & hac presenti charta mea confirmavi Hugoni de Dutton, & heredibus suis, Magistratum omnium Leccatorum & Meretricum totius Cestresbirie, sicut liberius illum Magistratum teno de Comite; salvo jure meo mihi & heredibus meis. Hiis testibus, Hugone de Boidele, Alano fratre ejus, Petro de Goenet, Liulfo de Twamlow, Adam de Dutton, Gilberto de Aston, Radulfo de Kingsley, Hamone de Bordington, Alano de Waleie, Alano de Mulinton, Willielmo filio Ricardi, Martino Angevin, Willielmo de Savill, Galfrido & Roberto filiis meis, Blebero, Herberd de Waleton, Galfrido de Dutton.

This grant was made about the end of the reign of king John, from which time this family have exercised their jurisdiction with many ludicrous ceremonies; for on every Midsummer-day the heir of Dutton, or his steward, rides through the city of Chester, attended by all the fidlers in the county in procession, playing on their several musical instruments, to St. John's church; and after divine service, the cavalcade proceeds to the court house, where laws and ordinances are made for their better government; and here all the fidlers take out licences, none being permitted to follow their profession in that county without them.

A writ of *Quo warranto* was brought against Lawrence Dutton, of Dutton, esq; 14 H. 7. to shew cause why he claimed that all the minstrels of Cheshire, and the city of Chester, should meet before him at Chester, on the feast of St. John Baptist yearly, and give unto him *Quatuor Lagenas Vini et unam Lanceam, i. e.* four flaggons, or bottles, of wine, and one lance; and that every minstrel should pay unto him, at the said feast, four-pence half-penny. And why he claimed from every whore in Cheshire and the city of Chester, *Officium suum exerente, i. e.* following her profession, four-pence yearly, to be paid at the feast aforesaid, &c. Whereunto the said Lawrence Dutton pleaded prescription.

And here it must be observed, that in the statutes for punishing rogues and vagabonds, 39 Eliz. cap. 4. and 1 Jac. 1. cap. 25. the licenced fidlers of Cheshire are excepted; and care is taken, by an especial proviso, that no clause in those acts shall prejudice the right of John Dutton, of Dutton, esq; which he or his ancestors have lawfully enjoyed in the county and city of Chester.

Sir Thomas Dutton, second son of Hugh and Muriel, married Philippa, daughter and heir of Vivian de Sandon, or Standon, by whom he had Hugh, Thomas, and Robert; and two daughters, Margaret, married to William Venables, son and heir of Roger Venables of Kinderton, in the year 1253; and Katherine, married to John, son of Vrian de Sancto Petro. Sir Thomas was sheriff of Cheshire 1268, and died in the beginning of the reign of king Edward the First.

Sir Hugh Dutton, of Dutton, knight, son and heir of sir Thomas, married Joan, daughter of sir Vrian de Sancto Petro, *vulgo* Sampier, and by her had issue Hugh, William, and Robert; and a daughter Margaret. Sir Hugh, the father, died in the year 1294, and was succeeded by

Sir Hugh Dutton, his son and heir, born at Dutton, Dec. 8, 1276, 5 E. 1. He married Joan, daughter of sir Robert Holland, of Holland in Lancashire, by whom he had Thomas, William, Geffery, and Robert; and died in the year 1327, 1 E. 3.

Sir Thomas Dutton, of Dutton, knight, son and heir of sir Hugh, was fifteen years old on Whit-sunday, 1329. He purchased those lands in Dutton which had belonged to Halton tce; and likewise those lands in the same place which formerly be-

longed to Boydell of Dodleston, and so became possessed of the whole township of Dutton. He was made seneschal, governor, and receiver of the castle and honour of Halton in Cheshire, by William Clinton, earl of Huntingdon; and of his lands and manors in Cheshire and Lancashire, all which the earl farmed to him for 440 marks yearly, by his deed, dated at Maxstock, 19 E. 3. He was sheriff of Cheshire 30 & 33 E. 3. and married to his first wife, Ellen, eldest daughter and one of the coheirs of sir Peter Thornton, of Thornton, by whom he had sir Peter, who died without issue 35 E. 3. Thomas; Lawrence, his successor, who likewise died without issue; Edmund, the continuer of the family; Henry; and William. His second wife was Philippa, widow of sir Peter Thornton, but not the mother of his first wife. Sir Thomas died in the year 1381, 4 R. 2. aged 66.

Edmund Dutton, fourth son of sir Thomas, married Joan, daughter and heir of Henry Minshull, of Church Minshull, and by her had issue sir Peter, who was heir to his uncle sir Lawrence, and continued the elder branch of the family seated at Dutton; Hugh, second son, from whom the Duttons of Sherbourn are descended; Lawrence, and Thomas; and two daughters, Agnes, married to William Leycester, of Nether Tabley; and another daughter, Ellen.

Hugh Dutton, second son of Edmund, married Petronilla, daughter and heir of Ralph Vernon of Hatton, by whom he had four sons, John, Lawrence, Randle, and Hugh; and a daughter Elizabeth, married to Richard Manley of Manley.

John Dutton of Hatton, eldest son of Hugh, was mayor of Chester 30 H. 6. and married Margaret, daughter to William Atherton, of Atherton in Lancashire, by whom he had issue, Peter, Richard, and Geffery; and two daughters, Cicely, and Ellen.

Peter Dutton of Hatton, son and heir of John, in the year 1464, married Elizabeth, eldest daughter and one of the coheirs of Robert Grosvenor of Holme, by whom he had Peter, eldest son, who married Elenor, daughter of Robert Foulshurst, of Crew in Cheshire, (and whose son, sir Piers Dutton, became heir to the lands of Dutton, on the death of Lawrence Dutton, of Dutton, esq; without lawful issue, in the year 1526,) and Ralph Richard, and Randle.

Richard Dutton, third son of Peter Dutton of Hatton, the elder, married Mary, daughter of — Mainwaring of Croxton, by whom he was father of

Ralph Dutton, who had two sons, William, his heir, and Richard, who settled at Cloughton in Pickering in Yorkshire, and was ancestor of the Duttons of Cloughton.

William Dutton of Chester, eldest son and heir of Ralph, married Agnes, daughter of John Conway of Flintshire, and had issue

Thomas Dutton, who purchased the manor of Sherbourn of sir Christopher Alleyn, 6 E. 6. He married three wives; by the first, Mary, daughter of Robert Taylour, of Gloucestershire, he had one daughter Anne, married to John Warnesford, of Gloucestershire: By his second wife, Anne, daughter of Stephen Kyrton, alderman of London, and relict of sir Thomas Wyther, knight, he had issue William, his heir, Thomas, and Elenor. Thomas Dutton, of Sherbourn, died in the year 1581, aged 74, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

William Dutton, of Sherbourn, esq; who had livery of the manor and advowson of Sherbourn the same year his father died. He was high sheriff of Gloucestershire in 1590, and 1601, and having married Anne, daughter of sir Ambrose Nicholas, knight, lord mayor of London, deceased in the year 1618, leaving issue by his lady three sons, John, Ralph, and Giles.

John Dutton, of Sherbourn, eldest son of William, married first, Elizabeth, daughter of sir Henry Baintun, of Brumham in Wiltshire, by whom he had one son, over whose education he appointed Oliver Cromwell to be guardian, and the protector nominated a tutor to discharge his important trust; but the son died young. He had also three daughters, two of whom survived him, *viz.* Elizabeth, married to George Colt, esq; and Lucy, married to Thomas Pope earl of Down. To his second wife, he married Anne, fourth daughter of John King, bishop of London, who out-lived him, and was afterwards wedded to sir Richard How. John Dutton died Jan. 14, 1656, in the 63^d year of his age, and was buried at Sherbourn.

Sir Ralph Dutton, knight, died before his elder brother John. He was gentleman of the privy chamber in extraordinary to king Charles the First, and high sheriff of this county in 1630. His estate, according to sir Robert Atkyns, was sequestered in the great rebellion, and he was forced to fly beyond seas, but being driven back by contrary winds, in his passage from Leith to France, he was cast on Burnt Island, and there died in 1646. He married Mary, daughter of sir William Duncombe, of London, by whom he had issue William, and Ralph.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Stow, as it is said in bishop Benson's visitation book, but in the deanery of Fairford, according to sir Robert Atkyns, and is worth about 40*l.* a year. James Dutton, esq; is patron, and Mr. Twining is the present incumbent.

The vicarages of Sherbourn and Winrush were consolidated into one presentment in the year 1776, and a bill is now depending in parliament, whereby the lands belonging to the vicarage of Sherbourn are to be given up, and others of equal value to be allotted to the glebe at Winrush in lieu of them. The vicarage house at the former parish is to be taken down, and another built for the incumbent at the latter, and the lands laid contiguous to it. The business was not completed when this account was printed, but will be further advanced before that of Winrush goes to the press, where a more perfect account may be expected.

The church is newly built, at the sole expence of the late James-Lenox Dutton, esq; and consists of the nave only, with a portico on the north side, supported by two freestone pillars, of the Doric order, and has a handsome spire at the west end.

First fruits	£. 14	6	4½	Synodals	£. 0	2	0	
Tenths	—	1	10	8	Pentecost.	0	1	6
Procurations	0	6	8					

Monuments and Inscriptions.

Against the north wall of the church, is this inscription in capital letters :

In the vault vnder this monvment lies y^e body of Thomas Dutton Esq^r. who died in y^e yeare of our lord 1581.

And the body of William Dutton his sonne who died in the yeare 1618.

And Anne his wife the daught^r of Sir Thomas Nicholas of London.

And the body of Thomas Dutton the sonne of William Dutton who died in the year 1610.

Within the communion rails are two noble marble monuments. That on the left hand is the more antient. In a niche, between two Corinthian pillars supporting a pediament, is the

figure, in white marble, of John Dutton, esq; standing erect, and covered with a winding sheet, the folds of which are very gracefully disposed, and the whole figure exceedingly well executed. On a table at his feet, it is thus engraven in capital letters :

JOHN DVTTON

Of Sherborne in Glovsester Shiere Esq; Son of William Dutton & Anne y^e Davghter of Ambrose Nicholas of London, K^t;
A Person of a sharp Vnderstanding & cleer Ivdgment every Way capable of thote eminent Services for his Covntry which he Vnderwent as Knight of y^e Shiere in several Parliaments and as depvty Lieftenant

One who was Master of a large Fortvne and Owner of a Mind Æqvall to it.

Noted for his great Hospitality farr and neer; and his charitable Relief of y^e Poor.

Which makes his Memory honovred by y^e best, and his Loss lamented by y^e last.

He deceased in the Year of his Age 63 & of y^e Lord 1656.

IAN. 14.

On a small table, on the dexter side of the figure, it is written,

His first wife was

Elizabeth Daughter of S^r Henry Bainton of Brumham in Wiltshire

by whom he had 1 son who dyed young and three Daughters

whereof two only suruived

Elizabeth married to George Colt esq;

& Lucy married to Thomas Pope Earle

of Downe. She deceased in y^e 42 Yeare

of her Age A^o Dni 1648 apr. 28.

And over this inscription, in a scutchcon, *Sable, a bend lozengy gules.*

On the sinister side of the figure is this inscription :

A N N

His second Wife Fourth Daughter

of Iohn King Bishop of London

Descended from the Antient

Saxon Kings

of Deuonshiere

was married 8 yeares

unto whose care the erecting

of this Monument was by

will entrusted.

And over the table, in a lozenge, *Quarterly 1st and 4th, Sable, a lion rampant between three crosses crozlets Or. 2d and 3d, Gules, within a bordure ingrained Or, three lioncels passant in pale argent.*

Over the figure above the niche, *Quarterly 1st and 4th, Argent; 2d and 3d, Gules, a fret Or,* for Dutton: But the colours are not exprest in either coat.

The other is a very large monument of white marble, representing sir John Dutton in the

William Dutton, son of sir Ralph, succeeded his uncle John Dutton in the manor of Sherbourn, and other great estates. He married Mary, daughter of lord Scudamore, and widow of Thomas Russel, of Worcestershire, esq; and having served the office of high sheriff of Gloucestershire, in the year 1667, died without issue, and was succeeded by his brother,

Sir Ralph Dutton, baronet, son of sir Ralph, who married Grise, daughter of sir Edward Pool, of Kembles in Wiltshire, by whom he had an only daughter, who died without issue. By his second wife, Mary, daughter of Dr. John Barwick, he had issue two sons, John and Ralph, and many daughters. He served in several parliaments as knight of the shire, and was lord of the manor of Sherbourn at the beginning of the present century.

Sir John Dutton, baronet, son of sir Ralph by his second wife, married first, Mary, only child of sir Rushout Cullen, of Upton Warwickshire, baronet, by whom he had no issue; secondly, Mary, daughter of Francis Keck, of Great Tew, in the county of Oxford, esq; and by her had an only daughter, who died an infant. Sir John himself deceasing without issue, in the year 1742-3, bequeathed his estates to

James-Lenox Naper, esq; of the kingdom of Ireland, his father's son, who assumed the name and arms of Dutton. He married two wives; by the first he had one son John, who died unmarried before his father. By his second wife, Jane, daughter

of Edmund Bond, of Newland, in this county, esq; he left issue three sons, James, William, and Ralph; and four daughters, Anne, married to Samuel Blackwell, of Williamstrip, in this county, esq; Mary, married to Thomas Master, of Cirencester, esq; Frances, married to Charles Lambart, of Beaupark in the kingdom of Ireland, esq; and Jane, married to Thomas-William Coke, of Longford in Derbyshire, and Holkham in Norfolk, esq; one of the knights of the shire for the county of Norfolk. James-Lenox Dutton died in the year 1776, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son,

James Dutton, esq; who married Elizabeth, the youngest sister of the before-mentioned Thomas-William Coke. He is the twenty-third in lineal descent from Hudard, or Odard, the Norman, who came into England with king William the First, and is the present lord of the manor of Sherbourn, where he resides. His arms are, *Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Argent; 2d and 3d, Gules, a fret Or.*

N.B. This is extracted from the elaborate and well authenticated pedigree of Dutton of Dutton, compiled about the year 1669, from original records and other evidences, by sir Peter Leycester, bart. of Nether Tabley in Cheshire, and continued down to the end of the year 1694, by George Ven, vicar of Sherbourn. All since that time falls within the reach of memory.

Roman

Roman dress, standing on a pedestal, and leaning his right arm on an urn. Upon the pedestal it is thus written :

Sir JOHN DUTTON *Baronet*, [BARWICK,
Son of Sir RALPH DUTTON, by MARY the Daughter of JOHN
Doctor of Physic, departed this Life February the first 1743,
in the sixty first Year of his Age.

He was twice Married

First, to MARY only Child of Sir RUSHOUT CULLEN of UPTON
in WARWICKSHIRE *Baronet*. by Her having no Issue

His second Wife was MARY, Daughter of FRANCIS KECK
of Great TEW, in the County of OXFORD *Esquire*,

By whom He had One Daughter, who died an Infant.

He represented this County in Parliament

With great Integrity,

Was an excellent Justice of Peace,
Hospitable, Affable, and benevolent.

On the upper part of the monument are two scutcheons,
representing the two marriages. The first is *Baron and femme*,
1. Dutton as before. 2. Or, an eagle display'd sable, for Cullen.
—The second scutcheon bears, 1. Dutton, impaling, 2. Sable,
a bend ermine cotized with semi fleurs de lis, for Keck.

Benefaction.

A ground called Cruckmore, worth 40*s.* a year, is given towards the maintenance of a school-master. *Atkyns*. Alexander Ready permitted the issues and profits of this ground to be applied to the use of a school, so long as there was a master ; but I don't find that it was a permanent establishment.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 198 18 0
		Poll-tax — — 1694, — 56 1 0
		Land-tax — — 1694, — 106 13 4
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 83 5 3

At the beginning of this century, there were 60 houses, and about 300 inhabitants in the parish, 5 of whom were freeholders ; yearly births 10, burials 9. *Atkyns*. The present number of houses is nearly the same, but the people are increased to about 360.



SHIPTON MOIGN and DOVEL

IS a pleasant, healthy village, in the hundred of Longtree, three miles south from Tetbury, three north-westward from Malmesbury in Wiltshire, and about twenty-one southward from Gloucester.

The parish is bounded on the east by Wiltshire, and a small stream, which rises at Westonbirt, runs through it, and falls into the Avon at Malmesbury.

Shipton, antiently written *Scriptune*, is of doubtful original. Sir Robert *Atkyns* conjectured that it was so called from the sheep kept here. But *Scip* may be the name of the proprietor whose town it was. *Moign* and *Dovel* are additional names, of later date, taken from the families of *Le Moyn*, and *De Dove*, who were owners of the respective manors so called, and were given to distinguish them from two other places of the name of *Shipton*, in this county.

The village is ornamented with two gentlemen's seats, of which one belongs to the reverend Mr.

Nowel, who, in right of his wife, is lord of the manor. It is of freestone, built about half a century ago, with balustrades over the Attic story, and the family arms of Hodges in a large shield (*Azure, a fess between three crescents argent*) are placed in the centre of the principal front, facing the north.

The other is the antient seat of the Estcourts. It is a large old house, with a great gate-way in front, and has a venerable and respectable appearance. This is at present the seat and residence of Thomas Estcourt, esq; who is preparing to build a new house on his estate at Long Newton, near Tetbury.

This parish is distinguished for having been the birth-place of John Oldham, an ingenious person of the last age, who was the author of a well known, and much admired book of poems, and died in the prime of life, in the year 1683, aged 30.

Of the Manors and other Estates.

Domesday-book takes notice of three manors in this parish, but the accounts of the two most considerable were overlooked by sir Robert *Atkyns*. They are set down under the title *Terra Mathiu de Moretanie*, and are thus described in the record:

' Maci de Mauritania holds Scipetone in
' Langetrewes hundred, of the king. Strang, the
' Dane, held it. There are ten hides taxed. In
' demean are two plow-tillages, and four villeins,
' and two bordars, with four plow-tillages. There
' are four *servi*, and a mill of 10*s.* and pasture
' worth 2*s.* It was worth 15*l.* now 8*l.*'

' The same Maci holds Scipetone in Lange-
' trewes hundred, and Rumbald holds it of him.
' There are ten hides taxed. John held it in the
' time of king Edward. In demean are three
' plow-tillages, and four villeins, and eight bor-
' dars, with four plow-tillages. There are four
' *servi*, and a mill of 12*s.* and pasture worth 2*s.*
' It was worth 15*l.* now 8*l.*'

' The same Maci holds one hide there, and
' Rumbald holds it of him. Aluuin held it, and
' could go where he pleased, and Rainbert Flan-
' drensis likewise enjoyed it. There is one plow-
' tillage in demean, and one villein, and one bor-
' dar, with half a plow-tillage. It was worth
' 20*sol.* now 14*sol.*' *Domesday*, p. 79.

There was another manor, thus described in the antient survey :

' The same William [de Ow] holds Sciptone in
' Langetreu hundred, in the same manner as
' Ralph de Limefi held it. Wluui held it in the
' time of king Edward. There are two hides.
' In demean are two plow-tillages, and two bor-
' dars, and eight *servi*. It is worth and was worth
' 40*sol.* Wluui could go where he pleased. Hugh
' holds it of William.' *Ibid.* p. 73.

William le Moynne was seized of a manor in this parish 5 H. 3. which he held of the crown by the service of keeping the king's larder ; and he pur-

purchased a charter of free warren in all his lands in Gloucestershire in the 37th year of the same reign. Walter de Stukeley, sheriff of Gloucestershire, in obedience to the king's writ, returned into the exchequer the names of all the vills in the county, with their respective proprietors; and in his list it is said, that Johanna le Moyn, Margaret Gifford, William Skay, and William de Dowe, were lords of the vill of Shipton Moynt, in Langtree hundred 9 E. 1. This return seems to have been preparatory to the writs of *Quo warranto* that were brought against almost every considerable landholder in the kingdom, by king Edward the First, in the fifteenth year of his reign, in order to oblige them to shew by what title they held their estates, or enjoyed certain privileges therein. However necessary such a method of proceeding might have been in certain cases, it was made use of by that king, who was chief lord of many manors, and other estates, as an expedient to fill his own coffers, by extorting exorbitant fines from the subject for fresh grants, where the title-deeds and evidences respecting estates were lost or destroyed, as was frequently the case, during the civil commotions that distracted the kingdom in his father's reign. And as the fines for renewal were arbitrary, and generally excessive, this measure was regarded by the subject in a light little better than confiscation by lawless violence.

A writ of *Quo warranto* was brought against William le Moygne, son of William, to oblige him to shew by what right he enjoyed divers privileges in Schipton, and his claim was allowed 15 E. 1. and he died seized thereof in the 23d year of the same reign. Henry le Moygne, son of the last William, was seized of the manor and advowson of Shiptone Moygne 1 E. 2. and dying 8 E. 2. the escheator's inquisition found that John le Moygne was his son and heir; but Joan, the widow of Henry, was endowed with the manor; upon whose death, 14 E. 3. livery was granted to Robert le Moygne, son of Henry, the same year. Sir Henry Moigne, son of Robert, succeeded his father, and died seized of Shipton Moigne and Hullecot [Hull-court] 49 E. 3. Sir John Moigne, son and heir of sir Henry, died seized of the manor of Shipton Moign, and left Elizabeth, his only daughter and heiress, who carried this estate by her marriage with William de Stourton, into that name and family. Upon occasion of this alliance, the Stourtons took for their crest, *A demy monk, with a penitential whip in his hand*, alluding to the name of *Moign*, which signifies a *monk*.

William de Stourton, descended from an antient family residing at Stourton in Wiltshire, was seized of Shipton 21 R. 2. in right of Elizabeth his wife, daughter of sir John Moigne, and died 1 H. 5. John de Stourton, son of William, was under age at his father's death, and had not livery of this manor until 9 H. 5. He was high sheriff of Gloucestershire 18 H. 6. and having been created a baron in the 28th year of that reign, died seized

of Shipton Moign, Hull-court, and Hamvelle, *alias* Vetham, or Veelham near Berkeley, and was succeeded by William lord Stourton, who had livery of this manor the same year. He married Margaret, one of the daughters and coheiresses of sir John Chidioc, and died 17 E. 4. likewise seized of Shipton, and of Veelham near Berkeley. John lord Stourton, son and heir of William, had livery of the manor upon the decease of his father, and dying 2 R. 3. William lord Stourton, his son, had livery the same year, and having married the sister of John Dudley, duke of Northumberland, died 14 H. 8. William lord Stourton succeeded his father, but dying soon after, Edward lord Stourton, his brother, had livery 16 H. 8. and died seized of Shipton Moign in the 27th year of the same reign. William lord Stourton, son of Edward, had livery of this manor 33 H. 8. and dying 2 E. 6. left Charles lord Stourton, his son, who was hanged at Salisbury for murder, 3 Mariæ.

The manor came very soon after to the family of Hodges, or as they are sometimes called Hedges. John Hodges, or Hedges, esq; upon the death of his father, had livery of the manor of Shipton Moyne 20 Eliz. and died seized of Shipton Moyne and Shipton Dovell, and of the advowson of the church, in the 40th year of the same reign. He was likewise seized of the neighbouring manor of Eston Grey, in Wiltshire, and of the advowson of that church, at the same time. The escheator's inquisition found that Shipton Moyne and Shipton Dovell, and the advowson of the church, were held of the queen in *capite*, by the 40th part of a knight's fee, and were worth 21 *l.* 2 *s.* 0 *d.* *ob.* clear of all reprises. Thomas Hodges, son and heir of John, was twenty-one years old and upwards at the taking of the inquisition, and was lord of this manor in the year 1608, and high sheriff of Gloucestershire in 1622. Another Thomas Hodges, esq; was lord of the manor, and died in the year 1696. He married Edith, youngest daughter of Thomas Estcourt, of this parish, esq; who surviving him, died in the year 1717. Thomas Hodges, esq; son of the last-mentioned Thomas and Edith his wife, dying under age, in the year 1708, this manor and estate came to his younger brother, Estcourt Hodges, esq. The reverend Walter Hodges was lord of this manor, and the last male heir of his family. He was provost of Oriel college, Oxford, and vice-chancellor of that university, and died in the year 1757, aged 62. The reverend Mr. Nowel, in right of his wife, one of the coheiresses of the Hodges family, is the present lord of the manor, and resides here.

There is another very considerable estate in this parish, belonging to the antient family of the Estcourts, who have resided in this place upwards of 300 years, and seem to have taken their name from a manor they enjoyed here, called *Le Estcourt*, because it lay eastward of the before-mentioned manor.

John Estcourt died seized of a manor in Shipton Moigne 14 E. 4. And it appears by the escheator's inquisition, taken 42 Eliz. that Thomas Estcourt, of Shipton Moigne, esq; died Oct. 25, 41 Eliz. seized of a manor, and lands in Shipton Moigne called Le Estcourt, worth 8*l.* per ann. which he held of Thomas Hedges, gent. as of his manor of Shipton Moigne. And of another manor and lands in Shipton Moigne, worth together 40*s.* which he held of the queen in common soccage, as of her manor of East Greenwich in Kent; and of the manor of Wynston, in the county of Gloucester, worth 5*l.* which he held of Anthony Hungerford, as of his manor of Wynston. And that in the 39th year of the same reign he had enfeoffed Ralph Sheldon, and others, with his manor or farm and lands at Combsend; and with lands in Old Sadbury, Little Sadbury, Dodington, Tormarton, and Yate, in this county, in trust, by way of jointure for Mary, daughter of William Savage, and wife of Thomas Estcourt, his son and heir apparent. Thomas Estcourt, the father, died seized also of other very considerable estates in Long Newton, Westport, Malmesbury, Burton Hill, Sherston, Sherston Magna, Pynckene, Willesley, Chippenham, Rowden, Waddefwycke, Box, and Haselbery, all in the county of Wilts, and left Thomas his son thirty years old at the time of his death. Walter Estcourt, esq; son of Thomas, died in the year 1726, and left this manor and estate to Thomas Estcourt, esq; upon whose death, in 1746, the manor came to Edmond Estcourt, esq; his only brother and heir. He married Anna-Maria, third daughter and coheirefs of Charles Yate, late of Colthrope in this county, by whom he had one daughter, Anna-Maria, who was married to the late Thomas Earl, of Malmesbury, esq; deceased; but he bequeathed the bulk of his ample fortune to Thomas Estcourt, esq; son of Matthew Estcourt, of Cam in this county, who is the present lord of this manor, and proprietor of many great estates in this parish and elsewhere. His arms are, *Ermine, on a chief indented gules three estoiles Or.*

Jeffry Pulham granted two yard-lands in this place to the abbey of Cirencester, 32 E. 1. Lands in Shipton Moigne, belonging to the abbey of Cirencester, were granted to John Dudley and John Ascough 17 Eliz.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Stonehouse, worth 160*l.* a year. Mrs. Nowel is patroness, and Mr. Huntely is the present incumbent.

The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, consists of the nave and two ailes, with a tower, in which are five bells.

First fruits	£. 18	1	9	Synodals	£. 0	2	0
Tenths	—	1	16	2	Pentecostals	0	0
Procurations	0	6	8				

Monuments and Inscriptions.

In the north aisle, on a marble table, is this inscription:

S. Æ. M.

THOMÆ HODGES, Armigeri, hujus Manerij Domini, Viri genuinâ Probitate, Prudentis, & ad stabilitatē Religionis Anglicanæ normam Pii, Ecclesiasticorum munerum (quorum unum hæc Ecclesiâ) Patronus fuit dignissimus, utpote qui neminem unquam simoniace promoverit. Maritus amantissimus, indulgens Pater, fidelis Amicus, Vicinus hospitalis, liberalis ingenitibus, nemini injuriosus, oblatâ facultate omnibus beneficus, et omnibus (nec immerito) dilectus. Ex Uxore, quæ illi fuit unica, suscepit tres filios atque unam filiam (ELIZABETHAM) quos omnes in vivis reliquit, extra filium primogenitum (eodem quo Pater prænomine) in cunabulis morte præreptum.

Nec non

S. M. et V.

Ejus Conjugis EDITHÆ HODGES, THOMÆ ESTCOURT de hac Paræchiâ Armigeri Filix natus minimæ, Uxor, Matris, Vicinæ, optimæ, Matronæ Virtute singulari. Pietate eximiâ, aliisq; præclaris, quæ liberaliter educatam exornant fœminam, tum animi tum corporis dotibus, haud vulganter insignis: Viro fuit

superstes, sed conjugii secundi nescia.

Et etiam

P. M. S.

Eorum Filii præter unum natu maximi, THOMÆ HODGES, Armigeri; cujus vita, si computes annos, brevis, si ad bonum ingenium et probos mores respicias, longa fuit (eheu fuit) Indole adeo miti, adeo suavi, adeo placida, ut illorum quibuscum versatus est, nemini non charus vixerit, obierit nemini non desideratus.

Locum hunc circiter mortales Exuvix conquiescunt,

e quibus (non e vita) decessere,

Ille arthriticâ Passione Aprilis 14	} A. D. {	1696	} Ætatis {	37
Hic Phthisi Julii 16		1708		20
Illa senili Atrophix Martis 18		1716-7		7

ESTCOURT HODGES, Armiger, etq; Heres, cum pro Pietate in Parentes, et Charitate in Fratrem, tum honoris ergo

M. H. P.

Arms, *Baron and femme*, 1. *Azure, a fess between three estoiles argent*, for Hodges. 2. *Quarterly 1st and 4th, Estcourt, 2d and 3d, Sable, a fess between three falcons heads erased Or.*

Within the communion rails, on a plain table of white marble,

Near this Place are interr'd the Remains

Of Will: Hodges, M. A. Rector of this Parish. [Eiq;

Of Bridget his Wife, Daughter of John Palmer, in y^c C. of Worc.

And of Anne Hodges their Daughter.

The Praises of their late Spiritual Guide

Are deeply engraven in the Hearts

Of his surviving Parishioners:

To whom he shew'd the Way to that happy State
Which He Himself is now gone before them to Enjoy.

All who knew or heard Him

Want no Enumeration of His Virtues:

But the impartial Acknowledgment of the Public
Express'd in the Printed N. Papers upon his Decease,
May, in Justice to his Memory, without Offence,

Be transmitted down

For the Information of Posterity

In the Parish of Shipton Moigne,

Of which he was Rector upwards of 40 Years:

He was an able Divine, a faithful resident Pastor,

And a true Englishman.

The Reader's Imagination will supply

The Omission of more Particulars,

When He knows

That He was Chaplain to, & highly Esteemed by

S^r William Trumbull,

One of the Principal Secretaries of State.

William	} Died {	April the 29 th 1740	} Aged {	74
Bridget		October the 20 th 1733		65
Anne		April the 4 th 1733		28

H. M.

M. F. P.

Without the church, on the south side, there is a marble monument, consisting of a base and pyramid, inclosed with iron palisadoes; and on one side of the base is the following inscription:
Underneath

Underneath are interr'd the mortal Remains of
The Rev^d WALTER HODGES D. D.
and ELIZABETH his Wife:

SHE was the Daughter of the Rev^d ROB^t RATCLIFF
B. D. Rector of Stone House near Gloucester.

HE the last Male Heir of the Family of HODGES
Lords of the Manor of Shipton Moync and Dovel.

He presided as Provost of Oriel College in
Oxford from the Year 1728 to 1757, and had the
Honour for three Years of being appointed
Vice Chancellour of that University:

His Learning and Zeal in the Profecution
of Scripture Knowledge appear in the
Books he hath written.

She died October 19th 1754 Aged 48

He died Jan^y 14th 1757 Aged 62.

Arms, *Baron and femme*, 1. Hodges. 2. *A bend engrailed.*

In a chancel, at the east end of the south aisle,
is a superb marble monument, which bears this
inscription:

Sacred to the never fading Memories
of

WALTER and THOMAS ESTCOURT Esquires
The former descended from an honourable and antient Family
Seated here for some Ages past;
Bequeathed his Estate to the latter,
That the Fame so long conserved of his Ancestors,
Might again revive and flourish,
Through the participation of his distinguished Merit.
An Intention so great, so glorious, in the bountiful Testator
was most happily accomplished

in
THOMAS ESTCOURT.

He was a Man Language wants Strength to paint.
Worthy of better Times, a kind of Prodigy in these.
Steady from Conviction of Mind,
To the true and unalterable Interests of his Country,
With a Zeal uninstigated by Profit; [Welfare,
He considered private Happiness as dependant on the publick
to which

His Thoughts, his Words, his Actions
were devoted.

In the wide Sphere of his Extensive Fortune,
Just, Generous, and Beneficent;
As Reason, Piety and Prudence demanded,
Tenants, Neighbours, Strangers,
Felt it;

And from an unfought, but not neglected Gratitude,
For he took pleasure in seeing others pleased,
He was univerrally

Esteemed, Respected, and Beloved.

In the more restrained Circle of Family Endearments,
Gentle, kind, and good;
Servants, Relations, Friends,
Received daily Instances of that Benignity of Soul
No Words can express.

Through all the Offices of Life,
A Clear Head, an open Heart,
Were always conspicuous

In whatever he said or did;

Until from this World, where Virtues are often misunderstood,
And can be only Applauded, [are known,
He was called to that where Even the most secret Acts of Goodness
And by the Author of all Goodness
Fully rewarded.

WALTER ESTCOURT Esq;	THOMAS ESTCOURT Esq;
Died October 23, 1726	Died October 6, 1746
Aged 82.	Aged 49.

On this monument are the arms of Estcourt, as before.

In the same chancel there is a very stately tomb,
without any inscription, said to be intended for
Judge Estcourt and his lady, who are represented
lying along in full proportion, with hands lifted
up in the posture of prayer. Round the tomb
are seven sons, and one daughter, kneeling; all
in the dress of the age of queen Elizabeth. Over
the figures is a large canopy, supported by three
handsome pillars on each side; and in front are
two scutcheons, one of which bears the arms of
Estcourt; the other, *Quarterly*, 1st & 4th, Est-
court; 2d & 3d, *Sable, a fess between three falcons*

heads erased Or. And at the top of the canopy,
Baron and femme, 1. The two last-mentioned coats
quarterly, impaling, *A fess engrailed between three
mules, or horses, passant.*

On a tomb in the church-yard,

Hic obdormit Domino placide ANNA OLDHAM, Virgo,
Uxor, Mater maxime Pia, Quæ obiit A. D. 1699, Junii 21^o
Anno Ætat. 66.

Necnon Johannes Oldham V. D. M. Ejus Maritus, et Pater
illius Johannis Oldham, Poetæ Celeberrimi, Nulli Pietate Secun-
dus. Qui obiit A. Dom. 1716, Decemb. 5^o Anno Ætatis 87.

There is also a latin inscription for Thomas
Oldham, physician and surgeon, who died in 1688;
and many others, of the same name and family,
lie buried in the church-yard.

Benefactions.

Mr. Stourton, formerly lord of this manor,
gave the church house for the repair of the church,
but subject to a reserved rent of 4d. a year to the
lord of the manor. Two shillings a year are
paid out of Great Mead for the same use. Five
pounds a year are left for five sermons.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 147 12 8
		Poll-tax ——— 1694, — 32 6 0
		Land-tax ——— 1694, — 5 9 4
		The same, at 3s. 1770, — 97 12 6½

About the year 1710, according to sir Robert
Atkyns, there were 60 houses, and about 250 in-
habitants in the parish, 6 of whom were free-
holders; yearly births 6, burials 5. The present
number of souls is about 234.



SHIPTON OLIFFE

IS a small parish, in the hundred of Bradley,
five miles distant east from Cheltenham, six
north-westward from Northleach, and fourteen
north-eastward from Gloucester.

It lies on the Cotswold hills, and has nothing
curious of any sort to distinguish it. The ety-
mology of *Shipton* is uncertain; but *Oliffe*, or
Olive, is an addition taken from a family of that
name, who were owners of the manor, and re-
sided in the parish for several generations.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

This manor belonged to the archbishop of
York, at the time of the general survey, wherein
it is thus recorded, under the title *Terra Thome
Archiepi, viz.*

' Gundulf held, and [still] holds, Scipetune, in
' Wacrescumbe hundred, [as] one manor of one
' hide, and pays tax. There is one plow-tillage
' in demean, and it is worth 8 *sol.* He holds it
' of archbishop Thomas.' *Domesday-book*, p. 69.

This manor is not always distinguished in the
records from the neighbouring parish of Shipton
Solers, which necessarily occasions confusion.

John de Turbervil died seized of this manor
17 Joh. In the sheriff's return of all the villis in
this

this county, 9 E. 1. there is mention of one Shipton only, in the hundred of Bradley.

It came afterwards to the Olliffs, who continued in possession 'till the end of the seventeenth century, when Ralph Olliff, gent. sold it to William Peachy, esq; whose two daughters, Margaret Peachy, and Susanna Peachy, are the present ladies of the manor.

Lands in Shipton belonged to the priory of St. Oswald in Gloucester, and were granted to Cicely Pickerel 17 Eliz.

H A M L E T. Hampen is a hamlet in this parish, in which there were two estates mentioned in *Domesday*. ' Pin held one manor, of one hide, ' in Hagepine, in Wacrescumbe hundred, and it ' paid tax. Ansgar holds it of archbishop Thomas, ' and has one plow-tillage in demean. It was ' worth 20s. and is now worth 10s.' p. 70.

' William the son of Baderon holds Hagenepene ' in Wacrescumbe hundred, and Goisfrid holds it ' of him. Eduui held it, and there were five ' hides. There are two plow-tillages in demean, ' and six villeins, with three plow-tillages, and ' there are four *servi*. This land pays tax. It ' was worth 100s. now only 60s.' p. 74.

These estates were afterwards distinguished by Upper and Lower Hampen. King Henry the Third granted court leet, waifs, and felons goods in Shipton, (by which I understand Hampen in Shipton) to the knights templers, whose right to those privileges was allowed in the proceedings on a *Quo warranto* 15 E. 1. They were seized of Shipton near Withington (*i. e.* Hampen in Shipton) 2 E. 3. and the manor was held of William de Clinton, earl of Huntingdon, 28 E. 3. The order of knights templers was suppressed in England, and their estates given to the knights hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem; and at the general dissolution of the knights hospitallers, this estate was granted to Edward Fiennes, lord Clinton and Say, and to Robert Tyrwit, 35 H. 8.

But there was another estate at Hampen, dignified with the title of a manor, held of the archbishop of York, by Thomas Lane, who died seized of the same 37 H. 8. and left Thomas his son eighteen years old. Hampen was afterwards the property of Lionel Rich, of Upper Dowdeswell, esq; out of whose family it passed lately, by purchase, to Mr. Van Notten, of London.

William Docket, and Elizabeth his wife, levied a fine of lands in Over Hampen, and Nether Hampen, to Edward Tame, 19 H. 7. Lands in Hannypen belonged to the priory of St. Oswald in Gloucester, and were granted to William Sharrington 34 H. 8.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Stow, according to the bishop's visitation book; but was formerly accounted to lie in that of Wincombe. It is worth 85*l.* a year. The ladies of

the manor are patrons, and Mr. Chapone is the present incumbent.

Tithes in Shipton Oliffe, formerly belonging to Gloucester abbey, were granted to sir Edward Warner 4 Eliz. and are now the property of Thomas Browne, esq.

The church is small, with a cross aisle on the south side, and a low spire at the west end.

There are memorials in the chancel, for Gyles Olliff, gent. who died in 1699, aged 72; Ralph Olliff, gent. who died in 1702, aged 39; Gyles and Robert Olliff, sons of Ralph Olliff, gent. who died in 1696 and 1697 respectively; and for several other persons of that family, whose inscriptions are now obliterated.

First fruits	£ 9 0 0	Synodals	£. 0 2 0
Tenths	— 0 18 0	Pentecost.	0 0 5 ¹
Procurations	0 6 8		

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 69 7 2
		Poll-tax — 1694,	— 13 15 0
		Land-tax — 1694,	— 57 18 4
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770,	— 46 10 6

At the beginning of this century, there were 20 houses, and about 80 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 4 were freeholders; yearly births 2, burials 2. *Atkyns*. The present number of houses is 29, of inhabitants about 130.

SHIPTON SOLERS

IS a small parish, in the hundred of Bradley, about five miles eastward from Cheltenham, six westward from Northleach, and fourteen north-eastward from Gloucester.

It is severed in the middle, by the intervention of Shipton Oliffe, and the lands of both parishes are very much intermixed. The turnpike-road from Gloucester, to Oxford and London, leads through the parish, where there is a good inn, called *Frogmill*, on the east bank of the river Coln, which separates it from Withington.

Solers is the name of an antient family of eminence, who owned the manor, and had other considerable property in Gloucestershire, about the time of king Edward the Second.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

There were several estates in Shipton, at the time of the general survey.

' William Leuric holds three hides, less one ' yard-land, in Scipetune in Wacrescumbe hun- ' dred, and pays tax. Goisfrid holds them of him. ' Osgot held them. There is one plow-tillage in ' demean, and a priest, and one villein, and four ' *servi*, without any plow-tillage. It was worth ' 40s. now 20s.' *Domesday*, p. 74.

' Durand of Glowec' holds Sciptune in Wacres- ' cumbe hundred, and Radulf holds it of him. ' Eduui held it. There are three hides and a half ' taxed.

'taxed. In demean are two plow-tillages, and three villeins, with two plow-tillages, and four *servi*, and ten acres of meadow. It was worth 4*l.* now 40*s.*' *Ibid.* p. 77.

'Hugh Lafne holds Sceiptune in Wacrescumb hundred. There are five hides taxed. Uluward held it. In demean are two plow-tillages, and four villeins, and one bordar, with two plow-tillages. There are five *servi*, and a mill of 10*s.* It was worth 4*l.* now 3*l.*' *Ibid.* p. 78.

'Ansfrid de Cormelies holds three yard-lands in Sceiptune, in Wacrescumb hundred. Bil held them for a manor, and paid tax. There is one plow-tillage in demean. It is worth and was worth 10*s.* This Bil could go where he pleased. *Ib.* p. 78.

Sir Robert Atkyns says, Walter de Lacy 'gave sixteen manors in Glostershire to Ansfrid de Cormeiles, who had married his niece. This Shipton was one of those manors, of which Ansfrid de Cormeile was seized at the time of the general survey, by virtue of the gift from Walter de Lacy.' But sir Robert was not aware that his assertion is a flat contradiction to the authority of *Domesday*, where, under the title *Terra Ansfridi de Cormeliis*, it is said, *These lands [i. e. Pantelie, Chilecot, Chitiford, and Hege,] and Winestan, and Tantesborne, above-written, Ansfrid received of Walter de Laci, when he married his niece. But he holds the other estates of the king; among which Shipton was one.*

Richard de Cormeile was son and heir of Ansfrid, and dying 23 H. 2. his wife, Beatrix, surviving him, enjoyed this manor in dower; but after her death, it descended to Walter de Cormeile, son of Richard, who left three daughters coheiresses. Margaret, the eldest daughter, was married to Hugh Poyer, and died 20 H. 3. leaving issue two daughters coheiresses, the elder married to Robert Archer, and the younger wedded to Simon Solers, who held this manor in right of his wife, and from him it obtained the name of Shipton Solers.

Thomas Solers was son and heir of Simon, and John Solers, son of Thomas, died seized of Shipton 4 E. 2. from which time I find no mention of this family at Shipton.

John Tyrrel held the manor of Shipton Solers 34 E. 3. which passed afterwards into the family of the Twiniho's, who were proprietors of this manor for several generations. Edward Twiniho, the last heir male, died 22 H. 8. and left two daughters coheiresses, who had livery of it the same year. Anne, the elder daughter, was married to Henry Heydon; and Catherine, the younger, wedded to John Daunsey.

This manor was assigned to the Heydons. Edward Heydon, esq; was lord of it in the year 1608; and the heirs of that family carried it by her marriage to William Peachy, esq; who was owner of it when sir Robert Atkyns compiled his account of it; and was succeeded by his son William, whose son, William Peachy, esq; is the

present lord of this manor, but resides at Petworth in Essex. His arms are, *Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Argent, within a bordure ingrailed azure. 2d and 3d, Azure, a bordure ingrailed argent.*

A messuage in this parish, which belonged to the abbey of Bruern in Oxfordshire, was granted by the crown to Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple 35 H. 8.

What sir Robert Atkyns says of the knights templers being seized of Shipton, should not, as I apprehend, be applied to this manor; but to Hampen in Shipton Oliffe, where they had an estate, which was granted away by the crown, at the general suppression of knights hospitallers, as mentioned in the proper place.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Stow, worth 65*l.* a year, of which Mr. Peachy is patron, and Mr. Chapone is the present incumbent.

Two yard-lands belong to the glebe.

A portion of tithes in Shipton Solers, which belonged to the abbey of Gloucester, was granted to the bishoprick 33 H. 8. and confirmed 6 E. 6.

The church is small, with a low turret at the west end.

First fruits	£. 7	3	4	Synodals	£. 0	1	0
Tenths	—	0	14	4	Pentecostals	0	0
Procurations							7½

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 69	7	2	
		Poll-tax — 1694,	—	13	15	0
		Land-tax — 1694,	—	57	8	4
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770,	—	46	10	6

There were 20 houses, and about 120 inhabitants, whereof 5 were freeholders, at the beginning of this century; yearly births 3, burials 3. *Atkyns.* The number of souls is now exactly 113.



S H U R D I N G T O N

IS a small parish, in the hundred of Dudston and King's-barton, about five miles southward from Cheltenham, six northward from Painswick, and about six east from Gloucester.

It is pleasantly situated under the west side of that ridge of hills which separates the Vale from the hill country, and shelters it from those chilling easterly winds that generally prevail in the spring. A small brook runs from hence into the Severn at Sandhurst.

There is a large *tumulus*, or barrow, in this parish, which was opened by some workmen, not many years ago, to dig for stone, and having sunk to the depth of about sixteen feet, they discovered a stone sepulchre, seven feet long, and four broad, and in it a perfect skeleton. The bones were fresh and firm, and the teeth white as ivory. Over the head hung a helmet, which was so entirely corroded by rust, that it fell to pieces on

the slightest touch. I am informed that there was nothing beside the helmet, with the remains of the corps in the tomb, that could lead to any discovery, except some characters, which those who saw them read for *One thousand*; as if designed to point out the year when the corps was interred, answering to the 21st year of the reign of king Ethelred, commonly called the *Unready*. This was probably the corps of some great man, slain in the war between our own countrymen and the piratical Danes, who in the nineteenth year of that king's reign, failed up the mouth of the Severn, and made inroads up the country, perhaps to these parts.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

It was found by inquisition, taken 8 E. 2. that the manor of Scherneton, with view of frank pledge, was held of Gilbert de Clare, the last earl of Gloucester and Hertford of that name, at the time of his death. Peter de la Mere held this manor, with free warren, 12 E. 2. and John Maltravers was seized thereof the same year. John Maltravers, the elder, died seized of this manor 31 E. 3. whereupon sir John Maltravers, his son, had livery the same year, and died 38 E. 3. Agnes, the widow of John Maltravers, died seized of the third part of this manor, which she held in dower, 49 E. 3. John lord Maltravers, son of the last John, died 5 R. 2. and Henry Maltravers, his only son, deceasing without issue, the manors of Shurdington, King's Stanley, Woodchester, and Stonehouse, came to Elianor, sister and heiress of Henry Maltravers, who being married to John Arundel, sometimes called John Fitz-Alan, second son of Richard earl of Arundel, carried those manors into that name and family. Eleanor Maltravers, after the death of John Arundel, was married to Reginald lord Cobham, who was seized of Shurdington, in her right, 4 H. 4. and she continued to hold the manor 'till her death, 6 H. 4.

John Fitz-Alan, son of John, and grandson of John Fitz-Alan and Elianor, the heiress of the Maltravers's, became earl of Arundel, by the death of Thomas earl of Arundel without male issue. He was slain near Beauvois in France, and by an inquisition taken 13 H. 6. was found to have died seized of the manors of Shurdington, Stonehouse, Stoke Archer, King's Stanley, and Woodchester, in Gloucestershire, beside great estates in other counties. Humphry earl of Arundel, son and heir of John, was six years old at his father's death, and dying soon afterwards, William earl of Arundel, his uncle, was next heir, and had livery of this manor 18 H. 6. But Elianor, the widow of John earl of Arundel, held the manor in dower. She was afterwards married to sir Richard Poinings, and sir Walter Hungerford, successively, and died 33 H. 6. The before-mentioned William earl of Arundel married Joan, daughter of Richard Nevil, earl of Salisbury; and dying 3 H. 7. was succeeded by his son, Thomas earl of Arundel,

who married Margaret, daughter of Richard Widevile, earl of Rivers, and died seized of the manors of Shurdington, Archerds, King's Stanley, Stonehouse, and Woodchester, 16 H. 8. William earl of Arundel, son of Thomas, had livery of these manors the same year, and having married Anne, sister to Henry earl of Northumberland died seized of all the above-mentioned manors, 35 H. 8.

The archbishop of York was seized of the manor of Shurdington 14 E. 3. and it seems that the great persons before-mentioned held it of the archbishops; for in the grant of the manor to sir Thomas Chamberlayne, 6 E. 6. it is mentioned to have belonged to the archbishop of York.

Edmond Chamberlayne, of Mauerbury, esq; great grandson of sir Thomas, was lord of it about the year 1691, and dying in 1755, was succeeded by his only son Edmond, upon whose death, in the year 1774, the manor descended to the reverend John Chamberlayne, his eldest son and heir, who is the present lord of the manor. His pedigree and arms are given under Mauerbury, in the parish of Stow.

Henry de Pet held one plow-tillage in Great Shurdington, of John Giffard of Brimpsfield, and was seized of it 1 E. 3.

HAMLET. *Uphatherly* has been considered by some as a distinct parish, but it is now esteemed a hamlet in Shurdington. It has its own constable, and overseer of the poor. John de Chanfy held the hamlet of Atherley, of the honour of Walingford, by the service of half a knight's fee, 6 E. 2. and held a court, the perquisites of which were valued at 12*d.* *Esch.* Robert Presbury was seized of lands in Uphatherly 18 E. 2. John Moor, the younger, levied a fine of lands in Uphatherly, to the use of Thomas Lane, 15 H. 7.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is an impropriation, within the deanery of Winchcombe, and is annexed to Badgworth. Jesus college, Oxford, and Christ college, Cambridge, have the impropriation.

The tithes of Shurdington belonged antiently to the Benedictine nunnery of Uske, in Monmouthshire, and were granted, together with the chapel of Uphatherly and South Hatherly, to James Gunter and Walter Lewis, 37 H. 8.

Tithes in Shurdington and Uphatherly, lately belonging to the nunnery of Uske, were granted to John Fernham 22 Eliz.

The chapel is dedicated to St. Paul, and has a handsome steeple at the west end, and an aisle on the north side, called Hatherly aisle, which is kept in repair by the inhabitants of the hamlet of Uphatherly.

Benefactions.

Nicholas Blount gave 40*s.* a year for six sermons. William Mills, yeoman, gave 5*s.* a year to the poor, charged on lands in Little Shurdington.

Sburdington, with Uphatherly.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 68 10 8
		Poll-tax ——— 1694, — 4 15 0
		Land-tax ——— 1694, — 86 16 4
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 66 6 0

At the beginning of the present century, there were 15 houses in the parish, and about 70 inhabitants, 6 of whom were freeholders; yearly births 2, burials 2. *Atkyns.* The people are now exactly 80 in number.



SIDDINGTON St. MARY

IS a small parish, in the hundred of Crowthorne and Minety, one mile south from Cirencester, six north-westward from Cricklade in Wiltshire, and eighteen south-eastward from Gloucester. It is bounded by Cirencester on the north and west, by Lower Siddington and South Cerney on the east, and by part of Wiltshire on the south.

The greater part of the parish is in tillage, the rest is good meadow and pasture ground.

The antient and significant name is *Sudintone*, or *Suditone*, that is, the *South-town*, in respect of Cirencester; but it is most usually called *Upper Siddington*. Both the Siddingtons formerly made but one vill, tho' the manors were held independently of each other, and often by different owners; for which reason the sheriff, in his return of all the villis of this county, 9 E. 1. mentions one Siddington only, under which both manors were included, for he says, *Sodington, et sunt Dni eiusd. vill. Hugo de Spencer, et Johannes de Langley, et Gualter de Langley*; that is, Sodington, and Hugh de Spencer, and John de Langley, and Walter de Langley are lords of the same vill.

Doctor George Bull, was rector of this place, and afterwards bishop of St. David's. He told Doctor Parsons, chancellor of this diocese, a remarkable anecdote of the longevity of his parishioners here, ten of whom he had buried, whose ages together made about a thousand years, and two of them were one hundred and twenty-three years old each.

Cotemporary with doctor Bull, was one John Roberts, *alias* Hayward, who lived here upon a little estate of his own, which is still the property of a descendant from him, of the same name, now a merchant in London. That man was of a religious turn, and seems to have been the chief in these parts, of the people called Quakers. In the reign of king Charles the Second, when persecution for religion ran high, he drank a potion of that bitter cup, as appears by the memoirs of his life, written by his son, and published in 1725. Bishop Nicholson, however, before whom he was many times cited, is represented in that narrative to have been a person of greater moderation than most of his brethren, and was far from being dis-

pleased with the moral principles, plain dealing, and sensible answers of that man, tho' he could not consistently approve some of his religious notions.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

'The same Humphry [the chamberlain] holds two hides in Sudintone, in Cirecestre hundred, and Anschitil holds them of him. Aluuard held them for a manor. There is one plow-tillage in demean, and two bordars, with half a plow-tillage, and a mill of 5*s.* [rent]. It is worth and was worth 40*s.* He that held it could go where he pleased.' *Domesday*, p. 79.

'The same William [the son of Baderon] holds one hide in Suditone in Cirecestre hundred. Ofuid held it in the time of king Edward, and could go where he pleased. There is one plow-tillage in demean, and four *servi*. It is worth and was worth 24*s.*' *Ibid.* p. 73.

The sheriff returned that Hugh de Spencer was lord of this manor 9 E. 1. as already observed, and it is very probable that his family continued possessed of it 'till the latter part of the next reign, for the manor of Over Sodington was granted to Edmond earl of Kent, 1 E. 3. subject to a reserved rent of 23*l.* and it is recited in the grant to have lately belonged to Hugh le Dispencer the younger. Edmond earl of Kent being attainted of treason, and executed at Winchester by the villainous contrivance of Roger Mortimer, earl of March, in the year 1330, this manor, together with great part of that nobleman's estate, was granted to Jeffery Mortimer, third son of the earl of March, 4 E. 3. who enjoyed his ill-got possessions but for a few months, when Roger Mortimer being himself attainted, and executed at a place called the Elms, about a mile from London, the sentence of Edmond earl of Kent was reversed, his widow admitted to the enjoyment of her jointure, and his son, John earl of Kent, was restored in blood, and became possessed of this manor, of which he died seized 26 E. 3. without issue; and Elizabeth his widow held it in dower, and died 12 H. 4.

Sir Edward le Dispencer, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir of Bartholomew Burghurst, were seized of the manor of Sodington, 49 E. 3. probably in trust for the widow of John earl of Kent.

Edmond Mortimer, earl of March, descended from the heiress of the earls of Kent, died seized of this manor without issue, 3 H. 6. and Joan his sister, then the widow of sir John Grey, had livery thereof 4 H. 6.

The manor came soon afterwards to Walter Langley, lord of Lower Siddington, whose widow, Isabel, died seized of both those manors 14 E. 4.

Henry Kettleby was seized of Over Sodington, and Nether Sodington, in right of Isabel his wife, (perhaps the heiress of the Langleys) who died 31 H. 8. and John Kettleby, their son, had livery granted to him 32 H. 8. Andrew Kettleby died

died 1 Jac. without issue, seized of the manors of Over Suddington, and Nether Suddington, then worth 19*l.* 10*s.* a year clear, which he held of the king *in capite*, and by will gave all his lands in Gloucestershire, and Wiltshire, to his wife Jane, and her heirs. *Esch.*

From the heir of Kettleby, the above-mentioned manors passed, by purchase, to the Danvers family, 5 Jac. Henry Danvers, earl of Danby, was lord of both manors in the year 1608, and sold them to sir Henry Poole, in the 13th year of the same reign. Sir William Poole settled the manor and hundred of Cirencester, and the manors of Upper and Lower Siddington, on Anne his daughter, who was married to James earl of Newburgh. Charles earl of Newburgh, their son and heir, left the above manors to Frances his widow, in fee; and she sold them, about the year 1695, to sir Benjamin Bathurst. Allen, first earl of Bathurst, son and heir of sir Benjamin, dying in the year 1775, these manors descended to his son, Henry earl of Bathurst, the present proprietor. For his lordship's pedigree and arms, see *Cirencester*.

John de Langley, at the time of his death, 18 E. 2. was seized of one messuage, one plow-tillage, and fourteen acres and a half of meadow in Over Suddington, in trust for a chantry in the church of Lower Suddington. Richard Urdle levied a fine of lands in Siddington Over, to John Young and William Lypiat, 18 R. 2.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Cirencester. This and the vicarage of Siddington St. Peter, are worth together 210*l.* a year. The lord chancellor is patron of both livings, and John Washbourne, M. A. is the present incumbent.

The church is a small building, dedicated to St. Mary, and has a small chapel on the north side, which was likewise dedicated to the same saint, as may be gathered from two verses against the south wall, which were legible a few years ago, but now obliterated, *viz.*

Cælos assumpt. cū nato virgo Maria
Crimina tu cuncta dilue virgo pia.

At the east end is a niche, where the statue of the saint stood; and the whole chapel was ornamented with a profusion of painting, carving, and short sentences and verses, which are decay'd, except the following lines in old characters, painted on the inside of the door, which are very legible:

Annā solet dici tres concipisse Marias
Quas genere viri Ioachim Cleophas Salomeq;
Has duxere viri Ioseph Alpheus Zebedeus
Prima parit Christum Iacobum secunda secundum
Et Ioseph iustum peperit cum Symone Iudam
Tertia maiorem Iacobum volucremq; Iohannem.

First fruits *£.* 8 11 0¹ Synodals *£.* 0 2 0
Tithes — 0 17 2¹ Pentecostals 0 1 6
Procurations 0 6 8

Monuments and Inscriptions.

On a marble table, against the north wall of the chancel, is this memorial:

Hic iuxta repositum Jacet quod mortale erat
Richardi Bridges Generosi,
Iuvenis ingenio formaq; præcellentis
Qui ante quadriennium in Matrimonio exactum,
Amisissā incomparabili Coniuge,
Filiā unica Geo. Hanger de Driffeild, Arm.
(Qua mortua vix ipsi vita fuit mortalis)
Dein post menses aliquot variolarum morbo correptus
(Amicis et quotquot ipsum norunt mœrentibus)
Hac vita cessit V Kal. Feb. MDCLXXVI.
Heu spes mundi fallaces.
Tu superne quærito.

Within the communion rails, on a marble table against the wall,

I. S.
GULIELMUS DAY,
Istius Ecclesiæ Rector,
Vir
In omni Laudis Genere
Plerisque Par.
Secundam Expectans
SALVATORIS EPIPHANIAM
In Primæ Feste
Denatus est
A. D. 1743
A. N. 47.

On another table, within the same rails,

JOSEPHUS STEPHENS A. M. Archidiaconus & Prebendarius de Brecon, Cathedralis Ecclesiæ Menevensis Canonicus residentarius, hujus Ecclesiæ Rector; Mortem obiit quinto Die Nov^{ris} Anno { Domini 1735^{to} Sub Spe Immortalitatis SS^{is} Dei Evangelio revelatæ—Cujus Pars terrestris Terræ hic commissa est, Cum Anna Coniuge priore charissima. Spiritus ad Deum rediit, & ad Sanctorum Spiritus Fide ac Penitentia Consummatorum, de Quo non pauca dici amplius oporteret, Diligentiam ejus in exequendis Muneris Sui Sacris propria Personâ, Mentis Tranquillitatem in adversis, non obstante Melancholia quadam Naturali indies Invalescente, Mores integros, Ingenium mitissimum Spectantia. Sed Manum de Tabulâ! Ne Laudes attribuantur post Mortem quas Ipse vivens noluit audire, Hominum ab omni Ostentatione alienissimus.

Hoc unicum illius Memoriam tradi sufficiat, quod doctissimo Præsuli GEO: BULLO, & Patrono ejus munificentissimo charus fuit, Negotiisq; maximi Momenti conjunctissimus.—Arms, Party per chevron azure and argent, in chief two falcons display'd Or, for Stephens.

Near the above,

M. S.
Annæ Charissimæ Uxoris Iosephi Stephens A. M. Hujus Ecclesiæ Rectoris Filiæ Georgij Bulli S. T. P. Celeberrimi Natæ Maximæ. Mulieris Patre suo dignæ, utpote eximia Pietate, gratiisq; omnibus quæ sexum ornant ornatissimæ, Quæ ad sanctorum Coetum translata est Martii 3^{to} A. D. 1703, Ætat. 41.
Amantissimo Coniugi, Cognatis, Amicis, Vicinisq; omnibus presertim pauperioribus, quibus et Alimoniam et Medicinam liberaliter ministravit desideratissima.—Arms, Baron and femme, 1. Stephens, as before. 2. Or, three bulls heads cabrioléd sable, langued gules, for Bull.

The parishes of Siddington St. Mary and Siddington St. Peter are rated jointly to public taxes, except that they maintain their poor independently of each other.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, <i>£.</i> 69 7 0
		Poll-tax — 1694, — 13 15 0
		Land-tax — 1694, — 57 8 4
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 46 10 6

At the beginning of this century, there were 14 houses, and about 60 inhabitants; yearly births 5, burials 4. *Atkyns.* The present number of householders is 17, of inhabitants exactly 74.

SIDDINGTON St. PETER

IS a small parish, in the hundred of Crowthorne and Minety, one mile south from Cirencester, six north-westward from Cricklade in Wiltshire, and eighteen south-eastward from Gloucester.

It is seated on a flat, on the banks of the Churn, which runs through the parish; and it is commonly called *Lower Siddington*, in contradistinction to the adjoining village of *Upper Siddington*, which lies on a pleasant elevation at the distance of about half a mile. The parish has likewise been distinguished by the addition of *Langley*, which it received from the family of that name, who were lords of the manor for many generations, and had a large mansion house near the church; but it has been long since razed to the ground, and nothing remains to show where it stood, but part of the moat with which it was surrounded.

During the winter, and the former part of the spring, the farmers here lead the water over the meadows, (which they call drowning) by means of sluices from the river Churn, after the example of their neighbours at Driffild, under which parish I have given the method of doing it, with a view to promote the public good.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

'The same Hascoit [Mufard] holds Sudintone, in Cirecestre hundred. There are ten hides taxed besides the demean. Ernesi held it. In demean are three plow-tillages, and eight villeins, and ten bordars, with a priest, having five plow-tillages and a half. There are seven *servi*, and twenty acres of meadow. It was worth 10*l.* now 8*l.* *Domesday*, p. 78.

From the above Hascoit Mufard, who accompanied king William the First in his invasion of England, this manor descended, like Miserden, down to 1 E. 1. when Ralph Mufard died seized of it. Jeffry de Langeley held Southington and Weston the following year, and Walter de Langley, son of Jeffry, was lord of the manor of Sodington 8 & 9 E. 1.

It was held of Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester and Hertford, 15 E. 1. against whom a writ of *Quo warranto* was then brought, to set forth his right to the privilege of a court leet in Siddington; and he pleaded a grant to his ancestor Richard de Clare, 47 H. 3. and his claim was allowed.

John de Langley, son of Walter, was high sheriff of Gloucestershire 1 E. 2. and died seized of this manor in the 18th year of the same reign. William de Caroswell, and Mary his wife, levied a fine of the manor of Nether Sodington to the use of themselves for their lives, the remainder to Jeffry Langley, son of Jeffry, in taille, 4 E. 3. Joan, the widow of John Trillow, died seized of Nether Sodington 49 E. 3. It must be supposed

that she had been the wife of Jeffry Langley, and held the manor in dower. John Langley, grandson of John, was seized of Sodington Langley, *alias* Nether Sodington, Rodmarton, and Torleton, 10 H. 4. Jeffry Langley held Sodington of Edmond earl of March, 3 H. 6. and John Langley, esq; died seized of it, and of a manor in Turk Dean, in the 39th year of that reign. The manors of Upper and Nether Sodington, and Turk Dean, came next to Walter Langley, whose widow, Isabel, died seized of them 14 E. 4. and from that time both the Siddingtons have been enjoy'd by the same proprietors. The earl of Bathurst is the present lord of the manor.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Cirencester, worth about 30*l.* a year, and has the same patron and incumbent as Siddington St. Mary, under which parish the outgoings are set down; except that the vicarage pays 7*s.* 8*d.* yearly to the crown, for tithes and glebe in Chesterton.

Jordan de Clinton gave the manor of Sodington, consisting of lands and tithes, with their appurtenances, to the knights hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem. The impropriation was vested in Mr. Coxwell of Turk Dean, at the beginning of this century, and passed afterwards to sir John Nelthorp, of whom it was purchased, in the year 1776, together with the impropriation of Chesterton, in Cirencester, by the earl of Bathurst, the present proprietor.

The church is dedicated to St. Peter. It has a handsome chapel on the north side, and an unfinished tower, with three bells, at the west end of the chapel.

The chapel was built by Edmund Langley, in honour of the salutation of the virgin Mary. It is a handsomer structure than the church, from which it is separated by pillars. There is a cut through the stone-work that divides the chancel from the body of the church, that the people in the chapel might see the elevation of the host.

In the upper part of the east window of the chapel, there are three large figures painted in the glass, of which only that of the virgin mother remains intire; and under their feet it is thus written: Orate: p: aīabs: edmūdi: lāgley.—et: iohē: et elizabeth: ux: ei: qui:—hāc: capellā: ī honor: salutacionis: bē. marie: fecit:

Beneath are several of the Langleys, kneeling, with books before them, and the family arms on their surcoats, *viz.* *Gules, a saltire Or.* Their respective names are written over their heads, *viz.* *Benet Langley armig. Richard, William, William, William, Waltr, Edmude.* There are several scutcheons of arms cut in stone, and fixed in the walls, and over the pillars; but they are filled up with white-wash, so that only the two following can now be distinguished; 1. (*Argent*) *a fess, in chief three pellets.* 2. *Quarterly, per fess indented (Or and sable.)* both which coats have likewise been born by persons of the name of Langley.

The east window of the chancel is likewise ornamented with paintings, representing several of the same family, and others, in compleat chain armour, kneeling, and the following names inscribed on the glass, *viz.* *Galfrus langel'*, *Iobes, Galfrus, Iobanna, Iobes fil' Iobis fili Iobis langel'.* *Iobes Worth, miles,* and his arms, *A fess, in chief three pellets.*

There is a scutcheon in the south window of the chancel, bearing *Argent, two chevronels gules, in chief a label of five points azure,* with the name, *Nichole de Semour*

In the north window is this coat, *Paly of six, Or and azure,* with the name, *Thom. Gurney*

Monuments and Inscriptions.

There is a large grey marble stone in the chancel, which had once the effigy of a man in armour upon it, said to have been intended for one of the Langleys, but the brass is now torn off.

Upon a white marble in the chancel, is this inscription :

Here lyeth the Body
of THOMAS DEACON, Esq^r.
late of ELMSTREE
in the Parish of TETBURY
and County of GLOUCESTER
who Departed this life
the 24th Day of April
in the Year of our LORD
MDCCLXXXVI
and in the 46th Year of his Age.

Arms, at top, [*Argent*] a cross between four lions rampant [*sable*], on a chief [*azure*] three roses proper.

A neat table of white marble, against the south wall, bears this inscription :

Here lye the Remains
of
The Hon^{ble} BENJAMIN BATHURST,
Eldest Son of
ALLEN LORD BATHURST.
He was born the 12th: of August 1711,
And died the 23^d: of January 1767.
He married ELIZABETH BRUCE,
Second Daughter of
CHARLES EARL of Ailesbury,
on the 14th of December 1732.
He was a true Friend to the Poor.
This Monument is erected
by his affectionate Widow.

Arms, at bottom, *Sable, two bars ermine, in chief three crosses paly Or,* for Bathurst. On a scutcheon of pretence, *Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Or, a saltire and chief gules, in a canton argent a lion rampant azure,* for Bruce earl of Ailesbury. 2d and 3d,

Sir Robert Atkyns has not given the state of population as it stood at the beginning of the present century; but there are now 35 householders, and 153 inhabitants.



S I D E.

THIS small parish lies in the hundred of Rapsgate, about seven miles distant north-westward from Cirencester, four northward from Bisley, and ten south-eastward from Gloucester.

It was called *Side*, from its lying on the *sides* and slopes of hills; for the country hereabout is remarkably uneven and turgid, as at Edgworth and Miserden. The lands are chiefly arable, with

some pasture ground, and woodlands, in which the herb Valerian is found in great plenty.

It is separated from Brimpsfield by a small rivulet, which is one of the heads of the river Froome, that runs to Stroud, and gives name to several places lying in its course towards the Severn.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

The manor is thus described in the ancient survey :

'Ansfred de Cormeile holds Side, in Respigete
'hundred, and Turstin holds it of him. Leutin
'held it of king Edward. There are three hides
'which pay tax. In demean are two plow-tillages,
'and one villein, with a priest, and three bordars,
'with one plow-tillage, and six *fervi*, and four
'acres of meadow. It was worth 4*l.* now 40*l.*
Domesday, p. 78.

This manor came to the Giffards of Brimpsfield, soon after the Norman conquest, and continued in that family till the reign of king Edward the Second, when John Giffard of Brimpsfield was seized of the manor of Side and Wallifwood, and of the advowson of the church; but joining with the earl of Lancaster, and other barons, in endeavouring to expel the Spencers, he was taken prisoner at the battle of Burroughbridge, in Yorkshire, attainted, and executed at Gloucester as a traitor.

Upon Giffard's attainder, the manor was granted to Hugh le Dispencer the elder, with remainder to Hugh le Dispencer the younger, 15 E. 2. The Spencers, however, enjoyed it but for a short time, and then fell a sacrifice to the fury of an injured people, the father being executed at Bristol, and the son at Hereford, in the year 1326, 20 E. 2.

The manor of Side was soon after granted to John Maltravers the younger, as a reward for murdering king Edward the Second, and he procured a fine of it from John de Callew, who was heir to the Giffards by a daughter, 4 E. 3. But Maltravers did not long enjoy the reward of his villainy, for he was soon convicted of high misdemeanors, and obliged to fly into Germany, where he lurked for many years; till having found means to perform some signal service for king Edward the Third, he threw himself at his feet, and obtained a pardon for the murder of the late king, and was restored to some of his estates. But this manor had been before granted to the Berkeleys, and Thomas lord Berkeley, the third of that name, was seized of it, and founded a chantry in his manor of Side, in the reign of king Edward the Third.

Sir John Berkeley was seized of Side, and of the advowson of the church, held of the manor of Brimpsfield, 6 H. 6. Sir Maurice Berkeley of Beverston was possessed of the manor in the 35th & 39th years of the same reign, and died seized of it 14 E. 4. as did sir William Berkeley 5 E. 6. and John Berkeley, son of sir William, had livery of it the following year.

Robert Partridge died seized of the manor of Side, *alias dict. Side et Leckeampton*, 42 Eliz. Esch. John Partridge, esq; was lord of it in the year 1608, and conveyed it to sir William Sandys, in trust. Mr. Nathaniel Ridler, of Edgworth, was lord of the manor at the beginning of this century. It passed afterwards to Nigel Kingscot, of Kingscot, esq; whose nephew, — Kingscot, esq; is the present proprietor of it.

Of the Church, &c.

This is a rectory, in the deanery of Stonehouse, worth about 40*l.* a year, of which the lord of the manor is patron.

The church is a small building, dedicated to St. Mary, with a low tower at the west end. There was formerly a chantry in this church, which was founded by William de Side, who took his name from the parish.

First fruits	£ 3 18 3	Synodals	£. 0 2 0
Tenths	— 0 7 10	Pentecost.	0 0 8
Procurations			

Benefaction.

Mr. Thomas Muggleton, who died in the year 1659, gave a portion of rent, about 15*s.* a year, issuing out of Bullbank-leaze, in Duntisbourn Abbats, to the use of the poor of this parish.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.
		Poll-tax — — 1694,	2 12 0
		Land-tax — — 1694,	17 12 0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770,	14 6 10½

At the beginning of this century, according to sir Robert Atkyns, there were 17 houses, and about 70 inhabitants in the parish, 3 of whom were freeholders; yearly births 2, burials 1. The present number of houses is only 11, and the people are decreased to 47.



S I S T O N.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Pucklechurch, seven miles distant north-eastward from Bristol, eight northward from Bath, and about thirty-six southward from Gloucester.

It is situate in the Vale, and consists principally of rich pasture ground. A rivulet rises here, and runs to Bitton, the next parish, where it falls into the Avon.

Siston House is the seat of Trotman, esq. It consists of an extensive front, and two large wings, and is ornamented with a great number of arms of families which the Dennys's have a right to quarter with their own; for the house was built by one of that family, about the time of king Charles the First, as appears by the style of the architecture, and has undergone no alterations. It is not seen at any great distance, tho' seated upon a little eminence, as it is approached to from the south and west; but the best front faces eastward.

Moon's Court, or Mound's Court, was an antient feat belonging to the Stranges, who resided there for several hundred years; and tho' now a farm house, it is rendered famous by queen Catherine Par keeping her court there, seven or eight weeks, after visiting Bath and Bristol.

This parish constitutes part of the forest of Kingswood, where coal is found in the greatest plenty; and I have it on the authority of Dr. Parsons's *Manuscript Collections*, which he finished about the end of the last century, that at a place called Berry, in this parish, there was then lately discovered a vein of tin-ore, intermixed with grains of silver. I made some enquiry concerning this matter, without being able to get any further information from the present inhabitants, who know nothing of it; and therefore I conclude, that the vein was very inconsiderable, and either exhausted in working, or would not bear the expence of it, and so became neglected and forgotten.

There is a large work, in the hamlet of Warmly, for converting copper into brass. They fetch the *Lapis Calaminaris* used in that process from Mendip-hill, in Somersetshire. There are also five or six furnaces for making of Speltre. This work now belongs to a company in Bristol; but it was carried on, 'till lately, in a more extensive manner, by gentlemen, who, about the year 1770, sold it to the present proprietors. Under the first masters, the machinery was put in motion by water, and there was a fire engine to return into the pond that water which had passed thro' the works. But the engine is now taken down, and part of the manufacture carried on at the adjacent works in the parish of Bitton.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

'The same Roger [de Berchelai] holds Siston, in Pulcrecerce hundred. Anne held it. There are five hides taxed. In demean are two plow-tillages, and eight villeins, and ten bordars, with four plow-tillages. There are four *servi*, and eight acres of meadow. It is and was worth 100*sol.*' *Domesday*, p. 75.

— Serlo died seized of this manor, and left his two sisters coheiresses, Agatha, the wife of Henry —, and Juliana, the wife of William de Stratton; but Anne, the widow of Serlo, had the manors of Siston, Campden, and Whittington assigned to her in dower, 4 H. 3. at which time she was the wife of Hugh de Stratton.

Siston came soon after to the Walerans. Robert Waleran married Maud, the daughter of Ralph Russel, of Durham in this county, and purchased a charter of free warren in Siston 31 H. 3. He was governor of St. Briavel's castle, warden of the forest of Dean, and four times sheriff of Gloucestershire in that reign, and died without issue 1 E. 1. Robert Walerand, uncle of John Walerand, died seized of the manor of Siston 2 E. 2. which he held only for the life of his sister Cecilia. And the escheator's inquisition found that the manor

manor was holden of the heir of William de Berkeley, by the service of one knight's fee; and that it ought to devolve to Alan Plokenet, son of Alan Plokenet, son of Alice, daughter of Isabel, daughter of Thomas de Rochesford and Agatha his wife, who was the daughter of Roger de Berkeley, and had Sifton given to her in free marriage by her father. Alan Plokenet, whom sir Robert Atkyns, by mistake, calls Alan Blakeman, held Sifton 19 E. 2.

Sir Peter Corbet died seized of this manor 36 E. 3. He had married the daughter of Walter of Gloucester, and with her had the manors of Alveston and Urcot, which past, by the marriage of Margaret his daughter and coheireffes, to sir Gilbert Dennis, who was seized of the manors of Sifton, Alveston, and Erdecot, 44 E. 3.

Richard Dennis levied a fine of the manor to sir Maurice Dennis, 7 E. 6. Sir William Dennis was son of sir Maurice; and Maurice Dennis, son of sir William, died seized of the manor 5 Eliz. and left Walter Dennis his brother and heir, who was then sixty years old, and had livery of this estate the same year.

Henry Billingsley, esq; was lord of the manor in the year 1608. It was vested in Samuel Trotman, esq; at the beginning of this century, and descended to Thomas Trotman, whose son,

Trotman, esq; is the present lord of the manor, and resides here. His arms are, *Argent, a cross between four roses gules.*

Henry Gildeney, and Joan his wife, levied a fine of lands in Sifton, to Henry Harshfield, clerk, to the use of themselves in taille, 7 H. 5. John Kemys died seized of lands here, 16 E. 4. and Roger Kemys, his son and heir, was found to be a lunatick, 21 E. 4. Sir John Bar was seized of an estate in Sifton 22 E. 4.

HAMLETS. 1. *Warmly.* 2. *Breach Yate,* which lies one part in Abston and Wick, the other in this parish.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Hawkesbury, worth 130*l.* a year. Mr. Trotman is patron, and Christopher Haynes, M. A. is the present incumbent.

The present church is small, and dedicated to St. Anne, the mother of the virgin Mary. There were formerly two others in the parish; one dedicated to St. Bartholomew, which was the mother church, the other to St. Cuthbert, bishop of Lindisfern, now called Holy Island, on the coast of Northumberland, to whom many miracles were attributed in the dark ages of ignorance and popish superstition. The wakes, or feast days, of all three churches are observed by the inhabitants to this day.

First fruits	£. 5 14 4½	Synodals	£. 0 1 0
Tenths	— 0 11 5¼	Pentecost.	0 0 5
Procurations			

Benefaction.

Dr. Harmer, of Marshfield, in the year 1690, gave 4*l.* 10*s.* a year for the use of the poor.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 104 16 0
		Poll-tax — 1694,	— 40 12 0
		Land-tax — 1694,	— 115 6 0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770,	— 82 18 11½

When sir Robert Atkyns compiled his History, there were 98 houses in the parish, and about 450 inhabitants, 12 of whom were freeholders; yearly births 12, burials 11. I have not been able to obtain any satisfactory information concerning the present state of population.



SLAUGHTER (LOWER)

IS a small parish, in the hundred of its own name, three miles distant south-westward from Stow, six northward from Northleach, and twenty-three north-eastward from Gloucester.

The name was antiently written *Scloftre*, that is, *Sclo's Place*, for I have shewn, in several instances, that *tre*, signifies a *Place*.

George Whitmore, esq; has a feat here, with handsome coach-houses, and stables, newly built. The house is situated in the midst of the village, which consists of one street, with a pretty trout river running through the middle of it; and a pin lying on the gravelly bed of the river, may be seen through the transparent stream, which makes it very pleasant in the summer. This stream falls into the Winrush, near Bourton on the Water, and is one of the heads of that river.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

In the antient survey, are the following particulars:

' Roger de Laci and his mother hold Scloftre, in Salesmanesberie hundred. There are three hides. Offa and Leuin held it for two manors, and might go where they would. There are four plow-tillages in demean, and four bordars, and eight *servi*, and a mill of 12*s.* [rent]. It is worth and was worth 6*l.* One of these three hides paid 10*s.* tax every year for the king's use.' *Domesday*, p. 75.

This manor, soon after the conquest, belonged to the alien priory of Mountberg in Normandy, the possessions of which house being taken away by act of parliament, 2 H. 5. this estate, together with the manor of Cheltenham, and the hundreds of Salemanesberie and Cheltenham, passed to the nuns of Syon in Middlesex. Maud, abbess of Syon, levied a fine of this manor, and of the hundred of Salemanesberie, to the bishop of Exeter, to the use of the nunnery of Syon, 22 H. 6. and that house had a confirmation of the above particulars 1 E. 4.

Upon the dissolution of religious foundations, this manor came to the crown, in which it continued,

tinued, 'till it was granted in fee, together with the hundred of Slaughter, to George Whitmore, esq; by king James the First, in the 8th year of his reign.

Richard Whitmore, son of George, married Katherine, daughter of John George, of Baunton, esq; and dying in the year 1667, being then high sheriff of Gloucestershire, was succeeded by his eldest son, Richard Whitmore, esq; to whom the manor of Lower Slaughter belonged at the beginning of this century. The late lieutenant general William Whitmore, (next brother to sir Thomas Whitmore, knight of the Bath) died in the year 1771, and was succeeded by his son, George Whitmore, esq; the present lord of the hundred and manor of Slaughter, and proprietor of many good estates in the county. His arms are, *Vert, fretty Or.*

Thomas Everdon, and Alice his wife, levied a fine of lands in Lower Slaughter and Upper Slaughter, to William Wiggeston, and others, 19 H. 7.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Stow, but annexed to Bourton on the Water. The patronage is vested in All Souls college, Oxford, and Mr. Vernon is the present incumbent.

The advowson of the chapel of Lower Slaughter was granted to sir Christopher Hatton, 21 Eliz. and passed, like Bourton on the Water, to the present patrons.

The church is small, but neat, having been lately fresh pewed, and otherwise repaired. The inhabitants buried at Bourton on the Water 'till within these seven or eight years, but they have since obtained right of sepulture, and now bury here.

Monument and Inscription.

A flat stone in the north aisle bears the following inaccurate inscription :

Here lyeth Interred the Body of Richard Whitmore Esq' who Departed this Life the 20th Day of August Anna Dom. 1667 being then High Sherriff of the County of Gloucester, who left behinde him Katherine his Wife And four Children Elizabeth Richard Katherine and George.

Near this Place also Lyeth Interred the Body of the said Katherine the Wife who Departed this Life the last Day of November Anna Dom. 1673.

Here also Lye Interred the Remains of Lieutenant General William Whitmore Esq'. who Dyed 22^d July 1771 Aged 57 years.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 64 10 8
		Poll-tax ——— 1694, — 24 13 0
		Land-tax — 1694, — 38 10 0
		The same, at 3s. 1770, — 30 12 9

At the beginning of the eighteenth century, when sir Robert Atkyns drew up his account of his parish, there were 32 houses, and about 150 inhabitants, 11 of whom were freeholders; yearly births 5, burials 4. There are now 39 families in the parish, and the people are increased to 194, by actual numeration.

Slaughter (Upper) and Eyford.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of its own name, three miles distant south-west from Stow, seven miles north from Northleach, and twenty-three north-eastward from Gloucester.

Several large springs rise in the upper part of it, and run through the village to Lower Slaughter, and at length empty themselves into the Winrush.

The parish is divided into farms, and has no gentleman's seat within it; for Eyford, which has sometimes, tho' improperly, been considered as a hamlet belonging to it, is extraparochial; yet I shall so far follow the example of other topographers, as to place the account of it after this parish.

There are no antiquities here, but nature has display'd herself in a most extraordinary manner, in the growth and size of a child, the son of Mr. John Collet, a gentleman farmer of this village. He was not eight years old in February, 1777, when this account was taken; but measured over the breast, fifty-two inches round, and round the thigh twenty-eight inches. His height I cannot exactly ascertain, but when I saw him, it appeared to be about four feet nine or ten inches. He has a jolly, manly countenance, and florid complexion; is healthy, active, sprightly, and sensible, and is much displeas'd with the curiosity of strangers coming to see him.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

This manor was part of the antient demesns of the crown, as appears by the following translation from *Domesday* :

' King Edward held Scloftre in Salemanesberie
' hundred. There were seven hides, and three
' plow-tillages in demean, and nine villeins, and
' eleven bordars, with eight plow-tillages. There
' are seven *servi*, and two mills of the rent of one
' mark of silver; and meadow of [the rent of] 10s.
' and 10s. [rent issuing] out of one of these hides,
' and 5s. for the dogs. The sheriff paid what
' he would for this manor, in the time of king
' Edward, so that they [the inquisition] know
' not how to value it. Now the sheriff hath added
' one plow-tillage there, and five bordars, with
' one plow-tillage; and he now pays for the
' manor itself, and for the hundred, 27*l.* by tale.'

Domesday, p. 67.

Edward de Bona Vera held Sclaughtre with its appurtenances 5 Joh. Thomas Basset held twenty librats of land in Sloutres, Wales, and Cotes, which were in the possession of Edward de Bona Vera, 4 H. 3.

But it was afterwards vested in the crown, for king Henry the Third, in the 36th year of his reign, granted the manors of Cheltham and Sclaughtre, and the hundreds of Cheltham and Salemanesberie, with free warren, to the abbey of Fischamp in Normandy, in exchange for lands in

Winchelsea and Rye in Suffex. Their claim to free warren and other great privileges in Cheltenham and Slouster was allowed in the proceedings on a writ of *Quo warranto*, 15 E. 1. and they purchased a licence from the crown, in the 18th year of the same reign, to sell the above-mentioned manors and hundreds. The abbey, however, did not part with this manor, but continued possessed of it 5 E. 2. and it appears by the records that it was held of William de Clinton, earl of Huntingdon, 28 E. 3.

Upon the dissolution of alien priories, this estate was disposed of to several religious houses. A messuage in Slaughter belonged to the abbey of Bruern in Oxfordshire, and was granted to Edward Powel 36 H. 8. A meadow, called the Hay-meadow, which belonged to the abbey of Evesham, was granted to sir Philip Hobby 37 H. 8. Lands in Slaughter, called No Man's Lands, belonged to the bishop of Hereford, and were granted to Robert earl of Leicester 16 Eliz.

The antient family of the Slaughters were lords of the manor for many generations, and took their name from the parish, in which they resided upwards of three hundred years.

John Slaughter, esq; of Over Slaughter, died in the year 1583, and Paris Slaughter, his son and heir, died in the year 1597. Chambers Slaughter, esq; was lord of this manor in the year 1608, Another Chambers Slaughter died in the year 1718, and William Slaughter, esq; son of a third Chambers Slaughter, was lord of this manor, and died in the year 1740. From this family the manor and advowson passed, by purchase, to Mary, daughter and sole heiress of sir William Dodwell, of Sevenhampton, knight, afterwards married to the late Thomas Tracy, of Sandiwell in this county, esq; deceased, and she is the present lady of the manor.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Stow, worth about 120*l.* a year. Mrs. Tracy is patroness, and the reverend Mr. Ferdinando-Tracy Travel is the present incumbent. It was formerly appropriated to the abbey of Evesham.

Two yard-lands belong to the glebe.

The church, dedicated to St. Peter, consists of two ailes, and has a handsome tower at the west end.

First fruits $\text{£.}14\ 14\ 1\frac{1}{2}$ Proc. & Syn. $\text{£.}0\ 5\ 4$
Tenths — 1 9 5 Pentecostals - 0 0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$

Monuments and Inscriptions.

The chancel being repaired about the year 1775, three antient brass plates, with inscriptions, were taken down from the wall, which I copied exactly thus :

Here lyeth bryed the Body of John Slaughter of Over Slaughter in the Countye of Glovc. Esquire who departed this Lyfe in the yeare of ovr Lord God one thousand syve Hundred fourscore and three Memento Mori.

Here lyeth bryed the Body of Elianor Slaughter the Wife of John Slaughter aforesaid and the eldest Daughter vnto William Baghott of Presbry in the Countye of Glovc. Esquire which sayde

Elianor departed this Lyfe the ninth of Ianvarie in the yeare of ovr Lord God one Thousand five hundred fourscore and seaventeene

Hodye mihi : Cras tibi.

Here lyeth bryed the body of Paris Slaughter sonne and here vnto John Slaughter Esquire who died the xviiith of Febrvary in the yeare of ovr Lord 1597 and in the 55 yeare of his age.

Upon a stone in the chancel is this memorial :

Edmond Slaughter of Upper Slaughter Gen^r y^e 5 son of Chambers Slaughter Esq; desired to bee buried Vnder this Stone, July the 29 day, aged 71 Years. Anno Dom. 1698.

Upon a table of white marble,

In Memoriam Viri optimi Plurimisq; Nominibus Desideratissimi CHAMBERS SLAUGHTER de Braceleigh in Agro Vigi-niensi Armigeri, Obijt Ian: 13^o An^o Ætatis suæ 66^o Dom^o 1718. Hoc Monumentum SUSANNA filia RICH^{di} HILL De Bach-combe in Agro Hereford: Armigeri, & Relicta ejusdem CHAMBERS SLAUGHTER amoris Ergo P.

A plain white marble in the chancel bears this inscription :

Sacred to the Memories of SARAH, Daughter of OBEDIAH SEDGWICK, Merchant, and Wife to CHAMBERS SLAUGHTER, Esq; She was born Octo. 29, 1675, died Sept. 16, 1733.

Endow'd with all the virtues Mortals know

The knowledge of them, and the practice too;

Propitious Heaven indulged her Life to see

Generall esteem attend her piety.

Then grown too perfect for this low abode,

Death gave the stroke, and wing'd her to her God.

And

of WILLIAM SLAUGHTER Esq^r her only Son. He was born March 20, 1710, died March 23, 1740.

If Fame in what she says sincere can be,

(When in the same her hundred tongues agree)

More fond, more dutifull, or more sincere

No Friend, no Son, no Brother will appear :

In Manners skill'd, in Books well read, of truth

A Lover, strict in Morals, tho' a Youth.

Adieu, dear Friend, and sacred be the stone

Which speaks the truths can be deny'd by none.

Arms, at the top of the monument, *Baron and femme*, 1. Quarterly 1st and 4th, *Argent*, a saltire *azure*, for Slaughter. 2d and 3d; *Ermine*, on a fess *sable* a castle of three towers *argent*. On the femme side, *Argent*, on a cross *azure* five bells of the field.

On a tomb, under an arch in the north wall of the chancel, it is thus written :

THIS no Monument of Greif, but the Happy & Blessed Memoriall of A Vertuous Woman, who hauing liu'd in A very Eminent manner, Religious towards God : The Comfort of her Parents : The Delight of her Friends : & The greatest Blessing to her Husband, By A peacefull death shee ended her Peacefull and Pious life, & was translated to Glory.

Her name FRANCES eldest Daughter to John Hutton of Marke in y^e County of York Esq; Wife to Andrew Wanley of Eyford in this County & neighbourhood Gent: shee left only one sonn named William, & dyed in y^e 29 yeare of her Age March 8th Anno Dom. 1682.

HERE also in this desired Place of Rest doth lye interr'd the Body of ANDREW WANLEY of Eyford Gent. who dyed in the 46: yeare of his age August 3^d Anno Dom. 1688.

For wee knew that our Redemer liueth, & though wormes destroy these Bodyes, yet in our Flesh shall wee see GOD.

There are the arms of Wanley impaling those of Hutton in a scutcheon over the monument, viz. 1. *Argent*, a cross paly fitchy inverted, and on the point a crescent *gules*, for Wanley. 2. On a fess between three cushions placed lozengewise and tasselled at the corners, at many fleurs de lis, for Hutton.

Near this monument, on three flat stones, it is thus written :

F. W. 1682. Also under this Stone lyeth the Body of M^{rs} ANN Wanley the Wife of M^r. William Wanley, the Son of M^r Andrew Wanley Aged 53 Years Died April the 26th 1744

In Memory of WILLIAM WANLEY Esq; of EYFORD who dy'd JULY the 22th 1747 in the 66th year of his Age.

Here lyeth the Body of WILLIAM WANLEY Esq; of EYFORD the Son of WILLIAM WANLEY Esq; of EYFORD who Died May the 4th 1762, Aged 56 Years.

Benefaction

Benefactions.

Mr. Charles Baghot, of Staple's Inn, London, 33 Eliz. gave a yard-land, containing 55 acres, now let at 30*l.* 10*s.* a year, for the repair of the church; but if that should not want repairing, then for the use of the poor.

The interest of two sums of 10*l.* each is given for the use of the poor.

Taxes.	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 65 12 8
	Poll-tax — — 1694, — 21 10 0
	Land-tax — — 1694, — 32 10 0
	The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 26 12 3

About seventy years ago, when sir Robert Atkyns compiled his account of this parish, there were 70 houses, and about 150 inhabitants, of whom 12 were freeholders; yearly births 4, burials 3. The present number of families is 84, and the people having been numbered, are found to be increased to 178.

E Y F O R D.

THIS little place lies in the hundred of Slaughter, three miles distant south-westward from Stow, twelve north-westward from Burford in Oxfordshire, and twenty-two north-eastward from Gloucester.

It adjoins to the parish of Upper Slaughter, within which sir Robert Atkyns understood it to be a hamlet; but he was mistaken in that particular. The antient grants and evidences stile it the parish of Eyford, and declare it to be *Parochia de se*, and the constant usage supports its claim to independency. It is extraparochial, having no church, and maintains its own poor.

Eye, says the above-mentioned learned historian, signifies *water*, and *Eyford* is the same with *Waterford*. The turnpike-road from Stow to Gloucester leads through it, and the place unquestionably took its name from the road crossing the rivulet, formed by the union of several fine springs of water, which rise here, and run purling down to Slaughter.

On the west side of this stream, in a little sequestered valley, stands a pleasant villa, with large gardens, canals, and beautiful plantations and pleasure-grounds, now the seat, and sometimes the residence of John Dolphin, esq; but formerly the retreat of the duke of Shrewsbury; where, in a summer-house, built over a cascade, long since fallen into ruins, the inimitable Milton wrote part of his *Paradise Lost*. The duke sometimes retired hither, being delighted with the solitariness of the place, and the pleasantness of the neighbouring country for recreations. King William the Third made the duke a visit, and was wonderfully taken with his solitude and privacy, so different from a royal court, that he thought himself out of the world.

Before the Norman conquest, this place was a distinct manor, which is next to be considered.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

Eyford estate consists of one thousand two hundred and fifty acres of land, of which *Domesday* gives the following particulars:

‘ Hascoit Mufard holds Aiforde in Salemanesberie hundred. There are five hides, which pay tax. Ernesi held it. There are two plow-tillages in demean, and twelve villeins, and one bordar, with five plow-tillages; and there are eight among the *servi* and *ancillæ*. It is worth 4*l.*’ *Domesday*, p. 78.

Richard de Clare, earl of Gloucester and Hertford, held Heyford 47 H. 3. The sheriff returned to the treasurer and barons of the exchequer that Roger de la Mare was lord of Hayford, in the hundred of Salmonesberie, 9 E. 1.

John le Rous, and others, held this manor, and the advowson of the church, 49 E. 3. in which year John le Rous of Raggeleye, William Gille, clerk, William Alewy, chaplain, and Richard Patty, chaplain, obtained a licence of the king to grant to the abbat and convent of Evesham, and their successors for ever, the manor of Eyford, with the appurtenances, and the advowson of the church of the same manor, and one messuage, three yardlands and a half, and nine acres of land, and six acres of meadow, with their appurtenances, in Stow St. Edward's, Malgaresbury, Burghton, and Wykeryfyndon, worth together twelve marks and nine shillings *per annum*, as it was found to be by the escheator's inquisition; and the abbat and convent had a licence at the same time to empower them to take this estate.

After the dissolution of the abbey of Evesham, Eyford, called the parish of Eyford, part of the possessions of that abbey, was granted by the crown to sir Philip Hobby, knight, 11th May, 37 H. 8. Sir Thomas Hobby, knight, brother to sir Philip Hobby, died seized of Eyford 9 Eliz. His widow was married to lord Russell, whom she survived, and after his death she demised Eyford to the earl of Huntingdon, and the lord treasurer Burleigh, 18th Jan. 34 Eliz. all which particulars appear by authentic evidences in the possession of the present owner.

The earl of Worcester was lord of this manor in the year 1608. It was afterwards purchased by Mr. Andrew Wanley, and descended from him through several generations, till it came to the late William Wanley, esq; who died seized of Eyford in the year 1762. After his death, it passed, by purchase, to John Dolphin, esq; of Shenstone in the county of Stafford, who has made a large addition to, and greatly improved the house, and frequently resides here. He married Margareta Eeles, daughter of Isaac Eeles, of Amertham in the county of Bucks, esq; by whom he hath issue two sons, and two daughters. His arms are, *Azure, three dolphins nayant Or.*

}	Taxes.	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 52 18 0
		Poll-tax — 1694, — 2 12 0
		Land-tax — 1694, — 42 0 0
		The same, at 3s. 1770, — 31 18 3

There were, most probably, about thirty inhabitants in this place at the time of the general survey, in the Conqueror's reign, for the villeins and bordars were thirteen, who had five plow-tillages; and there were eight other plow-tillages, which the *servi* and *ancillæ* had between them, so that they may be estimated at fifteen or sixteen more. But sir Robert Atkyns says, 'this place was appropriated to the abbey of Evesham, for a stipend to teach youth, in the year 1472, at which time it had no inhabitants.' So destructive had the civil wars between the Yorkists and Lancastrians been to this country, as to depopulate whole villages. Eyford now consists of two houses, two families, and twenty-five souls.



S L I M B R I D G E.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Berkeley, six miles distant north from the town of that name, four north-west from Dursley, and eleven south from Gloucester.

The name is written *Hiflinbruge* in *Domesday*, the signification of which I don't understand.

It is bounded on the north-west and north-east by the rivers Severn and Cam, and consists chiefly of rich pasture and meadow land, with some arable, and produces good cheese and cyder.

Here is a large tract of land called the *Dumballs*, but more commonly the *New Grounds*, consisting of above a thousand acres, which have been gained from the Severn many ages ago, and belong to the earl of Berkeley, because his manors extend to the middle of that river. King Charles the First, by his attorney general, commenced a suit in the exchequer against lord Berkeley, for those lands; but after the jury was impanelled, and evidence begun, the attorney general dropt the suit.

I could never learn when this acquisition was first made from the river, and perhaps it is not any where recorded. The like has happened at Lidney, on the other side, but lower down the river. And the same has been in much greater degree in other countries. One Hubert Thomas, who was secretary to the elector palatine of the Rhine, in his description of the country of Liege, affirms, that the sea once came up to the walls of Tongres, now said to be about fourscore miles distant from it; which he proves (among other reasons) by the great iron rings then to be seen there, to which the ships were used to be fastened. So Michael Hospitalis, giving an account of the present state of a place, antiently the *Forum Julij*, on the coast of Narbonne in France,

Apparet moles antiqui diruta portûs
Atqui ubi portus erat, sicum nunc littus & horti.

*The ruins of an antient port are seen,
And lands and garden grounds where ships have been.*

These great changes were most likely occasioned by earthquakes or volcanos, which have happened in distant parts of the globe, and of which it is impossible for us to estimate the effects, or to ascertain how far their influence extends.

But to return to Slimbridge. Against one side of the New Grounds, next the river, the earl of Berkeley (I believe the grandfather of the present earl) built a vast wall of large stones, firmly cramped together, to break the violence of the waves, and to preserve the land from being washed away by floods and high tides. This work is called the Hock Crib.

Great numbers of cattle are depastured upon these grounds; and it is thought that the herbage has stronger nutritive powers, and makes cattle fat sooner, than the grass of common meadows. Here grows the true Samphire in great plenty, which is much esteemed in pickling, and sometimes used in medicine.

There is another very large piece of rich ground in this parish, called the *Wharfe*, or *Wartbe*. It is in common all the year, and, as well as the Dumballs, subject to floods and spring-tides. If it could be inclosed, it would be worth 1500l. a year.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

This was a member of the manor of Berkeley, at the time of the general survey, as it is expressly mentioned in *Domesday*, where it is said, that 'Roger [de Berkeley] holds two hides in Hiflinbruge, belonging to the manor of Berkeley.'

Maurice lord Berkeley died seized of Slimbrugge in the year 1281, 9 E. 1. and his grandson, Thomas lord Berkeley, held it 17 E. 3. and died seized of it in the 35th year of the same reign. Maurice lord Berkeley, son of Thomas, died seized of Slimbrugge 42 E. 3. of the wounds he had received ten years before at the battle of Poictiers.

Ralph Walers was seized of this manor 49 E. 3. Thomas lord Berkeley, son of Maurice, held the manor 6 R. 2. and Nicholas Barstable was seized of Slimburg 13 H. 4. but it seems to have been only in trust for Thomas lord Berkeley, who did not die 'till July 13, 1416, at which time he was possessed of the manor, and of a tenement called Sage's Place, in Slimbridge.

Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, married Elizabeth, the only child of Thomas lord Berkeley, and by that means became possessed of this manor, and many others in Gloucestershire, notwithstanding a special entail and fine in favour of James lord Berkeley. He had issue, by Elizabeth his wife, three daughters, Margaret, married to John Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury; Elianor, married to Edmund duke of Somerset; and Elizabeth, married to George Nevil, lord Latimer; and died possessed of this manor 17 H. 6.

Sir Edward Ingoldsthorp was seized of Slimbridge 35 H. 6. probably in trust, for

Margaret

Margaret countess of Shrewsbury, eldest daughter of Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, and Elizabeth his wife, died seized of Slimbridge, Goffington, Hurst, Cambridge, Arlingham, &c. 7 E. 4.

William lord Berkeley, created earl of Nottingham, and earl marshal, levied a fine of this manor, and of the manor and castle of Berkeley, and other great estates, to the use of king Henry the Seventh, and his heirs males; by virtue of which fine they came to the crown, and continued in it till the death of Edward the Sixth, when they reverted to Henry lord Berkeley, the fifth in lineal descent from Maurice, brother of William lord Berkeley, who had livery granted to him 1 Mariae; and from him the manor of Slimbridge descended to Frederick-Augustus, earl of Berkeley, the present lord of the manor.

HAMLETS, and places of distinct names.

1. *Hurst*. Maurice lord Berkeley died seized of the manor of Hurst 9 E. 1. and was succeeded by his son, Thomas lord Berkeley, who was seized of it in the 17th, and died in the 35th year of the reign of king Edward the Third. Maurice lord Berkeley, son of Thomas, died seized of it 42 E. 3. It passed afterwards to the crown by fine, as already related under Slimbridge, Berkeley, &c.

2. *Sages*, probably so called from a family of the name of Sage, one of whom gave lands in Brickhampton in Churchdown, to the abbey of Hayles, 6 E. 2. This manor likewise belonged to the Berkeleys, but was not conveyed to king Henry the Seventh. Thomas lord Berkeley died seized of it 24 H. 8. and Thomas lord Berkeley, his son, had livery of it the same year.

3. *Church-end*.

4. *Moor-end*.

5. *Goffington*. Lands in this place belonged to the abbey of Kingswood, and were granted to sir Baptist Hickes, 7 Jac.

6. *Kingston*.

7. *Slimbridge Street*. Slimbridge Wharfe was given, by one of the Berkeley family, to the abbey of St. Augustin in Bristol; and after the dissolution of that house, it was granted to the bishoprick of Bristol 34 H. 8. A tenement in Slimbridge belonged to the priory of St. Oswald in Gloucester, and was granted to sir Baptist Hickes, 7 Jac. Nicholas Hawling was seized of lands in Slimbridge 36 E. 3.

8. *Cambridge*, lies on the little river Cam, from which it takes its name. Huntingdon, Hoveden, and Florence of Worcester, make mention of a great victory obtained here by king Edward the Elder over the plundering Danes, whom he attacked as they returned from an excursion, loaded with booty, and killed many thousands of them on the spot, together with Healfden, Cinvil, and Inguer, three of their princes. Here was formerly a chapel, in which Thomas lord Berkeley founded a chantry 17 E. 3. Lands in this place, which

belonged to the chantry in the chapel of Cambridge, were granted to sir Oliver Cromwell, 5 Jac.

William lord Berkeley, by the name of earl marshal, and earl of Nottingham, levied a fine of lands in Slimbridge, to Edward Willoughby and Robert Legg, 3 H. 7. in order to convey them to the king. Thomas Baker levied a fine of lands in Slimbridge to John Esterfield, John Walfh, John Heming, Richard Bolton, and Thomas Broom, 9 H. 7. Thomas Laney and Catherine his wife levied a fine of lands in Slimbridge and Goffington to Edmund Tame 16 H. 7. John Woodard levied a fine of lands in Slimbridge to John Bower; and William Bridgman and Anne his wife levied a fine of lands in Slimbridge and Goffington, to Francis Cotherington, 3 E. 6. John Pleydell levied a fine of seven messuages in Slimbridge, Ham, Hinton, and Berkeley, to his son, in fee taille, 31 Eliz. *Esch*.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Dursley, worth about 300*l.* a year. The patronage is vested in Magdalen college, Oxford, and the reverend Mr. John Stone is the present incumbent.

The patronage of the church was antiently in the Berkeley family, and was granted to the priory of Stanley St. Leonard's, by Roger de Berkeley. But Thomas de Bredon, abbat of Gloucester, afterwards released the advowson of Slimbridge to Thomas lord Berkeley, in consideration of lands near Cam, called Lorlynge, or Lorrenge, as the reader may see more at large under Stanley St. Leonard's.

The rector pays 10*l.* a year to Magdalen college, for choir-music on the top of the college tower on May-day.

Twelve acres of arable land, and about thirteen acres of small inclosures, belong to the glebe.

The church is dedicated to St. John the Evangelist. It is a very neat one, newly pewed, and consists of the nave, and two side ailes, with a gallery, and a handsome lofty spire at the west end.

The Berkeley arms are painted in the windows of the chancel and south aile. And in the south window of the chancel, *Quarterly, Per pale and per fess indented, ermine and gules.*

There were two chantries in the parish, dedicated to St. Catherine, and St. John Baptist. One of them was founded by Thomas lord Berkeley, in the chapel of Cambridge, in this parish, 17 E. 3. The last incumbents were John Browne, who had a pension of 4*l.* and William Willington, who received a pension of 5*l.* in the year 1553. *Willis*. Lands belonging to one of these chantries, were granted to Ralph Sherman, by king E. 6.

James Berkeley, third son of Thomas lord Berkeley, was rector of Slimbridge, and afterwards consecrated bishop of Exeter, in the year 1326. Henry Stokesley, presented to this rectory in 1509, and consecrated bishop of London in 1536, distinguished himself as a violent persecuter of the protestants,

protestants, in the reign of king Henry the Eighth. Owen Ogleshorpe, likewise rector of this church, was advanced to the bishoprick of Carlisle in 1556, by queen Mary. He crowned queen Elizabeth Jan. 15, 1559, being the only bishop that could be prevailed on to assist at the ceremony; but he was deprived the same year, with thirteen other popish bishops, for refusing to comply with the laws enacted in favour of the reformation.

First fruits	£.	28	2	4	Synodals	£.	0	2	0
Tenths	—	2	16	3½	Pentecost.	0	0	8	
Procurations	0	6	8						

Monuments and Inscriptions.

On a small monument, against the wall of the chancel,

Hic Jacet Gulielmus Cradock, S. T. P. Nec non hujus Ecclesiae Rector. Caetera quis Nescit?

Obijt 26th Martij Anno Salutis 1727 Anno Ætat. 68.

Arms, *Baron and femme*, 1. *Argent, three bears heads sable*, for Cradock. 2. *Gules, a fess between two chevrons argent*, for Nourse.

On a marble table in the church,

Near this place lieth the Body of William Davies of Moor-end in this Parish, Gent. who departed this Life the 17th of July in the Year of our Lord 1742, aged 68.

Near this Place lyeth the Body of Robert Davies of this Parish Gent. Ob. April 27th 1749 Æt. 37.

Also near this Place lyeth the Body of Grace the Wife of William Davies of Roll's Court in this P. Gent. Ob. 25th Maij 1750, Æt. 41.

Deborah Davies, Relict of William Davies of Moor-end Gent. died Jan. 14th 1759, Aged 86.

William Davies of Roll's Court Gent. died Aug. 1, 1762, aged 56.

Arms, at top, *Gules, a chevron between three mullets Or, pierced of the field*.

A stone table, over one of the pillars of the church, bears this inscription:

In Memory of Robert Awood, Practitioner of Physick, of Frampton upon Severn, and Elizabeth his Daughter. She died Jan. 21. Æt. 7. He Jan. 27, Æt. 58, A. D. 1734.

Here lies a Father with his Offspring dear,
Joy of his Heart, and Solace of his Care;
She fresh in Years, & tender in her Frame,
Wither'd and fell by Febris' wafful Flame.
The Parent anxious to allay the Fire,
Unguarded, stricken, did near her expire.
Oh gloomy State of Man! when void of Fence
Not Virtue stands, nor yet can Innocence!
But sure the Good awaits a better Lot;
A Child of God's can never be forgot.

Taxes.	}	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	185	16	0
		Poll-tax — 1694,	—	44	1	0
		Land-tax — 1694,	—	215	8	0
		The same, at 3s. 1770,	—	161	17	0

At the beginning of this century, there were 120 houses in the parish, and about 560 inhabitants, 40 of whom were freeholders; yearly births 16, burials 15. *Atkyns*. The present number of souls is estimated at about 800.



S N O W S H I L L.

THIS parish lies in the lower division of the hundred of Kiftsgate, seven miles north-east from Winchcombe, five south-west from Campden, and twenty-three north-eastward from Gloucester.

A fine spring rises in the village, and being joined with others a little below, they form a small brook, which falls into the Avon near Evesham.

The parish is situated on the high part of the Cotswold country, and consists chiefly of arable land; but the village and church stand in a little bottom, and are not to be seen, except from the brow of those high lands which encompass them.

Near the north-east border of it, in the finest open hunting country imaginable, the honourable John-Coventry Bulkeley has built an elegant house, called *Spring Hill*, standing upon an eminence, with a large piece of pasture ground sloping from the front, which he has improved to a good verdure, and adorned the face of this naked country with fine plantations of beech and fir, that before produced nothing but furze. Part of this gentleman's estate lying in Snowhill, gave me an opportunity of taking notice of his seat, which, however, stands just without the boundaries of the county, in the parish of Broadway, in Worcestershire.

Snowhill was inclosed by parliamentary authority, about the year 1761. Were the manor house in a better situation, it would be called handsome. It is occupied by the principal farmer; but not many years ago, it was the residence of a family of the name of Sambach, who have now left the county.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

This manor is said to have been given to the abbey of Winchcombe, by Kenulph, or Kenwolf, the thirteenth king of Mercia, who died in the year 819, and was buried in that monastery, of which he was the founder. And it was part of the possessions of that abbey at the time of the antient survey, as appears by the following extract from *Domesday*:

'The church of St. Mary of Winchelcumb holds Snawefille, in Holefordes hundred. There are seven hides taxed. In demean are three plow-tillages, and twelve villeins, and two bordars, with six plow-tillages. There are six *serci*. It is worth and was worth 100 *sol.*' *Domesday*, p. 71.

The abbey was seized of this manor 35 H. 3. and the same year purchased a charter of free warren, which privilege was allowed in the proceedings on a writ of *Quo warranto*, 15 E. 1. The abbat and convent of Winchcombe assigned the manor to the monastery of St. Ebrulf, at Utica in Normandy, 12 E. 2. but it returned to them again, most probably by another grant, at the time when alien monasteries were divested of their lands in England, 2 H. 5. and it continued in the possession of the abbey of Winchcombe, 'till that house was dissolved.

King Henry the Eighth assigned the manor of Snowhill to queen Catherine, in part of her dower. After her death it was granted, by king Edward the Sixth, to John earl of Warwick, afterwards created duke of Northumberland, and executed

executed for treason in the beginning of the reign of queen Mary. Henry Willoughby had livery of the manor granted to him 4 Eliz. And John Warren died seized of it 19 C. 1. William Sambach, esq; was lord of the manor of Snowhill when sir Robert Atkyns wrote his History; and from him it descended to his son, William Sambach, esq; who died without issue, in the year 1743.

This manor and estate was purchased in 1759, by Samuel Blackwell, esq; who sold it, soon afterwards, to John Small, of Clapham in Surrey, esq; the present lord of the manor, whose family arms are emblazoned p. 471.

William Fravileworth held lands in Snowhill 33 E. 3. as did John Daston 6 E. 4.

Brockhampton is a small hamlet in this parish, consisting of two farms.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is annexed to Stanton. It is a rectory, in the deanery of Campden, worth about 85*l.* a year. The reverend Mr. Reginald Wynniat is patron, incumbent, and impropiator.

The impropiation belonged to the abbey of Winchcombe; and a portion of tithes, lately belonging to that house, was granted to sir Thomas Seymour 1 E. 6.

The manor of Stanton, and the free chapel of Snowhill, were granted by the crown, 4 & 5 Phil. & Mar. to John Elliot, who obtained a licence to alienate them to Thomas Doleman the same year; and John Doleman, son of Thomas, had livery of the advowson of this church 15 Eliz.

Two hundred and two acres of land were allotted to the rector, at the inclosing of the downs and common fields, in lieu of all tithes in Snowhill, except of the two farms in Brockhampton; and those lands are now let at 85*l.* a year.

The church is small, and has a tower at the west end, ornamented with pinnacles and battlements.

Pentecostals - - - - 2½*d.*

Monument and Inscription.

A small marble monument in the church, bears this inscription:

In the Chancell of this Church near the Communion Table is deposited the Body of William Sambach, Esq^r. (son of William Sambach, Esq; who also is interred in the Chancell of this Church) He was a zealous Friend to the Church of England, and the true Interest of his Country. He married Ann third daughter of William Batson, Esq^r. of Bourton on the Hill in this County, and died the twenty ninth Day of July, 1743, aged 40, without Issue.

This Monument was erected to his Memory by his equally loving and beloved Widow Ann Sambach.

At top are these arms; *Baron and femme*, 1. *Azure, a fess between three garbs Or*, for Sambach. 2. *Argent, three bats wings sable, on a chief gules a lion passant of the first*, for Batson.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, <i>l</i> . 74	1	0
		Poll-tax — 1694, — 13	14	0
		Land-tax — 1694, — 70	2	0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 49	6	6

At the beginning of the present century, there were 38 houses, and about 192 inhabitants, of

whom 9 were freeholders; yearly births 6, burials 5. *Atkyns*. The present number of families is 48, and the people, by a late survey, were found to be exactly 236.



SODBURY (CHIPPING.)

THIS is a small parish, in the hundred of Grumbald's-ash, twelve miles distant north-eastward from Bristol, seven north-westward from Marshfield, thirteen north from Bath, and thirty south from Gloucester.

It lies in the Vale, about a mile westward of the great Howby hill, (which is part of that chain that stretches lengthways through the county) and is watered by a little brook which runs from hence into the Froome, and so to Bristol.

There are three places, all lying together, of the name of Sodbury, which they take from the camp on Little Sodbury hill; and in general, the termination *bury*, in the names of places, is taken from the Saxon *beoꝛg*, a *camp*, or *fortification*, as I have frequently observed in the course of this work. If *Sopeberie*, as I find it in *Domesday*, were the true reading, it would lead me to conjecture, that *Sope* was the name of some considerable person in these parts, to whom the manor belonged; and this opinion is in some measure strengthened by the name of another place, a few miles distant, being *Sopworth*; which, in all likelihood, belonged to the same person. But if it should be alledged, that the name is ill written in the antient record, and that *Sodbury* is the true orthography, then it may signify the *South Camp*, for *Sod* is often put for *South*. And in that case, I should suppose it to have been so called on account of its situation from the *Castles*, another camp, lying about a mile northward, upon the edge of Horton-hill. The prenomens, *Chipping*, has been already explained under Campden, and it remains only to observe, that it was first added to the name of this place, after the market was established here, in the reign of king Henry the Third, and served to distinguish it from the other Sodburies.

This is a small market town, consisting of two streets, lying something in the form of the letter L, upon the turnpike-road from Bristol, through Oxford, or Abingdon, to London; and is lately much improved in its buildings. The market, which is held on Thursday, is very little frequented, being nothing more than a few neighbouring people assembled in the public houses. The town lies in a great dairy country, and formerly the market is said to have been very considerable for cheese; but things are diverged from their proper point, and markets in general are reduced to almost nothing, owing to factors, jobbers, and forestallers buying up the great necessaries of life at the farm and dairy houses. It is a pernicious, if not an illegal practice, fraught with

with many evils, and particularly injurious to market towns, which are taxed higher than villages, and made subject to many charges unknown to the latter; but are thus more and more deprived of the means of bearing them. Here are two fairs in the year, held on Holy Thursday, and on the 24th of June, for cattle and pedlery.

There is a great deal of travelling through the town to Bristol, and waggons are continually passing through it to the coal pits, which lie two or three miles further westward, whence many parts in Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, and even some places in Berkshire, are supply'd with coal. And the whole tract of country from Sodbury and Lansdown hills westward, as far as the city of Bristol, seems to be full of that necessary fossil.

Here, also, is an excellent sort of lime stone, called the White-lays, of a blue cast, very compact and ponderous, and burns into a strong lime, as white as snow. Considerable quantities of this lime are sent into various parts of the country, not only on account of its goodness, but it is rendered cheap, also, from the low price of coal.

Here is no prevailing manufacture at present. One master clothier employs a few hands, but the women and children have sufficient spinning-work brought them from other parts.

This town was made a corporation by charter, in the year 1681, whereby the government of it was vested in a mayor, six aldermen, and twelve burgesses, with a high steward, recorder, and town-clerk; and a court of record was erected for trying all manner of personal suits, actions of debt, &c. arising within the borough, and not exceeding the value of five pounds. But this weight of honour was too great to be sustained by so weak and feeble a body, and so the charter was annulled by proclamation, at the request of the inhabitants themselves, as I am informed, in the year 1688; and from that time the town recurred to its antient government by a bailiff, who is annually chosen by the lord of the manor, or his steward, out of three persons returned to him by the jury at the leet.

By very antient grants from two persons, who were lords of the manor in the reigns of king Henry the Second and king John, (as will be more particularly shewn under the account of the manor) the bailiff, and bailiff burgesses, (who are such as have been bailiffs) have the disposal of two estates, of which one is called the Stub Riding, consisting of about one hundred acres. And annually on the 14th of May, they grant the summer pasture of it, under such regulations as they think proper, for sixty-eight cow-beasts, to persons who have inhabited the town fourteen years; one pasture to each.

The other estate, called the Meadow Riding, is divided into eighty-one lots, or portions, besides two others, called the Bailiff's Piece, and the Hayward's Piece. Each of those eighty-one lots, being more than a statute acre, they lease out to

certain persons for the lives of the lessees, and for the lives of their widows.

The lord of the manor receives five pounds yearly out of the Ridings, and the vicar of Old Sodbury 1 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* in lieu of tithes. The bailiff, besides his allotment, receives 50 *s.* and the custom is, for him to provide an ox, and two barrels of ale, at an annual feast on St. Stephen's day, to entertain the inhabitants.

The most memorable transactions at this place have been of the melancholy kind. Here one John Piggot was burnt at the stake, to satisfy the sanguinary spirit of the popish religion, in the second year of the reign of queen Mary; and two other persons, John Barnard, and John Walsh, were ordered to be apprehended and prosecuted, because they often came to the town, and showed Piggot's bones, with a design of animating the people to a perseverance in the reformed religion. It is also related in *Fox's book of Martyrs*, that doctor Whittington, who was vicar-general for some part of this diocese, having condemned a woman to death for heresy, about the same time, and attending himself at the execution, a bull that had broke out of the town, ran furiously to the place, and without doing the least injury to any other person, killed the doctor on the spot, and carried his entrails away upon his horns.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

This belonged to the antient demesne of the crown, and was part of the manor of Old Sodbury at the time of the general survey, wherefore there is no distinct account of it in *Domesday*, which was finished in the fourteenth year of the Conqueror's reign. Sometime afterwards, king William gave this manor to Odo earl of Champagne, his near kinsman, who attended him in the invasion of England, and for his good service was rewarded with the earldom of Holderness in Yorkshire, and with that of Albermarle in Normandy.

Stephen, son of Odo, succeeded his father in these earldoms, and marrying Hawise, daughter of Ralph de Mortimer, died seized of this manor. William was son and heir of Stephen, and was surnamed Le Gros from his great corpulency. He had made a vow to go a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, but growing very fat, obtained a dispensation from the pope to release him from the performance of it. He was a great benefactor to this place, and granted to the burghers of Sodbury the like liberties which the burghers of Bristol enjoyed, with licence for every burgher to have common for one heifer in the place now called the Ridings, which they still enjoy; and dying 25 H. 2. left Hawise his only daughter and heiress. She carried her great possessions by marriage, first, to William de Mandeville, earl of Essex, who dying without issue, she was married, secondly, to William de Fortibus, an admiral, and very gallant officer, by whom she had a son, called also William de Fortibus.

tibus. She was married, a third time, to Baldwin de Betune, earl of the isle of Wight, whom she survived, and died 16 Joh. She was succeeded by her son William de Fortibus, whose original confirmation of the aforelaid privileges to the burgesſes of Sodbury the editor has ſeen, and it is now in the poſſeſſion of the bailiff of the town; but time has impaired the parchment itſelf, ſo that the writing is deſtroyed in ſome parts. By that confirmation it appears that he aſſumed the name of *Craffus*. It runs thus,
Will. Craffus primogenitus filius Willi Crassi junioris ſalutem. Noveras nos conſeſſiſſe & hac preſenti carta

n'ra conſirmaſſe burgenſibus noſtris de Sobbur' et hereditibus ſuis totum quod Willus Craffus primogenitus avunculus noſter eiſdem fecit & per cartam ſuam conſirmaſſe, videlicet, Quod habeant et teneant omnes libertates que ſpectant et pertinent ad leges de Britoill, &c. &c. &c.

About this time, William Green of Sodbury, by his deed without date, gave Gaunt's fields to the burgesſes of Sodbury. And at the ſame time Jurdan Biſhop, who was lord of Little Sodbury, granted them common of paſture for cattle in Dymershed and Norwood. Theſe grants are ſuppoſed to have been made in the reign of king Henry

The original grant runs thus :

*C*EST endenture teſmoyne lacord entre Jurdan Biſſop de un p't et Thomas atte Hulla Johan Whitchened Thomas atte Mulle William Watership & touz les aultres Borgeys de la Vylla de Chepyngjobb'i de aultre p't ceſt a ſavoyn q' le avauntdyt Jurdan ad graunte pur luy & pur ces heyres & pur ces aſſygnes a les avauntdyt Thomas John Thomas Willyam & a touz les aultres bergeys de la Vylla de Chepyngjobb'i q'ils ayount & tynent commune de paſture cheſkune de eaux ou un Vaſch a communer mon boys de Dewermeffyde et Forchwode en petite Sobbi com eaulz & les tres tenaunz ount ew & uſa la dyte commune a leur Franctenements en la Vylle avauntdyt de temps dount memorve ne con're a avoyr & tener a les avauntdyt Thomas John Thomas & Willyam & a touz les aultres bergeys de la Vylla de Chepyngjobb'i la commune de paſture en mes boys avauntdyt a ceux & leur heyres & a leur aſſygnes ſans chalenge ou deſtourbaunce de moy avauntdyt Jurdan ou de mes heyres ou de mes aſſygnes. Et jeo le avauntdyt Jurdan & mes heyres & mes aſſygnes la auauntdyt commune de paſture en les boys avauntdyt a les avauntdyt Thomas John Thomas & Willyam & touz les aultres Borgeys de la Vylla de Chepyngjobb'i en coudre touz gents garrantera aquytera & defendera. En teſmonyance de ceſtes les p'tyes contrechanchablement ount mys leur ſeals.

The townſmen's privileges were diſputed by the lord of the manor of Little Sodbury, in the reign of king Edward the Sixth, and both parties appealing to the council of the Marches, the following order was made to ſettle the right, viz.

Apud Chipping Sodbury decimo die Septembris anno Regni Regis Edwardi Sexti, jexto.

WHEREAS great controverſie and debate before this time hath riſen and been depending between John Wirrett the younger, bailiff of Chipping Sodbury, Richard Norris, and Thomas Smith, and all other the burgesſes and inhabitants of the town of Chipping Sodbury, within the ſaid county of Glouceſter, complainants, and Maurice Welch of Little Sodbury within the county of Glouceſter aforeſaid Eſq; and other his tenants and inhabitants of Old Sodbury, within the ſaid county of Glouceſter, of, for, and concerning certain common which the ſaid burgesſes and inhabitants of Chipping Sodbury aforeſaid pretend and claim to have in certain parcels of ground now incloſed, called the Nokes and Hangers, and in a certain paſture called the Leyes, and in another parcel of ground called the Kinley, and of and in certain parcels of ground called the Meadows and Marſhes, which ſaid parcels of ground be the inheritance of the ſaid Maurice Welch, and be parcels of the manor of Old Sodbury aforeſaid. Whereupon the ſaid bailiff and burgesſes before this time have made their complaint to the lord reſident and others the king's majeſty's council in the marches of Wales: Whereupon the ſaid Maurice Welch and other defendants made their answers, and ſo the ſaid parties deſcended to an iſſue concerning the premiſſes. By their books of record remaining before the ſaid council, it doth appear, for the trial whereof divers witneſſes have been produced by the ſaid parties before the ſaid council and there examined, whole ſayings and depositions in that behalf do likewise remain before the ſaid council of record; which matter being well weighed and conſidered by the ſame council, the ſaid lord reſident and council, by the mutual aſſent of the ſaid parties, directed the king's majeſties letters hereunto annexed, dated the 10th day of July, in the ſixth year of our ſovereign lord's reign king Edward the ſixth, to ſir Walter Dennis, knight, David Brook, the king's erjeant at law, ſending them the ſaid books, together with the ſaid letters, giving them authority by the ſame letters to call the ſaid parties before them, and thereupon to conſider the whole matter with the circumſtances thereof, and to make ſome final ſentence between the ſaid parties concerning the premiſſes: By virtue whereof, we the ſaid ſir Walter Dennis, knight, and David Brook, calling before the ſaid parties, have, by good advice, peruſed the contents of the ſaid books, and deliberately heard the

allegations of the ſaid parties, and thereupon conſidered the ſame, earneſtly travailling therein, Have and do, by their mutual aſſent, conſent and agreement of the ſaid Maurice Welch, and the ſame bailiff and burgesſes, and by virtue of the ſaid letters to us directed, and for the avoiding of further ſuit and trouble that otherwiſe might enſue, grow and ariſe between the ſaid parties concerning the ſaid premiſſes, do make this our preſent order, final and determinate end, in manner and form following, that is to ſay: We order and decree by the authority aforeſaid, and by the aſſent and full agreement of the ſaid Maurice Welch, that the ſaid burgesſes and inhabitants that now be, or hereafter ſhall be, of the town of Chipping Sodbury aforeſaid, ſhall from henceforth have, uſe and enjoy common for their cattle in the ſaid waſte ground called Horwood, in all places of the ſame waſte, ſit, lying and being without the hedge of the ground called Little Sodbury Park, and lately diſparked, and in the way or lane leading unto the Yate that divideth and incloſeth the ſaid waſte ground from the common meadow of Old Sodbury aforeſaid, in like manner and form as they have had and uſed the ſame in times paſt, and ſhall likewise uſe, and enjoy, have common for their cattle in the ſaid ground called Kinggroves wood, and likewise upon the conſideration hereafter expreſſed, it is further ordered by the aſſents aforeſaid, that the ſaid burgesſes and inhabitants which now be, or hereafter ſhall be, of the town of Chipping Sodbury aforeſaid, ſhall have their common in one parcel of ground called the Gaunt's field, in Old Sodbury aforeſaid, as they have at this preſent time, or have uſed or had moſt uſually within the ſpace of xxth years next before the date hereof: Further it is ordered and decreed by the ſaid ſir Walter Dennis, knight, and David Brook, Eſq; that the ſaid burgesſes that now be, or hereafter ſhall be, in the ſaid town of Chipping Sodbury, ſhall not at any time hereafter claim, have, or uſe any common for their beaſts or cattle in any lands ſeveral or waſte ground, commonly called the Hangers, the Nokes, the Kinly, the Leyes, the Marſhes, the Meadows, or elſewhere, ſet, lying and being in the eaſt part or eaſtward from the ſaid waſte ground called Horwood, and from the eaſt part and eaſtward from the ſaid ground called Kinggrove wood, nor eaſtward from the Yate before rehearſed. And forasmuch as on the examination of the matter concerning the premiſſes, it appeared to us the ſaid ſir Walter Dennis and David Brook, that before this time there were certain grounds incloſed in the Meadows and Marſhes aforeſaid, by the aſſents of the copyholders aforeſaid, which ſeverally and particularly were limited and appointed to the copyholders hereafter mentioned, which grounds do at this preſent remain ſtill incloſed, and are occupied in ſeveral by the ſame copyholders, whereof there was very little in quantity appointed and limited to any cottager, cottagerholder, or half yard-land within Old Sodbury aforeſaid, by reaſon whereof the ſame cottages were impaired by loſs of ſuch common as they pretended to have in the meadows and marſhes aforeſaid, and the ſaid copyholders thereby much bettered and amended; it is therefore ordered by the authority aforeſaid, and by the aſſent of the ſaid Maurice Welch, and alſo his aſſent for his tenants as much as in him lieth, or may do, that the copyholders of the ſaid manor of Old Sodbury hereafter named, and all ſuch as hereafter ſhall have and hold ſuch copyhold lands as they now have, ſhall not at any time after the feaſt of St. Michael the Archangel, which ſhall be in the year of our lord God MDLij uſe, have, or enjoy any common for any manner of cattle in the ſaid waſte ground called Horwood, and that the cottagers of the manor of Old Sodbury which now be, or hereafter ſhall be, dwelling in the cottages or half yard-lands where they now dwell, ſhall have reaſonable common after the rate of their cottages or half yard-land in the waſte ground called Horwood, any thing before expreſſed to the contrary notwithstanding. And furthermore, for a further quietneſs to be had between the ſaid parties, it is ordered by their aſſents, and the aſſent of the aforeſaid Maurice Welch, that the ſaid bailiffs and burgesſes of Chipping Sodbury aforeſaid, for the time being, ſhall yearly chuſe a Hayward from time to

Henry the Third, because John Bishop, who was grandson to Jurdan Bishop, was seized of Little Sodbury as early as 9 E. 1.

The earl of Albemarle was seized of Sodbury, with fairs and markets, 10 H. 3.

William de Weyland was afterwards seized of this manor, with which Marcella, his wife, was endowed. She surviving him, was married to John de Bradeston; and Thomas de Weyland, son of William, acknowledged their right by a fine levied 4 E. 1. But Thomas de Weyland had been possessed of this estate before that time, which he held jointly with Margery his wife, and had markets and fairs, court leet and gallows granted to him 55 H. 3. and was seized thereof 8 E. 1. and pleading his right in a writ of *Quo warranto*, his claim was allowed in the fifteenth year of the last-mentioned reign.

Sir Edward Burnell died seized of this manor, and Elianor his widow was endowed with it, and with the borough, of which she died seized 37 E. 3. Edward Burnell, son and heir of sir Edward, had livery of the town, and of two fairs, the same year.

Hugh le Dispencer, and Elizabeth his wife, levied a fine of the manor of Sodbury, to the use of themselves in fee, 38 E. 3. and Edward lord Dispencer, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir of Bartholomew Burghurst, held it, and died seized thereof, and of the borough of Chipping Sodbury, 49 E. 3.

It passed soon afterwards into the family of the Stanshaws. Elizabeth Stanshaw was seized of the manor of Chipping Sodbury 13 H. 4. as was John Stanshaw, at the time of his death, 37 H. 6. He was succeeded in this estate by his son, Robert Stanshaw, who died seized of it 12 E. 4.

time, which shall have full power and authority to take and impound all such cattle which shall be taken in or upon Horwood and King grove aforesaid, of all such persons which have not common there, and the same to impound in the lord's pound at Old Sodbury appointed for the same, and to have yearly half the profits of the pound to be taken for the same for his labour and travel in that behalf: And for a final conclusion and peace to be had and concluded concerning the premises, at the request and desire of the said parties, the said sir Walter Dennis, knight, and David Brook, the king's serjeant at law, humbly desireth this honourable council, that they will by their honourable order, affirme and confirme all these former orders contained herein, that to the intent that the same may remain of record, and also the same and every part thereof wherein they shall dislike to add, diminish, or more plainly declare according to the true meaning of the said parties before rehearsed, adding thereto if it may stand their pleasures that if any ambiguities, doubt, or doubts shall happen hereafter to arise in any order or branch concerning the premises, or any part thereof, that then the same ambiguities, doubt, or questions shall by a commandment out of this honourable court be expounded, judged, and ordered by the said sir Walter Dennis and David Brook; and on lack thereof, the parties to be called into this honourable court, to abide such further order therein as to justice shall appertain, and as to them shall seem good in that behalf. In witness whereof to this our present order filed unto this book, and sent unto this honourable council, we the said sir Walter Dennis, knight, and David Brook, the king's serjeant at law, have severally put to our seals, and subscribed our names to this our order, made the xth day of September, in the said sixth year of the reign of our said sovereign lord Edward the Sixth, by the grace of God, of England France and Ireland king, defender of the faith, and in earth of this church of England, and also of Ireland the suprem head.

The manor passed to the Walshes in the time of king Henry the Seventh, and was sold out of that family, in the reign of king James the First, to Thomas Stephens, esq; attorney-general to prince Henry and prince Charles. Winchcombe-Henry Hartley, esq; one of the knights of the shire for the county of Berks, is the present lord of the manor, of whose family and arms, some account may be seen under Little Sodbury.

John Cotherington, and Alice his wife, levied a fine of lands in Chipping Sodbury, to the use of themselves for life, the remainder to Humphry, John, and Thomas, their sons, successively, in taille; the remainder to Margaret Basiles, late wife of sir Peter Basiles, in taille; the remainder to the king, 49 H. 6. which was the year when that king, for a short time, recovered the crown. Richard Forster, and John Moor and his wife, levied a fine of lands in Chipping Sodbury, to the use of John Walsh, 1 & 6 H. 7. John Stanshaw, and Humphry his brother, levied a fine of lands in Chipping Sodbury, to William Fream, and others, 12 H. 7.

A gild was founded in this borough, and dedicated to St. Mary, in the reign of king Henry the Sixth, of which John Glover was the last incumbent, and received a pension of 4*l.* a year, in 1553. The lands belonging to this gild were granted to Miles Patrick 2 E. 6. who granted them, the same year, to Richard Pate, who also granted them, 5 Mar. to the burghers of Sodbury, part for a town-hall, and part for an almshouse. An information was brought in the court of exchequer 14 Eliz. for lands in Sodbury, called Town-lands, formerly belonging to the dissolved gild, which information was dismissed upon a full

The Names of the Copyholders of the Manor of Old Sodbury, for Term of their Lives, who have their Common in Horwood within the County of Gloucester.

John Woodward holdeth a messuage, with a yard land, with his appurtenances.

John Saunders holdeth a messuage, a yard land, with his appurtenances.

John Alridge holdeth a messuage, a yard land, with his appurtenances.

Maurice Alridge holdeth a messuage, a yard land, with his appurtenances.

Thomas Hopkins holdeth a messuage, a yard land, with his appurtenances.

Richard Francombe holdeth a messuage, a yard land, with his appurtenances.

John Coxe holdeth a messuage, a yard land, with his appurtenances.

The Names of the Cottagers of the Manor of Old Sodbury, which are appointed to have Common upon King Grove and Horwood, according to the Rate of their Cottages.

John Bishop holdeth two cottages.

Thomas Tilly one cottage.

Will^m. Dark one cottage.

John Martin one cottage.

W^m. Francombe one cottage.

Henry Saunders one cottage.

John Jervice one cottage.

Will^m. Halle one cottage.

Will^m. Colls one cottage.

John Hill one cottage.

Thomas Anstee one cottage.

John Adams one cottage.

Francis Codrington one cottage.

Will: Whiting one cottage.

Robert Barrow one cottage.

John Yeoman one cottage.

Nicholas Wickson one cottage.

Rob^t. Hopkins one cottage.

John Adams one cottage.

Walter Dennis.

Per me David Brook.

hearing

hearing. The lands belonging to this gild were again granted to William Herick and Arthur Ingram, 5 Jac. and another information was brought in the exchequer 32 C. 2. supposing them to have belonged to the monastery of Bradenstoke, but that was likewise dismissed.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a chapel of ease to Old Sodbury. The church consists of the nave and two aisles, of the same length with the body, and a large gallery. It is handsome, but not uniformly pewed. The tower, which stands at the west end, is ornamented with pinnacles and battlements, and has in it a clock and chimes, and six musical bells. There was a chantry in this church, called Borler's chantry, of which William Williams was the last incumbent, and received a pension of 6*l.* in the year 1553. *Willis.*

In a window in the north aisle, is the figure of St. George vanquishing the dragon.

First fruits	£. 14	5	10	Synodals	£. 0	2	0	
Tenths	—	1	8	7	Pentecost.	0	1	0
Procurations	0	6	8					

Monuments and Inscriptions.

There is an antient tomb, without inscription, at the end of the north aisle. It belongs to the Walshes, as appears by their arms thereon, *viz.* Azure, five mullets in saltire Or.

In the same part of the church, are several memorials on brass plates, for the family of the Burcombes, of which the following is the most observable :

Here lyeth the Body of ANNE the Wife of SAMUEL BURCOMBE, who departed this life the 27th of August 1703 aged 64 Years.

Farewell, vain World, What Good in thee is found,
Where Sicknes, Sorrow, Sinne and Shame abound?
Where tedious Paines, and anxious Troubles dwell,
And Cares and Fears perplex : Vain World farewell.

Upon the table of a white marble monument, fixed to a pillar in the chancel, is this inscription :

Juxta hoc Marmor Sepultum est
Quicquid Mori potuit
Petri Hardwicke M. D.

Oxonienfis ;

Qui in Civitate Bristolienfi, et Viciniâ,
Felici Medendi Usu inclaruit :

Quem Eruditio consummata, Ingenijq; Acumen,
Inter Vicinos abunde distinxere :
Pietas autem, Morum Comitas,
Vitæq; Integritas,

Iisdem reddiderit charissimum.

Quum aliorum Saluti non datum sit
Amplius invigilare ;

Fraustum Laboribus indefessis,

Nervisq; Paralyfi solutis ;

Spei Æternitatis in Christo plenum

Mors ad eam Evocavit,

1^{mo} die Sept. Anno Dom. MDCCXLVII.

Ætat. suæ LXIV.

Juxta etiam depositæ sunt Exuvie

Marie Uxoris dilectissimæ,

Henrici Smith in Agro Derbiensi, Armigeri,

Filiæ natu minoris :

Quæ Febre Puerperali confecta

Ineluctabili fato succubuit,

4^{to} die Martij MDCCXV

Ætat. suæ XXII.

Funerarij Executorum impensis Monumentum hoc fuit erectum.

At the top of the monument are these arms : *Argent, a saltire ingrailed azure. On a chief of the second three roses of the first, for Hardwicke. On a scutcheon of pretence, Per chevron azure and Or, three escallops counterchanged, for Smith.*

On a well executed monument in the chancel, it is thus inscribed :

Sacred to the Memory of GEORGE HARDWICKE Son of GEORGE and ANN HARDWICKE of this Borough, A Youth of the gentlest Manners and most untainted Morals. He died justly lamented by all who knew him, on March the 3^d 1770, in the 19th Year of his Age, and is interr'd in a Vault near this Marble. His Life a Source of Happiness to his Parents, his Death, they trust, the Commencement of his own.

GEORGE, WILLIAM and ELIZABETH, who died Infants, Children of the above GEORGE and ANN HARDWICKE, are buried in this chancel.

Also GEORGE and AGNES HARDWICKE, formerly of this Borough, Grandfather and Grandmother to the above Children.

The scutcheon upon this monument is, *parted per pale, baron and femme, 1. Hardwicke as before. 2. Ermine, a bend gules.*

On a flat stone,

In Memory of Joseph Hardwicke, Esq; late of Tytherington in this County, who died the 12 day of Oct^r 1771 Aged 78 Years. And likewise of Sarah his Wife, aged 50 Years.

The following is written on a large marble table fixed to the north wall :

In Memory

of JAMES BUSH late of the City of BRISTOL, Apothecary,

ELIZABETH his Wife,

and four of their Children

ANNE, WILLIAM, ANNE, and ELIANOR.

Also

of GEORGE BUSH, late of the said City, Apothecary ; the last surviving issue of the above named JAMES and ELIZABETH :

Who, formed by the dictates of a religious Education,

to the constant exercise of Piety and Virtue ;

supported the frequent attacks of an oppressive Disorder,

with entire acquiescence in the supreme will ;

and firm assurance of a better succession.

At length exempted from sufferings,

He arrived at the period of his labors,

on the 30th day of July

in the year of our Lord 1760 :

And the fiftieth of his Age.

On a brass plate in the south aisle :

To the Memory of Elizabeth, late Wife of George Oldfield, Gent. and Daughter of Robert Haviland of the Citie of Bristol Merch^t. who departed the 4th of Oct. Ano Domi. 1642, being aged 26.

Here is the wardrobe of my dusty clothes,
Which hands divine shall brush, & make soe gay
That my immortal soule shall put them on,
And weare the same vpon my weddinge day,
In which attire my Lord shall me convoy,
Then to the lodginge of eternal joy.

Benefactions.

There are certain lands lying in the parishes of Chipping Sodbury, Old Sodbury, and Wickwar, the rents of which amount, at present, to above 100*l.* per ann. which are settled by a decree in chancery 30 Car. 2. to the following uses ; *viz.* 20*l.* yearly to be paid to the master of the free school ; 20*l.* yearly to apprentice out poor children with 4*l.* each. 4*l.* yearly to be laid out on the roads of the parish ; and 20*l.* to be given annually to such persons of this parish, of good name, as do not receive alms ; and, according to sir Robert Atkyns, 10*l.* to the repair of the church.

Beside the above provision for the maintenance of the free gramar school, Mr. Robert Davis of Little Sodbury, who died May 16, 1680, added 10*l.* yearly to the school-master's salary, and there have lately been some donations from doctor Hardwicke,

Stanhaws, who continued possessed of it down to the reign of king Edward the Fourth.

Richard Forster was seized of this manor in the beginning of the reign of king Henry the Seventh, and joined with Thomas Moor and his wife in levying a fine of the manor of Little Sodbury, and of the advowson of the church of St. Adeline there, to John Walsh of Olveston, who had married Elizabeth his daughter and heir; by virtue of which fine this manor passed into the family of the Walshes, 1 H. 7.

Sir John Walsh, son and heir of John Walsh, married Anne, daughter of sir Robert Pointz, and having served the office of high sheriff of Gloucestershire 18 & 27 H. 8. died seized of Little Sodbury in the 38th year of the same reign, leaving Maurice his son thirty years old, who had livery of the manor the same year, and married Bridget, daughter of — Vause. Nicholas Walsh, was son of Maurice, and succeeded him in the manor of Little Sodbury. He was high sheriff of this county 4 Eliz. and having married Mary, daughter of sir John Berkeley, died in the 20th year of that reign. Henry Walsh, son and heir of Nicholas, had livery of the manor of Little Sodbury on the death of his father, and was killed by Edward Winter, in the reign of queen Elizabeth. Walter Walsh, cousin of Henry Walsh, and son of another Henry, who was a younger brother of Nicholas before-mentioned, was lord of the manors of Little Sodbury and Old Sodbury, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, and continued possessed of them in the year 1608.

The manors of Little Sodbury and Old Sodbury passed by purchase, from the heir of the Walshes, to Thomas Stephens, esq; third son of Edward Stephens of Eastington, in the reign of king James the First. This Thomas Stephens was eminent in the profession of the law, being attorney general to the princes Henry and Charles. By his wife Elizabeth, daughter and coheiress of John Stone of London, he had three sons, Edward, the eldest, who succeeded him in the manors of Sodbury; John, the second, ancestor of the Stephens's of Lypiat; and Nathaniel. Thomas Stephens died in the year 1613, and was succeeded in the manors of Sodbury by his eldest son Edward, who married Anne, the daughter of — Crew, and served the office of high sheriff of this county 10 C. 1. Sir Thomas Stephens, son and heir of Edward, married Katherine, the daughter of — Combs, and was high sheriff of Gloucestershire in the years 1644 & 1671. He was succeeded by his son Thomas Stephens, esq; who married Anne, the daughter of — Neale.

From him the manor and estate descended to Edward Stephens, after whose death, in the year 1728, they came to Robert Packer, esq; as heir at law, whose mother was a daughter of Richard Stephens of Eastington.

Robert Packer married Mary, one of the daughters and at length sole heiress of sir Henry Winchcombe, of Bucklebury in the county of Berks,

baronet, son of sir Henry Winchcombe, baronet, by Frances, one of the daughters and coheiresses of Thomas earl of Berkshire, and had issue four sons, Winchcombe-Howard, John, Robert, and Henry, who all died without issue; and one daughter, Elizabeth, second wife to David Hartley, M.D. a person of great abilities, extensive learning, and distinguished eminence in his profession. He was son of the reverend John Hartley, and was lord of this manor in right of his said wife Elizabeth, by whom he had issue one son, Winchcombe-Henry, and one daughter, Mary.

His son, Winchcombe-Henry Hartley, esq; is the present lord of this manor, and one of the knights of the shire for the county of Berks, where he has several estates, particularly Donnington and Bucklebury, at the latter of which he resides. His arms are, *Argent, on a cross azure, voided in the center, four cinquefoils Or, and in the first and fourth quarters a martlet sable.* CREST, *A martlet sable holding in its mouth a cross crozier fitchy of the third.*

The records shew, that John Smith held lands in Little Sodbury. John Smith was his son and heir, and dying seized of them 9 C. 1. left John his son nine years old.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Hawkesbury, worth 100*l.* a year. Winchcombe-Henry Hartley, esq; is patron, and the reverend Mr. Coats is the present incumbent.

The church is dedicated to St. Adeline. It is a low building, with an aisle on the north-east, belonging to the lord of the manor. There is no chancel, and the inhabitants bury at Old Sodbury, for which 10*s.* *per ann.* is paid to the minister.

First fruits	£. 7	0	0	Synodals	£. 0	2	0
Tenths	—	0	13	1	Pentecostals	0	0
Procurations	0	0	0				

Taxes.	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 60	16	0
	Poll-tax — 1694,	—	23	0
	Land-tax — 1694,	—	75	12
	The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770,	—	55	17

At the beginning of this century, there were 24 houses, and about 90 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 5 were freeholders; yearly births 2, burials 2. *Atkyns.* The present number of souls is 115.



S O D B U R Y (O L D)

IS a parish in the hundred of Grumbald's Ash, about one mile distant north-east from Chip-ping Sodbury, six north-west from Marshfield, and twenty-nine south from Gloucester.

One part of it stretches over that ridge or chain of hills that divides the Cotswold country from the vale, and the other lies in the vale. It affords nothing observable in natural history or antiquities, except part of the camp described

under Little Sodbury, which lies within its boundaries. The turnpike-road from Gloucester to Bath runs through the parish, and a small brook from hence empties itself into the Froom.

The etymology of the name is given under Chipping Sodbury, which was originally a part of this parish, and is now intirely encompassed by it; wherefore this was called Old Sodbury, with respect to the former.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

The particulars which *Domesday* gives of this manor, are totally omitted in sir Robert Atkyns's History, and part of those belonging to Little Sodbury are placed, by mistake, in their room. The following is a translation of the record:

' Brictric the son of Algar held Sopeberie in
' Edereftan hundred. In the time of king Edward
' there were ten hides, and four plow-tillages in
' demean, and twelve villeins, with five plow-
' tillages; and four bordars, and eighteen *servi*,
' and one park, and a mill of 5*s.* [rent]. The
' steward hath lately added one mill of 40 *den.*
' There is a wood one mile long, and one broad.
' Hunfrid pays for this manor 16*l.* 10*s.* One
' yard-land in Wiche belongs to it, which paid
' twenty-five sextaries of salt. Urfus the sheriff
' has so oppressed the men, that now they cannot
' pay the salt.' *Domesday*, p. 68.

This manor antiently belonged to the earls of Gloucester and Hertford, and continued by descent in that family, 'till the reign of king Henry the Seventh. During this long succession, it passed by female heirs into the great families of Dispencer and Beauchamp, and at last ended in Anne, the great heiress and sister of Henry Beauchamp, duke of Warwick. She was married to Richard Nevil, generally called the Stout earl of Warwick, who being slain in Barnet field, fighting for the house of Lancaster, this Anne, his widow, became obnoxious to the succeeding reigns: But upon the turn of affairs, by the success of king Henry the Seventh, that subtle prince prevailed on her to settle the greatest part of her vast inheritance on him and his heirs, and accordingly she levied a fine to that purpose 3 H. 7.

King Henry the Eighth gave the manor of Old Sodbury to sir John Walsh, who had been his champion, and it continued in the family of the Walfhes 'till it was purchased, in the reign of king James the First, by Thomas Stephens, attorney general to prince Henry. From him it descended, like Little Sodbury, down to Winchcombe-Henry Hartley, esq; who is the present lord of the manor.

Several other persons were seized of lands in this parish, as appears by records of the following dates. John de la Wild held lands in Sodbury 10 E. 3. Elizabeth Stanshaw died seized of lands in Old Sodbury 13 H. 4. John Stanshaw held lands in Old Sodbury 37 H. 6. which were held by Robert Stanshaw, together with an estate called Kengrove, 12 E. 4. John Stanshaw,

and Humphry his brother, levied a fine of lands in Old Sodbury to William Freem 12 H. 7.

The capital messuage of Old Sodbury belonged to the college of Westbury, and was granted to sir Ralph Sadleyr 35 H. 8.

Hamsteed, an estate in this parish, formerly belonged to the monastery of Bradenstoke in Wiltshire. It was granted, by the name of the manor, grange, or farm of Hampsteed, to Anne, widow of sir Adrian Fortescue, for her life, and after to her son, John Fortescue, in fee, 4 & 5 Phil. & Mar. It was sold by that family to Edward Stephens, esq; 9 C. 1. Sir Thomas Stephens sold it to William Clutterbuck, in 1675; after which it was purchased by — Okey, from whose family it passed, by purchase, to the trustees of Henry Woolnough, esq; and it is now the property of John-Hugh Smyth, of Long Aston in the county of Somerset, esq; in right of Elizabeth his wife, sole daughter and heiress of the said Henry Woolnough. His arms are, *Gules, on a chevron between three cinquefoils argent, as many leopards faces sable.*

Lygrove is a considerable estate in this parish, where was a good house, now in decay, and a park. John Cotherington, and Alice his wife, levied a fine of lands in Lygrove, to the use of themselves for life, the remainder to Humphry, John, and Thomas, successively in taille, the remainder to Margaret Basile, late wife of sir Peter Basile, in taille, 49 H. 6. Lygrove estate is now the property of Mr. Hartley.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Hawkesbury, worth about 300*l.* a year. The dean and chapter of Worcester are patrons, and the reverend Mr. Duvall is the present incumbent. The chapel of Chipping Sodbury is annexed to it.

In the year 1218, the bishop of Worcester gave the rectory of Old Sodbury to the monastery of Benedictine monks at Worcester, founded originally by king Ethelred, for secular canons; but Oswald placed the Benedictines in it in the year 991. The advowson, which had belonged to the same monastery, was granted to the chapter of Worcester 33 H. 8. confirmed 6 Jac. and still continues in the same.

The church has two cross ailes, and a low tower at the west end. It is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. It is the mother church to Chipping Sodbury, but yields the superiority in size, beauty, and convenience to her rival daughter.

First fruits	£. 14	5	10	Synodals	£. 0	2	0	
Tenths	—	1	8	7	Pentecostals	0	1	0
Procurations	0	6	8					

Monuments and Inscriptions.

In the north aile, which is the burying place of the Stephens's, under two niches, lie the effigies in stone of two persons, with their legs across, after the manner of the knights templers, and scutcheons on their arms, but the bearings are not

not distinguishable, and there is no tradition concerning them.

Against the north wall of the same aisle, upon the table of a marble monument, it is thus written :

Here lyeth the Remains of
 EDWARD STEPHENS of Little SODBURY, Esq^r.
 Who had all the Vertues that adorn
 A Gentleman, a Magistrate and a Christian ;
 In his Sincere Piety to GOD,
 In his impartial Justice and Benevolence to Mankind,
 In his Fidelity and Zeal for his Friend,
 In an Instructive Conversation,
 And a particular Happines of Address,
 Which never failed to gain him the Good will
 Of all that approached him ;
 IN SHORT,
 In every Religious, in every social Virtue,
 He was a Pattern equalled by few, Excelled by none.
 He dyed the 6th Day of April, MDCCLXXVIII,
 In humble Hope of a Glorious Resurrection,
 Through HIM who is the Resurrection,
 And the Life.

Upon this monument are the following arms, *Baron and femme*.
 On the baron side, *Quarterly 1st and 4th, Per chevron azure and argent, in chief two falcons with wings elevated Or, for Stephens ; 2d, Azure, a chevron argent between three lions passant Or ; 3d, obliterated. On the femme side, Quarterly 1st and 4th, Argent, four bars azure, on a chief sable a lion passant Or, for Burthogg ; 2d and 3d, Argent, a cross engrailed gules, for Trevill.*

Upon a flat stone is this memorial :

Here are deposited the Remains of Sarah Stephens, Widow of Edward Stephens, late of Little Sodbury, Esq^r ; One of the Daughters & Coheiresses of Richard Burthogge of Totnes in y^e County of Devon Esq^r & Granddaughter and Sole Heirefs of Andrew Trevill of Ethe in y^e County of Cornwall Esq^r. For her religious Regard of her Duty toward God and Man, her Charity to y^e Poor, her friendly Correspondence with her Neighbours, her exact Order and Oeconomy in her way of life, She was Eminent. She Died y^e 19th Day of February 1737 Aged above 70 Years, Full of good Works, the Remembrance whereof will remaine a more lasting Monument of her Virtues.

N. B. There are the same arms on Mrs. Stephens's stone, as upon her husband's monument ; and in this, the 3d quarter on the baron side is, *three greyhounds courant in pale*, but the colours are not expressed in the sculpture.

Under the east window, in the chancel :

The body of Edward Potter, Vicar, Aged 77 years, here interred the 10th day of Avgst Anno Dom. 1676.

Peccata deplorans, misericordiam implorans, morior.

In terris Peregrinus Eram, dum Corpore Vixi

Nunc Patriam vivo, terra aliena Vale.

Hæ ante obitum suum Per Seipsum Composuæ.

On a tablet against the east wall :

The Body of William Sheen Bachelour of Arts and Minister of y^e Gospel at Old Sodbury in the County of Gloucester 17 years & at Kingwood in the County of Wilts 14 years, here interred y^e 27th of November Anno Dom. 1676 Ætatis suæ 59.

In Obitum repentinum eius.

Ducit ad æternam te mors brevis, ut via, vitam,

Ut mors interitus non sit, at introitus.

Sed lucantem animam Clotho imperiosa Coegit

Ad Cælum, invitos traxit in astra pedes.

In the south aisle is the following :

In Memory of HENRY BEDFORD, A. M.

Rector of LITTLE SODBURY,

who died July 10, 1717, Æt: 49 ;

And of ELIZABETH his Wife,

who died Sept^r 8th 1701 Æt: 26 :

Likewise of EDWARD their Son,

who died Oct^r 25th 1732, Æt. 32 ;

And also of SAMUEL COLBORNE

of STROUD WATER, Gent.

who died Feb^r 11th 1767, Æt: 69.

Upon the above monument are these arms, *viz. Quarterly 1st and 4th, Gules, a chevron between three quatrefoils Or ; 2d, Argent, a bear sejant sable, muzzled, collar'd, and chain'd Or ; 3d, Argent, on a chevron between three hunting horns stringed sable, as many mullets Or.*

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 182 0 0
		Poll-tax — 1694, — 25 3 0
		Land-tax — 1694, — 192 12 6
		The same, at 3s. 1770, — 145 14 7½

At the beginning of the present century, there were 48 houses in this parish, and about 200 inhabitants, whereof 16 were freeholders ; yearly births 7, burials 6. *Atkyns*. And there are now about the same number of souls.



SOUTH HAMLETS.

THESE hamlets lie in the hundred of Dudston and King's-barton, on the south side of the city of Gloucester ; and being either extraparochial, or within some of the city parishes, are therefore jointly called the South Hamlets.

1. *Lanthony*, the scite of an antient priory of that name. The reader will see a large account of this hamlet placed among the parishes in alphabetical order, under the proper title of *Lanthony*.

2. *Sudmead*, so called from its lying south from Gloucester. It is extraparochial, and formerly belonged to the priory of Lanthony, and after the dissolution of that house, was granted to Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple 35 H. 8. but it belongs at present to several proprietors.

Lanthony and Sudmead.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 63 9 4
		Poll-tax — 1694, — 4 16 0
		Land-tax — 1694, — 121 12 0
		The same, at 3s. 1770, — 91 4 0

3. *Tuffley*. This place lies in the parish of St. Mary de Load, in the city of Gloucester, but in the hundred of Dudston and King's-barton. It is a place of considerable extent, about two miles south-east from the city, consisting of rich meadow and pasture, and very good arable land. In the time of king Edward the Confessor, Tuffelege was held by the church of St. Peter at Gloucester, as a member of the great manor of Bertune, of which the particulars from *Domesday* are set down p. 206. It had been alienated from the church of Gloucester, but was again recovered to them by Osborn bishop of Exeter, when Serlo was abbat, and king Henry the Second confirmed it to them by his charter. It continued in the abbey of Gloucester 'till that house was dissolved, and was then granted to the dean and chapter of Gloucester, 33 H. 8. But the tithes of Tuffley, and a pasture called Sudgrove, late belonging to the abbey of Gloucester, were granted to Arthur Porter 32 H. 8.

The Atkyns's were antiently tenants of the manor, and of a large estate in this place, where they had a good house and park, which they held for several generations, by lease under the dean and chapter. Colonel Richard Atkyns, the last of that name who was possessed of this estate, suffered much for his loyalty to king Charles the First. He raised a troop of horse at his own charge, and was afterwards sequestered, and paid 140*l.* composition. He was son of Richard Atkyns, of Tuffley,

Tuffley, esq; who married Mary, the daughter of sir Edwin Sandys, and not the daughter of lord Sandys of the Vine, as sir Robert Atkyns represents it, for she was sister to colonel Henry Sandys, the father of that lord Sandys, as appears by a well authenticated pedigree of the Sandys family, communicated to me by William Bayntun, of Gray's Inn, esq; who married Catherine, eldest daughter of Windsor Sandys, lord of the manors of Miserden and Winston in this county.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 48 6 8
		Poll-tax ——— 1694, — 8 14 8
		Land-tax ——— 1694, — 88 8 0
		The same, at 3s. 1770, — 38 14 0

There are about 140 inhabitants in this hamlet.

4. *Wolstrop*, antiently written *Wolrichesthorp* and *Wolverstrop*. This place is extraparochial, and lies in the hundred of Dudston and King's-barton, about two miles from Gloucester, adjoining to the parish of Quedgley, and is bounded on the north-west by the river Severn. Robert de Pont de Larch held *Wolrichesthorp* 30 H. 3. and granted the same, with Lanwarrine, to William de Valencia, earl of Pembroke; and king Henry confirmed the grant in the 36th year of his reign. William le Walsh died seized of *Wolverstrop* 3 E. 3. which was held by Giles Walsh, of Richard lord Talbot and Anchoret his wife, by the eighth part of a knight's fee 20 R. 2. and it was held of Gilbert Talbot 7 H. 6. Here Thomas Hayward, esq; has a pleasant seat, and a large estate in this and other places. His arms are, *Argent, on a bend sable, three fleurs de lis Or, on a chief of the second a lion passant of the third.*

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 18 0 0
		Poll-tax ——— 1694, — 8 5 0
		Land-tax ——— 1694, — 32 8 0
		The same, at 3s. 1770, — 24 6 0

5. *Littleworth*, or *Lower South-gate-street*, so called because it joins to the south gate at Gloucester. It is extraparochial, and lies in the hundred of Dudston and King's-barton. It contains about 100 inhabitants.

The land-tax at 3s. 1770, £. 6 4 6



S O U T H R O P .

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Britwell's Barrow, eight miles distant south-east from Northleach, five south from Burford in Oxfordshire, and twenty-six east from Gloucester.

It consists chiefly of arable land, and the river Lech runs through it to Leachlade, where it empties itself into the Thames.

There are four manors described in *Domesday* by the name of Leccc, all lying on the river of the same name. Three of them are now called Northleach, Eastleach-Martin, and Eastleach-

Turville; and this is the fourth, which, for distinction, obtained the name of *Southrop*, from its being situated more *southward* than the others; for *Southrop* signifies the *South Village*.

The air of this village is wholesome, and the soil, tho' light, produces good corn.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

The following are the particulars of this manor from the antient survey:

'Walter the son of Ponz holds Lecc in Bric-stuoldes hundred of the king. There are ten hides taxed. Earl Tofti held it. There are four plow-tillages in demean, and sixteen villeins, and six bordars, and a priest, with eight plow-tillages. There are twelve *servi*, and a mill of 10s. [rent] and twenty acres of meadow. It was worth 12l. and is now worth 15l.' *Domesday*, p. 77.

Robert Creping and Nicholaa his wife held the manor and advowson 31 H. 3. and Benedict Blakenham, and Joan his wife, levied a fine of the manor to the use of themselves 1 E. 1. which said Benedict obtained a licence to alienate two plow-tillages in Southrop to Henry de St. Philebert 26 E. 1.

John de St. Philebert, son of Henry, was seized of Southrop, with free warren, 10 E. 2. and died 7 E. 3.

Henry de Grey died seized of a manor in Southorpe 8 E. 2. which he had of John the kinsman and heir of Robert de Grey, and held it by the service of one fourth part of a knight's fee; and sir Ralph Grey, son of Henry, levied a fine of those lands 22 E. 3.

John de St. Philebert, son of John, levied a fine of Southrop to the king 27 & 31 E. 3. and the king granted the same (lately belonging to John de St. Philebert, as the grant expressly mentions) to William Herney and Mary his wife, and to the heirs males of their bodies, 50 E. 3. The same year, also, the king granted one plow-tillage in Southrop, held by John Short for life, to William Herney and Mary his wife, and to their heirs males. Mary the wife of William Herney survived him, and died seized of Philebert's Court, and Grey's Court, in Southrop, 7 H. 4.

Robert Liversedge died seized of this manor 4 E. 4. and it was granted by the king to Robert Horsely, for life, in the twelfth year of the same reign. The crown granted it, as part of the dutchy of Lancaster, to Peter Bradshaw, 3 Jac. and it was again granted to Robert earl of Salisbury 5 Jac. Sir Thomas Row was lord of this manor in the year 1608, which passed soon afterwards to Wadham college, in Oxford, to which it now belongs.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Fairford, worth 100l. a year. It is in the presentation of Wadham college, and Mr. Baldwin is the present incumbent.

Alice de Clermont gave the church of Southrop to the knights hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, in Clerkenwell, London, which grant was confirmed by Richard de Clare, earl of Hertford.

The church is small, without any thing to distinguish it, except a monument in the south aisle for sir Thomas Conway and his lady, with his arms, *viz.* *Sable, on a bend cotized argent, a rose proper between two annulets*; but there is no inscription. Sir Thomas had been lord of this manor.

First fruits	£. 4	4	0	Synodals	£. 0	2	0
Tenths	—	0	11	0	Pentecost.	0	0
Procurations	0	6	8				

Benefaction.

Mr. Thomas Bush, late butler of Christ-church college, Oxford, gave 100*l.* to the use of the poor of this parish.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 65	12	2	
		Poll-tax — 1694,	—	24	9	0
		Land-tax — 1694,	—	58	8	0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770,	—	43	16	0

At the beginning of this century, there were 38 houses, and about 170 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 8 were freeholders; yearly births 5, burials 4. *Atkyns.* There are now, by an exact survey, 47 families, and 216 souls.



STANDISH.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Whitston, four miles distant north-westward from Stroud, eight north from Dursley, and seven south from Gloucester.

It consists of rich pasture ground, with some arable and woodlands, and produces excellent cheese and good cyder.

Here was antiently a pretty large house, with several offices, belonging to the abbey of Gloucester. It was called the Almerly of Standish. Part of it still remains, and particularly the arches of the gateway. An old building, which belonged to that house, stands intire on one side of the church-yard, strongly secured by buttresses; and the farm house, close by the church, seems to be a part of the old Almerly, of which the reader, turning to p. 141 of this book, may see many particulars.

There is a spring in Standish park, called the Red Well, which most probably runs thro' a bed of iron ore, as it tinges the stones with a red ochry colour; and it incrusts sticks, and other substances lying in the course of its waters, with a stony substance. These waters may be beneficial in disorders for which preparations of iron are prescribed.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

Beornulph king of Mercia, in the year 821, gave fifteen hides in Standish under Ezimbury to

the church of St. Peter at Gloucester, which was then occupied by secular canons. Eldred archbishop of York afterwards became possessed of the manors of Stanedis, Otintune, and Lece, (now called Northleach,) as a security for the money he had expended in the repair of the monastery of Gloucester, a little before the Norman invasion; and Thomas archbishop of York held Stanedis at the time of the general survey, as appears from a passage in *Domesday*, of which the following is a literal translation:

‘ Archbishop Eldred held Stanedis, in Witestan hundred. It was [part] of the demean of St. Peter of Glouuecestre. There were fifteen hides in the time of king Edward. There are three plow-tillages in demean, and nine villeins, and fourteen bordars, with sixteen plow-tillages; and seven radechenisters, having seventeen plow-tillages. There are eight *serui*, and half a fishery; a wood half a mile long, and one furlong broad. In the time of king Edward the whole manor was worth 16*l.* now [only] 12*l.* Archbishop Thomas holds it, and it pays tax in the same manner.

‘ The abbat of Glouuec holds two hides of the land of this manor, and he ought of right to hold them.

‘ Earl Hugh holds one hide unjustly. Durand the sheriff holds three hides which earl William gave to Roger his brother. Archbishop Thomas claims them.’ *Domesday*, p. 70.

The before-mentioned Thomas archbishop of York restored this manor to the abbey of Gloucester, about the year 1094-5, and that house continued possessed of it till the dissolution of the monastery. But it had been held by mesne lords, as in the 7th of H. 8. when John Huntley was tenant under the abbey.

Edward duke of Somerset had a grant of the manor 1 E. 6. and after his attainder, it was granted to sir Anthony Cook, in the 6th year of the same reign.

Sir Henry Winstone was lord of it in 1608. Sir Ralph Dutton, baronet, was seized of it at the beginning of this century; and from him it descended to his great grandson, James Dutton, esq; who is the present lord of the manor. His pedigree and arms are given under Sherbourn, the place of his residence.

TITHINGS and HAMLETS.

1. *Colthrop*, or *Coldrup*, which is separated from the rest of the parish by the intervention of part of Haresfield. Thomas Crook held Coldthrop 10 E. 3. Charles Yate, esq; was proprietor of it, and had a good seat here, about the beginning of this century. He was the youngest son of William Yate, esq; and married, to his second wife, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Richard Yate of Arlingham, and dying in the year 1721, left issue, by his said wife, six daughters coheireses. Elizabeth, the eldest, and Sophia, the fourth daughter,

died unmarried:—Dorothy, the second, was married to Powell Snell, of Guiting Grange in this county, esq; by whom she had three sons, Powell, John, and Charles; and one daughter, Dorothy:—Anna-Maria, the third daughter, was married to Edmund Estcourt, of Shipton Moign, esq; whose only child, Anna-Maria, was wedded to William Earle, late of Malmesbury in the county of Wilts, whom she survived, and died in the year 1775:—Caroline, the fifth daughter, was married, first to Jacob Elton, son of sir Abraham Elton, baronet; and secondly, to John Aspinel, esq; serjeant at law, but died without issue by either:—Henrietta, the youngest, was the wife of Mr. Richard Warren, of Bristol, by whom she had one daughter, Charles Snell, third son of Powell Snell, esq; and Dorothy his wife, sold this estate to Mr. Samuel Niblet, of the city of Gloucester, who is the present proprietor of it. Colthrop, and part of Hardwick make one tithing.

Livery of a close in Coldrup was granted to John Bound 4 Eliz.

2. *Putloe*. Livery of this manor was granted to sir John Lutterel 1 Eliz. It is now the property of James Dutton, esq.

3. *Standish Morton*. 4. *Little Haresfield*. 5. *Oxlinch*; all which belong to Mr. Dutton. Lands in Nether Oxlinch belonged to the abbey of Tewkesbury, and were granted to Edward duke of Somerset 1 E. 6.

6. Part of *Pitchcombe*, which is intirely separated from the main body of the parish, by the interposition of Randwick. This estate belonged to John Bridgman, of Prinknash, at the beginning of the present century, and is now vested, by purchase, in Mr. Page, of Painswick in this county.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Gloucester, worth about 230*l.* a year, and in the patronage of the bishop of Gloucester.

The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is small, but neatly pewed with Dutch oak, and has a handsome spire at the west end.

First fruits *£*. 44 2 8½ Synodals *£*.

Tenths — 4 8 3¼ Pentecost.

Procurations

Monuments and Inscriptions.

There is an old monument for sir Henry Winstone, but the inscription and arms are covered with white wash.

Upon a flat stone, within the rails inclosing the communion table, is this inscription, exactly taken.

Robertus Frampton
Episcopus Gloucesteriensis,
(Cætera quis nescit?)
Ob. 8 Calend: Junij,
Ætatis suæ 86
Anno Consecrationis 28
Æræ Christianæ 1708.

On the upper part of the stone are the arms of his diocese, impaling Gules, three bars argent, in chief three crescents Or, for Frampton.

Against the south wall of the chancel, there is a marble monument, with this inscription:

Near this place lies interred the Body of Charles Yate, late of Colthrope in this County, Esq. He was the youngest Son of William Yate, Esq; & died the Day of May, 1721, Aged 79 Years.

He married two Wives, y^e first was Elizabeth, the only Daughter of John Scote, Doctor in Divinity, by whom he had one Daughter Mary. And his second was Elizabeth, eldest Daughter of Richard Yate, late of Arlingham in this County, Esq; his now Widow & Relict, by whom he left six Daughters, viz. Elizabeth, Dorothy, Anna-Maria, Sophia, Carolina, & Henrietta.

Elizabeth Yate, Relict of the above Charles Yate, died July 17th 1759, Aged 76. Elizabeth their eldest Daughter died June 7th 1756, Aged 49.

Arms at top, *Baron and femme*, Yate impaling Yate.

Putloe.

Land-tax at 3*s.* 1770, *£*. 41 0 6

Oxlinch.

Land-tax at 3*s.* 1770, *£*. 142 1 4½

About the beginning of the present century, there were 123 houses in the parish, and about 500 inhabitants, of whom 14 were freeholders; yearly births 16, burials 15. *Atkyns*. Here the small farms have been joined together, and the cottages suffered to fall down, which has obliged the poorer sort of people to remove to other places, and reduced the number of inhabitants to about 400.



STANLEY, or KING'S STANLEY.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Whitston, three miles distant south-westward from Stroud, seven north-eastward from Dursley, and ten south from Gloucester.

Sir Robert Atkyns was of opinion, that *Stanley* is derived from the Saxon *Stan*, a stone, and *leaz*, a pasture ground, as though it were a stony soil; but the parish in general consists of strong, deep land, not at all consistent with that explanation. It is probable, that in the time of the Saxons, the capital mansion-house being of stone, (a thing not then very common in the vale country) gave name to the parish; for *Leaz* signifies a place, and *Stanleaz*, the Stone-place, i.e. the house; as we sometimes say the manor place for the manor house. And I am the rather of this opinion, since other villages and towns derive their names from the same thing. Thus Stanley, and Stonehouse, the name of an adjoining village, tho' different in sound, have a like signification; and both are similar to *Bodmin*, British, the name of a town in Cornwall.

This is supposed to have been the residence of one of the Mercian kings, wherefore it was called *King's Stanley*, to distinguish it from the parish of Leonard Stanley, next adjoining.

Part of the village is called the *Borough*, for which two bailiffs are annually chosen, who execute the office of constable within its precincts. In it, stands a building which the inhabitants say was once a jail, and a piece of ground, now belonging

longing to the rectory, is called *Hanging Close*, where it is said criminals were formerly executed. These are as so many shadows of particular privileges, which I suppose the place antiently enjoy'd when it was a borough, and of greater consequence than at present, for so it appears to have been by the names of Pig-street, High-street, &c. mentioned in old writings.

The poor people are chiefly employ'd in the clothing business, which is the general manufacture of this part of the county.

Here are two meadows, called Selsley-meadow, and Stanley-meadow, each containing about fifty acres, which after the hay is taken off, are common to all the inhabitants.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

The manor was given to Walter Despencer by king Henry the Second, to whom he was usher of the chamber. This Walter was eldest son of Thurstan le Despencer, the son of William le Despencer, who were both of them stewards to king Henry the First; and Robert Despencer, father of William, bore the same office under king William the Conqueror, with whom he came into England, and received the name of Despencer, *i.e.* steward, from his employment. Walter died without issue, and was succeeded by his second brother, Almerick le Despencer,¹ who was sheriff of Rutlandshire 34 H. 2. & 1 R. 1. and being steward to the latter, enjoyed, of his gift, the manor of King's Stanley. And in the 5th year of the reign of king John, he had a confirmation in fee of the lordships of Wurdie and Stanley in the vale of Gloucester; which lordship of Wurdie king Henry the Second had formerly given to Walter, brother of Almerick, for his homage and service, paying for the same a pair of gilt spurs, or 12*d.* yearly into the exchequer, on the feast of St. Michael the archangel, and to be held by the service of half a knight's fee. He married Amabel, daughter of Walter de Chesnei, or Chenei, by whom he had issue three sons, Thurstan, Almerick, and Philip.

Almerick le Despencer, the second son, enjoyed the manor of Stanley, but joining with his brother Thurstan, and other barons, in taking up arms against king John, his lands were seized, and granted by that king to Olbert Giffard, his own natural son².

Sir Robert Atkyns says that this Almerick le Despencer was seized of King's Stanley, and had a grant of free warren, fairs, and markets 53 H. 3. which he pleaded in the proceedings on a writ of *Quo warranto* 15 E. 1. and died in the 34th year of the same reign; and that Almeric, son of the last Almerick, was seized of two yard-lands, and of eight acres in this place 4 E. 2. But it appears by a list of all the vills in the county, and their respective lords, which was returned into the exchequer by Walter de Stukely the sheriff 9 E. 1. that John Giffard was then seized of the vill of

Stanley Regis, in the hundred of Wyfton. He married Maud, the widow of William Longespee, and died 27 E. 1.

John Giffard of Brimpsfield, son of John and Maud his wife, was seized of the manor of King's Stanley, of the advowson of the church, and of Walliswood 6 E. 2.

Stephen Mareschall held the manor, and one messuage, and one yard-land therein, 7 E. 2.

John Giffard of Brimpsfield last mentioned, continued seized of King's Stanley 16 E. 2. but being taken in open rebellion against that king, at the battle of Burroughbridge in Yorkshire, he was executed at Gloucester as a traitor, and his lands confiscated. John lord Maltravers obtained a grant of this manor, and procured a fine of it to be levied by John Calew, heir to John Giffard by a female. He was soon after convicted of sundry misdemeanors, whereupon his estates were seized, and this manor, with several others, was granted to Maurice, son of Maurice lord Berkeley, 11 E. 3. but Maltravers being again received into the king's favour, recovered this manor in the 27th, and died seized of it in the 31st year of the same reign. John lord Maltravers, son of John, succeeded his father, and died 38 E. 3. but Agnes, the widow of John lord Maltravers the elder, was endowed with this manor, and died 49 E. 3.

A third John lord Maltravers, son of the last John, died seized of the manor of King's Stanley 5 R. 2. and his son Henry deceasing without issue, the manor came to Elianor, sister of Henry, who by her marriage with John Fitz-Alan, or Arundel, second son of Richard earl of Arundel, carried it into that name and family.

John Arundel, son of John and Elianor, had likewise a son John, who became earl of Arundel, on the decease of Thomas earl of Arundel without issue male. He was slain near Beauvois in France, and by an inquisition taken 13 H. 6. was found to have been seized of King Stanley, Stonehouse, Shurdington, Archers [Stoke Archer,] and Woodchester in Gloucestershire, besides great estates in other counties.

Elianor the widow of sir Walter Hungerford, late wife of sir Richard Poinings, and formerly the wife of sir John Arundel, and mother of John earl of Arundel, held this manor in dower till her death 33 H. 6.

Humphry earl of Arundel was son and heir of John, but dying under age, the honour and manor of King Stanley came to his uncle, William earl of Arundel. He married Joan, daughter of Richard Nevil, earl of Salisbury, and dying 3 H. 7. was succeeded by his son Thomas earl of Arundel, who married Margaret, daughter of Richard Widvile earl of Rivers, and died seized of King Stanley 16 H. 8.

William earl of Arundel, son of Thomas, had livery of the manors of King's Stanley, Stoke Archer, Shurdington, and Woodchester upon the decease of his father; and having married Anne, sister

¹ Collins's Peerage, v. 1. p. 348.

² Ibid. pp. 346, 347.

³ Ibid. p. 349.

⁴ Collins from Clauf. 18 Joh. m. 7.

sister to Henry earl of Northumberland, died 35 H. 8. Henry earl of Arundel, son of William, had livery of King's Stanley the following year, and died 22 Eliz. He was a zealous friend to queen Mary, and greatly instrumental in her advancement to the throne; an action laudable perhaps in the intention, but direful in its consequences, and productive of those shocking barbarities which marked the short but tragical reign of that female zealot; when fire and faggot were thought the fittest instruments to promote that religion whose distinguishing characteristics are patience, meekness, and universal philanthropy; when the bishops Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer were burnt at the stake; men that for learning, piety, and exemplary manners, were the most illustrious of their age, an honour to the nation wherein they lived, and whose names will be remembered with veneration by latest posterity. But to return:

The manor was in the crown 6 Jac. and was granted the next year to George Walter, and John Williams, in trust for William Garraway, and others. It came soon afterwards to the Ducie family, and lord Ducie is the present lord of the manor.

Of the other estates the records shew, that John de Clavile died seized of half a yard-land in King's Stanley 4 E. 2. and his son John de Clavile was likewise seized of the same lands 11 E. 3.

John Notelin was seized of lands in King's Stanley; and Joan, his widow, was endowed with them, and died 14 E. 3. John Notelin, son of John, died seized of the same lands 36 E. 3. and John Notelin, his son, likewise died seized of them 1 R. 2. Another John Notelin, a descendant from the last-mentioned John, died seized of an estate in King's Stanley 29 H. 6.

Hugh Twifel held one messuage, twenty-four acres of arable, and two acres of meadow in King's Stanley 7 R. 2. John Twifel died seized of lands here 32 H. 6. and John Twifel, son of John, died possessed of the same lands 11 E. 4. John Barton, and Richard Ruffel and Margaret his wife, levied a fine of lands in King's Stanley to William Cale 1 E. 6. Thomas Rogers of Wotton Bassett, son and heir of Agnes, died seized of lands in this parish 15 Eliz. leaving Thomas, a posthumous son, his heir. Lands in King's Stanley, which belonged to Henry earl of Arundel, were granted to Christopher Hatton 18 Eliz.

TITHINGS and HAMLETS.

1. The *Borough* is a distinct tithing, of which Nathaniel Peach, esq; is the present lord.

2. *Dudbridge*, where Mr. Richard Hawker has a very handsome new-built house.

3. *Stanley's End*. Thomas Pettat, esq; has a good house and estate here, which belonged to John Jefferis, esq; at the beginning of the present century.

4. The *Leighs*.

5. *Pig Street*, where Mr. Richard Clutterbuck has a good house and estate.

6. *High Street*.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Stonehouse, worth 160*l.* a year. The patronage is in Jesus college, Cambridge, and the reverend Kinard Baghott is the present incumbent. The church is dedicated to St George.

First fruits	£. 18	15	1½	Synodals	£. 0	2	0
Tenths	—	1	17	8¼	Pentecost.	0	0
Procurations	0	6	8				

Monuments and Inscriptions.

Against the fourth wall is this inscription:

Near this Place lieth the body of Richard Clutterbuck of this Parish, Gent. who died y^e 10th of August 1714 in the 64th Year of his Age.

Also near this Place lieth the Body of Richard the Son of the said Richard Clutterbuck of this Parish Gent. who died the 3^d of January 1718 in the 42^d year of his age.

Arms, *Baron and femme*, 1. *Azure, a lion rampant argent, in chief three escallops of the second, for Clutterbuck.* 2. *Azure, on a chevron between three fleurs de lis Or, as many mullets pierced sable.*

At the east end of the church, on the table of a handsome monument,

Ad Sacros cineres et piam Memoriam Guliel. Clutterbuck Gen. Dorcas Clutterbuck Relicta sua (filia Josephi Baynham de Westbury in agr. Glocestrien: Ar.) pii & coniugalis amoris Sui monumentum affert.

Obiit An^o Dom 1655
ætat. suæ 74.

In terris hospes qui Christo vixit eodem
In cælis fruitur cuius eoq; fatur.

Arms, *Baron and femme*, 1. Clutterbuck as before. 2. *Gules, a chevron between three bulls heads caboshed argent, for Baynham.*

On another handsome monument,

Near this Place are interred the bodies of Jasper Clutterbuck of this Parish Gent. who died the 18th Feb. 1752, in the 62^d year of his Age. Elizabeth his first wife died 11th Aug^r. 1723, in the 25th year of her Age. Anne his second Wife who died 9th Nov^r. 1745, in the 60th Year of her Age. Jasper his Grandson who died 23^d March 1771 in the 22^d year of his Age.

Arms, Clutterbuck, as before.

Next to the above,

Near this Place lieth the Body of Anne y^e Wife of Nathaniel Paul of this Parish who died the 29th of Octob. 1723 Also four Children, Holmun, Marv, Onesiphorus, and Obadiah.

Also near this Place lieth y^e Body of y^e above mentioned Nathaniel Paul, who died the 19th of June 1737, in the 65th year of his Age. Also Anne his Daughter died Jan^y y^e 29th 1739 aged 38 y^r. Sarah Elliott Daughter of Nathaniel and Anne Paul died Feb^y. 22, 1740, aged 35.

Arms, *On a fess three crosses crozlets; no colours.*

Within the communion rails, there is a handsome marble monument, consisting of a vase and pyramid. Over the vase are two *genii* supporting a skeleton, representing mortality; and on the vase it is thus written:

This Monument is erected to the Memory of OBADIAH PAUL of this Parish Gentleman, who died the 9th of September 1724, aged 46 years.

SUSANNAH PAUL his Widow who died the 29th of May 1737 aged 56 years.

JOHN PAUL, Son of the said OBADIAH and SUSANNAH, who died the 13th of July 1752 aged 39 years.

SAMUEL PAUL of *Rodborough Esq;* Son of OBADIAH and SUSANNAH PAUL, died the 5th of May 1768, aged 59.

The arms are placed on the pyramid, *Baron and femme*, 1. *Argent, on a fess azure three crosses crozlets Or, for Paul.* 2. *Argent, a battle-ax gules between three roundlets sable.*

Against the north wall, there is another handsome pyramidal marble monument, with two weeping

weeping *genii*, one holding an inverted torch, the other an olive branch, both sitting on a vase. Beneath, on a table, it is thus written :

To the Memory of NATHANIEL PAUL. Son of *Nathaniel* and *Anne Paul* of this Parish, who died April 6th 1742 aged 40 years.

ELIZABETH WATHEN Sister of the said *Nathaniel Paul* died March 14th 1749 aged 43 years.

ONESIPHORUS PAUL Brother of *Nathaniel Paul* died March 19th 1770 aged 57 years.

Benefactions.

Lady Hungerford, who was born in this parish, gave two silver bowls, and two silver patens, for the communion service. Thirty shillings a year are given to teach poor children to read; and the income of an estate which lets for about 7*l.* a year is left one half for the same purpose, the remainder for clothing widows and old people.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 108 16 0
		Poll-tax — 1694, — 31 9 0
		Land-tax — 1694, — 155 1 0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 118 3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

At the beginning of this century, according to sir Robert Atkyns's account, there were 250 houses in the parish, and about 1100 inhabitants, of whom 60 were freeholders; yearly births 22, burials 19. The average of annual burials is now 32, and there are at present 1257 inhabitants; so that about one in 42 dies annually.



STANLEY St. LEONARD'S.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Whistone, four miles distant south-west from Stroud, six north-east from Dursley, and eleven south from Gloucester.

It is bounded by King's Stanley on the east, Easington on the west, Stonehouse to the north, and Woodchester on the south; and is situated on the north side of a lofty wood, called *Bucholt*, which in the Saxon language signifies the *Becch-wood*, and without doubt did antiently, as it does at present, consist chiefly of the beech tree. The greater part of the parish is rich pasturage and orcharding, and produces good cheese, and stout cyder.

The etymology of *Stanley* is given in the preceding parish. This was called *Leonard Stanley*, (from a priory here, dedicated to St. Leonard) to distinguish it from the adjoining parish of King's Stanley.

King Edward the Second granted a charter of a weekly market, to be held on Saturday, at Stanley St. Leonard's; and of two annual fairs, one on the 6th day of November, which is St. Leonard's day; the other on the Saturday after the 15th of July, which is St. Swithin's day; these being the saints to whom the priory and the parish church were respectively dedicated; and that charter was renewed in the year 1620.

This was the only market-town in the hundred, and was formerly more populous than at present,

having been much reduced by a dreadful fire, which happened in May, 1686, and almost consumed it. There was a brief, soon after, for the benefit of the poor sufferers; but the national revolution taking place about that time, and men's minds being employ'd on greater concerns, the catastrophe was too much neglected, and not one sixth part of the money collected was remitted to the parish, nor was the remainder ever accounted for by the farmers and officers of briefs at that time. It continues, however, to rank as a market town in our books and maps, and has a right to hold markets and fairs, but wants interest and conveniencies to bring people together. In short, the market has been long since disused, and is totally lost. The houses stand in a discontinued, stragling form, and the only appearance of its having been a market town, is a little shed, which was the market house, still remaining about the middle of the place.

There was a small monastery founded here, dedicated to St. Leonard, of a prior and canons, as they are expressly called, in archbishop Theobald's confirmation of several gifts to them, a translation of which I have inserted in the Appendix, N^o. 24. And here it is proper to observe, that only the former part of that confirmation, as far as the word *appurtenances*, (which stands in the twelfth line, as I have printed it) is given in sir Robert Atkyns's History; and that what follows in that book, is the latter part of king Henry the Second's charter to the priory of Newent, which, by some unaccountable mistake, was joined to it, and makes an incongruous medley of two distinct writings.

It is not absolutely certain who was the founder of this priory, but it has been commonly attributed to Roger de Berkeley, who gave it the advowsons of the several churches of Ozleworth, Cowley, Erlingham, Uley, and Slimbridge; and in the year 1146, gave the patronage of the priory, with all its rights, to the abbey of Gloucester, with the consent of Sabrith, or Sabrath, the prior of the monastery, and the rest of the monks, and with the approbation of Simon, bishop of Worcester, whereby it became a cell of Benedictine monks to that abbey. And in the year 1156, the same Roger de Berkeley gave the church of Cam, with the appurtenances, to this priory, and a grove called Fysacre; which were afterwards confirmed by king Henry the Third, and by John, bishop of Worcester. But this Roger de Berkeley could not be that Roger who came in with the Conqueror, to whom sir Robert Atkyns (p. 25.) has attributed several of these donations. Robert de Berkeley, son of Maurice, gave also to this priory, a mill in Cowley^b, and a messuage with lands, belonging to the same mill, in the reign of king Henry the Second.

There was afterwards a law-suit commenced concerning the church of Slimbridge, between Thomas lord Berkeley, and Thomas de Bredon, abbat

abbat of Gloucester, which was adjusted by composition. Maurice lord Berkeley, grandson of Harding, had founded an hospital at Lorwing, or Lorling, by the name of the *Master and brethren of Lorwing*, and endowed it with lands there; which hospital, lands and appurtenances, Thomas lord Berkeley gave to the priory of Stanley, in consideration whereof the church of Slimbridge was released to him 8 H. 3. And thus it happened, that Lorenge-farm became appurtenant to this parish, tho' seven or eight miles distant from the body of it; and the occupiers of the farm have paid the parochial taxes, and served the offices to this parish time immemorially; but the land-tax goes in aid of the parish of Cam, to which Lorenge is contiguous.

Sir Robert Atkyns, in his *History of Gloucestershire*, and Mr. Stevens, in his *Supplement to the Monasticon*, were both mistaken, in representing Geoffry Mandevil, earl of Essex, as a great benefactor to this priory; in which they have confounded it with that of Stonely in Huntingdonshire, of the order of St. Augustin, founded by William Mandeville, earl of Essex, who lived in the year 1180; whereas this priory of Stanley St. Leonard's was of the Benedictine order.

I have no where found a catalogue of the priors, nor can I make out a list of them from the papers which have fallen into my hands. Doctor John Crosse was prior here in 1189, and not in 1449, as sir Robert Atkyns has it. He lies interred in the south aisle of the church, with an old monkish inscription on the stone, (as I have it in some manuscript papers concerning the priory) and tho' the date has been effaced for above a century past, yet it appears, from the most probable accounts of him, that he died in 1199. The inscription was as follows:

*Qui jacet hoc tumulo Doctor John Crosse nominatur
Ille Prior Stanly Sancti fuerat Leonardi
Hunc sancto rotulo scribat Deus et tueatur.*

This priory was dissolved with the abbey of Gloucester; but before that event took place, there being only two monks in the priory, king Henry the Eighth, by a letter, dated June 11, in the 30th year of his reign, desired that those monks might be recalled to the abbey, and that the abbat and convent would grant a lease of this cell, for ninety-nine years, to sir William Kingston, knight; which was done accordingly, July 18, at the yearly rent of 36*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* with some few reservations, as appears by abbat Malvern's manuscript. The annual revenues of the priory, at the dissolution, amounted to 126*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* according to Speed's account; and the clear value was 106*l.* 17*s.* according to a table of valuations in *Stevens's Supplement*.

The scite of the cell of Stanley, formerly belonging to the abbey of Gloucester, and all the lands in England belonging to that cell, were granted to sir Anthony Kingston, reserving a rent

of 40*s.* *per ann.* 36 H. 8. Sir Anthony conveyed them, by licence of alienation, to Anthony Bouchier, esq; 2 E. 6. Mr. Bouchier conveyed them to John Sandford, on the 2d of Feb. 3 E. 6. and they were then properly enrolled in chancery, as appears by evidences and writings in the possession of Robert Sandford, esq; the present owner of the scite of the priory. He is descended from an ancient family in Shropshire, who sprung from the same stock with the Sandfords in Westmoreland, mentioned by Leland, among the families of note there in the reign of king Henry the Eighth, one of whose descendants, Thomas Sandford, esq; of Hougil-castle in that county, was created a baronet 17 C. 1. Anselm Sandford was son of the above-mentioned John Sandford, and upon his father's death, had livery of the priory of Stanley, and of the manor of Stonehouse, in this county, 13 Eliz. Robert Sandford, gent. was a direct descendant from Anselm. He died in the old priory of Stanley, which was the seat of his family, in 1719; and was succeeded by his only son Robert Sandford, esq; who resided at Stratton, and was an acting magistrate in the commission of the peace for the county of Gloucester, which office he discharged with judgment and integrity upwards of forty years; and dying in 1769, he was succeeded by his son Robert Sandford, esq; the present proprietor of the priory, and lord of the manor of Stanley. His arms are, *Per chevron, sable and ermine, in chief two bears heads coupéd Or.*

The old priory house was taken down about thirty years ago, and the outward walls of a good house were built on the very spot of ground whereon it stood; but the inside is not yet finished.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

The earliest account of this manor is thus recorded in the antient survey:

' Radulf de Berchelai holds Stanlege in Blacelew
' hundred. There are four hides and a half.
' Godric and Wisnod held it for two manors.
' There are two plow-tillages in demean, and six
' villeins, and fourteen bordars, with twelve plow-
' tillages. There are five *servi*, and ten acres of
' meadow. It was worth and is worth 100*s.*
Domesday, p. 75.

Henry de Berkeley was seized of the manor of Stanley St. Leonard's, and of the advowson of the church; and his right to certain privileges formerly granted to him, was allowed in the proceedings on a *Quo warranto* 15 E. 1. John Berkeley of Dursley, and Hawise his wife, levied a fine of this manor, to the use of themselves in taille, 5 E. 3. and were seized of it 19 & 22 E. 3. Sir Nicholas Berkeley held lands in Stanley St. Leonard's 2 & 6 R. 2.

Maud de Cantelupe, descended from the Berkeleys, died seized of this manor 4 H. 4. Richard Cheddre married a daughter of Robert de Cantelupe by Maud his wife, and by her had a daughter

and heirs, married to Thomas Wekys, who, in right of his wife, died seized of this manor 13 E. 4. Nicholas Wekys died also seized of it 5 Mar. and livery was granted to Robert Wekys, his grandson and heir, the same year.

The manor passed afterwards to the Whitmores, a Staffordshire family, who enjoyed it for a considerable time, 'till it was purchased not long ago of the late William Whitmore, of Slaughter in this county, by Robert Sandford, the father of Robert Sandford, esq; the present lord of the manor, of whose family and arms, I have given a short account under that of the priory.

Roger Barber was seized of four messuages, and three shops, in Gloucester and Stanley St. Leonard's, for the use of the abbey of Gloucester, 16 R. 2.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is in the deanery of Stonehouse. It is a donative, and was for many years an impropriation, subject only to the annual payment of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to the curate. There used to be a lease granted by the impropiator, of most of the tithes, except of the priory lands, to the curate; which seldom amounted to more than 3*l.* a year; but the church has received a double augmentation from queen Anne's bounty, with some further additions from the impropiator and others, about forty years ago; so that by the purchase of an estate, and the settlement of the greater part of the tithes of the parish, except of the priory lands, the benefice is now worth 60*l.* a year neat, and is subject to episcopal jurisdiction. Robert Sandford, esq; is patron, and his brother, the reverend John Sandford, D.D. is the present incumbent.

The church is dedicated to St. Swithin. It is built in the form of a cross, and the tower, which is very large, stands in the middle of it, containing four great bells, and a clock. There are private recesses between the outer and inner walls of the tower, the use of which is not certainly known; and there was formerly a high spire on the top of it.

Procurations $\text{£.} \circ 6 8$ Pentecostals $\text{£.} \circ \circ 7$
Synodals — $\circ 2 \circ$

Monuments and Inscriptions.

Upon flat stones in the chancel, are the four following memorials:

Here lyeth the Body of Ralph Sandford B. A.
of Trinity College in Oxtord,
Third Son of Robert Sandford, Esq;
of Stratton in this County.
A Youth of amiable Dispositions
And of an Exemplary Conduct.
Earnestly desirous of Knowledge,
He pursued his Studies with a laudable Industry,
yet confined not his Search to Knowledge alone,
But joined with his Improvements in useful Learning
The more valuable Attainments of Piety & Virtue.
As he lived under the habitual Influence of Religion
So was he supported by it in Death:
He met the Approaches of it with Peace & Composure,
Declaring his Confidence in the Merits of Xst's Blood,

And his intire Resignation to the Will of God.
Reader, imitate thou the Example of his Life
That thy last End may be like his.
He died June 10th, 1749, Aged 23.

M. S.

ROBERTI SANDFORD de Stratton in Com. Glocestr. Armigeri
Manerii Hujusce Domini
Vir fuit certe Gravissimus
Humanioribus Literis excultus
Et Christianæ Pietatis Exemplar.
Genus antiquum iis Virtutibus illustravit
Quæ virum Probum decent et Sanctum. [indefessus,
Irenarchæ munus L per annos prope sustinuit alacer promptus ac
Iuris Municipalis peritus idem ac incorruptus Administrator.
Ad Lites vicinorum pacifice dirimendas egregiè compositus;
Virtutis quippe veræ custos, sibi semper constans
alios non Vi et Imperiis
Sed Benevolentia et Exemplo Rexit.
Honesto Ruris Secessu Delitescere
Maluit quam rebus versari Publicis
Viciniæ, amicorum et Familiæ suæ commodis invigilare.
Maritus, Parens, Paterfamilias, Amicus, Patronus optimus!
Castissimam morum severitatem grata commendavit alloqui Comitæ.
Officia Sacra tam publicè quam Privatim constanter obiit
Deo tamen infervire tum maxime sibi videbatur cum Homini bus Prodesset.
Annorum et Famæ Satur,
Ex hâc vita Decessit
Futura per Christum tribuenda, Præmia votis Præsumens
Nov^{bris} 14, A. Ætatis 81, Dom. 1769.

Juxta Robertum
Janæ Willett Uxoris suæ Johannæ Sororis
Deponuntur Reliquiæ.
Fœmina Quidem vixit Innupta
Sed in Moribus Casta,
Et in Officiis Pietatis ac Prudentiæ Peragendis
Nunquam non Laudabiliter Constans.
Senio tandem confecta
Ob^{is} Dec^{bris} 16^o A. D. 1771. Æt. 77^o.
Adveniet Dies
Cum Tuba Canet ac Mortui Resurgent.
1. Cor. c. xv. v. 52.

H. S. E.

Juxta Matrem
SARÆ SANDFORD Generosæ
Quod fuit mortale.
Cœlebs Exemplo comprobavit
Quantum ad religionis Cultum valet
Mens ingenua, Casta, Pia, ac Benefica.
Semper hujusce Loci pauperibus benignè fuit Liberalis.
At Quinquaginta Glocestrensi Nôlocomio Libras
Perpetuum Miseris Solamen
Legavit Moriens.
Cœlo diù Matura
Caducam æternæ Vitam
Feliciter Per Christum tandem Permutavit
Julii 25^o A. Æt. 81^o Dom. 1771.

On a small monument at the east end of the church, is this inscription:

HOC PAVLVLVM POSVIT
IOHES CLIFFORD GEN. AD MEMORIAM
FÆLICEM MARIÆ FILIÆ MAXIMÆ NATV
WILLI SHEPPARD ARMIG. UXORIS DICTI
IOHIS CVI QVATVOR PEPERIT FILIAS
MARIAM ANNAM ROSAMVNDAM ET ELIZABETHAM
QVAVM VNA (VIZT) ANNA GLORIÆ CORONAM
ÆTERNÆ ANTE MATREM ACCEPIT TRES AVTEM
CÆTERÆ PATRI MOESTO VT AMORIS SVI PIGNORA
VIVENTIA SUPERSVNT. } DOMINI MDCLI
OBIIT XII^o DIE FEBR. AN^o } ÆTATIS XXXI^o
CONIVGHII XII^o

The arms upon the monument are, *Baron and femme*, 1. *Checky Or and azure, on a bend argent three lions of the first*, for Clifford.
2. Sheppard, as at Hampton.

There is an elegant latin inscription for Henry Rishton, A.M. who died in the year 1741, and for his wife Elianor, who were both buried here, and who gave 200*l.* for the use of the poor of this parish for ever, which has been laid out in the purchase of land here, and the profits of it are applied to that use by the patron and incumbent, who are perpetual trustees.

There

and heirs, married to Thomas Wekys, who, in right of his wife, died seized of this manor 13 E. 4. Nicholas Wekys died also seized of it 5 Mar. and livery was granted to Robert Wekys, his grandson and heir, the same year.

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He pursued his Studies with a laudable Industry,
yet confined not his Search to Knowledge alone,
But joined with his Improvements in useful Learning
The more valuable Attainments of Piety & Virtue.
As he lived under the habitual Influence of Religion
So was he supported by it in Death:
He met the Approaches of it with Peace & Composure,
Declaring his Confidence in the Merits of Xst's Blood,

And his intire Resignation to the Will of God.
Reader, imitate thou the Example of his Life
That thy last End may be like his.
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Vir fuit certe Gravissimus
Humanioribus Literis excultus
Et Christianæ Pietatis Exemplar.
Genus antiquum iis Virtutibus illustravit
Quæ virum Probum decent et Sanctum. [indefessus,
Irenarchæ munus L per annos prope sustinuit alacer promptus ac
Iuris Municipalis peritus idem ac incorruptus Administrator.
Ad Lites vicinorum pacifice dirimendas egregiè compositus;
Virtutis quippe veræ custos, sibi semper constans
alios non Vi et Imperiis
Sed Benevolentia et Exemplo Rexit.
Honesto Ruris Secessu Delitescere
Maluit quam rebus versari Publicis
Viciniæ, amicorum et Familiæ suæ commodis invigilare.
Maritus, Parens, Paterfamilias, Amicus, Patronus optimus!
Castissimam morum severitatem grata commendavit alloqui Comitæ.
Officia Sacra tam publicè quam Privatim constanter obiit
Deo tamen infervire tum maxime sibi videbatur cum Homini bus Prodesset.
Annorum et Famæ Satur,
Ex hâc vita Decessit
Futura per Christum tribuenda, Præmia votis Præsumens
Nov^{bris} 14, A. Ætatis 81, Dom. 1769.

Juxta Robertum
Janæ Willett Uxoris suæ Johannæ Sororis
Deponuntur Reliquiæ.
Fœmina Quidem vixit Innupta
Sed in Moribus Casta,
Et in Officiis Pietatis ac Prudentiæ Peragendis
Nunquam non Laudabiliter Constans.
Senio tandem confecta
Ob^{it} Dec^{bris} 16^o A. D. 1771. Æt. 77^o.
Adveniet Dies
Cum Tuba Canet ac Mortui Resurgent.
1. Cor. c. xv. v. 52.

H. S. E.

Juxta Matrem
SARÆ SANDFORD Generosæ
Quod fuit mortale.
Cœlebs Exemplo comprobavit
Quantum ad religionis Cultum valet
Mens ingenua, Casta, Pia, ac Benefica.
Semper hujusce Loci pauperibus benignè fuit Liberalis.
At Quinquaginta Glocestrensi Nôlocomio Libras
Perpetuum Miseris Solamen
Legavit Moriens.
Cœlo diù Matura
Caducam æternæ Vitam
Feliciter Per Christum tandem Permutavit
Julii 25^o A. Æt. 81^o Dom. 1771.

On a small monument at the east end of the church, is this inscription:

HOC PAVLVLVVM POSVIT
IOHES CLIFFORD GEN. AD MEMORIAM
FÆLICEM MARIÆ FILIÆ MAXIMÆ NATV
WILLI SHEPPARD ARMIG. UXORIS DICTI
IOHIS CVI QVATVOR PEPERIT FILIAS
MARIAM ANNAM ROSAMVNDAM ET ELIZABETHAM
QVAVVM VNA (VIZT) ANNA GLORIÆ CORONAM
ÆTERNÆ ANTE MATREM ACCEPIT TRES AVTEM
CÆTERÆ PATRI MOESTO VT AMORIS SVI PIGNORA
VIVENTIA SUPERSVNT. } DOMINI MDCLI
OBIIT XII^o DIE FEBR. AN^o } ÆTATIS XXXI^o
CONIVGHII XII^o

The arms upon the monument are, *Baron and femme*, 1. *Checky Or and azure, on a bend argent three lions of the first*, for Clifford.
2. Sheppard, as at Hampton.

There is an elegant latin inscription for Henry Rishton, A.M. who died in the year 1741, and for his wife Elianor, who were both buried here, and who gave 200*l.* for the use of the poor of this parish for ever, which has been laid out in the purchase of land here, and the profits of it are applied to that use by the patron and incumbent, who are perpetual trustees.

There

There is also a monument in the church for Mr. Nathaniel Badger, clothier of this parish, who dying in 1707, settled 40*s.* a year for ever, to be paid out of lands in Slimbridge, for the establishment of a charity school in this parish, to teach children to read, &c. which, with some additions by subscription, is at present kept up by the minister, who is trustee for this purpose.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 80 2 8
		Poll-tax ——— 1694, — 22 12 0
		Land-tax ——— 1694, — 96 6 0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 77 15 6

There were, about seventy years ago, according to sir Robert Atkyns, 90 houses, and about 400 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 17 were freeholders; yearly births 12, burials 11. The number of souls at present is about 512.



STANTON, or STAUNTON.

THIS parish lies in the lower division of the hundred of Kiftgate, seven miles distant south-west from Campden, seven north from Winchcombe, and twenty-two north-east from Gloucester.

One part of it lies in the Vale, the other on the ridge of hills that divides the vale from the Cotswolds. Here are no curious natural productions, nor any antiquities, except a large camp on Shunborow-hill, fortified with double intrenchments, and overlooking the vale, but to what age or people it owes its existence, is utterly unknown.

This place was probably called *Stanton* from the *stone-quarry* on the side of the hill.

The parsonage house is a very good one. It was built by the reverend Mr. Henry Izod, as appears by his arms on the chimney-piece in the hall.

A small brook runs from hence into the river Idbourn, which empties itself into the Avon below Evesham.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

This manor is supposed to have been given to the abbey of Winchcombe, by its founder, Kenulph king of Mercia, who died in the year 819; and it continued in the possession of that house at the time of the general survey, as appears by a passage from *Domesday*, of which the following is a translation:

‘ The church of St. Mary of Wincelcumbe holds Stantone in Gretestanes hundred. There are three hides. In demean are two plow-tillages, and fourteen villeins, with seven plow-tillages. There are three borders, and six *servi*, and six acres of meadow. A wood one mile long, and half a mile broad. It is worth and was worth 3*l.*’ p. 71.

The abbey of Winchcombe purchased a charter of free warren in Stanton and Snowhill 35 H. 3.

and their right to that privilege was allowed in the proceedings on a writ of *Quo warranto* 15 E. 1. Peter de Stanton was tenant of the manor 16 E. 1. The abbey of Winchcombe assigned the manors of Stanton and Snowhill to the abbey of St. Ebrulph at Utica in Normandy, 12 E. 2.

Upon the general dissolution of abbies, this manor came to the crown, and was assigned as part of the jointure of queen Katherine, and holden, together with the advowson of the church, as of her manor of East Greenwich.

The king and queen granted their house in Stanton, and the manor, with its rights and members, to John Elliot, to hold by the fourth part of a knight’s fee, 4 & 5 Ph. & M. and Elliot, obtaining a licence of alienation, conveyed them to Thomas Doleman the same year. John Doleman, son of Thomas, had livery of the manor, and of the advowson of the church of Snowhill, 15 Eliz. Matthew Doleman, of London, haberdasher, was seized of the manor, and of lands here, which he sold to William Jackson, *alias* Boothe, Thomas Warne, Nicholas Kirkham, Humphry Wrighte, Nicholas Izode, and others.

William Jackson died in the year 1602, seized of part of the demean lands of the manor, of common of pasture in Dukemead and Berry Wormington, of the Sheephuse, and of the tithes of Sheephay; which particulars, except the tithes, were part of the late manor of Stawnton; and William Jackson, son and heir of the said William, was upwards of forty years old at his father’s death, as appears by the escheator’s inquisition 2 Jac.

Mr. Izod had a good estate here, which he gave by will to Reginald Wynniat, esq; from whom it descended to his son, the reverend Reginald Wynniat, M.A. who has lately purchased several others in the same place, so that he is now possessed of the greater part of the parish; but all courts and royalties have been long since neglected. For his arms see Dimmock.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Campden, worth about 180*l.* a year. The rev^d. Mr. Reginald Wynniat, M.A. is patron, incumbent, and impropriator.

The chapel of Snowhill is annexed to this church, and the advowson of them was lately given in exchange, by the reverend Lionel Kirkham, B.D. with the present patron, for the rectory of Salford in Oxfordshire.

The rector has one fourth of the great tithes, and the impropriator has the other three parts. The demean lands are free from tithes.

One yard-land belongs to the glebe.

The church is dedicated to St. Michael, and built in the form of a cross, with a steeple at the west end.

First fruits	£. 17 11 4	Synodals	£. 0 2 0
Tenths	— 1 15 1½	Pentecost.	0 0 9½
Procurations	0 2 0		Monu.

Monuments and Inscriptions.

Maurice Tewkesbury is supposed to have built the south aisle, from his name [Mauricivs tvebury] appearing in carved letters round the figure of a dove in the roof.

Against the south wall of the chancel is this inscription :

H. S. E.

Reverend^s Vir HENRICUS IZOD, Art. Mr.
Hujus Ecclesie Rector quam per Annos 27
Mirâ Pietate et Candore exornavit.
Non minus Exemplo quam Doctrina diu illustris
Ecclesie Anglicanæ, licet oppressæ,
Non Desertor sed acerrimus Vindex.
Ideoq; REGI suo etiam exulanti
perquam fidelis,
Amor et Delicia Vicinorum occubuit
Multo magis Parochianorum Desiderium
Novem: 9: Anno } Ætatis 52
 } Domini 1650.
ALICIA uxor, Filia Rich. Vernon Rectoris
de Hanbury, Com. Wigorn. Prævit Junij 8, 1642.
Maria Parsons Filia natu minima
Obsequij ergo Posuit 1675.

Arms, at top, *Baron and femme*, 1. *Argent, six leopards heads vert, 3, 2, 1, for Izod.* 2. *Or, upon a fess azure three garbs of the field, for Vernon.* At bottom, 1. *Gules, a leopard's head caboshed between three crosses paty fitchy argent, for Parsons, impaling,* 2. Izod as before.

On another monument in the chancel,

Subtus jacet vir venerabilis Henricus Kirkham, hujus Ecclesie Rector. Natus Octob. xxviii MDCXXXII. Sepultus Mart. xxviii MDCCV.

Necnon Sarah

Uxor ejus Reverendi Henrici Izod hujus Ecclesie quondam Rectoris filia quarta. Nata Feb. x^{mo} MDCXXXV. Sepulta Dec. xxx^o MDCCIII.

Arms, at top, *Party per pale, baron and femme*, 1. *Ermine, three lions rampant gules within a bordure engrailed sable, for Kirkham.* 2. Izod, as before.

A handsome marble table, against the wall, bears this inscription :

Near this Place

are interred the Bodies of

LIONEL & ROBERT Son and Grandson of
HENRY KIRKHAM,

All successively Rectors of this Parish.

As also of

HENRIETTA KIRKHAM, & PENELOPE

the Wife of THO: WOODS, CLERK,

Daughters of the above named HENRY :

THO: WOODS the son of PENELOPE :

SARAH the Wife of JOHN CHAPONE, CLERK,

and Daughter of LIONEL above mentioned,

MARY the Wife of ROBERT KIRKHAM,

and three of their Daughters

who died in their Infancy,

To whose Memory this Monument was erected

in the Year of our Lord MDCCCLXVII.

There is likewise a memorial for John Warren, grandson of Thomas Warren, of this parish, gent. who died in 1728, with his arms, *viz. Ermine, a fess counter compony, Or and azure, between three talbots passant sable.*

Benefaction.

Mr. Lawrence Banks, rector, who died in 1651, gave a tenement in Evesham, worth 1*l.* 8*s.* a year, out of which 6*s.* 8*d.* is to be applied to the repair of the church, the remainder to the poor.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 95 10 0
		Poll-tax ——— 1694, — 23 9 0
		Land-tax ——— 1694, — 96 10 0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 66 6 6

Sir Robert Atkyns reckons 60 houses in the parish, and about 300 inhabitants, whereof 29 were freeholders; yearly births 8, burials 7. The present number of people is about 310.



STANTON or STAUNTON.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of St. Briavell's, in the Forest division of the county, five miles east from Monmouth, two west from Colford, and twenty-three south-westward from Gloucester.

It is full of iron ore, the getting of which is the chief employment of the labouring people, who make very good wages at it.

The name of the village is derived from the Saxon Stan, a stone, and ton, a common termination; but whether it was so called from the stony soil, or from a stone of a prodigious size standing here, I shall not determine. This stone is placed as it were on a point, so as to fill the beholder with apprehensions of its being ready to fall. It is supposed to have been a *Rocking Stone*, placed here in the time of paganism, and if so, it is the only one of that kind in Gloucestershire; but it has now lost its motion. There are various opinions concerning these stones. Some have supposed them to be rude, pagan deities, which the people worshipped on particular occasions; but I rather think the *Rocking Stone* was not the immediate object of worship. The more probable opinion seems to be, that it was an instrument in the hands of the priest to assist his authority in matters of moment and difficulty; who, the better to affect his purpose, taught the people, by example and precept, to approach it with great veneration and respect. Being so nicely adjusted as to move with ease, it seemed calculated to decide any question that might be put, by its motion one way or the other, agreeably to the will of the person officiating; and so of answering the purpose intended by the antient oracles among the Greeks and Romans.

This village stands at the bottom of a high hill, which overlooks the town of Monmouth, and part of the counties of Monmouth and Hereford.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

‘Turstin the son of Rolf holds Stantone in Blachelaue hundred. There are five hides. Tovi held it of king Edward. In demean are two plow-tillages, and eight villeins, and six bordars, with ten plow-tillages. There are four *servi*, and two mills of 35*sol.* and ten acres of meadow; a wood one mile long, and half a mile broad. It is worth and was worth 100*sol.* Tovi holds two hides of this land by the gift [*elemosina*] of king William.’ *Domesday*, p. 78.

An inquisition taken 15 E. 1. before William de Saham, Richard de Boyland, Roger Toveday, and John de Mettingham, itinerant justices for the county of Gloucester, recites, That Thomas

Walding de Stanton ought to hold the vill of Stanton with the bailiwick, of the king, *in capite*, viz. one carucate of land, which paid 26s. 8d. a year; and that Richard de la More then held it, together with the bailiwick, but the jurors knew not how.

John Walding held this manor 13 E. 3. He is soon afterwards called John de Stanton, and held the manor and bailiwick of Stanton in the forest of Dean, with its fees and profits, in the 16th, and died seized thereof in the 22d year of the same reign. Thomas Walding de Stanton died seized of the manor, and of the advowson of Stanton, 8 R. 2. and another Thomas Stanton died seized of Stanton 16 E. 4.

The manor came afterwards to the family of Baynham. John Baynham died seized of it 20 H. 8. William Baynham, son of John, had livery of it 26 H. 8. and levied a fine of it, and of Newland, 6 E. 6.

From the Baynhams it came to the Brains, a respectable family in this part of the county. Robert Brain, upon the death of his father, had livery of the manor 1 Eliz. George Winter, esq; younger brother of sir William Winter of Lidney, married Anne, one of the sisters and coheires of Robert Brain, and in her right was seized of this manor, and died possessed of it, and of Dyrham and Hinton in this county, in the year 1581. John Winter, son of George, had livery of Stanton, Dyrham, and Hinton, the same year his father died. He commanded the Elizabeth, of eighty tons burthen, as vice admiral under sir Francis Drake, in his famous voyage round the world in 1577, but he did not accompany him thro' the expedition, for being separated from the admiral in a violent storm, on the 8th of October, 1578, he repassed the straits of Magellan, and returned to England.

The Halls were afterwards lords of the manor. Benedict Hall, son of Henry-Benedict, and grandson of Benedict Hall, of Highmeadow, esq; was proprietor of it at the beginning of this century. His only daughter and heiress, Beata-Maria-Theresa, was married to sir Thomas Gage, created viscount Gage of Castle-Island in the county of Kerry, and baron Gage of Castlebar in the county of Mayo, Sep. 14, 1720. She deceasing in the year 1749, was buried at Newland, and his lordship likewise dying in 1754, was buried at Firle in Suffex, and was succeeded in title and estate by his eldest son, William-Hall viscount Gage, the present lord of the manor of Stanton. His lordship married Elizabeth, daughter of Sampson Gideon, esq; and sister of sir Sampson Gideon, of Spalding in Lincolnshire, baronet, and has a fine seat at Highmeadow, one part (as it is said) in this parish, the other in that of Newland, under which head it has already been taken notice of. His lordship's arms are, *Per saltire sapphire and pearl, a saltire ruby*. CREST. *On a wreath, a ram proper, armed and ungued topaz*. SUPPORTERS.

Two greybonds tenne, gorged with coronets of fleurs de lis topaz. MOTTO. COURAGE SANS PEUR.

William Hall, who married Juliana Nurse, died seized of lands in Staunton, Ashrug, and Highmeadow 37 H. 8. and left Christopher his son twenty-three years old. James Bell died seized of lands in Newland, and of a close in Ashrydge in this parish 43 Eliz. *Esch*.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the forest deanery, worth about 70l. a year, of which lord Gage has the patronage.

The advowson of the rectory of Stanton was granted to William Rigg and Peter Gering 5 Mar. and it was again granted to Richard Robson 6 Eliz. Mistakes often arise from two places being of the same name; thus, what sir Robert Atkyns says of queen Katherine being endowed with this rectory, and of the grant to John Elliot and Alexander Chesnal 4 Mar. must be understood of Stanton in Kiftsgate hundred.

The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a double building, supported by pillars, and has a handsome tower in the middle, adorned with pinnacles.

First fruits	£. 6	11	0	Proc. & Syn.	£. 0	7	0
Tenths	—	14	0	Pentecostals	—	0	14

Benefaction.

Henry Hall, second son of William Hall of Highmeadow, who died in 1644, left 40l. a year to be equally distributed between the poor of this parish and Newland. The money is paid out of lands called Trepenkennet, in the parish of St. Wenard's in Herefordshire. See *Inscriptions* at Newland.

Taxes.	}	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 85	12	0	
		Poll-tax — — 1694,	—	29	11	0
		Land-tax — — 1694,	—	158	18	0
		The same, at 3s. 1770,	—	72	0	3

About seventy years ago there were 54 houses in the parish, and the people were computed to amount to 220, 14 of whom were freeholders; yearly birth 6, burials 5. The present inhabitants are estimated at about the same number.



S T A N W A Y.

THIS parish lies in the upper part of Tewkesbury hundred, seven miles distant south-west from Campden, six north from Winchcombe, and twenty-one north-east from Gloucester.

The great road from Tewkesbury to London leads up Stanway-hill, from which the place took its name, for *Stanway*, signifies the *stony road*.

The abbats of Tewkesbury had a country seat here, situated a little eastward of the church. It was rebuilt and enlarged by abbat Richard Cheltenham.

tenham, in the time of king Henry the Seventh, and Leland calls it *a fayre Mannour Place*, in the succeeding reign. The present manor house is large and handsome, situated on the slope of the hill, with good gardens, and a cascade of water, seen from the vale below at the distance of several miles. It was built by sir Paul Tracy, in the reign of king James the First, and was the seat and residence of Robert Tracy, esq; 'till the time of his death, in the year 1767. The famous doctor Dover, who instituted the *Cotswold Games*, died at this house in the year 1742, and was buried, at his own request, in the vault belonging to the Tracy family. No gentleman resides at Stanway-house at present.

A small brook, called the Leame, runs from hence into the river Isbourn, which empties itself into the upper Avon, near Evesham; and another spring, rising in the higher part of the parish, runs into the river Winrush, and so into the Thames.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

It is said that this manor was given to the abbey of Tewkesbury by the two brothers Odo and Dodo, who founded that monastery in the year 715. It was part of the possessions of the same abbey at the time of the general survey, as appears by the following extract from the record:

'Seven hides in Stanwege belong to the church [of Tewkesbury]. There are two plow-tillages in demean, and eight villeins, and two bordars, with eight plow-tillages. There is a monastery, and five [plow-tillages] among the *servi* and *ancilla*, and a salt pit at Wich, and eight acres of meadow. A wood three furlongs long, and one broad. In the time of king Edward it was worth 8*l.* now 7*l.*' *Domesday*, p. 68.

From this time I find no further mention in the records of the monastery at Stanway.

King William the Second granted to the abbey of Tewkesbury court leet, waifs, and felons goods in Stanway, which grant was pleaded and allowed in a *Quo warranto* 15 E. 1. Thomas de Cannings was tenant of the manor 9 E. 3.

This estate continued in the abbey of Tewkesbury 'till the dissolution of monasteries, and was

then granted by the crown to William Tracy, of Toddington, esq; ancestor of the present lord Tracy. He settled it on Richard Tracy, his second son, who married Barbara, daughter of Thomas Lucy, of Charlecot in Warwickshire, and was high sheriff of this county 3 Eliz. Sir Paul Tracy, baronet, son and heir of Richard, married Anne, daughter of sir Ralph Shakerly, and served the office of high sheriff of this county 11 Jac. 1. Sir Richard Tracy, son of sir Paul, married Anne, daughter of sir Thomas Coningsby, of Hampton in Herefordshire, and was high sheriff of Gloucestershire 4 C. 1. Sir Humphry Tracy, succeeded his father sir Richard, and served the office of high sheriff 15 C. 1. His attachment to the royal cause in the great civil war, which distracted the kingdom in that reign, occasioned the sequestration of his estates by the victorious party, nor did he recover the possession of them 'till he had paid 1600*l.* composition. Upon his death, without issue, in the year 1651, the manor of Stanway devolved to his next brother, sir Richard Tracy, who also died without issue, and was succeeded by sir John Tracy, his younger brother; but he likewise deceasing without issue, in the year 1677, left the manor of Stanway to

Ferdinando Tracy, younger son of John third lord Tracy, who married — daughter of sir Anthony Keck, lord commissioner of the great seal, and left John Tracy, esq; his only son and heir. He married Anne, daughter of sir Robert Atkyns, lord chief baron of the exchequer, by Anne his second wife, daughter of sir Thomas Dacres of Hertfordshire, and was lord of this manor at the beginning of the present century. By his said wife Anne he had issue five sons, Robert and John, twins; Ferdinando, Anthony, and Thomas; and five daughters, Anne, Catherine, Martha, Elizabeth, and Frances. Robert Tracy, esq; succeeded his father John, and marrying Anna-Maria, daughter of sir Roger Hudson, knight, died at Stanway without issue, Aug. 26, 1767. And Edward Devereux, lord viscount Hereford¹, in right of his lady, Henrietta-Charlotte, daughter of the late Anthony-Keck Tracy, esq; is the present lord of the manor of Stanway.

H A M-

¹ This noble family derive their surname from Evereux, a town in Normandy. The first of them who settled in England was Robert, youngest son of Walter earl of Rosmar. This Robert, who in antient records is sometimes stiled de Ebrois, and de Ebroicis, accompanied William duke of Normandy in his invasion of England, and had an only son and heir, Reginald d'Evereux, whose son and heir, William d'Evereux, had to his wife Helewysse, who survived him, and gave to the monks of St. Peter's at Gloucester, certain lands called the Hyde, in Herefordshire, which were given her in marriage by Walter de Laci. Eustace d'Evereux, son of William, impleaded Herbert Walteran for one knight's fee in Kington, 5 Joh. Stephen, only son of Eustace, having attended the king in his wars against the Welch, as appears by the Clause Rolls 7 H. 3. had scutage of his tenants in the counties of Gloucester and Hereford. By Isabel his wife, he had a son William d'Evereux, who was one of the barons marchers, and was slain fighting against the king in the battle of Evesham, 49 H. 3. By Maud, sister to Walter de Gifford, he had an only son William, who paid a composition of three years value to have livery of his father's lands. He was summoned to parliament in 1298, and, by Alice his wife, left a son sir William

d'Evereux, knight, whose son, sir Walter d'Evereux, knight, by Margery his wife, had issue sir John d'Evereux, his heir, and sir William d'Evereux, seated at Bodenham and Whitechurch in Herefordshire, of whom hereafter.

Sir John married Margaret, daughter of John Vere, earl of Oxford, and having served under the Black Prince in France and Spain, and in various wars by sea and land, was made a knight banneret, and installed knight of the garter 9 R. 2. He filled many places of great trust and honour, and was summoned to parliament among the barons, from the 8th to the 16 R. 2. He died in 1394, leaving issue one daughter Joan, and one son sir John d'Evereux, who married Philippa, daughter of Guy de Bryan, and died without issue.

I now return to sir William Devereux, of Bodenham and Whitechurch, before mentioned, who by Anne his wife, daughter of sir John Barre, had issue sir Walter Devereux, who married Agnes, daughter of Thomas Crophull, and left issue four sons and two daughters, viz. Walter, John, Richard, Thomas, Elizabeth, and Margaret. Walter, the eldest, marrying Elizabeth, daughter of sir Thomas Bromwich, knight, had issue sir Walter, his son and heir, and a daughter Elizabeth; which sir Walter,

HAMLETS. 1. *Church Stanway.* 2. *Taddington*, lying two miles eastward from the church. 3. *Wood Stanway.*

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Campden, worth about 50*l.* a year, of which the lord of the manor is patron and impropiator.

The vicar receives 2*l.* a year out of the hamlet of Taddington, in lieu of tithe of hay; and 8*l.* a year out of Church Stanway, as satisfaction for all great tithes.

The church is dedicated to St. Peter. It is large and handsome, and has a tower at the west end, adorned with pinnacles and battlements.

First fruits £. 9 0 0 Synodals £. 0 2 0
Tenths — 0 18 0 Pentecost. 0 1 1
Procurations 0 6 8

Benefactions.

Lady Billingsley gave 40*l.* for the use of the poor; and there is a stock of 20*l.* the interest of which is applied to the repair of the church.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 212 4 0
		Poll-tax — — 1694, — 24 8 0
		Land-tax — — 1694, — 100 1 8
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 81 1 3

About seventy years ago, here were 49 houses, and about 240 inhabitants, of whom 7 were freeholders; yearly births 8, burials 7. *Atkyns.* The people at present are estimated at about 260.

Walter, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir of sir John Merbury, knight, had issue sir Walter, his heir; sir John; and two daughters, Anne and Sibil.

The last mentioned sir Walter married Anne, sole daughter and heir to William lord Ferrers of Chartley, and was summoned to parliament by the title of lord Ferrers, 1 E. 4. and had a grant the same year of several manors, &c. in recompence of his services in the wars against king H. 6. He was slain, Aug. 22, 1485, in Bosworth-field, fighting for king Richard the Third, leaving issue three sons, sir John, sir Richard, and sir Thomas; and one daughter Elizabeth.

John, the eldest son, was summoned to parliament from the 3d to 12 H. 7. and wedding Cecilie, sister and heir of Henry Bourchier, earl of Essex, had issue by her Walter, his only son, and one daughter Anne, married to Henry lord Clifford. Which Walter, for his gallant behaviour in the king's wars, was elected one of the knights companions of the garter, 15 H. 8. and afterwards, in further recompence of his great prudence, loyalty, and valour, was advanced to the dignity of viscount Hereford, to him and his heirs males for ever, 4 E. 6. He had issue by Mary, daughter of Thomas Grey, marquis of Dorset, three sons, *viz.* Henry, who died unmarried; sir Richard Devereux, who died before his father; and sir William Devereux, who, by his first wife Jane, daughter of John Scudamore, of Home Lacy in com. Hereford, esq; having no male issue, after her decease married Margaret, daughter of Robert Garnish, of Kenton in Suffolk, by whom he had issue sir Edward Devereux, of Castle Bromwich, in the county of Warwick, of whom hereafter as continuator of the male line.

Sir Richard Devereux, by Dorothy his wife, eldest daughter of George the first earl of Huntington, had issue two sons, Walter and George; and two daughters, Elizabeth and Anne, and dying in his father's life-time, 1 E. 6. Walter, his son, became 2d viscount Hereford, and was created earl of Essex 14 Eliz. By Lettice his wife, daughter of sir Francis Knolles, knight of the Garter, he had issue three sons, Robert, his successor; Walter, slain at the siege of Rouen, without issue; Francis who died young; and two daughters, Penelope and Dorothy.

Robert, the eldest son, 3d viscount Hereford and 2d earl of Essex, the famous favourite of queen Elizabeth, was beheaded in 1601, leaving issue by Frances his wife, daughter and heir to sir Francis Wallingham, one son and two daughters, *viz.* Robert, Frances, and Dorothy, who were restored in blood 1 Jac. 1. whereby

Robert, the son, succeeded as 4th viscount Hereford, and 3d earl of Essex, and was general of the parliament's forces in the reign of king Charles the First. His lordship dying without surviving issue male, in 1646, the earldoms of Essex and Eu became extinct; but the title of viscount Hereford devolved on sir Walter Devereux, eldest surviving son of sir Edward Devereux, of Castle Bromwich, before mentioned, only son of sir William Devereux, by his second wife, Margaret Garnish: which sir Edward Devereux, by Catherine his wife, daughter of Edward Arden, of Park-hall in Warwickshire, had six sons and four daughters. Ambrose, the eldest, died unmarried; the others were sir Walter; William; sir George, the continuator of the male line; Edward, who died unmarried; and Henry: The daughters were Margaret, Anne, Howard, and Grace.

Sir Walter Devereux, the second son, succeeded to the title of viscount Hereford, in 1646. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Knightley, of Borough-hall, in the county of Stafford, esq; and had issue by her five sons, Essex, Leicester, Walter, Edward, and John; of whom the first, third, fourth, and fifth died without issue.

Leicester, the second son, succeeded as 6th viscount Hereford. He had issue, by Elizabeth his first wife, daughter and heir to sir William Withipole, knight, one daughter Frances, married to William viscount Tracy. And by Priscilla, his second wife, daughter of John Catchpole, of the county of Suffolk, esq; left issue two sons, Leicester and Edward; and two daughters, *viz.* Elizabeth, who died unmarried; and Anne, misrepresented in *Collins's Peerage* (V. 6, p. 213) as the wife of John-Symes Berkeley, esq; and mother of the present dutchess dowager of Beaufort; whereas he married Elizabeth, relict of Edward the 8th viscount Hereford, as appears by his memorial in the church of Stoke-Giffard, in this county.

Leicester, the eldest son, succeeded as 7th viscount Hereford; but dying in 1682-3, being then about nine years of age,

Edward Devereux, his brother, became 8th viscount Hereford. He married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir to Walter Norborne, of Calne in the county of Wilts, but died without issue in 1700, and in him the male issue of this branch became extinct.

I return therefore to sir George Devereux, fourth son of sir Edward Devereux; which sir George, by Blanch his wife, daughter and heir of sir John Ridge, of Ridge in Shropshire, left an only son and heir, George, who by his wife Bridget, daughter and heir to Arthur Price, of Vaynor in Montgomeryshire, esq; had two sons, Price, his heir apparent; and Vaughan Devereux, esq; seated at Nantaribba in the last mentioned county, and the continuer of the male line. Price, the eldest son, died in his father's life-time, leaving, by Mary his wife, daughter of — Stephens, of the city of Bristol, esq; an only son,

Price, the 9th viscount Hereford, who married Mary, second daughter of Samuel Sandys, of Ombersley-court, in the county of Worcester, esq; by whom he had issue one son, Price Devereux, born in 1694; and one daughter, Mary; and dying in 1740, aged 77, was succeeded by his said only son,

Price Devereux, 10th viscount Hereford. His lordship was twice married, but died in 1748, without issue; wherefore the honour descended to the male heir of Vaughan Devereux, esq; who, as before recited, was seated at Nantaribba in the county of Montgomery, and by Mary his wife, daughter of — Fox, esq; left a son Arthur Devereux, who married two wives; first, a daughter of Evan Glynn, of Glynn, esq; and by her had two sons, Arthur, buried at Forden in 1737, without issue; and Vaughan, who died an infant in 1712. By his second wife Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Glynn, esq; he had issue

Edward, 11th viscount Hereford, who took his seat in the house of peers in 1750. His lordship married Catherine, daughter of Richard Mytton, of Gattle in the county of Montgomery, esq; by whom he had issue three sons and two daughters, *viz.* Arthur Devereux, born in 1740, and died in 1743; Edward, the present viscount Hereford; George, Bridget, and Catherine. And dying in 1760, his lordship was succeeded by his said eldest surviving son,

Edward, now 12th viscount Hereford, who married Henrietta-Charlotte, daughter of Anthony-Keck Tracy, esq; and in her right is lord of the manor of Stanway. His lordship's arms are, *Argent, a fess gules, in chief three torteauxes.* CREST. *In a ducal coronet Or, a talbot's head argent, eared gules.* SUPPORTERS. On the dexter side, *A talbot argent, eared gules, with a ducal coronet of the second.* On the sinister, *A Rein-deer of the last, attired, gorged with a ducal coronet, and chained Or.* MOTTO. *BASIS VIRTUTVM CONSTANTIA.* His lordship's chief seat is at Nantaribba, in the county of Montgomery.

This pedigree is extracted from *Collins's Peerage*, where the reader may see the authorities.

S T A P L E T O N .

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Barton Regis, three miles distant north-east from the city of Bristol, nine west from Marshfield, and thirty-three south-westward from Gloucester.

It is a very pretty village, with several good houses, of which the following are the chief:

Heath House is situate on a great eminence, about half a mile on the north side of the turnpike-road to Bristol. The terras commands an exceeding fine prospect of Stoke House, of the village of Stapleton, and of the above-mentioned city, with the pretty villas and populous country about it. The prospect is closed by Lansdown and Sodbury hills on one side, and by Dundery and the Somersetshire hills on the other; and in the intermediate spaces of this extensive landscape, are beautiful and well cultivated inclosures and plantations, thro' which the river Froome, with various meanders, takes its course to Bristol, and forms the quay of that port. There is nothing, for healthiness of air, can exceed this situation, in which respect it may emulate even Stoke itself. This house and estate belong to Mrs. Whitchurch, the sole heiress of the family of the Walters, who have resided in this parish ever since the second year of the reign of king Edward the Sixth.

Oldbury House is the seat of Thomas-Hayward Winstone, esq; who resides there. Near to it, upon the hill, is a small camp, which gave name to the place.

At *Ridgway* Doctor Drummond has a good house, pleasantly situated in the road leading to Chipping Sodbury, a little more than two miles distant from Bristol.

Mr. Lockwood, Mr. Hart, and Mr. Harford have very handsome houses, and pleasant gardens, in the village of Stapleton, and others may possibly deserve mention that have escaped particular notice.

Here is a well, whose waters gush out from many places in a perpendicular direction, like a boiling caldron, and has been used as a cold bath, with great success, in disorders for which cold bathing is prescribed; however, my inquiries concerning it will not authorize me to attribute to this water any greater virtues than cold springs possess in general. This is called the Boiling-well, and is so copious as to drive a mill at about a quarter of a mile from its source.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

There is no particular mention of Stapleton in *Domesday*, wherefore it must be included in the account of some other manor. Sir Robert Atkyns, in the 26th page of his *Ancient and Present State of Gloucestershire*, speaking of Robert de Todeni, says, 'He was posselt of eighty one Mannors, whereof Risendon, Horton, Stapleton, and Frampton were in Gloucestershire. He gave a

' Plow's Tillage in Stapleton to the Priory which he had founded at Belvoir, to pray for the Soul of Adela his Wife.' But this is all mistake respecting Stapleton, of which it does not appear that Robert de Todeni was ever possessed; but Saperton and Frampton in the hundred of Bisley, were antiently the estates of Robert de Todeni.

This manor belonged to the Berkeleys of Stoke Giffard for a long course of time. Richard Berkeley, esq; was lord of it in the year 1608. Sir Maurice Berkeley sold out divers tenements to the citizens of Bristol, and others, but reserved the royalty, which is now vested in her grace the dutchess dowager of Beaufort, sister and heiress of the late Norborne Berkeley, lord Botetourt, a more particular account of whose family is given under Stoke Giffard.

John de Alleber (Delabere) held one yard land in Stapleton, by the service of carrying the king's writs one day's journey from the castle of Gloucester at his own charges, and the rest of the journey at the king's expence, 5 H. 3. Roger de Goffenton was seized of lands in Stapleton for guarding the king's forest of Kingswood 15 E. 1. Roger Kemys, a lunatick, held lands in Stapleton 21 E. 4. John White levied a fine of lands in this place to Roger Walroon 1 E. 6.

HAMLETS. 1. *Oldbury.* William Dodisham levied a fine of the manor of Oldbury in Stapleton, to the use of William Dodisham his son, and Joan his wife, in taille, 8 H. 6. Thomas Winstone, esq; died seized of it in 1757, and gave it to Mrs. Winstone, his widow; in virtue of whose will it passed afterwards to Thomas Hayward, (second son of her brother Thomas Hayward, of Quedgley, esq;) who marrying a niece of the late Mr. Winstone's, assumed his family name, and is the present proprietor of Oldbury, and high sheriff of this county, 1777.

2. *Ruggeway, or Ridgway,* is a distinct manor, lying one part in this parish, the other in Mangotsfield, under which head some account of it has already been given. Sir Jarrit Smyth, baronet, is lord of the manor.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a curacy, in the deanery of Bristol, worth about 20*l.* a year, before it was augmented, in the year 1720, by a donation from Edward Colston and Thomas Edwards, esq; and with the queen's bounty. Mrs. Whitchurch is patroness, and the reverend Mr. Shute is the present incumbent.

The impropriation belonged to St. James's monastery in Bristol, and was granted to ——— Brain 35 H. 8. It came afterwards to the Walters, and is now vested in Mrs. Mary Whitchurch, widow of the late Joseph Whitchurch, esq; and sole heiress of the Walter family. The arms of the Walters are, *Azure, upon a nut bough issuing from the sinister base proper, a squirrel sejant Or.*

The church is small, but neat, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and has a low pinnacled tower at the west end, with six bells in it.

Monuments and Inscriptions.

A brass plate, fixt to a flat stone in the chancel, bears this inscription :

Hic jacet Sepultum Corpus
Matthæi Walteri Generosi hujus Parochiæ
Incolæ qui e uita decessit die Aprilis
uigesimo octauo Anno Domini 1680
Ætatisq; Suxæ Octogesimo.

Quod me genuit idem occidit Ex
inquinato Semine ortus ejusdem ueneno
mortuus sum Ah sæua genitrix ipsoq;
Struthio camelo crudelior quæ suam
ipsius aufa est necare prolem Alte
beatus Phœnix ille qui moriendo
e cineribus hisce faciet uiuus resurgerem
ac in æternum viverem.

Against the north wall, near the communion table, there is a very handsome marble monument, with the following inscription :

In the Family Vault near this Place
rest in Hopes of a blessed Resurrection,
THOMAS WALTER, Esq^r who dyed 28th December 1728.
He married MARY, Daughter of WILLIAM ROWLES, Esq^r
of *Neunham* in this County, who dyed 25th January 1744.
ROWLES WALTER their Son dyed 24th April 1733.
He married 3^d January 1712, JANE Daughter of
NATHANIEL PYRKE of *Little Dean* in this County Esq^r:
by whom he left one Son THOMAS, & one Daughter MARY.
THO^s Son of ROWLES & JANE, dyed 8th October 1738 aged 19.
JOSEPH WHITCHURCH, Esq^r: dyed 6th August 1772.
He married 19th August 1736 MARY Daughter of
ROWLES WALTER, Esq^r: by whom he left an only Daughter
JANE, married 11th August 1767, to THO^s SMITH of
Long-Ashton, in the County of *Somerset*, Esq^r.
This Monument was erected by MARY WHITCHURCH,
in respectful Memory of her much beloved Husband & Friends.

Arms, Gules, three talbots heads 2 and 1 erased Or; on a chief argent, gutty du sang, a lion passant sable, for Whitchurch.

Upon a brass plate in the chancel,

Under this Stone by his own appointment lie interred the Relicks of JOSEPH WHITCHURCH, Esq; who dyed 6th August 1772. He was an affectionate Husband, a kind Father, and a sincere Friend, and rejoiced in every Opportunity of rendering Service to the Distressed.

Upon the vase of a neat marble monument against the south wall, it is thus inscribed :

SACRED TO THE MEMORY
of
THOMAS WINSTONE of this Parish Esq^r
A Gentleman of unblemished Honour & Integrity;
who died July 4th 1757 in the 60th Year of his Age.
IN TESTIMONY
of her Love and Gratitude,
this Monument was erected by his faithful Relict
ALBINA WINSTONE.

The arms upon this monument are, *Per pale gules and azure, over all a lion rampant argent, holding in his paws a tree proper.*

Against the north wall of the church,

M. S.

Hic juxta inhumatur Thomas Bubb hujusce Parochiæ Generosus, ex Natis Thomæ Bubb ibidem Armigeri Primogenitus et Hæres. Vir Ingenio Sagaci admodum ac faceto, Scientiâ literis et Artibus omnimodo excultus, aliisq; Virtutibus ornatus; Quibus tamen illustrandis nimis obstrarunt tua Verecundia et Recessus Amor. Obijt decimo sexto Calend. Maij Anno post Natum D. Christum MDCCIX Ætatis suæ 64.

Lactea persequitur Genius Vestigia Cœlis
Dum tuus, atq; Chorus micat inter (amic) beatos,
Hoc jaceant Cineres sub sacro limine dulces
Immortæ donec (terrâ flagrante) resurgent,
Sollicitæ tandem geniales quærere sedes,
Quas facile inuenient, cœlesti Lampade ductæ,
Ac inibi æternum requie potentur amena.

At the top of the monument are these arms, *Per pale Or and ermine, over all on a bend gules three unicorns heads erased sable.*

There is likewise a memorial for John Wyatt, of this parish, gent. who died in 1713, aged 90; for Anne his wife, daughter of William Self, of Milham, in the county of Wilts, who died in 1696, aged 70; and for two of their children, Mary, the wife of Thomas Webb, who died in 1729, aged 80; and Elizabeth, who died an infant; with their arms, viz. *Baron and femme, 1. Or, on a fess gules between three boars heads couped sable, as many mullets of the first. 2. Ermine, three chevrons gules.*

Benefactions.

Mrs. Anne Whittington gave 5*l.* per ann. together with the interest of 115*l.* 16*s.* to be distributed to the poor; also, 1*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* to the minister, at Christmas, for ever.

Thomas Webb, esq; gave the interest of 50*l.* to the poor; and Mrs. Mary Webb gave 10*s.* a year to the minister for a sermon, 2*s.* to the clerk, and 2*s.* in bread to the poor on Good Friday, for ever.

Mrs. Sarah Packer, in 1754, and Mrs. Mary Packer, in 1757, gave the interest of 100*l.* each to such poor people as do not receive alms.

Mrs. Frances Berkeley gave 20*s.* yearly for ever, for a sermon on the 30th of January, and the like sum to the poor in bread on that day.

Thomas Bubb, esq; gave 10*s.* a year for a sermon on Trinity Sunday, for ever. And Mr. John Widlake gave 10*s.* a year to the rector of St. Peter's church in Bristol, for a sermon here on St. John's day, for ever.

Here is a charity school, founded and supported by the following contributions: Mrs. Mary Webb, in 1729, gave 450*l.* A person unknown, in 1731, gave 100*l.* Mr. Berkeley, in 1744, gave 85*l.* 10*s.* George Packer, esq; in 1745, gave 50*l.* And in 1754, Miss Elizabeth Bayly gave 50*l.* So that from the interest the school-master's income is about 24*l.* a year, besides a house to live in.

{	Taxes.	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 131 0 0
		Poll-tax — 1694, — 83 16 0
		Land-tax — 1694, — 195 4 0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 141 13 6

At the beginning of this century, there were about 160 houses, and 700 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 30 were freeholders; yearly births 16, burials 13. *Atkyns*. Since that time population has very much increased, for the average of annual baptisms from 1773 to 1776, both inclusive, have been 41, of burials 42. And deducting 10 from the burials, on account of persons brought hither from other places, and then reckoning the number of living in the proportion of 40 to 1 of the annual burials, the present number of inhabitants will be about 1280.

S T A V E R T O N

IS a small parish, in the lower division of the hundred of Derhurst, five miles distant south from Tewkesbury, four west from Cheltenham, and five north from Gloucester.

It lies in the Vale, yet the greater part is in tillage, and most of the arable lands in common fields.

fields. It has nothing curious in natural history or antiquity.

The turnpike-road from Gloucester to Cheltenham leads thro' the south part of the parish, and all besides are very miry and founderous. The poor are chiefly employ'd in husbandry.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

The following is all that is recorded of this manor in *Domesday*:

'The church of St. Dyonisius at Paris holds three hides in Staverton.' p. 72.

John Browning held the manor of Staverton and Yenington 3 H. 5. Sir Richard Baker was lord of the manor of Staverton in the year 1608. The earl of Oxford was proprietor of it, and of Uckington in the parish of Elmston, at the beginning of this century. From his heirs it passed, by purchase, as a member of the manor of Uckington, to Mr. Rogers of Dowdeswell, and Mrs. Rogers, widow of the late John Rogers, esq; is the present lady of the manor of Uckington in Elmston, where she holds a court leet, at which the inhabitants of Staverton attend.

Edward Brugge, esq; held lands in Staverton 15 H. 6.

Part of *Haydon* lies in Staverton, and pays to the parochial levies; the other part is in the parish of Bodington.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, within the peculiar of Derhurst, worth about 120*l.* a year, to which Bodington is annexed. Mrs. Lock is patroness, and Mr. Kipling is the present incumbent. The vicar has the great tithes of the manor of Staverton.

The advowson of the church, as well as the manor, formerly belonged to the priory of Derhurst; but when that house was suppressed with other alien priories, the advowson was granted to the abbey of Tewkesbury, in which it continued 'till the general dissolution of religious foundations, in the reign of king Henry the Eighth. It was afterwards granted to Thomas Gatwick and Anselm Lamb, 5 Mariæ.

The church has a very low tower, with three bells, at the west end, and is dedicated to St. Catherine, who is said to have been a virgin, martyred in the year 307, by means of a wheel stuck full of iron hooks, which from her is called a Catherine Wheel.

First fruits	£. 12	0	0	Synodals	£.
Tenths	—	1	4	0	Pentecost.
Procurations				0	0

Benefactions.

Lands worth 6*l.* a year are given for the use of the poor, and there is besides, a small donation of 6*s.* a year left for such poor people as do not receive parish collection. The lands given to the poor were formerly of much greater value, but a considerable part has been long since lost.

Uckington, tho' a hamlet in Elmston, is joined in some payments with this parish:

Staverton and Uckington.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	69	0	0
		Poll-tax — 1694,	—	11	0	0
		Land-tax — 1694,	—	64	7	4
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770,	—	49	14	0

About the beginning of the present century, according to sir Robert Atkyns, there were 40 houses in the parish, and about 200 inhabitants, 8 of whom were freeholders; yearly births 6, burials 6. But sir Robert's estimate must have been much too high; for I am informed by a person who has resided in the parish upwards of seventy years, that there are now three houses more than when he first knew it, and the present number is only 24. His extract from the register is equally incorrect, for in ten years, from 1700 to 1709 inclusive, there are entered 34 baptisms, and 19 burials; and in the same number of years, from 1760 to 1769 inclusive, there are registered 58 baptisms, and 29 burials. The people are supposed to have increased since the beginning of this century, and are now estimated at about 120.



S T I N C H C O M B E

IS a parish in the hundred of Berkeley, four miles distant east from the town of that name, two west from Dursley, and fifteen south from Gloucester.

It adjoins to the parish of Cam, of which it was formerly a part, and consists chiefly of fine pasture land, with some good arable, and produces excellent cheese, and pretty good cyder.

This village is sheltered on the east by a lofty hill, on whose top there is a large plain, which formerly the people of this part of the country very much frequented to play at the robust game of stoball. The west summit of this hill commands a bird's-eye view of Berkeley-castle, and a most extensive prospect into Somersetshire, Monmouthshire, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, and several parts of South Wales. Some indeed pretend, that thirteen counties, and thirty parish churches may be seen from it in a very fair day, but I mention this only from Dr. Parsons's manuscript Collections, and not from my own knowledge. The several prospects are no less rich than extensive. North-westward, the fine verdure and beautiful inclosures in the Vale, and the long course of the river Severn, with its windings, make the fore ground of the landscape; beyond, are the venerable oaks of Dean forest, towering one above the other, and waving in all the grandeur of sylvan majesty; and lastly, the Welch Mountains, at a great distance behind, appear like a cloud faintly coloured, and close the prospect.

Great quantities of fossils, consisting of petrifications of the cockle, muscle, scallop, and other fish

fish of the bivalvular kind, are found incorporated in a reddish stone, of a coarse grit, at a place called Newnham's quarry; and several of the *Cornua Ammonis* have also been found there. These are all the curious natural productions which the parish affords, and it seems to be totally destitute of antiquities.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

William de Alba Mara held the manor of Stinchcombe and Thorp 40 H. 3.

Thomas de Braddeston, a very eminent person in his time, was advanced to the dignity of a peer of the realm 16 E. 3. and died seized of the manors of Stinchcombe, Horton, and Bradestone (from the latter of which he took his name) in the 34th year of the same reign. Agnes, the widow of Thomas de Braddeston, died seized of Stinchcombe, Arlingham, and Horton, in dower, 43 E. 3. Thomas lord Braddeston, son of Robert, and grandson of Thomas, was possessed of the manors of Stinchcombe, Arlingham, Horton, and Bradestone in Berkeley, at the time of his death, 48 E. 3. and Ela, his widow, died seized of Stinchcombe and Stancombe 11 H. 4.

Richard Seimour seems to have been a trustee of the Bradstones, for he was possessed of all the before-mentioned manors 2 H. 4.

Sir Walter de la Pool, in right of Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heiress of the last Thomas de Braddeston, was seized of Stinchcombe, Arlingham, Draycot's Place in Horton, and Bradstone in Berkeley, 12 H. 6. And sir Edward Ingoldsthorp was seized of this manor, and of others which had belonged to the Bradstones, in the 35th year of the last-mentioned reign.

Stinchcombe came afterwards to lord Wentworth, who sold it to divers persons, in the reign of queen Elizabeth. John Hollister was lord of it in the year 1608. It was vested in Thomas Pinfold, esq; when sir Robert Atkyns compiled his account of it, and John Pinfold, esq; is the present lord of the manor, and resides at Peer's-Court in this parish. His arms are, *Azure, two couple closes Or, between three hickwalls, or French pies, argent, beak'd and member'd of the second.*

The Tyndales, (from whom the reverend Mr. Richard Tyndale of Charfield is descended) were a very respectable family, long resident in this parish, where they had a good estate. Thomas Tyndale died some time before 33 H. 8. as appears by a deed of that date, to which Edward Tyndale of Pull Court in Worcester-shire, (ancestor of the present Tyndales of Bathford) was a party. By Alicia his wife, daughter and sole heir of Thomas Hunt, he had issue five sons, Richard, William, Henry, Thomas, and John; and one daughter Elizabeth. Richard, the eldest son, had a son and heir Richard, who had issue eight sons, and four daughters. Thomas Tyndale of Stinchcombe, clothier, was his eldest son and heir. He married Catherine, the daughter and heir of John Harris,

gent. by whom he had issue Thomas Tyndale, and making his will, died in 1637, as appears by the Probat dated Oct. 12, the same year. Thomas Tyndale, his son, lived at Stinchcombe in the reign of king Charles the First, and being inimical to the king's cause, fled from his house at the approach of a party of royalists, and hid himself for three days and nights in a large yew-tree, now growing at the top of Stinchcombe wood, whence he had the mortification to see Mr. Pinfold's house and his own burnt to the ground.

Richard Tyndale, uncle to the last Thomas, and fourth son of the last Richard, had issue Daniel Tyndale of Stinchcombe, who married Katherine, daughter and heir of John Wilkins, by whom he had two sons, Richard, who died a bachelor, and John Tyndale, clerk; which said John, about the year 1724, married Mary, daughter of Thomas Lodge, clerk, and had issue four sons, and one daughter, Mary. William, the first son, married Mary, daughter and heir of Nicholas Lodge, of Bristol, and had issue one son William, who died an infant; and one daughter Mary. He died rector of Charfield in 1764. John and Daniel, the second and fourth sons, died without issue; and Richard, the third son, is now rector of Charfield. See more of the Tyndales under the account of Eastwood, in the parish of Thornbury.

Langley-hill in Stinchcombe, with the chapel called St. Michael's chapel, and lands in Stancombe, were granted to Thomas lord Seimour, after whose attainder, they were granted to William marquis of Northampton, 5 E. 6.

H A M L E T S. 1. *Clinger.* 'Roger [de Berchelai] holds one hide in Claenhangare, part of the land of this manor [Berchelai].' *D.B.* p. 68.

2. *Stancombe* is another hamlet.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a curacy, in the deanery of Dursley, worth about 45*l.* a year. The bishop of Gloucester is patron and impropiator, and the rev. Mr. John Webb is the present incumbent.

The living has been augmented by a donation from Mr. Pinfold, and the queen's bounty, with which lands in Bradstone have been purchased, now let at 25*l.* per ann. 'Till then, the incumbent only received 20*l.* a year from the lessee of the great tithes.

The church is dedicated to St. Cyril, and has a small steeple with one bell in it. The whole building was repaired in the year 1763, and is now both handsome and convenient.

Monuments and Inscriptions.

Against the south wall of the chancel, is this inscription:

M. S.
Jonathani Smith,
Viri in S. Scripturis docti,
Verbi divini præconis assidui,
Pietatis, humilitatis, hospitij, et Christianæ
vibanitatis exemplaris viri,
in vita dilecti, in morte desecti.

Natus fuit in Civitate Roffensi Aprilis XVI Anno
MDCIX in Hibernia vero educatus, inde reversus
Vxorem duxit

Abigail filiam unigenitam Richardi Miles Civis Cantuariensis
defunctam postquam peperisset filium unicum Ionathanum
Postea duxit Ianam sororem Iohannis Markey Armigeri
Superstitem.

In Ecclesia Roffiana in agro Herefordiensi per duodecim
annos Christi Evangelium publice docuit, et post regis
ingressum inde expulsus mansit tamen in vinea domini
quotidie ad finem usque laborans

Ex hac vitâ migravit, Febri duplici quartanâ
decimo die decembris Anno

Domini M. DCLXX

ætatis vero suæ

LXII.

Et jacet hic sepultus.

Quid opus unimodæ legis solvantur habenz
(Gloria in Excelsis) lingua soluta canit.

*From preaching Christ to us, to Christ he's gone
Praises to sing before his glorious throne.*

In the same chancel, is the following inscription
in gold letters :

H. S. E.

Elizabetha Compeer, Uxor Roberti Compeer, Gen:
Filia unica Iohannis King, A.M. hujus Eccle^æ. Pastoris,
Ingenuz Indolis, iudicii supra Sexum et ætatem sublimis.
Probitatum Modestiz, utramq; Pietati et Charitati
Eo modo Superaddidit, quo Solo melius Religioni,
Uti par est, Ancillarentur.

Sic divinas Virtutes cum humanis in se una conjuxit,
Conjunctas excoluit, excultas exemplo suo insignivit.

Filiam obsequentem Parentes,

Amantissimam Conjugem Maritus;

Amicam con:em et benignam Necessarij,

Singuli quia charam Universis

Desiderant.

Obijt gravida, Maij 20, A. D. 1713 Ætat. 23^o

Quam juxta etiam jacet condita,

Elizabetha,

Filia unica, quæ cum annos duos vix numerasset,

Et vel hac ætatula egregia ingenij edidit specimina,

Mortalitati valedixit Octob. die 4^{to}

A. D. 1712

Monumentum hoc Iohannes King

Pater Mœrens posuit.

And near it,

To the Memory of Robert Compeer Gent. who was buried
the 22^d Day of June 1720 Aged 28 Years.

A handsome monument of white marble, placed
against the north wall of the church, is thus in-
scribed :

In the Churchyard

Near this place lie interred the Remains of

JOHN PINFOLD Sen^r of this Parish,

and ELIZABETH his Wife

[MAN]

(one of the Daughters of JOHN and ELIZABETH TROT-

He } died { Jan^y 30th 1705 } Aged { 94 } Years.

She } died { Mar. 14th 1701 } Aged { 83 } Years.

Also of JOHN their eldest Son and CATHERINE his Wife;

He } Died { Dec^r 26th 1726 } Aged { 82 } Years.

She } Died { May 10th 1723 } Aged { 72 } Years.

Also of THOMAS ANNA and MARY Son and Daughters

of the aforesaid JOHN and ELIZABETH PINFOLD.

THOMAS } died { Jan^y 14th 1738 } Aged { 83 } Years.

ANNA } died { Aug^t 10th 1667 } Aged { 24 } Years.

MARY } died { Sept^r 10th 1716 } Aged { 68 } [FOLD

Also of JOHN Son of the said JOHN and CATHERINE PIN-

and MARY his Wife :

He } Died { Jan^y 17th 1732 } Aged { 59 } Years.

She } Died { Oct^r 11th 1739 } Aged { 66 } Years.

Also of ELIZABETH Daughter of the aforesaid JOHN and

CATHERINE PINFOLD, who died May 10th 1708 aged 24 years

Also of MARTHA Wife of JOHN PINFOLD Jun^r who Died

May 9th 1756 Aged 51 Years.

The monument is ornamented at top with a scutcheon of two

coats, *Baron and femme*, 1. *Azure, a chevron voided Or between*

three hickwalls, or French pies, argent, for Pinfold. 2. *Azure, on a*

chevron between three owls argent, as many mullets sable, within a

border engrailed ermine, for Hill.

There is likewise a memorial for Samuel Tyn-

dale, merchant, son of William Tyndale of Stinch-

combe, who died in 1673; but the whole of the
inscription is not legible.

Benefactions.

Lands worth 7*l.* a year were vested in feoffees
for charitable uses, by a person unknown, 1 Jac. 1.
Matthew Tyndale of London, merchant, in 1676,
gave two grounds, worth about 8*l. per ann.* the
income of which to be thus disposed of; one third
to the minister, one third for teaching children
to read, and the remainder to the poor. And Mr.
Henry Stubbs, a dissenting minister, left 10*s.* a
year to buy New Testaments for poor children.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 92 2 0
		Poll-tax — 1694, — 16 15 0
		Land-tax — 1694, — 74 12 0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 74 14 3

At the beginning of this century, there were
120 houses in the parish, and about 500 inhabitants,
18 of whom were freeholders; yearly births 15,
burials 14. *Atkyns.* The inhabitants are now
estimated to be about 450.



STOKE GIFFARD.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Hen-
bury, four miles distant northward from
Bristol, nine south-west from Chipping Sodbury,
and twenty-two south-westward from Gloucester.

It is a large parish, consisting of some arable
and woodlands, but the greater part is pasturage.

There are several Stokes in this county, as
Stoke Archer, Stoke Bishop, and this *Stoke*, which
received the additional name of *Giffard*, by way
of distinction, from the family of that name,
who enjoyed it for many generations immediately
after the conquest.

Stoke House is the seat of the dutchess dowager
of Beaufort. It was built originally in the time
of queen Elizabeth, by sir Richard Berkeley, and
was greatly damaged in the civil wars in the reign
of king Charles the First. The present house
was partly rebuilt, and otherwise beautified and
repaired, by the late lord Botetourt, about the
year 1760; and the motto, (MIHI VOBISQUE)
placed in the front by his lordship, is strongly
expressive of the amiable disposition and generosity
that so eminently distinguished its owner.

It is a noble pile, exquisitely situated, like
Windfor Castle, to command a great extent of
rich country to the east and south of it, with a
large view of the city of Bristol, and its populous
environs. The prospect closes with the great
chain of hills about Sodbury on one side, and with
the Somersetshire hills on the other.

The lofty terras in front gives it an air of
grandeur and magnificence not to be described.
It stands about three hundred yards distant from
one of the great roads leading to Bristol, and a

beautiful lawn, interspersed with trees, slopes down from it, in all the unaffected elegance of nature.

The muse that sung of Clifton, paid her devoirs to Stoke; but, like the writer of this account, she was too deficient in descriptive powers to do it justice.

I cannot find, upon inquiry, that Stoke affords any curious natural productions, or antiquities.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

Osbern Giffard assisted king William the First in the conquest of England, and was rewarded, for his services, with twenty manors, of which four were in Gloucestershire, *viz.* Rochemtune, Brimesfelde, Aldeberie, and Stocche; which latter is the subject under immediate consideration, and *Domesday* gives the following particulars of it:

‘ Osbern Giffard holds Stocche, in Letberg hundred. There are five hides taxed. Dunne held it. In demean are four plow-tillages, and eight villeins, and three bordars, and a priest, with eight plow-tillages. There are four *servi*. It was worth 6*l.* and is now worth 8*l.*’ p. 76.

The Giffards had a castle at Brimpsfield, which was the residence of the family, and continued in the name, till John Giffard was taken prisoner at the battle of Boroughbridge, in open rebellion against king Edward the Second, and afterwards attainted, and executed at Gloucester as a traitor; till which time this manor of Stoke descended in succession, like Brimpsfield, to the several branches of that family.

The manor of Stoke was held of the honour of Gloucester, and was granted to sir Maurice de Berkeley, after the death of Margaret Giffard, the third wife of John Giffard, 11 E. 3. This Maurice de Berkeley was the second son of Maurice lord Berkeley, of Berkeley castle, by Eve his first wife, daughter of Eudo la Zouch, lord Zouch, as may be seen more at large, (p. 274) in the account of the ancestors of the earl of Berkeley. He died at Calais, 21 E. 3. leaving issue by Margaret his wife,

Sir Thomas Berkeley, who married Catherine, daughter of sir John de Bitton, knight, and dying in the year 1360, left issue one son,

Maurice, who married Catherine, youngest daughter and coheir of John lord Botetourt. He was seated at Stoke Giffard, and dying in 1361, left issue,

Sir Maurice Berkeley, who took to wife Joan, daughter of sir John Dynham, knight, and dying in the year 1400, left her with child of

Maurice Berkeley, who held Stoke Giffard and Uley 10 H. 5. He married Ellen, daughter of sir William Montford, knight, and died 4 E. 4. leaving by her an only son,

Sir William Berkeley, who was made a knight of the Bath at the coronation of Richard the Third, and was high sheriff of Gloucestershire in the third year of that reign. He left the kingdom

when king Richard was slain in Bosworth-field, and being attainted 1 H. 7. his estates were seized into the king's hands, and the manor of Stoke Giffard was granted the same year to Jasper duke of Bedford, and his heirs males; but sir William was afterwards received into favour, and Stoke Giffard was granted to him 4 H. 7. after the entail on the duke of Bedford, who died without issue 11 H. 7. when sir William came into possession again; but his estates were much impaired during the alienation. He died seized of Stoke Giffard in 1501, leaving issue, by his wife Anne, daughter of sir Humphry Stafford, knight, one son,

Sir Richard Berkeley, who married Elizabeth, daughter of sir Humphry Coningsby, knight, and by her had issue two sons, and three daughters, *viz.* sir John, sir Maurice, afterwards of Bruton in Somersetshire, ancestor of the lords Berkeley of Stratton; Mary, Frances, and Anne, married to Thomas Speke, esq. He died in 1514, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

Sir John Berkeley, of Stoke Giffard, who died in 1546, having married Isabel, daughter of sir William Dennis, knight, by whom he had issue a son and heir,

Sir Richard Berkeley, who received the honour of knighthood Aug. 1, 1574. He married two wives, *viz.* Elizabeth, daughter of sir William Read, of Gloucester, knight, and Elianor, daughter of Robert Jermie, of Norfolk, esq; and relict of sir Robert Roe, knight, and alderman of London. By the former he had issue two sons, Henry and William; and three daughters, Elizabeth, Mary, and Catherine; and dying in 1604, was succeeded by his eldest son,

Henry Berkeley, esq; who dying Feb. 7, 1607, left issue by his wife Mariel, or Myrriel, daughter of Thomas Throckmorton, of Coughton in Warwickshire, esq; an only son,

Richard Berkeley, esq; who had two wives, Mary, daughter of Robert Roe, esq; by whom he had a son Maurice; and Jane, daughter of Thomas Mariet, of Berkshire, by whom he had no issue. He deceased May 12, 1661, and was succeeded by his grandson Richard, son of sir Maurice Berkeley, who died in his father's life-time, in 1654. This sir Maurice was twice married, first to Elizabeth, daughter of sir Edward Coke, lord chief justice of the king's bench, by whom he had one daughter Frances, who died in 1660, without issue; secondly, to Mary, daughter of sir George Tipping, of the county of Oxford, knight, by whom he had issue the said

Richard Berkeley, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Symes, of Frampton Cotterel in Gloucestershire, esq; by whom, at his death in 1671, he had issue two sons, George, and John-Symes.

George Berkeley, esq; married Jane, daughter of Maurice Berkeley, viscount Fitz-Harding, and died without issue in 1685, and was succeeded by his brother,

John-Symes Berkeley, who married first, Susan, daughter and sole heiress of Sir Thomas Fowles, knight, banker, and citizen of London, but by her, who died in 1696, had no issue. His second wife was Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Walter Norborne, of Caln in Wiltshire, esq; (by his wife Frances, daughter and coheir of Sir Edmund Bacon, of Redgrave in Suffolk, baronet,) and relict of Edward viscount Hereford, by whom he had issue a son Norborne; and a daughter Elizabeth, married to Charles-Noel, duke of Beaufort, by whom she is mother of the present duke of Beaufort.

Norborne Berkeley, esq; claiming the barony of Botetourt, which had long been in abeyance, after a solemn hearing in the house of peers, had his claim allowed; and his majesty was pleased to summon him to parliament, as baron Botetourt, by descent, 5 Geo. 3. While his lordship was a commoner, he served in the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th parliaments of Great Britain, as knight of the shire for the county of Gloucester; and upon his present majesty's accession to the throne, was appointed groom of the bed-chamber, which he resigned when he took his seat in the house of peers. In 1768, the government of Virginia was committed to his care, and during his residence in that colony, he was seized with a fever, of which he died, unmarried, greatly lamented by all, in 1770, and in the 53d year of his age. He was succeeded in this estate by his sister,

Elizabeth, dutchess dowager of Beaufort, who is the present lady of the manor of Stoke Giffard. The Beaufort arms are given under Badminton. Her grace's paternal coat is thus blazoned, *Gules, a chevron ermine, between ten crosses pattee (six above, and four below) argent.*

HAMLETS. 1. *Great Stoke*, of which already.

2. *Little Stoke.*

3. *Harris Stoke.* Elias de Filton was seized of Stoke Herry 4 E. 3. Edward Blount and Margaret his wife were seized of the manor of Harris-stoke 4 R. 2. Sir Thomas Fitz-Nichols held the same manor 7 R. 2. and Thomas Fitz-Nichols, son of Sir Thomas, was seized thereof 6 H. 5. John Browning, son of John, was seized also of this manor 8 H. 5.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is in the deanery of Bristol, but in the diocese of Gloucester. It is a vicarage, valued at 6*l.* in 1534; and now of the clear value of 20*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.* It was antiently appropriated to the priory of Little Malvern in Worcester-shire, for which John Giffard was seized of the advowson, in trust, 20 E. 1. The dutchess dowager of Beaufort is patroness, and the reverend Mr. Shute is the present incumbent.

The church is said to be dedicated to St. Michael. It is neatly and uniformly pewed, and

has a north aisle separated from the nave by two fluted pillars, and as many pillasters, with capitals. The inhabitants of one part of the parish bury at Stapleton; and others bury at Almondsbury.

First fruits £	Synodals £. 0 1 0
Tenths —	Pentecost. 0 1 6
Procurations 0 6 8	

Monuments and Inscriptions.

There is a monument against the south wall of the chancel, with the following inscriptions, on two plates of brass:

TO RICHARD BERKELEY ESQ^r AND MARY HIS WIFE (DAUGHTER OF ROBERT ROE OF LONDON, ESQ^r) HIS DEARE FATHER AND MOTHER, A DUE TO THEIR LOVE, OF WHOM ROBERT BERKELEY THEIR YOUNGEST SON AND ONLY NOW LIVING HATH SET UP THIS REMEMBRANCE OF THEM.

SHEE WHEN SHEE HAD PASSED NEARE 36 YEARES IN THE EXERCISE OF RELIGIOUS AND MORALL DUTIES, AND THEY BOATH HAD LIVED TOGETHER ALMOST HALFE A YEARE UPWARDS OF 17 (WITHOUT KNOWEING THE OTHER 2: WHOSE COMFORTS THEY ENVYED) DIED THE 24th OF IVLY IN THE YEARE OF OVR LORD 1615.

HEE LIVED VPWARDS OF 46 YERES AFTER AND DYED IN THE 83^d YERE OF HIS AGE THE 12th DAY OF MAY 1661: THEIRE SOULES ARE IN HEAVEN, THEIRE BODIES LYE HERE: HERE HEE LAYD HERS, AND HERE WHEN DEATH SHOULD DIVIDE HIM HIS WILL WAS HIS BODIE SHOULD BE LAID, TRUSTING IN GODS MERCY HIS SOULE SHOULD SOONE BE WITH HERS, AND THEIRE BODIES IN THE MEANE TIME LYINGE HERE TOGETHER, TOGETHER FROM THENCE AT OUR SAVIOURS CALL SHOULD ARISE: FOR EVER AFTER BODIES AND SOULES TO ENIOY THE ALL HAPPYING VISION.

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF *Henry Berkeley* ESQ^r SON AND HEIRE OF S^r *Richard Berkeley* KN^t: THIS BLESSED CHANGE HE MADE ABOUT THE 48 YEARE OF HIS AGE VPON THE 7th OF FEB: IN THE YERE OF OUR SAVIOUR 1607: HE HAD BY MYRRIELL HIS WIFE (DAUGHTER OF *Thomas Throgmorton* ESQ^r) DIVERS SONNES AND DAUGHTERS: THE OTHERS DYED YOUNG THERE ONELY SURVIVED VIZ^t. RICHARD, ELIZABETH AND MARGARET.

ELIZABETH DYED IN THE YEARE OF OUR LORD 1605 (IN THE 22^d YEARE OF HER AGE AND WAS HERE INTERRED.

There are, upon the monument, these arms, 1st and 4th Berkeley of Stoke. 2d and 3d, *Argent, a saltire engrailed sable;* with this motto, *DESPICIT QVAE VULGVS SVSPICIT.*

Opposite to the above, is a superb marble monument, with the Berkeleys arms only, and upon the table this memorial:

Near this Place

Lyeth the Body of JOHN SIMES BERKELEY Esq;
(Second Son of RICHARD BERKELEY Esq.)
Who succeeded his Ancestors in the Lordship of this Mannor,
Which has been enjoyed by the Family
For some Hundred Years.

He was twice Knight of the Shire for this County,

A N D

Married first SUSAN daughter and sole Heiress of

S^r THOMAS FOWLES Knight,

Banker and Citizen of London,

And Relict of JONATHAN COPE

Of Ranton Abbey in Staffordshire Esq:

His second Wife was

ELIZABETH Viscountess Hereford,
Relict of EDWARD Lord Viscount Hereford

And Coheirs of WALTER NORBORNE Esq;

Of Caln in the County of Wilts,

By whom he had one Son Norborne,

And one Daughter Elizabeth,

Who are now living.

He died December the 13th 1736

In the 74th Year of his Age.

On a plain table of white marble, on the south side of the chancel, it is thus written.

SACRED

There were two chantries in this chapel, one founded by John Sergeant 30 E. 3. Richard Lane, the last incumbent, received a pension of 6*l.* in the year 1553. The revenues of it were granted to Thomas Throckmorton 6 E. 6. The other chantry, dedicated to All Saints, Mr. Willis gives no account of. It was endowed with lands in Ham, Alkinton, Cam, and Berkeley, which were granted to sir John Thynn 6 E. 6.

The benefactions have been mentioned in the account of the curacy.

The public payments, and yearly baptisms and burials, are set down under Berkeley.

Sir Robert Atkyns reckoned 44 houses, and about 200 inhabitants in this parish, and there are now about the same number of houses and people.

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STONEHOUSE.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Whitston, four miles distant west from Stroud, seven north from Dursley, and nine south from Gloucester.

It is situated in the Vale, and consists chiefly of pasture, with some good arable land. It was so called from the chief or manor house being of *stone*, which was not common in the vale. The same thing gave denomination to other places, as observed under Stanley.

The turnpike-road from the town of Stroud to the next passages over the Severn, at Framilode and Arlingham, runs thro' this parish; and a canal is now cutting thro' it, to open a navigation from that town to the above-mentioned river.

Mr. Ellis has a very handsome new house at Ebley, built by his uncle Mr. Joseph Ellis, who acquired a large fortune in the clothing business, with the highest reputation, and was in the commission of the peace for this county when he died, in the year 1771. Mr. Elliott, Mr. Reddall, and Mr. Andrews have also very good houses and estates in this parish.

The clothing business has flourished here for many generations, to which the fine appearance and improved condition of this country is to be attributed; for nothing is more certain, than that trade and manufactures encourage agriculture.

Here are no antiquities, nor curious plants. The natural productions of the place consist at present of grain, cheese, and cyder, all excellent in their kinds. But it appears on record, that there was a vineyard in this parish above seven hundred years ago. The expression is, *Ibi duo arpenz vinee*, which sir Robert Atkyns translates two acres of orchard, for he had conceited that there could be no vineyards in England, because our climate is not so favourable to the ripening

of the grape as some others. But that way of reasoning might be extended to prove, with equal truth and certainty, that melons and cucumbers do not grow in our country, because there are climates that suit them better.

Here are two fairs in the year, one on the 1st of May, the other on the 10th of October.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

The following is a translation from *Domesday*:

' William de Ow holds Stanhus in Blachelew hundred. Tovi held it in the time of king Edward. There were seven hides. In demean are two plow-tillages, and twenty-one villeins, and nine bordars, with twenty plow-tillages. There are four *servi*, and two mills of 17*sol.* and 6*den.* There are two arpenz of vineyard. It is worth and was worth 8*l.* This manor pays tax.' *Domesday*, p. 73.

This manor was held of the bishop of Worcester. John Giffard of Brimpsfield had a grant of free warren in Stonehouse 9 E. 1. Upon the attainder of another John Giffard, the last male heir of that family, in the reign of king Edward the Second, Stonehouse came to the crown, and was granted to John lord Maltravers by king Edward the Third, who procured a release and confirmation from John Calew, heir to the Giffards by one of their daughters, 4 E. 3. But John lord Maltravers incurring the king's displeasure by committing certain misdemeanours, his lands were seized by the crown, and Stonehouse was granted to Maurice de Berkeley, after the death of Margaret Giffard 11 E. 3.

The lord Maltravers being soon afterwards restored to the king's favour, and to his estates, joins with Agnes his wife in levying a fine of this manor to the use of themselves in special taile, the remainder to the right heirs of the lord Maltravers, 30 E. 3. and he died in the 31st year of that king. Another John lord Maltravers, with the before-mentioned Agnes, levied a fine of this manor to the use of themselves in taile; the remainder to John, son of Richard earl of Arundel, and to Eleanor the wife of John in taile, for John Fitz-Alan, second son of Richard earl of Arundel, had married Eleanor, the daughter of John lord Maltravers, and sister and heiress of Henry lord Maltravers, whereby the manor of Stonehouse came by descent to the Fitz-Alans, earls of Arundel, descended from Alan lord of Clun in Shropshire, who came into England with king William the Conqueror; for John Fitz-Alan, grandson* of John and of Eleanor, came to be earl of Arundel, by the death of Thomas earl of Arundel without issue. The before-mentioned Eleanor Maltravers married to her second husband Reginald Cobham the elder, of Sternbrugh, by whom she had no issue; and surviving him, died seized

* Sir Robert Atkyns says son of John in this place; but he has made him to be the grandson, who became lord Arundel

after the death of Thomas earl of Arundel, in his account of these persons under King's Stanley.

of Stonehouse, Shurdington, and other estates in this county, 6 H. 4.

This estate continued for several generations in the earls of Arundel. Thomas earl of Arundel died seized of it 16 H. 8. and was succeeded by his son William earl of Arundel, upon whose death 35 H. 8. livery was granted to Henry earl of Arundel, son of William.

This manor came soon afterwards to the Sandford family. William Sandford was seized of it 9 Eliz. and in that year assigned it to William Fowler, who died seized of it 41 Eliz. as appears by the escheator's inquisition taken that year. Daniel Fowler, his son and heir, was upwards of thirty years old at his father's death, and was lord of the manor in the year 1608. Daniel Fowler was his son and heir, whose daughter and heiress, Mary, was married to Thomas Smyth, esq; of the family of that name then residing at Nibley in this county, who, in her right, was lord of this manor, and was succeeded by Thomas Smyth, his son and heir, who died in 1684. He left a daughter and heiress, married to Mr. Ball of London, whereby the manor passed into another name; and Mrs. Ball, widow of Robert Ball, esq; is the present lady of the manor. The family arms of Ball, as I find them in the church, are, *A lion rampant, holding a ball or roundlet in his dexter paw.*

The hamlets of *Ebley* and *Westrip* lie partly in this parish. Richard, son of John Browning, was seized of Ebbeleigh 2 H. 4.

William Elland and his wife levied a fine of lands in Stonehouse and Ebley to Robert Kyll 7 H. 7. John Stanshaw and Humphry his brother joined in levying a fine of lands in Stonehouse 12 H. 7. The abbey of Gloucester had a water mill here, and a fulling mill, called Coneham Mill, with some lands, 8 H. 8. A messuage and a mill in Stonehouse belonged to the priory of Lanthony, and were granted to the city of Gloucester 34 H. 8.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage endowed, in the deanery of its own name, worth 180*l.* a year. It is in the immediate presentation of the crown, and the rev. John Pettat, M.A. is the present incumbent.

The advowson formerly belonged to the nunnery of Hellenstow, to which house the vicar paid 6*l.* a year, and the same annual sum is still due to the crown.

Twenty-one acres of pasture, and ten of arable land, belong to the glebe.

The church is dedicated to St. Cyril, and has a low tower at the west end, in which are six bells. It was newly roofed, leaded, and otherwise beautified, and repaired, in 1713. And I find the following memorandum in the register: *The congregation being much larger than the church would receive with convenience, and the church itself darkened and deformed by two galleries in the midst of it;*

*in the year 1746 I built a new isle, with stone from Devro wood, which was given by Robert Ball, esq; and brought gratis to the church-yard by Mr. Richard Merret of Ebley; besides this, I had great encouragement by fair promises, but no other assistance, so that the building cost me above 150*l.* which I shall think well laid out, if it serves, as I intended it should, to the Glory of God, the convenience of the people, and for the benefit of my successors.*

S. Harris.

The minister receives an annual sum for the pews in this aisle.

First fruits	£. 22	0	0	Synodals	£. 0	2	0
Tenths	—	2	4	0	Pentecost.	0	0
Procurations	0	6	8				

Monuments and Inscriptions.

On a flat stone in the chancel,

Hic Jacet Thomas Smyth de Stonehouse in Comitatu Glouce. Armiger, Obijt Sexto die Martij Anno Ætatis suæ Sexagesimo tertio, Annoq; Salutis 1684.

There is a scutcheon at top, containing three coats palewise. 1. Quarterly 1st and 4th, *A lure*; 2d and 3d, obliterated. 2. On a chevron between seven [by mistake for six] crosses paty fitchy 4 and 3, three fleurs de lis, for Smyth. 3. *A lion rampant holding in his dexter paw a rose.*

Against the fourth wall of the chancel,

In Memory of Mary y^e Wife of Thomas Smyth of Stonehouse Gent. who departed this Life the First day of October in the Yeare of our Lord God 1675.

Refurgam

Solus Christus Mihi Sola Salus.

Near this place also lies y^e Body of Mary y^e Wife of John Ball of London Gent. & Daughter of y^e s^d Thomas Smyth by the abovementioned Mary his Wife, who died y^e 15th of June 1703.

The Smyths arms on this monument are, *Azure, on a chevron between six crosses paty fitchy Or, three fleurs de lis of the field.*

Against the same wall,

In Memory of Anselm Fowler of Moorehalls in this Parish Gent. who died August y^e 4th in the Yeare 1700, in the 63^d Year of his Age.

Also in memory of Rebecca his Wife, and Daughter of Henry Partridge Gent. who died March the 18th in the year 1707, being about the 75th Year of her Age.

Arms at top, *Baron and femme*, 1. Quarterly *azure and Or, in the first a lure of the second.* This coat was granted to Daniel Fowler of this parish, son of William Fowler, by William Camden, Clarencieux King at Arms, Mar. 13, 1606. 2. *Chevy argent and sable, on a bend gules three escallops Or, for Partridge.*

Upon a flat stone,

Here lyeth the Body of John Ball, Esq; Son of John Ball of London Gent. by Mary his Wife, Exempt & Captain of his Majesties 1st Troop of Horse Guards, who departed this life the 31st of July 1729, in the 32 year of his Age.

Arms at top, Quarterly 1st and 4th, *A lion rampant holding a ball or roundlet in his dexter paw.* 2d and 3d, Smyth, as before.

On another flat stone,

Underneath are deposited the Remains of Robert Ball, Esq; Lord of this Manor. A Gentleman of refined Sense and Politeness; a Magistrate of distinguished Abilities, and an affectionate Husband, Father, and Friend. He died Oct. 19, 1760, aged 51. Also Robert his Son, aged 5 Months.

Arms, *Baron and femme*, Quarterly 1st and 4th, Ball. 2d and 3d, Smyth. 2. *A chevron between three crosses paty, in chief a quartered.*

Upon a monument in the church-yard, inclosed within palisadoes, is this inscription:

*This Monument is erected to perpetuate the Memory
Of the late Rev^d Samson Harris M. A.
(Thirty five Years Vicar of this Parish)*

A Divine

*Eminently distinguished for his exemplary piety
Learning, and indefatigable Diligence*

In the Work of the Ministry:

*Deeply impressed with the sacred Truths of the Gospel,
He recommended them to others*

with a most persuasive Energy, & truly Xtian Example,
 Displaying
 In his own Conduct the most lively Evidence
 of Sincerity,
 His whole Life being one continued Practice
 Of every Christian and Social Virtue.
 He died deservedly lamented Nov. 10th 1763;
 in the 66th Year of his Age.
 Reader, Go, & imitate.

On the other side is this inscription :

Here also is inter'd the Body of Sophia Relict of the late Rev^d
 Samson Harris, who departed this Life April 10th 1767, in the 80th
 Year of her Age.

Another tomb, likewise inclosed with palifadoes,
 bears the following inscription :

This Monument is erected in sincere regard to the Memory of M^{rs}
 Sophia Pettat, late Wife of the Rev^d John Pettat, the present Vicar of
 y^e Parish And Niece to his worthy Predecessor y^e Rev^d Samson Harris.
 The unaffected Piety and Affability
 Which regulated her Conduct
 Might reflect ample Evidence
 to the Value of her Character
 Did not respect to that Modesty
 Which spunn'd all public Testimony to her Merits
 check the Enlargement of this Tribute
 Even to her lifeless Remains.
 The Submission and Fortitude
 With which she sustained the Torture
 Of a long and painful Illness,
 Until Patience had her perfect Work,
 gave amazing Proofs of the
 Amiableness of her Temper;
 And strongly illustrated the comforts
 Of the Christian Hope.
 By the Merciful Call of divine Providence
 She was admitted to that Place
 Where the Weary be at rest
 April the 24th 1764:
 Aged 24 Years.

Close to the above, upon a tomb,

Underneath this Tomb are deposited the Remains of Thomas Pettat
 Esq; late of this Parish, who departed this Life the first Day of
 February 1767, aged 78 Years. Also are deposited the Remains of
 Catherine late Wife of the above Thomas Pettat, who departed this
 Life the Sixth Day of May 1766, aged 66 Years.

On another tomb,

In Memory of
ROBERT RATCLIFF B. D.
 Born in Devonshire, Fellow of Exeter College, Oxford
 Chaplain to the forces of King Charles & King James y^e Second
 In America, in which he lived ten Years
 By Royal Licence of King Charles the Second
 And Direction of the Bishop of London
 Constituted the Episcopical Minister at Boston in New England
 (where he founded a Church)
 And in the Island of Saint Christophers
 Chaplain to their Majesties household
 Vicar of Stonehouse eighteen } Years
 And Rector of Coln-Rogers ten }
 who departed this life Jan: y^e 7th
 Anno { Salutis } 1707
 { Ætatis Suxæ } 53.

On the top of the same tomb, engraven on brass,

In Memory of **JOHN RATCLIFF D. D.**
 Master of Pembroke College Oxford
 and Prebendary of Gloucester, the
 last Survivor of the Descendants
 of **ROBERT RATCLIFF, B. D.** and
MARY his Wife, He departed this Life
 July 13th 1775 Aged 76 Years and lies
 Interred in the Parish Church of
 S^t. Mary de Crypt in the City of
 Gloucester.

On the other side of the tomb,

Here also lieth Interred three Children of Robert Ratcliff and
 Mary his Wife

Richard	} Buried	{	Nov. 10 th	} An ^o Do ^{mi}	} 1701	
Viz. Mary			Dec. 9 th			1704
Anne			Nov. 13 th			1707

Also by this Tomb lieth the Body
 of Robert Eldest Son of Mr. Robert Ratcliff
 late Vicar of Stonehouse
 who departed this life the 26 day of July 1711
 Aged 14 Years.

Arms, Baron and femme, 1. [Argent] a bend ingrailed [sable]
 for Ratcliff. 2. A fess between three crescents, supposed for Hodges.

There was a handsome monument erected in
 the church-yard, in the year 1776, which is now
 taken down to be repaired. Upon one table was
 the following memorial :

This Monument
 is erected to the Memory
 of **JOSEPH ELLIS, Esq^r.**
 of Ebley in this Parish,
 who died greatly regretted
 Sep^r. 3^d, 1771, Aged 53,
 at Spa in Germany;
 and his Remains lie interred
 in the Chancel
 of the Protestant Chapel of Olne,
 in the adjacent Dutch Territory.

On the other table, this inscription :

Beneath this Tomb
 are interred the Remains of
CHRISTIAN ELLIS,
 Widow and Relict of **JOSEPH ELLIS, Esq^r.**
 of Ebley in this Parish,
 to whose Memory
 she erected this Tomb.
 She died March 28th 1776,
 in the 57th Year of her Age.

On the north side of the church-yard, inclosed
 within iron rails, is a handsome marble tomb, in
 memory of Giles Nash, esq; who served the office
 of high sheriff of this county in the year 1764,
 and was for many years in the commission of the
 peace. He departed this life the 12th of January,
 1767, aged 63. This gentleman, for a long time,
 employed a very large fortune in the clothing
 business, with the greatest honour and integrity,
 and was supposed to be the best scarlet dyer in the
 kingdom. There are also two old tombs adjoining,
 in memory of persons of this respectable
 family.—Sir Nathaniel Nash, knight, (the last of
 his name and family) younger brother of the late
 Giles Nash, esq; and for some years alderman of
 Castle-baynard ward, in the city of London, died
 August 28th, 1769, and his remains are deposited
 in the same grave with his lady, in St. Paul's
 cathedral.

Benefactions.

In the year 1775, the principal inhabitants
 raised upwards of 600*l.* by subscription, for the
 establishment of two schools, one at each end of
 the parish, for teaching the poor children to read,
 and instructing them in the principles of the
 Christian religion. Some part of the money has
 been since laid out in the purchase of a school-
 house, with an orchard adjoining; and the re-
 mainder placed out on government security, and
 the interest duly applied to the maintenance of
 those schools, wherein about forty children are
 taught by this charity.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 155 12 8
		Poll-tax — 1694, — 42 9 0
		Land-tax — 1694, — 268 18 0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 196 1 0

About the beginning of this century, there
 were, according to sir Robert Atkyns, 100 houses
 in the parish, and about 500 inhabitants, of whom

30 were reputed to be freeholders; yearly births 18, burials 16. But by an accurate survey, taken a few years ago, the people were found to be increased to 759.

S T O W.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Slaughter, ten miles distant south from Campden, nine north-west from Burford in Oxfordshire, and twenty-five north-eastward from Gloucester.

Stow, in the Saxon language, signifies a *Dwelling*. It is sometimes called *Stow on the Wold*, because it lies in the high Cotswold country; but in antient deeds it is written *Edwardestou*, and *Stow St. Edward's*, for king Athelred gave one hide of land in this place to the church of St. Edward.

It is a market town, situated, in a very peculiar manner, on the summit of a high hill, about three miles diameter in base, and exposed to every inclemency of the weather, without the least shelter or protection. The base of the hill is encircled by a kind of narrow valley, and the great Roman Foss Way runs a little northward of the town.

It is commonly said, that *Stow wants three elements out of the four*. It wants water, from its high situation, and having little or no land belonging to the town, and consequently no produce of fuel, it is deficient in earth and fire; but it has air enough, which in this mountainous and exposed situation, must necessarily be very sharp and piercing, tho' pure, and perhaps, for strong constitutions, healthy. The church is pretty lofty, and as there is nothing to obstruct the view, it is seen, like a land mark, from every place for many miles all round that part of the country.

The town is small, and very irregularly built, with two or three mean houses in the midst of the principal street. It has a weekly market on Thursday, pretty well frequented; and two fairs in the year, held, since the rectification of our Calendar, on the 12th of May, and the 24th of October, for all sorts of cattle, hops, cheese, Birmingham wares, linen of the manufacture of this part of the country, and other valuable commodities. The fairs were formerly very large, but are much declined; tho' it is said, that the tolls of them, and of the markets, are at present worth 80*l.* a year.

Its charter for fairs and a market was granted in the fourth year of king Edward the Third, and has since been confirmed by king James the First.

The turnpike-road from Coventry and Warwick leads thro' this town to Bath and Bristol, and the antient Roman Foss is high, and very visible in many places, for miles between this town and Cirencester.

There is a free-school, hospital, and almshouse in this place, of antient establishments, of which further particulars are given under the account of Benefactions.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

At the time of the general survey, Stow does not seem to be a manor distinct from Magerbury, and as both places are connected in the antient record, I have placed the account of them under this head, as follows:

' The church of St. Mary of Evesham holds
' Malgeresberie at Edwardestou, in Salemones
' hundred. There were eight hides in the time
' of king Edward, and the ninth hide, which
' adjoins to the church of St. Edward, king Adel-
' red gave quit from tax. There are three plow-
' tillages in demean, and twelve villeins, and one
' free man, and a priest, having amongst them
' seven plow-tillages. There are six *servi*, and a
' mill of 8 *solid.* and a little quantity of meadow.
' In the time of king Edward, it was worth 100*sel.*
' and is now worth 7 *lib.*' *Domesday*, p. 72.

The abbey of Evesham purchased a charter of free warren in Stow, Mageresbury, &c. 35 H. 3. and had a grant of markets and fairs in Stow 4 E. 3. of which it was seized in the 45th year of that reign. It is mentioned, notwithstanding, in another record, that Thomas de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, and others, were seized of Stow St. Edward, Donington, and Mageresbury 24 E. 3. but it does not appear on what account, and the manor continued in the abbey of Evesham till its dissolution.

The manor of Stow, and of Nethercot near Stow, and a yearly rent of 20*s.* in Stow, lately belonging to the abbey of Evesham, were granted to sir Thomas Seymour 1 E. 6. and upon his attainder, were afterwards granted to John earl of Warwick, 3 E. 6. It was again granted to—Willoughby; for Henry Willoughby, upon the death of his father, had livery thereof granted to him 4 Eliz.

It passed, soon afterwards, to the Chamberlains, and the reverend John Chamberlain is the present lord of the manor, and resides at Mageresbury, a hamlet in this parish, under which head there is some account of his family.

HAMLETS. 1. *Donnington*, where lord Aston was totally defeated by colonel Morgan, on the 21st of March, 1645; upon which all hopes of preserving the king's garrison in Oxford were lost. Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester and Hertford, was seized of Donnington 7 E. 2. Livery of this manor was granted to the coheir-esses of Thomas Hale 1 & 15 Eliz. In the year 1765, the common fields here were inclosed by act of parliament, and lands allotted to the rector in lieu of tithes.

2. *Mageresbury*. The abbey of Evesham purchased a charter of free warren in Mageresbury and Dinington 35 H. 3. After the dissolution of religious foundations, Mageresbury was granted to sir Thomas Leigh. Rowland Leigh, son of sir Thomas, had livery of Mageresbury granted to him 15 Eliz. It soon afterwards came to the Cham-

Chamberlaynes. The reverend Mr. John Chamberlayne¹ is the present lord of the manor of Mangersbury, and has a handsome seat in this place, and a large estate in this and other parts of the county.

John Rouse and others were seized of lands in Stow St. Edward, and Mangersbury, 49 E. 3. Lands in Stow belonged to the abbey of Bruern in Oxfordshire. They were in the possession of Richard Jarvis, 36 H. 8. and were then granted to Edward Powell.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is in the deanery of Stow, to which it gives name. It is a rectory worth 400*l.* a year. The reverend Mr. Hippisley is patron and incumbent. The rector had only a third part of the great tithes in Donnington and Mangersbury, and the other two parts belonged to the impropiators of those places; but in the years 1765 and 1766, the common fields of both places were inclosed by act of parliament, and then the rector had lands allotted to him in lieu of tithes.

The rectory of Stow on the Wold, and a portion of tithes, formerly belonging to the abbey of Evesham, were granted to William Wright, esq; and William Breme, 8 Jac. The rectory pays 5*s.* yearly to the crown, and 20*s.* yearly to the patron.

The church is large, and the tower, which is 81 feet high, and adorned with battlements and pinnacles, stands on the south side of it. The original church was built in the 10th century, by Ethelmere, (sometimes called Ailmere) earl of Cornwall, and of Devonshire, on a ground then called St. Edward's Close, and dedicated to St. Edward, who is said to have been an hermit of great sanctity, and an eminent confessor.

There was a chantry founded in this church 4 H. 6. by William Chestre, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity. It was valued at 15*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* a year 21 E. 4. and the officiating priest had a salary of 5*l.* There was another chantry, dedicated to All Saints, which was endowed with a messuage in Overwell.

First fruits	£. 18	0	0	Synodals	£. 0	2	0	
Tenths	—	1	16	0	Pentecostals	0	1	1½
Procurations	0	6	8					

Monuments and Inscriptions.

Near the vestry door in the chancel, is a marble monument, with this inscription:

Aesdum lector, qualis quantusq; cinis hic juxta conditus, paucis te monitu velim.

Dormit humatus Joannes Chamberlayn Armiger, Vir multis notus, nulli non mirabilis; clarus profapia, sed virtute clarior; fuis multa debens avis, at plura sibi; fidelis Principi (vel exulanti) Subditus, devotissimus Eccles: Anglicanæ (vel spoliatae) filius;

¹ This antient family is descended from John count de Tankerville, of Tankerville-castle in Normandy, who came into England with king William the Conqueror, but returned again into Normandy. John de Tankerville was a younger son of the former earl, and was lord chamberlain to king Henry the First. Richard Chamberlayne, son of the last John, was lord chamberlain to king Stephen, and thereupon assumed the surname of Chamberlayne. He married the daughter of — Galfrey. William Chamberlayne, lord of North Riston, was son of Richard. He also was lord chamberlain to king Henry the Second, and married the daughter of — Clifton. He had taken prisoner Robert de Bellemont, earl of Millain in Normandy, and earl of Leicester in England, commonly called Blanchmains, who had taken part with young king Henry against the king his father; and for that service the king granted him to quarter the arms of the earl of Leicester with those of Tankerville, in the year 1174. Robert Chamberlayne was son of William, and sir Richard Chamberlayne was son of Robert. He married Jane, daughter and heir of John Gatesden. Sir Robert Chamberlayne, son of sir Richard, married the daughter of — Griffith of Northamptonshire; by whom he had issue sir John Chamberlayne, who married Jane, daughter and heir of John Mortein, descended from an antient family of that name, and whose mother was an heiress of the name of Ekney.

Sir Richard Chamberlayne, son of sir John, married Jane, daughter of sir John Reins, of Clifton Reins. Their eldest son, sir Richard Chamberlayne, settled at Sherborne in Oxfordshire, where his posterity continued 'till John Chamberlayne, the last of that branch, died in the reign of king James the First, and left two daughters coheires, the elder of whom was first married to sir Thomas Gage, and afterwards, to sir William Goring of Suffolk; and the younger daughter was married to the lord Abergavenny.

John Chamberlayne, of Hopton in Derbyshire, was second son of sir Richard, the elder, and brother to sir Richard Chamberlayne, the younger. He married the daughter of — Bensted, and had issue Thomas Chamberlayne, who married Isabel, the daughter of — Knifton. John Chamberlayne, son of Thomas, married the daughter of — Elton, and had a son John, who married Agnes, the daughter of — Keynes. William Chamberlayne, son of the last John, married Elizabeth, daughter of — Fleming, of Dartmouth.

Sir Thomas Chamberlayne of Presbury, son of William, married Anne Vander Zenny, of the house of Naflaw in the Low Countries. His second wife was Elizabeth, daughter of sir John Luddington, and widow of — Machine, from whom are descended the Chamberlaynes of Mangersbury. His third wife was Anne, sister of sir — Monke of Devonshire, grandfather

to the duke of Albemarle, from whom the Chamberlaynes of Oddington were descended. This sir Thomas was eminent for his many embassies in the reigns of king Henry the Eighth, king Edward the Sixth, and queen Elizabeth.

Edmond Chamberlayne, of Mangersbury, esq; was son of sir Thomas, and brother and heir to sir John Chamberlayne of Presbury. He married Anne, the widow of — Moulton, of Surry. His second wife was Grace, daughter of John Strangers, of Melbury in Dorsetshire. He was high sheriff of Gloucestershire 39 Eliz. and died in 1634. John Chamberlayne, son of Edmond by his second wife, married Elizabeth, daughter of sir William Leigh of Longborough; and having been sequestered for his loyalty to king Charles the First, paid 1246*l.* for composition. He died in 1668, and was succeeded by his son John Chamberlayne, who married Mary, daughter of Walter Savage, of Broadway in Worcestershire, esq; and died in 1691. Edmund Chamberlayne, son of John, married Emma, the daughter of James lord Chandos, and served the office of high sheriff of Gloucestershire 4 Anne. He died in the year 1755, and was succeeded by his only son Edmund, who married one of the daughters and coheires of Robert Atkyns, of Nether Swell in this county, esq; by whom he had a numerous issue. He died in the year 1774, and was succeeded by his eldest son, John, rector of Little Ilford in the county of Essex, who married Martha, third daughter of Henry Doughty, of Broadwell, in this county, esq; by whom he has one son and one daughter. This family bears two coats, *Quarterly*, 1st and 4th, *Gules, an inescutcheon argent between eight stars in orle Or*, for Chamberlain; 2d and 3d, *Gules, a chevron between three escallops Or*, for Tankerville.

To the above pedigree, sir Robert Atkyns subjoins, that sir John Chamberlayne, of this family, was a great soldier, and eminent in the court of king Edward the Third. It appears by a record in the tower of London, that the king granted to him, by the name of count Chamberlayne, earl of Tankerville, viscount de Millaine, and high constable of Normandy, a warrant to receive 10,000 marks, which he had lent to the king's son in the wars with France. He married the daughter and heir of the lord Harling, governor of Paris, who was seized of the manor and castle of East Harling in Norfolk, and of many other considerable estates in that and other counties. She was reputed the greatest heiress in England, and refused many suitors of the chiefest nobility, and with leave of the king, married this sir John Chamberlayne. She afterwards married the lord Scrope, and had for her third husband — Benefield, of Norfolk; but she chose to be buried near her husband sir John Chamberlayne, in the church of East Harling; all which was inscribed in the window of the great chamber of East Harling castle.

strenuus patriæ patronus. Nescio an legum peritor an pacis studiosior. Justiciarius verissime sic dictus curiæ sedisq; Judicialis ornamentum ac decus ingens. Ingenio simul & facundia præpollens, Moribus ipse ille quem singuli optarint, ut verbo dicam, omnium vivus desiderium et dolor mortuus. In hujus tam chari capitis memoriam Monumentum hoc Conjux Relicta L. M. Q. P. pium feris nepotibus amorem testatura. Obiit in Mense Februarij 1667.

There is a scutcheon over the monument, *Parted per pale baron and femme*, 1. Chamberlayne. 2. Gules, a cross engrailed, and in the dexter quarter, a lozenge argent.

There is a memorial on a flat stone in the chancel, for colonel Edmund Chamberlayne, who died in 1676; and an inscription upon another flat stone there, for Edmund Chamberlayne, gent. eldest surviving son of colonel Edmund Chamberlayne, who died in 1696, aged 52. And upon another flat stone, it is thus written:

Quiescit hic humatus inclytus atq; eruditus Vir Johannes Chamberlayne, nuper de Maugerbury Armiger. Spiritum efflavit sexto Nonarum Martij 49 annos 3 menses 12q; dies natus Annoq; Salutis humanæ M. DCLXXXI.

There is also a handsome mural monument in the chancel, and upon the table this inscription:

H. S. E.
 Johannes Chamberlayne
 Filius natu maximus Edmundi Chamberlayne
 De Maugerbury in Com. Glocestrensi Armig. et
 Uxoris ejus Emmæ filiz Prænobilis Jacobi Domini Chandos
 Baronis de Sudely
 Antiquissimæ familiæ
 Quamdiu vixerit Decus
 Per duodecem fere Annos unica spes
 Et Proli ex ejusdem demum Parentibus Ortæ optimum Exemplum.
 Oxonii in Collegio Wadhamseni bonis Literis
 Et virtutis præceptis institutus
 In Templi interioris Hospitia
 Patriis legibus fideliter studuit.
 Hisce dotibus ornatus a Burgensibus
 De Rye in Com. Suffex ad Parlamentum
 Electus erat viceßimo primo Æt. anno.
 Mense Februarij 1713-14 ad peregrinas sedes invisendas processit
 Ut nihil generoso Animo deesset
 Vel quod ipsi ornamento
 Vel quo ipse Alijs esset Præfidio.
 Sed Eheu! Parisiis Sphæselo correptus
 Desiderium sui reliquit omnibus bonis
 Parentibus præcipue et suis.
 Quicquid matura ingenij vis et summa potuit industria
 Optimus juvenis Patriæ Foro et Senatui promisit;
 Quicquid severa potuit Religionis Reverentia
 Pientissimus Filius Ecclesiæ reddidit Matri.
 Hisce Artibus hæc Pietatis disciplinâ
 Nobilitatem veram adeptus
 Et vivere didicit et mori.
 Nat. Mart. 30 1693 Obijt Julij 31 1714
 Prædic illius Diei
 (Mœstissimæ Britannis Ætæ)
 Quâ interiit
 Anna Principum Optima.

This monument is ornamented with a scutcheon, bearing the family arms, quartered as already mentioned in the close of their pedigree.

There is also upon a flat stone, a latin inscription for James-Montague Chamberlayne, eldest son of Edmund Chamberlayne, esq; who died in 1754, in the 25th year of his age. And another for Edmund Chamberlayne, esq; who died in 1755, aged 84; and for the honourable Emma Chamberlayne, his wife, who died in 1738.

On another flat stone in the chancel,
 Depositu Roulandi Wildæ, Clerici, in spe certa resurrectionis.

H. S. E.
 R. Hippisley A. M.
 huj. Eccle. Rector
 ob. Nov. xxvi
 M DCC LXIV.

On a very large raised tomb standing in the middle of the chancel, is engraven the bust of a soldier, and this memorial beneath it:

Sacræ Memoriz

Inclytissimi Ducis Hastings Keyt Filii Johannis Keyt de Ebrington Agro Gloucestrensi Armigeri Wigorniz Cohortium ex Parte Regis Præfecti, in Prælio juxta Stow 21^{mo} die Martij 1645 occisi.

Over the bust, and round the tomb, are scutcheons of the arms of Keyt, late of Ebrington.

Benefactions.

Ethelmere, founder of the church, erected an hospital in this place, which was valued at 25*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* yearly, and is charged, in the first fruits office, with the annual sum of 13*s.* 4*d.*

Thomas Belleny, chief justice of England, Henry Spelman, and others, were seized of lands called the Gleame, situate in the parish of St. Olave, Southwark, and conveyed them to William Chestre, Richard Chestre, &c. and their heirs. William Chestre, by his will, dated in May 16 E. 4. gave those lands for divers uses, viz. part for an almshouse in Stow for eight poor men and women, and a woman to wash for them, each to have 8*d.* weekly, but a man and his wife 12*d.* Another part was for the maintenance of Trinity chantry. These lands came to Richard Chestre by survivorship, having only one daughter, Joan, married to Thomas Bittlefen, against whom William Martin recovered in Trinity term 3 H. 7. and he conveyed the same lands, then worth 18*l.* per ann. to seven trustees in Stow, to be applied to the above uses, and appointed 6*l.* a year to the chantry priest, who was to keep a school, and instruct the children of the town. At length the lessees of those lands built upon them, and greatly improved the rents, so that they now amount to several hundred pounds a year; and the estate is charged with 40*l.* a year for the use of the school and almshouse. In the front of the school-house is this inscription:

SCHOLA INSTITUTIONIS PVERORVM IMPENSIS RICHARDI STEPHAM CIVIS ET MERCATORIS LONDINENSIS EXTRVCTA ANNO DOMINI 1594.

Lands in Maugerbury, worth upwards of 3*l.* a year, are given for the repair of the church; and 5*s.* yearly are paid out of the meadows there, which formerly belonged to sir James Rushout, in lieu of rushes, which by custom were cut in those meadows, to be spread over the floor of the church.

Mr. Thomas Chadwell, Mr. Richard Hodges, and Mr. Anthony Hodges have given 20*s.* a year each to the poor.

George Townsend, esq; gave 4*l.* yearly to teach children to read, and 2*s.* weekly in bread for the poor.

In 1690, William Cope, of Icombe in this county, esq; gave 12*l.* a year for the use of the poor, and 5*l.* a year for ever for apprenticing out poor children. He also gave 100*l.* for stock to set the poor at work.

In 1702, lady Juliana Tracy gave 50*s.* a year for ever. In 1715, Mr. Thomas Compere, of London.

don, gave the interest of 150*l*. In 1716, Mr. John Grayhurst, of Bledington, gave the interest of 50*l*. In 1720, Joshua Aylworth, of Aylworth, esq; gave the interest of 100*l*. all to be distributed yearly in bread to the poor.

In 1744, Richard Freeman, of Batsford, esq; gave 20*l*. a year for ever to the use of the poor. And about the year 1767, Mr. Mince, by his will, gave the interest of 200*l*. to buy clothes, to be given, on New-years day, to the nine poor people in the almshouses.

The town of Stow, and the two hamlets of Mauerbury and Donnington, are rated distinctly to the land-tax.

Stow.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 46 14 0
		Poll-tax — 1694, — 54 0 0
		Land-tax — 1694, — 47 2 8
		The same, at 3 <i>s</i> . 1770, — 32 9 0

Mauerbury.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 114 10 8
		Poll-tax — 1694, — 23 7 0
		Land-tax — 1694, — 82 13 4
		The same, at 3 <i>s</i> . 1770, — 63 16 3

Donnington.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 84 4 0
		Poll-tax — 1694, — 15 8 8
		Land-tax — 1694, — 34 14 0
		The same, at 3 <i>s</i> . 1770, — 27 1 3

At the beginning of this century, there were 329 houses, and about 1300 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 60 were freeholders; yearly births 32, burials 31. *Atkyns*. I examined the parish register, and found that the average of annual baptisms in ten years, beginning with 1700, was 39.1; and of burials in the same number of years, (beginning with 1708, the burials not being entered till that time) 29.2. Again, the medium of annual baptisms for ten years, beginning at 1760, was 36.9; and of burials 23.6; whereby it appears that the parish declines in population. And reckoning the proportion of the living to the medium of annual burials as 50 to 1, the present number of souls will then be 1180, which is supposed to be very near the truth.



S T O W E L L.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Bradley, two miles south-westward from Northleach, nine northward from Cirencester, and eighteen east from Gloucester.

The great Roman Foss leads along the east side of it, and the river Coln waters it on the south-west side, on whose banks there are some meadow grounds; but the greater part of the parish lies high, and is of a light stony soil, most suitable to, and chiefly employ'd in tillage.

The antient name of it was *Stanuelle*. And since the little river *Lech*, in this neighbourhood, which in the British language signifies a *stone*, was so called on account of the petrifying quality of its water; it is not improbable that the name of *Stanuelle*, i. e. *Stone-well*, was given to this place, from a spring within it, that incrusts with a strong stony substance, sticks, and other things lying in its course. The soil is naturally stony; and there is plenty of petrified shell-fish, of the smaller kinds, turned up in the fields almost every where about it.

Lord Chedworth has a seat here, where he resides. The turnpike-road upon the Foss runs above a mile along the side of the deer park, and his lordship's house is situated about half a mile north-westward from it, but the plantations prevent its being seen from that quarter. It stands upon an eminence fronting to the westward, with the river Coln about a quarter of a mile below it, and very pleasant woods on the opposite slope, on the other side of the bourn. The house was built about the reign of king James the First, by one of the Atkinsons, as appears by the arms of that family, carved in freestone over the north door, *viz.* *Azure, a cross flossy argent, between four lions rampant Or.*

Of the Manor and other Estates.

This seems antiently to have been a member of the large manor of Northleach, for which reason I have given the extract from *Domesday* concerning it under that head; but it may be proper to repeat it in this place, and thus says the record:

‘*Stanuelle* adjoins to this manor [*Lecce*.] ‘ There are two plow-tillages in demean, and five ‘ villeins, with five plow-tillages, and a mill of 4*od*. ‘ and four *servi*, and two *ancilla*, and there is one ‘ hide in Culberlege belonging to this manor.’ [*i. e.* to *Lecce*, and not to *Stanuelle*]. p. 70.

Richard Martell died seized of the manor of Stowell 56 H. 3. and Adam Martell, a descendant from Richard, purchased a charter of free warren in it 19 E. 3. How long it continued in that name and family I cannot tell; but it passed afterwards to the Tames, the elder house of which family resided at Stowell in the time of John Leland the antiquary. *Mr. Horne of Oxfordshire*, says he, *dwelling by Langeley, hath married this Tame daughter and heir, and shal have by her a 8*oli*. land by the yere.* Itin. vol. 6, p. 16. Edmond Horn levied two fines of the manor and advowson of Stowell, 1 & 4 E. 6. His only daughter and heiress was married to Anthony Bourn, who had livery of the manor granted to him, in right of his wife, 2 Mar.

Stowell passed afterwards to the Atkinsons, and Henry Atkinson, esq; was lord of it in 1608. He was son of Robert Atkinson, of the Inner Temple, and grandson of Richard Atkinson, of the city of Bristol. Anne, his eldest sister, was married to sir William Wentworth, of Wentworth-Woodhouse in Yorkshire; and sir Henry Atkinson

Atkinson, the last heir male of this family, dying without issue, gave this manor to William earl of Strafford, son of Thomas earl of Strafford, and grandson of the before-mentioned William Wentworth.

John How, esq; purchased the manor of the earl of Strafford, and it has descended from him in a direct line to Henry-Frederick How,^m lord Chedworth, the present lord of the manor.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is in the deanery of Cirencester. It was annexed to Hampnet in the year 1660, by the consent of the bishop and patron. Agnes Harcourt, the widow of John Harcourt, presented to it in 1503.

The church was built in the form of a cross, but the north aisle has been long since taken down. Divine service is not performed in it.

Monuments and Inscriptions.

Some of the Atkinsons have been buried in the church; as was John How, father of the first lord Chedworth, but there are no monuments for them. Upon a plain marble table, against the north wall of the chancel, is this memorial:

In Memory of the Truly Pious the Lady ANNABELLA HOWE, one of the Daughters of Emmanuel Lord Scrope, earl of Sunderland, the Widow of JOHN-GRUBHAM HOWE of Compton, and the most Indulgent Mother of JOHN-GRUBHAM HOWE of Stowell in the County of Gloucester. She died the 20th of March, 1703-4.

Quem semper Acerbum
Semper Honoratum Habebo.

^m This family has been long seated in Somersetshire and Wiltshire, John How, of Stanlighth, in the diocese of Bath and Wells, by his will, dated in 1529, (to which Henry How was one of the witnesses) among other things, bequeathed 6s. 8d. each, to fifteen churches where he had lands, and to three others 3s. 4d. each.

Henry How was father of John How, gent. who dwelt in the parish of St. Helen's London. Which John, by his will 16 Eliz. among other things, bequeaths to his son John Howe, his best chain of gold, weighing 16 ounces; and to the poor of the parish of Usculme, where he was born, 6l. 13s. 4d. His will was sealed with his seal, *a fess ingrailed, between three wolves heads*, as born by his descendants. He had lands in the counties of Somerset, Devon, Essex, and in the city and suburbs of London; and bequeathed his manor and lordship of Hunsfel de la Heies, with many other estates in London and elsewhere, to John his son and heir.

Which John took to wife Jane, daughter of Nicholas Grubham, of Bishop's Lidiard, com. Somerset, who brought him a very large fortune. He had issue by her three sons, John, George, and Lawrence; and one daughter Elizabeth, married to John Bainton, esq. George the second son, was created a baronet on the restoration of king Charles the Second; but the title became extinct with his son James, who died without issue.

John, the eldest son, had the manor of Compton in Gloucestershire, and Wishford, and other estates in Wiltshire, by the gift of his uncle sir Richard Grubham. He was created a baronet in 1660, and had issue by Bridget, daughter of Thomas Rich of North Cerney, master in chancery, three sons, sir Richard-Grubham How; John, ancestor to the present lord Chedworth; and sir Thomas How, who died without issue.

Sir Richard-Grubham How married Anne, daughter of John King, bishop of London, and widow of John Dutton of Sherbourn, in the county of Gloucester, esq; and had by her one son Richard, his heir.

Which Richard married Mary, daughter of sir Henry-Frederick Thynne, of Kempsford in the county of Gloucester, baronet, and was one of the representatives for the county of Wilts in nine parliaments. But dying without issue in 1730, the title became extinct.

John How, esq; second son of sir John How, baronet, above-mentioned, married Annabella, third daughter of Emanuel Scrope, earl of Sunderland, and had, in her right, the manor and seat of Langar in Nottinghamshire, with other estates. She survived him, and dying in 1703-4, was buried at Stowell, having had issue by her said husband, four sons and five daughters, whereof Bridget was married to John Bennet, lord Osulston; Elizabeth to sir John Guise, of Rendcombe in this county, baronet; and Diana to sir Francis Molineux, of Tiversfall in Nottinghamshire, baronet; but of the two others I find no account. The sons were Scrope, John, Charles, and Emanuel.

Scrope How was born in 1648, and served in several parliaments as knight of the shire for the county of Nottingham, in the reign of king Charles the Second, by whom he was knighted, and in several parliaments afterwards. He concerted with the earl of Devonshire the means of bringing the prince of Orange into England, and on his landing, united with the earl of Nottingham in a declaration of their principles, on Nov. 22, 1688, *We own it rebellion to resist a king that governs by law; but he was always accounted a tyrant that made his will the law; and to resist such a one, we justly esteem no rebellion, but a necessary and just defence.* He was one of the grooms of the bed chamber to king William, and was created baron of Clenawly, in the county of Fermanagh, and lord viscount How, of the kingdom of Ireland, by patent dated May 6, 1701. He died Jan 16, 1712-13, having been twice married. By his first wife, lady Anne, daughter of John,

8th earl of Rutland, he had issue one son, John-Scrope How, and two daughters. By his second wife, Juliana, daughter of William lord Allington, he had Emanuel-Scrope lord viscount How, and three daughters. Which Emanuel-Scrope lord viscount How, was appointed governor of Barbadoes in 1732, and died there in 1735; leaving issue by his lady Mary-Sophia-Charlot, daughter of the baron Kilmansegg, three sons, George-Augustus, Richard, and William; besides six daughters. George-Augustus, succeeded his father, but being killed on July 6, 1758, near Ticonderoga in North America, the honours and estate devolved upon his brother Richard, the present lord viscount How, who is an admiral in the British navy. But I leave this elder branch, and return to

John How, second son of the before-mentioned John How, and lady Annabella. He served in several parliaments for the borough of Cirencester, and afterwards as knight of the shire for the county of Gloucester, and distinguished himself very remarkably by his speeches in the house of commons, which shewed his extensive knowledge in the laws, and aversion to unconstitutional measures. It is said, that when the partition treaty was under consideration of that house, he expressed his sentiments of it in such terms, that king William declared, that if it were not for the disparity of their rank, he would demand satisfaction with the sword. In the reign of queen Anne, he was sworn of the privy council, constituted vice-admiral of the county of Gloucester, and pay-master general of her majesty's guards and garrisons, which last place he enjoy'd 'till after the accession of king George the First. He married Mary, daughter and coheirefs of Humphry Baskerville, of Pentryllos in Herefordshire, esq; and widow of sir Edward Morgan, of Llanternam in Monmouthshire, bart. and dying in 1721, left issue by her, his son and heir.

John How, of Stowell, esq; who, on the decease of sir Richard How, of Compton in Gloucestershire, and Wishford in Wiltshire, bart. in 1730, without issue, succeeded to those estates, and was several times elected one of the knights of the shire for the county of Wilts. In 1741, he was created lord Chedworth, baron of Chedworth in Gloucestershire. His lordship married Dorothy, eldest daughter of Henry-Frederick Thynne, esq; and had issue by her six sons and two daughters; John-Thynne How, his successor; Henry-Frederick, now lord Chedworth; Thomas; Charles; James, who in 1755, married — daughter and heir of Humphry Howorth, of Maselwyche in Radnorshire, knight; and William. The daughters were Mary, and Anne. His lordship departed this life in April 1742, and was succeeded in honour and estate by his eldest son,

John-Thynne How, second lord Chedworth, who in 1758, was declared lord lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Gloucester, and constable of the castle of St. Briavell's, upon the resignation of Matthew lord Ducie. His lordship married, on Sept. 23, 1751, Martha, daughter and coheir of sir Philip-Parker Long, of Arwarton in Suffolk, baronet, but died without issue May 10, 1762, and was succeeded in title and estate by his next brother,

Henry-Frederick, now lord Chedworth.

His Lordship's ARMS are, *Or, a fess between three wolves heads coup'd sable, a crescent for difference.*

CREST. *On a wreath, a dexter arm in armour, erazed below the elbow, lying fess-ways, and holding in the hand a scimitar erected, all proper, hilted and pomelled Or, pierced through a bears head coup'd fess.*

SUPPORTERS. *On the dexter side a lion argent, pelleted, armed and langued gules; and on the sinister side an angel proper, the face profile, with brownish hair, habited crimson, the under garment azure, the wings argent, pinioned of the fourth, and supporting the shield with both hands.*

MOTTO. JUSTUS ET PROPOSITI TENAX

Over the table, in a lozenge, are, 1. the arms of How, impaling
2. Azure, a bend Or, for Scrope.

Opposite to the above, on a small marble monument, is this inscription :

In Memory of the truly excellent M^{rs} ANNE MORGAN Daughter and Coheirefs of S^r EDWARD MORGAN late of Llanternam in the County of Monmouth, Bar^t. who dyed the 24th of Aug^r 1712, in the 35th Year of Her Age.

Her Person was Beautifully Agreeable. She had Wit without Levity, Knowledge without Affectation, a penetrating Understanding, with a sound Judgment. She was Pleasant in Conversation, Modestly Reserved, without Severity; Just, Beneficent, Charitable, and Generous. Endued with a Sweetness and Firmness of Temper above the power of common Accidents, civil & well-bred towards all; but where she professed Friendship, in every Part of that Duty without Equal. For ever to be Honoured, Lov'd, and Lamented.

The Lord giveth, and the Lord taketh away. Blessed be the Name of the Lord.

Over the monument, are her family arms, viz. Or, a griffon rampant sable. The same arms are given by the Morgans of Fairford also, as well as those emblazoned p. 444; for both families sprung from one common stock; which is mentioned here, because it was not taken notice of under Fairford.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 31 7 0
		Poll-tax — — 1694, — 8 4 0
		Land-tax — — 1694, — 28 0 0
		The same, at 3s. 1770, — 19 9 0

Sir Robert Atkyns observed, that in his time there was only the manor-house within the parish; and there is only that house at present.



S T R A T T O N

IS a small parish, in the hundred of Crowthorne and Minety, one mile north-westward from Cirencester, seven eastward from Bisley, and sixteen south-eastward from Gloucester.

The village is seated in a little bottom, thro' which the Dunteshourn water runs, and falls into the river Churn at Cirencester. The lands in the upper part of the parish are employ'd in tillage, and like most in the Coteshold country, are light and stony; but since the common fields were inclosed, about the year 1771, few places have received greater improvement.

The *Irminstreet*, one of the great Roman ways, passes through and undoubtedly gives name to this place, for Bede and other antient writers call the Roman ways *Stratae*; and it is observable, that there are other villages of the same name, situated upon Roman ways; particularly *Stratton St. Margaret*, in the north part of Wiltshire, which lies upon the same road.

Mr. Camden was of opinion, that the *Irminstreet* was so called in honour of Mercury, who is represented, in heathen mythology, as presiding over highways, and was worshiped by the Germans under the name of *Irmunful*. But I cannot help thinking that the explanation of the name is to be sought nearer home, in the language of our ancestors; and since *Hepe* is an *army*, and *Hepe*man a *soldier*, it seems pretty clear that *Irminstreet* signifies the *soldier's road*, and is nothing

more than the term *Via Militaris*, translated into the Saxon language.

Sir Robert Atkyns observes, that a bush called Crowthorn, in Stratton field, gives name to Crowthorn hundred. But from what has been said of this matter under Minety, it may seem wonderful that the learned author should adopt a notion so vulgar and improbable.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

' Roger de Laci holds Stratone in Cirecestre hundred. There are five hides taxed besides the demean. Edmund held it in the time of king Edward. There are three plow-tillages in demean, and sixteen villeins, and seven bordars, with a priest, having nine plow-tillages. There are five *servi*, and two mills of 20s. It was worth 8l. now 6l.' *Domesday-book*, p. 75.

The parishes of Stratton and Daglingworth seem to have been but one vill, when the above-mentioned record was compiled, and very probably were known by both names indifferently for many generations; for tho' we find Stratton in *Domesday*, there is no mention of Daglingworth. On the contrary, Daglingworth stands in the list of villis, 9 E. 1. but Stratton is unnoticed.

Walter de Laci, son of Roger, succeeded his father in this manor, and gave one villein, one villeinage, and two thirds of the tithes of his demean in Stratton to the priory of St. Peter in Hereford, which he had founded, and the grant was confirmed by king William the First. Hugh de Laci, son of Walter, confirmed the before-mentioned donation, and in the year 1101, gave the said priory with all its appurtenances, to the abbey of Gloucester, to which it thence-forward became a cell.

Richard Martin levied a fine of the manor of Stratton, and of other lands belonging to the dutchy of Lancaster, to king Edward the Fourth, to the use of himself for one month, remainder to Elizabeth the queen, to the archbishop of Canterbury, and to others, 15 E. 4.

William Cassey, son of John Cassey, esq; died seized of this manor, and of Cassey Compton in Withington, 1 H. 8. leaving three infant sons, Leonard, William, and Robert, who succeeded each other, and the latter died seized of Stratton, Cassey Compton, and Wightfield in Derhurst, 1 E. 6. leaving Henry Cassey his son and heir.

Thomas Watson died 12 Eliz. seized of the manor of Stratton, and left Thomas his son and heir eleven years old. Thomas Nicholas, esq; was lord of the manor in the year 1608, and died in 1638. It came afterwards to the Sheldons, from one of which family it was purchased by Jasper Chapman, esq; who died in the year 1713. Thomas Master, esq; married Joanna, sole daughter and heiress of Jasper Chapman, and with her had the manor of Stratton, which is now the property of his grandson, Thomas Master, of the Abbey at Cirencester, esq.

Adam de Rolby levied a fine of lands called Mead's Croft in Stratton, to Adam de Stratton, 6 E. 1. Eight acres of land in Stratton belonged to the hospital of St. John the Baptist in Cirencester 33 E. 1. and a considerable estate in the same place now belongs to that hospital. Walter Wrilock, and others, granted one plow-tillage in Stratton to the abbey of Cirencester, 13 E. 2. William Boys, and others, held lands in Stratton, 32 E. 3. William Nottingham and Elizabeth his wife levied a fine of lands in this place to John Kendall, and the heirs of Elizabeth, who regranted them to William Nottingham and Elizabeth his wife in special taille, 20 H. 6. Humphry Brydges of Cirencester, died 40 Eliz. seized, among other things, of a capital messuage in Castle-street in Cirencester, and of two closes of pasture thereto adjoining and appertaining, called Ayshcroftes; of two messuages, two cottages, two tofts, a dove house, three orchards, 200 acres of land, ten of meadow, sixteen of pasture, the Myll Hames, formerly parcel of the manor, and of a meadow called Mayms Meade, *alias* Our Lady's Meade, in Stratton, then in the occupation of Edward Chapman; all which particulars he gave by will to Anthony Brydges, his second son. *Esch.*

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Cirencester, worth about 180*l.* a year. Thomas Master, esq; is patron, and the reverend Mr. Daubeny is the present incumbent.

Fifteen acres of pasture, and forty-eight acres of arable in each common field, belonged to the glebe, before the parish was inclosed by act of parliament, about the year 1771, when lands were allotted to the rector in lieu of his former glebe and tithes.

The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is very small, and has a low slated tower in the middle, with two bells in it.

First fruits	£. 12	7	9	Synodals	£. 0	2	0
Tenths	—	1	4	9	Pentecost.	0	1
Procurations	0	6	8				

Monuments and Inscriptions.

There is a marble monument against the south wall of the chancel, with the busts of a man and his two wives; and under them is the following inscription, in gold letters:

Here resteth the Body of Thomas Nicholas Esquire late Lord of this Manovr, and Patron of this Chvrch, sometime high Sheriffe of this County, and a lover of Hospitalitie, who had to his first wife, Iane Audley, worthily descended of the ancient family of the Audleys, and to his second wife Bridget Strange, daughter to Michael Strange of Somerford, Esq; who changed this Lyse the 14 day of Avgvst 1638.

Memorie civisdem Tho: Nicholas Armig.
sacrum.

Hic situs est Iri ac Cræsi communis amator,
Doctrinæ fautor, religionis honos;
Qui satur annorum, famæq; euasit ad auras
Ethereas, novus & gratus vbi hospes adest.
Hospes at interea solitus, solita ostia frustra
Pulsat, & esuriens nunc miser Irus abit.
Dum spectas imitare, fidem sic exprime factis.
Diuide, da, cura, dilige, talis eris.
Ætat. 63.

Over the man's bust are these arms, *Argent, on a chevron sable between three blackbirds two lions rampant Or,* for Nicholas. Over his first wife's bust, Nicholas, as before; impaling, *Gules, a fret Or,* for Audley. And over his second wife's bust, Nicholas, impaling, *Gules, two lions passant argent debruised by a bend ermine,* for Strange.

In the chancel is likewise this inscription, but now covered by the pews:

Conduuntur hic ingentis viri Exuvie
Radulphi Willett A.M. hujusq; Ecclesie non ita pridem
Restoris dignissimi.
Qui præclaro ingenii acumine, eximiis animi Dotibus
Omnigenâ, qua prodesse possit, Literatura exornatus,
Vel Ruris obscuritate Emicuit
Haud medocriter illustris.
In concionibus
Doctrinæ Sanitate Bullum;
Concinna Styli Simplicitate, Tillotsonum;
Rationum Soliditate se unum Referebat:
Concionator urbi Aulæve Petendus;
Medicinæ Jurisq;
Longe supra Sortem peritum fatentur omnes
Quibus, Morbis Litibusve vexatis, fidissimum erat
Subsidium et Tutamen.
Quum vero Diu Deo, Proximo, sibiq; Vixisset
Vir optimus, absq; omni furo fastuque Pius,
Senio tandem confectus
Mortalitati placide cessit Aug. 20^o A. D. 1738,
Ætatis suæ 84^o.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 40	12	0	
		Poll-tax — 1694,	—	19	14	0
		Land-tax — 1694,	—	36	16	0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770,	—	28	1	0

At the beginning of this century, there were 30 houses, and about 150 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 7 were freeholders; yearly births 3, burials 3. *Atkyns.* But the register shews that in ten years, beginning with 1720, the baptisms were 42, the burials 45. And in the same number of years, beginning with 1760, the baptisms were 43, and the burials 58. The excess in the burials is owing to several families at Cirencester having sepulture here. The present number of families is 35, of inhabitants exactly 173.

S T R O U D.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Bisley, betwixt three and four miles north-west from Minchin Hampton, about the same distance west from Bisley, and nearly ten south from Gloucester.

The first mention I have found of the name is in a composition between the rectors of the church of Bisley and the inhabitants of *La Stroud*, dated 1304. Sir Robert Atkyns was of opinion that it was so called from *στροζο*, which in the Saxon language signifies scattered, from their houses being dispersed at a distance. But some persons have taken *Stroud* and *Strand* for synonymous expressions; and it seems not improbable that this place obtained its name from those houses which were first built here, standing on the *strand* or banks of the river From, which runs through and separates it from the parishes of Hampton and Rodborough on the south.

From, or *Froome*, (perhaps from the British *ffrom*, rapid) is an appellation given to many rivers

vers in this kingdom. This river has been erroneously called the Stroud. It rises at Brimpsfield, and is known there by its proper name, which it communicates to several places lying in its course, as Frampton, Froomill, Froombridge, another Frampton, and lastly Framilode, where it falls into the Severn, about nine miles below Stroud.

Beside the Froom, Stroud is extremely well watered by several rivulets, some of which constitute the boundaries between it and neighbouring places. One rises near Lypiatt, and running thro' Todefmore-bottom, divides part of this parish from Bisley eastward; another runs through the Slade-bottom, and divides a part from Painswick northward; a third comes from, and separates Painswick from Pakenhill on the east; and a fourth divides part of Stroud from Randwick.

The parish is in some places five miles long, and two broad, and consists of high grounds, and declivities thence on all sides to the waters, where the meadow and pasture-lands are. Above them, the soil being mostly light and stony, is employ'd in tillage; but the upper part of the declivities consists of beech woods, which are continually suffering a diminution by the incroachment of the husbandman, and a desire of turning the land to a more immediate account.

The intermixture of gently rising hills and dales, with woods and lawns, produces in this country a great variety of pleasing landscapes and prospects, still heightened and improved by the beautiful tints of fine woollen clothes stretched upon the tenters, and villages of good stone-buildings, all whitened, every where interspersed, and almost contiguous; so that strangers are greatly struck with the prospects, and think them superior to most they have seen.

Within the parish there is a market-town of the same name, situated on the ridge of a declivity, near the confluence of the river Froom and the Slade-water, in the midst of the principal clothing country of Gloucestershire, with which it maintains a good trade; but there is not much travelling through it, because of the steep hills that encompass it almost on every side except to the westward. It is not large, in proportion to the populousness of the country; for the clothiers don't reside in the town, but generally near the rivulets where their respective mills stand; whence the *Bottoms*, as they are called, are an almost continued range of houses and villages, and from the hills exhibit a most pleasing view of a populous country.

This town has a weekly market on Friday, and two fairs, one on the 12th of May, the other on St. Lawrence's day, but now held on the 21st of August, for cattle, &c. the profits of which belong to Mr. Hoard and Mr. Chamberlayne.

One turnpike-road leads from it through Painswick to Gloucester; another by Cain's-cross, Stonhouse, and Whitminster to Frampton on

the Severn, which is ten miles distant; and a third to Rodborough and Hampton-common, where it divides, the right hand branch leading to Tetbury; the left to Cirencester, and so onwards to London.

The latitude of the town was accurately taken some years since by the ingenious Mr. Canton, who was a native of this place, and F.R.S. and it was found to be $51^{\circ} : 44' : 21''$ north.

The trade of this part of the country, tho' frequently fluctuating, is in general considerable. They make here a great variety of broad clothes, both for home consumption and foreign trade, from those of low value to the best Spanish. These are sent away either white, or dyed in the cloth; and in particular great quantities are dyed scarlet, for which branch of trade the place is noted. The beauty of their colours is very great, to the perfection of which the Froom water has been erroneously supposed to contribute, for it is most assuredly owing to the skill of the artist. Many hands are employ'd in the various branches of the manufacture, as in cleansing the wool by picking and washing it; in scribbling and spinning it; spooling and warping the yarn; weaving the cloth; burling, milling, and rowing it; then in shearing and dressing it; and, if to be sent off coloured, in dyeing it; and lastly, in pressing and packing it; and most of these processes are carried on by distinct workmen. As spinning requires most hands, some of the clothiers send their wool to the distance of twenty miles or more, and the poor women and children, for that extent of country, work at this branch, which makes it difficult to ascertain the numbers employ'd in the manufacture. Most of the other branches are carried on at the mills, or at the clothiers houses; but the weavers work at home. There are in this parish eighteen clothing mills, and about thirty master clothiers. The editor of the *Magna Britannia* estimates the returns of the clothiers of these parts at 50,000 *l. per ann.* "some making" says he, "1000 clothes a year for their own share." What he means by *these parts* is not very certain; but his calculation is much too low, and especially for the present time; for the cloth made annually within this parish only, is supposed to amount to near 200,000 *l.* and there is one person that makes above 3000 clothes a year. Very large fortunes have been acquired in this business, and it is an observation of Mr. Camden's, that several of the most eminent families among the nobility in this nation have had their rise from it.

This large trade has brought together a very numerous poor, who are not, however, so burthensome in proportion to their number as in many other places. In common years, when trade has been good, and provisions reasonable, four levies of 8*l.* each, have been sufficient for the support of the poor of the whole parish; but

ever

ever since the year 1766, six or seven such levies have been expended upon them annually.

Lands let here at a high rate; pasture and meadow ground from 30s. to 3*l.* the acre, and arable from 10s. to 20s. And consequently the produce sells almost as dear as in any part of the kingdom, which makes some amends to the landed interest for the burthen of the poor.

The great trade and populousness of the country occasioned an application to parliament for a power to make the Froom navigable from this town to the Severn, and an act passed for that purpose in 1730, but from an apprehension afterwards of injuring the clothing mills upon the river, it was never carried into execution. In 1759, a scheme offered to obviate all objections respecting the mills, by which it was proposed that all loading should be laid in square chests to be placed in boats, two of which to ply on the river between every two mills, and that at each mill a crane should be erected to shift the chests of loading from one boat to another, through the whole navigation. This scheme was tried for a small part of the way, but it did not succeed. In 1775, an act passed for making a navigable canal from Walbridge, near Stroud, to the Severn, near Framilode; in consequence whereof a handsome canal, forty-two feet wide, is already cut part of the way, and when compleated, will be of great advantage to this country and the neighbouring parts, by the importation of all heavy goods, and especially of coal, of which there is a great consumption amongst the clothiers and dyers. There is a remarkable circumstance attending this navigation: From Walbridge to Framilode along the turnpike-road is ten miles and two furlongs, whereas it is only eight miles down the canal, which makes it two miles and a quarter farther by land than water.

The natural history of the parish of Stroud may be comprized in a small compass. Above the town of Stroud, the hill gradually ascends to the higher grounds. On the sides of this acclivity, to the north and south, are two plentiful springs, called *Gainey's* and *Hemlock's Wells*, that pour out a great quantity of water in a short time. They both issue immediately from a great depth under ground; and by observations made with a thermometer, the water has been found of an equal temperature, within one degree, in winter and summer. The water of *Gainey's Well* has been lately conveyed to the town in leaden pipes, to the great convenience of the inhabitants.

In *Mansel's mead*, south of the town, is a chalybeate, mineral spring, that tinges lightly with galls, and is used for sore eyes; and above this spring, and in other parts of the neighbourhood, in the blue clay, and the earth near it, are found *pyrites*, in very ponderous, yellow, irregular balls, or nodules, some of which, I am informed, have been tried at Redbrook works, and yielded a small proportion of copper.

The higher grounds are every where lined with stone, which lies near the surface, and consists chiefly of free-stone, and what is called here weather-stone. The former appears like a congeries of the *ovula* of fish, and the minuter shells. The latter is full of shells of the larger sort, mostly of the bivalvular kind, as cockles, *anomia*, and oyster-shells, tho' many other different species may be observed. In many places the substance of the shell may be seen sufficiently distinct, but in general they are incrusted and filled with a hard stony concretion, so strongly adhering that they are not separable from it. *Nautuli* and *Cornua Ammonis* are found in plenty in the beds of blue clay and marle; *lac lunæ*, *stalactitæ*, and incrustations are found in the cavities and quarries, and a variety of spars in the stones every where. But I am informed that there are no plants worth the curious botanist's notice growing in the parish.

The following anecdote, which sir Robert Atkyns has told imperfectly, is found in Dr. Parsons's MS. Collections. It is said that sometime in the reign of queen Elizabeth, the earl of Tyrone's daughter, Florence, fled with her jewels and valuables from her father's house, with a servant, to London, and there lived privately married to him; but burying her husband, she came into this country, and married a cloth-worker, concealing her birth and parentage for many years. At last, falling desperately sick, she discovers the whole, and left in money and jewels 1000*l.* a piece to her sons, and 500*l.* each to her daughters, and was interred in Stroud church-yard.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

Domesday takes no notice of this place, for when that record was compiled, this was part of the parish and manor of Bisley. Sir Robert Atkyns says, the Whitingtons were formerly lords of this manor. The Whitingtons were indeed lords of the manor of Rodborough, in the reigns of king Henry the Sixth, and king Henry the Eighth. They contributed to the building of the south aisle of the church of Stroud, as may be presumed from their arms being carved in the stone-work of the porch, where they are still to be seen; but what estate, if any, they had in Stroud, I have not been able to discover. The same learned author observes, that the manor was in his time divided amongst many considerable freeholders; but I am informed that it belongs at present to John Stephens, esq; who is also lord of the manor of Bisley.

William Nottingham, and Elizabeth his wife, levied a fine of lands in Stroud to John Kendal and the heirs of Elizabeth, who regranted the same to William Nottingham and to Elizabeth, in taille, 20 H. 6. Robert Hill and his wife levied a fine of lands in Stroud to the use of John Mason 1 H. 7.

TITHINGS

THINGS and HAMLETS.

1. *Upper Lypiāt, or Over Lypiāt.* This manor was held of the honour of Hereford, and was antiently in the family of the Mansells. William Mansell died seized of Over Lupeyate, which he had by the grant of Alexander de Domesbourne, as appears by an inquisition after his death, 18 E. 2. and Philip Mansell died seized of the same 19 R. 2. It was for several succeeding generations in the family of the Wyes, who are mentioned by Leland (*Itin.* V. 6.) as residing at Lypiāt. Thomas Wye died seized of this manor, and of ten messuages, two hundred acres of land, sixty of meadow, one hundred of pasture, forty of wood, and other particulars in Overlypiāt, Stroud, Bisley, and Winton, as appears by the escheator's inquisition taken at Cirencester 18 Sept. 26 Eliz. The manor, according to sir Robert Atkyns, belonged afterwards to Throckmorton, who was concerned in the popish powder-plot. However that might be, they now shew a room in the manor-house where it is said that plot was concerted; but I don't remember that history takes notice of any one of the name of Throckmorton concerned in it. There was a sir Nicholas Throckmorton tried for high treason, and acquitted, in the first year of the reign of queen Mary, who may possibly be the person sir Robert alludes to. This manor was afterwards purchased in the reign of king James the First, by Thomas Stephens, esq; who was attorney-general to prince Henry and prince Charles, and a younger brother of the Stephens's of Easington. He died in 1613, and left three sons; the eldest was ancestor to the Stephens's of Sodbury; the second progenitor to the Stephens's at Lypiāt; and the youngest ancestor to the Stephens's of Cherington. John Stephens, esq; second son of Thomas, succeeded him in the manor of Lypiāt. Thomas Stephens, son of John, married Anne, daughter of — Child, of Northwick in Worcestershire, and served the office of high sheriff of this county in the year 1693, and was afterwards chosen one of the knights of the shire. Thomas Stephens, was son and heir of Thomas, whole son, John Stephens, is the present lord of the manor of Upper Lypiāt, and has a very antient seat, with a chapel, and a great estate in this place, where he resides.

In the time of the great civil wars, colonel Matly placed a garrison of the parliament's forces in this house, which was afterwards taken by sir Jacob Ashly, in the absence of the captain who commanded there.

Richard Arundell died seized of a capital messuage called Hucklevale's Place, with lands thereto belonging, together with Prowle-grove in Lyppiate Superior, as appears by the escheator's inquisition 42 Eliz.

2. *Lower Lypiāt.* This manor was also held of the honour of Hereford. The Freames were

an antient family, and had a seat here, called Lypiāt Hall. Robert Freamer died seized in fee-taille of Nether Lyppiate 41 Eliz. *Esch.* Charles Coxe, esq; married one of the heiresses of that family, and with her had this manor. He was deservedly appointed one of the judges of Wales, and served in several parliaments for the borough of Cirencester. He was succeeded in this estate by his son, John Coxe, esq; who was also elected a representative in parliament for the borough of Cirencester, in the year 1748, and is the present proprietor of Lower Lypiāt, where he has a handsome house, and a large estate. His arms are blazoned under Rodmarton.

There was also another Lypiāt, which belonged to the knights hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem. It was granted to John Pope 36 H. 8. and is now the estate of Mr. Peter Leverledge.

Brimscumb is a little hamlet in the Lower Lypiāt division, situated in a pleasant valley, on the banks of the From, surrounded with woods, and lies in the common road between Minchin Hampton and Stroud. There is in this place an antient house, formerly called Bigge's Place, with clothing-mills adjoining, which was the property of the late William Dallaway, esq; who served the office of high sheriff of this county in the year 1776, and carried on a large trade in the clothing business till the time of his death, in the year 1775. The lands belonging to it are said to have been part of the possessions of the priory of Stanley St. Leonard's, and some pieces retain the name of the Friars meadows to this time. The arms of this family are, *Or, on a bend gules between six martlets a javelin.*

New House, in this hamlet, is a very handsome building, the residence of Joseph Wathen, esq; who is in the commission of the peace, and one of the greatest clothiers in the county.

3. *Pakenhill, or Pagan Hull.* This division lies in the west part of the parish, intirely separated from the rest, by the intervening of part of Painswick parish, which runs down to the From, or Stroud river. This manor, and Upper and Lower Lypiāt, were held of Humphry de Bohun, earl of Hereford and Essex, and of Joan his wife, 46 E. 3. Henry de Dean died seized of the manor of Pagenhul 20 E. 1. John Bassett was seized thereof, and had a confirmation of free warren, 28 E. 3. and William Lasborough had another such confirmation in Paganhull 4 R. 2. Thomas Warner died seized of Pakenhill 17 C. 1. and was succeeded by his son William, who was twelve years old at his father's death. To him succeeded Thomas Warner, whose son, Thomas Warner, esq; died in 1736, and his sister's son, Henry Wyatt, esq; is the present possessor of the Warners estate at Pakenhill.

The Fields were an antient family long resident in this division. Thomas Field, esq; of Pakenhill, died in the year 1510, and was buried on the

fouth side in Stroud church, where his effigy was placed. His estate descended from father to son, down to Thomas Field, esq; who enjoyed it in the present century, and it is now the property of the descendants of his nephew, the late John de la Field Phelps, of Dursley, esq.

4. *Steanbridge.* In this division Mr. Thomas Baylis has a handsome and spacious new-built house, called the *New Mills*, of which he has obliged the editor with the engraving annexed.

There are several other good houses and estates in this parish; as at *Griffin's Mill*, which is the estate and residence of Thomas Griffin, esq; one of his majesty's acting justices of the peace for this county; at the *Thrup*, the property of James Clutterbuck, esq; at *Gannicock's*, belonging to William Knight, esq; at *The Field*, near the town, the property of Fream Arundell, esq; and at *Stretford*, where Mrs. Gardiner has a good estate.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is in the deanery of Stonehouse. It is an impropriation, belonging to the earl of Coventry, out of which the curate receives 10*l.* a year. In 1722, and 1728, the curacy received a double augmentation from monies raised by Mr. Bond, the minister, and some of the principal inhabitants, and from queen Anne's bounty, which were laid out on the purchase of an estate called the Radways, worth 32*l.* a year; so that, with other revenues herein after mentioned, and the contributions of the inhabitants, the minister's income is pretty considerable. The inhabitants have nominated to the curacy, but the bishop of Gloucester presented to it on the two last vacancies, and the reverend Mr. James Webster is the present incumbent.

This was antiently a chapel of ease to Bisley, and in the year 1304, a certain composition was made between the rectors of the first and second portion of the church of Bisley, and the inhabitants of Stroud, in which, after representing, 'That whereas between the said chapel of Stroud, and the mother church of Bisley, there is so great and dangerous a distance, that men can't well pass betwixt, by means of which great danger of souls may very likely happen, in baptizing of infants and administering other ecclesiastical sacraments: It is agreed, that at the charge of the inhabitants, baptisms shall be used in the same chapel of Stroud, and a chaplain chosen by the said persons shall continually remain. And that the said inhabitants shall take on themselves the repairs of the chancel of the said chapel, and that in consideration of these things, the said rectors give up a certain vacant plot of ground called *Area seu Tenementum in La Stroud quam vel quod Jobes de Pridie pro Certa Reditu habentis tenuit de Rectoribus antedictis*, which plot of ground the said inhabitants are competently to build upon, and to keep the buildings in repair at their proper costs and charges, paying

'therefore yearly to the said rectors eighteen pence as before accustomed, and to the aforesaid chaplain fifteen shillings yearly.' This composition was since confirmed in the ecclesiastical court, in the years 1493 and 1598. On the aforesaid plot of ground, it is supposed the market-house and several adjacent houses were since built. These, with three other houses in the town, of antient donation, and two acres of ground, called Church Furlong, yielding now in the whole about 129*l. per ann.* subject to taxes, are vested in feoffees, and by an order of chancery in 1741, 20*l. per ann.* are to be paid to the curate of Stroud out of the rents and profits, in full satisfaction for all his right in the same, and the rest is left for the reparation of the church, and the support of the poor.

The present church is handsomely pewed with Dutch oak. It consists of the nave, with two aisles, and two chancels, with a spire steeple and eight bells at the west end, where are two galleries, and there is one also in each aisle. The original chapel is now the inner chancel, with a small kind of spire, in whose base hung two little bells, just above the roof of the chapel. That which is now the nave, with the steeple, seems to be the first addition to the chapel; but the people still increasing, the south aisle and chancel were next built, very probably by the assistance of the Whittingtons, as their arms are placed on the left hand of the entrance, in the wall of the porch adjoining to that aisle. So on the right were the arms (tho' now defaced) of another family, who, it is supposed, were large contributors to the building of the same aisle. The north aisle was built in 1759, by the joint contributions of those persons whose names appear in the list of Benefactions, and who have the property of the seats vested in them; but the congregation is so numerous that the church is still insufficient for the inhabitants.

There are, beside the parish church, two meeting houses in the town, one for independents, the other for the followers of Mr. Westley.

Pentecostals - - - 6*d.*

Monuments and Inscriptions.

There is a very handsome monument in the south chancel, with the figure, in full proportion, of a gentleman habited in a doctor of law's gown, and kneeling; and upon a small tablet it is thus written in letters of gold:

THOMAS STEPHENS Armiger legum municipalium Regni Angliæ peritissimus, HENRICO et CAROLO principibus Walliæ Attornatus generalis, obiit 26 Aprilis An. Dom. 1613 *Ætatis sue* 55.

Lege perit Stephanus? vix nobis lege perimus

Omnes peccanti lex datur una mori:

Non perit Stephanus: Fertur lex altera Christi,

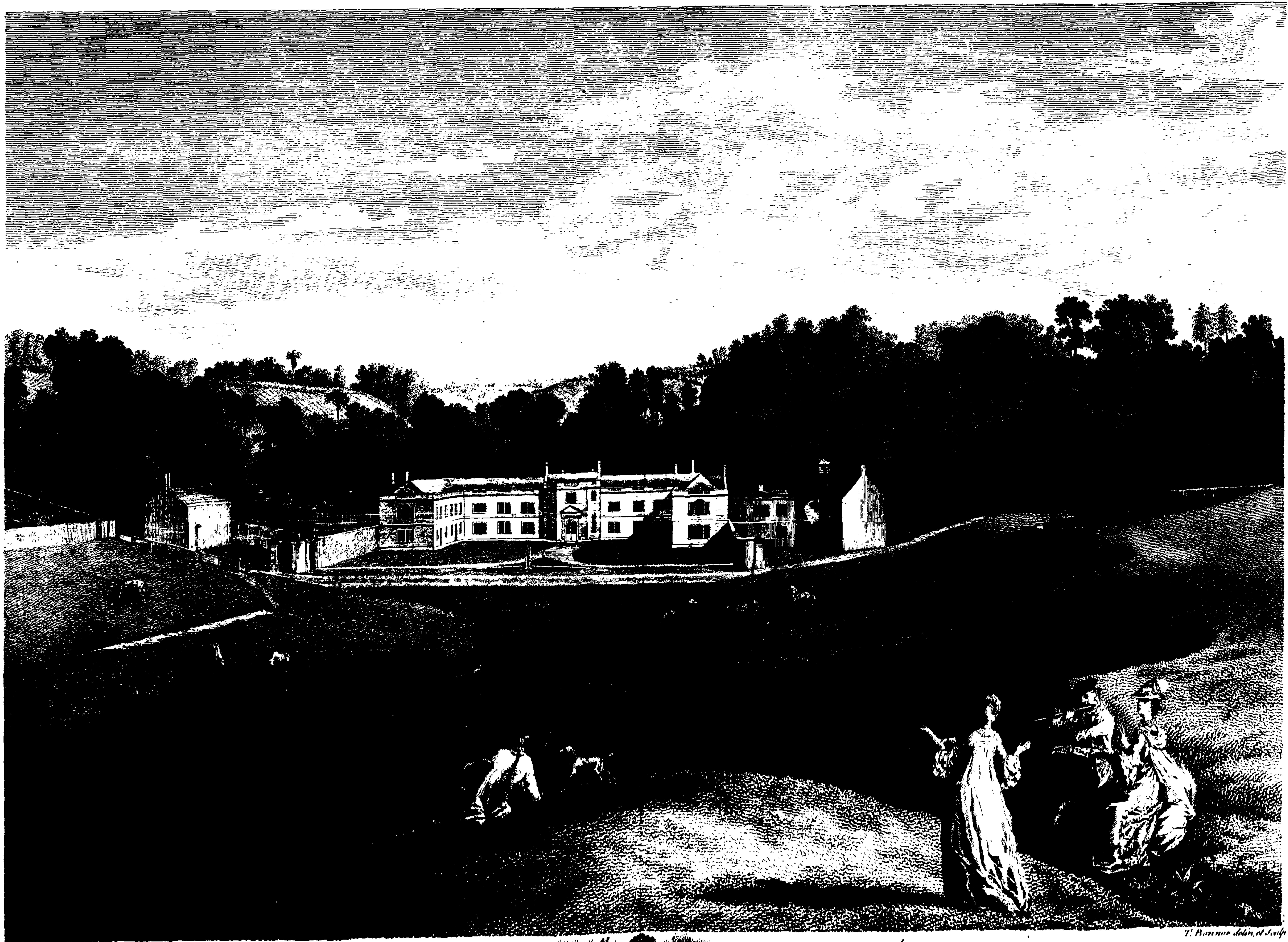
Quæ Stephanon Staphano dat prohibetq; mori.

In a scutcheon at the top of the monument are these arms Quarterly 1st and 4th, Per chevron azure and argent, in chief and falcons with wings elevated Or, for Stephens; 2d and 3d, Gules, a bend cotised argent a sable.

Near the above, on a small tablet:

In Memory of Edward Field, late of Field Place in this Parish Esq; many years one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace

NEW MILLS.



T. Rimmer delin, of Sculps.

To Thomas Baylis Esq. of New-
 This Plate is Inscribed by his



MILLS, in the County of Gloucester.
 most obliged humble Servant J. Rudder.

this County, who died the thirtieth day of March, 1736, aged 67 years.

This Monument is erected by Anne his Widow and Relict who was his Second Wife and one of the daughters of Richard Plummer of this Parish Gentleman.

There is a scutcheon at bottom, bearing *Or, a fess between an eagle display'd in chief, and a buck's head caboshed in base sable.*

Upon a mural monument in the south aisle,

In Memory of Rich^d. Field of Field's Place Gent. and Elizth his Wife Daughter of Edw^d Hill of Cam in y^e County Esq^r

He } dyed } Oct. 3, 1693 } Aged } 42.
She } March 8, 1715 } 78.

Joan^a Field Edvardi Field Armigeri, de Loco Fieldi, supra dicto, Uxor indulgentissima: Iohannis Delaberi, Armigeri, de Southam, in Parochia Episcop. Cliev. in Comit. Glocest^r. Filia dilectissima, Ob. 15^o Maij Anno Æt^e 63^o currente, Redemptionis MDCCXXX^{mo}.

There is a scutcheon at the top of the monument, *Party per pale, 1st, Field; 2d, Azure, on a chevron Or within a bordure ingrailed and between three owls, as many mullets sable.*

Upon a flat stone in the same aisle,

Here lyeth the Body of Elizabeth eldest Daughter of St Edward Fust Baronet of Hill Court in this County, and Wife of Thomas Warner, Junior of this Parish Esq^r now living at Paynswicke who departed this Life the 24th Day of April An^o D^o. 1718.

Here lyes Interred the Body of Thomas Warner Esq; who lived many Years in this Parish much esteemed and well beloved of his Neighbours. He was an affectionate Husband, a kind Father, a good Master, a generous and sincere Friend, a charitable Benefactor to the Poor, and in all other Offices and Relations of Life, always behaved himself with Integrity and Honour. He departed this Life on the 11th of April 1736 much lamented and regretted by all about him.

The arms on this stone are, *Baron and femme, 1st, Or, a chevron between three boars heads couped sable. 2d, Fust, as at Hill.*

On the table of a monument against the south wall,

In Memory of Sarah, Wife of Richard Aldridge, who died Sept^r 10th 1761 aged 44. Thomas their son died Dec^r. 29th 1748; Benjamina their Daughter April 9, 1753; Sarah their Daughter Apr. 19th 1757.

The arms on this monument are, *Quarterly 1st and 4th, Argent, on a cross sable a leopard's head caboshed Or; 2d, Or, a pile azure; 3d, Argent, a fess between three martlets sable.*—Note, there are other inscriptions for persons of this family name, with the same arms.

There is a mural monument in the north chancel, ornamented with several emblematical figures, and upon the table it is thus written:

Thomas Freame, Armiger, ex cohorte Centurio obiit 18 Aprilis an. dni. 1664 ætatis suæ 63.

Non cecidit Fræmus licet hîc cecidisse videtur

Ad superas abiit, venerat vnde, domos:

Viva fides, charitas, spes, mens sua firma manebant:

Cætera deposuit, mors meliora dedit.

Hic etiam Anna Fream Thomæ quoundam Uxor post xxx Viduitatis annos iterum Viro conjuncta fuit

Iun. 26^o 1694.

And upon a small tablet beneath,

In Memory of Thomas Clutterbuck the Son of Samuel Clutterbuck Great grandson of Thomas Freame of Lower Lyppiat Esq^r who died the 14th of March in the 9th year of his Age 1715.

At the top of the monument are these arms, *Baron and femme, 1. Argent, a fess ingrailed gules, and a chevron in base sable. 2. Gules, a dexter arm vambraced Or.*

Near to the last is this memorial,

M. S.

of Freame Clutterbuck (an Infant) the Son of Freame Clutterbuck Esq; of this parish by his Wife Anne y^e Daught^r of Francis Sims of Kempcot in the County of Oxon Gent. who departed this life the 17th of July A. D. 1711 Aged one Year and seven Months.

When CHRIST commands away

'Tis Sin to wish to stay

Tho' soon thy Glafs be run

For Heav'n thou'rt not too young

For all are like thee there

Go then and be Heav'n's Heir.

This monument is ornamented with the family arms, *viz. Argent, a lion rampant azure, in chief three escallops of the second.*

In the same chancel is the following memorial,

Near this place was interr'd John Gryffin Gent. and Elizabeth his Wife in the year 1627. Also Elizabeth his Grandaughter wife of John Webb of the Throp Clothier was buried the 31st of July 1681. Also Elizabeth the Daughter of John Gryffin of this Parish Gent. Wife of Thomas Chiffold, Clothier, was buried the 18th day of October 1703.

John Gryffin of this Parish Gent. died the 28th of March 1719.

In the scutcheon over the monument are these arms, *viz. Baron and femme, 1. Sable, a griffon rampant argent. 2. Webb, as at Painswick.*

Upon a table, against a pillar at the west end of the church, it is thus written:

H. S. E.

DANIEL CAPEL A.M.

Coll. Pemb. apud Oxon Socius et Ornamentum

Doctrina potius quam annis maturus,

Parentibus, Amicis, Eccles. Anglicanæ, ob pietatem ingenium et fidē carus.

Non modo nomine, sed et virtutibus

Reverendum Avum Proavumq; expressit

Gravis et Urbanus, Prudens et facetus;

Politioribus quibus inclaruit artibus

Phæbæum Medicinæ Studium adjunxit,

In quâ tantum profecit Adolescens

Ut alterum Hippocratem Sponderet;

Donec Libitina imperij metuens

Hunc juvenem peremit

Ne de illâ provectior sine modo triumpharet

Ob. Jul: 30 anō dōni 1709 Ætat. 24

DANIEL CAPEL Dicti Pater

Vir Pius, Probus, Gravis;

Medicus Peritissimus, qui Praxin

Non minus sibi laboriosam,

Quam ægris suis commodam sustinuit:

Sed Proh dolor! dum aliorum saluti

Attente nimis invigilavit,

Amisit suam.

Obijt die Iunij 27 Anō Salutis Christianæ 1714 Ætat. 55.

Over the tablet are the family arms, *viz. Checky Or and azure, on a fess of the first, three lozenges of the second.*

There is a neat monument, with this inscription, at the east end of the north aisle:

To the Memory of JOHN HEART of this Parish Gentleman, who died the 19th of March 1763 aged 52 years. ELIZABETH Daughter of the said JOHN HEART, by BETTY his Wife, died November 2^d 1767, aged 21.

There are two coats upon this monument, *viz. Baron and femme, 1. Gules, on a chief argent three hearts of the first. 2. Quarterly argent and sable, over all, on a bend Or, three lions passant gules.*

On a small marble tablet, at the west end of the same aisle,

To the Memory of Tho^s. Arundel Gent. & Anne his Wife (daug^r of Tho^s. Gregory of Hordley in Oxfordshire Esq;) He died the 26th day of March 1742 aged 48 years. She the 29th of July in the same year, aged 50.

Freame Arundel their Son, died in the year 1721, aged one year and 6 months. Jn^o Gregory Arundel died July the 5th 1752 aged 6 months.

In a scutcheon placed at the bottom, are two coats, *viz. Baron and femme, 1. Sable, a chevron between three swallows argent. 2. Azure, on a fess between three saltires crossed Or, as many cornish choughs sable.*

Benefactions.

I have given the particulars of some antient donations in my account of the church, to which the reader is referred.

In 1636, Samuel Watts of London, merchant, gave 200^l. afterwards laid out on lands in Colthrop, worth 10^l. a year, one moiety of which by a decree in chancery in 1741, is directed to be applied to the maintenance of a Friday's lecture; the other to the use of the poor.

In 1642, Mr. Thomas Webb of the Hill, by his will, gave his house opposite the church for charitable uses; and 10^l. a year out of his lands at

Huc-

Hucclecot, for the maintenance of a free-school in Stroud, in which four poor children are to be taught to read, write, and cast account; 20*l.* a year for their maintenance whilst at school; 6*l.* a year for their clothing, and keeping the house in repair; and 4*l.* a year out of the same lands, for two poor widows, to live in the said house, and take care of the children. And in 1734, Henry Windowe, esq; by his will, gave an estate in this parish, for ever, now worth 20*l.* a year, for the further advancement of Mr. Webb's school; 5*l.* part of the rent, to the master for teaching two other boys; 4*l.* to the widows, and the remainder to be applied towards the maintenance, clothing, and placing out as apprentices the same two boys.

In 1676, William Hawker gave a rent-charge on his house and mills at Badbrook, of 2*l.* 10*s.* a year to the minister, and 3*l.* 10*s.* to the use of the poor, for ever.

Nathaniel Gardiner, by will, gave 20*s.* a year for ever, to be laid out in bread for the poor; and James Winchcombe, in the year 1731, gave 3*l.* a year out of lands in this parish to the same use.

In 1720, William Johns, clerk, by his will, gave the rents and profits of his house and orchard called the Knap, for ever, to the following uses, *viz.* 20*s.* a year to the charity school at Stroud; 10*s.* a year to keep the pump at the cross in repair; 10*s.* a year for ringing the bell at eight o'clock at night, and four in the morning; 20*s.* to keep the church-clock and chimes in repair; and the residue to put out poor children apprentices.

There are four charity schools in this parish, for teaching the children of the poor to read, supported by a subscription of the principal inhabitants, and a yearly collection at the church, on which occasion there is a suitable sermon, and the contributions of late have been liberal.

It appears by a table in the church, that the north aisle, with the desk and pulpit, were erected in the year 1759, at the sole expence of the following persons, *viz.* William Dallaway, Joseph Wathen, Thomas Pegler, Fream Arundel, Samuel Arundel, Thomas Baylis, Samuel Baylis, Robert Ellis, Richard Aldridge, Peter Playne, William Knight, and Richard Capel.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 200	10	8
		Poll-tax — 1694, —	100	11 0
		Land-tax — 1694, —	314	4 0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, —	243	10 6

At the beginning of this century, there were 750 houses, and about 3000 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 100 were freeholders; yearly births 86, burials 84. *Atkyns.* By an exact account taken in the year 1756, there were 415 families, and 2024 inhabitants in the town of Stroud, and it is apprehended they have not varied much since. The proportion of adults, to those under sixteen, was observed to be as 21 to 11, or nearly as 2 to 1; and that of males to females, as 7 to 8. The

number of inhabitants in the whole parish, including the town, is about 4000, of whom 120 are freeholders. The medium of births for twenty years, from 1747, has been 67 males, and 60 females, in the year; in all 127;—of burials for the same time, 38 males, and 41 females, in all 79; the births being to the burials as 16 to 10. And the medium of weddings from 1754 to 1766, inclusively, 36 in the year.

From this survey, as well as from the state of the buildings for many years, it appears that there has been no great increase or decrease of inhabitants; and that 48 may be spared yearly to supply the demands of the army, the navy, and our capital towns, without any diminution in the number of people in this parish.



S U D L E Y.

THIS parish lies in the lower division of the hundred of Kiftgate, near a mile distant south from the town of Winchcombe, nine eastward from Tewkesbury, and sixteen north-eastward from Gloucester.

It consists of rich meadow and pasture ground, and is situated on the north side of that great chain of hills which runs through the county, and divides the deep vale from the high Cotswolds of Gloucestershire. There was a large deer-park here, but it is now thrown open.

The name was antiently written *Sudlege*, which signifies the *South Place*, from the Saxon *Sud*, and *lega*, and has an obvious reference to Winchcombe, which lies a little northward of it. It is pronounced *Sewdley*, and sometimes written *Sudely*, but without sufficient authority.

Sudley was successively the place of residence of great persons from very early ages. It appears by *Domesday* to have been the property of Ralph Medantine, or de Maunt, earl of Hereford, before the conquest, whose son Harold, was lord of Sudley, and his successors took the name of *De Sudley*, after the manner of those times.

There was an antient castle here, built, as supposed, about the time of king Stephen. Ralph Botiller, or Boteler, lord treasurer of England, was created baron of Sudley by king Henry the Sixth, and had an annuity of two hundred marks given him out of the profits of Lincolnshire, for the better and more honourable support of his dignity, which Mr. Sheldon takes notice of in his *Titles of Honour*. This Ralph lord Sudley had served as admiral of the British fleet, and with the spoils he had got in the wars with France, rebuilt the old castle, and made some additions to it; or rather, built a new one upon the old scite, for Leland expressly mentions that he made the castle *a fundamentis*. One part of it was called *Port-mare's Tower*, after the name of the French admiral, who, if tradition may be credited, was taken prisoner



Printed in 1778

Bayly sculp. 1778.

*STUDLEY CASTLE, inscribed to the Right
— By His Lordship's most obliged and very*



*Honourable GEORGE Lord RIVERS,
dutiful Humble Servant - Samuel Rudder.*

prisoner by lord Sudley, to whom the king gave his ransom, which was supposed nearly sufficient to build the castle.

But so fluctuating was the state of public affairs in his time, that the subject was safe neither in person nor property; and the favourite of one reign was generally obnoxious to the succeeding. Ralph lord Sudley was suspected of a strong attachment to the Lancastrian family, and king Edward the Fourth attaining the crown, caused him to be apprehended at his castle, whence he was carried prisoner to London. Coming to the top of Sudley hill, he looked back, and said, *Sudley-castle, thou art the traitor, not I*; apprehending the king's design of seizing his castle, tho' he had committed no act that would legally subject his estate to confiscation. Accordingly, he found himself obliged to sell it to king Edward the Fourth; and constables were afterwards appointed by the crown.

Sir John Bruges, eldest son of sir Giles, was constituted constable of Sudley-castle 29 H. 8. and had a new grant of the constableness in the 34th year of the same reign, wherein Edmund, his son and heir, then one of the esquires of the king's body, was joined in that trust with him.

He afterwards obtained a grant in fee of the castle and manor, 1 Mar. and in 1554, her majesty was pleased to create him a peer of Great Britain, by the title of baron Chandos of Sudley; and the castle and manor belonging to it continued in his family for many generations.

At the breaking out of the civil war, in the reign of king Charles the First, this castle was garrisoned by about sixty men of the king's party, under the command of captain Bridges. In the evening of the first of January, 1642, colonel Massie, at the head of about 300 musketeers, with two sakers, from Gloucester, assisted by 80 horse, and four companies of dragoons, from Cirencester, drew up before it, and discharged several shot, with some execution. The next morning preparations were made for an assault, when a party of horse and dragoons possessing themselves of a garden close to the castle, set fire to some hay and straw, under the smock of which the ordnance was brought up undiscovered. The garrison then beat a parley, and surrendered, on condition to return to their own houses, and never to serve against the parliament.

Soon afterwards, Cirencester was taken by prince Rupert, and the castle fell again into the king's hands, and for a long time greatly interrupted the intercourse between the parliament's garrisons at Gloucester and London, through Warwick, which was the only way of communication; so that even a scout could not pass without extreme hazard. But in the year 1644, when the king's army retreated from Oxford, before sir William Waller, the latter ordered Massie, governor of Gloucester, to meet him before Sudley-castle. Massie came up first, and fell in with a

party of the garrison, who retreated within the walls, after a little skirmishing; and sir William Waller arriving within a few hours afterwards, summoned sir William Morton, the governor of the castle, who refused to surrender. But an accidental shot taking off the head of their cannoner, is thought to have daunted the common soldiery, and tho' the governor was an active man in the king's service, and had great reputation for his valour and general understanding, he gave up the castle and himself to the parliament, without providing for the indemnity of his person." Nine captains, and twenty-two inferior officers were made prisoners of war, and a quantity of cloth was found in it, to the value of 4000*l*.

At that time it is supposed the castle was intire, but a great part has been since demolished. The remains shew it to have been a very beautiful building, and according to Leland, the windows of the hall had round beryls in them for glass. The beryl is a kind of precious stone, of a deeper and brighter red, and more transparent than the common cornelian, tho' something of the same kind. The fine ruins of this castle, in its present state, are well delineated in the annexed engraving, for which the editor and the public are indebted to the generosity of lord Rivers, the present owner.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

The records furnish the following particulars of this manor:

' Herald the son of earl Radulf holds Sudlege of the king, and Radulf his father held it. There are ten hides taxed, and four plow-tillages in demean, and eighteen villeins, and eight bordars, with thirteen plow-tillages. There are fourteen between the *servi* and *ancillæ*, and six mills of 52*s*. [rent] a wood three miles long, and two broad.' *Domesday*, p. 77.

This was a valuable manor, not so much from its great extent, as improved state; for as the richer soils were likely to turn to the best account, so were they earliest and best cultivated. The same Herald was lord of the manor of Todintun, and it appears by *Domesday*, that those two manors were worth 40*l*. in the time of king Edward the Confessor, as well as at the compiling that record.

The same family which held Sudley before the conquest, was continued in the possession of it afterwards; which is a rare instance for laymen; and Harold, who found such singular favour with the Conqueror, may thence be suspected of having been false to his country. He was descended from Goda, daughter of king Ethelred, and wife to Walter de Medantine. Radulf, or Ralph, son of the said Walter and Goda, and father of Harold, was official earl of Hereford, and so infamous for cowardice, that William the Conqueror removed him from his office.

John de Sudley was son and heir of Harold. Ralph de Sudley, son of John, married Emme, daughter of William de Beauchamp, and was succeeded

ceeded by Otnell his son; who dying without issue, his brother, Ralph de Sudley had livery of the manor granted to him 10 R. 1. Ralph de Sudley, son of Ralph, had also livery thereof 6 H. 3. and marrying Joan, sister of William de Beauchamp, the first earl of Warwick, had issue Bartholomew de Sudley, his successor, who purchased a charter of free warren in this manor 51 H. 3. and died 8 E. 1. John de Sudley, son and heir of Bartholomew, pleaded his charter of free warren in a writ of *Quo warranto* brought against him, and his claim was allowed 15 E. 1. He was afterwards lord chamberlain to king Edward the Second, and died without issue 10 E. 3.

John de Sudley, son of another Bartholomew, and next heir to the last John, married Eleanor, daughter of the lord Scales, who surviving her husband, died seized of this manor, of which she was endowed, 35 E. 3. whereupon their son John de Sudley had livery thereof; but he died without issue, 41 E. 3. and left Joan and Margery, his two sisters, coheireffes.

Joan, the elder sister of John de Sudley, was second wife to William le Boteler, of Wem in Shropshire, descended from Ralph le Boteler, who bore the office of butler to Robert earl of Mellent and Leicester, in the reign of king Henry the First. The said William and Joan had issue Thomas le Boteler, who upon partition of his father's estate, made 42 E. 3. had the manor of Sudley assigned to him, and died seized thereof 22 R. 2. leaving issue two sons, John, and Ralph. John dying without issue, Ralph le Boteler was his heir. He was created baron of Sudley 20 H. 6. and built the castle, as already observed, and having sold both that and the manor to king Edward the Fourth, died without issue 13 E. 4. leaving his sisters sons, sir John Norbury and William Belknap, his heirs.

The manor was granted many times afterwards by the crown to court favourites, and almost as often forfeited by the treason of its owners, 'till it came into the Chandos family. But to be more particular. King Henry the Seventh granted it to his uncle Jasper duke of Bedford, and to his heirs male, 1 H. 7. It was again granted to Thomas lord Seymour 1 E. 6. who was created baron of Sudley; and the last abbat of Winchcombe being made the first dean of Westminster, granted to the same lord Sudley, nineteen manors in Glou-

cestershire, for ninety-nine years. Upon the attainder of Thomas lord Seymour, the manor of Sudley was granted to William marquis of Northampton, 5 E. 6.

Upon the attainder of the marquis of Northampton, queen Mary, in the first year of her reign, granted both the castle and manor of Sudley to sir John Bruges, who was created lord Chandos of Sudley, 4 Mar. and was ancestor to the present duke of Chandos. His lordship married Elizabeth, daughter to Edmund lord Grey of Wilton, and died in the year 1557, seized of the castle and manor of Sudley, and was buried in the church there. Edmund lord Chandos, son and heir of John, married Dorothy, daughter and coheir of Edmund lord Bray, and dying 14 Eliz. was succeeded by his son, Giles lord Chandos, who had livery of Sudley the same year. He married Frances, the daughter of Edward earl of Lincoln, and dying without issue male, was buried at Sudley 36 Eliz. whereby his lordship's brother William succeeded to the honour, and by deed of entail, was intituled to the manor of Sudley. He married Mary, daughter of sir Owen Hopton, and died 44 Eliz.

Grey lord Chandos was son of William. This lord was a noble housekeeper, and by an engaging behaviour, gained so great an interest in Gloucestershire, and had so many attendants with him at court, that he was commonly called *The King of Cotefwold*. He married Anne, eldest daughter and coheir to Ferdinand earl of Derby, and dying 19 Jac. was succeeded by his eldest son, George sixth lord Chandos, who was lord of the manor of Sudley. He distinguished himself by his loyalty to king Charles the First, and had three horses killed under him, at the head of his regiment, in the battle of Newbury. In consideration of his exemplary valour, the king would have made him earl of Newbury, which he modestly declined, 'till his majesty should be restored to the peaceable enjoyment of his crown. He died in 1654, and left the inheritance of the manor and castle of Sudley to Jane his second wife, daughter of John earl of Rivers.

Jane, relict of George sixth lord Chandos, was afterwards married to George Pitt, of Stratfield-Say in Hampshire, esq; whose descendant, George lord Rivers^o, is the present lord of the manor of Sudley. Of

^o His lordship's ancestor, Nicholas Pitt, was living in the first year of king Henry the Sixth. He had a son, William Pitt, who lived in the time of king Henry the Eighth, and married Eleanor, daughter of ——— Naviland, by whom he had issue one son,

John Pitt, who was a clerk of the exchequer in the reign of queen Elizabeth. He married Joane, daughter of John Swayne, and by her had issue three sons and two daughters, Agnes, married to Anthony Bennet; and Elizabeth, married to Jonadab Shirley. The sons were 1. sir William Pitt, knight, of whom hereafter; John Pitt, who settled in Ireland; and Thomas Pitt, of Blandford in the county of Dorset, who took to wife Priscilla, daughter of ——— Scarle, of Kayle in the county of Devon. This Thomas Pitt purchased the advowson of St. Mary, at Blandford, and was ancestor to the Pitts of Boconnock, the earls of Londonderry, &c.

Which said sir William Pitt, eldest son of John Pitt, was seated at Stepleton in the county of Dorset, and at Stratfield-Say

in Hants. He was employed as a commissioner in several weighty affairs transacted 1 Jac. 1. and is said to have been comptroller of the household, and a principal officer in the exchequer, in the reigns of Elizabeth, James the First, and Charles the First; or he was, as it is expressed upon his monument at Stratfield-Say, *Ararii Ministrum Classis curandæ ac Aule Sumptibus corrigendis delectum*. He bore for his arms, *Sable, a fess chequy argent and azure, between three bezants*, which were granted to him by the name of William Pitt, of Ewern Stepleton, esq; by William Camden, Clarencieux, in 1604, and it is supposed that the *fess chequy* was given in allusion to his office in the exchequer. He was knighted at Newmarket in 1618, and died on the 29th of May, 1636, in the 77th year of his age, and possessed of the manors of Ewern Stepleton, and Stratfield-Say, which he had purchased, and of the priory of Wareham, the manor and tithes of Little Preston, the borough of Stowborough, and Redcliff-tenements there, with other very considerable estates.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Winchcombe, worth about 60*l.* a year in tithes, besides a small manor, lying within the manor of Sudley; and the lord of the manor of Sudley pays 20*l.* a year composition for tithes. Lord Rivers is patron. The rector holds a court baron.

There is nothing remaining of the church but the shell, or outer walls, (by which it appears to have been a neat building, adorned with battlements and pinnacles all round) except a small aisle, called the chapel, where divine service is performed once a fortnight.

First fruits	£ 6 11 4	Synodals	£. 0 2 0
Tenths	— 0 13 1½	Pentecost.	0 0 6
Procurations	0 6 8		

Queen Catherine Parre, daughter of sir William Parre, knight, was first married to Edward Burghe; secondly to John Nevill, lord Latimer; thirdly to king Henry the Eighth, (being his sixth and last wife) and fourthly to Thomas lord Seymour, baron of Sudley, and high admiral of England. She died in child-bed, Sept. 5, 1548, and was buried,

with much funeral pomp, in the chapel of Sudley-castle; of whose interment the following is a curious account, extracted from a MS. in the college of arms in London, intituled, *A Booke of Buryalls of trew noble P'sons.* N^o. 1. 15. p. 98, 99.

A Brevyate of thentirement of the ladye Katheryn Parre Quene Dowager, late wiefe to Kinge Henrye theight, and aftre wiefe to S^r Thomas lord Seymer of Sudeley & highe Admyrall of England.

Itm. on Wenyfdaye the Vth of Septembre betwene ij & iij of the Clocke in the Moringe died the aforseid Ladye late Quene Dowager at the Castele of Sudley in Glocestre Shyre 1548 and lyethe buried in the Chappell of the seid Castele.

Itm. She was ceairid & cheftid in leade accordingle, and so remaynid in her pryvie Chambre, untill things were in Aredynes.

Heraftre followethe the P^rvision in the Chappell.

Itm. hit was hangid wth blacke clothe garnishid wth Schoocheons of maryagys, vidz Kinge

those parts, as appears by the escheator's inquisition without date, and other evidences. He married Edith, daughter and coheir of Nicholas Cadbury, of Arne, by whom he had issue three sons, and four daughters, 1. Frances, married to Clement Walker, 2. Elizabeth, who had to her first husband Richard Wheeler, after whose decease, she was wedded to sir Francis Brandling, knight; 3. Mary, married first to sir Alexander Chocke, knight, and secondly, to John Rudhale; 4. Catherine, married to — Venables. The sons were 1. Edward, of whom hereafter; 2. John; 3. William, who married Abigail, daughter of sir William Wake, baronet, and by her had issue three sons, Edward, Baldwin, and William, who all died *sine prole*; and one daughter Abigail, married to Ralph lord Stowell. I now return to Edward the eldest son of sir William Pitt.

The said Edward Pitt was seated at Stratfield-Say, and married Rachel, daughter of sir George Morton, of Milborn St. Andrew, in the county of Dorset, baronet, and by her had a very numerous issue, viz. ten sons, and four daughters. 1. Edith, the eldest daughter, was married to Charles Sydenham, son of sir Edward Sydenham, knight-marshal; 2. Rachel, wedded to John Kingsmill, of Sandelford in the county of Berks; 3. Catherine, wife of Francis Whitaker, of St. Martin's in the county of Middlesex; 4. Elizabeth, who died in her infancy. The sons were 1. William, 2. Edward, who both died without issue; 3. George, the continuator of the elder branch of this family; 4. John Pitt, who by his wife Catherine, daughter of Nicholas Venables of Andover, had a son George-Morton Pitt, seated at Twickenham, com. Middlesex, whose only daughter and heir Harriet, was married to Brownlow Bertie, brother to Peregrine duke of Ancaster; 5. Thomas Pitt, who took to wife Frances, daughter of Giles Casley, of Compton in the county of Gloucester; 6. Nicholas; 7. Samuel; 8. Francis, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Jeffery Jeffereys, of Abercunick in com. Brecon; 9. Edward; 10. Christopher.

George Pitt, third son, by the death of his said two elder brothers, succeeded his father. He was an officer in the royal army during the civil wars in the reign of king Charles I. and compounded for his estate at 244*l.* 6*s.* He married Jane, relict of George lord Chandos, and the eldest of the four daughters of John earl Rivers, who were coheiresses of their nephew lord Morley and Montegle; and died 27 July, 1694. He had issue by her ladyship, 1. George, his son and heir; 2. William; 3. Edward; which two last died *sine prole*; 4. John, whose first wife was Mary, daughter of — Scrope. By his second wife Isabella, daughter of — Condon, he had two daughters, Lora, who died unmarried; and Isabella. The daughters of George Pitt, by lady Jane, were, 1. Mary, married to sir Charles Brown, baronet; 2. Elizabeth, wedded to Thomas viscount Fitz-Williams; 3. Jane, married to Christopher Hildyard; and 4. Anne, the wife of Frederick Tylney.

George Pitt, eldest son of George by the lady Jane Chandos, made great additions to the family estate, and was possessed of a

noble fortune. He represented the borough of Wareham in parliament, and was afterwards one of the knights of the shire for the county of Hants. He married first, Lucy, daughter of Thomas Pile, of Boverstock in the county of Wilts, and relict of Lawrence Low of Shaftesbury, and by her had issue, 1. George Pitt, his eldest son and heir; 2. Thomas, who died without issue; and one daughter Lucy, who died unmarried. He had also a second wife, Lora, daughter and heiress of Auckley Grey, of Kingston in the county of Dorset, and had issue by this marriage, 1. Grey Pitt, who died an infant in 1700; 2. William Pitt, who married Elizabeth, daughter of — Wyndham, but died *sine prole*; 3. John Pitt, of Encombe, who took to wife Marcia, daughter of Marcus Morgan, and by her had William-Morton Pitt; and George, Charles, and John, which three last died very young; and one daughter Marcia. 4. Thomas Pitt, who died without issue. The daughters of the second marriage were, 1. Elizabeth, married to William Burton; 2. Lora, wedded to Francis Gwyn of Ford Abbey; 3. Anne, unmarried; 4. & 5. both of the name of Mary, and died unmarried. The said George Pitt died February 28, 1734, and has a monument erected for him in the church of Stinsford, whereon his character is inscribed by his second wife Lora, who also died June 12, 1750.

George Pitt, eldest son of the said George, by his first wife Lucy, succeeded his father, and took to wife Louisa, daughter of — Bernier, by whom he had issue four sons, viz. George Pitt, now lord Rivers; 2. James, 3. Thomas, both dead *sine prole*; 4. William-Augustus Pitt, of Heckfield in the county of Hants, a major general, who married Mary, daughter of Scrope viscount Howe. He had also two daughters, viz. Lucy, married to James Kerr, of Scotland, esq; and Mary, buried Aug. 17, 1744. He died, and was buried Oct. 26, 1745.

George Pitt, eldest son of the last George, was appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Turin, in November 1761; also in the year 1770, he was sent ambassador extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Spain. And in consideration of his great abilities, and eminent services in those employments, his majesty was pleased to advance him to the dignity of a baron of Great Britain, by the title of baron Rivers, by letters patent, dated May 20, 1776. His lordship married Penelope, daughter of sir Henry Atkyns, and sister and heir of sir Richard Atkyns, and by her has issue one son, the honourable George Pitt; and three daughters, 1. Penelope, married to the present earl Ligonier; 2. Louisa, married to Peter Beckford, of Stepleton in the county of Dorset; and 3. Marcia.

His lordship's ARMS are, *Sable, a fess chequy argent and azure, between three bezants.*

SUPPORTERS. On the dexter side, *A falcon with wings elevated;* on the sinister side, *an unicorn argent.*

MOTTO. *ÆQUAM SERVARE MENTEM.*

His lordship resides at Stratfield-Say in Hampshire, the ancient seat of his family.

Henrye

Henrye theight & her in pale undre the Crowne, her owne in lozenge undre the Crowne, Allso tharmes of the lorde Admyrall & hers in pale wth out crowne.

Itm. Rayles cov'ed wth blacke clothe ffor the Mourners to fytt in wth Stooles and Cufsheons accordingle wth owt eyther herse ma^{tes} & vallence or tapres Savinge ij tapres wheron were ij Scoocheons wth stode uppon the Corps duringe the Servyce.

Thordre in proceadinge
to the Chappell.

Ffyrst ij conductors in blacke wth blacke staves.
Then Gentlemen and Esquiers.

Then Knights.

Then Offycers of howsholde wth theyre whyte staves.

Then the Gentlemen huifshers.

Then Som'fett heraulde in the Ks cote.

Then the Corps borne by vj Gentlemen in blacke gownes wth theyre hodes on theyre heades.

Then xl staffe Torchis borne on Eche side by Yeomen rounde abowte the Corps And at eche corner a Knight for Assystunce iiij wth theyre hodes on theyre heades.

Then the ladye Jane (Doughter to the lorde M'ques Dorffett) chefe mourner, ledde by aestate, her trayne borne uppe by a yonge ladye.

Then vj other ladie mourners ij & ij.

Then all ladies & gentlewomen ij & ij.

Then Yeomen iiij & iiij in a Ranke.

Then all other ffollowinge.

The Mann' of the Seruice
in the Church.

Itm. when the Corps was sett wth in the Rayles and the mourners placid, the hole Quere began & songe certen Salmes in Englishe & reade iiij lessons; And aftre the iiijth lesson the mourners accordinge to theyre degrees & as yt ys accustomed offerid into the almes boxe And when they hadde don, all other as Gentlemen or Gentlewomen that wolde.

The Offeringe don Doctor Cov'dall the Quenes Almner began his Sermonde w^{ch} was verie good and godlic And in one place therof he toke A occasion to declare unto the people howe that thei shulle none there thinke Seye nor spreade abroad that the offeringe w^{ch} was there don was don anye thinge to p'ffytt the deade but ffor the poore onely And also the lights w^{ch} were caried & stode abowte the Corps were ffor the honnour of the parson & for none other entente nor purpose, And so went thorowghe wth hys Sermonde, & made a Godlye prayer, And thole Church aunswerid and praied the same wth hym in thende.

The Sermonde don the Corps was buried duringe wth tyme the Quere songe Te Deum in Englishe.

And this don aftre Dinn' the mourners and the rest that wolde returnid homewarde agayne all wth aforseid was don in a mornyng.

Doctor Parkhurft composed the following Latin epitaph on this lady :

Incomparabilis fœminæ Catharinæ nuper Angliæ Franciæ et Hiberniæ reginæ dominæ meæ clementissimæ Epitaphium, 1548.

Hoc regina novo dormit Catharina supulchro
Sexus fœminei flos, honor atque decus.
Hæc fuit HENRICO conjux fidissima regi
Quem postquam e vivis Parca tulisset atrox,
Thomæ Seymero (cui tu Neptune tridentem
Porrigis) eximio nupserat illa viro
Huic peperit natam: a partu cum septimus orbem
Sol illustrasset, mors truculenta necat.
Defunctam madidis famuli deflemus ocellis
Humescat tristis terra Britannica genas.
Nos infelices mœror consumit acerbus
Inter cœlestes gaudet at illa choras.

Englised thus :

The Epitaph of the incomparable lady Catharine, late queen of England, France, and Ireland, my most indulgent mistress, 1548.

In this new tomb the royal Cath'rine lies,
Flow'r of her sex, renowned, great, and wise!
A wife by ev'ry nuptial virtue known,
And faithful partner once of HENRY'S throne.
To Seymour next her plighted hands she yields,
(Seymour, who Neptune's trident justly wields)
From him a beauteous daughter bleis'd her arms,
An infant copy of her parent's charms:
When now seven days this tender flow'r had bloom'd
Heaven in its wrath the mother's soul resum'd.
Great Cath'rine's merit in our grief appears;
While fair Britannia dews her cheek with tears.
Our loyal breasts with rising sighs are torn,
With saints she triumphs,—we with mortals mourn.

Sudley.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 276 17 0
		Poll-tax ——— 1694, — 15 18 0
		Land-tax ——— 1694, — 248 11 4
		The same, at 3 s. 1770, — 175 15 2

Sudley Tenements.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 28 2 0
		Poll-tax ——— 1694, — 12 14 0
		Land-tax ——— 1694, — 122 16 8
		The same, at 3 s. 1770, — 84 3 0

There are only five families in this parish.

SUTTON under BRAYLES.

THIS parish lies in the upper division of Westminster hundred, seven miles distant east from Campden, ten north-east from Stow, and about thirty-five north-east from Gloucester.

It lies in a fine, rich country, on the bank of the Stour, and (tho' a part of Gloucestershire) is intirely surrounded by Warwickshire, and many miles distant from any part of the county of which it is a member.

The ancient name, *Sudtune*, i. e. the south town, has a reference to Brayles, an adjoining parish in Warwickshire.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

This manor belonged to the church of Westminster before the Norman conquest, and is mentioned in *Domesday-book* among the possessions of that house in Gloucestershire. The record, after enumerating the particulars of the large manor of Derhest, recites that 'Sudtune was a
berewic.

berewic, or member, belonging to it'. See the whole account in the original language, p. 72.

The manor was held of the honour of Gloucester by the fifth part of a knight's fee, 10 R. 2. It continued to be part of the possessions of the abbey of Westminster 'till the general dissolution of monasteries, when it was given to the chapter of Westminster, 34 H. 8. But the manor of Sutton, a water-mill, and a tenement called Smith's Place, together with the manor of Todenham, were granted by the crown to sir William Petre and Anne his wife, in exchange for lands in Warwickshire, 36 H. 8. and Robert-Edward lord Petre^p is the present proprietor of the manors of Sutton and Todenham. His lordship's arms are,

Gules, a bend Or between two escallop shells argent.
 CREST. *On a wreath two lions heads erased and addorsed, the first Or, the second azure, each gorged with a plain collar counterchanged.* SUPPORTERS. *On the dexter side, A lion regardant azure, collared Or; on the sinister, A lion regardant Or, collared azure.* MOTTO. SANS DIEU RIEN.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Stow, worth about 140*l.* a year. The bishop of London is patron, and the reverend Mr. George Upton is the present incumbent.

The advowson antiently belonged to the abbey of Westminster, after the dissolution of which

^p By an inquisition taken 12 E. 4. after the death of Alice Storke (wife of John Storke, and formerly the wife of John Petre) it was found that William Petre was her grandson and heir, viz. son of John Petre, son of the said Alice, and at that time twenty-four years old.

This William Petre had a son John Petre, settled at Torre-Brian in Devonshire, who, by his wife Alice, daughter of John Collins, of Woodland in the same county, had issue five sons, and three daughters. The sons were, sir William, his heir; John, seated at Torre-Newton in Torre-Brian; ———, head customer of Exeter; Richard, chancellor of Exeter, and archdeacon of Buckingham; and Robert, an officer in the Exchequer.

Sir William Petre, eldest son and heir of John, was born at Exeter about the beginning of the reign of king Henry the Eighth, and having his education at Exeter college Oxford, made so great a proficiency in his studies there, that he was elected fellow of All Souls college, became principal of Peckwater's Inn, and in 24 H. 8. took the degree of doctor of laws. In 1535, 27 H. 8. he was commissioned, with some others, by Thomas Cromwell, the visitor general, to inquire into the behaviour of the monks and nuns throughout England, in order to collect sufficient matter for accusation against them, and to pave the way to the suppression of the monastic state; which great work being soon after fully accomplished, the king, in the 30th year of his reign, in consideration of the good service of this sir William therein, granted to him, and Gertrude his wife, in fee, the priory of Clattercote in Oxfordshire; and the next year he had a grant of the manor of Gyng-Abbats in Essex, (part of the possessions of the then dissolved monastery of Berkyng) with the advowson of the rectory of Ingarston, *alias* Gyng ad Petram. In 35 H. 8. he was sworn of the privy council, and appointed one of the principal secretaries of state; and in 36 H. 8. the king designing to invade France, for the prosecuting his claim to that crown, appoints this sir William one of the council to assist queen Catherine, his consort, in the administration of affairs during his absence. And in the last year of that reign, the king lying upon his death bed, nominated him one of the assistants to the council to king Edward the Sixth, his son and successor. He was very high in the esteem of Edward the Sixth, and queen Mary, in whose reign, foreseeing that the restoration of the Romish religion might endanger the enjoyment of those abbey lands he had acquired, he obtained a special dispensation from pope Paul IV. for the retaining them, by a bull, bearing date 4 cal. Dec. 1555. He was for some time principal secretary of state to queen Elizabeth, and one of her privy council 'till his death, Jan. 13, 1572, at which time he was possessed of seven manors in Devonshire, one in Dorsetshire, nine in Essex, three in Somersetshire, one in Kent, one in Suffolk, and of the manors of Sutton and Todenham in Gloucestershire. By Gertrude, his first wife, daughter of sir John Tirrell of Warley in Essex, knight, he had one child Dorothy, married to Nicholas Wadham, of Merrifield in Somersetshire, esq; the founder of Wadham college in Oxford. By Anne, his second wife, daughter of sir William Browne, knight, (lord mayor of London in 1514) and widow of sir Thomas Tirrell, of Heron Place in Essex, knight, he had issue John, his only son; and three daughters; Elizabeth, married to John Goswick, of Willington in Bedfordshire, esq; Catherine, to John Talbot, of Grafton in Worcestershire, ancestor to the earls of Shrewsbury; and Thomasine, to Lodowick Grevil, of Milcot in Warwickshire.

John Petre, only son of sir William, was advanced to the dignity of a baron of England, by the title of lord Petre of Writtle in the county of Essex, (by letters patent, dated July 21, 1603, 1 Jac. 1.) and died Oct. 11, 11 Jac. 1. He married Mary, daughter of sir Edward Walgrave, of Berclay in Essex, knight,

and by her had issue four sons, William, John, Thomas, and Robert; and four daughters, Mary, Elizabeth, Margaret, and Anne; but the daughters all died infants.

William, second lord Petre, (eldest son of John first lord Petre) taking to wife Catherine, second daughter of Edward Somerset, earl of Worcester, had issue seven sons, Robert, William, Edward, John, Thomas, Henry, and George; and also three daughters, Elizabeth, Mary, and Catherine. His lordship departing this life May 5, 1637, was succeeded by his eldest son,

Robert, third lord Petre, who in 1620, married Mary, daughter of Anthony viscount Montague, and by her had issue three sons, William, John, and Thomas, successively lords Petre; and two daughters, Mary, married to Edward, eldest son of William lord Stourton; and Dorothy, the wife of John Thimelby, of Irnham in Lincolnshire, esq. His lordship died Oct. 23, 1638, and by inquisition taken Dec. 14 following, it was found that he was seized of the following manors, besides lands &c. in other places; viz. The manor, rectory, and advowson of the vicarage of Great Bursteed, *alias* Bursteed-grange; the manors of Gurney's, *alias* Gurner's, White's, Challiveden, Writtle, East Horndon, West Horndon, Crondon, Blount's-walls, Waterman's, and Bacon's; the rectory of Buttersbury, and the manors of Cowbridge, Margaretting, Ingarston, Ging-Petre, Hanley, Mountneyfing, Ingrave, *alias* Ging-Raffe, Tristinghall, Fieldhouse, and East, West, and South Hanningfield, all in the county of Essex; the manor and rectory of Osmington in Dorsetshire; the manors of Tatworth in Chatworth, and Chard in Somersetshire; the manors of South Brent, Churchstowe, Kingsbridge, Shute, South Leigh, Axminster, North Leigh, Wermington, Laytwey, Uphay, Humfravile, Dowlshards, Haccomb-fee, Chal-longer, Comb-payne, and Downe-Humfravile, in the county of Devon; the manors of Tuddenham and Sutton in Gloucestershire; and the manor of Kennet in Kentford, in the county of Cambridge.

William, fourth lord Petre, was eleven years old at his father's death. He married first, Elizabeth, daughter of John earl Rivers, by whom having no issue, he married secondly, Bridget, daughter of John Pincheon, of Writtle in Essex, esq; and by her had an only child, Mary, born in 1679, and married to George Heneage, of Hainton in Lincolnshire, esq. In 1678, William lord Petre, William Herbert, earl of Powis, William Howard, viscount Stafford, Henry lord Arundel of Wardour, and John lord Bellasis were committed prisoners to the tower, and impeached, by the commons, of treason and other high crimes and misdemeanours. Lord Petre dying under his confinement, Jan. 5, 1683, the title devolved on his brother,

John, fifth lord Petre, who likewise became possessed of this estate by virtue of deeds of settlement. His lordship died unmarried in the year 1684, and was succeeded by his next brother,

Thomas, sixth lord Petre, who died June 4, 1707, leaving issue by Mary, daughter of sir Thomas Clifton, of Letham in Lancashire, bart. Robert, his only son, and a daughter Mary.

Robert, seventh lord Petre, married (Mar. 1, 1711-12) Catharine, daughter of Bartholomew, and sister and heir of Francis Walmesley, of Dunkehalgh in Lancashire, esq; and dying of the small-pox, Mar. 22, 1712-13, in the 23d year of his age, left her with child of

Robert, eighth lord Petre, born June 3, 1713. His lordship, on May 2, 1732, married Anne, daughter of James earl of Derwentwater, by whom he had issue one son, and three daughters, Catharine, Barbara, and Juliana; and dying in July 1742, was succeeded by his only son,

Robert-Edward, ninth lord Petre, who on April 19, 1762, married the honourable Miss Howard, niece to the duke of Norfolk, and is the present lord of the manors of Sutton under Brayles and Todenham, in this county.

house, it was granted to Thomas bishop of Westminster, 32 H. 8. It was afterwards given to the bishop of London, 4 E. 6. and the grant was confirmed by the crown, 1 Mariæ.

One yard-land belongs to the glebe.

The church consists of the nave only, with a tower on the south side, and is dedicated to Thomas Becket, who was canonized by the Roman pontiff for the great forwardness he shewed to extend the papal authority.

First fruits	£.	13	13	4	Synodals	£.	0	2	0
Tenths	—	1	7	4	Pentecost.	0	0	9	1
Procurations	0	8	8						

Taxes. {

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	94	4	0
Poll-tax — 1694,	—	30	17	8
Land-tax — 1694,	—	74	9	6
The same, at 3s. 1770,	—	55	17	1 1/2

At the beginning of the present century, according to sir Robert Atkyns, there were 33 houses in the parish, and about 130 inhabitants, 4 of whom were freeholders; yearly births 3, burials 3. But I am informed that the people are since increased to at least 150.



S W E L L (L O W E R)

LIES in the hundred of Slaughter, in the Cotswold country, one mile south-westward from Stow, and about twenty-four north-eastward from Gloucester.

The village is pleasantly situated in a little valley, that like a moat surrounds the base of that hill on which the town of Stow is built; and a little rivulet called the Dickler, rises at Donnington, and runs through this place in its course to Bourton on the Water, where it falls into the river Winrush.

Thomas Hoard, esq; has a good house here, situated on the bourn, with a pleasant look-out over the meadows towards the south.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

' Radulf de Toleni holds Suele, in Salemanesberie hundred, and Drogo holds it of him. Ernest held it. There are seven hides taxed. In demean are four plow-tillages, and ten vil-leins, with six plow-tillages, and a mill of 7s. 6d. It was worth 8l. and is now worth 7l.' *Domesday-book*, p. 76.

' William de Ow holds Suele, in Salemanesberie hundred. Ernest held it in the time of king Edward. There are three hides taxed. It was worth 40s. now only 10s.' *Ibid.* p. 73.

The sheriff returned that the abbat of Hayles was lord of the manor of Netherwell in Salmonesburye hundred 9 E. 1. and the abbat pleaded his right to a court leet, waifs, strays, and felons goods, in the proceedings on a writ of *Quo warranto* brought against him in the 15th year of that reign, and his claim was allowed.

The abbey of Fischamp in Normandy sued the abbey of Hayles for hindering the tenants of Lower Swell from attending the court leet in the hundred of Salemanesberie, which had been granted to them by king Henry the Third, and obtained judgment 16 E. 1.

A wood and pasture in Nether Swell were held of the honour of Wallingford 20 E. 1.

The abbey of Hayles was seized of the manor, with lands, woods, and a pasture ground called the Park, containing 250 acres, 14 E. 2.

The manor was held of the honour of Gloucester, by the service of five knights fees, 16 R. 2. in which year the last-mentioned abbey had a grant of the hundred of Slaughter.

The manor came to the crown at the dissolution of religious foundations, and was not long afterwards vested in the Bartlets; of the heirs of which family it was purchased by Mr. Carter, and by him sold to sir William Courteen, after whose death it was purchased by sir Robert Atkyns, about the year 1659. He died in the year 1709, and was succeeded by his son sir Robert Atkyns of Saperton, who likewise died in the year 1711. Robert Atkyns, of Swell, esq; leaving two daughters coheiresses, the elder was married to Edmund Chamberlayne, of Mangersbury, esq; whose son, the reverend John Chamberlayne, and Thomas Hoard, esq; who married the other coheirefs, are joint lords of this manor.

Edmond earl of Cornwall, (son of Richard earl of Cornwall, king of the Romans) held 140 acres of pasture in Lower Swell for the abbey of Hayles, and was buried in that monastery in the year 1300. The abbey of Hayles purchased two yardlands, and nineteen acres of arable, and one acre and a half of meadow in Lower Swell of John Sage, 6 E. 2. By inquisition taken 8 E. 2. after the death of Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, it was found that Hugo le Poins held of him six knights fees in Tockinton and Swell, valued at 170l. per ann. Thomas Cole, and others, were seized of one messuage, one toft, and four yardlands in Nether Swell, for the abbey of Hayles, 15 R. 2.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Stow, worth about 50l. a year. Christ-church college, Oxford, has the patronage, and the reverend Mr. Henry Brown is the present incumbent.

The rectory, vicarage, and church of Nether Swell belonged to the priory of Osney in Oxfordshire, and were granted to the chapter of Oxford 34 H. 8. The impropriation belongs to Christ-church college, and is now in lease to Mrs. Mercey Ayscombe, of the family of that name at Lyford, near Wantage, Berks, whose arms are, Or, a lion rampant double queue gules, on a chief azure a crescent for difference.

But there is a record which mentions that the manor of Lower Swell, with the procurations and tithes.

tithes, was granted to the bishop of London and his successors, in exchange for lands in Essex, 37 H. 8.

The abbey of Tewkesbury had tithes in Swell, as appears by two deeds without date, which I have here inserted from Stevens's *Supplement to the Monasticon*, Vol. 2, *Appendix*, N^o. CLXI. 25, and 26.

De decima Domini de Suella.

CARTA Simonis filii Poinz concedentis Ecclesie de Theok. tempore Simonis Wigorniensis Episcopi, in perpetuam Elemosynam Decimam totius Domini sui de Suella, tam de Aldebiz quam de alio Dominico. Et ne aliqua in perpetuum oriretur controversia inter predictam Ecclesiam de Theok. & Capellam de Suelle, dedit eidem Capellae in perpetuum unam virgatam terrae, praeter illas duas virgatas quas prius habebat.

Controversia inter Ecclesiam de Theok. & Capellam de Suelle sic quievit super Decimas Domini.

COMPOSITIO facta inter Ecclesiam de Theok. & Mattheum Capellanum de Suelle super Decimis de Dominico auctoritate literarum Domini Papae demandata Abbati de Buttleiden & R. de Northampton & de Bukinham Archidiacono; scil. quod Monachi de Theok. percipient omnes Decimas de Dominico de Suelles, ita tamen quod si parochiani de Capella posuerint oves suas in ovili Domini de Suella & in pastura de Dominico hiemaverint, rector Capellae percipiet medietatem Decimarum illarum & Monaci reliquam medietatem. Monachi etiam percipient omnes decimas omnium servientium Domini quae erunt in ovili Capellae de Suelle, 6d. pro loco Berthanæ quamdiu stabit in vilenagio. Erunt tamen quieti a praestatione eorum eo anno quo parochiani habuerint oves suas in Berthana Domini & in Dominico; & si remota fuerit Berthana; poena etiam 100s. sub fidei praestatione interposita est, si aliter utraque partium a compositione resilient, parti eam observanti praestanda. Hanc compositionem praedicti Judices confirmaverunt.

One yard-land belongs to the glebe. The manor land, the church-piece, Tracy's ground, and four yard-lands of the impropriation are tithe free. The vicar has the third part of the corn tithes in all the tithable lands.

The church is a very small, mean building, without either aisle or steeple.

First fruits	£.6 12 3	Synodals	£.0 2 0
Tenths	— 0 13 2¼	Pentecostals	0 0 6½
Procurations	0 6 8		

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 99 4 8
		Poll-tax — 1694,	— 25 7 0
		Land-tax — 1694,	— 98 8 4
		The same, at 3 s. 1770,	— 64 18 7½

There were 37 houses, and about 160 inhabitants in this parish, 5 of whom were freeholders, when sir Robert Atkyns wrote his History of this county; yearly births 4, burials 4. The present number of houses is 44, and the people, by a late survey, were found to be exactly 213.



S W E L L (U P P E R)

IS a parish in the upper division of Kiftsgate hundred, one mile north-westward from Stow on the Wold, and about twenty-four north-eastward from Gloucester.

The village is called Upper Swell, because it lies higher upon the stream than the preceding parish. There is nothing in it worthy the traveller's notice.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

In the abstract from *Domesday* which sir Robert Atkyns has given concerning this manor, it is represented as belonging to the church of Winchcombe in the reign of king William the Conqueror; whereas it was then the property of the abbey of Evesham, as appears by the record, of which the following is an exact translation. This mistake arose from his using an incorrect copy of *Domesday*, as I have before had occasion to observe under Broadwell.

'The same church [St. Mary of Evesham] holds 'Svelle in Widelei hundred. There are three 'hides, and nine villeins, and two bordars, and 'a priest, with four plow-tillages amongst them 'all. There are six *servi*. It was worth 4*l.* now '5*l.* There are three plow-tillages in demean, 'and three mills of 20 *sol.*' *Domesday-book*, p. 72.

The abbey of Evesham pleaded their right of court leet in a writ of *Quo warranto*, 15 E. 1. and continued possessed of the manor 'till the general dissolution of religious foundations,

The manor of Over Swell, and the tithes of corn, wool, and lamb, lately belonging to the abbey of Evesham, and then in the tenure of William Fox, were granted to Richard Andrews, in trust, 33 H. 8.

The manor came afterwards to the Stratfords, and William Stratford died seized of it 9 Eliz. whereupon Anthony Stratford, his son, had livery the same year, and was lord of it in 1608. It was vested in sir James Rushout, of Northwick in Worcestershire, at the beginning of this century, and passed afterwards to sir Hildebrand Jacob, who sold it, about five years ago, to Mr. Fitz-Herbert, and others.

A messuage, and one acre of land in Over Swell, belonged to the chantry of All Saints in the church of Stow, and were granted to Francis Philips and Richard Moor 6 Jac.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Stow, worth 90*l.* a year. The advowson is vested, by purchase, in the reverend Mr. Henry Brown, and Mr. Lindsey is the present incumbent.

The advowson belonged to the abbey of Hayles, and after the dissolution of that monastery, was granted to Richard Andrews and Leonard Chamberlain 34 H. 8.

Formerly, four yard-lands, 240 sheep pastures, and thirteen beast pastures belonged to the glebe; but upon the inclosure of the parish, it was settled that the rector should receive 80*l.* a year, clear of all deductions, and he has besides a glebe worth 10*l.* *per ann.*

The church consists of the nave only, and is a small, mean building.

First fruits	£.7 0 0	Synodals	£.0 1 0
Tenths	— 0 14 0	Pentecostals	0 1 3½
Procurations	0 6 8		

Monument

Monument and Inscription.

A small mural monument in the chancel bears the following inscription :

M. S.
Hic juxta situs
JOHANNES CHAMBERLAYNE,
Medicinæ Baccalaureus,
Thomæ Chamberlayne, Armigeri,
Oddingtoniæ sepulti,
Filius natu secundus.
Natus est MDCl,
Cœlebs denatus MDCLXVIII.
Hoc Monumentum
Amoris juxta et Mœroris
Testimonium
Posuit Chariffima Soror
MARIA OLDISWORTH.

The monument is ornamented at top with the arms of Chamberlayne and Tankerville, quarterly.

Taxes.	}	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 34 18 0
		Poll-tax ——— 1694, — 5 7 0
		Land-tax ——— 1694, — 21 9 0
		The same, at 3s. 1770, — 16 16 9

About seventy years ago, according to sir Robert Atkyns, there were 19 houses in the parish, and about 82 inhabitants, 3 of whom were freeholders; yearly births 2, burials 1. There are now only 14 families, and the people are decreased to 69.



S W I N D O N

IS a small parish, in the hundred of Cheltenham, one mile north-west from the town of that name, eight south-eastward from Tewkesbury, and nine north-eastward from Gloucester.

It lies in the Vale, upon the banks of the little river Swilyate, which runs from hence to Tewkesbury, where it empties itself into the Avon. The soil in some parts inclines to sand, but in general is a strong clay, and the lands are chiefly employed in pasture.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

The manor of Suindone belonged to the priory of St. Oswald in Gloucester before the compilation of *Domesday-book*, but at that time it was held by Thomas archbishop of York, (as it had been by Stigand archbishop of Canterbury) to whose jurisdiction the priory of St. Oswald was subject. The following is a translation of the record :

‘ Stigand the archbishop held Suindone in
‘ Cilteham hundred. There were three hides,
‘ and two plow-tillages in demean, and seven
‘ villeins, and two bordars, having seven plow-
‘ tillages [among them]. There are four *servi*.
‘ It was then worth 3*l.* now 4*l.* 10*s.* Thomas
‘ [of Baieux] archbishop [of York] holds this
‘ manor, part of the estate of St. Osuald, and it
‘ pays tax.’ *Domesday*, p. 69.

The manor of Swindon was part of the possessions of St. Oswald's priory, 'till that house was dissolved, and then it passed into lay hands. James Clifford, esq; of the antient family of that name, settled at Frampton upon Severn, was lord

of this manor in the year 1608. It was afterwards purchased by Mr. Trotman, who sold it to Mr. Ashmead, from whom it passed in the same manner to Mr. Sturmy. Mr. John Sturmy was lord of the manor about the beginning of this century, and John Stratford, esq; is the present proprietor.

John Hanborough, and Thomas Bruges and Maud his wife, levied a fine of lands in Swindone to William Whittington, and others, to the use of John Hanborough, and the heirs of John and Maud, 36 H. 6. John Garing and Elizabeth his wife levied a fine of lands in Swindon to the use of Thomas Bruges, and others, 2 E. 4. Lands in Swindon and Clopley belonged to the bishoprick of Hereford, and were granted to Christopher Hatton, 18 Eliz.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Winchcombe, worth about 60*l.* a year.

The church is dedicated to St. Lawrence. It has a low tower at the west end, without battlements, of an hexagonal form, but its sides and angles are not equal.

First fruits £. 13 0 1½	Synodals £. 0 2 0
Tenths — 1 6 1¼	Pentecost. 0 0 4
Procurations 0 6 8	

Benefactions.

A small parcel of land, which lets for about 10*s.* a year, is given for the repair of the church; and Mr. John Walwyn has given a rent-charge of 50*s.* a year for the use of the poor.

Taxes.	}	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 59 14 4
		Poll-tax — — 1694, — 10 13 0
		Land-tax ——— 1694, — 47 17 0
		The same, at 3s. 1770, — 40 1 9

Sir Robert Atkyns sets down the number of houses in the parish at 24, and the inhabitants at about 90, of whom 6 were freeholders; the yearly births 2, and the burials 2. Examining the register, I find that in ten years collectively, from 1760, there are entered 19 baptisms, and 25 burials, which agrees pretty well with sir Robert's estimate. But the people are now increased to exactly 105.



T A I N T O N .

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Botloe, in the Vale country, about four miles distant south-eastward from Newent, six north-eastward from Mitchel Dean, and seven westward from Gloucester.

The roads at Rudford, Tibberton, and Tainton, are almost impassable in the winter. The soil is deep, and the lands are pretty equally divided between pasture and arable, but the occupiers seem not

not to be the most skilful nor the most industrious. Bushes, brambles, and branches of trees lie in the course of the little brooks, whose waters so impeded, deluge the low lands on every considerable fall of rain, and overflow the public road, particularly at Tainton. Those lands, from a wet state, produce a coarse herbage, intermixt with rushes, much inferior in quality and quantity to what they would bear if kept healthy, as might easily be done. Their corn-fields are no better managed, but from the natural strength of soil, produce crops sufficient to satisfy the farmer. Here, too, that execrable practice prevails with the tenant, of heading the young oaks, undoubtedly because when once polled, they are intituled to the lop.

Some of our topographical books mention, that about the year 1700, there was an ore found at Tainton, from which the refiners extracted gold; and that they took a lease of the mine where the ore was found, but did not go on with the work, because the quantity of metal was so small as not always to answer the expence of separation. I have made some inquiry into this matter, but without obtaining any satisfactory account. This however is certain, that an inexhaustible treasure will be found by a proper cultivation of the soil, which is deep and exceedingly fertile. This parish is famous for producing a very rich and pleasant cyder, like that of Herefordshire, in whose neighbourhood it lies, and for an excellent kind of perry, made of a fruit called the Tainton Squash-Pear.

Of the Manors and other Estates.

William Goizenboded holds Tetinton, in Botelau hundred. Aluvin held it. There are six hides. In demean is one plow-tillage, and nine villeins, and seven bordars, with nine plow-tillages. It was worth 6*l.* now 3*l.* *Domesday-book*, p. 74.

This manor was granted to Peter Burdunc 2 Joh. John de Abernoon purchased a charter of free warren in Teynton 37 H. 3. It came soon after to the Musgrofes. Robert de Musgrofe died seized of the manor, and left Cecilia his widow, who held the bailiwick of Bicknor, in the forest of Dean, 10 E. 1. and pleaded, in the proceedings on a writ of *Quo warranto*, that she and her ancestors had held this manor, with court leet and waifs, time out of mind, and her claim was allowed 15 E. 1. She died in the 29th year of the same reign, at which time she was seized of Tainton, and of a wood, 28 acres of assart land at Greenway, and of nine yard-lands and a half at Bratforton, all in the forest of Dean.

Robert de Musgrofe, son of Robert, died 9 E. 1. leaving Hawise, an only daughter and heiress, then the wife of sir William Mortimer, younger son of Roger earl of March. She was likewise heiress to Cecilia de Musgrofe, her grandmother, who was seized of divers lands of inheritance, and being

afterwards married to John de Ferrers, baron of Chartley, carried this manor into that name and family; for lord Ferrers had livery of it 30 E. 1. and died seized of it 18 E. 2. Robert lord Ferrers, son of John, was fifteen years old at his father's death, and distinguished himself in the wars with France, in the reign of king Edward the Third, being with the king and prince of Wales at the memorable battle of Cressy, fought Aug. 26, 1346, but died soon after. John lord Ferrers, son of Robert, married Elizabeth, daughter of Ralph de Stafford, and widow of Fulk le Strange, and with her had the manor of English Bicknor. He died 41 E. 3. Elizabeth, his widow, was afterwards married to Reginald Cobham, whom she likewise survived, and died seized of Tainton and Bicknor 49 E. 3. Robert lord Ferrers, son of John, married Margaret, daughter of Edward lord Spencer, and was possessed of the above manors, and of Bodington in this county, at the time of his death, 1 H. 5. whereupon they passed to his son Edmond lord Ferrers, who accompanied the gallant and victorious king Henry the Fifth in his wars in France, and died in the 14th year of the following reign, seized of all the before-mentioned estates, and of a woodwardship in the forest of Dean. William lord Ferrers, son of Edmond, being of full age, had livery of the manors of Teynton and Bicknor soon after his father's death; and deceasing himself 28 H. 6. left Anne, his only child, eleven years and eight months old, who being married to Walter Devereux, esq; carried the title of baron Ferrers to her husband and his family; but the manor of Tainton was entailed on the male heirs, and so did not pass to the Devereuxes, for Edmond Ferrers, brother to William, succeeded to this estate. And Elizabeth, the widow of William lord Ferrers, levied a fine of the manors of Tainton and Bicknor to the archbishop of Canterbury, and other great persons, 32 H. 6. in which year Martin Ferrers was seized of a third part of this manor, and a person of the same name was seized of Great Teinton 1 R. 3.

This estate came soon afterwards to the Whittingtons. Thomas Whittington, of Pauntley, esq; died possessed of it 38 H. 8. and left his estates to be divided among his six daughters and coheireses. Sir Christopher Blount was seized of it, but he being attainted, it was granted to sir Simon Weston and John Wakeman, 1 Jac. 1.

Mr. Thomas Pury, jun. lord of the manors of Tainton and Minsterworth, died in 1693, in the 74th year of his age. He was one of those principal citizens of Gloucester who subscribed the answer returned to the king's summons of surrender, Aug. 10, 1643, and took an active part in the management of public affairs during the siege of that city, of which he was afterwards mayor, in 1653. Piety, learning, great abilities, and extensive charity, gained him the love and respect of his cotemporaries, and preserved his memory from that obloquy which few eminent persons

of his time had the good fortune to escape. Mr. Grove is owner of the Grove estate; and Mr. William Holder has another good estate in this parish.

HAMLET. Little Tainton is a hamlet and manor, to which, I apprehend, the following record should be applied:

' William the son of Norman holds Tatinton, in Botelau hundred. Ulgar held it of king Edward. This land is free [from tax]. There are six bordars, with one plow-tillage. It is worth and was worth 20s. There is one yard-land in the same place which lies in the forest [of Dean], and pays 12d.' *Domesday*, p. 74.

Hugh de Kilpec held the manor of Little Tainton of the king, by the service of guarding a hay, or wood, near Hereford, at his own charge. He died 32 H. 3. leaving two daughters coheiresses. Joan, the eldest, was married to Philip Marmion; and Isabel, the other daughter, was granted in ward to William de Cantelupe, the same year, and afterwards married to William Waleran. Maud Waleran died seized of Little Tainton 1 E. 1. Maud de Evors was likewise possessed of it, and of the manor of Kilcot in Hawkesbury, and pleaded her right to privileges in those manors 15 E. 1.

Bogo, or Bevis de Knoville, sheriff of Shropshire and Staffordshire, purchased this manor of William Waleran, and died seized of it, and of Kilcot in Newent, Knot Cleeve, and Yenington, 9 E. 1. Bogo de Knoville, son of Bogo, purchased a charter of free warren in Tainton 13 E. 1. and had a grant of the like privilege in Kilcot in Newent, the same year. A third Bogo de Knoville, son of the last Bogo, and Joan his wife, levied a fine of Tainton and Kilcot, to the use of themselves in special taille, 12 E. 2. and he died 12 E. 3. at which time he was likewise possessed of assart lands at Gravenhull and Zerkeley, near Lidney, in the forest of Dean.

Tainton passed to the Verdunes in the same reign. Sir John de Verdune levied a fine of it, and of Kilcot; and sir Thomas Moyne, knight, held this manor of the heirs of sir John de Verdune, at the time of his death, 1362, as appears by an inquisition taken 37 E. 3. and he left it to Edmund Moyne, his son and heir.

Little Tainton came afterwards to the Casseys of Cassey-Compton. William Cassey died seized of it 1 H. 8. leaving three infant sons, Leonard, William, and Robert, who succeeded each other, and the last died 1 E. 6. Henry Cassey, son of Robert, had livery 2 Mariæ, and died 38 Eliz. John Viney, esq; was lord of the manor at the beginning of this century, and Mr. Viney, of Gloucester, a descendant from him, is the present proprietor. His arms are, *Argent, a cluster of grapes, with its stalk truncated proper.*

Little Oakley in this parish, was parcel of the manor of Monmouth, and was granted to Edward Sallus and William Blake, scrivener, 3 Jac. 1.

William Nottingham, and Elizabeth his wife, levied a fine of lands in Teinton Great, to John Kendal, and the heirs of Elizabeth; and Kendal reconveys to William Nottingham and Elizabeth in taille, 20 H. 6.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the forest deanery, worth about 100*l.* a year. The dean and chapter of Gloucester are patrons, and the reverend Mr. Parker is the present incumbent.

Maud de Teynton gave the church of Teynton to St. Peter's abbey at Gloucester, to find lights; and Radulf Avenel confirmed it, and likewise gave a hermitage in this place, with a villein and his family, to the same house; which donations were confirmed by Gilbert Foliot, bishop of Hereford, when Hameline was abbat.

The old church, which stood at the north end of the parish, was burnt down, together with the parsonage, in the civil wars, probably about the time of the siege of Gloucester. The present church stands at a considerable distance from the site of the old one, and was built during the protectorship of Oliver Cromwell, principally by the procurement and assistance of Thomas Pury, jun. who likewise founded, and was a great benefactor to the college library at Gloucester. It is dedicated to St. Lawrence, and has this remarkable circumstance attending it, that it is placed north and south, contrary to the prevailing custom, from which the truly pious builder chose perhaps to deviate, from a contempt of religious superstition in things of no moment.

First fruits	£. 9 6 8	Synodals	£. 0 2 6
Tenths	— 0 18 8	Pentecost.	0 1 6
Procurations	0 6 8		

Monuments and Inscriptions.

Four tombs in the church-yard bear the following inscriptions:

Post vitam occupatissimam & fere octoginta annorum fastidio gravatam; hic tandem requiescit THOMAS PURY, Qui indolem natura vegetam, ac ad summa comparatam, vel studiis humanioribus ita excoluit, vel rebus agendis adeo exercuit, ut sine artium peritia, sine negotiorum varietate, vix in pari fortuna quenquam sibi habuerit parem. Tot privatis occupationibus, tantisque publicis aliquando motibus agitato, quidquam (temporum vitio magis quam suo) humanitatis accidisse non tam culpandum, quam mirandum potius, cuiquam inter rebelles versanti pietatem & religionem, inter milites, artes & Scientias impensius placuisse: Ædificatum in proximo Templum extructaq; in celebriori Loco Bibliotheca hoc eousque testantur: ut nec hisce literarum monumentis, nec sacro lapide, nec posterorum memoria indignus esse videatur.

Ob. Aug. 26, A. D. 1693, Ætat. 74.

The arms upon the tomb are, *Baron and femme*, 1. Quarterly 1st and 4th, [*Argent*,] on a fess between three martlets [*Argent*,] as many mullets of the field for Pury. 2d and 3d, *A chevron engrailed between three fighting cocks.* On the femme side, [*Azure*,] a chevron between three fleurs de lis [*Or*,] for Kyrle.

Sub hujus Ædiculæ Moenibus
 Quam Parentibus suis Thomæ Pury Pietas extruxit
 Fas est
 Ut Filie Saræ piæ Virginis cineres inviolati quiescant:
 Quæ
 Cum cætera omnia bonæ femine munia,
 Vigili in Rebus domesticis sedulitate,
 Voluntate erga Pauperes sublevandos propensa,
 Benevoleque in vicinis excipiendis vultu,

Ufque ad an. Ætat. LIV Salutisque MDCCIX
Cum laude peregriffet
Coelo matura (Jun. I) teras reliquit.

Reduce[m] Expe[ctans] Animam
H. S. I.

Pius atq; Eruditus ille Iohannes Guise Gen. ab Antiqua et
Egregia stirpe D. Iohannis Guise de Elmore In Agro Glo.
Baronetti Oriundus. Wilhelmi Guise De Civit. Glo: Armig.
Filius natu Maximus :

Qui

In Meritis Christi totam fiduciam reponens et de
Misericordiâ Dei plene ac firmiter persuasus
4 Iulij A. D. 1703, Ætatis 21,
Ex hac Vita ad Cœlos Emigravit.
Filio optime Merenti
Mœrens Pater
H. M.

The arms of Guise are at the end of the tomb.

M. S.

Mortalitatis Exuvias hic deposuit Reverendus Vir Samuel
Whittington, A. M. Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Presbyter, Eruditione
non Vulgari ornatus Scientiâ cum Graviori tum Politiori Egregia
instructus Et Morum Candore Spectabilis Qui Animi Dotibus
inignis At corporis Diuturna Confectus Invaletudine in Domino
requievit 3^o die Iulij

Anno Salutis { MDCCXXIV
Ætatis suæ } XLII^o

Hoc Amoris Monumentum Mater Mœrissima Elizabetha
Whittington (Thomæ Pury Ar. juxta sepulti Filia) Nato
Optime Merenti P. C.

At the end of the tomb are these arms, *Quarterly 1st and 4th,
Gules, a fess chequy Or and azure, for Whittington. 2d and 3d,
Pury, as before.*

There are likewise memorials for Barbara, wife
of Thomas Pury, gent. and daughter of James
Kyrle, of Walford in Herefordshire, esq; who
died Dec. 6, 1688, aged 65: For Thomas, eldest
son of Thomas Huggins, prebend of Limerick in
Ireland, and of Barbara his wife, daughter of
Thomas Pury, gent. who died March 12, 1694:
And for Elizabeth Whittington, daughter of
Thomas Pury, but the last is not legible.

Benefaction.

Some small pieces of land, worth about 40s. or
50s. a year, were given to the poor (according to
tradition) by dame Cecilia Musgrove, antiently
lady of the manor.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 121 12 0
		Poll-tax ——— 1694, — 19 2 0
		Land-tax ——— 1694, — 112 0 0
		The same, at 3s. 1770, — 84 0 0

Sir Robert Atkyns computed the number of
houses in this parish at 45, and the inhabitants at
about 200, 16 of whom were reputed to be free-
holders; yearly birth 5, burials 4. And there are
now about 250 inhabitants.



T E T B U R Y .

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Long-
tree, five miles north from Malmesbury in
Wiltshire, ten westward from Cirencester, twenty-
six eastward from Bristol, and nineteen south
from Gloucester.

It is about five miles long from east to west,
and in some places more than two miles broad.
The soil is mostly light and stony, but it has been

greatly improved of late, and the lands now let at
a high rate. It is situated upon high ground, on
the south side of the county, bordering upon
Wiltshire, from which it is separated by a rivulet,
whose waters, in the winter, are here augmented
by another little stream, and take their course to
Malmesbury, Chippenham, Lacock, Bradford, and
Bath, and are unquestionably the head, or highest
source of the Bristol Avon; but in the summer
those rivulets are frequently dry. Almost the
whole parish is the property of its own inhabitants,
but it is divided between so many owners, that
no person has any great estate in it.

Within the parish, there is a market-town of
the same name, with a bailiff for its chief officer,
chosen annually for the better management of the
public revenues. It is not large, but well fre-
quented, and deservedly claims the third place in
precedence among the towns in Gloucestershire.
It is pleasantly situated upon the top of a knoll,
which it almost covers, and surrounded with a
deep and narrow dell, or bottom, greatly re-
sembling the moat of a castle. The town is
about a mile and a half in circumference, with
four streets crossing in the center of it, consist-
ing of about four hundred houses, chiefly built of
stone, and which make a handsome appearance.

On the south-east side of the town, there was
a very antient, strong camp, and there is a tradi-
tion, that before the camp was made, a castle
stood upon the same spot of ground, called *Swin-
nerdown-Castle*, 'but it is now so intirely de-
molished,' says the *Magna Britannia*, 'that the
ruins of it are scarce visible,' whence it might be
inferred, that some faint traces of it were then to
be seen. But I am clearly of opinion that the
author never saw them, and in short, that no
such thing as a castle ever existed there. Camden,
who surveyed this country above a century before
that book was compiled, and who was no cursory
observer of antiquities, mentions the castles at
Berkeley, Dursley, Beverstone, and that which
had been long demolished at Cirencester; and if
there had been any vestige of such a thing at
Tetbury, or any account of it in the antient
records, he would certainly have taken notice of
it. But we will suppose for a moment that
Camden overlooked it, yet it could hardly escape
the many researches of the great antiquary Leland,
and others both before and since his time, yet
nobody pretends to have found any such account
in them.

Speed relates, indeed, but I know not upon
what authority, that one Donwallo Mulmutius,
a king of the Britons, built this castle, about two
thousand years ago, and that it was called *Caer
Bladon*. But the very existence of that king is
uncertain, and the whole story incredible; for
who can believe that the Britons had any buildings
like castles at that time, since Giraldus Cambrensis
informs us what kind of fortifications were called
castles in the reign of king Henry the First, and
speaking

speaking of the town of Pembroke, tells us, that Arnulf of Montgomery, brother to Robert earl of Shrewsbury, fortified that place with a castle of stakes and turves. Besides, Cæsar, Tacitus, and all the writers on the Roman affairs in Britain, are totally silent on this head, and yet they describe the method of fighting, and the warlike instruments of the Britons, and would not have omitted to mention their castles, if they had found any among them.

The Britons, we are told, called the place *Caer Bladon*, which was afterwards the Saxon *Tette-beoꝛg*, or *Tetteberg*, and by gradual and successive changes, came to be written *Teteberie*, or *Tetbury*, as it stands at the head of this account. As for *Tette*, I know not what it can mean, unless it be some great person's name who occupied the camp, or was proprietor of the manor. *Caer* originally signified a wall, and inclosure, and became at length to be used for a camp, castle, or any kind of fortress. The Saxon *Beoꝛg* is nearly synonymous and equivalent to the British *Caer*, and doubtless the town took its name from this camp; and the extensive signification of those British and Saxon words, gave rise to the notion of a castle, grounded, I think, chiefly on Speed's authority, who most probably took his account of Mulmutius from Geofry of Monmouth, and translated the word *Caer* by *castle*; whereas the British writer meant nothing more by that word than some camp, or intrenchments. Thus I account for the mistake concerning it, which is not peculiar to this place, for the same has happened respecting the camps, called Castles, on the heights at Saintbury, Titherington, Horton, and several other places in this county, where the inhabitants fancy that castles once stood, notwithstanding it is very certain that there never was any such thing at either of those places.

There is, however, a gentleman of learning, and of laudable veneration for the antiquities of this town, who finding it difficult to remove the idea which tradition has early fixt in his mind, can hardly give up the point of a British castle. And if I have the least doubt about the matter, it arises solely from that deference which I owe, in general, to his better judgment.

The camp here was levelled a few years ago by the owner of the field, when the workmen found several heads of arrows and javelins, with horse-shoes of the antient form, and spurs without rowels, such as were used by our first kings after the conquest, as they are represented on their seals in Speed's History: And under the agger were found several antient English coins, particularly one of Edward the Confessor, one of king Stephen, and two of king Henry the Third. Roman coins have also been frequently found in and near the town, of the emperors Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, Constantine and his sons, some of Posthumus, Magnentius, and a very fine one of Carausius in brass, which are in the cabinet of

the reverend Mr. Wight, the minister of the parish, who is well versed in medallic history and antiquities. There were also several hewn stones found, which those who had adopted the notion of the castle supposed to have belonged to that building; but it seems probable, from many circumstances, that there was an antient house on this spot, belonging to the Braoses, or Mowbrays, who were lords of the manor, and that these were some of its remains; and it is not unlikely, that some of the stones from that building were used in the walls of the tower, upon which the Mowbrays arms are now to be seen.

The field where the camp was is now improved into a kind of pleasure-ground, with plantations of firs, and agreeable slopes and walks on the side next the rivulet; and there is a very pleasant prospect of the London, Bath, and Wiltshire roads from the top of it.

There was formerly in this town a religious house, to which the monks removed, when they left the Grange at Hasleton, (as related under Rodmarton) for want of water. It stood at the east end of the town, and was afterwards called Hacket's Court, belonging to the Denny's half a century back, upon part of the scite of which Mr. Matthew Sloper built a very handsome house, about the year 1765. But the monks being obliged to fetch wood for their use from Kingwood, found Tetbury a very inconvenient situation for them, and so they removed a second time to that place, whence they originally came. Beside this, there were two other houses, which some judicious persons have supposed, from what is still to be seen of them, to have been originally the habitations of persons leading a monastic life; but tradition says little, and history still less, or nothing at all about them. The one is in the Chipping, lately in the possession of Mr. Thomas Pyke, and Mr. Gabriel Hadnot; and the other is the old vicarage house.

The *Chipping* is a spacious area in the north-east quarter of the town, encompassed with houses, where two fairs are held annually, on AshWednesday, and the 22d of July, for horses and other cattle; and it took its name from the Saxon *Leapan*, to buy, because it was the place where, at those fairs, things were bought and sold.

The market is held on Wednesday, about the center of the town, where are two market-houses, appropriated to distinct uses; one for cheese and bacon, of which vast quantities were formerly brought from the great dairy countries in the Vale of Gloucestershire, and the north part of Wiltshire; but very little of those great necessaries of life come now to market, owing to the dealers buying them up in the countries that produce them. This practice manifestly tends to enhance the price of them, to the advantage of the land holder, but, as I conceive, to the injury of the community in general. The other market house is for wool and yarn, the tolls of which are reduced

reduced to about a fourth of what they were forty or fifty years ago; which, however, is not to be attributed to the decline of trade in those commodities, but to the prevailing practice of selling them out of the market.

There was formerly some woollen cloth made here, but manufactures always decline under natural disadvantages, and the clothing business could not long subsist at Tetbury, for want of constant water to drive the fulling-mills, so necessary in that business. The chief manufactures now carried on here, are woolstapling and wool-combing, in which latter about one hundred and fifty persons find constant employment; and the combed wool is sold at Coventry, Kidderminster, Leicester, and other markets.

The inhabitants enjoy a fine, healthy air, and live to a great age, as appears from the following short history of a family of five women lately dwelling in one house. Honour Powell, relict of the famous Mr. Powell mentioned in the *Tatler*, was one of those persons, who died at the age of ninety; a second died in 1767, aged eighty-nine, and the other three were living when this account was taken, aged eighty-six, eighty-one, and fifty, the last being the daughter of one of the others; and all these, when living together, were able to wait on themselves and each other, without assistance from abroad. But the most extraordinary instance of longevity to be produced in this county, is of one Henry West, who resided at Upton, a hamlet in this parish, in the time of king James the First. He lived to be one hundred and fifty-two years of age, and it is written in a Bible, now in the possession of one of his descendants, that he had five wives, but no child by the first four; that he had ten by the fifth, and lived to see a hundred grandchildren; and there is a traditional account that he gave to each of them a brass pot, or kettle.

Tho' the elevated situation of the town gives it a pure air, yet it has been attended with a considerable inconvenience, the want of water, which the inhabitants used to purchase at 6*d.* and sometimes at 10*d.* the hoghead, 'till, in the year 1749, an antient well in the wool-market was sunk lower, by subscription, to the depth of 104 feet, and the present minister of the parish fixed a lead pump in it at his own expence; since that time many other wells have been sunk for the use of private families, and the town is now pretty well supplied with water. But an accident that lately happened, in sinking a quarry for the use of the turnpike-road, shews how it might be much better supplied, at no great expence; for the labourers struck upon, and discovered an old aqueduct, which is supposed to have led from a spring called Whorwell, to some religious house in the town; and it seems unaccountable how a thing so necessary, where water was very scarce, could be neglected, and at length totally forgotten.

There is a petrifying spring, on the north side of the town, which incrusts pieces of wood, and other things, with a strong stony substance, at a considerable distance from its rise; and Mr. Wight, the minister, is possessed of a perfect stone, taken out of the course of that water, which seems formerly to have been a stick, with several rings, or concentrick circles at the end, indicating the years of its growth.

Two turnpike-roads run through the town, and cross each other there. One leads eastward to Cirencester, and so to Oxford, or London; but westward from Tetbury, it leads to Bath and Bristol. The other runs northward from this town to Minchin Hampton, Stroud, and Gloucester; but southward to Chippenham, Devizes, Salisbury, and Southampton. At the west end of the town is a very deep hollow, part of the natural moat already taken notice of, over which the commissioners of the roads built a high bridge, of four large arches, in the year 1775, which makes the entrance into the town on that side exceedingly commodious, that before was up a steep acclivity, very difficult for carriages to ascend.

The annual races are run upon a large common, about a mile eastward of the town, and are much frequented by the neighbouring gentry.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

In *Domesday* it is recorded after this manner:

' Roger de Lurei holds Teteberie in Lange-trewes hundred. There are twenty-three hides which pay tax. Siuuard held it in the time of king Edward. There are eight plow-tillages in demean, and thirty-two villeins, and two bordars, and two redchenisters, with a priest, having amongst them all fourteen plow-tillages. There are nineteen *servi*, and a mill of 15*d.* [rent] and pasture of 10*s.* and ten acres of meadow. The same Roger holds Uptone. There are two hides, and one yard-land taxed. Aluricus held it of king Edward. There are two plow-tillages in demean, and five villeins, and three bordars, with three plow-tillages. There are eight *servi*. These two manors were worth 33*l.* in the time of king Edward, and they are now at farm for 50*l.* *Domesday*, p. 75.

Tetbury, soon after the Norman conquest, belonged to the family of St. Waleric, who took their name from the port of Saint Valeric in Normandy. Reginald de Saint Waleric founded a monastery of Cistercians at Hasleden, who, for want of water, removed from thence to Tetbury; and afterwards, for want of wood, removed from Tetbury to Kingwood, where they continued 'till the dissolution of that abbey.

Maud de St. Waleric, the heiress of that family, was married to the great William de Braose, eldest son and heir of William de Braose, lord of Brecknock, and descended from William de Braose, who was one of those who came into England to

try their fortunes with the Conqueror; and by this marriage the manor of Tetbury passed into the family of de Braose. Maud was a lady of high spirit, and encouraged her husband to oppose king John. Her husband was greatly in debt for the province of Munster in Ireland, which he farmed of the king, and his lands being seized for default of payment, he broke out in open rebellion, and was forced to fly into France, where he died in exile, whilst Maud his wife, and their son William, were made prisoners, and both died in Corfe castle. But the history of the founders of Lanthony priory gives a different account of the king's displeasure, and relates, that William fought with one Guenhunewyn, at Elwel, on the morrow after the festival of St. Lawrence, in the year 1198, and vanquished him, with a slaughter of three thousand of his followers, who were Welchmen; wherefore the king turned him out of all his estates, and banished him the kingdom, without any legal proceedings, and so he died in exile.

William de Braose, descended from the last William, held the borough of Tetbury, with markets, fairs, courts-leet, waifs, and free warren, and his right was allowed in the proceedings on a writ of *Quo warranto*, 15 E. 1. This William left four daughters, coheireffes, but the manor of Tetbury, notwithstanding, continued in the same name; for Peter de Braose was seized of Rodmarton, Tetbury, Upton, and Charlton, with free warren, as part of the barony of Brembre, 29 E. 1. and died 5 E. 2. Thomas de Braose, son of Peter, had the grant of a fair in Tetbury 29 E. 3. and sir John de Braose died seized of the manor in the 41st year of that reign. Richard de Braose was seized of the borough of Tetbury, with markets, fairs, and other liberties, 4 R. 2. which was at the time of his death; and he was succeeded, the same year, by William de Braose, whose right was allowed before the judges itinerant. Beatrix the widow of sir Thomas de Braose was seized thereof 7 R. 2. And Margaret the widow of John Berkeley, and formerly the wife of another sir Thomas de Braose, died seized of Tetbury 23 H. 6.

The manor of Tetbury descended to Maurice lord Berkeley, the fifth of that name, and brother to William marquis of Berkeley, as coheir to the last lord Braose, and it continued in that family 'till George lord Berkeley sold it, with the borough, and tolls of the town, for the use of the inhabitants, in the year 1632, and they are now vested in trustees for the same use.

The *Warren* is a large common, stinted and regulated as the trustees for the town think proper, and usually brings in about 30*l.* a year for the winter pasture of sheep.

The arms of the town are, *Two dolphins nayant.*

HAMLETS. 1. *Upton*, so called because it lies high. It appears, by several foundations of

houses in the fields, that this village was much more populous than at present, and there have been coins found among the ruins, particularly one of king Henry the Second, and some of king Henry the Third. Perhaps it suffered in the civil wars. The *Domesday* account of this manor is joined to that of Tetbury. Upton was held of Richard earl of Gloucester and Hertford, 47 H. 3. Peter de Braosa had free warren in Upton, Dufton, Elmundestree, and Charleton, 29 E. 1. and George Braosa, esq; was seized of Upton 6 H. 5. Sir Edmund Tame was lord of this manor, and leaving three sisters, coheireffes, Alice was married to sir Thomas Verney, who, in her right, was seized of the third part of sir Edmund Tame's estates. Richard Verney, son and heir of Thomas, died July 26, 9 Eliz. seized in Gloucestershire, (as appears by the inquisition taken at Gloucester after his decease) of the intire manor of Upton, and of two messuages and lands in Eastleech, twelve messuages with their appurtenances in Upton-Tedbury, Charleton, Doughton, and Tedbury; fifty-one messuages in Eastleech-Turville, Willingstrup, and Colne Alwyns; and of the manor of Nymfield; for it is expressly declared by the same inquisition, that he, with his father, purchased the other two parts of these estates by indenture tripartite bearing date Feb. 26, 1 E. 6. George Verney, son of Richard, died seized of Upton 16 Eliz. leaving Richard Verney, his son, ten years of age at his father's death, who became a very eminent person, and was chosen one of the knights of the shire for the county of Warwick, 31, 35, 39, 43 Eliz. and 1 Jac. 1. Upton was afterwards part of the estate of sir George Huntley, who entertained queen Elizabeth at Frocester-court, in her way to Berkeley-castle. Thomas Cripps, esq; is the present principal inhabitant, who has a good estate, and an elegant new-built house in this hamlet, where his family has resided for many generations, and once enjoy'd a larger estate than it does at present.

The Grove estate at Upton, is the property of Samuel Saunders, of Tetbury, esq; who is a branch of the Saunders's of Berkshire. His arms are, *Per chevron, sable and argent, three elephants beads erazed counterchanged.*

2. *Dufton*, or *Doughton*. This manor formerly belonged to the Stonors. Edward de Stonor was seized of Doughton 5 R. 2. as was Gilbert de Stonor, son of Robert, 3 H. 5. There is a large barrow in a field here, which was probably thrown up immediately after the battle fought at Sheriton, between the English and the Danes, about the year 1016, wherein the latter were routed, and have left their name to another field just by it, called *Danes End*. This hamlet belongs to several persons, but Mr. Talboys, and Mr. Clark, have the principal estates. The former has a large old house here, built by Richard Talboys, esq; who was high sheriff of this county, and had an estate

try their fortunes with the Conqueror; and by this marriage the manor of Tetbury passed into the family of de Braose. Maud was a lady of high spirit, and encouraged her husband to oppose king John. Her husband was greatly in debt for the province of Munster in Ireland, which he farmed of the king, and his lands being seized for default of payment, he broke out in open rebellion, and was forced to fly into France, where he died in exile, whilst Maud his wife, and their son William, were made prisoners, and both died in Corfe castle. But the history of the founders of Lanthony priory gives a different account of the king's displeasure, and relates, that William fought with one Guenhunewyn, at Elwel, on the morrow after the festival of St. Lawrence, in the year 1198, and vanquished him, with a slaughter of three thousand of his followers, who were Welchmen; wherefore the king turned him out of all his estates, and banished him the kingdom, without any legal proceedings, and so he died in exile.

William de Braose, descended from the last William, held the borough of Tetbury, with markets, fairs, courts-leet, waifs, and free warren, and his right was allowed in the proceedings on a writ of *Quo warranto*, 15 E. 1. This William left four daughters, coheireffes, but the manor of Tetbury, notwithstanding, continued in the same name; for Peter de Braose was seized of Rodmarton, Tetbury, Upton, and Charlton, with free warren, as part of the barony of Brembre, 29 E. 1. and died 5 E. 2. Thomas de Braose, son of Peter, had the grant of a fair in Tetbury 29 E. 3. and sir John de Braose died seized of the manor in the 41st year of that reign. Richard de Braose was seized of the borough of Tetbury, with markets, fairs, and other liberties, 4 R. 2. which was at the time of his death; and he was succeeded, the same year, by William de Braose, whose right was allowed before the judges itinerant. Beatrix the widow of sir Thomas de Braose was seized thereof 7 R. 2. And Margaret the widow of John Berkeley, and formerly the wife of another sir Thomas de Braose, died seized of Tetbury 23 H. 6.

The manor of Tetbury descended to Maurice lord Berkeley, the fifth of that name, and brother to William marquis of Berkeley, as coheir to the last lord Braose, and it continued in that family 'till George lord Berkeley sold it, with the borough, and tolls of the town, for the use of the inhabitants, in the year 1632, and they are now vested in trustees for the same use.

The *Warren* is a large common, stinted and regulated as the trustees for the town think proper, and usually brings in about 30*l.* a year for the winter pasture of sheep.

The arms of the town are, *Two dolphins nayant.*

HAMLETS. 1. *Upton*, so called because it lies high. It appears, by several foundations of

houses in the fields, that this village was much more populous than at present, and there have been coins found among the ruins, particularly one of king Henry the Second, and some of king Henry the Third. Perhaps it suffered in the civil wars. The *Domesday* account of this manor is joined to that of Tetbury. Upton was held of Richard earl of Gloucester and Hertford, 47 H. 3. Peter de Braosa had free warren in Upton, Dufton, Elmundestree, and Charleton, 29 E. 1. and George Braosa, esq; was seized of Upton 6 H. 5. Sir Edmund Tame was lord of this manor, and leaving three sisters, coheireffes, Alice was married to sir Thomas Verney, who, in her right, was seized of the third part of sir Edmund Tame's estates. Richard Verney, son and heir of Thomas, died July 26, 9 Eliz. seized in Gloucestershire, (as appears by the inquisition taken at Gloucester after his decease) of the intire manor of Upton, and of two messuages and lands in Eastleech, twelve messuages with their appurtenances in Upton-Tedbury, Charleton, Doughton, and Tedbury; fifty-one messuages in Eastleech-Turville, Willingstrup, and Colne Alwyns; and of the manor of Nymfield; for it is expressly declared by the same inquisition, that he, with his father, purchased the other two parts of these estates by indenture tripartite bearing date Feb. 26, 1 E. 6. George Verney, son of Richard, died seized of Upton 16 Eliz. leaving Richard Verney, his son, ten years of age at his father's death, who became a very eminent person, and was chosen one of the knights of the shire for the county of Warwick, 31, 35, 39, 43 Eliz. and 1 Jac. 1. Upton was afterwards part of the estate of sir George Huntley, who entertained queen Elizabeth at Frocester-court, in her way to Berkeley-castle. Thomas Cripps, esq; is the present principal inhabitant, who has a good estate, and an elegant new-built house in this hamlet, where his family has resided for many generations, and once enjoy'd a larger estate than it does at present.

The Grove estate at Upton, is the property of Samuel Saunders, of Tetbury, esq; who is a branch of the Saunders's of Berkshire. His arms are, *Per chevron, sable and argent, three elephants beads erazed counterchanged.*

2. *Dufton, or Doughton.* This manor formerly belonged to the Stonors. Edward de Stonor was seized of Doughton 5 R. 2. as was Gilbert de Stonor, son of Robert, 3 H. 5. There is a large barrow in a field here, which was probably thrown up immediately after the battle fought at Sheriton, between the English and the Danes, about the year 1016, wherein the latter were routed, and have left their name to another field just by it, called *Danes End.* This hamlet belongs to several persons, but Mr. Talboys, and Mr. Clark, have the principal estates. The former has a large old house here, built by Richard Talboys, esq; who was high sheriff of this county, and had an estate

estate of about 1500*l.* a year. This family is descended from one of the same name at Whiston in Wiltshire, whose arms are, *Argent, a saltire gules, on a chief of the second three escallops of the first.*

3. *Elmtree*, or *Elmudestre*, that is, *Elmude's place*. Reginald de St. Waleric gave the manor of Elmudestre to the monks of the Benedictine abbey of St. Ebrulph in Normandy. Alien monasteries being deprived of their estates in England, by act of parliament, king Edward the Fourth, in the 4th year of his reign, granted to Henry Sampson, dean of Westbury college, and to the chapter of the same, and to their successors, the manor of Alminstree, or Elminstree, to hold in free and perpetual alms, with courts leet, frankpledge, &c. to pray for the souls of his father, mother, and brother, and for his own welfare. This estate continued in the college 'till the dissolution, and was afterwards vested in — Tooke, who lies buried in Tetbury church; since whose time it passed to Thomas Deacon, esq; formerly a silk-mercator in London, who married Mary, daughter of Thomas Haynes, a merchant in the city of Bristol, and it continued in his family 'till the death of Mrs. Deacon, in the year 1769, who, by her will, devised this estate to Thomas Jenner, esq; a member of the university of Oxford, and a fellow of Merton college there, who is the present proprietor.

4. *Charlton*. William de Ballecot held six yard lands in Cherlington and Tetbury 33 E. 1. and another William Ballecot died seized thereof 20 E. 3. Edward de Mortimer, earl of March and Ulster, was seized of a yearly rent of 4*l.* issuing out of Cherleton, a member of the manor of Tetbury, 5 R. 2. and died seized of the manor 3 H. 6. It was granted to Cicely dutchess of York, for her life, 38 H. 6. and confirmed to her 1 E. 4. It was afterwards made part of the dowry of Catherine, queen dowager of king Henry the Eighth, and was granted to Drew Drurey, and Edward Downing, 16 Eliz. An ancestor to lord Ducie purchased it afterwards, and his lordship is the present lord of this manor.

5. *The Grange*. This is not properly a hamlet, but claims to be considered distinctly, as it formerly belonged to the abbey of Kingswood, at the dissolution of which it was granted to Richard Andrews, and Thomas Hysley, 36 H. 8. It was afterwards the seat and estate of the Gastrells, who continued there several generations; but the house, with part of the estate, is now the property of Mr. William Fisher. This estate is tithe free. Here was formerly a chapel, but it is now converted to common uses. Mr. Fisher's arms are, *a chevron vair between three lioncels rampant.*

Of the Church, &c.

The church is in the deanery of Stonehouse. It is a vicarage, endowed with all the tithes of

Dufton, and with all but grain in every other part of the parish, except Upton, where the incumbent has only the small tithes, and receives 5*s.* in lieu of tithe of hay; and except the Grange estate, which is exempt from tithes.

The rectory and advowson were granted to the abbey of Eynsham, by Thomas de Waleric, and confirmed by the bishop of Worcester. See the grant and confirmation in the Appendix to Stevens's Supplement to the Monasticon, pp. 99, 101. At the dissolution of that abbey, they were granted to Christ Church college, Oxford, to which the impropriation still belongs. The college, about the year 1563, granted the advowson to Henry lord Berkeley, and his heirs, and George lord Berkeley sold it to the inhabitants of Tetbury, who are patrons, and Mr. John Wight is the present incumbent. The glebe is very considerable, and the vicarage is worth upwards of 200*l.* a year.

The church was dedicated to the virgin Mary, and is said to have been built originally by Reginald de Waleric, not long after the conquest. It appeared by the workmanship to have been since rebuilt at several times, and being very ruinous, is now taking down. The inhabitants have raised a large sum of money themselves, and received a few benefactions from others, particularly from the late doctor Johnson, bishop of Worcester, the late lord Botetourt, Thomas Estcourt, esq; captain Warren of Bristol, Mr. Spencer of London, (a native of the town) Mr. William Earl of Malmesbury, and Mr. Jackson of Sneed Park; with which they are preparing to erect an elegant church, upon the site of the old one, preserving the present steeple, which is handsome, and in good condition; and the minister himself has given about 1500*l.* towards this necessary work. There is an exceeding fine ring of eight bells, with a clock, and a good set of chimes in the tower, on the west side of which, without, is a scutcheon, with *A lion rampant*, part of the arms of the Mowbrays.

A chantry was erected in this church 37 E. 3. by Walter de Tetbury, John de Weston, Ralph Hale, and John de Colburn, dedicated to the virgin Mary, of which William Potte was the last incumbent, and had a pension of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* in 1553. Willis. The lands belonging to it were granted to Edward Newport and John Crompton 5 Jac. There was another chantry erected by John de Grevil 19 E. 4. dedicated to the holy Trinity, and William Wotton, the last incumbent, had a pension of 6*l.* in 1553. The lands belonging to this chantry were granted to Simon Wiseman, and Richard Moor, 4 Jac. 1. There was also another, called Herne's chantry, of which Thomas Harman, the last incumbent, received a pension of 4*l.* in the same year.

First fruits	£. 36	13	4	Synodals	£. 0	2	0	
Tithes	—	3	13	4	Pentecostals	0	2	6
Procurations	0	10	0					

Monuments

Monuments and Inscriptions.

On the south side of the church was Braose's aile, where was a chapel belonging to that family, now destroy'd, and a vault beneath it full of bones. Near it stood an antient tomb, with the figure of a lord de Braose, lying in armour, with his legs across, but it is wretchedly defaced, and broken to pieces.

There was a tomb in the north aile, with two very large figures of a man and woman lying along; the man in armour, with his feet resting on a lion, to denote the courage and magnanimity that should distinguish the soldier. At the woman's feet lies a dog, the proper emblem of fidelity and affection. There was no inscription besides the date, *Anno Domi 1586*; but it was designed for one of the Gastrells, as appears by the arms, *Quarterly 1st and 4th, Chequy, argent and sable, on a chief Or, three bucks heads coup'd of the second, for Gastrell. 2d and 3d, Ten billets, 4, 3, 2, 1, a crescent in chief.* On the femme side, 1st and 4th, either plain or obliterated. 2d and 3d, *An eagle displayed.* Doctor Gastrell, late bishop of Chester, and one of the canons of Christ Church, was descended from a branch of this family, of whom many have been buried here without memorials.

On the tablet of a monument in the chancel was this inscription:

Esto fidelis vsque ad mortem, et dabo tibi Coronam Vitæ.

In Remembrance

of that Graue Gentleman,

RICHARD TALBOYS, Esq.

Who after a Pilgrimage of 87 years

Departed this Life 3^o Aug. A. D. 1663.

KATHERINE HIS WIFE,

as a Pledge of surviving Loue hath erected. [this monument.]

Senibus mors est in Januis, Juvenibus
vero in insidiis. Attende tibiipsum viator.

At the top, are the arms of Talboys, impaling, *Sable, a chevron between three crosses crozlets fitchy gules.*

There was a monument on the north side of the church for John Savage, who was represented kneeling before an altar, and this quaint inscription upon the table in capital letters:

Our Bodyes all receiv'd of Earth, Earth must againe them keepe,
Untill the Lord shall raise them up, to Life from deadly Sleepe;
Our Soules aloft to Heaven shall mount, where Death them cannot presse
Death only is a Dore to us, the true Life to possesse;
Our Glory here still vanishing, prone to decaye to fall;
Shall after Death be stablished, be made Angelicall. (Slayne
What then! what then! though Savage Death, our Savage thus hath
Regard it not, tis nothing, for, it was with Christ to raigne.

John Savage, Gent. deceas'd the 28 of Maye Anno Do 1608.

Many other persons of the name of Savage, but of a different family, have been buried under flat stones in the south aile, particularly Francis Savage, gent. who died in 1740, aged 63; Sarah, wife of William Savage, who died in 1767, aged 73; and some with only initial letters upon the stones; for the long expectation of a new church

has prevented the erecting monuments in the old one. Upon two of those stones were the Savages arms⁹, viz. *Argent, six lioncels rampant sable.*

Upon a flat stone in the south aile,

Here resteth y^e body of MARY the Wife of NATHANIEL CRIPPS Gent. Daughter of SAMUEL BURCOME of Sodbury, Gent. who departed this Life the 13th day of July, 1710, *Ætatis suæ 35.*

Her body Earthly was, and to the Earth
Descended is, from whence it took its Birth.

Her Soul from a more High Original

Mounted aloft, became Angelical.

Clog not her Wings, then, with your dewy teais

On which She's rais'd above the Starry Spheres.

Cease Husband, Children, cease, give God the Praise

Which She now warbles in immortal Layes.

Also Margaret the Daughter of y^e said Nathaniel and Margaret Departed y^e Life y^e 13th of July 1710.

Here also lyeth the Body of the abovesaid NATHANIEL CRIPPS, who departed this Life the 23^d Day of March Anno Dom. 1739-40 *Ætatis suæ 65.*

On a small marble tablet against the wall,

M. S.

Deboræ Uxoris Jacobi Roche de Merriott in Comitatu Somersetensi Generosi, Quæ obiit quinto Die mensis Julij A. D. MDCCXX anno suæ ætat. XXIX. Nec non Patricij eorum filij infantuli, qui obiit ultimo die ejusdem mensis et Anni.

At the top are these arms, *Gules, three roaches in pale proper.*

On flat stones in various parts of the church, were the following memorials, amongst many others, with only dates and names.

Here lieth the Body of M^{rs} Mary Deacon Widow, eldest Daughter of M^r. Thomas Haynes of the City of Bristol, Merch who departed this life February the 22^d Anno Dom. 1731-2 in the 73^d year of her Age.

Here lyeth the Body of M^{rs}. ESTHER DEACON, Daughter of THOMAS DEACON Gent. (late of ELMESTREE in this Parish) and of MARY his Wife, who lies buried near this Place. She died September y^e 2nd in the Year of our Lord 1747, aged 56.

Upon both stones are these arms, *Argent, a cross between four lions rampant sable, on a chief azure three roses proper.*

Benefactions.

There has been a free grammar-school in the town for many years. It was founded in the reign of king James, by sir William Rumney, alderman and sheriff of London, who was a native of this town, to which he gave a lease for years, of the profits of the fairs and markets, and the produce was applied towards purchasing the advowson of the church, the tolls of the borough, the manor and commons, which were bought of George lord Berkeley. The trustees continued the school 'till the death of Mr. Henry Wightwick, a few years ago, since whose time no master has been appointed, as the tolls of the markets have not been sufficient to raise a salary for one. Mr. Oldham, the poet, received part of his education at this school, as did doctor Bisse, bishop of Hereford. Doctor Joseph Trapp, born at Cherington in this neighbourhood, minister of Christ Church in London, and author of several valuable books, was here qualified for the uni-

⁹ This family is descended from the Le Savages of Clifton and Rock-Savage, in Cheshire, and they from John le Savage of Sarcliffe in Derbyshire, who was living 3 E. 2. John Savage married Margaret, the daughter and heir of sir Thomas Daniel, of Bradley in Appleton, Cheshire, knight; and Margaret surviving her husband, granted to her son John Savage, and to his heirs, the right of bearing her coat of arms, *Argent, a pale fustilly sable*, by deed dated 3 H. 5. and the posterity of Savage bore the

arms of Daniel accordingly, with the crest, *An unicorn's head coup'd argent*, 'till sir John Savage of Clifton took the *fix black lions*, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, as I find it in Mr. Peter Leicesters's *Historical Collections*, pp. 230, 231. There was a sir John Savage, who married a daughter of sir Henry Pool, of Saperton in this county, by which alliance this family came to be settled at Tetbury, where the reverend Mr. John Savage has now a good house, and a good estate.

verfity ; and fo was Mr. Gore, formerly of Sopworth in Wiltshire, a gentleman remarkable for his learning.

Out of the annual profits of the borough, &c. the trustees apply 10*l.* to buy garments for the poor ; 5*l.* to bind out apprentices ; and 10*l.* for a weekly lecture on Thursdays, by five neighbouring minifters. Doctor George Bull, afterwards bifhop of St. David's, was one of the lecturers. The trustees alfo pay 5*l.* out of the tolls, to the poor, in lieu of money given to them by the wills of Mr. William Langftone, and Mr. John Malby.

Another fchool has been fince founded here, by Mrs. Anne Hodges, of Shipton Moyne in this county, who, by her will, left 30*l.* a year to teach fifteen boys of this parifh to read, write, and account ; and 10*l.* a year to the fecond poor, charged on the Shipton eftate.

Sir Thomas Eftcourt, in the year 1624, gave 10*l.* yearly, arifing from chief-rents in Tetbury, for the benefit of the poor, and 40*s.* yearly for fermons, which fums are charged on houfes in Tetbury. John Veizey, in 1677, gave 30*s.* yearly, charged on lands, to the ufe of the poor, and for a fermon. Mr. John Savage gave 20*l.* to be let for four years, without intereft, to four tradefmen. Mr. John Sheppard and his wife gave 30*l.* to the like ufe, which being loft by the infolvency of the borrowers, Charles Savage, efq; gave the like fum to the fame ufe.

N. B. The benefactions from Mrs. Hodges and fir Thomas Eftcourt were fo long in arrear, that about the year 1765, they amounted to the fum of 420*l.* which was laid out on consolidated three *per cent.* annuities, vefted in Mr. William Fisher, Mr. Robert Clark, Mr. Thomas Wight, and Mr. Edward Tugwell, trustees for the ufe of the poor.

Mr. Matthew Sloper, by his will, about the year 1770, gave 10*l.* to be laid out on the fame fecurity, and vefted in the above-named trustees for the fame ufe.

Mr. John Avery, late of the city of Brijftol, has given eight fixpenny loaves, to be diftributed every Sunday to the fecond poor for ever ; and 10*s.* to the vicar, for a fermon on the anniversary of his death, with 3*s.* to the clerk, and 2*s.* to the sexton, for their attendance on that day. And a houfe in Brijftol is charged with thefe benefactions.

Mr. Elton gave 20*s.* to the poor, and 10*s.* for an annual fermon, to the vicar.

Mrs. Mary Hone, (daughter of Mr. John Hone,) who was buried April 11, 1776, left 150*l.* (which legacy is enrolled in the court of chancery) the intereft of which is to be equally divided between poor widows that are members of the eftablifhed church, every year, on Christmas-day, by the vicar of the parifh for the time being.

Mr. Giles Stedman gave 30*s.* to be difpofed of in bread to the poor.

Mr. William Talboys gave 20*s.* yearly to buy books for the poor boys at the grammar-fchool ;

and both the two laft charities are charged on a piece of ground in Tetbury, called Barley Croft.

Mr. Jonathan Shippen, clothier, gave 20*s.* in bread to the poor, and 10*s.* for a fermon. Mr. Hopeful Vokins and Mr. Joseph Lockey gave 50*s.* in bread to the poor. And Mr. Gilbert Gaftrell gave 20*s.* to be difpofed of in like manner, and 10*s.* for a fermon.

Thomas Talboys, of Hoxton in Middlefex, efq; who died in the year 1731, and was buried in Tetbury church, left 20*l.* a year for ever to the following ufes, 4*l.* in bread, and 15*l.* in money, to the poor ; and 20*s.* to the minifter for a fermon on St. Thomas day. He alfo left 50*l.* to erect a monument for him in Tetbury church, which has not hitherto been done. There are feveral other fums of money left for monuments, which, it is prefumed, will be erected in the new church.

		<i>Tetbury.</i>			
Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	107	5	4
		Poll-tax ——— 1694, —	77	17	0
		Land-tax ——— 1694, —	175	3	8
		The fame, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, —	133	0	0
<i>Upton, Dufton, and Elmftree.</i>					
Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £.	93	11	4
		Poll-tax ——— 1694, —	15	4	0
		Land-tax ——— 1694, —	95	8	4
		The fame, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, —	71	11	0½
		Land-tax in Charlton 1770, —	36	10	2½

When fir Robert Atkyns compiled his account of this place, about feventy years ago, there were, according to him, 300 houfes, and about 1200 inhabitants in the parifh, whereof 80 were freeholders ; yearly births 57, burials 55. About the year 1729, the people were numbered, and there were then 3115 fouls, fince which time they are increafed to the number of about 3500.



T E W K E S B U R Y .

THIS parifh lies in the hundred of Tewkesbury, about ten miles north-weft from Cheltenham, nine weftward from Winchcombe, and ten north-eaftward from Gloucefter.

It is fituated in a fine rich vale, near the confines of Worcefterfhire, and watered by four rivers, like the garden of Eden. It has a corporation and borough-town within it, which gives name to the hundred ; and is peninfulated by three of thofe rivers, the Avon, the Swilyate, and the Carrant. The firft, after receiving the Swilyate, falls into the Severn at the *Lower Lode*, a little weftward, or below the town ; and the Carrant empties itfelf into the Avon a little above it. This is called the *Upper Avon*, to diftinguifh it from the river of the fame name that runs from Bath to Brijftol. It is navigable as high as Stratford in Warwickfhire, and visits Evesham and Perfhore in its courfe to Tewkesbury ; whence,

by means of the Severn, (in which it is said the tide sometimes flows to this place) the navigation is continued to Gloucester, Bristol, Worcester, and to all places lying upon that river, or that have a communication with it.

It is the prevailing opinion that this place derives its name from one *Theocus*, who, as some say, was an eminent hermit, that dwelt here about the year 700, and had a chapel on the banks of the Severn. Leland, by a kind of unwarrantable licence, or at least by mistake, calls the town *Theoci Curia*, for *Theoci Buria*. But William of Malmesbury, as if he had never heard of such hermit, derives the name from the Greek word *Theotocos*, the mother of God, because the first monastery that was built here was dedicated to the virgin mother. As to the first explanation, I am not without suspicion that the story of the hermit is fabulous; nor is the monk of Malmesbury's derivation satisfactory, for who can suppose that Britons or Saxons would give names to places from a language they were almost totally ignorant of? Having first given the opinions of others, I shall take the liberty of subjoining my own. The earliest account we have of this place, is in the reign of Cenred, king of Mercia, when, we are told, two brothers, *Odo* and *Dodo*, great noblemen of that kingdom, were lords of this manor. And from this *Dodo*, or *Thodo*, (for in Saxon names the *D* and *Th* are often substituted for each other) comes *Thodocus*, the same name, only written after the Latin manner; and hence, probably *Teodechesberie*, as it is in *Domesday*. The Saxon writers, by contraction, call the town *Deocrburý*, and we their successors, *Teuxbury*, or *Tewkesbury*, as at the head of this account. The termination indicates that here was a camp or place of defence, now perhaps levelled and destroy'd, but there is no doubt of its once existing; and it was most probably in Oldbury field, for *Oldbury* signifies the *old camp*; and upon this supposition, *Teodechesberie* signifies the *camp of Theocus*.

In the year 715, one of the above noblemen, or both, (for it is variously related) built a monastery here, as will be shewn more at large in the account of church affairs; and from the resort to that monastery, the town very probably took its rise, and seems to have increased gradually as the abbey flourished. Upwards of three hundred years after that period, *Domesday* was compiled, which takes notice of the particulars belonging to the manor, and that there were thirteen burgesses in the town, who paid twenty shillings a year; and that the queen established a market, which paid eleven shillings and eight pence. A few ages afterwards, the town and the abbey were both improved and enlarged, by the patronage and munificence of the great earls of Gloucester, who resided here part of their time, and were lords of the large manor of Tewkesbury.

King John, before he came to the crown, held this manor, and the honour of Gloucester. He built the long bridge at Tewkesbury, leading towards Worcester, and gave the profits of the fairs and markets to keep it in repair. This bridge was very beneficial to the town, the approaches to which were subject to floods, from the frequent overflowing of the rivers that almost encompass it; and from that time Tewkesbury was more frequented, because more accessible.

After John acceded to the crown, the Clares were earls of Gloucester, and lords of the borough and great manor of Tewkesbury. They resided part of their time at Holmes Castle, built upon an eminence near the town, and were great benefactors both to that and to the abbey. By the inquisition taken after the death of Gilbert de Clare, which happened 7 E. 2. it appears, that there were then belonging to him, One hundred and fourteen burgages and a half, and a quarter part of a burgage, which paid 6*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* and the toll of the borough was worth 100*s.* which was at that time a very considerable sum, perhaps more than equal in value to the tolls of the borough at present. There were two views of frank pledge, one at Michaelmas, the other at Easter; the certain fines amounted to 7*l.* 12*s.* and the pleas and perquisites of the court of the borough were worth 100*s.* beside what arose from the other parts of the manor. These particulars, compared with the foregoing, shew that the town was then greatly improved, and it became still more and more populous 'till the time of the reformation.

In the reign of queen Elizabeth, when the nation was arming against the expected Spanish invasion, the city of Gloucester was appointed to provide one hundred men, and the borough of Tewkesbury forty-six men for its quota. And in the year 1647, the county of Gloucester was rated at 1212*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* per month for the maintenance of forces within the kingdom, and for carrying on the war in Ireland; at which time this borough was assessed 10*l.* 10*s.*

But to come nearer to our own times: When the new militia law was carried into execution in this county, in the years 1758, 1759, and 1760, one man out of every twenty-nine upon the lists was taken by ballot, throughout the county, and there were fourteen men raised in Tewkesbury, eighteen in Cirencester, and twenty-six in the city of Gloucester; which shews the comparative state of population in those places, as far as the lists can be relied on.

The town is an ancient borough, but the sheriff of Gloucestershire did not return it as such 9 E. 1. and therefore it could not then be so reputed. It was first incorporated by charter 14 Eliz. by the name of the bailiffs, burgesses, and commonalty of the borough of Tewkesbury; and king James the First granted them another charter much like the former, in the 3d year of his reign. The

This last was surrendered, by writing under the common seal of the corporation, to king James the Second; and that king reincorporated them in the second year of his reign, by the name of the mayor, aldermen, and common council, &c. However there was no mayor chosen by virtue of that new charter, and the government of the town, as a corporation, totally ceased 'till the thirteenth year of king William the Third, when that king granted the town their present charter, a translation of which will be found in the *Appendix*, N^o. xxvi.

The corporation consists of twenty-four burgessees, out of whom two bailiffs are annually elected, who, with two aldermen, are the magistrates for the borough and corporation; and the justices of the peace for the county, by express exemption in the charter, have no authority to act within the borough.

This town first elected two burgessees to parliament in the year 1609, as I find it in the black book belonging to the corporation; but Willis's list, in his *Notitia Parliamentaria*, commences in the year 1614.

The right of election is in the freeholders and freemen of the corporation, who together amount to above 500.

The town has had the honour of giving title to several noble persons. There was a William earl of Tewkesbury in the reign of king Henry the First. Sir Henry Capel, brother to the earl of Essex, was created baron of Tewkesbury, by king William the Third. And the electoral prince of Hanover, afterwards king George the First, in the year 1706, was created baron of Tewkesbury in the county of Gloucester, viscount Northallerton in the county of York, earl of Milford-Haven in the county of Pembroke, marquis and duke of Cambridge, &c.

But the place is most distinguished in history for its celebrated abbey, and for the battle fought near it, between the houses of York and Lancaster, wherein the latter were so totally defeated, that they were never afterwards able to make head against king Edward the Fourth. The chief of those that were killed in the field, and of those who were made prisoners, and afterwards beheaded, or otherwise slain, were buried in the abbey church, wherefore Leland writes thus of the town:

Ampla foro, et partis spoliis præclara Theoci
Curia, Sabrina qua se committit Avona
Fulget; nobilium sacrisq; recondit in antris
Multorum cineres, quondam inclyta corpora bello.

Which is thus translated by the editor of Camden:

Where Avon's friendly streams with Severn join,
Great Tewkesbury's walls, renown'd for trophies, shine;
And keep the sad remains with pious care,
Of noble souls, the honour of the war.

Of that decisive battle our historians give the following particulars: Margaret, queen to king Henry the Sixth, landed on Easter-day, 1471, at Neymouth in Dorsetshire, accompanied by her

son, Edward prince of Wales, and Edmund Beaufort, duke of Somerset, with a small body of French forces; and soon taking the field, marched through Devonshire, and Somersetshire, to the city of Bristol. Her followers being increased to a very considerable army, she advanced to Gloucester, whence she proposed marching towards Wales to join the earl of Pembroke, but having been refused admittance into that city, she proceeded to Tewkesbury with the same design; but her scheme was defeated by the vigilance of king Edward, who proscribed her and all her adherents by proclamation, and followed with his army so close at her heels, that she could not pass the Severn without exposing her rear to certain destruction. It was therefore resolved, in a council of war, that the army should be intrenched in the park adjoining to the town, and remain in that situation 'till the arrival of the earl of Pembroke, who had already sent her some supplies, and was himself on his march to join her with a considerable body of forces raised in Wales. This plan was immediately put in execution, and Edward coming up, resolved to attack them in their intrenchments, before they should be more strongly fortified or reinforced. He drew up his army in two lines, and gave the command of the first to his younger brother Richard duke of Gloucester, and commanded the second line himself, assisted by his brother George duke of Clarence.

The duke of Somerset disposed the queen's army in three lines within the intrenchments, and he himself commanded the van, that he might sustain the first shock of the enemy. The second line was commanded by the lord Wenlock, under the prince of Wales, who was considered as general in chief; and the rear was conducted by John Courtney, earl of Devonshire.

King Edward observing that the duke of Somerset had left some openings in the front, thro' which he might sally; and being well acquainted with the impetuous disposition of that nobleman, directed his brother Gloucester, who began the attack, to decoy Somerset from his intrenchments, by giving ground, and retreating with precipitation, until he should see Somerset and his line in the open plain, and then to turn and renew the charge, in which case he should be properly sustained.

Gloucester having received his instructions, attacked the intrenchments with great vigour, and meeting with a very warm reception, retired with such hurry and seeming confusion, that Somerset believing they fled, sallied out of his intrenchments to pursue them, and at the same time sent orders to lord Wenlock to follow and support him in case of emergency. Gloucester having by this stratagem drawn his antagonist into the open plain, immediately halted his troops, who instantly formed, and he led them back to the charge, which was made with so much fury, that the Lancastrians, who had begun the pursuit in

in disorder, gave way, and retreated with the greatest precipitation into their intrenchments; upon which the duke of Somerset, perceiving that lord Wenlock had not made any advance from his station to support the first line, was so incensed, that he rode up to him, and cleft his skull with a battle ax; and the duke of Gloucester entering the intrenchments with the fugitives, made a terrible carnage. The young prince of Wales, being then but eighteen years of age, seeing all his army in confusion, did not know on which side to turn; and the duke of Somerset was so choaked with indignation, that he could hardly speak, much less take the necessary steps for reducing his troops to order. King Edward following his brother with the second line, completed the overthrow of the queen's army, which was routed with great slaughter, the second and third lines having run away without striking a blow.

The earl of Devonshire, sir John Beaufort, brother to the duke of Somerset, sir John Delves, and other great men, were found among the dead, which amounted to 3000 men. The duke of Somerset, John Langstrother, great prior of St. John, sir Humphry Handley, sir Edmund Havarde, sir William Wickingham, sir John Leukenor, sir William Vaule, sir Gervase Clifton, sir William Carr, sir Henry Rofs, sir Thomas Tresham, sir William Lirmouthe, sir John Urman, sir Thomas Seinar, sir William Rowys, sir William Newborow, knights; John, son of sir John Delves, Henry Wateley, esq; Henry Barow, esq; and — Fielding, esq; retired to the abbey church, thinking they should be safe in that sanctuary, from which, however, they were forcibly dragged and executed. The prince of Wales falling into the hands of his enemies, was brought into the presence of king Edward, who with an air of insolence demanded how he durst presume to enter his kingdom in arms? To this question the prince replied with great fortitude and dignity, That he came to recover his father's crown and his own inheritance, which Edward had unjustly usurped. He had no sooner pronounced these words, than king Edward struck him on the face with his gauntlet and retired, and immediately the dukes of Clarence and Gloucester, the lord Hastings and sir Thomas Grey fell upon him like so many wild beasts, and stabbed him in several places with their daggers. His mother, queen Margaret, being found on the field of battle in a waggon, where she lay almost lifeless, was sent prisoner to the tower of London, and kept there about four years, 'till the king of France redeemed her for 50,000 crowns.

The prince of Wales is supposed to have been murdered in the house belonging to, and in the possession of Mr. Webb, an ironmonger; and the open plain where the battle was fought, is now called Glaston meadow.

This town had some share also in the military transactions in the reign of king Charles the First,

of which Corbet gives the following account: ' Sir William Vavasour, sir Walter Pyc, and ' colonel Wroughton possessed themselves of the ' town of Tewkesbury on behalf of the king, and ' fortified it after the siege of Gloucester. But ' before that siege, the king's forces under sir ' Matthew Carew were possessed of Tewkesbury, ' which they quitted on the first news of the ' Welch army being made prisoners near Glou- ' cester, and in less than twelve hours the town ' of Tewkesbury was repossessed by the parlia- ' ment's forces, who immediately received an ' alarm, that the former forces were returned with ' a greater power: 'Twas a gallant brigade of ' horse, commanded by lord Grandison, which ' came from Cheltenham. Captain Fiennes, with ' his party, had certainly been surprized by them, ' but for a ridiculous accident. Lord Grandison ' meeting with a man going from the town about ' a mile off, questioned him whether any forces ' were there, of what strength, and by whom ' commanded. The man supposing them part ' of the parliament's forces, and willing to curry ' favour, talked of vast numbers, great strength, ' and defied the cavaliers with much affected ' indignation. Upon this, they held a council of ' war, and were once about to turn back. This ' delay gave an hour's respite to those within to ' prepare for flight, who had no sooner recovered ' the end of the town, than the horse entered it ' at the other, amazed to see themselves so miser- ' ably deluded.

' This town was afterwards fortified by the ' king's party, and became a bad neighbour to ' Gloucester, the parliament's head garrison; ' wherefore governor Massie, on the 5th of June, ' in the year 1644, with one hundred and twenty ' horse, about thirty dragoons, and three hun- ' dred foot, resolved to attempt the taking of it. ' The horse and dragoons, commanded by major ' Hammond, advanced some few hours before ' the foot and atillery, and were to alarm the ' enemy 'till the foot came up. They made ' a halt about a mile from the town, and drew ' out a pretty strong forlorn hope, conceiving ' they might possibly surprize them, if they had ' not as yet taken the alarm. And first, three ' men were sent before to espy if the draw-bridge ' were down, and six more behind went undif- ' covered; next unto these marched the forlorn ' hope, and the main body in the rear. In this ' posture they advanced up to the town, where ' they found the bridge down, the guards slender, ' the enemy without intelligence, and supinely ' negligent. On went the first party, killed the ' centinels, a pikeman, and a musketer without ' match, and made good the bridge. The forlorn ' hope rushed in, and after them a full body of ' horse and dragoons fell upon the guards, came ' up to the main guard before the alarm was ' taken, overturned their ordnance, and charged ' through the streets as far as the bridge, Wor- ' cester.

‘cester-way, where they took major Myn, governor of the town. The enemy threw down their arms, many escaped by flight, and many were taken prisoners. Of the king’s party, colonel Godfrey, the quarter-master-general, and a lieutenant, with a few private soldiers, were slain in the first charge. But the parliament’s forces dismounting, and neglecting to make good the bridge at which they entered, and to disarm the main guard, the latter at length took courage, charged some of them, and beat them out of the town. However, colonel Massie coming up with a few horse in the van of the foot, ordered the dragoons to fire on those that defended the works at the bridge next Gloucester, whilst he drew the foot round the town, it being now dark night; but before he could reach the further end, where he entered about midnight, the garrison were fled towards Worcester. There were found in the town two brass drakes, eighteen barrels of powder, and a few other military stores. The town itself was of great consequence to the parliament, as a frontier town, securing that side of the county, and commanding a great part of Worcestershire.’

In these actions several very extraordinary defects in generalship are observable in both parties, for which the time it relates to was remarkable. Both officers and men were mostly unexperienced countrymen, whom the confusion of action had bereft of memory and understanding; and whilst they were busied in every thing, could hardly effect any thing.

Having done with military affairs, it will not be improper to take notice of some other remarkable incidents that have happened here, as I find them recorded in the *Black Book* belonging to the corporation.

In 1586, there was a dearth in this country that bordered upon famine, and the justices of the peace joined with the bailiffs of the town to abridge the liberty of buying grain; and malting was intirely prohibited. And again in 1595, grain was so high before the harvest, that proclamations were published to restrain the prices to the rates they were at two months before. In 1597, wheat was at 12s. 6d. the bushel; barley at 8s. malt at 8s. and beans at 8s. which were excessive prices, considering the scarcity of money. During those times, the citizens of Gloucester stretched a chain across the Severn, that no vessel with provisions might pass beyond them; but the town of Tewkesbury petitioning the lords of the privy council, they caused the chain to be taken down. Pestilence commonly succeeds to famine, and accordingly the plague made its appearance the following year, tho’ it carried off about forty persons only at that time; but four years afterwards it raged very furiously, when no less than 560 persons died of it within the year. And breaking out again in 1603, all those that

died of it, says the book, ‘to avoid the perill, were buried in coffins of bourde’; which shews that wood coffins were not then commonly in use.

It stands upon the credit of the same manuscript, that in 1604, there was so great a drought, that the river Avon was dry from Whitsuntide to Bartholomew-tide following; and in Wantner’s papers in the Bodleyan library, is this very extraordinary story: On July 24, 1571, being fair-day, such a quantity of bats came floating down the Avon at this town, that they covered the surface of the water for above a land’s length, in heaps above a foot thick; which so dammed up the mills for three days, that they could not go till the bats were dug out with shovels.

The county assizes were held in this town on the 4th of July, 1580, the plague, I suppose, being then at Gloucester. And the bailiffs, in their account with the chamberlain, charged 11s. for wine, and 13s. 4d. for tent, with which they had treated the court and their friends, and these sums were allowed them; which I mention as an example of the frugality of those times. What would two of his majesty’s justices think of such a treat now-a-days?

The assizes were held here again, 14 C. 1. before sir Humphry Davenport, chief baron of the exchequer, and sir William Jones, knight; when the court made the following order:

Glouc. ff. **W**HEREAS a certain bridge called the Long Bridge, lying at the north end of the towne of Tewkesbury, and leading towards the cittie of Worcester, conteining above seven hundred yards in length is growne into great decay, and so hath beene for many yeeres last past, by reason whereof divers of his Majesties subjects travelling that way have beene unfortunately drowned: And for that it doth not appeare who in the memory of man have repayred the said bridge, nor who by law ought to do itt: Therefore to the end so necessary a worke should bee effected, IT IS ORDERED by assent, that the county of Gloucester shall forthwith rayse by way of contribution a competent some of money towards the repayre of the said bridge, which being once effected, the corporation of Tewkesbury doth offer to keepe and mainteyne the same: PROVIDED that the contribution of the whole county with the parish of Tewkesbury be no prejudice to the county, nor drawne into example for the future.

Per Curiam.

The town was divided into five wards in the year 1596, over which two high constables presided. They were 1. *Bridge-ward.* 2. *Church-ward.* 3. *Barton-ward.* These three had each a petty constable. 4. *St. Mary’s-ward,* with two petty constables. 5. *The Middle-ward,* which the

high constables themselves took charge of. There are now only four constables for the borough.

It consists of three principal streets, beside lanes. The High-street is of great length, sufficiently spacious and handsome, and well paved on each side for the convenience of walking. It leads from the town hall northwards towards Worcester. The modern houses are built of brick, and the more antient ones of timber, as there is very little stone for building in this part of the country. Not long since, the roads about the town were so foundrous, that a carriage could not possibly pass; but for the last twenty years, the representatives of the borough have given large sums towards putting them in repair, and the turnpikes now support them.

This town had formerly some share in the clothing business, but that has been long since lost. Its chief trade, at present, is malting, stocking-frame knitting, especially of cotton, and a little nailing. But the making of mustard-balls, as taken notice of in every book that treats of this place, has been so long discontinued, as not to be within the remembrance of any person living.

Here are five yearly fairs, *viz.* on St. Matthew's day, on the 3d of May, the 11th of June, the 24th of August, and the 29th of September; and two weekly markets, on Wednesday and Saturday, which are plentifully supply'd from the rich country round about; so that provisions are generally cheaper here than in any other part of the county.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

Domesday gives the following ample account of this large manor:

' In Teodechesberie were fourscore and fifteen hides in the time of king Edward. Of these forty-five were in demean, and free from all royal service and tax, except the service due to the lord of the manor. The manor was in *capite*. There were in demean twelve plow-tillages, and fifty between the *servi* and *ancilla*, and sixteen bordars in waiting about the hall, and two mills of 20 *sol.* and one fishery, and a salt-pit at Wich belonging to the manor.

' There were three hides at Sudwich, six in Trotintune, six in Fitentone, eight in Pamintonie, three and a half in Natone, three in Waltone, and six in Estone. There were twenty-one villeins, and nine radchenisters, having twenty-six plow-tillages, and five *coliberti*, and one bordar, with five plow-tillages. These radchenisters plowed and harrowed for the sustenance of the lord's court.

' There were eight burgeses in Glouuecestre, paying 5 *sol.* and 4 *den.* and doing service at the court.

' In all Teodechesberie there are 120 acres of meadow, and a wood one mile and a half long, and as much broad.

' There are now thirteen burgeses at Teodekesberie, paying 20 *sol.* a year; a market established

' by the queen, pays 11 *sol.* and 8 *den.* And there is one plow-tillage more, and twenty-two between the *servi* and *ancilla*; a fishery, and a salt-pit at Wich.

' Three radchenisters belonged [to the estate] there in the time of king Edward. One of them held six hides in Estone, which Girard now holds. Another held three hides in Waltone, which Radulf now holds. The third held two hides in Fitentone, which Bernard holds. In these eleven hides, ten plow-tillages are in demean, and there are four villeins, and one bordar, and nine *servi*, with one plow-tillage. There are eighteen acres of meadow. The whole was worth 10 *lib.* in the time of king Edward, and it is worth as much now.

' There was a country-seat, and five hides at Oxendone, belonging to Teodekesberie, in the time of king Edward. There are five plow-tillages in demean, and five villeins, and two radchenisters, having seven plow-tillages, and twelve between the *servi* and *ancilla*. There are twenty-four acres of meadow. At Wincombe are three burgeses paying 40 *den.* All this manor is worth and was worth 8 *lib.*

' There are four hides in Hanlege, belonging to the same manor of Teodekesberie, without demean, but there were two plow-tillages in demean in the time of king Edward, and forty among the villeins and bordars, and eight among the *servi* and *ancilla*, and a mill of 16 *d.* a wood in which there is an inclosure. This was earl William's estate, but it now belongs to the king's farm in Hereford. It was worth 15 *lib.* in the time of king Edward, now only 10 *lib.*

' Nine hides in Fortemeltone belonged to this manor. There are two plow-tillages in demean, and twenty among the villeins and bordars, and six among the *servi* and *ancilla*; and a wood. It was worth 10 *lib.* in the time of king Edward, and is now worth 8 *lib.* Earl William held these two estates, and paid tax on account of Teodekesberie.

' Ten hides in Senendone belong to the same manor. There are four plow-tillages, and eight villeins, and four bordars, and five radchenisters, with eight plow-tillages. There are twelve *servi*, and a mill of 3 *sol.* This estate pays tax for seven hides. It was worth 20 *lib.* in the time of king Edward, now only 8 *lib.* It is now in the king's hands, and Robert de Olgi farms it.

' Seven hides in Clifort belong to the same manor. There are three plow-tillages in demean, and fourteen villeins, with five plow-tillages, and a mill of 12 *sol.* and two acres of meadow. There were thirteen among the *servi* and *ancilla*; and a church, and a priest with one plow-tillage. It was worth 8 *lib.* now only 6 *lib.* The queen gave this estate to Roger de Busli, and it paid tax for four hides in Teodekesberie.

' The fifty hides above-mentioned, made up the fourscore and fifteen hides which belonged to Tedechesberie, quit and free from all tax and royal service.

' This manor of Tedekesberie, when intire in the time of king Edward, was worth 100 *lib.* whereas Radulf received 12 *lib.* because it was spoiled and disordered. Radulf is now rated 40 *l.* nevertheless he pays 50 *lib.*

' Brictric the son of Algar held this manor in the time of king Edward, and at that time had the underwritten estates of other thanes under his jurisdiction.

' One thane held a manor of four hides in Effetone. Girard holds it now, and has there one plow-tillage, and two villeins, with one plow-tillage. It is worth and was worth 40 *sol.*

' Let held a manor of eight hides in Chenemertone. Girard holds it now, and has there three plow-tillages, and fourteen villeins, with four plow-tillages. There are eight *servi*, and three mills of 15 *sol.* It was worth 8 *lib.* now only 6 *lib.*

' Three hides in Botintone belong to this manor. The same Girard holds them, and has there two plow-tillages, and four villeins, with three plow-tillages. And there are three *servi*, and a mill of 8 *sol.* and eight acres of meadow. It is worth and was worth 40 *sol.*

' A thane held three hides in Wenecote. The queen gave this estate to Rainald the chaplain. There are three villeins, with half a plow-tillage. It was worth 40 *sol.*

' Dunning held six hides and a half in Aldritone, and four hides and a half in Driededone. And a thane held one hide in Hundeuuic.

' Hunfrid holds these estates of the king, and has there four plow-tillages in demean, and five villeins, and eight bordars, with three plow-tillages, and one radchenister, with one plow-tillage, and one burges in Wicecombe, and it is computed that there are twelve acres of meadow. The whole was worth 11 *lib.* in the time of king Edward, now only 6 *lib.*

' Four villeins held two hides, and a thane held half a hide in Tuninge. There are four plow-tillages, and three acres of meadow. The queen gave this estate to John the chamberlain. It is worth and was worth 35 *sol.*

' Hermer and Aluain held three hides, less one yard-land, in Stoches. Bernard holds them now of the king, and has there one plow-tillage in demean, and four acres of meadow. It was worth 60 *sol.* now only 40 *sol.*

' They who held these estates in the time of king Edward, were, together with their lands, under the jurisdiction of Brictric.' *Dom.* p. 68.

This Brictric was a principal man in his country, and had the honour of Gloucester, which was a noble seignury, and many other great estates, by inheritance from his grandfather, Hailward Snow. Having incurred the displeasure of Maud, queen to William the Conqueror, and

daughter to Baldwin earl of Flanders, by refusing to marry her, when he was ambaffador at her father's court, she revenged the insult by procuring his imprisonment, and the confiscation of all his possessions.

The large manors of Tewkesbury and Thornbury, and the honour of Gloucester, were granted to queen Maud, and after her death, continued to be the demans of the crown, till king William the Second granted them to Robert Fitz-Haiman, or Hayman, lord of Corboil and Thorigny in Normandy, kinsman and assistant to the Conqueror. He married Sybelle, daughter of Roger Montgomery, and sifter of Robert de Belaime, earl of Shrewsbury, and by her had four daughters, Mabelle, Cicily, Hawise, and Amice.

Mabel was married to Robert Melhent, or Fitz-Roy, sometimes called Robert Rufus, consul and earl of Gloucester. He was natural son of king Henry the First, and had with her not only the manor of Tewkesbury, and all her other paternal estates, but also all the land of Hamo Dapifer her uncle. He died in the year 1147, and left issue by his said wife, four sons, William, his successor; Roger, bishop of Worcester; Haman, and Philip; and one daughter, named Maud.

William earl of Gloucester, son of Robert, succeeded to the manor of Tewkesbury. He married Hawise, daughter of Robert earl of Leicester, by whom he had a son Robert, who died before him; and three daughters, Mabel, Amice, and Isabel, or rather Avifa.

Isabel, or Avifa, the youngest daughter of William earl of Gloucester, was married to John, commonly called *Sans-Terre*, or Lack-land, fourth son to king Henry the Second, who had with her this manor, and the whole honour of Gloucester. He was afterwards king of England, and having no child by his wife, was divorced from her in the first year of his reign. It is said the king sold her afterwards, with all her lands and fees, except the castle of Bristol, and the chaces belonging to it, to Geofry de Mandeville, earl of Essex, for 20,000 marks; after whose death, she was married to Hugh de Burgh, justice of England; but she had no issue by either of her husbands, whereby

Almeric, son to the earl of Eureux in Normandy, by Maud, another daughter of William earl of Gloucester, succeeded to this manor, and the earldom of Gloucester. He married the daughter of Hugh de Gournai, but dying without issue, the manor of Tewkesbury devolved on Amice, the second and only surviving daughter of William earl of Gloucester.

Richard de Clare, earl of Hertford, had married the said Amice, in whose right he became earl of Gloucester, and lord of the manor of Tewkesbury. He was descended from Gislebert, surnamed Crispin, earl of Brien in Normandy, son of Jeffery, who was natural son to Richard the First, duke of Normandy. Richard, the eldest son of Gislebert earl of Brien, distinguished himself in favour of the

Conqueror in the great battle of Hastings, and was rewarded with great estates in England, and seized of thirty-eight manors in Surrey, thirty-five in Essex, three in Cambridgeshire, two in Kent, one in Middlesex, one in Wiltshire, one in Devonshire, and ninety-five in Suffolk, of which Clare was the principal, and therefore he was sometimes stiled Richard de Clare; but having purchased the castle of Tunbridge of the archbishop of Canterbury, he was more generally stiled Richard de Tonebrugge. He married Rohese, daughter of Walter Giffard, earl of Buckingham, and was slain by the Welch near Abergavenny, about the year 1100. Gilbert, son and heir of Richard, married Adeliza, daughter of the earl of Clermont, by whom he had four sons. Richard de Tonebrugge, or de Clare, was his son and heir, and had the title of earl of Hertford. Gilbert, his brother, surnamed Strongbow, from his strength in drawing a strong bow, obtained great victories and large territories in Wales. His son Richard Strongbow, obtained great victories in Ireland, and was earl of Pembroke and Strigule, now Chepstow.

But to return to the Clares: Gilbert de Clare was the eldest son and heir of Richard, and succeeded him in the earldom of Hertford, and was also stiled earl of Clare. He died without issue in 1151, and was succeeded by Roger his brother, who married Maud, the daughter of James de St. Hillary, and died in 1173.

Richard de Clare, earl of Hertford, was son of Roger. He it was that married Amice, the last surviving daughter of the earl of Gloucester, as before represented, and dying in 1206, was succeeded by his son and heir

Gilbert de Clare, who was earl of Gloucester and Hertford, and lord of the manor of Tewkesbury. He married Isabel, one of the daughters, and afterwards coheir to the earl of Pembroke, and dying 14 H. 3. was buried in the choir of Tewkesbury church.

Richard de Clare, earl of Gloucester and Hertford, was son and heir of Gilbert. He married Maud, the eldest daughter of John de Lacy, earl of Lincoln, and dying in 1262, was buried in the choir at Tewkesbury.

Gilbert de Clare, surnamed the Red, from his red hair, was son and successor to the above Richard. He married the daughter of Guy earl of Angoulesme, from whom he was divorced; and then married Joan d'Acres, daughter of king Edward the First, and dying in 1295, left issue by her his son and heir,

Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester and Hertford, who being slain at the battle of Bannockburn in Scotland, 7 E. 2. without issue, his three sisters became his heirs. The inquisition after his death, found, among other things, that he died seized of a park here, containing eighty acres, whose underwood and herbage were worth 30s. a year; of four hundred and sixty acres of arable land, at 4d. the acre; of eighty-five acres and a

half of meadow, at 2s. and of fifty acres of pasture, at 1s. the acre; of the rent of free tenants, 12l. 12s. 3d. of a mill worth 20s. of De la Home farm, *in manu customaria*, which paid 11s. 8d. of a messuage which the chaplain of Ayshchurch held, worth 5s. of a messuage which Walter — held, worth 4s. and of the More farm, worth 16s. a year: That there were one hundred and fourteen burgages and a half, and a quarter part of a burgage, which paid 6l. 7s. 10d. and that the burgesses rented lands within the hundred of the said town, containing seventy acres and a half, and a third part of an acre, at 35s. 5d. and paid 20s. *per ann.* for a custom called *Fulstall*, and 12s. *per ann.* for stallage. That there were forty-seven customary lands and a half, every one of which was a virgate, and held in villeinage. That the total value of the whole manor, with the burg, was 131l. 5s. 6d. that there were two views of frankpledge, at Michaelmas and Easter, and the certain fines were 7l. 12s. The pleas and perquisites of the court were worth 100s. the toll of the burg 100s. and the pleas and perquisites of the said burg, by itself, 100s. *per ann.* *Esch.*

Hugh le Despencer the younger married Elianor, the eldest sister of the last mentioned Gilbert, 7 E. 2. and in right of his wife, had livery of the manor of Tewkesbury. But he dying an untimely death, as already related, left issue four sons, Hugh, Edward, Gilbert, and Philip; and one daughter, the wife of Richard Fitz-Alan, earl of Arundel. Eleanor wife of the said Hugh le Despencer survived him, and was afterwards married to William la Zouch of Mortimer, and died seized of Tewkesbury, Fairford, Sodbury, and Archer Stoke, June 30, 1337.

The reader may see a larger detail of the foregoing lords of this manor p. 93, under the account of the earls of Gloucester.

Hugh le Despencer, son of the last mentioned Hugh, by Elianor his wife, married Elizabeth, widow of Giles de Badlesmere, and daughter of William de Montacute, earl of Salisbury. He was summoned as a peer to parliament, but died without issue, seized of Tewkesbury, Fairford, &c. Elizabeth his wife survived him, and was endowed with the manor of Tewkesbury, and was afterwards married to Guy de Brien, and died Feb. 8, 1349, 23 E. 3. *Collins's Peerage.*

Edward le Despencer was brother of the last Hugh, and second son of Hugh le Despencer the younger, by Elianor his wife. He died in 1342, leaving by Anne his wife, daughter of Henry lord Ferrers of Groby, three sons, Edward, heir to his uncle; Thomas le Despencer; and Henry, the warlike bishop of Norwich.

Sir Edward, the eldest son, was made knight of the garter, and summoned to parliament among the barons 31 E. 3. He wedded Elizabeth, daughter and heir of sir Bartholomew de Berghurst, and dying at Caerdiff Nov. 11, 1375, was buried on the south side of Tewkesbury church, before

before the door of the vestry, leaving two sons, Thomas, his heir; and Hugh le Despencer; and five daughters. His lady built the chapel of the Holy Trinity, in memory of him, and died in July 1409, endowed with a very great estate in Wales, and with the manors of Tewkesbury and Fairford.

Thomas le Despencer, son of Edward, was created earl of Gloucester. He married Constance, daughter of Edmund de Langley, duke of York, fifth son of king Edward the Third, and conspiring with the earls of Kent, Salisbury, and Huntingdon, to dethrone king Henry the Fourth, was taken and beheaded at Bristol, as more particularly related in the account of Cirencester. He had by his said lady, one son Richard, who being under age at his father's death, was granted in ward to Edward duke of York, who married him to Elizabeth, daughter of Ralph Nevil, earl of Westmoreland; but he died before he was fourteen years old, without issue. Earl Thomas had also two daughters; Elizabeth, who died an infant; and Isabel, born after her father's death, who was married to Richard Beauchamp, lord Bergavenny, and earl of Worcester; who, in right of his wife, had livery of the manor of Tewkesbury 2 H. 5. but dying soon after, Isabel his widow was married, by dispensation from the pope, to Richard de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick.

This Richard de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, had a large paternal estate, besides great possessions which came by his mother, who was sister and coheirs of Thomas earl of Arundel; and now marrying Isabel, who was the sole heiress of the family of the Despcncers, he was seized of a vast estate. This earl was eminent not only for his wealth, but acknowledged by the emperor of Germany, and other foreign princes, to exceed all his cotemporaries in wisdom, valour, and courtesy. He was governor of Calais, and gained great honour to the English nation by his generous and splendid way of living. His first wife was Elizabeth, heiress to Thomas lord Berkeley, by whom he had three daughters, all married into noble families. He died 17 H. 6. and was buried at the collegiate church at Warwick, leaving issue by his second wife Isabel, one son Henry, and one daughter Anne.

Which Henry de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, was fourteen years old at his father's death, and was crowned king of the isle of Wight by the king's own hand, and at the age of nineteen, was created duke of Warwick. He married Cecily, daughter of Richard Nevil, earl of Salisbury, and had by her an only child Anne, who died an infant; and the duke himself was taken away by death, in the twenty-second year of his age, 23 H. 6. leaving Anne, his sister, sole heiress to all his great inheritance.

Which Anne was married to Richard Nevil, earl of Salisbury, descended from Gilbert de Nevil, who came into England with king William,

commonly called the Conqueror, and was progenitor to the earls of Westmoreland. But Richard Nevil, father of this Richard, marrying Alice, daughter and heir of Thomas de Montacute, earl of Salisbury, Richard the son was created earl of Salisbury, and was afterwards, in right of his wife, earl of Warwick. He is celebrated in the English annals for his power and martial achievements, and commonly called the *Stout Earl of Warwick*, and the *King Maker*; for king Henry the Sixth and king Edward the Fourth held the crown by turns, as this earl favoured the side; but he was at last killed at the battle of Barnet, April 14, 1471, wherein, and in the battle fought a few days after at this place, king Edward secured the crown to himself. This great earl was buried at the monastery of Bisham in Berkshire, leaving issue by his countess Anne, the great heiress, two daughters, Isabel, (by some called Alice) and Anne.

Isabel, the eldest daughter, was married to George duke of Clarence, brother to king Edward the Fourth, who was afterwards attainted by act of parliament, and drowned in a butt of Malmesey wine, (his brother, Richard duke of Gloucester, assisting at the execution) and was buried at Tewkesbury. His children were Edward Plantagenet, earl of Warwick, and Margaret countess of Salisbury. Edward was beheaded, unmarried, 15 H. 7. in the 24th year of his age, for a pretended conspiracy with Perkin Warbeck; for the king viewed him with a jealous eye, as being the only heir male of the house of York. Margaret his sister was wedded to sir Richard Pole, and was beheaded 33 H. 8. upon an act of attainder passed against her for corresponding with her son cardinal Reginald Pole.

Anne, the younger daughter of Richard earl of Salisbury and Warwick, was married, first, to king Henry the Sixth's only son, Edward prince of Wales, who being made prisoner at the battle of Tewkesbury, May 4, 1471, was basely assassinated by Richard duke of Gloucester. She was afterwards married to the murderer, and by him had Edward prince of Wales, who died in 1484, in the eleventh year of his age, not long before his mother; who is said to have been poisoned by Richard to facilitate his intended marriage with his niece the princess Elizabeth, afterwards queen to king Henry the Seventh. The acts of cruelty and inhumanity which are related of this duke are not to be paralleled in the English annals. He procured the murder of his two nephews, the sons of king Edward the Fourth, to make way for himself to the crown; and having thus gloriously attained it, fell himself a victim to justice in a decisive battle at Bosworth-field in Leicestershire, about two years afterwards, when king Henry the Seventh was victorious, and obtained the crown.

King Edward the Fourth had procured an act of parliament to divest Anne, the great heiress, of her large inheritance, after the death of her husband

husband the earl of Warwick, and had settled it on her daughters and their issue; but king Henry the Seventh obtaining the crown, alledged the injustice of it, and procured another act, in the beginning of his reign, to reinstate the mother. The king pretended justice, but was actuated by interest, and prevailed with the countess dowager to levy a fine of her estate, and settle it on himself, which she did 3 H. 7. and died two years afterwards; whereby that large estate came to the crown, and amongst many other manors, the following were in Gloucestershire: Tewkesbury, Stoke-Archer, Whittington, Fairford, Sodbury, Tredington, Pamington, Fidington, Northway, the Mythe, King's Barton near Bristol, Barton hundred, Kemmerton, Chedworth, and Lidney.

The manor of Tewkesbury was granted from the crown to sir Thomas Seymour 1 E. 6. and upon his attainder reverted back again; and was again granted, with the borough, and with many free tenements, Severnham, and other lands, to the corporation of Tewkesbury 7 Jac. who are the present lords of the manor.

TITHINGS and HAMLETS.

1. The *Mythe*, and part of *Mythe-Hook*, situated a little northward of the town. Mr. Richard Jackson, and Mr. William Buckle, have both very good houses in this hamlet, and are proprietors of the greatest part of the lands within it. Their houses stand on high ground, on the west side of the Avon, and command a fine prospect over the rivers, and the neighbouring vale.

Mythe-wood, now intirely affarted, formerly belonged to the abbey of Tewkesbury, to which it was given by Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester and Hertford, in the year 1230; and the abbey obtained a licence to inclose the wood 47 E. 3. The manor of Mythe belonged successively to the lords of the manor of Tewkesbury, and sir Thomas Seymour had a grant of it, wherein it was called Warwick's lands, 1 E. 6. After lord Seymour's attainder, it reverted to the crown, and was granted, together with Mythe-Hook, and a meadow called King's Mead, a fishery in the Severn, and another in the Avon, to Daniel Pert, and Alexander Pert, in trust, 7 E. 6. And it is now divided amongst several freeholders.

2. *Southwick*. This hamlet is briefly mentioned in the large extract from *Domesday*, standing at the beginning of the account of the manor of Tewkesbury.

Robert le Pearl was seized of lands in Supishull and Southwick 37 E. 3. Sir John Tracy was also seized of the manor of Southwick 37 E. 3. It afterwards belonged to the abbey of Tewkesbury, and together with lands called Gosebuts, was granted to Thomas Stroud, Walter Earl, and James Paget, 36 H. 8. A close in Southwick, called Panter's, was granted to Walter Compton; and lands in Southwick, in the tenure of John Jones, were granted to John Pope, 36 H. 8.

Lands called Culverhouse, in Southwick, were granted to Edward Cooper and Valentine Fairweather, 7 E. 6. Lands called Dearhurst Place, in Southwick, were granted to William Read, and John Read, 7 E. 6. Other lands called Walton's Field, in Southwick, were granted to William Fitz-Williams, and Arthur Hilton, 7 E. 6.

Of the Abbey of Tewkesbury.

It is not to be expected that in the history of this abbey, which according to all accounts was founded above a thousand years ago, there should be every particular recorded to make it complete. There is indeed a large account of it in the *Monasticon*, chiefly collected from the Chronicle of Tewkesbury, in the Cotton Library, and from the writings of William of Malmesbury, and of Ordericus Vitalis, whence the following is chiefly extracted.

Odo and Dodo were two noble dukes of Mercia, who flourished in the reigns of Ethelred, Kenred, and Ethelbald, kings of Mercia, and were possessed of large estates in various parts. About the year 715, these noblemen founded a monastery, to the honour of the virgin Mary, upon their own estate near the Severn, where, says the Chronicle, a certain hermit, called *Theocus*, had made his abode, from whom the place was called *Tewxbury*: And they granted the manor of Stanway, with its members, and other smaller possessions, for the maintenance of the monks, who were few in number, not exceeding four or five, placed under the government of a prior, to live after the rule of St. Benedict. These noble persons dying, were buried in the church of Pershore, to which they had been great benefactors, as they also had been to several other monasteries, built by themselves or their ancestors.

From this time, for almost a century, we have no certain account who had the patronage of this little monastery, which it is said suffered, with others, by the civil wars that distracted Britain during the heptarchy, and from the incursions of the Danes. The monks were often driven away, the monastery plundered, and twice consumed by fire.

In the year 800, Hugh, a great nobleman of Mercia, was patron of this priory, and Brictric, king of the West Saxons, dying the preceding year, was buried, by his procurement, in the chapel of St. Faith there; and the same Hugh dying in the year 812, was himself buried in this priory.

Here again is a large vacancy in our account, for I find nothing material mentioned of this monastery 'till about the year 930, when there flourished a noble knight called Haylward, or Ailward, surnamed *Snew*, or *Snow*, from his fair complexion. He was royally descended from king Edward the Elder, and was patron of this priory. He founded a small monastery on his demean lands at Cranbourn in the county of Dorset,

Dorset, and subjected the priory of Tewkesbury to that abbey, where at length he was buried. His wife's name was Algive, by whom he had a son Algar, father of that Brictric so often mentioned in *Domesday*, as proprietor of many large estates in Gloucestershire; and he was also lord of the vast seignery of Gloucester. This Brictric finished and much enlarged the church of Cranbourn, which was founded by his ancestors.

At the conquest of Britain by William duke of Normandy, Brictric's person was seized and imprisoned, and all his estates confiscated by that monarch, as already more largely related in the descent of the manor of Tewkesbury, and other parts of this work. By which means the patronage of the before-mentioned monasteries was vested in the crown, and so continued during that reign; but in the next, William Rufus gave the honour of Gloucester, and all Brictric's estates, with the patronage of these monasteries, to Robert Fitz-Haimon; and from that time the latter was vested in the great lords of the manor of Tewkesbury. And as they have been already set down in the account of the manor, the reader is referred to that account, as it would be equally tedious and unnecessary to go over them again. I shall therefore take notice, in this place, of such of them only who have been

Particular Benefactors to the Abbey.

In the year 1102, the above Robert Fitz-Haimon, or Haimon, at the instance of his wife Sybil, and of Girald the abbat of Cranbourn, rebuilt and enlarged the church of Tewkesbury, with all the offices, and endowed it with many lands, rents, and large possessions. And because it was thought to exceed Cranbourn in fruitfulness of soil, and pleasantness of situation near a navigable river, he removed abbat Girald and his monks from Cranbourn to Tewkesbury, leaving only a prior and two monks at the former, to keep up the memory of the founders of that church, which was now reduced to a priory, and made subject in future to that of Tewkesbury, thus advanced to the high honour of an abbey. At the same time the following charter of ordination was made, and entered in the Register-book of the abbey. *Stevens, V. 2. Appendix, 206.*

Carta Ordinationis Ecclesie Theokesburiensis, tempore Giraldi Abbatis, & Roberti filii Haimonis.

IN nomine Patris & Filii & Spiritus Sancti, Amen. Ordinata est Ecclesia Sancte Marie Theokesburiensis Cœnobii. Divisa sunt viz. ejusdem Ecclesie quæque Ministeria; & nominatim sunt distributa quæque quibusque & singulis ministeriis pertinentia in eisdem ministeriis perpetualiter, quamdiu scilicet seculum duraverit Deo opitulante firma assertione permansura & convenienter & divise sunt constituta ad singulas utilitates Domus Dei regendas & promovenda quæque necessaria, sicut subsequenti capitulatione inscribitur. Sunt autem hæc ad Monachorum mensam pertinentia. In ipsa Theodekesburia Molendina duo, piscaria una, terra de Phytentona, Decima Domini & hominum ejusdem villæ, Decime quorundam vicinorum, tertia pars omnium Elemosynarum quæ sunt in Ecclesia, vel in Capitulo quocunque modo sunt in eadem Domo Dei, præter Consuetudines Parochie, Ecclesia Sancti Petri de Bristol, Obedia de Wallis præter terram quæ fuit Walchelini Belingehopa, juxta Hereford, Walliburna, Stanleya, Staneweya, Tatintona, Leomintona, Amenel, Altentuna, Werstona, Tarenta. Hoc autem Manerium

Tarenta dedit Abbas ejusdem Ecclesie nomine Gyraldus, prece Roberti filii Haymonis ad emendationem victus Monachorum die hujus ordinationis. Unde tunc definita fuit fore cotidiana melioratio victus eorum 12d.

Erant vero tunc in Ecclesia Monachi numero 57.

Ad vestes Monachorum pertinet Ecclesia de Wairford, terra de Middelonda; omnes Ecclesie quæ fuerunt Roberti Capellani, Kingestona, postquam Cœnobium edificatum fuerit. De manu Abbatis centum solidi, donec constituentur in terra.

Ad secretariam pertinent omnes consuetudines Parochie, præter Decimas. De Elemosyna Domini 40s. tertia pars omnium extrinsecarum Elemosynarum quæ sunt in eadem Ecclesia.

Ad emendum Parcamentum, pertinet quædam terra in Wallis quæ fuit Walchelini, Decima Roberti de Baskereville.

Ad Elemosynam pertinet Ceotel in Dorsete, terra de Peque-mintona, una Haya ad Wyncelcumbam, Decima totius victus Cœnobii, Decima Censuræ de Bristol.

Cæteri redditus & terræ quas privilegium Ecclesie nominando distinguit, ad emendum terras, ornamenta, ad supplenda omnia deficientia prædictorum, ad agenda quælibet opera, ad explendas omnes res Abbatis ordinantur.

Facta est hæc Ordinatio a prædicto Abbate monitu & consilio Roberti filii Haymonis ejusdem Ecclesie Fundatoris & Domini, ipso præsentis & Sibilia uxore sua, atque filia sua Mabilia, Gylbertoque de Deulframvilla, Ricardo de Croyle, multisque aliis, presente etiam toto Conventu ipsius Ecclesie, 5^o Kal. Octobris, anno scilicet ab Incarnatione Domini 1105: quo eodem Henricus Rex Anglorum destruxit Baiocas incendio. Hujus Ordinationis Violatorem, si forte ullo tempore surrexerit, excommunicavit eodem die Abbas prædictus ut a consortio cœlesti separatus in pœnis gehennalibus permaneat sine fine cruciandus, nisi satisfaciens recipuerit, toto Conventu Ecclesie & omnibus qui aderant respondentibus AMEN.

It cannot be easily conceived, says William of Malmesbury, how much Robert Fitz-Haimon adorned and beautified this monastery, where the stateliness of the buildings ravished the eyes, and the pious charity of the monks the affections of all persons that came thither.

Robert Fitz-Roy, earl of Gloucester, who married Mabile, the eldest daughter of Robert Fitz-Haimon, built a priory, dedicated to St. James, on his own demesns at Bristol, endowed it with lands, ornaments, and possessions, and made it subject to the abbey of Tewkesbury. He died in 1147, and William, his son, confirmed all the charters, confirmations, liberties and donations which his father and all his ancestors had granted to the abbey. Not long afterwards the abbey was burnt down, a common accident in those days, but it was soon rebuilt, and the abbat entertained king John, and many of his royal retinue; and Matthew Paris mentions that the same king afterwards kept his Christmas there.

In the year 1230, Gilbert de Clare gave the Mythe wood to the abbey; and about a century afterwards Hugh le Despencer, the third of that name, amongst other good gifts, appropriated the church of Lantrissa to the abbat and convent in succession, from which they received fifty marks annually.

Guido de Brien, who lived in the reign of king Edward the Third, also appropriated certain rents in Bristol, and annexed the profits to the office of Sacrist in Tewkesbury, and to the priest who should say the first mass for the said Guido every day at the altar of St. Margaret, in the church there, with these prayers, *God of his mercy, &c.* for his surviving kindred; and *Incline, O Lord, &c.* for the dead kindred; the mass of the *Trinity* on Sunday; the mass of the *Holy Ghost* on Monday; the mass of *St. Thomas* on Tuesday; the mass of the

the *Holy Rest* on Wednesday; the mass of the *Ascension* on Thursday; the mass of the *Holy Cross* on Friday; the mass of *St. Mary* on Saturday; and whatever priest should so officiate for a week, should receive 2 *d.* and whosoever should celebrate mass on his anniversary day, or on the anniversary of his wife Elizabeth, if the abbat, he should receive 5 *s.* if the prior 3 *s.* 4 *d.* who reads the Gospel on those days should have 8 *d.* who reads the Epistle should have 8 *d.* who holds the paten 8 *d.* the præcentor and his two assistants 8 *d.* a piece; the prior 12 *d.* and every monk should have 4 *d.*

Edward le Despencer, great grandson of Hugh earl of Winchester, gave a gold cup to the monastery, and a precious jewel, says the Chronicle, neatly contrived, to hold the sacrament on solemn days. And the lady Elizabeth, his wife, gave a suit of scarlet vestments, embroidered with lions of gold; viz. one coat with three royal robes and white vestments, and fifteen mantles or copes.

Isabel countess of Warwick gave three hundred marks a year to this abbey, that six monks more might be added to pray for her soul, and for the souls of her ancestors and successors. She also gave all the ornaments which she wore when alive, valued at three hundred marks, and procured the church of Tarrande in the diocese of Salisbury, and the church of Penmarthe in the diocese of Landaffe, to be appropriated to the abbey.

Robert de Chandos, in the year 1113, founded the church of Goldclive, for a prior and twelve brethren, to follow the rule of St. Benedict, and made it subject to the abbey of Bec in Normandy; but after his death, the patronage of Goldclive priory was seized by the crown, and held by the kings of England 'till the reign of king Henry the Sixth. This king granted the patronage to Henry duke of Warwick, and the priory itself to the abbat and monks of Tewkesbury, in the year 1442; and king Henry confirmed all former donations to the church of Tewkesbury at the same time. The duke also gave the church of Sherston to this abbey, and all the ornaments which he wore, to make vestments for the monks.

Richard Nevil, earl of Salisbury and Warwick, confirmed the appropriation of the church of Sherston, and all former charters which the duke of Warwick had granted, particularly that of fishing in the Severn, the Avon, and in the Taff at Caerdiff.

The royal charters and confirmations to this church are printed in the Appendix to this book, N°. 25. And various other charters of donations, confirmations, compositions, and instruments of less consequence, copied out of the Register-book of the abbey, are published in Mr. Stevens's *Supplement to the Monasticon*, V. 2. Appendix N°. CLXI. from 1 to 86.

Abbats, from Mr. Willis's Catalogue.

1. Giraldus, formerly a monk of Winchester. He was brought hither from Cranbourn in the year 1104, and made the first abbat by Robert Fitz-Haimon the founder. Not caring to

gratify the covetous disposition of king Henry the First, he was forced to leave his abbey, and return to Winchester, as appears by the annals of that monastery, published in the *Anglia Sacra*; whereupon, the year following

2. Robert was made abbat. He died in 1124, and was succeeded by

3. Benedict, who dying *anno* 1137, was also succeeded the same year by

4. Roger, sometimes called Robert, who dying in 1161,

5. Fromond was made abbat, in whose time the church of Tewkesbury was burnt *anno* 1178; and he died the same year, whereupon there seems to be a vacancy, for

6. Robert, who was the next abbat after him, did not receive the benediction 'till September 29, 1182. After him

7. Alan, prior of Canterbury, was made abbat, and received the benediction 17 Cal. Julij, 1187. He was a man of great learning, and on his death, which happened in the year 1202,

8. Walter became abbat. He dying in 1213, was succeeded by

9. Hugh, who had been prior of this place. He received the benediction from Giles, bishop of Hereford, by the permission of the bishop of Worcester, the year after which he died, and was succeeded by

10. Bernard, one of the monks of this place; but his election not being approved of,

11. Peter, a monk of Worcester, was appointed abbat, and received the benediction April 3, 1216, from the bishop of Worcester. He died in 1232, and was succeeded by

12. Robert, prior of this place, whose surname, as I take it, was Fortington. He died in 1253, and had for his successor

13. Thomas de Stokes, who died in 1275, and was succeeded by

14. Richard de Norton, confirmed abbat in 1276. He died in 1282, and was succeeded the same year by

15. Thomas Kemley; after whose decease, in the year 1328,

16. John Cotes was made abbat, who dying in 1347,

17. Tho: de Legh was elected abbat Aug. 20, 1347. He died Oct. 17, 1361, and was succeeded the same year by

18. Thomas Chesterton, elected Nov. 24, 1361, who presided thirty-seven years, and dying in 1398, was succeeded by

19. Thomas Parker, *alias* Pakare, who was a great benefactor to this monastery; and in the year 1397, caused a very handsome chapel of carved stone work to be erected over the grave of Robert Fitz-Haimon, who had been the principal benefactor to the abbey, and was considered as its founder; for whom, and for his wife, this abbat also appointed a mass for the dead to be daily celebrated in perpetual memory of them. Abbat Parker died in 1421, and was succeeded by

20. William Bristow, of whom I know nothing further than that he was in great favour with his patrons, and dying about the year 1442, was succeeded by

21. John Abingdon, who in the year 1443, stood godfather to Anne, daughter of Henry duke of Warwick, but Mr. Willis, by mistake, says it was the daughter of Richard Nevill, earl of Salisbury. When this abbat died I cannot find, neither the institution or death of

22. John de Salis, the next abbat, who occurs in 1468, and was succeeded by

23. John Strensham, in whose time, or his successor's, as I judge, this was made a parliamentary abbey. He died in 1481, and was succeeded by

24. Richard Cheltenham, elected the same year. He re-edified and augmented Stanway manor-place in the time of king Henry the Seventh, and died 1 H. 8.

25. Henry Beoly succeeded in the year 1509. He occurs in 1519, and 1529. It does not appear when he died, but his successor was

26. John Walker, who deceasing in 1531, 23 H. 8. was buried in this abbey church under a marble stone, whereon was his coat of arms affixed. On his death

27. John Wich, *alias* Wakeman, (whom A. Wood calls Robert) succeeded; who continuing 'till the Dissolution, on Jan. 9, 1539, then surrendered up his monastery, with thirty-five of his monks, and obtained a pension of 266 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* per ann. which he gave up on being consecrated, in September 1541, to the see of Gloucester; and there is some further account of him in the catalogue of the bishops of that see, p. 155.

This abbey was the last of the religious foundations in Gloucestershire that surrendered to the king. The introduction to the surrender was the same as most of the rest, and in this form:

' To all Christian people to whom these presents shall
' come, We the abbat, &c. and brothers of the said
' monastery, send greeting. Know ye that we, upon
' full consideration, certain knowledge, and mere
' motion, and for divers causes just and reasonable,
' moving

'moving our souls and consciences, have freely and voluntarily given and granted to our lord the king, &c. &c.

About half the number of the monks were living and unpreferred in the year 1553, and received the pensions set down against their names, viz. Robert Cirecester 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Phill. Cardiff 8*l.* Tho: Newport 7*l.* John Welneforde 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Richard Winbole 6*l.* Tho. Twining 6*l.* William Stremish 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Robert Aston 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* John Gates 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Tho. Bristow 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* John Hertland 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Tho. Thornborough 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Hen. Worcester 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Richard Cheltenham 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Thomas Stanwey 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* John Aston 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

In bishop Burnet's History of the Reformation, Vol. 1, p. 151, in the Appendix, is the following inventory of the goods and revenues of this monastery, together with an estimate of the lands and buildings belonging to it, which is here inserted as a specimen of the proceedings in suppressing monasteries. Dr. Burnet took it from a book in the augmentation office, which begins thus:

'The Certificate of Robert Southwell, Esq; &c. Will. Petre, Edward Kairne, and John London, Doctors of Law; John Aprice, John Kingsman, Richard Paulet, and Will. Bernars, Esqs; Commissioners assigned by the King's Majesty, to take the Surrenders of divers Monasteries, by force of his Grace's Commission to them, six, five, four, or three of them, in that behalf directed, bearing Date at his Highness's Palace of Westminster, the 7th Day of November, in the 31st Year of the Reign of our most dread Sovereign Lord Henry the VIIIth, by the Grace of God, King of England and France, Defender of the Faith, Lord of Ireland, and in Earth immediately under Christ supreme Head of the Church of England; of all and singular their Proceedings, as well in and of these Monasteries by his Majesty appointed to be altered, as of others to be dissolved, according to the Tenours, Purport and Effect of his Grace's said Commission; with Instructions to them likewise delivered, as hereafter ensueth.

Co. GLOUCESTER.

Teuxbury late monastery surrendered to the use of the king's majesty, and of his heirs and successors for ever, made bearing date under the convent seal of the same late monastery, the 9th day of January, in the 31st year of the reign of our most dread victorious sovereign lord king Henry the 8th; and the said day and year clearly dissolved and suppressed.

The clear yearly value of all the possessions belonging to the said monastery, as well spiritual as temporal, over and besides 136*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* in fees, annuities, and corrodies, granted to divers persons by letters patents under the convent seal of the said late monastery, for term of their lives, 1595*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*

Pensions assigned to the late religious dispatched, That is to say, To John Wich, late abbat there, 266*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* John Beley, late prior there, 16*l.* J. Bromesgrove, late prior of Delehurst, [i. e. Deerhurst, co. Gloucester] 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Robert Cirecester, prior of St. James, [Bristol] 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Will. Didcote, prior of Cranbourn, [co. Dorset] 10*l.* Robert Cheltenham, B. D. 10*l.* two monks 8*l.* a piece, 16*l.* one monk 7*l.* twenty-seven monks 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* each, 180*l.* in all 551*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and so remains clear 1044*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*

Records and evidences belonging to the late monastery, remain in the treasury there, under the custody of John Whittington, K^t. the keys thereof being delivered to Richard Paulet receiver.

Houses and buildings assigned to remain undefaced, viz. the lodgings called the Newark, leading from the gate to the late abbat's lodging, with Buttery, Pantery, Cellar, Kitchin, Larder, and Pasty thereto adjoining; the late abbat's lodging; the Hosterie; the great gate entering into the court, with the lodging over the same; the abbat's Stable, Bakehouse, Brewhouse, and Slaughterhouse; the Almy, Barn, Daryhouse; the great Barn next Aven; the Maltinghouse, with the garnes in the same, the Oxhouse in the Barton gate, and the lodging over the same, committed to the custody of John Whittington K^t.

Deemed to be superfluous, viz. the Church, with Chapels, Cloister, Chapter-house, Misericord; the two Dormitories, Infirmary, with chapels and lodgings within the same; the Workhouse,

with another house adjoining to the same; the convent Kitching; the Library; the old Hosterie; the chambers, lodgings; the new Hall; the old Parlor, adjoining to the abbat's lodging, the cellarer's lodging; the Poulter-house; the Gardner; the Almy, and all other houses and lodgings not above reserved, committed as abovesaid.

Leads remaining upon the choir, isles, and chapels annex; the cloyster, chapter-house, frater, St. Michael's chapel, Hall's fermory, and gate-house, esteemed to 180 foder.

Bells remaining in the steeple there, are 8 poize, by estimation 14600 weight.

Jewels reserved to the use of the king's majesty, viz. two mitres garnished with gilt rugged pearls, and counterfeit stones.

Plate of silver reserved to the said use, viz. silver gilt 329 oz. silver, parcel gilt 605 oz. silver white 497 oz. Total 1431 oz.

Ornaments reserved to the said use, viz. one cope of silver tissue, with one chesible, and one tunicle of the same, one cope of gold tissue, with one cles, and two tunicles of the same.

Sum of all the ornaments, goods and chattels belonging to the said late monastery, sold by the said commissioners, as in a particular book of sales thereof, made ready to be shewed, as more at large may appear, 194*l.* 8*s.*

Payments by the late religious servants dispatched, viz. to 38 late religious persons of the said late monastery, of the king's majesty's reward, 80*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

To an 144 late servants of the said late monastery, for their wages and liveries, 75*l.* 10*s.*

Payments for debts owing to the said late monastery, viz. To divers persons for victuals and necessaries of them had to the use of the said monastery, with 10*l.* paid to the late abbat there; for and in full payment of 124*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* by him to be paid to certain creditors of the said late monastery, by covenants made with the aforesaid commissioners, 18*l.* 12*s.* And so remains clear, 19*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*

[Then follows a list of some small debts owing to and by the said monastery, of no consequence at present; and a general account of the livings in their gift, viz.]

Co. Gloucest. 4 parsonages, and 10 vicarages. Co. Wigorn. 2 parsonages, and 2 vicarages. Co. Warwic. 2 parsonages. Co. villæ Britoll. 5 parsonages, and 1 vicarage. Co. Wilts 2 vicarages. Co. Oxon. 1 parsonage, and 2 vicarages. Co. Dorf. 4 parsonages, and 2 vicarages. Co. Somers. 3 parsonages. Co. Devon. 1 vicarage. Co. Cornub. 2 vicarages. Co. Glamorg. and Morgan. 5 vicarages. In all 21 parsonages, and 27 vicarages.

It appears by an antient deed transcribed into an old council-book, that before, and at the time of the dissolution, the body of the abbey church was used as the parish church, and that the parish purchased of the king the chancel, steeple, and bells, with the clock and chimes, for 483*l.*

The cloisters, chapter-house, &c. of this monastery, are reported to have been burnt down at the dissolution by the king's visitors, on account, as 'tis said, of the monks resisting them at their first coming.

The arms of the abbey were, *Gules, a cross Or.*

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a curacy, worth about 130*l.* a year. The patronage is in the crown, and the reverend Mr. James Tattersall is the present incumbent. The curate has no house nor glebe. The impropriation is divided, but the greater part belongs to lord Craven.

In the year 1609, king James the First, by letters patent, charged the rectory of Tewkesbury with the payment of 10*l.* yearly to the vicar. And in 1616, granted 5*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* yearly to be paid by his auditor to the assistant, or curate of the church.

The donations for the augmentation of the curacy are particularly set down with other public benefactions.

There is a plate of this church in the *Monasticon*, and in Stevens's *Supplement* to it is another

plate of the ichnography of it. It is a magnificent building, in the form of a cross, vaulted at top with stone work, and supported by two rows of large round pillars, seven in each row. It has an aisle on each side, and the whole is covered with lead, but not kept in very good repair. The chancel is divided from the choir by an organ, erected at the expence of the parishoners in the year 1736. The Lady-chapel, long since destroy'd, and the scite of it turned into a garden ground, stood at the east end, and is said to have been a 100 feet long. The present building from east to west is 300 feet; the length of the great cross aisle 120 feet; the breadth of the body and side aisles 70 feet; and of the west front 100 feet. The tower, in which are eight musical bells and a set of chimes, stands in the middle, upon four arches. It is very large, 132 feet high, and had formerly a lofty wooden spire on the top of it, which fell down in the time of divine service on Easter-day, 1559.

The choir and chancel are likewise supported by six pillars, and enlightened by seven large windows, placed at a great height, and ornamented with painted glafs. The two first windows, at the entrance, *viz.* one on each hand, are divided into four compartments each, in which are painted the figures in armour of eight earls of Gloucester, distinguished by their arms. In the next window on the right, is the prophet Daniel; and on the left, Jeremiah; in the middle window king Solomon; next to him on the right, the prophet Joel; on the left a scutcheon parted per pale, 1st, *Argent, a lion rampant sable.* 2d, *Quarterly argent and gules, in the 2d and 3d a fret Or, over all on a bend sable three escallops of the first, for le Despencer.*

There are besides in these windows, 1. The arms of the Clares, *Or, three chevrons gules.* 2. Those of the abbey, *Gules, a cross Or.* 3. *Argent, five bars azure.* 4. *Barry undy Argent and Gules, a baton in bend azure, for Damory.* 5. *A lion sable crown'd Or.* 6. *Azure, a lion rampant gardant Or, for Fitz-Haimon.* 7. *Gules, ten bezants, for Le Zouch.*

In the west front of the church are several coats, *viz.* 1. *Gules, a lion rampant regardant Or.* 2. *Or, a fess vaire between six labels of three points sable.* 3. *Gules, a cross raguly Or.* 4. *Gules, a saltire argent.* 5. *Per bend Or and sable, a lion rampant counter-changed.*

Under the west window within the church, 1. *Or, between two bends ruby an escallop in the chief point sable, for Tracy of Stanway; impaling, Gules, a bend Or.* 2. *Azure, a lion rampant argent, for Pool of Saperton.* 3. *Baron and femme* 1. *Gules, a dexter hand coup'd argent, on a chief of the second three fighting cocks of the first; impaling, 2. Or, a fess wavy between six labels of three points sable. viz. Hancock of Twining impaling Baugh of the same place..* These families were probably benefactors to the church, amongst many others, whose arms are display'd in various parts of it,

and are so numerous, that to emblazon them would fill several pages.

Monuments and Inscriptions.

Robert Fitz-Haimon was buried in the chapter-house in the year 1107, but removed into the presbytery in 1241, and thence in 1397, to the north side of the choir, where his bones, wrapt in fine diaper, were laid in a tomb of grey marble, which had brasses at top, with his figure and ornaments, long since torn off. Abbat Parker inclosed the tomb in a chapel, now standing, and round the top was written, *In ista capella jacet D^{nus} Robertus Filius Hammonis, hujus loci Fundator.*

Near the above, is another chapel, with a very curious arched roof, originally supported by six small marble pillars, of which only two are intire. It was ornamented with the pictures of our saviour and his apostles, and with many coats of arms; and round the upper part of it is written,

Mementote d'ne Isabelle Iedespenfer Cometisse de Warrewick que hanc capellam fundavit in honorē vir' Marie Magdalene Et obiit Londiniis apud Mīnores A° dnī M° CCCC° XXXIX die scī Jh̄is eūnglie Et sepulta ē ī chora ī dextrā patris sui cui' aie ppiciet' deus Amen.

On the same side, under a canopy of very curious arched work of four stories, gradually diminishing, and finishing at top in one arch, highly ornamented in the Gothic taste, are the figures, in white marble, of George duke of Clarence and Isabel his dutchess, lying at full length. She was buried in 1479, in a vault behind the high altar, over-against the door of the chapel of St. Edmund the martyr, known by the symbols of him on the top of the chapel. He was shot with arrows, and beheaded, and a wolf is said to have defended his head from other beasts.

The ceremonial of the funeral of the dutchess of Clarence, taken from the *Chronicle of Tewkesbury*, may serve as an example of the custom among the great in those days. Her body was brought from Warwick to Tewkesbury on the 4th of January, 1476. John Strensham, abbat of Tewkesbury, with divers other abbats, in their priestly habits, and the whole convent, receiving it in the middle of the choir; and the funeral office was presently after performed by the suffragans of the bishop of Worcester, and the bishop of Landaff, and by the dean and chaplains of the lord duke; and the vigils were observed by the duke's own family all night to the next day, which was the vigil of the Epiphany. The suffragan of the bishop of Landaff celebrated the first mass of St. Mary, in the chapel of St. Mary; the second mass of the Trinity was celebrated by the lord abbat, at the high altar. The suffragan of the bishop of Worcester celebrated the third mass, of eternal Rest, at which Peter Weld, doctor of divinity, and of the order of the Minors at Worcester, preached a sermon in the choir, before the prelates and the rest there present. Mass being ended, the body of the dutchess was left under the herse, in the middle of the choir for thirty-five days, and on every one of those days solemn

exequies

exequies were performed in the convent, for the good of her soul. Afterwards, a week before the feast of the purification of the blessed Mary, the same day after mass ended, her body was committed to be buried in a vault behind the high altar, and before the door of the chapel of the blessed virgin, in the abbey church, over against the door of the chapel of St. Edmund the martyr.

The chapel on the south side of the choir was erected by Cicely dutchess of Warwick, in memory of the duke her husband, and over it is the effigy of Richard Nevil, the earl of Warwick, in armour, kneeling, with his hands in a supplicating posture.

Opposite to the duke and dutchess of Clarence, under another arch of hollow work, lies the figure of lord O'Brien, with scutcheons of his arms round the tomb, *Or, three piles meeting near the base azure*; impaling his wife's family arms, *viz. Argent, three furs in fess gules*, for Montacute, earl of Salisbury. They were both buried in the aisle near the high altar.

At the upper end of the south aisle, near the choir, is an altar monument under an arch, for Edmund Beaufort, duke of Somerset.

Directly opposite to it in the north aisle, is such another, in a niche, with the effigy of lord Wenlock lying thereon, and upon a shield over the left arm this coat, *Gules, a chevron Or between three lions argent*.

In the middle space under the tower, is a large grey marble, which had brass plates affixed to it, and is said to have been for the unfortunate prince Edward, only son to king Henry the Sixth.

On the south side of the choir, under two arches, are two grey marble altar-monuments for two abbats; and beyond them is the effigy of another abbat lying in full proportion, with these arms, *A chevron between three escallops, over all a palmer's staff in pale*, supposed to be for Robert Fortington, or Forthampton, abbat of this place, who died in 1253.

On the south side of the choir is another antient altar-monument, with a cross on the top, and round the verge IOHANNES ABBAS PVIVS LOCI. and above this is a monument for another abbat.

There were also buried in this church, for whom there are now no monuments:

1. Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, buried in 1290, near the communion-table, under a plain stone, with an inscription round the edge, now defaced.

2. John, son of the third Gilbert de Clare, buried in the virgin Mary chapel.

3. Edward le Despencer, who died in 1375, and was buried before the door of the vestry near the presbytery, or chancel, where his wife, daughter of Bartholomew de Burghurst, built a chapel, dedicated to the Holy Trinity; and in 1401 she

died, and was buried under a marble stone in the choir, on the left hand of her husband.

In the body of the church, round a flat stone, it is thus written: + LELER: DE: PARR: EYT: YCY: DYEVX: DE: SA: ALOE: EN: EYT: MERCI.

There are very few modern inscriptions in the church worth transcribing. I shall however insert two or three of them, and take notice of the family arms on the monuments. In the north cross aisle is the following:

Edwardus Wakeman Armiger qui obiit 3^o die Decembris An^o Dni 1634. Resurget et Vivet per illum qui dixit Ego sum Resurrectio et Vita.—Arms, *Vert, a saltire wavy ermine*.

On a flat stone,

Here lies the Hon^{ble} Elianor Stanford, Daughter of Edward Stanford, Esq; of Sawford in the County of Warwick, by his Wife Katherine Cocks of Northey in the County of Gloucester. She was Wife of the Hon^{ble} Francis Stafford, Son of William Lord Viscount Stafford, and Lady Mary Countesse of Stafford, his Wife, descended from the antient Princes, the Staffords Dukes of Buckingham, and Earls of Stafford, &c. She had Issue by him one Son named Henry, who puts this Stone upon her, in Memory of a pious Wife and tender Mother. She departed this Life the 26th Day of October, Anno Dni 1707.—The arms on this stone are, within a lozenge, *Party per pale, 1. Stafford, viz. Or, a chevron gules, a mullet for difference. 2. Quarterly, 1st and 4th, three bars, for Stanford; 2d and 3d, Cocks, as at Dumbleton*.

On a monument against the wall,

This Monument is erected by Thomas Hale, Gent. in Memory of his Pious and Virtuous Consort Letitia the Daughter of the Honourable Sr Thomas Penniston, late of Cornwell in the County of Oxon Baronet, deceased, & Dame Elizabeth his Wife, sole Daughter and Heiress of Sr Cornelius Fairmeadow deceased. She died the 3d of November, 1700, aged 32 Years.

The monument is ornamented with these arms, *viz. Baron and femme, 1. Argent, a fess sable, and in chief three cinquefoils vert. 2. Argent, three Cornish choughs proper, for Penniston*.

There are various other inscriptions in several parts of the church, *viz.* for John Roberts of Fiddington, gent. who died in 1631; with his arms, *Per pale, argent and gules, over all a lion rampant sable*. For Mary Oldisworth, (daughter of Thomas Chamberlayne) who died in 1684; with a scutcheon, Oldisworth impaling Chamberlayne. For several of the Bridges's of Wilton castle, with the arms of Bridges. For Richard, Samuel, and Marmaduke Rose, who died respectively in the years 1726, 1757, and 1770; with *three roses on a bend*. For Edward Popham of Tewkesbury Lodge, who died in 1753; and Dorothy his wife, and Letitia their daughter; with the arms of Popham, impaling, *Vert, a chevron between three greyhounds courant argent*. For Thomas Kemble, gent. who died in 1707, with his arms, *Azure, on a bend Or three bulls heads couped sable, gutty du sang*.

Benefactions to the Poor.

The abbey, by its foundation, was obliged to maintain thirteen almsmen with 10d. a week each for diet, 6s. 8d. a year for gowns; and 3l. 6s. 8d. for the rent of all their houses. This charity was continued by king Henry the Eighth after the reformation, and queen Mary, on the 3d of April, 1553, granted those sums to be paid by the auditors for this county for ever.

Mr.

Mr. Gyles Geest by his will, in 1558, gave the rent of twenty-two houses, and as many gardens, near the Church-street. Mrs. Margaret Hicks, by will in 1562, gave the rent of a messuage in Barton-street. Also the rent of half an acre in Avonham was given by a person unknown, and has been received ever since 1564. Mrs. Juliana Best, gave a rent charge of 3s. 4d. out of a house in High-street. The rent of two acres in Severnham is received and annually distributed by Mr. Geest's trustees. Mrs. Anne Slaughter, by her deed in 1618, gave the great Saffron garden near Swilyate. William Ferrers, of London, esq; in 1625, gave 5*l.* a year out of Shellingthorp manor in Lincolnshire. Mr. William Aye, of London, gent. by his will in 1625, gave 100*l.* which purchased the Seek-rents. The Right Hon. Baptist viscount Camden, by will in 1629, settled the rectory and church of St. Ismaels, in Rose in Pembrokehire, half to the poor, and half to the minister. Mr. John Roberts of Fiddington, by will in 1631, gave the interest of 20*l.* for ever, to buy coals. John Wright, by deed in 1636, gave a rent charge of 20*s.* a year on a messuage in Kemmerton, and lands in Breedon meadow. Lord Coventry, in 1652, gave a rent charge of lands in Breedon of 15*l.* a year, and 200*l.* for a stock to set the poor to work. And Mr. Edward Richardson, by his will in 1651, gave 60*l.* for a stock, with which were purchased seven houses and six gardens in Gander-lane. Sir Francis Ruffel, baronet, by his deed in 1674, confirmed his mother's gift of ten houses and a garden near the church-yard, with some land in Smith's lane. Mr. William Curtis, by deed in 1681, gave the Moors in Twining. William Wakeman, gent. by will in 1681, charged lands called Red Pools and Middle grounds with 20*s.* a year to the poor, and 10*s.* for a sermon. Mr. John Read, by his will in 1683, gave 50*l.* since laid out on lands called the Abbat's-lays in Gretton. Mr. John Porter, by will in 1698, gave two thirds of two acres in Severnham. The reverend Mr. Robert Wriggan, by will in 1701, gave 5*l.* William Wilton, gent. by will in 1720, gave 100*l.* capital stock in the South Sea company. Mr. William Hayward, by will in 1727, gave the interest of 50*l.* to the poor, and of 20*l.* to the minister for two sermons. Mrs. Elizabeth Hopton of Bristol, by will in 1732, gave 100*l.* since laid out in land in the parish of Upton. Daniel Kemble, esq; by will in 1732, gave his lands in Severnham, adjoining to those given by Mr. Porter, also the profits of 100*l.* now laid out in land in Upton parish. Sir William Strachan, baronet, by deed, vested an estate at Castle Morton in Worcestershire, worth 8*l.* a year, in trustees for the use of the poor.

To repair the Church, and augment the Living.

Mr. Cook, by will, about 1558, gave a messuage in High-street for repairing the church; and Mrs. Ellyne Eckynsale, in 1568, by her will, gave 12*d.* a year for the same purpose.

Mr. Thomas Poulton, in 1607, gave 20*s.* yearly towards maintaining a preaching minister. Also 40*l.* to be lent without interest, which are now lost.

In 1629, lord viscount Camden settled half the rectory and church of St. Ismaels in Rose, in Pembrokehire, on the minister for ever.

In 1681, William Wakeman, gent, gave 10*s.* a year for a sermon on Good Friday.

In 1683, Edwin Skrinshire of Aquilat in Staffordshire, by his deed, gave the tithes of Tredington and Fiddington, out of which to pay the minister of Tredington and Ashchurch 12*l.* yearly each, the rest to the minister of this place.

In 1685, Thomas Geers, by his deed, settled the privy or small tithes of this town and borough on the reader, or assistant to the minister of this church for ever.

In 1685, Mrs. Elizabeth Townsend, by will, gave 200*l.* since laid out on land in Gretton, for the minister.

In 1716, Charles Wynde, esq; by his will, charged his estate in Stoke Prior, *com. Wigorn.* with 20*s.* a year for a sermon, and 5*s.* for prayers on the anniversary of his death, and 40*s.* for reading prayers on Sunday evenings, between Lady-day and Michaelmas.

In 1722, Mrs. Elizabeth Dowdeswell, by will, gave 100*l.* for the better maintenance of the minister, and 50*l.* to repair the church, both which sums are laid out in the purchase of the Abbat's Lays in Gretton. Also 20*l.* to buy a silver flaggon for the church.

Mrs. Catherine Hancock gave a large silver cup and cover to the church, since exchanged for two silver plates. Also 50*l.* laid out on land towards repairing the church windows.

In 1727, Mr. William Hayward gave the interest of 20*l.* for two annual sermons.

In 1732, Mrs. Elizabeth Hopton gave Williams's Meadow, and one butt and two lands in Oldbury field to the minister, to preach six sermons preparatory to the sacrament on the last Friday in every month, between Lady-day and Michaelmas for ever.

To the Schools.

In 1609, sir Dudley Diggs gave 160*l.* with which land called the Holms, one acre in the Oldbury, and lands in Downbell's meadow were purchased and settled to the use of the free school.

In 1625, William Ferrers gave 20*l.* a year out of Shillingthorp in Lincolnshire.

In 1625, William Aye gave 70*l.* with which chief-rents were purchased, for the education of six poor children in the grammar school.

In 1722, Mrs. Elizabeth Dowdeswell gave 40*l.*

In 1724, Mr. Thomas Merret charged his lands with the payment of 50*s.* yearly to the charity school.

In 1721, lady Capel gave her estate called Perry Court, in the county of Kent, to support twelve charity schools, one twelfth part of which to the charity school here.

To the Roads and Bridge.

In 1562, Mrs. Margaret Hicks gave the rent of an acre of land in Oldbury to repair the roads.

In 1567, Mrs. Best gave 3*s.* 4*d.* yearly to repair the long bridge.

In 1665, Mr. Richard Mince gave 40*s.* a year out of the latter-math of Avon-ham to repair the long bridge.

Borough of Tewkesbury.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 347	4	6
		Poll-tax ——— 1694, — 207	7	0
		Land-tax ——— 1694, — 350	12	8
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 267	1	3

Mythe, and Mythe Wood.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 94	0	0
		Poll-tax ——— 1694, — 6	16	0
		Land-tax ——— 1694, — 70	13	4
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 54	7	3

Southwick and Park.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 255	15	0
		Poll-tax ——— 1694, — 10	3	4
		Land-tax ——— 1694, — 225	15	0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 47	15	3 ⁴

When fir Robert Atkyns compiled the account of this place, he estimated the houses in the parish to be 470, and the inhabitants 2500; but the latter are now said to be upwards of 3000; however, no calculation can be made from the parish register, as the dissenters (including the quakers) have sepulture in their respective burying yards.



T H O R N B U R Y .

THIS large parish lies in the lower part of the Vale of Gloucestershire, within the hundred of its own name. It is bounded for several miles on the north-west by the river Severn, from whence to the opposite extremity, it is upwards of six miles in length, and crossing that direction, it is above five miles in breadth.

Thro' all this extent of rich country, there is at present but very little tillage-land, and it is observable, that for the last forty or fifty years past, the corn fields here, as well as in general throughout the vale, have been gradually converted to pasture, whilst the very contrary practice takes place on the hills.

Large quantities of Wormwood and Marshmallows grow in the meadows, also Asparagus and seed Purslain, which the inhabitants gather for their tables. And there are many other plants growing spontaneously, that the curious botanist would not pass over unnoticed; among which are the *Acanthus*, or Bear's Breech, the black Maidenhair, Agrimony, the wholesome Wolfelbane, common Maidenhair, yellow Centaury, Wild Germander, great Celadine, Pilewort, Hounds Tongue, Eyebright, Fumitory, Wild Clary, St. John's Wort, Betony, Wild Mar-

joram, Polypody of the wall, Comfry, common Vervain, Heartsease, Misseltoe, and some others.

A great part of the parish next the Severn is very subject to inundations from that river. Near two thousand acres of land are rated to the repair of the sea walls in the upper level, but a much greater tract is liable to floods, whose waters stagnate on the marshes and low lands. Hence the inhabitants of that part of the parish are very unhealthy from the putrid air they breathe; and if any go from the hill-country to reside there, such persons are usually attacked with a violent ague on their first settling, which emaciates them, and proves fatal in a little time. Doctor Franklin's sentiments on moist situations, in a letter to his friend Dr. Percival, are new and singular, and merit consideration. 'The gentry of England,' says he, 'are remarkably afraid of moisture and of air. But seamen, who live perpetually in moist air, are always healthy if they have good provisions. The inhabitants of Bermudas, St. Helen, and other islands far from continents, surrounded with rocks, against which the waves continually dashing, fill the air with spray and vapour, and where no wind can arise that does not pass over much sea, and of course bring much moisture, are remarkably healthy. And I have long thought mere moist air has no ill effect on the constitution; though air impregnated with vapours from putrid marshes is found pernicious, not from the moisture, but from the putridity. It seems strange that a man, whose body is composed in great part of moist fluids, whose blood and juices are so watery, who can swallow quantities of water and small beer daily without inconvenience, should fancy that a little more or less moisture in the air should be of such importance. But we abound in absurdity and inconsistency. Thus, though it is generally agreed that *taking the air* is a good thing, yet what caution against air! what stopping of crevices! what wrapping up in warm cloaths! what shutting of doors and windows! even in the midst of summer. Many London families go out once a day to take the air, three or four persons in a coach, one perhaps sick; these go three or four miles, or as many turns in Hyde Park, with both the glasses up, all breathing over and over again the same air they brought out of town with them in the coach, with the least change possible, and rendered worse and worse every moment; and this they call *taking the air*. From many years observations on myself and others, I am persuaded we are on a wrong scent in supposing moist or cold air, the cause of that disorder we call a cold: some unknown quality in the air may sometimes produce colds, as in the *influenza*; but generally I apprehend they are the effects of too full living, in proportion to our exercise.

The town of Thornbury stands in the midst of the parish, a little above the marshes, but the air

there is in some degree contaminated by the stagnated waters on the low lands. It is seven miles distant south from Berkeley, six westward from Wickwar, eleven north from Bristol, and twenty-four south-westward from Gloucester. It is a borough by prescription, and is governed by a mayor and twelve aldermen, but sends no representatives to parliament. The mayor is annually chosen out of the aldermen, and the latter, upon a vacancy, out of the freeholders residing in the borough. The mayor attends the borough court, collects the lord's chief-rents, and examines weights and measures; but it is difficult to ascertain the duties of his office with any degree of precision, as I find them no where described. And it may be presumed that much of that power which was antiently delegated to him, is lost for want of using it, so that his office is now become little more than nominal.

We know very little of the antient state of this borough. About the Norman conquest it had a market, whose profits were then worth twenty shillings, according to *Domesday*. Leland made a visit to it in the reign of king Henry the Eighth, and describes it in his *Itinerary* as 'set almoste upon an equalle grounde, [*i.e.* nearly level] beinge large to the proportion of the letter Y, havinge first one longe strete, and two hornes goyne owt of it. There hathe bene, (says he) good clothing in Thornebyry, but now Idelnes muche reynithe there.' To which I shall subjoin, that the clothing business is now intirely lost, and no manufacture supplies its room, except that the women and children are furnished with spinning work by master clothiers from other places.

The town stretches from north-east to south-west, parallel to the course of the Severn, at the distance of about two miles and a half from that river. It consists, as in Leland's time, of one street of a good breadth, and about three quarters of a mile long, with two other streets, or rather lanes, of very little account.

The great turnpike-road from the north of England, through Gloucester to Bristol, runs upon a considerable eminence by the town, but there are only the church and a few houses to be seen from the road, because many lofty trees intercept the view on that side. The best prospect of the town is from the heights at Lidney and Woollaston, in the forest of Dean, about five or six miles distant on the opposite side of the Severn, whence it seems to be larger than it really is. Some of the houses are built of brick, a few of stone, but the greater part seem to be wood buildings; and from the present condition of them, the town appears to be declining. It has lost its market from its vicinity to Bristol, and carrying the road by the side of it, has deprived it of the benefit of travelling business, whereas, before the turnpike was erected, the great road

led through it. These losses, and the defect of its manufacture, must necessarily impoverish and depopulate the place.

The market, of which there is very little appearance, is held on Saturday, and there are three yearly fairs for the sale of horned cattle and hogs, *viz.* on Easter-munday, on the 15th of August, and on the Monday before St. Thomas-day.

The public buildings are the Boothall, the corn market-house, and the Shambles. There are four distinct courts held in the Boothall, *viz.*

1. The court of the Honour of Gloucester. Of this Honour I have already given some account, p. 91. It remains only to observe, that in it pleas are held for the recovery of debts from 40s. to any amount, within its jurisdiction, which extends over the following places in the county of Gloucester, *viz.* Thornbury, Kington, Oldbury upon Severn, Cowhill, Morton, Mars, *alias* Mares and Falfield, Philpots, Saltmarsh, [*i.e.* the Marshes in Olveston and Almondsbury] Rowles, Buckover, Hope, Rangeworthy, Titherington, Iron Acton, Charfield, Dodington, Marshfield, Mangotsfield, Bitton, Upton Cheney, Beech, Barr's Court, Oldland, Hanham, Doynton, Gaunt's Erdicot, Over, Tockington, Coate, Tewkesbury, Oxendon, Alderton, Boddington, Walton Cardiff, Kemmerton, Frampton Cotel, Hampton Meley, and Holyrood Amney. The action commences by affidavit of the debt before the steward or his deputy, who issues an attachment against the defendant's goods, to be condemned and forfeited at the next court, unless two sufficient persons residing within the jurisdiction become pledges, in the nature of bail, for the debt and costs, if the defendant should be condemned in the action. Pledges being given, the goods are released, and the plaintiff proceeds by declaration, as in the course of common law. Matthew Hale, esq; is the present steward of this court.

2. The hundred court, held on Thursday every three weeks, before the steward, and two free suitors, for the recovery of debts under 40s. arising within the hundred.

3. The borough court, held also on Thursday every three weeks, before the steward of the manor, in the presence of the mayor, attended by the serjeant at mace, where are tried actions of debt under 40s. arising within the borough.

4. The manor court, or court baron, held occasionally before the steward of the manor and tenants, where, besides ordinary business, tenants are admitted to their copyholds. And the custom of the manor is, that such estates descend to the next heir like freeholds, with this exception, that the tenants children being all daughters, the eldest inherits, and so of nieces.

Of Thornbury Castle.

There was very antiently a castle at this place, but by whom it was originally built is at this time altogether uncertain. Hugh de Audley, earl of Glou-

Gloucester, refusing to obey the summons of king Edward the Second, to come to the king at Gloucester on the 3d of April, in the 14th year of that reign, the earl's castle at Thornbury, and his other estates, were seized into the king's hands; but they were restored in the first year of the next reign. Doctor Holland observes that Ralph lord Stafford built a house at Thornbury, in the reign of king Edward the Third. Perhaps this was done upon the site of the old castle. And in the second year of the reign of king Henry the Eighth, Edward duke of Buckingham took down part of the house built by Ralph lord Stafford, and began a castle near the church, at the north end of the town; but he was prevented from finishing it by his attainder and death in the thirteenth year of the same reign. John Leland saw it soon after the duke was beheaded, and gives the following account of it in the seventh volume of his *Itinerary*:

' There was of auncient Tyme a Maner Place, but of no great estimation, hard by the Northe Syde of the Paroche Church. Edward late Duke of Bukkyngem likynge the Soyle aboute, and the Site of the Howse, and sette up magnificently in good squared Stone, the Southe Syde of it, and accomplishyd the West Parte also with a right comely Gatchowse to the first Soyle; and so it standithe yet with a Rose forced for a tyme. This Inscription on the fronte of the Gatchowse: This Gate was begun in the yere of Our Lorde Gode M CCCC XI The ii yere Of The Reyne Of Kynge Henri the viii By me EDW duc of Bukkinghā Erlle of Harforde Stafforde ande Northamtō. The Dukes Worde: DORANTE SAVANT, [upon a label]. The Foundation of a very spacious Base Courte was there begon, and certeyne Gates and Towres in it Castelle lyke. It is of a iiii or v Yardes highe, and so remaynithe a Token of a noble Peace of Worke purposid. There was a Gallery of Tymbre in the Bake Syde of the House joyning to the Northe Syde of the Paroche Church.— Edward Duke of Bukkyngem made a fayre Parke hard by the Castle, and tooke muche faire Ground in it very frutefull of Corne, now fayr Launds for Coursynge. The Inhabytaunts curlyd the Duke for the Lands so inclosyd.

' There cummithe an Armler of Severne ebyng and flowyng into this Parke. Duke Edward had Thowght to have trenchyd there and to have browght it up to the Castle.— There was a Parke by the Maner of Thornebyry afore, and yet is caulld Morlewodde.— There was also afore Duke Edward's Tyme a Parke at Estewood, a Myle or more of: But Duke Edward at 2 Tymes enlarged it to the Compasse of 6 Myles, not without many Curfes of the Poore Tenaunts. The Severne se lyethe a Myle and more from Thornebyrie, the Marches lyenge betwene.'

Thus far Leland. But I have been favoured with a more particular description of this castle, written, as I conjecture, about the time of king James the First, which, as it may be acceptable to many readers, is here inserted in the language of the writer.

' The house or castle of Thornbury standeth within two miles of the river Seaverne, which runneth on the north side thereof. It is adjoining unto the church-yard of the parish church of Thornbury on the south part; the parke there, called New Parke, on the north and east parts, and a piece of ground called the Pitties on the west part. At the first entry is a faire back court containing two acres and a halfe, compassed about with buildings of stone for servants lodgings, to the height of 14 or 15 foote, left unfinished without timber or covering, set forth with windows of freestone, some having bars of iron in them, some none.

' At the entry into the castle on the west side are two gates, a greater and a lesser, with a wicket in the same. At the left hand thereof is a porter's lodge, conteyning three roomes, with a dungeon or place of imprisonment underneath. Next adjoining is a faire roome called the Duke's Wardrobe, and within the same a faire roome or lodging chamber with a cellar or vaught underneath; over all which are fower lodging chambers with chimneys. On the right hand of the gates are two faire roomes called the Duches Wardrobe, and over the same are two faire chambers called the Steward's Chambers.

' Within all which is a court paved with stone, conteyning halfe an acre, encompassed with the castle buildings and leading from the gates aforesaid to the great hall, at the entry whereof is a porch, and on the right hand a small room called the Ewery.

' On the left or north side of the court is a faire wett larder, a dry larder, a privy bakehouse, and a boyling house, with an entry leading from all the said houses of offices to the great kitchen, over all which are five chambers for privet lodgings, & over all the same againe is one long roome called the Cockloft. The great kitchen having two great large flewes or chimneys, & one lesser chimney, & within the same kitchen is a privy kitchen with two flewes or chimneys in it, over the which last recited kitchen is a lodging chamber for cookes.

' On the backside of all which recited buildings are certaine decayed buildings sometimes used for a bakehouse, & an armory wth certaine decayed lodgings over the same. From the great kitchen leading to the great hall is an entry, on the one side is a decayed roome called the skultery, with a large flew or chimney therein, & a pantry adjoining. On the other side of the entry are two old decayed roomes heretofore used for cellars, on the backside whereof is a little court adjoining to the great kitchen, & in

' the

‘ the same is a faire well or pump for water,
 ‘ partley decayed; betweene the decayed cellars
 ‘ and the lower end of the great hall is a buttery;
 ‘ over all which last recited roomes are fower
 ‘ chambers called the Earle of Stafford’s Lodgings,
 ‘ partly decayed, with one roome thereunto ad-
 ‘ joyning called the Clerkes Treasury.

‘ From the lower end of the great hall is an
 ‘ entry leading unto the chappell, at the corner of
 ‘ which entry is a fellar. The utter part of the
 ‘ chappell is a faire roome for people to stand in
 ‘ at service time, & over the same are two roomes
 ‘ or partitions with each of them a chimney,
 ‘ where the duke & the duches used to sitt &
 ‘ heare service. The body of the chappell it selfe
 ‘ fairely built, having twenty & two settles of
 ‘ wainescott about the same, for priests, clerkes,
 ‘ & quieristers.

‘ The great hall, faire and large, with a hearth
 ‘ to make fire on in the midst thereof. Adjoyning
 ‘ to the upp end of the same is one faire roome
 ‘ called the Old Hall, with a chimney in the same.
 ‘ Next adjoyning to the same is a faire cloyster
 ‘ walke paved with bricke, leading from the
 ‘ Duke’s Lodging to the privy garden, which
 ‘ garden is fower square, conteyning about one
 ‘ third part of an acre, three squares whereof are
 ‘ compassed about with a faire Cloyster or walke
 ‘ paved with bricke, & the fowerth square is
 ‘ bounded with the principal parts of the Castle
 ‘ called the New Buildings; over all which last
 ‘ recited Cloyster is a faire large gallery, & out of
 ‘ the same gallery goeth another gallery leading
 ‘ to the parish church of Thornbury, at the end
 ‘ whereof is a faire roome with a Chimney, and a
 ‘ Window into the said Church, where the Duke
 ‘ used sometime to heare service. Neere adjoyn-
 ‘ ing unto the said large gallery are certain roomes
 ‘ or lodgings called the Earle of Bedford’s
 ‘ lodgings, conteyning 13 roomes, whereof six
 ‘ are below, three of them having chimneys in
 ‘ them, & seaven above, whereof fower have
 ‘ chimneys likewise. All which houses, buildings
 ‘ & roomes aforementioned are for the most part
 ‘ built with freestone, & covered with flatt or tyle.

‘ The lower part of the principall buildings of
 ‘ the castle is called the New Buildings, at the west
 ‘ end whereof is a faire tower, in which lower
 ‘ buildings is conteyned one great chamber, with
 ‘ a chimney in the same, the sealing & timber
 ‘ worke whereof is decayed. Within the same is
 ‘ another faire chamber with a chimney therein.
 ‘ And within the same againe is another faire
 ‘ lodging chamber, with a chimney therein, called
 ‘ the Duke’s Lodging, with one little Roome or
 ‘ Closett betweene the two last recited chambers.
 ‘ Within all which is one roome, being the foun-
 ‘ dation or lowermost part of the tower called the
 ‘ Duke’s Closett, with a Chimney therein. From
 ‘ the which said Duke’s lodging leadeth a faire
 ‘ gallery paved with bricke, & a stayer at the end

‘ thereof ascending to the Duke’s Lodging, being
 ‘ over the same, used for a privy way.

‘ From the upp end of the great hall a stayer
 ‘ ascendeth up towards the great chamber, at the
 ‘ top whereof are two lodging roomes. Leading
 ‘ from the stayers head to the great chamber is a
 ‘ faire roome paved with bricke, & a chimney
 ‘ therein, at the end whereof doth meete a faire
 ‘ gallery leading from the great Chamber to the
 ‘ Earle of Bedford’s Lodging on the one side, &
 ‘ the Chappell on the other side.

‘ The great Chamber very faire with a chimney
 ‘ therein. Within the same is one other faire
 ‘ Chamber, called the Dineing Chamber, with a
 ‘ chimney therein likewise. And within that
 ‘ againe, is one other faire chamber alsoe, called
 ‘ the Privy Chamber, with a chimney in that
 ‘ likewise. And within the same againe is one
 ‘ other chamber or closett called the Duke’s
 ‘ Jewell Chamber. Next unto the Privy Cham-
 ‘ ber on the inner part thereof, is a faire round
 ‘ chamber, being the second story of the Tower,
 ‘ called the Duke’s Bedchamber, with a chimney
 ‘ in the same. From the Privy Chamber a Stayer
 ‘ leadeth up into another faire round chamber
 ‘ over the Duke’s Bedchamber, like unto the
 ‘ former, being the third story over the Tower,
 ‘ & soe upwards into another like chamber over
 ‘ the same, called the Treasury, where the Evi-
 ‘ dences do lye. All which last recited buildings,
 ‘ called the New Buildings, are built faire with
 ‘ freestone, covered with lead, & embattelled.

‘ On the east side of the Castle is one other
 ‘ garden, conteyning three quarters of an acre,
 ‘ adjoining upon the Earle of Bedford’s Lodgings,
 ‘ at the west corner whereof is a little void court
 ‘ of wast ground. On the north side of the Castle,
 ‘ adjoining upon the Chappell, is a little Orchard
 ‘ conteyning half an acre, well sett with trees of
 ‘ diverse kinds of fruites. All which Castle
 ‘ buildings, with Orchards & Gardens aforesaid,
 ‘ are walled about with a Wall of Stone, part
 ‘ embattelled, ruined and decayed in diverse places
 ‘ thereof, conteyning in circuit and quantity, by
 ‘ estimation, twelve Acres of Ground, or there-
 ‘ abouts. On the east Side of the said Castle,
 ‘ adjoining unto the outer Side of the Walls
 ‘ thereof, is one faire Orchard quadrente, con-
 ‘ teyning by Estimation fower Acres, palled about
 ‘ well, & thick sett with trees of diverse Kinds of
 ‘ fruites.’

I shall close this account of the castle by ob-
 serving, that the gatehouse, and much of the castle
 walls, and the outer wall that inclosed the whole,
 with loop holes at convenient distances to shoot
 thro’ with bows and cross bows, are now standing;
 and some of the rooms of the castle are occupied
 as a farm house. The foregoing inscription on
 the gatehouse is as I found it myself, and not
 exactly as in the *Itinerary*, for Leland had not
 copied it accurately. Besides the inscription,
 there

there are several ornamental devices upon it, with the Staffords Knot; and the present remains of the castle shew the design to have been noble and magnificent, tho' imperfectly executed.

In the year 1539, king Henry the Eighth and Anne of Bulloigne were entertained at this place for ten days.

The town of Thornbury was fortified for the king in the great rebellion, by sir William St. Leger, to restrain the garrison at Gloucester.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

The following abstract from *Domesday* stands under the title *Terra Regis*:

'Brietric the son of Algar held Turneberie in Langelei hundred. In the time of king Edward there were eleven hides, and four plow-tillages in demean, and forty-two villeins, and eighteen radchenisters, with twenty-one plow-tillages; and twenty-four bordars, and fifteen *servi*, and four *coliberti*. There were two mills of 6 s. 4 d. a wood a mile long, and a mile broad. There was a market of 20 s. The steward hath now added a mill there of 8 d.

'This manor was queen Maud's. Hunfrid paid 50 l. for it by tale. In this manor is a meadow of 40 s. and at Wiche, forty sextaries of salt, or 20 d. and the fishery of Gloucester of 58 d.' *Domesday*, p. 68.

The manor of Thornbury descended like that of Tewkesbury, and the honour of Gloucester, till it came into the possession of Ralph lord Stafford, in right of his wife Margaret, sole daughter and heiress to Hugh de Audley, earl of Gloucester.

The above Ralph lord Stafford was descended from Roger de Toeni, who was standard-bearer of Normandy, and descended from Malahulstus, uncle to Rollo duke of Normandy. Robert, a younger son of Roger, was founder of the abbey of Conches. Nicholas Toeni was son of Robert, and another Robert, son of Nicholas, came into England with king William the First, who rewarded him with one hundred and thirty-one manors, whereof eighty-one were in Staffordshire. He was also made governor of a castle in Stafford, and thence he assumed the name of Stafford. He married Avice de Clare, and lies buried at Stone in Staffordshire, where he had founded a priory for canons regular, of the order of St. Augustin.

Nicholas de Stafford, son and heir of Robert, was high sheriff of Staffordshire in the reign of king Henry the First, and was buried with Maud his wife in the monastery of Stone. Robert de Stafford, son and heir of Nicholas, was also high sheriff of Staffordshire from the 2d to the 6th year of king Henry the Second. He likewise was buried at Stone, and left a son named Robert, who died without issue, whereby Milisent, sister to this last Robert, became his heir.

Which Milisent was married to Hervey Bagot, of an ancient family in the same county, who, in her right, succeeded to the barony of Stafford.

Hervey Bagot, son and heir of Hervey and of Milisent, assumed the name of his mother, which was the custom of those times, when the mother was a considerable heiress. He married Petronilla, sister to William de Ferrers, earl of Derby, and died 21 H. 3. A third Hervey de Stafford, son of the last, succeeded to the barony and estate, but dying without issue, his brother, Robert lord Stafford, became his heir, and had livery granted to him of all his brother's lands 25 H. 3. He married Alice, one of the coheirs of Thomas Corbet, of Caus in Shropshire, and dying 10 E. 1. was buried with his ancestors at Stone.

Edmond lord Stafford, son of Robert, married Margaret, daughter of Ralph lord Basslet, of Draiton, whereby the estate of the Basslet family, for want of heirs male, descended afterwards to the Staffords. He died 2 E. 2. and was buried in the monastery of the Friars Minors in Stafford.

Ralph lord Stafford, son of Edmond, was nine years old at his father's death. He had livery of his paternal estate 17 E. 2. and became eminent in military employments. He married Margaret, the daughter and heir of Hugh de Audley, earl of Gloucester, and was created earl of Stafford. He died seized of the manors of Thornbury and Rendcombe, in right of his wife, 46 E. 3. and was buried at Tunbridge in Kent. Ralph his eldest son had married Maud, daughter of Henry de Lancaster, earl of Derby, but died without issue before his father.

Hugh earl of Stafford, surviving son and heir of Ralph, and of Margaret de Audley, was twenty-eight years old at the death of his father, whom he succeeded in title and estate. He followed the wars in France and Scotland, and married Philippa, daughter of Thomas Beauchamp, earl of Warwick. Dying at Rhodes, in his return from a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, 9 R. 2. his body was brought into England, and buried at Stone. He died seized of Thornbury, with its members, Oldbury, Kington, Morton, Falfield and Mares, and of the manors of Rendcombe and Estington; and was succeeded by his son

Thomas earl of Stafford, who married Anne, the daughter of Thomas of Woodstock, duke of Gloucester, by his wife Eleanor, eldest daughter and coheirs of Humphry de Bohun, earl of Hereford. But this Thomas died before he could consummate the marriage, and was buried at Stone 16 R. 2. whereby his brother William, who was his next heir, succeeded to the title and estates; but he died unmarried 18 R. 2.

Edmond earl of Stafford was brother and heir to William, and by special licence from the king, he married Anne, his brother Thomas's widow, with whom he had the manor of Wheatenhurst. He was slain at the battle of Shrewsbury, fighting for king Henry the Fourth against Hotspur, son of Henry earl of Northumberland, 4 H. 4. and was buried in the Augustine friery at Stafford. He died seized of Thornbury, with its members aforesaid, and of the manors of Rendcombe and

Wheatenhurst, and of the castle of Caldecot in Gloucestershire. The countess Anne, his relict, died 17 H. 6. and was then buried at the priory of Lanthony, near Gloucester.

Humphry earl of Stafford, son and heir of Edmond, was very young at his father's death, and married Anne, daughter of Ralph Nevil earl of Westmoreland. He was governor of Calais, and was created duke of Buckingham 23 H. 6. A dispute arising concerning precedency between him and Henry Beauchamp, duke of Warwick, it was decided by act of parliament, and ordered, that these two dukes should take precedency by turns, one one year, the other the next; and that precedency should be given to such of the posterity of each as should first have livery of their lands. He was slain at the battle of Northampton 38 H. 6. wherein king Henry the Sixth was taken prisoner.

Humphry earl of Stafford was the eldest son of Humphry duke of Buckingham. He married Margaret, daughter and coheir of Edmond duke of Somerset, and was slain at the battle of St. Albans, in his father's life-time.

Henry duke of Buckingham, son of Humphry earl of Stafford, and grandson of Humphry duke of Buckingham, succeeded his grandfather in honour, and in the manor of Thornbury. Being under age at his grandfather's death, he was in ward to the king, and the care of his education was assigned to Anne, dutchess of Exeter, the king's sister. He married Catherine, daughter of Richard Wodeville, earl of Rivers. He was highly instrumental in king Richard the Third's unjustly obtaining the crown, and afterwards, thro' remorse of conscience, took up arms against him, and being taken, he was beheaded at Salisbury 1 R. 3. without any judicial proceedings. A proclamation had been issued, offering a thousand pounds reward to whomever should apprehend the duke, which tempted Humphry Bannister, his servant, to betray him; but he went without the reward, for king Richard said, *That he who would betray so good a master would be false to all others.* This, however, was no justification for the king's breaking his faith. Richard's morals and politics were equally bad, and as by this instance of his conduct he appeared to be one that could not be relied on, so very few would have entered into his service on future occasions.

Edward duke of Buckingham was son of the last Humphry. He had livery of his lands 14 H. 7. and obtained a licence to impark a thousand acres of land in Thornbury 2 H. 8. He married Alianora, daughter of Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland. The king conceived a jealousy of him for some very hot and indiscreet expressions, for which he was tried by his peers upon an accusation of high treason, and found guilty; and disdain- ing to ask his life, was beheaded 13 H. 8. The principal witness against him was Charles Knevet, whom he had discharged of his service at the clamour of his tenants. His haughty spirit, and contemptuous carriage towards cardinal

Wolsey, contributed to his ruin. The duke was presenting the bason on his knees for the king to wash his hands after dinner, and when the king had done, and was turned away, the cardinal sportingly dipt his hand in the bason whilst the duke was on his knees. The duke repented it as an affront, and rising up, poured the water into the cardinal's shoes. The ecclesiastic was nettled in his turn, and threatened the duke to sit upon his skirts. The duke, therefore, came the next day to court, without skirts to his doublet, and being asked the reason of it, told the king that it was to avoid the cardinal's anger, for he had threatened to sit upon his skirts. The duke had his jest, but the cardinal had his head afterwards. All the monuments of this great family, upon the dissolution of the priory of Stone, were removed, 30 H. 8. to the friers Augustins at Stafford, in hopes that the Mendicant friers might be spared; but those costly tombs were destroy'd, and buried in the ruins of that monastery.

Henry Stafford, eldest son of Edward duke of Buckingham, was by act of parliament restored in blood, but not to his father's honours and estate, 14 H. 8. However, the king soon afterwards granted several of the lands of the late duke of Buckingham to this Henry Stafford, and to Ursula his wife, and their heirs. She was the daughter of sir Richard Pole, by Margaret his wife, who was the daughter of George duke of Clarence, brother to king Edward the Fourth. The manor, castle, town, and park, &c. of Thornbury, and the manor of Bedellanam in Thornbury, were granted to Henry lord Stafford, and to Ursula his wife, 2 Mar. He was a person of great learning and virtue, and having translated several pieces of divinity, died in the year 1558.

Edward lord Stafford, son and heir of Henry, married Mary, daughter of Edward earl of Derby, and left Edward lord Stafford his son and heir, who had livery of the manor of Thornbury, and of the rest of his father's lands, in 1592. He married Isabel, daughter of Thomas Foster, of Tonge in Shropshire, and died in 1625.

Edward lord Stafford, son of the last Edward, married Anne, daughter of James Wilfords, of Newnham-hall in Essex, and died before his father, leaving a son Henry, and a daughter Mary. Henry died young in 1637.

Mary Stafford, daughter of the last-mentioned Edward, and heiress of the family, was married to William Howard, a younger son of Thomas earl of Arundel and Surry, who, in her right, was seized of the manor of Thornbury. He was created viscount Stafford by king Charles the First, and was beheaded in the reign of king Charles the Second, upon the testimony of the famous doctor Oates, as being guilty of the popish plot. In the reign of king James the Second, an attempt was made to reverse the attainder of this lord by a bill in parliament, against which some of the lords protested, and the commons threw it out.

Henry-Stafford Howard, son of William viscount Stafford, was created earl of Stafford by king James the Second, and was lord of the manor of Thornbury at the beginning of the present century. The duke of Norfolk is the present lord of the manor.

William Heron, of London, haberdasher, and Joan his wife, levied a fine of lands in Thornbury to the use of themselves 33 H. 6. John Stanshaw, and Humphry his brother, levied a fine of lands in Thornbury 12 H. 7. Richard Forster levied a fine of the moiety of lands in Thornbury, Oldbury, and Falfield, 12 H. 7.

TITHINGS and HAMLETS.

By an act passed in the reign of king Charles the Second, the tithings of Oldbury, Kington, Morton, and Falfield, all in the parish of Thornbury, were consolidated into one manor, called the manor of Thornbury. Of which tithings in their order.

1. *Oldbury*, sometimes written *Aldbury*, and *Eald-bury*, from the Saxon *Eald-bez*. We now call it *Oldbury upon Severn*, to distinguish it from Oldbury upon the Hill, in the hundred of Grumbald's Ash. It stretches along the shore of the Severn, and is supposed to be the Roman station called the *Trajectus*, or ferry, mentioned in Antoninus's fourteenth *Iter*, from *Isca*, now Caerleon in Monmouthshire, to *Calleva*, now Wallingford in Berkshire. It received its present name from the Saxons, on account of the antient camps which they found there, and of which some traces still remain. The smaller one, or *Campus Minor*, was on the east side of the hill near the church, where every thing passing upon the Severn hereabout might be seen, and many Roman coins have been found upon the spot. A little eastward of that, about a quarter of a mile on the plain, was the *Campus Major*; and part of the intrenchments, with high banks, forming two sides of a square, still remain pretty perfect, tho' the other parts are levelled. Just by these, in a piece of ground which still shews many tumps and unevennesses, a great many old foundations have been dug up in the memory of persons living in the place. These circumstances very much corroborate the opinion that here was the Roman *Trajectus*, and not at Aust, as some have fancied. The distance between the *Abone*, another Roman station, and the *Trajectus*, is set down to be nine miles by Antoninus, which not agreeing with the real distance between the places where those stations are supposed to have been, has occasioned much difficulty in fixing the situation of the *Abone*; but as this subject has been fully discussed under Lidney, the reader is referred to that head for further satisfaction.

This part of the parish is very unhealthy, from stagnated water lying on some of the lands; and it is made more so from the great number of

Elm trees standing so thick about the houses, that the air has not a free current.

Sir Robert Atkyns has misapplied the account of Edward the Elder passing over the Severn at this place, to meet Leoline prince of Wales; for according to Mapes, and others, it happened at Aust, and not here.

The Despencers are said to have been sometime seized of this manor, in the reign of king Edward the Second. Eubulo le Strange, and Aleria his wife, levied a fine of Oldbury to the use of Hugh le Despencer 18 E. 2.

The knights templars were seized of Oldbury 2 E. 3. and upon the dissolution of that order, the manor was granted to the Veals. John Veal died seized of the manor of Oldbury 36 H. 6. as did Robert Veal, son of John, 13 E. 4.

The Kemyfes succeeded the Veals. Roger Kemys, who was found by inquisition to be a lunatick, died seized of Oldbury 21 E. 4. Hugh Kemys and John Kemys levied a fine of the manor of Oldbury to William George, and William Overton, 4 E. 6. Sir James Harrington was lord of this manor in the year 1608, but it is now consolidated with Thornbury.

John Newton and Joan his wife levied a fine of lands in Oldbury to the use of themselves in taille, 8 H. 5. Lands in Oldbury and Holeham belonged to the abbey of Tewkesbury, and were granted to Daniel Pert and Alexander Pert, in trust, 7 E. 6. A portion of tithes in Oldbury, and a meadow called Holeham, which belonged to the abbey of Tewkesbury, were granted to the lord Fenton 5 Jac.

There is a chapel in Oldbury, and the chapelry is annexed to Thornbury. It is called the Rectory of Oldbury in the presentation, and is worth 50*l.* a year. The chapel stands on the top of a hill. The inhabitants say, that their ancestors attempted to build it on Shaw's Green, near the middle of the village; but what they effected in the day was destroy'd by night, which made them desist. They were then advised to yoke two heifers that never had been milked, and wheresoever they should first stop, there to build the chapel. The poor beasts straggling along, at last halted on the top of the hill, and so the chapel was built there.

Cowhill, or *Cowell*, is a hamlet in this tithing. Henry Campneys was seized of Cowhill 15 E. 4. Anthony Campneys died seized thereof 27 H. 8. and livery was granted to Henry Campneys, brother and heir to Anthony, the next year. Livery of Cowell was also granted to John Campneys 13 Eliz. Cowell was lately purchased out of the family of sir Thomas Campneys, by Peter Holford, of Weston Birt in this county, esq.

Mr. Thomas Adams has a good estate at Cowhill.

2. *Kington*. The church of Thornbury stands in this tithing. The lands antiently belonged to the

the family of the Staffords, and were granted to Dorothy Stafford, and to her sons, in tail, 26 Eliz. Aryld, a virgin, is said to have been murdered here by one Muncius, a tyrant, who cut off her head. She was afterwards canonized, and buried in St. Peter's abbey at Gloucester.

Marlewood is within this tithing, where was an antient feat and a park belonging to the Staffords, which Edward Stafford sold, about the beginning of this century, and Mr. Knight, whose ancestor purchased it, is the present owner of it.

This family came antiently from Tyndale in the north of England, so called from the north Tyne, which rises in the mountains on the borders of England, and waters that dale. Robert de Tyndale had three sons, Adam, Robert, and John. Adam de Tyndale was living in 1199, and had issue by Helewisa his wife, one daughter Philippa, married to Nicholas, baron of Bolteby, in the time of king Henry the Third. Robert, the second son, seated himself at Transover in Northamptonshire, *temp.* E. 1. and had issue two sons, sir William Tyndale, knight, who died without issue; and Robert Tyndale, living in 1293. Which Robert had issue two sons, Richard, and William. Richard died *sine prole*; but sir William Tyndale of Transover, the second son, married Elizabeth, the niece and heir of sir Henry Deane, of Deane in Northamptonshire.

John Tyndale, son of sir William, was living in the year 1391, and by his wife Catharine Zouch, had issue two sons, Richard, who died 3 H. 5. *sine prole*; and sir William Tyndale, who by his wife Alana, (daughter and heir of sir Simon Bigod, *alias* Felbrigg, of Felbrigg in Norfolk, knight of the garter, by his wife Margaret, daughter to the duke of Theise, and niece to the king of Bohemia) had issue sir Thomas Tyndale, of Deane, knight. Which sir Thomas Tyndale married Margaret, daughter of sir William Yelverton, and by her had sir William Tyndale, of Hockwold in Norfolk, made knight of the Bath in 1496; and three daughters, Anne, married to Henry St. Germain; Jane, wedded to John Blarerhasset; and Elizabeth.

The said sir William Tyndale of Hockwold, by Mary his wife, daughter and heir of Osbert Montford, of Norfolk, had issue four sons, *viz.* 1. sir John; 2. William, the ancestor of the Tyndales of Bathford, of whom hereafter; 3. Robert; and 4. Edward, settled at Pull-court in Worcestershire. Sir John Tyndale, eldest son of sir William Tyndale of Hockwold, married Amphillis, daughter of — Coningsby, and by her was father of two sons, sir Thomas, and Humphry; and four daughters, Anne, Mary, Beatrix, and Dorothy. Sir Thomas Tyndale, the eldest son, married first, Anne, daughter of sir William Paston, by whom he had issue a son William, who died in 1591, having married a daughter of sir Ambrose Germain, by whom he was father of one son, Felix Tyndale, who died without issue. Sir Thomas Tyndale's second wife was Anne, daughter of sir Henry Fermer, by whom he had issue six sons, sir John; —; Francis, who died a bachelor, and his will was proved in 1631; Henry; Humphry, D.D. dean of Ely, president of Queen's college, Cambridge, and chancellor of Litchfield, who died and was buried at Ely in 1614; and Arthur: The daughters were Susan, Ursula, Elizabeth, Anne, and Amye.

Sir John, eldest son of sir Thomas Tyndale, by Anne his second wife, settled at Great Maplestead in Essex, where he built a house called New Chelmeshoo House. He was a master in chancery, and was murdered by John Bertram, as he was going to his chambers in Lincoln's Inn, Nov. 12, 1616. He married Anne, daughter of Thomas Egerton, esq; and widow of sir William Deane, of Great Maplestead, and by her had issue three sons and three daughters, *viz.* Deane, Arthur, Roger; Sarah, Margaret, and Hester. Deane Tyndale, eldest son of sir John, married Amye, daughter and heir of Robert Weston, of Prested Hall in Essex, and died in 1678, aged 92. He had issue by his said wife four sons, *viz.* Deane, buried March 23, 1633; Francis, who died young; John, of whom presently; Drue, a Hamborough merchant; and two daughters, Anne, and Elizabeth. John, the third but only surviving son of Deane Tyndale of Maplestead, married Elizabeth, daughter of Anthony Deane, of Dynes Hall, esq; by whom he had issue an only daughter Elizabeth, wedded to Jasper Blitheman. At the death of the said John Tyndale, the male heirs of this branch became extinct: I return therefore to the other sons of sir William Tyndale, of Hockwold in Norfolk, who, as before recited, were William, of whom hereafter; Robert; and Edward.

Edward Tyndale, fourth son of sir William, settled at the Pull, otherwise called Pull court, in Worcestershire, and married two wives. By the first he had issue two sons, Thomas, and William; and five daughters: By Joan his second wife,

3. *Morton.* Eastwood is a very large estate in this tithing, where was formerly a park. It is situated on a fine eminence, on the east side of the town, and has a large mansion house belonging to it, now converted to a farm house. This estate came to the crown by the attainder of Edward duke of Buckingham, and was granted to Thomas Tyndale 7 Eliz. Sir Richard Rogers, son of Robert Rogers of Bristol, died seized of Eastwood in 1635. It afterwards passed to sir Richard

daughter of William Lawrence, he had three sons, John, Edward, and Henry; and three daughters. He died in the year 1546, as appears by the *probat.* of his will.

Thomas Tyndale, eldest son of Edward, settled at Eastwood in the parish of Thornbury, in the county of Gloucester, of which he had a grant 7 Eliz. 1565, and by Avice his wife, daughter of John Bodie, had an only son Edward, and one only daughter Elizabeth, who both died before their father. Thomas survived till the year 1571, and by his will gave the estate at Eastwood to his cousin Thomas Tyndale, a minor, whose descent I shall now proceed to trace from sir William Tyndale, of Hockwold in Norfolk.

William Tyndale, second son of sir William Tyndale of Hockwold, and brother of Edward of Pull-court, died about the year 1558, leaving issue one son Thomas; and two daughters, Joan, and Faith.

Thomas Tyndale, son of William, married a daughter of — Lloyd, of Grismond-castle in Monmouthshire, and of Whitminster in Gloucestershire, and had issue

Thomas, to whom Thomas Tyndale of Eastwood left that estate, in the year 1571. Thomas, the son, died in 1619, having married Oriana le Bon, daughter of John le Bon, counsellor in the parliament of Roan in Normandy, and one of the sisters and heirs of Claudius le Bon, of Farnaux in that province. By her he had issue four sons, Thomas, Francis, Edmund, and George, of whom the three last had no children; and three daughters, who all died unmarried.

Thomas Tyndale, the eldest son, sold the estate at Eastwood in this parish, to sir Richard Rogers, a grocer in Bristol, about the year 1628, and went to reside at the priory at Kingston St. Michael, near Calne in Wiltshire, where he died Feb. 22, 1671. The following curious letter from this gentleman to his cousin, Mr. — Tyndale, of Stinchcombe in this county, may be acceptable to some of my readers:

Cousin,

I have received your late letter, and am very glad to hear so well of you; and shall much rejoice to understand of any good which may arrive to the familie of Stinchcombe, so as I can not but hope that the thing you write of to me looks that way, tho' you mention it not. The name of Tyndale is well known in the Harold's office to be of great antiquity and reputation, but branched out into many and divers families, as all ancient names have been from age to age, without observing or keeping any knowledge of the times, or any certain genealogie of their descents, albeit they are of the same extraction and originall with the rest. The first familie of Tyndale in credit and reputation was of Dale castle in South Tyndale in Northumberland, and called, by writ, to the upper house of parliament in the time of Edward the 1st, and were barons of Langley in South Tyndale. That house extinguished by an heir general married to Bouldrey, whose heir general was after married unto Percie. The second brother of that Tyndale seated himself in Northamptonshire, at a place called Transover, and after they married the heir of sir Henry Deane, of Deane by Transover, and then the heir of sir Symond Bygoll, of Felbrigg, one of the knights of the garter, and it was a great match, and with one of the heirs of the lord Scales of Nacelles, dividing that inheritance with the earl of Oxford; afterwards they married the heir of Montfort in Norfolk, whether Tyndale removed his seat to Hockwold. This familie was in great reputation till the beginning of queen Elizabeth, at what time sir Thomas Tyndale made an end of all which his father sir John Tyndale had not spent before. Sir John Tyndale, second son to sir Thomas Tyndale, did leave his son Deane Tyndale, who (if living) is just my age, and dwelleth in Essex, near Henningham-castle, and hath some eight hundred Pound per annum left, and is the best Tyndale now remaining. From that familie my great grandfather came. There is also another familie of Tyndale of Brotherton in Yorkshire, of good estate and reputation, but giving some what a different coat, as you may perceive by what I have set down here underneath; but I cannot at this time see certain to blazon Brotherton's coat aright. I have heretofore heard that the first of your familie came out of the North in the times of the wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, at what time many of great fort (their side going down) did fly for refuge and succor when they

Richard Ashfield, in right of Mary his wife, eldest daughter, and one of the coheiresses of sir Richard Rogers; and is at present the estate of sir Banks Jenkinson, of Oxfordshire, baronet, whose arms are given under Hawkesbury.

Hope is the name of a place in the parish of Thornbury. Sir William Compton died seized of ten messuages, five hundred acres of arable, and two hundred acres of pasture, and of other lands in Hope, near Thornbury, 20 H. 8. Mr. Thomas Morris has a good estate at Hope.

Buckover is the name of another place. Lands in Buckover in Thornbury, lately belonging to Edward duke of Buckingham, were granted to Elizabeth Harwell 15 H. 8. Lands called the Barrys, late the duke of Buckingham's, were granted to Thomas Henege, and Catherine his wife, for their lives, 23 H. 8.

4. *Falfield*, so called from the Saxon *Fald*, an inclosure. It was reputed a manor, and belonged to sir John Berkeley, of Beverstone, 6 H. 6. and to sir Maurice Berkeley 14 E. 4. William Berke-

ley was seized of it, and being outlawed for treason, it was granted to Thomas Brug, and his heirs male, 1 H. 7. But William Berkeley was afterwards restored to his estates. Sir William Berkeley died seized of Falfield 5 E. 6. and John Berkeley, son of sir William, had livery of it granted to him 6 E. 6. Livery of the manor of Falfield was also granted to Edward lord Stafford 9 Eliz. This manor, as before observed, is consolidated with that of Thornbury. Mr. Thomas Skey has a good estate here, which has been in his family for many generations.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Dursley, worth about 200*l.* a year. Christ Church college, Oxford, are patrons, and the reverend Mr. Holwell is the present incumbent. It was formerly given to the abbey of Tewkesbury, by Gilbert de Clare earl of Gloucester; and the abbey recovered it from the bishop of Worcester 26 E. 1. It was appropriated to the use of the monastery

could find it. That it was your predecessor his fortune to come into Gloucestershire, changing his name to that of Huchins, and that afterwards he married there, and so having children, he did before his death declare his right name, and from whence and upon what subject he came thither; and so taking his own name, did leave it unto his children, who have since continued it, as it was fit they should. This I have heard from your good father himself. Two of my sons do know them of Brotherton and my son Thomas (now married in London) hath been there. I have made you now (as you see) an ample relation of all that I can at present call to mind that may be proper to acquaint you withal, and shall think well thereof if it may any way satisfy your desires. My son William is now with me, and desires to be very kindly remembered unto you, as having (by his saying) been known and received courtesies from you in the Low Countreys. If you please to write any more unto me, you shall not need to put my name Thomas, nor the priory to the superscription; I am much known without those additions. My wife is also yet living, though in a sad condition this long time, but she hath not forgotten you, praying me to remember her love unto you. It is now time to give over and make an end, so concluding with my affectionate respects and good wishes to yourself and to your nephew, tho' unknown, I rest

Your loving kinsman, and assured friend,
Thomas Tyndale.
Kington St. Michael,
Febr. 3d 1663.

This Thomas Tyndale took to wife Dorothy, daughter of William Stafford, of Northamptonshire, by whom he had five sons and four daughters, viz. Stafford, who died childless; William, Thomas, George, and John; and four daughters, Frances, married to John Poree, of Roan in Normandy; Anne, wedded to captain Doughty; Dorothy, and Orian.

William Tyndale, of Kington St. Michael, second son of Thomas, died Nov. 3, 1675. He took to wife Margaret, daughter of Anderson Atcherley, of Shropshire, and by her had five sons, Thomas, George, John, Athelstan, and Henry.

Thomas Tyndale, the eldest son, born June 2, 1667, removed to Bathford near Bath, where he died in the year 1747. He married first, a daughter of ——— Winchcombe, of Witney in Oxfordshire, and by her had a son Thomas, who died young, and one daughter, Dorothy. By Elizabeth his second wife, daughter of George Booth, of Woodford in Cheshire, esq; he had issue two sons, John, who died unmarried in 1728; and George; and four daughters, Martha-Maria, Elizabeth, Mary, and Arabella.

George Tyndale, second son of Thomas, married to his first wife, Vere, daughter of the honourable and reverend Robert Booth, D.D. and dean of Bristol, fifth son of George lord Delamere, by whom he hath issue one son, George-Booth Tyndale, born Sep. 8, 1743; who being bred to the law in the Inner Temple, was called to the bar in 1768; and one daughter, Elizabeth-Vere, who died young. His second wife was Margaretta, daughter of John Bamfylde, of Hestercombe in Somersetshire, esq; by whom he has issue two sons, John, and Thomas-Bamfylde; and three daughters, Margaretta, Elizabeth, and

Charlotta-Maria. Which George Tyndale, esq; resides at Bathford in Somersetshire, where he has a good house and estate. His arms are, *Argent, a fess gules between three garbs sable.*

* In the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, the laity began to think they had done enough for monasteries; therefore the monks sought out other means to increase their revenues, by despoiling the secular clergy, who were the true labourers in the church, and thereupon appropriation of tithes to regular monks became more frequent. The following is a translation of the appropriation, as given by sir Robert Atkyns:

TO all sons of holy mother the church, to whom these presents shall come, Walter, by God's permission, bishop of Worcester, sendeth grace, health, and eternal benediction. Tho' we are obliged out of the duty of common charity, to extend some favour to all persons in misery, towards the relief of their necessities; we are however bound more principally to exert ourselves in the assistance of the religious under our care, who whilst they are busied in the fruits of good works, we see reduced and fallen into great want, and not by any fault of their own. Therefore we having a due regard to the monastery of Tewkesbury, and to the religious men the abbat and monks of the said monastery, within our diocese, which was heretofore founded by the progenitors of famous memory of the lord Gilbert de Clare, late earl of Gloucester and Hertford, and endowed with spiritualities and temporalities situated in remote parts, and particularly in Wales, which was subject to the frequent incursions of enemies, by which means it is but meanly endowed, and not able to subsist the convent, and maintain the poor, and other necessary charges and burthens of the same monastery, as ought to be; and it also lies oppressed under divers calamities of fire, and inundation of waters on their lands and possessions, and by other adversities and malice of this present world, will be daily brought into great and notorious decay, which unless timely relieved, can scarce in probability be ever recovered. And we taking notice that the parish church of Thornbury within our diocese, is under the patronage of the said monastery, and that it was heretofore duly and canonically appropriated to the said abbat and monks for the time being, and to their successors, for the better support of the burthens and charges aforesaid; and that they for a long time had actually and peaceably enjoyed the possession thereof, and that a great part of the revenue of the said monastery, at the time of the appropriation did consist herein, and that since they have been deprived of the same by some secular men, upheld with the power of some great nobles, who have divers times wrongfully presented to the said church, by their own damnable injustice, and not thro' any fault of the said monastery, who, notwithstanding, have continued to maintain the functions of their monastery, in like manner as if they had enjoyed the profits of that impropriation, in as full manner as at their first foundation and appropriation, and their expences by these means have exceeded their yearly revenue, whereby they have unavoidably incurred on themselves and their monastery, a heavy and insupportable debt. And further, they are at this

monastery by Walter bishop of Worcester, in the year 1314. The impropriation is now vested in Christ Church college, by grant from the crown 38 H. 8. But the rectory of Thornbury was granted to William Fitz-Williams, and Arthur Hilton, 7 E. 6.

The tithes of lady Symonds's lands, and all the small tithes, belong to the vicarage. There are three chapels annexed to this church, Oldbury, Rangeworthy, and Falfield.

day subject to a great and unusual charge, by reason of the great travelling which is thro' that place both by land and water, it being situated between two great rivers, the Severn and the Avon, which bring a great concourse of people, who expect to be entertained by the said monastery, and has brought a charge upon the monastery, beyond what it is able to bear, and has necessarily reduced the monastery, and abbat, and monks, to great poverty, which can no way be relieved and redressed without the augmentation of their possessions and revenues. And we being fully advised of the truth of all and singular of these circumstances, we therefore beholding with grief and an eye of compassion, the oppression and misery of these said religious men and the monastery, and desirous to assist them to the best of our power, as becomes our holy office, and that these religious men should not be incumbered with the anxious necessities of this life, who have devoted themselves to the service of God alone, during their whole lives, under the observance of pious rules; and we further considering how we may deliver them out of this impendent ruin into which they have fallen, and restore them to a more easy and plentiful augmentation of their profit, whereby they may keep better hospitality for the future, and may perform greater acts of charity, and may uphold the chapel founded by the aforesaid earl, to the honour of the blessed Mary mother of God, and glorious virgin, which chapel hath lately been built anew, at the burthen and charge of the said abbat and monks of the said monastery, and that the mass of the blessed virgin may be daily said therein, to the praise of God and of his mother, and of All Saints, to the increase of divine worship, for the prosperity of the living, and the rest of the souls of the dead; and that the officers and ministers who assist in the celebration of the same, and the other charges thereunto belonging, may be sustained, we, by the influence of divine piety and pontifical authority, do give, grant, assign and appropriate the parish church of Thornbury within our diocese aforesaid, in which the said religious men have a just right of patronage, to the said monastery of Tewkesbury, and to the abbat and monks of that place, and to their own proper use for ever, having a due regard to the right and interest of the said master Roger Marshall the present rector of Thornbury, and all others who can have any interest or claim, being first summoned, and their consent on this behalf being first obtained.

We further will and grant, that after the cession or death of the said master Roger, the present rector of the church, the actual possessions of the same church, with all its chapels thereon depending, and all its rights, members, and appurtenances whatsoever, without any interposition of us or any of our successors, shall be converted to the proper use of the said monastery, for the better support of their charges, reserving nevertheless a moderate portion to the vicarage of the said church of Thornbury, which we do fix to be the sum of 25 marks sterling, yearly to be received out of the profits of the said church, by the vicar, to be presented by the said religious men, for the performing the duty of the said church and chapels thereunto belonging, saving all rights which belong to our cathedral church at Worcester.

In witness whereof we have hereunto fixt our seal, dated at London in the year of our Lord 1314, and in the second year of our consecration.

The same bishop Walter established an endowment for the vicar, which is thus translated by sir Robert Atkins:

TO all sons of holy mother the church, to whom these presents shall come, Walter, by divine permission, bishop of Worcester, sendeth eternal health in our Lord. Know ye, that whereas for certain good causes we have lately appropriated the church of Thornbury in the deanery of Dursley, within our diocese, to the religious men the abbat and convent of Tewkesbury, and to their successors, and to the monastery of that place, reserving to ourselves the power of ordering and taxing unto the value of 25 marks, for the use of the vicar of the church, all which does in our said appropriation more fully appear. Therefore, by a legal inquisition of divers worthy rectors and vicars of the said deanery, and others, laymen, in form of law being summoned, who being rightly informed of the true value of all the oblations, obventions, and other the lesser tithes, rights, and

The church is dedicated to the virgin Mary. It is large and handsome, with a spacious aisle on each side the nave, and two cross aisles, and a beautiful high tower at the west end. The great chancel belongs to Christ Church college. It is said that the body of the church and the tower were built by Fitz-Harding, who dwelt at Roll's Place; and that the south aisle was built by Hugh lord Stafford.

There were four chantries in this church, one

appurtenances of the said parochial church of Thornbury, and therein certified by them, that the oblations, obventions, and the other lesser tithes due to the altar, to wit, of milk, wool, lambs, cows, calves, swine, poultry, pidgeon-houses, eggs, bees, herbs, flax, fishings, and gardens, and likewise the tithes of the hay in the whole parish, whether a sum of money be paid for it, or else gathered in kind: Besides and except the tithes of hay of the demean lands of the manor of Thornbury, lying within the bounds, limits, and tithing places of the said church, belonging to the lady Symonds, are estimated at 18 marks and 10s. and being willing to tax and make up the rest of the intended revenue of the vicarage to the full, (as in justice ought to be) out of money arising by the wax, which thro' devotion and reverence to the holy virgin Mary, whose image is placed in the chancel of the said church, or the ready money, or gold or silver, which may be there offered, and also with a sufficient house in the town of Thornbury, standing on the ground belonging to the church, lately held by one Relibron for his life, together with a garden adjoining to the said house, and belonging to the rectory before the appropriation was made.

Wherefore we the bishop, having summoned the above mentioned persons, and all things being observed in form as ought to be, and considering that the aforesaid taxation and assignation to be just and equal in all respects, and that the said oblations, obventions, and lesser tithes, together with the house and garden, and other contingent profits, will one with another arise to make five marks, and will be sufficient to maintain the vicarage and vicar, with his and all the charges of the vicarage, do appoint, decree, and confirm, that the further supply to the vicarage ought to consist in those said portions, and that the said vicar at present, and all the vicars his successors, ought to be contented with the said offerings, obventions, small tithes, and other portions, as is above enumerated, without any further profit to be demanded from the said religious men.

We do moreover order, appoint, and decree, that the said vicar in the church of Thornbury, now canonically instituted, and all the vicars his successors in the same, shall be firmly obliged and bound to discharge all procurations to the archbishop, and shall furnish lights in the cathedral synods, and shall find and keep in repair all books and vestments, and other ornaments necessary to the said church, as heretofore has been accustomed by the rectors of the said church, and by right they ought to have done; and to sustain all these afore-mentioned things, and all other usual and ordinary burthens whatsoever and howsoever, at their own proper costs and charges, excepting the reparation, amendment, and building of the chancel of the church of Thornbury aforesaid; for which end all other extraordinary charges which are imposed on the church of Thornbury, or shall any way hereafter be imposed, the said vicar and his successors, shall be rated for their share at the proportion of 15 marks, except in the payment of four marks, which by the consent and assent of the said abbat and convent, we have ordered and reserved, and by them truly submitted unto on their part (which submission has been made appear unto us) to be yearly paid unto us and our successors, when the see of Worcester shall be full, and unto the chapter of the place when the see shall be vacant, which burthen we have laid upon the church of Thornbury for our proper use, by authority of an ordinary, with their consent as aforesaid, and do impose the same on the said church, under the name of an annuity. In witness therefore of this our free and perpetual decree, we have caused it to be drawn in three parts, whereof we will one, signed with our seal, and with the seal of the vicar of Thornbury, shall remain with the said abbat and convent; another part signed with our seal, and the seal of the abbat and convent, shall remain with the said vicar and his successors; and a third part signed with the seal of the abbat and convent, in token of their submission and consent to all the premises, shall remain to us and our successors.

We the abbat and convent aforesaid, in sign and confirmation of our submission, and consent to all the premises, have hereunto affixed our seal.

Dated at our chapter in Tewkesbury, the eleventh day of August, in the year of our Lord 1315.

dedicated

dedicated to the virgin Mary, and erected in the year 1499; another called Barne's chantry, of which Thomas Smyth was the last incumbent, and received a pension of 5*l.* in 1553; the others were Bruis chantry, and Slimbridge chantry, whereof the abbat of St. Augustin's in Bristol was patron. The lands belonging to the two latter were granted to sir Arthur Darcie 7 E. 6.

Monuments and Inscriptions.

At the foot of the altar, there formerly stood a large raised tomb of black marble, inlaid with brass. But when the chancel was afterwards repaired, the tomb was taken down, and the upper slab fixed in the floor, with the following inscription on a plate of brass:

Thomas Tyndale dyed the 28 of April, buried 31st May, 1571.

Ye se how death doth Spare no age no Kynd
How I am lapt in Claye and dead you fynde
My Wife and Childeren lye here with me
No Gould, no friend, no Strength could randome bee
The End of Vayne delighte and Ill Intente,
The end of Care and Matter to repent,
The End of faere for frynd and Worldly Wo,
By Death we have; and of lyke Thousande mo.
And death of Tymes in us hath made an End,
So that nothing can ower Estate amend.
Who would not be Content such Change to make
For Worldly thinges Eternal Life to Take.

A free-stone monument, against the north wall of the chancel, is thus odly inscribed:

Here Lieth the Body of Sr. Iohn Stafford Knight. A Gentleman Pensioner During the Space of 47 yeares to Queene ELIZABETH AND KING JAMES HEE had as A Reward of his VALOUR & fidelity conferred vpon him by HER MA^{tie}, THE ConstableSHIP of BRISTOLL CASTLE WHEREIN HEE continued a long time. HEE LIUED (as himselve on his DEATH bed confessed) in THE fraiLe AND SLIPPERY course of A SouLdier AND A COURTIER FROM THE time of his MANHOOD NEERE vnto THE time of his DEATH: Notwithstanding sensible of his end and that accompt hee was to give at the last Day, HEE did fully and freely forgieue all men Sealing the same by calling for and Receiving the bLessed Sacrament, as a pledge of his forgiving other men, and of the forgiveness of his owne sinnes, for whatsoever the frailty of his LIFE OR bitternes of the disease whereof HEE died might be; his hope of a better Life through the mercies and sufferings of HIS redeemer made him a conquerovr over and beyond those humane frailties, hee dying IN THE sovnd faith of a penitent sinner, a Loyall servant to his prince, a Lover of his Country, wherein HEE did beare the chiefest offices of trust and credit, and a founder of an ALmeshouse in the Parish where hee LIUED endowing the same with 10 pounds p^r Annū to be payd for euer. OBIT 28^o DIE Septemb: A^o Dnī 1624.

In cuius memoria, et veritatis huius testimonium Nepos eius sciens vidensque, hoc Monumentū posuit, hac fretus spe, votoque inquiring, Non aLITER cineres mando iacere Meos.

Within a scutcheon, upon the stone, are these insignia, Gules, in fess, on the dexter side, the Stafford's knot, on the sinister side, A wolfe's head erased Or.

Opposite to the above, against the fourth wall,

Heere lyeth the Body of Richard, Son & Heire to Sr Richard Ashfield Bar^t. of Neither-Hall in Suffolke, by Mary his Wife eldest Daughter, & one of the Coheires of Sr. Richard Rogers K^t. who deceased May y^e 17th ANO DNI 1656, Ætat. sv̄ 5.

Vnhappy Losse! Nay happy Gainc bee't se'd
When by Earth's Losse Heauen's Kingdom's PURCHASED
Christ's bloud the PRICE, God's word y^e EVIDENCE
Heauen settle's Crounes on Childrens Innocence.
This Branch soe soone cropt' off, earth cast thereon
Add's TURFE to TWIG, and giues POSSESSION.
Thy TITLE's good, thy TENURE's CAPITE;
Death past the FINE, Christ the RECOVERIE.

Against the fourth wall of the church,

In Memory of Iane the wife of John Baker Gent. and Daughter of Richard Newman Gent. whoe had Issue by the said John Baker 15 childre 11 of which survived her. She was buried 20^o die Octob: 1646: As for her Life and Conversation

shee imitated her Parents in vertue: was constant in her Love to her husband: tender to her children, provident in her family, charitable to all, and zealous in God's service, which crowneth the Rest. The said John Baker hath as his last Farewell erected (at the Place where hee first brought and last left her) this Monument.

Hoc tumulo inclusa virtus pietasq; perennant
Mors licet eripuit, Fama Superstes erit.

Arms, Quarterly 1st and 4th, Sable, three mullets argent.

Near it is an inscription on a monument for John Baker, of this parish, gent. with these arms, Barry of ten pieces, argent and azure, on six scutcheons sable as many lions rampant of the first.

Upon a table of a large handsome marble monument, against the same wall, it is thus written:

In the middle Isle under a marble Stone lies with his Ancestors, the Body of John Atwells, Gent. who died Feb. y^e 18th 1729-30, Having by his last Will dated May 16, 1729 (Which was proved in the Prerogative Court of Chancery) bequeathed to this and other Parishes, for charitable Uses, the Sum of 1200*l.* He was the only Son and Heir of Richard Atwells lately of this Town Gent. by Jane his Wife, one of the Daughters of John Ridley Gent. formerly of Shrivenham in the county of Berks, who are all extinct.

The arms on this monument are, Argent, a pile sable, over all a chevron counterchanged.

On a white marble monument, against the wall of the north aisle, is this inscription:

In Memory of William Raymond late of this Parish, Esq; who died the 28th of July, 1729, aged 56.

Also in Memory of Hester, Daughter of John Tayer of this Parish Gent. and Relict of William Raymond Esq; who departed this Life the 4th of April 1764, Aged 76.

D O M I N E

Notum fac Mihi Salutis viam;

Tuum enim Vultum semper committatur Summa Felicitas

Ps. xvi. 12.

Arms, Sable, a chevron argent between three eagles display'd Ors on a chief of the third three martlets gules.

Near it, on another marble monument,

In the Church Yard
Behind this Monument
are deposited the Remains of
WILLIAM RAYMOND
of SIBLAND, in this Parish Esq;
Who died the 14th April 1756, aged 57.
He married MARY Daughter of
JACOB VANDERESCH of HAGUE
In the Province of HOLLAND, Esq;
By whom he had ELIZABETH, Wife to
Mr. RALPH GROVE
Of the Borough of THOROBURY.
By MARY his next Wife,

Third Daughter and Coheir of Philip Hampton, of WESTBURY, in the Forest of DEAN, and ANNE his Wife, Daughter and Coheir of THOMAS SYMONDS of Cleer-Well, in this County Esq; he had Issue five Sons and six Daughters: of whom six lie buried with their Mother at WESTBURY, Two, PHILIP and ANNE, with their Father. The Survivors, MARY, Wife to RICHARD BIGLAND, of PROCESTER in this County, FLORENCE RAYMOND, and THOMAS RAYMOND, from Duty and Affection, have erected this Monument to the Memory of the Deceased, A. D. 1770.

At bottom, on the dexter side, Raymond, impaling Azure, an estoile Or; on a chief of the second two carpenters squares in saltire of the first. On the sinister side, Raymond, and on an escutcheon of pretence, Argent, a chevron gules between three cinquefoils azure.

In the same aisle, is a small monument for the Tyfons of Hope-farm, in this parish, with their arms, Vert, three lions rampant regardant argent, ducally crowned Or.

Benefactions.

Mr. William Edwards of Alveston built a free-school in the town, which Mr. White afterwards endowed with 14*l.* a year.

Sir John Stafford built an almshouse for six poor people, and endowed it with 10*l.* a year, charged on his estate at Buckover.

Thomas Slimbridge built an almshouse for four poor people, and endowed it with lands worth 11*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* a year. And by his will dated Sept. 27, 1605, gave all his houses, gardens, and lands within the borough and lordship of Thornbury, to the use of the poor of the said borough, at the disposal of the mayor and eldest burgessees for ever.

John Hilp of Thornbury, gent. by deed dated the 1st of June, 2 Jac. 1. gave 52*s.* a year charged on his houses and lands there, to be distributed weekly to the poor. Also a messuage, with a garden in the said borough, called the lower almshouse, for four poor people for ever.

John White of Thornbury, by his will in 1590, gave 17*s.* 4*d.* charged on a tavern in that borough, to the use of the poor.

Katherine Rippe of Thornbury, by her will, proved in 1594, gave a house there for an almshouse, and charged her tan-house there with 3*s.* 4*d.* a year for the reparation of the same almshouse.

Cecily Harwood, of the city of Gloucester, widow, by her will in 1668, gave the interest of 20*l.* for placing out poor children of this parish apprentices.

Christian Morse gave the interest of 20*l.* to the same use.

Mr. Thomas Haynes of Wick, gave 20*l.* to the poor, which was distributed accordingly.

John Atwells of Thornbury, gent. by his will, proved in 1730, gave 500*l.* for establishing a free school in Thornbury, for teaching to read, write, knit, and sew. Also a further sum of 200*l.* to be laid out on lands, the rents to be applied to apprentice out poor boys of Thornbury to trades.

William Stephens, of Littleton upon Severn, gave 20*l.* a year to such poor of Thornbury as have not relief of the parish.

Here is also a free grammar school, but I could not obtain the exact particulars of its establishment.

Thornbury and Coat.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 45 16 0
		Poll-tax — — 1694, — 40 3 0
		Land-tax — — 1694, — 82 6 0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 40 10 0

Oldbury upon Severn.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 250 8 0
		Poll-tax — — 1694, — 27 13 0
		Land-tax — — 1694, — 174 14 5
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 161 18 3

Morton.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 186 4 0
		Poll-tax — — 1694, — 33 12 0
		Land-tax — — 1694, — 207 16 0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 154 19 0

Kington.

Land-tax at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 167 2 9

According to sir Robert Atkyns, when he compiled his account of this parish, there were 270

houses, and about 1100 inhabitants, whereof 100 were freeholders; yearly births 33, burials 31. The inhabitants are now about 1971.



T I B E R T O N

IS a small parish in the Forest division, and in the hundred of the Duchy of Lancaster, about four miles distant south-eastward from Newent, seven north-eastward from Mitchel-Dean, and six north-westward from Gloucester.

The name is sometimes written Tibberton, but the antient orthography is *Tebriſton*, as in *Domesday*; and it seems to indicate that the place belonged to one Tebri, or in other words, that it was *Tebri's Town*, perhaps early in the Saxon times.

The parish was comprized in the hundred of Botloe, 'till, by act of parliament, in the fiftieth year of the reign of king Edward the Third, Lancashire was erected into a county palatine, and John of Gaunt, son of that king, was honoured with the title of duke of Lancaster. Then all those estates in Gloucestershire which came to him in right of Blanch his wife, daughter of the preceding duke of Lancaster, of which Tiberton was one, were severed from the hundreds to which they antiently belonged, and erected into a new one, then first, and ever since, called the hundred of the duchy of Lancaster.

Tiberton enjoys an unlimited right of common in the forest of Dean, and in Huntley common. It lies in the vale, and the soil is naturally rich and fertile; but, like the adjoining parishes of Tainton and Rudford, is not in the highest state of cultivation. Here, and in most other parts of the forest division, is plenty of iron ore, and some orcharding, from which they make an excellent sort of cyder, much esteemed for its rich and pleasant flavour. They also make good cheese, and the corn fields produce fine wheat and other grain. But the place affords no other curious productions of art or nature.

A brook divides this parish from Tainton and Newent, and taking its course to Rudford, runs through two arches under the river Leden. This under passage was enlarged when those arches were made, about six years ago, and by that means the meadows, which before were almost continually in a wet and rotten state, have been drained and very much improved.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

' William the son of Baderon holds Tebriſton, ' in Botelau hundred. There are five hides. ' Ulfelin held it of king Edward, and could go ' where he pleased. There are three plow-tillages ' in demean, and ten villeins, and eight bordars, ' with eight plow-tillages. There are four *servi*, ' and a wood three miles long, and one broad. ' It was worth 6*l.* 10*s.* now 100*s.*' *Domesday*, p. 73. Henry

parish of Chepstow, and leads to the town of that name. The other end is in Tidenham, and by a statute, 28 Eliz. it was enacted, that one half of the bridge should be repaired by Monmouthshire, the other by Gloucestershire. It is built of timber, at a prodigious height above low water, for the tide here flows sixty feet high at particular times, and it is thought that it does not rise higher in any part of the world.

The famous intrenchment, called by the Britons *Claudb Offa*, i.e. *Offa's Dyke*, which was thrown up by the Mercian king of that name, about the year 760, to divide and protect his dominions from the Welch, began in this parish; and there are at this time large remains of it, extending almost from the Severn to the Wye, in length near half a mile, crossing the turnpike-road that leads from Chepstow to Beachley, at a place called Buttington's Tump. It was a prodigious work, and was carried from this place northward, to the mouth of the river Dee, in Flintshire, crossing Radnorshire near Knighton, to which town the Welch, upon that account, gave the name of *Tref-y-claudb*, that is, the place of the ditch. And John of Salisbury writes, that king Harold made a law, that if any Welchman should be found with a weapon on this side the dyke, he should lose his right hand.

The dyke now separates Beachley from Sudbury, two hamlets in this parish, the latter of which was so called in reference to the bulwarks, or camp, about two miles northward of it. Besides these, there are traces of other old fortifications upon Beachley-green, which at this time also go by the name of the Bulwarks.

When or by whom these works were made is altogether uncertain, but most likely at different times; for as Beachley is a strip of land running out between the before-mentioned great rivers, it was easily fortified, and the possession of it was thought of importance in the many civil wars which this kingdom has so frequently and fatally experienced.

In the reign of king Charles the First, as Corbet relates it, prince Rupert sent five hundred horse and foot into the forest, who began to fortify Beachley for a lasting guard, and which was then the only commodious ferry, or passage, from Wales to Bristol, and the western parts. 'The governor,' (says my author) meaning colonel Massie, 'advanced upon them four days after they began the fortifications, and had drawn the trench half way from the banks of one river to the other, when the other part was well guarded with an high quick-set hedge, which they lined with musqueteers, and a ditch within, with a meadow beyond, wherein they had made a re-intrenchment. At high water the place was inaccessible, by reason of their ships which guarded each river with ordnance, lying level with the banks, and clearing the face of the approach from Wye to Severn. Wherefore the

governor taking the advantage of low water, ten musqueteers were selected out of the forlorn hope, to creep along the hedges. These gave the first alarm, and caused the enemy to spend their first shot in vain. Upon the governor's signal, the forlorn hope rushed on, being followed by the reserve, and fell upon the hack, when the whole and each part of the action was carried on without interruption. Of the king's troops some were killed, the rest taken prisoners, besides some few that recovered the boats, and many of them that took the water were drowned.

The king's friends attempted a second time to fortify this place, but before the works were compleat, colonel Massie attacked and defeated them, but had like to have failed in the attempt, for the foremost of his party forcing two or three pallisadoes, found themselves between the line of pallisadoes and a quick-set hedge lined with musqueteers. The governor, in this critical situation, who was now the leader of the forlorn hope, with not a little difficulty forced his horse over the hedge, fell in among the king's men, by whom he was furiously recharged, his head-piece knocked off with the but-end of a musket, and was in the utmost danger, when some of his men came to his assistance, and bore down the enemy before them, slew thirty, and took prisoners a lieutenant-colonel, a major, two captains, three lieutenants, three ensigns, with other officers and soldiers to the amount of two hundred and twenty. They forced sir John Winter down the cliff into the river, where a little boat lay to receive him. Many took the water and were drowned, others by recovering the boats saved themselves.'

These particulars are extracted from Corbet's *Military Government of the City of Gloucester*, and have a connexion with the history of the village. The place where sir John Winter escaped is called *Winter's Leap*, and there is a tradition that he leaped his horse, at once, from the high rock on the side of the Wye, into the water. But that could not be the fact, for both horse and rider must have been dashed to pieces against the declivity of the rock in the attempt.

It is said that antiently, near the confluence of the Severn and the Wye, there stood a chapel, dedicated, according to Leland, to St. Terendake, but others say to St. Tecla, who was martyred in the year 47. What they call the ruins of it may be seen among the rocks, at low water, but at high water they are overflowed, and at least a hundred yards distant from the shore. Hence it may be inferred, with some degree of probability, that if it really was a chapel, either the tides did not flow so high as they now do, when it was first built; or else, that it must ever have been an useless building.

At Beachley in this parish is a ferry or passage over the Severn, between Bristol and Wales. It is

is called Beachley, or the Old Passage, and 'till lately was the lowest upon the river. The opposite passage-house is at Aust, in the parish of Henbury. The times for passing are already set down in the 47th page of this book, to which the reader is referred. I come now to treat

Of the Manors and other Estates.

When *Domesday* was compiled, there were several great proprietors of estates in this parish, as appears by the following translation of the passages in the record concerning it.

'The abbey of Bath had one manor, Tedeneham by name, in Tedeneham hundred. They had thirty hides there, of which ten were in demean. There were thirty-eight villeins, having thirty-eight plow-tillages, and ten bordars, eleven fisheries in the Severn in demean, and forty-two fisheries of the villeins; one fishery in the Wye, and two fisheries and a half of the villeins.

'Earl Roger added two fisheries in the Wye. There is a wood two miles long, and half a mile broad, and twelve other bordars.

'Earl William gave one yard-land of this estate, with one villein, to O. the bishop, his brother. And he gave two fisheries in the Severn, and half a fishery in the Wye, with one villein, to Walter de Laci. And he gave two fisheries in the Wye, with one villein, to Ralph de Limesi. And he gave half a hide of land, and the church, with the tithes of the manor, to the abbey of Lyra.

'This manor paid no tax in the time of king Edward, except provisions for the monks. Archbishop Stigand held it when earl William took to it. Now it pays 25 *lib.* twenty of it in *Ora* and white money. There is now a mill of 40 *den.* *Domesday*, p. 69.

'William de Ow holds one yard-land and a half in Tideham, and they were taxed. Stigand the archbishop held them. There is one villein, with one plow-tillage, and two fisheries. It is worth and was worth 10 *sol.* *Ib.* p. 73.

'Roger de Laci holds half a hide in Tedeham. Archbishop Stigand held it. There is one villein, with one plow-tillage, and four fisheries and a half. It is worth and was worth 20 *s.* *Ib.* p. 75.

Some time after the compilation of *Domesday*, the Welch possessed themselves of Tidenham and Woolaston, from whom they were taken by Walter and Roger, younger brothers of Gilbert earl of Clare, which happened in the year 1160, in the reign of king Henry the Second. Gilbert de Clare, surnamed Strongbow, left Richard Strongbow his son and heir, who became earl of Pembroke and Strigule, now called Chepstow. His only daughter Isabel was married to William Mareschal, who, in right of his wife, was earl of Pembroke, whereby this manor came into that family. They were descended from Gilbert Mare-

schal, who bore the office of Mareschal to king Henry the First; which office descended hereditarily in that family to the famous William earl of Pembroke, who died 3 H. 3. and left five sons and four daughters.

William earl of Pembroke, son of William, gave a considerable estate in the manor of Tudeham to the abbey of St. Mary of Tintern in Monmouthshire, founded by Walter de Clare in 1131, with common of pasture, and of wood, and other benefits in his chase of Tudeham, 8 H. 3. All the five brothers were successively earls of Pembroke, and all died without issue, whereby the sisters became coheireffes. Maud, the eldest, was married to Hugh Bigot, earl of Norfolk, who, in her right, and for her share, was seized of the manor of Tidenham.

This Hugh Bigot was descended from Roger Bigot, who came into England with king William the Conqueror, and died 7 H. 1. William Bigot, son of Roger, was steward of the household to king Henry the First, and was drowned coming from Normandy with the king's childred 20 H. 1. Hugh Bigot was brother and heir to William, and also steward to the king. He is eminent in history for making oath that king Henry the First, on his death bed, gave the crown of England to king Stephen, in disinherison of his own daughter Maud, the empress. He died in pilgrimage to the Holy Land 23 H. 2.

Roger Bigot succeeded Hugh his father in the earldom of Norfolk, and stewardship of the king's household, and died 5 H. 3. Hugh earl of Norfolk, son of Roger, married Maud, coheireffes of William Mareschal earl of Pembroke, as above-said, by whom he had a son Roger, earl of Norfolk, who died seized of Tidenham, and of 10 *s.* rent in the village of Beteslegh, and of the hamlet of Lancout, 25 E. 1. This earl Roger had levied a fine of his honour, and of his lands, to the king, taking back an estate taille to himself and Alice his wife, and dying without issue, the manor of Tidenham came to the crown.

King Edward the Second granted the title of earl of Norfolk, and all the estate of the former earl of Norfolk, 6 E. 2. to his brother Thomas, the fifth son of king Edward the First, generally called Thomas of Brotherton, a place in Yorkshire, where he was born. He died seized of the manor of Tidenham 12 E. 3. leaving two daughters coheireffes, Margaret, and Alice.

Margaret was first married to John de Segrave, and afterwards to sir Walter de Manny, who, in her right, was seized of the manor of Tidenham 46 E. 3. She was afterwards created dutchess of Norfolk for life, 21 R. 2. Elizabeth, sole daughter and heireffes of Margaret, by her first husband John de Segrave, was married to John de Mowbray, who was therefore created earl of Norfolk, and earl Mareschal.

The family of the Mowbrays descended from Nigel de Albini, who was of noble extraction, and

and together with his brother William de Albini, came into England with king William the Conqueror. Nigel, by his mother's side, was a Mowbray, and had done eminent service in the wars for king William, and also for king William the Second, and king Henry the First, and was therefore rewarded with all the estates of Robert Mowbray, earl of Northumberland, who had been guilty of treasonable conspiracies. He married Maud, the wife of that earl, whilst her husband was living, by a special dispensation from the pope; but having no children by her, was the cause of their divorce. He then married Gundred, daughter of Girald de Gournay.

Roger de Mowbray was son and heir of Nigel de Albini, and of Gundred; and by command of king Henry the First, took the name of Mowbray. He married Alice de Gaunt, and was buried near Gundred his mother, in the abbey of Biland in Yorkshire, which he had founded for Cistercian monks, in 1138. Nigel de Mowbray, son and heir of Roger, married Mabel, daughter of the earl of Clare, and died in pilgrimage to the Holy Land.

William de Mowbray, son of Nigel, married Agnes, daughter of the earl of Arundel, and fiercely espoused the cause of the barons against king John. Nigel Mowbray was son of William, and married the daughter and heir of Roger de Camvil, but died without issue 13 H. 3. Roger de Mowbray, brother and heir of Nigel, married Maud, the daughter of William Beauchamp, of Bedford, and came of age 25 H. 3. He had a son Roger, who had livery of his lands 6 E. 1. and was summoned as a baron to parliament. He married Rose, sister to Gilbert earl of Clare, and died 26 E. 1. John de Mowbray, son of the last Roger, married Aliva, daughter, and afterwards coheir, of William de Brewes of Gowher. He was governor of York, and sheriff of Yorkshire, and being taken in rebellion against king Edward the Second, was hanged at York. John de Mowbray, son of John, was in favour of king Edward the Third. He married Joan, one of the daughters of Henry earl of Lancaster, and died of the plague at York 35 E. 3. John de Mowbray, son and heir of the last John, married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John lord Segrave, by Margaret, daughter and heir of Thomas of Brotherton, as before related, and was, in her right, created earl of Norfolk, and earl Marshal, and was lord of the manor of Tidenham. He was slain by the Turks, near Constantinople, 42 E. 3.

John de Mowbray, son of the last John, was four years old at his father's death. He was created earl of Nottingham 1 R. 2. and died 6 R. 2. whereupon his brother Thomas de Mowbray was created earl of Nottingham. He married, first, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of John le Strange, of Blackmore, and was created earl Marshal for life. His second wife was Elizabeth,

the daughter of Richard earl of Arundel, and had the grant to him and his heirs to be earls Marshal, and to bear a golden truncheon. He joined with the debauched favourites of king Richard the Second, and to gratify them promoted the death of his father-in-law the earl of Arundel, and guarded him to execution. He was a principal contriver of the death of Thomas of Woodstock, duke of Gloucester, uncle to the king, who was murdered at Calais, which obtained him such favour from the king, that he was created duke of Norfolk; but that day twelve-month, on which the duke of Gloucester was murdered, this duke of Norfolk was banished the realm, and died of the plague at Venice, in his return from Jerusalem, 1 H. 4. and that year the manor of Tidenham was seized by the crown. He left two sons, Thomas, and John; and two daughters, Isabel, married to James lord Berkeley, and Margaret, married to sir Robert Howard.

Thomas Mowbray, eldest son of Thomas duke of Norfolk, had no other title than Earl Marshal. He married Constance, daughter of John Holland, earl of Huntingdon, which drew him into rebellion against king Henry the Fourth, and he was beheaded at York 6 H. 4. John, his brother, and next heir, married Catherine, daughter to Ralph Nevil earl of Westmoreland, and was restored to the dukedom of Norfolk. He died 11 H. 6. and Catherine his widow was endowed with many great estates, and with the manor of Tidenham. He was succeeded by his son John, duke of Norfolk, who married Elizabeth, daughter of John the first earl of Shrewsbury, and died 15 E. 4. leaving an only daughter, Anne, who was married to Richard duke of York, second son of king Edward the Fourth, but died without issue, whereby a vast estate came to the families of Berkeley and Howard, whose ancestors had married Isabel and Margaret, daughters of Thomas Mowbray, the first duke of Norfolk; and a partition of that great estate was made between their heirs 14 H. 7.

The manor of Tidenham came soon afterwards to the earls of Worcester. Henry earl of Worcester died seized of it 3 E. 6. from whom it has regularly descended down to Henry duke of Beaufort, the present lord of the manor of Tidenham.

John ap Adam held one mill in Tudenham, and one hundred and sixty acres of land lying within the liberties of Chepstow, 6 E. 2. And by the escheator's inquisition taken 9 E. 4. n. 21. it appears, that William Herbert earl of Pembroke, who was taken prisoner in the battle near Banbury, between the Yorkists and Lancastrians, and beheaded the next day, died seized of the castle, manor and lordship of Chepstow, of the manor of Tudenham, and of other very great estates. But this must not be understood of the principal manor of Tidenham. Thomas Atkyns was seized of fifty acres of arable land, twenty of meadow.

meadow, thirty of pasture, and twenty of wood in Tudenham, by the grant of Henry earl of Worcester, 4 H. 8.

HAMLETS, and places of distinct names.

1. *Church-End*, in which are twenty families. Mr. Charles Williams has a good house near the church, late the property of Mr. William Jones.

2. *Bishton*, formerly written Bisten, containing nineteen families.

3. *Sudbury*, in which are nineteen families. William Webley, of Chancery Lane, London, esq; has a handsome house called the Mead, and a good estate in this hamlet.

4. *Beachley*, antiently *Bettesley*, containing eleven families. There is a house of good accommodation, and a passage over the Severn, at this place, very much frequented in the route between Wales and the city of Bristol. The river is upwards of two miles over, and the opposite passage-house is at Aust, in the parish of Henbury. It is called the Old Passage, in reference to another lately set up a few miles below, at St. Pierre in Monmouthshire. It is high water at new and full moon, a little after seven o'clock, in general, but the wind may occasion a small variation. Proper directions for passing are given at p. 47. Henry Lewis, esq; was seized of the manor of Bettesley, from whom it descended to George Lewis, his son, who died seized thereof 10 Car. 1. and left William his son and heir seven years old. Morgan Lewis, esq; is the present lord of this manor; but the ferry belongs to four proprietaries, viz. the same Morgan Lewis, esq; William-Bromley Chester, esq; Mr. Samuel Hill, and Mr. Charles Williams. There was formerly a chapel dedicated to St. Ewin, near the passage-house, now totally demolished.

5. *Wibden*, or *Widden*, formerly belonging to John Madocke, esq; who had a good estate and a handsome seat here, now fallen into ruins, and the estate is gone out of the name. The same John Madocke was descended from Owen Gwineth, a prince of South Wales. Some of his ancestors resided for several generations at Alvington, and removed thence to Wibden. John Madocke died seized of Wibden in 1587, and the estate continued in the same name and family 'till within our memory; but it now belongs to William Sheldon, of Weston in Warwickshire, esq. Morgan Lewis, esq; has the manor of Walden in this hamlet. There are twenty-six families in Wibden.

6. *Stroat*, or *Strote*, where the James's have for many ages enjoy'd a good estate, which is now the property of Mr. Selwyn James. There are fourteen families here.

7. *Lancant*, containing three families. There is a chapel in this hamlet dedicated to St. James, where divine service is performed once a month. It was formerly a distinct rectory, to which Henry earl of Worcester presented in 1548; but it has lately been annexed to Wollaston.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the Forest deanery, worth about 100*l.* a year. James Davis, esq; is patron, and the reverend Mr. William Seys the present incumbent.

The impropriation formerly belonged to the priory of Sheen in Surrey, who gave thirteen bushels of wheat, and 13*d.* in money yearly to the poor, on the Thursday before Easter; and it was granted to Thomas James, 5 Jac. reserving that yearly payment, which has been continued to the poor ever since. Mr. William Webley, and Mr. Charles Williams are the present impropriators.

The church is dedicated to St. Mary. It is a double building, supported by pillars in the middle, and has a low tower, with six bells, at the west end. It stands on high ground, and is seen from many parts at a considerable distance on the other side of the Severn.

First fruits $\text{£. } 9 \ 0 \ 0$ Proc. & Syn. $\text{£. } 0 \ 9 \ 2$
Tenths — $0 \ 18 \ 0$ Pentecostals $0 \ 1 \ 6$

Monuments and Inscriptions.

There is a raised tomb in the church-yard, inclosed with iron pallisadoes, with short inscriptions for the following persons, who died in the years set after their names, viz. John Madocke of Wibden, gent. in 1587; Edmund his son, 1626; Anselm son of Edmund, 1615; John son of Anselm, 1643; Edmund son of John, 1693; John son of Edmund, 1732-3. At one end of the tomb are the family arms, viz. *Argent, a chevron between three foxes heads erased sable.*

On another raised tomb are inscriptions for the following persons, with the dates of their decease, viz. William Webley, 1712; Walter Webley, his son, 1763, &c. &c. And their family arms, viz. *Or, a bend between three mullets pierced sable.*

Benefactions.

Thirteen bushels of wheat, and 13*d.* in money are given annually out of the impropriation to the poor.

Mrs. Bridget Madocke of Wibden, by her will, proved in chancery in 1736, gave 5*l.* a year in land, 50*s.* part thereof, for teaching poor children to read; 40*s.* to the minister for catechism in the church, from the first Sunday in April to the first Sunday in June; and 10*s.* a year for keeping the tomb of her ancestors in the church-yard in repair.

William Stevens gave 5*s.* a year to the poor; and John Stevens of Bristol gave 10*s.* a year to the same use.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, $\text{£. } 229 \ 0 \ 0$
		Poll-tax — — 1694, — 55 6 0
		Land-tax — — 1694, — 250 8 0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 187 16 0

There were 140 houses in this parish at the beginning of this century, and about 600 inhabitants, whereof 32 were freeholders; yearly

births 16, burials 15. *Atkyns*. In ten years, from 1708, to 1717, both inclusive, there were entered in the parish register 165 baptisms, and 138 burials; and in the same period of time, from 1767 to 1776, the baptisms were 163, and the burials 150. The present number of families is 112, and of inhabitants about 500.



TITHERINGTON.

THIS parish lies in two hundreds. The hamlet of Itchington is in the hundred of Henbury. The part called Titherington is in that of Thornbury, distant three miles south-eastward from the town of that name, three and a half westward from Wickwar, and twenty-four southward from Gloucester. It is bounded on the east by Cromhal, on the west by Alveston, on the north by Thornbury, and on the south and south-east by Iron Acton and Wickwar.

The village is seated on the south side and at the foot of a high rock, called Tower Hill, whose top is pretty level, and adjoins to Milbury Heath, which lies part in Thornbury, and part in this parish. To the south of the village the lands form a flat vale of very rich pasture ground.

About a quarter of a mile westward from the church, there is a strong intrenchment on an eminence called *Castle Hill*. It is an oblong square, inclosing about four or five acres of ground, and overlooks the vale to the east and south-east. It is generally supposed, from its construction and other circumstances, to be the work of the Romans, who had certainly a lodgment here, as may be concluded from a tessellated pavement dug up at Stidcot in this parish, towards the close of the last century. This was one of those forts supposed to have been thrown up by that people to protect their road between the *Trajectus* and *Aqua Solis*. There is a prevailing notion in the neighbourhood, that a castle formerly stood upon this ground, but that is a mistake arising from the name of the place, which was called Castle Hill from the camp there, in like manner as several other intrenchments in this county have obtained the name of castles.

About the year 1772, some persons employed to dig materials in this parish for repairing the roads, found a large stone like a step, not far below the surface of the ground, and then another such stone, and searching further, discovered two perfect skeletons, inclosed in stone coffins, lying in a direction to the north and south; whence some persons have concluded, but I think upon very slender foundation, that the corps were placed there before the general establishment of Christianity in this country. One of the skeletons was six feet and a half long, as a gentleman who measured it assured me, but they both fell to pieces on being slightly touched; and no coin,

armour, nor other thing that I can hear of, was found in the sepulchre to give any light as to the time of interment, or the people to whom these reliques belonged.

A small brook, called the Laden, runs from hence, and empties itself into the Lower Froom, which falls into the Bristol Avon.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

' Osbern bishop of Excestre holds Tidrentune
' in Bacheftanes hundred. Aluui held it in the
' time of king Edward. There are five hides,
' and two plow-tillages in demean, and one villein,
' and five bordars, and two *servi*, and twenty
' acres of meadow. A wood half a mile in length
' and breadth. It was worth 100s. now 40s.
Domesday, p. 70.

This manor was held of the honour of Gloucester, and is now within the jurisdiction of the honour court.

Walter de Stukeley, sheriff of Gloucestershire, being commanded by the king's writ, to return into the exchequer the names of all the vills in his county, with their respective proprietors, certified that William Corbet was lord of Tederinton 9 E. 1. and Roger Corbet was seized of it in the 15th and 18th years of the same reign. William Corbet, son of Roger, purchased a charter of free warren in Titherington 33 E. 1. By an inquisition taken 8 E. 2. after the death of Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, it was found that Roger de Corbet held Tetherington of the said Gilbert, by the service of one knight's fee, value 34*l*. William Corbet of Chadsey held the same 17 E. 2.

Thomas de Bradeston, a very eminent person, was summoned to parliament among the barons 16 E. 3. and died seized of Titherington, Ichenton, Stinchcombe, Horton, Winterbourne, and Bradestone in Berkeley, 34 E. 3. Agnes the widow of Thomas lord Bradeston held the four first of these manors, together with Arlingham, in dower, and died 43 E. 3. Thomas lord Bradeston, son of Robert, succeeded his grandfather Thomas in all the before-mentioned estates, of which he died seized 48 E. 3. leaving Elizabeth his only daughter and heiress, afterwards married to Walter de la Pool, who had livery of her lands 13 R. 2. the same year in which she came of age.

Robert, second lord Willoughby of Broke, was seized of this manor at the time of his death, 1521, 13 H. 8. He was son of Robert lord Willoughby of Broke, and grandson of John, and great grandson of Thomas Willoughby, the third son of Robert lord Willoughby (and of Alice his wife, the daughter of sir William Skipwith, of Ormelby in Lincolnshire, knight, who died chief baron of the exchequer, 1366, 40 E. 3.) lineally descended from sir John de Willoughby, a Norman knight, who had the lordship of Willoughby in Lincolnshire, by the gift of king William the First, with whom he came into England.

England. The before-mentioned Robert, second lord Willoughby of Broke, married, to his first wife, Elizabeth, eldest of the three daughters and coheiresses of Richard lord Beauchamp, by whom he had an only son Edward, who died before his father, but left issue, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Richard Nevil lord Latimer, three daughters, coheiresses, Elizabeth, Anne, and Blanch.

Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Edward Willoughby, was granted in ward to sir Edward Greville, of Milcot in Warwickshire, and after the death of her two sisters, without issue, became one of the richest heiresses in England. Her guardian designed to have matched her with John his eldest son, but she chose, and took for her husband, sir Fulke Grevil, the second son, who died seized of this manor 1 Eliz. leaving by his said wife three sons, and four daughters.

Sir Fulke Grevil, the eldest son, was knighted 7 Eliz. and having married Anne, daughter of Ralph Nevil, earl of Westmoreland, died in 1606, 4 Jac. 1. leaving an only son Fulke, and a daughter Margaret, married to sir Richard Verney.

Fulke Grevil, son of sir Fulke, was also knighted, and made a conspicuous figure both as statesman and soldier, in the reigns of queen Elizabeth, king James, and king Charles the First. He obtained a grant of the ruined castle of Warwick, 2 Jac. 1. and converted it into a magnificent seat, at the expence of 20,000*l.* In the 18th year of the same reign, he was advanced to the dignity of baron Brooke, by letters patent, Jan. 9, 1620-21, with remainder (in default of male heirs of his own body) to Robert son of Fulke, and grandson of Robert the second son of Fulke Grevil and Elizabeth Willoughby before-mentioned. Neglecting to reward one Hayward, or Haywood, an old servant, he was stoned by him at Brookehouse in London, and dying unmarried Sep. 30, 1628, in the 75th year of his age, was buried at Warwick, under a monument he had erected for himself, with this remarkable inscription:

Fulke Grevile,
Servant to Queen *Elizabeth,*
Councillor to King *James,*
and Friend to Sir *Philip Sidney.*
Trophæum Peccati.

Upon the death of Fulke lord Brooke without issue, the title devolved on his kinsman Robert, but the manor of Titherington descended to sir Richard Verney, knight, who had married Margaret Grevile, as before recited, and by her had issue four sons, Grevile, John, Richard, and George; and four daughters.

Sir Grevile Verney, knight, succeeded his father in this estate, and died May 12, 1642, having married Catherine, daughter of sir Robert Southwell, of Woodrising in Norfolk, by whom he had four sons, and one daughter; Grevile, John, Richard, George, and Elizabeth.

Sir Richard Verney, of Belton in Rutlandshire, third son, on the death of William, great grandson of Grevile his elder brother, without issue, in the year 1683, succeeded to this estate; and laying claim to the antient barony of Willoughby, it was allowed him in parliament, and he had summons accordingly, as baron Willoughby of Brooke by descent, Mar. 25, 1695, and died July 18, 1711, in the 91st year of his age. By Mary his first wife, daughter of sir John Prettiman, of Lodington in Leicestershire, bart. he had three sons, John, George, and Thomas.

George lord Willoughby, D.D. the second son, succeeded his father in honour, and was proprietor of Titherington when sir Robert Atkyns compiled his account of it. He died Dec. 26, 1728.

The manor of Titherington passed afterwards to James Hardwicke, esq. Joseph Hardwicke, esq; was afterwards proprietor of it, and dying in the year 1771, was succeeded by his son John Hardwicke, esq; who is the present lord of the manor of Titherington. His arms are, *Argent, a saltire ingrailed azure; on a chief of the second three roses of the first.*

Sir Walter de la Pool and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Thomas lord Bradeston, were seized of eighteen acres of meadow in Titherington 12 H. 6.

HAMLETS. 1. *Itcbington*, which lies in the hundred of Henbury. 2. *Stidcot*, where the remains of a Roman tessellated pavement were discovered, about the close of the last century.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Hawkesbury, worth 95*l.* a year. John Hardwick, esq; is patron, and the reverend Mr. Sheldard is the present incumbent, and holds the impropriation for life; after which it devolves to the lord of the manor. It was formerly appropriated to the priory of Lanthony.

The parsonage house was built in the year 1662, by William Eldridge, vicar, who died Nov. 20, 1677, and lies buried in the chancel.

The church consists of the nave, with an aisle on each side, and a tower at the west end, in which are three bells. It is seventy-one feet long, and fifty broad, including the chancel and side aisles, and is kept in good repair.

From the top of the scar, or hill, above the church, there is an extensive prospect over the Severn; and I am told that seventeen or eighteen parish churches may be seen from it in a fair day.

First fruits	£. 10	0	0	Synodals	£. 0	2	0
Tenths	—	1	0	Pentecost.	0	1	0
Procurations	0	6	8				

Monuments and Inscriptions.

Against the north wall of the chancel, is this inscription,

S. M.
Reuerendissimi viri Dni Richardi Bridges, filij Roberti Bridges
de Wood-chester gen: natu 3ⁱⁱ Art. Mag. & Eccles: paroch: de
Cronhall (du inter viuos fuerat) Rect: qui duxit in Vxorē
Eleanoram,

whose members of the great manor of Derhurst that were held by radchenifters in the reign of king Edward the Confessor, and belonged to the abbey of Westminster at the time of the general survey. See p. 72.

Richard Grevill levied a fine of the manor of Lemington Over to Thomas Grevill, and others, 8 H. 7. William Palmer, and Anne his wife, levied a fine of the manor of Lemington Over, and of lands in Todenham, to John Newdegate, 2 Mariæ. It belonged to sir William Juxton at the beginning of this century, and is now the property of lady Fane.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Campden, worth 150*l.* a year. The bishop of London is patron, and the reverend Mr. George Upton is the present incumbent.

One yard-land belongs to the glebe.

The advowson formerly belonged to the abbey of Westminster, and was granted to Thomas bishop of Westminster, by king Henry the Eighth; but the see of Westminster being soon suppressed, the advowson was granted to Nicholas bishop of London, 4 E. 6. and confirmed 1 Mariæ.

Tithes in Todenham, which had belonged to the abbey of Tewkesbury, were granted to Daniel Perte and Alexander Perte, in trust, 7 E. 6.

Sir Robert Atkyns says, 'the abbat of Westminster reserved the tithes of his own farm, which now belong to lord Petre, and are in lease to Mr. Kite.' But I am informed by the rector, that no tithes appear to have been reserved. The lease granted to Mr. Keyte was of lands worth 200*l.* a year, which, by the death of Mrs. Agnes Keyte, are now fallen into lord Petre's hands, and that estate pays tithes.

Dr. Parsons, in his MS. Collections, which he made about the close of the last century, observes, that the parish clerk's name was John Green, and that the names of all the parish clerks for near two hundred years past had been the same, which is remarkable.

Robert Wickens, rector of this church, and master of the free-school at Campden, published a Concordance to the English Bible, and wrote several grammatical treatises. He died in 1682.

The church has an aisle on the north side, called Upper Lemington chapel, another on the south side, and a handsome spire at the west end, in which are six bells. It is dedicated to Thomas Becket, archbishop of Canterbury.

First fruits $\text{£} . 18 \ 19 \ 9\frac{1}{2}$ Synodals $\text{£} . 0 \ 2 \ 0$
 Tenths — 1 17 11 Pentecostals 0 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
 Procurations 0 6 8

Benefactions.

A tenement is given to the poor; and archbishop Juxton gave 50*l.* to the same use. Mrs. Mary Rawlinson gave 20*l.* to teach poor children to read.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, $\text{£} . 175 \ 2 \ 0$
		Poll-tax — 1694, — 30 8 0
		Land-tax — 1694, — 125 0 0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 88 10 0

About the beginning of this century, according to sir Robert Atkyns, there were 38 houses in the parish, and about 160 inhabitants, 7 of whom were reputed to be freeholders; yearly births 5, burials 5. But the people have increased very much since sir Robert's time, and are now estimated at upwards of 450.



T O D I N G T O N .

THIS parish lies in the lower division of Kiftsgate hundred, nine miles eastward from Tewkesbury, eleven north-westward from Stow on the Wold, and sixteen north-east from Gloucester.

The river Isbourne runs through it from Winchcombe, in its course to the upper Avon, which it joins a little below the town of Evesham in Worcestershire.

This village lies in the vale, and is distinguished for the richness of its soil, but more particularly for its being the residence of the lord viscount Tracy. His lordship's house is large and handsome, and was built about the close of the last century, since which it has undergone but little alteration. There is a large oak chimney-piece in the great hall, brought from Hayles Abbey, where it was set up by the Hobbys, as appears by a large scutcheon in the centre of it, divided into six quarterings, the first being the Hobbys arms, viz. *A fess between three hobbies or hawks*, but the colours are not expressed in the carving. The hall windows are ornamented with painted glass, brought from the same place, and among other things, have in them the arms of France and England quarterly, and those of Richard duke of Cornwall in a large scutcheon, viz. *Or, an eagle display'd with two heads sable*, and round, *Ricard. Plantagenet Semper augustus fundator Noster*.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

Todington exhibits a very extraordinary instance of an estate descending for upwards of seven hundred years in the male line of the same family, in uninterrupted succession. The present noble proprietor is descended from the blood of the ancient Saxon kings of England.

Ethelred the second, son of Edgar, was crowned at Kingston upon Thames, April 14, 979. During his reign, the Danes frequently invaded the kingdom, but were sometimes prevented from committing depredations, by the payment of a large sum of money; which however, being only a present relief, the king planned a general massacre of them, which was accordingly executed, Nov. 13,

1002. He died at London in 1016, after an unhappy reign of thirty-seven years.

Goda, the youngest of king Ethelred's daughters, was the wife of Walter de Medantine, or de Maigne, a noble Norman, and by him was mother of

Radulf earl of Hereford, lord of the manors of Sudley and Todington, in the reign of king Edward the Confessor. He was succeeded in both estates by his son

Herald, who was possessed of them in the reign of king William the First, as appears by the record, of which the following is a translation :

' The same Herald holds Todintun. His father [earl Radulph] held it. There are ten hides taxed. In demean are three plow-tillages, and seventeen villeins, and seven bordars, and two free men, having among them all eight plow-tillages. There are ten [plow-tillages] among the *servi* and *ancillæ*, and two mills of 20s. A salt pit pays fifty measures [*mittas*] of salt. These two manors [Sudlege and Todinton] are worth and were worth 40l.' *Domesday*, p. 77.

John de Sudley, son and heir of Herald, succeeded his father, and married Grace, the daughter of Henry de Traci, lord of the honour of Barnstaple in Devonshire, which he had by the gift of king Stephen, as a reward for his valour and faithful services in the West. This family of the Tracies took their name from the town of Traci in Normandy, and accompanied king William in his invasion of England, in 1066. By this lady, John had two sons, Radulph, or Ralph, who succeeded to the barony of Sudley, and

William, who assumed his mother's family name, and lived in the time of king Henry the Second. He held lands (probably the Todington estate) of his brother Ralph de Sudley, by the service of one knight's fee, in the last-mentioned reign, and is supposed to be one of those four knights who killed Thomas Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, Dec. 29, 1171.

Oliver de Tracy, son of William, occurs among the knights in Gloucestershire who paid scutage 2 Joh. and was father of

William de Tracy, who presented to the church of Todington 53 H. 3. In 1289, 17 E. 1. he is

recorded among the knights of the county of Gloucester, and, with Ralph de Sudley, his kinsman, commanded under that king in his victorious expedition into Scotland. He left a minor son,

Sir William Tracy of Todington, who in a return of the gentry in Gloucestershire, made 25 E. 1. 1298, being then in ward to Lawrence Tresham, is certified among those who had 40l. a year in lands, and were qualified to receive the honour of knighthood. He was sheriff of Gloucestershire 12 & 17 E. 2. and left issue a son Henry, and a daughter Margery, wedded to John, son of John Archer, of Umberlade in Warwickshire, and ancestor to the present lord Archer.

Henry Tracy, son of sir William, had likewise a son

Henry, whose son and heir,

Thomas Tracy, was high sheriff of this county in 1359, and so continued for four years successively.

John Tracy, son of Thomas, was knighted by king Edward the Third, and, together with Thomas Moygne, John Clifford, and John Sloghter, commissioned to view and take order for the repair of the banks and drains for the preservation of the low lands upon the Severn between Bristol and Gloucester, 36 & 38 E. 3. He gave the advowson of the church, and an acre of land in Todington, to the abbey of Hayles, 37 E. 3. and was high sheriff of Gloucestershire in 1366, and served as knight of the shire in the parliaments convened in the 32d, 37th, 40th, and 43d years of that reign.

Henry Tracy, son of John, was father of

John Tracy, high sheriff of Gloucestershire in 1379, 2 R. 2. whose son

William Tracy likewise served that office in the 18th year of the same reign, 1395.

William Tracy, son of William, was high sheriff in 1416, and married Alice, one of the daughters and coheiresses of Guido de la Spine, lord of Coughton, (whose great grandfather, William de la Spine, had to wife Joan, daughter and heiress of sir Simon de Cocton) and by her had issue William, his heir; John, living 27 H. 6. and Alice, wife of Hugh Culme, or Cullum, ancestor to the present baronet, sir John Cullum, of Hastide in Suffolk.

' The other three were sir Richard Brito, sir Hugh de Morville, and sir Reginald Fitz-Urfe.—The fickleness of the human mind is perhaps in no case more observable, than in this event; for those who detested the pride and arrogance of this ecclesiastic when alive, began to worship him after his death, and thus they sang of him :

*Tu per Thomæ sanguinem, quem pro te impendit,
Fac nos, Christe, scandere quo Thomas ascendit.*

Imitated thus :

By Thomas's blood, which for thee was expended,
O Christ, may we rise whither Thomas ascended.

Such a prodigious number of miracles were reported to have been performed at his tomb, as neither Christ nor his apostles wrought in support of the Christian dispensation. Indeed the great variety of them exhibited on every trivial occasion, would, in an age less superstitious, and more enlightened, have utterly destroyed their credibility; for the monks paid no attention to Horace's maxim,

*Nec Deus interfit, nisi dignus vindice nodus
Inciderit.*

Becket's biographers pretend, that all those persons who had been concerned in his death, died miserably in three or four years afterwards, as it should seem, by some particular interposition of providence in his behalf. But little or no credit is to be given to monkish writers, in matters that affect the reputation of their favourite saints, and the champions of papal authority; for it appears upon record, that this sir William de Tracy was in arms, with other barons, against king John, 17 *regni*, for which offence his lands were seized by the crown, but were restored to him again 2 H. 3. and that in the 6th year of the last mentioned reign, 1222, he served in an expedition against the Welch; so that he survived the commission of that murder upwards of fifty years: It is equally certain, that Hugh de Morville was living in the reign of king John, and held the manors of Kirk Oswald and Lefingby in Cumberland, which he enjoyed in right of his wife Heloise de Estouteville.

William

William Tracy, eldest son of the last William, was high sheriff in the years 1442, and 1443, and left a son.

William Tracy, who was high sheriff of this county in 1449. By Margery his wife, daughter of sir John Pauncefoot, he had two sons, Henry, and Richard.

Henry Tracy, eldest son of William, married Alice, daughter and heiress of Thomas Baldington, of Adderbury in Oxfordshire, esq; and by her was father of three sons, William his heir; Richard; and Ralph, a monk; and two daughters.

Sir William Tracy, eldest son of Henry, was knighted, and served the office of high sheriff of Gloucestershire in 1512. He was one of the first that embraced the reformed religion in England, and, by Margaret his wife, second daughter of sir Thomas Throckmorton, of Corfe-court in this county, had issue three sons, William, his heir; Richard, who, as well as his father, was a zealous reformer, and wrote several treatises on religious subjects, (some of which king Henry the Eighth by proclamation forbade to be read) and was living in 1556; and Robert, who left no issue.

William Tracy of Todington, son of sir William, married a daughter of sir Simon Digby, of Colehill in Warwickshire, and by her was father of Henry, his heir; and of Richard, who had the manor of Stanway settled upon him, and became the ancestor of the baronets of that place, the male line of which family ended in the person of sir John Tracy, in the year 1677.

Henry Tracy, eldest son of William, took to wife Elizabeth, second daughter of John first lord Chandos of Sudley, ancestor to the duke of Chandos, and dying in 1551, left issue John, Giles, Edward, Francis, and Nicholas; and a daughter Eleanor, wife to William Kingston, of Quenington in this county, esq.

Sir John Tracy, the eldest son, was knighted by queen Elizabeth, in her progress to Bristol, 1574, and in the 20th year of that reign, 1578, was high sheriff of the county of Gloucester, and died in 1591. By Anne his wife, daughter of sir Thomas Throckmorton, of Corfe-court, knight, he left issue five sons, viz. John, his heir; Thomas, William, Anthony, and Henry; and two daughters, Dorothy, married first, to Edmond Bray, of Barrington in this county, and secondly, to sir Edward Conway, of Arrow in Warwickshire, created lord Conway; and Mary, wedded first to Mr. William Hobby, and secondly, to that renowned general, sir Horatio Vere, baron of Tilbury.

Sir John Tracy, eldest son of sir John, was knighted by king James the First, and served the office of high sheriff in 1609. He was advanced to the dignity of viscount Tracy of Rathcoole, in the county of Dublin, in the kingdom of Ireland, by king Charles the First, Jan. 12, 1642; and having married Anne, daughter of sir Thomas Shirley, of Isfield in Suffex, knight, left issue by that lady,

Robert, second viscount Tracy, who took to wife Bridget, third daughter of John Lyttelton, of Frankley-court in Worcestershire, esq; by whom he had one son John, and a daughter Anne, wedded to William Somerville, of Edston in Warwickshire, esq. His lordship married secondly, Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Cocks, of Castle-ditch in Herefordshire, and by that lady was father of Robert Tracy, one of the justices of the king's bench to king William, and one of the judges of the court of common pleas to queen Anne, and commissioner of the great seal in 1710: He was again in the commission of the great seal, with sir John Pratt and sir James Montague, in 1718, but retired from his employments, on

“ Before the Reformation in religion was fully established, numbers of those who favoured it were cruelly persecuted and burnt at the stake. Sir William Tracy escaped the flames in his life-time, yet some passages in his last will, deviating from the standard of church orthodoxy, as then established, excited so violent a resentment in the popish party, that he was condemned as an heretick after his death, and an order was sent to Parker, chancellor of Worcester, to raise his corps. The officious chancellor, however, desirous to ingratiate himself with his superiors, exceeded the bounds of his commission, and burnt the body, in which proceeding he could not be justified, even by the laws of the church of Rome, as sir William was not a relapse. So two years after, the chancellor being sued by Tracy's heirs, was turned out of his office, and fined 400*l*.

The obnoxious passages in the will are subjoined for the satisfaction of the reader, who will easily perceive, that sir William's contempt of purgatory, and of prayers for the dead, gave occasion of offence.

The W I L L.

“ I N the name of God, Amen. I William Tracy, of Todington in the county of Gloucester, esq; make my Testament and last Will as hereafter followeth:

“ First, and before all other things, I commit myself to God, and to his mercy, believing, without any doubt or mistrust, that by his grace and the merits of Jesus Christ, and by virtue of his passion and resurrection, I have, and shall have remission of all my sins, and resurrection of body and soul, according as it is written, *I believe that my Redeemer liveth, and that at the last day I shall rise out of the earth, and in my flesh shall see my Saviour*: This my hope is laid up in my bosom.

“ And touching the wealth of my soul, the faith that I have taken and rehearsed is sufficient (as I suppose) without any other man's works or merits. My ground and belief is, that there is but one God, and one mediator between God and man, which is Jesus Christ; so that I accept none in heaven or in earth to be mediator between me and God, but only Jesus Christ; and all other to be but as petitioners in receiving of grace, but none able to give influence of grace; and therefore will I bestow no part of my goods for that intent, that any man should say or do to help my soul, for therein I trust only to the promises of Christ. *He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved, and he that believeth not shall be damned.*

“ As touching the burying of my body, it availeth me not whatsoever be done thereto; for St. Augustine saith, *De cura agenda pro mortuis*, that the funeral pomps are rather the solace of them that live, than the wealth and comfort of them that are dead, and therefore I remit it only to the discretion of my executors.

“ And touching the distribution of my temporal goods, my purpose is, by the grace of God, to bestow them to be accepted as the fruits of faith. So that I do not suppose that my merit shall be by the good bestowing of them, but my merit is the faith of Jesus Christ only, by whom such works are good, according to the words of our Lord, *I was hungry, and thou gavest me meat, &c.* and it followeth, *That ye have done to the least of my brethren, ye have done it to me, &c.* And ever we should consider that true saying, *That a good work maketh not a good man, but a good man maketh a good work*: For faith maketh a man both good and righteous, for a righteous man liveth by faith, and whatsoever springeth not of faith is sin.

“ For my temporal goods, &c. Dated 22 H. 8.

account

account of his ill health, in 1726, and died Sep. 11, 1735, having filled his several posts, equally to the honour and advantage of himself and his country.

John, third viscount Tracy, eldest son of Robert, married Elizabeth, eldest surviving daughter of Thomas lord Leigh, of Stoneleigh in Warwickshire, and by her ladyship had issue William, his heir; Charles; and Ferdinando, to whom sir John Tracy, the last baronet of Stanway, bequeathed that manor, which continued in the Tracys, his descendants, 'till it passed, very lately, to the present viscount Hereford, by the marriage of an heiress. He had also one daughter Mary.

William, fourth viscount Tracy, married first, Frances, daughter of Leicester Devereux, viscount Hereford, by whom he was father of Elizabeth, wife to Robert, son and heir apparent to sir Robert Burdet, of Bramesh in Warwickshire, and mother of sir Robert Burdet, of Foremark in Derbyshire, bart. His lordship married, secondly, Jane, third daughter of sir Thomas Leigh, and sister of lord Leigh, of Stoneleigh, and by her ladyship had one son Thomas-Charles, and one daughter Anne, married to sir William Keyte, of Ebberton in this county, bart.

Thomas-Charles, fifth viscount Tracy, on Dec. 27, 1712, espoused Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William Keyte, esq; son of sir William Keyte, of Ebberton, bart. and had issue William, who died in 1752; Thomas-Charles, his successor; and one daughter Jane, wedded to Capel Hanbury, of Pont-y-pool in Monmouthshire, esq. His lordship took to wife, secondly, Frances, daughter of sir John Packington, of Westwood in Worcestershire, baronet, by whom he had three sons, John, D.D. warden of All Souls college, Oxford; Packington, who died young; and Henry; likewise three daughters, Frances, woman of the bed-chamber to the queen; Anne, the wife of John Smith, of Comb-hay in Somersetshire, esq; and Elizabeth, who died unmarried in 1764. His lordship survived his second lady, and departing this life, June 4, 1756, was succeeded in title and estate by his second but eldest surviving son,

Thomas-Charles, the present viscount Tracy, and lord of the manor of Todington. His lordship, on February 6, 1755, married Harriot, one of the daughters of Peter Bathurst, of Clarendon-Park, in the county of Wilts, esq; by Selina his second lady, daughter of Robert Shirly, earl Rivers; but his lordship has no child now living.

His lordship's paternal arms are, *Or, an escallop in the dexter chief sable, between two bends gules.*

CREST. *On a cap of maintenance gules, turned up ermine, an escallop sable between two wings erected Or.*

SUPPORTERS. *Two falcons proper, beak'd and bell'd Or.*

MOTTO. MEMORIA PII ÆTERNA.

HAMLET. Stanley Pontlarch is a hamlet in this parish, which has its own officers, and a

chapel within it, where divine service is performed once a month, but the people bury at Todington.

' Four hides and a half in Stanlege belong to the church of Teodekesberie. There is one plow-tillage, and four villeins, with two plow-tillages, and three bordars, and five *servi*. This estate was free from tax. It was worth 4*l.* now 40*s.*' *Domesday*, p. 68.

Robert de Pontlarch, or Pont de L'arch, held this estate under the church of Tewkesbury; and it is probable that it received the addition of Pontlarch, from him, by way of distinguishing it from two parishes in this county of the name of Stanley.

John de Sudley was seized of Stanley Pontlarch 41 E. 3. and Hugh Croft, and Agnes and Leon Croft, levied a fine of the same manor to sir William St. Maur 18 H. 7.

Walter Havanage recovered lands in Stanley, and in Thorp, Greet, and Greeton in Winchcombe, against Adam Havanage and Alice his wife, 28 E. 1. Lands in Stanley Pontlarch belonged to the viscount Lisle, and were granted to Thomas earl of Essex, upon whose attainder they were again granted to sir William Kingston 32 H. 8.

This hamlet contains seven houses.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Campden, value 32*l.* in the king's books. There are twenty-eight acres of arable land, and eleven of meadow and pasture, belonging to the glebe, which have been let at 23*l.* a year; and there is a composition of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The chapel of Stanley Pontlarch is annexed to it, on which account the impropiator pays the vicar a further sum of 4*l.* a year, as I find it in bishop Benson's visitation book.

The advowson formerly belonged to the Tracys, and was given by sir John Tracy to the abbey of Hayles, 37 E. 3. And in the year 1403, the bishop of Worcester settled a composition with the abbat of Hayles for the maintenance of the curate of Todington. After the dissolution of Hayles abbey, the advowson returned into the same family, and Thomas lord viscount Tracy is patron and impropiator.

The church is small, but neat, and was rebuilt in the year 1723, by Thomas-Charles lord viscount Tracy.

First fruits	£ 8 13 4	Synodals	£ 0 2 6
Tenths	— 0 17 4	Pentecost.	0 0 8
Procurations	0 6 8		

Monuments and Inscriptions.

There are four monuments in the chancel, with the following inscriptions: Against the south wall,

Hic jacet Dominus Iohannes Tracy Miles, quondam Dominus de Todington, &c. (Filius et Hæres Henrici Tracy Armigeri, et Elizabethæ Filizæ Iohannis Domini Chandos Baronis de Sudely) qui obiit Septembris 25^o Anno Dni 1591.

On the same side,

The Body of this Church was rebuilt in the Year of our Lord One Thousand seven Hundred and twenty-three, by the Right Honourable

Honourable Thomas-Charles Lord Viscount Tracy, who died on the 4th of June, 1756, in the 66th Year of his Age.

His lordship's bust stands over the tablet, and beneath it a scutcheon, Quarterly 1st and 4th, Tracy; 2d and 3d, Argent, a chevron between three mullets sable.

Against the north wall,

Here lyeth the Body of Margaret one of the Daughters and Coheires of Thomas Whittington of Pavntley, Esquior, and Wife of Sir Thomas Throckmorton of Torthworth, Knight, who deceased Feb. 1^o Anno Dni 1577.

As also the Bodies of Anthony Throckmorton and Margaret, her Sonne and Daughter.

On this monument are the arms of Whittington and Throckmorton.

Against the east wall,

M. S.

Nobilissⁱ juvenis Caroli Tracy, filij tertij Honoratissⁱ Dni Joh: Vice-comitis Tracy. Juvenis non natalibus solum sed et egregia indole, et summis ingenij Dotibus illustrissⁱ: Qui post pueriles annos feliciter studijs liberalibus impensus, migravit Oxonium, ubi sesquiano vix dum elapso, non sine suspirijs omnium quibus innotuit, immature (proh dolor!) obiit 3^o die Maij 1676.

Sed Heus! Lector, oculis cave, si enim vivum nosces cujus jam mortui Epitaphium legis, verendum esset ne instar Niobes, indulgens lachrymis rigeres in statuum.

Taxes.	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 211	7	0
	Poll-tax — — 1694, —	22	15
	Land-tax — — 1694, —	188	4
	The same, at 3s. 1770, —	104	16 10 ¹ / ₂

Stanley Pontlarch.

Land-tax at 3s. 1770, — 28 5 9¹/₂

At the beginning of this century, there were 48 houses, and about 200 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 6 were freeholders; yearly births 6, and burials 6. *Atkyns*. But examining the register, I found, that in ten years, beginning with 1700, there had been 58 baptisms, and 53 burials; and in a like period, beginning with 1760, the baptisms were 53, the burials 49; and the inhabitants are now about 186.



T O R M A R T O N

IS a parish in the hundred of Grumbald's Ash, about four miles northward from Marshfield, four south-eastward from Chipping Sodbury, and thirty-two south from Gloucester.

The village is seated upon high ground, in a fine, healthy, champaign country, through which three turnpike-roads are carried; one from Gloucester and Cirencester to Bath, a second from Chippenham to Sodbury and Bristol, and the third from Christian Malford in Wiltshire, to Pucklechurch, Mangotsfield, and Bristol. The parish is bounded on the east by West Kyneton in Wiltshire, on the west by Dodington, on the north by Old Sodbury, and has West Littleton on the south, which latter was formerly taken out of it.

The name is of doubtful original, yet sir Robert Atkyns supposed it to be taken from the tower of the church, and from *Mark*, which in the Saxon language signifies a boundary; and this town, says he, stands in the borders between the Mercian

and West Saxon kingdoms. But he formed his judgment from the modern name, for Tormentone, as it is written in *Domesday*, does not favour his conjecture.

The same learned author takes notice of a fort of stones found in the north fields in this parish, about the bigness of pistol bullets, which being broke, look rusty like iron ore. Upon inquiry, I find that those stones, as he calls them, are not uncommon at this time, and are really no other than iron bullets, discharged, I apprehend, in the battle and skirmishing that happened in these parts in the reign of king Charles the First, between the king's troops, and those under the command of sir William Waller.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

'Richard the legate holds Tormentone, in Hedredestan hundred, of the king. There are eight hides. Alric held it of king Edward. There are six plow-tillages in demean, and twenty villeins, and four bordars, and a priest, and one radchenister, having among them all twelve plow-tillages. There are twelve *servi*. It was worth 12*l.* and is now worth 15*l.* *Domesday-book*, p. 76.

The records shew, that Henry de Willington, son of Ralph de Willington, held Tormarton 23 E. 3. in which year he had livery of the manors of Poulton, Ablington, Yate, Westonbirt, Frampton Cotterel, and Sandhurst, all in the county of Gloucester. John de Willington, of Willington-court in Sandhurst, great grandson of Henry, was seized of Tormarton, Littleton, and all the before mentioned manors, at the time of his death, 20 R. 2. and left Joan his sister and heir, who was married to John Wrath.

This manor was held of the Willingtons, as chief lords, by some of the persons following:

Richard de la Rivere, or de Ripariis, had a grant of fairs in Tormarton, and of free warren in all his lands in England, 38 H. 3.

The sheriff, in his list of all the vills in the county, and their respective proprietors, 9 E. 1. omits Tormarton and Littleton, but says, John, the son of John de la Rivere, is lord of Acton Turville, in Grymbaldealhe hundred, and in ward to the earl of Arundel; and I conclude that he was then likewise proprietor of this manor, for it appears by the escheator's inquisition 8 E. 2. that he died seized of Tormarton, and of the hamlet of Littleton, both together worth 30*l.* a year, which he held of John de Wylintone by the service of two knights fees; and also of half a knight's fee in Actone Turvyle, worth 6*l.* *per ann.* which he held of the earl of Arundel, and left John, his son and heir, two years old.

Richard de la Rivere forfeited all his lands for rebellion against king Edward the Second, and Edward earl of Arundel had a grant of them, and was seized of Tormarton in the 20th year of that reign; but Richard de la Rivere recovered pos-

session 1 E. 3. The manor was held of Edward earl of Kent, by knight's service, 4 E. 3.

John de la Rivere held Tormarton and the hamlet of Littleton, with markets and fairs, 6 E. 3. and John de la Rivere, his son, was seized thereof in the 13th year of the same reign. Henry de la Rivere had a confirmation of markets and fairs in Tormarton 22 R. 2.

Sir John Drayton held this manor, and Acton Turville, 5 H. 5.

Isabel, the widow of sir Thomas de la Rivere, and daughter of sir Maurice Russel, died seized of Tormarton, Littleton, and Skirewell, 15 H. 6. Maurice de la Rivere, son of sir Thomas and Isabel, had a son Robert, whose daughter and heiress, Isabel, was married to sir John St. Loe, and carried the inheritance of the manors of Tormarton, Littleton, and Acton Turville, into that name and family. She was afterwards wedded successively to sir John Drayton, sir Geoffry Scrope, and Stephen Hatfield, esq; but had no child by the three last. Sir John St. Loe, son of sir John, and of Isabel the heiress of the de la Riveres, married a daughter of sir John Guyse, by whom he had sir William, his heir; Nicholas, Edward, and Clement. Sir William St. Loe, eldest son of sir John, married Elizabeth,* daughter, and at length heiress of John Hardwicke, of Hardwicke in Derbyshire, and widow of sir William Cavendish, of Chatsworth in the same county, and settled upon her the inheritance of this estate, which passed, on her fourth marriage, to George earl of Shrewsbury, whose son, Gilbert earl of Shrewsbury, was possessed of it in 1608. The manor afterwards became the property of William marquis of Newcastle, who conveyed it to sir Francis Top, from whom it descended to sir John Top, baronet, who resided here. He left two daughters, one of whom was married to — Hungerford, whose only son John Hungerford, of Dingley-hall in Northamptonshire, esq; is the present lord of the manors of Tormarton and Acton Turville. His arms are, *Sable, two bars argent, in chief three plates.*

John Cotherington and Alice his wife levied a fine of lands in Tormarton, to the use of themselves for life, remainder to their sons, Humphry, Thomas, and John, successively in tail, remainder to Margaret Basiles, late wife to sir Peter

Basiles, 49 H. 6. 1470, in which year Henry, that pageant king, recovered and enjoyed his crown for a few months, 'till he was again dethroned in 1471.

Lands in Tormarton belonged to the priory of Black Canons at Bradenstoke in Wiltshire, and were granted to John Pope 37 H. 8.

The similarity in names of places frequently produces confusion, and to this cause it must be attributed that sir Robert Atkyns has applied some records to Tormarton which evidently belong to Farmington, as already observed under the account of that parish.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Hawkesbury, worth upwards of 400*l.* a year. Nathaniel Castleton is patron, and the reverend Mr. Newdigate Pointz is the present incumbent. He is descended from the antient family of that name, formerly lords of the manor of Iron Acton.

The bishop of Winchester appropriated this church to the abbey of Malmesbury, 35 E. 3.

Ninety-five statute acres belong to the glebe.

The whole parish was inclosed about the year 1760, when the glebe was laid together, but the other lands were not exonerated from tithe.

The church is dedicated to St. Mary, and has an aisle on the south side, and a low embattled tower at the west end. It was built by sir John de la Rivere, who is also said to have founded a chantry in this church, dedicated to St. Mary.

First fruits	£.27	0	0	Synodals	£.0	2	0
Tenths	—	2	14	0	Pentecost.	0	0
Procurations	0	6	8				

Monuments and Inscriptions.

Leland says, *There lyeth buried in the Body of the Paroche Church of Thormerton one Petrine de la Ryvers, with a Frenche Epitaphie. He was owner of the Lordshype of Tormerton.* And sir Robert Atkyns observes, that in his time, the effigies of sir John de la Rivere, with the model of the church in his hand, remained in the chancel; but the brasses of both these monuments are now torn off and lost.

Upon a brass plate, fixed to a black marble stone, in the body of the church, is the effigy of a man, with a purse hanging before him, and

* This beautiful and accomplished lady had been married, at fourteen years of age, to Robert Barley, of Barley in Derbyshire, who was likewise very young, and died soon after, Feb. 2, 1532-3; but she enjoyed the whole of his large fortune, by settlement on her and her heirs. After living a widow some years, she was married, secondly, to sir William Cavendish, by whom she was so intirely beloved, that at her request, he sold his possessions in the southern counties, to purchase estates in Derbyshire, where her relations chiefly resided; and by her persuasion, he began building a noble seat at Chatsworth, which, however, he did not live to finish, dying 4 & 5 Phil. & Mar. She accepted for her third husband, sir William St. Loe, captain of the guard to the queen Elizabeth, and proprietor of Tormarton, and other considerable estates in Gloucestershire, all which, in failure of issue by him, were settled on her and her own heirs. She survived him, but not her charms of wit and beauty, by

which she captivated George Talbot, sixth earl of Shrewsbury, then the greatest subject in the realm, whom she took for her fourth husband; and had the honour of being keeper to Mary queen of Scots, during seventeen years of her imprisonment in England. She was a fourth time left a widow, in 1590, and so continued 'till her death, Feb. 13, 1607, in the 87th year of her age. Happy in her several marriages, she rose by each husband to greater wealth and higher honours; but had issue only by the second, viz. 1. Henry, who died childless in 1616; 2. William, created baron Cavendish of Hardwicke, May 4, 1605, and earl of Devonshire, Aug. 8, 1618; 3. Charles, father of William, earl, marquis, and duke of Newcastle; and three daughters. It is not unworthy observation, that she built three of the most elegant seats that were ever raised by one person in any county in England, viz. Chatsworth, Hardwicke, and Oldcotes, all transmitted intire to the first duke of Devonshire.

' Robert de Olgi holds Turchedene. There are five hides, and two yard lands and a half which pay tax. Siuuard held them. There are four plow-tillages in demean, and twelve villeins, with six plow-tillages, and there are eight among the *servi* and *ancillæ*. It was worth 6*l.* now only 100*s.*' *Ib.* p. 76.

It is difficult to distinguish these manors in their descent to their several proprietors. Two religious houses were seized of the greater part of the parish, and the remainder was vested in lay proprietors, *viz.*

Upper-Turkdean belonged to Westbury college, near Bristol, and after the dissolution of that house, was granted to sir Rafe Sadleir 35 H. 8. William Bannister died seized of Turkedean 2 Jac. 1. leaving Thomas his son and heir, as appears by the escheator's inquisition, taken the same year. Thomas Bannister was seized of it in 1608, from whom it descended to Mr. serjeant Bannister, who enjoy'd it when sir Robert Atkyns compiled his account of this parish: Since which time it passed out of that name, and Edmund Waller, esq; is the present proprietor of it.

Lower Turkdean belonged to the priory of Lanthony, near Gloucester. Richard Poncy gave certain lands in Turchdene to the canons regular of Lanthony, which were afterwards confirmed to them by the king's charter 1 Joh. and a writ of *Quo warranto* was brought against the prior to set forth his right to a court leet and waifs in Turkdean, and his claim was allowed 15 E. 1. After the dissolution of that priory, this estate was granted to Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple, in trust, 35 H. 8. John Walter, upon the death of his father, had livery of this manor granted to him 1 Eliz. It came afterwards to Oliver lord St. John, who died seized thereof 24 Eliz. and John lord St. John, his son, had livery of it the same year. It passed afterwards to Mr. Coxwell, who enjoyed it about half a century since; but it is now the property of sir John Nelthrop, baronet. His arms are, *Argent, on a pile sable, a broad sword of the field, with a martlet in chief sinister for difference.*

Beside the above-mentioned manors, or reputed manors, there was another which continued in lay hands. Robert de Tormin held Turkdean by one knight's fee 3 Joh. John Langley died seized of the manor of Turkdean 2 E. 1. as did another John Langley, esq; 39 H. 6. Walter Langley was survived by Isabel his wife, who died seized of this manor, and of Upper and Lower Siddington, in dower, 14 E. 4. Sir Ralph Dutton was seized of it at the beginning of this century, and was succeeded by his son sir John Dutton, baronet; from him it passed thro' two descents, like Sherbourne, to James Dutton, esq; who is the present lord of the manor.

Of the other estates the records shew, that Philip Burnell died seized of lands in Turkdean

22 E. 1. Thomas Raleigh held one messuage and two plow-tillages in Turkdean, of the honour of Wallingford, 21 R. 2. and Thomas his son died seized of the same 6 H. 4. Walter Raleigh, son and heir of the last Thomas, died seized of the manor of Turkdean 8 H. 5.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Stow, worth about 60*l.* a year. It has been augmented by the queen's bounty. Christ Church college in Oxford, are patrons, and the reverend Mr. Thomas Bowen is the present incumbent. It formerly belonged to the priory of Black Canons of Osney. The rectory and advowson of the vicarage were granted to Christ Church college 34 H. 8. and confirmed 38 H. 8. and the impropriation is now in lease to Mr. Miller.

The vicar has all privy tithes, half the hay tithes, and the corn tithes of three yard lands.

The church is small, with an aisle on the south side, and an embattled tower at the west end.

First fruits	£. 10 0 0	Synodals	£. 0 2 0
Tenths	— 1 0 0	Pentecostals	0 1 0
Procurations	0 6 8		

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 53 18 10
		Poll-tax — 1694,	— 19 1 6
		Land-tax — 1694,	— 56 4 0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770,	— 34 3 9

There were 32 houses in this parish at the beginning of this century, and about 120 inhabitants, whereof 7 were freeholders; yearly births 3, and burials 3. *Atkyns.* There are now 25 families, and exactly 113 inhabitants.



TURLEY and HAW.

TURLEY is only a part of the parish, lying in the lower division of Westminster hundred. The Haw, another part, lies in the lower division of the hundred of Derhurst. The parish is four miles distant south-west from Tewkesbury, eight east from Newent, and eight north from Gloucester. It is situated upon the west bank of the Severn, and very subject to floods from that river.

The etymology of Turley, or Tirley, as it is sometimes written, is uncertain; but Haw signifies a green plot in a valley, and is descriptive of the situation of the place.

It is a rich, loamy soil, with some clay, and produces excellent herbage. The houses in general are mean cottages, built of brick and wattling, notwithstanding there is a quarry near, if not in the parish, of fine blue stone, with a very strait smoth surface, proper for building.

It is a common practice at this place, particularly after floods, to fish, as they call it, in the Severn for coals, and the business is performed

in the following manner : They sink a net, with its mouth extended by an iron hoop of a semi-circular form, and a person stirs the bottom of the river with a long pole just before the net, by which means, and by the assistance of the current, the coals roll into it. Five or six boats are sometimes employ'd in this business at a time.

They still retain the antient custom at this place, which formerly prevailed at many others, of strewing the floor of the church over with grafs on Whitsunday and Trinity Sunday, and there is an acre of ground given to maintain it.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

This was part of the manor of Derhurst at the time of the general survey.

'Etric held two yard-lands and a half at Trinleie, in the time of king Edward, but 'William the son of Baderon holds them now.' *Domesday*, p. 72.

Turley belonged to the abbey of Westminster till that house was dissolved. It was then granted to the chapter of Westminster 34 H. 8. But queen Mary coming to the crown, the monastery was restored, and this manor was regranted to the abbey and convent of Westminster in the fourth year of her reign. After the death of that princess, the monastery was again dissolved, and the manor of Turley regranted to the chapter of Westminster 2 Eliz.

Thomas Throckmorton had livery of the manor of Turley 9 Eliz. and sir William Throckmorton, or Throgmorton, was lord of it in 1608. Thomas earl of Coventry was lord of the manor when sir Robert Atkyns drew up his account of it, and the present earl of Coventry is now lord of the manor. For his lordship's arms, see Derhurst.

Lands in this parish, given to maintain lamps in the church of Turley, were granted to sir William Rider 7 Jac. A meadow in Turley, which belonged to the abbey of Tewkesbury, was granted to Lawrence Baskerville, and William Blake, scrivener, 3 Jac. Christopher Rastall died seized of Woodend and Baul's Meadow in Turley, and left Thomas his son thirty years old. Mr. Griffin has a good estate in this place, which formerly belonged to Mr. George Hurdman.

The Haw is the other division of the parish, where there is a passage over the Severn. The prior of Derhurst was seized of Haws 56 H. 3. After the suppression of alien priories, the manor of Haws was granted to the abbey of Tewkesbury 7 E. 4. And after the suppression of that abbey, it was granted to Giles Throckmorton 35 H. 8.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, within the peculiar of Derhurst, worth 40*l.* a year. The lord chancellor is patron, and the reverend Mr. Charles Parker is the present incumbent. There is no glebe, and the impropriation belongs to the earl of Coventry.

The church is dedicated to St. Michael. It is small, with a low embattled tower at the west end.

First fruits *£*. 9 6 8 Tenth's *£*. 0 18 8

Monuments and Inscriptions.

The following inscription is upon the table of a monument in the chancel :

Beneath lyes William the son of George Hurdman, of Sandpitts Gent. Grandson of Edward Hurdman y^e first Maior of the City of Worcester. He dy'd August y^e 5th 1684, aged about 55 Y^{rs}.

The monument is decorated with the family arms, viz. *Argent, upon a fess between three crescents gules, as many fleurs de lis Or.* — There are also inscriptions for several others of the same name.

Upon a monument, against the fourth wall of the chancel, it is thus written :

To the Pious Memory of M^{rs} Mary Browne, third Daughter of John Browne Sen^r of Cumberwood in y^e Parish Gent, who exchanged this Life for a better Jan^y 18th 1717. She was a Person eminent for her Piety, Liberality and Charity, and like Tabitha, was allways employ'd in doing Good and in Dispensing her Bounty to all about her : But in a more particular Manner to her Relations.

Upon the monument are these arms in a lozenge, *Or, on a fess gules three chefs rooks of the first ; in chief as many martlets sable.*

There are inscriptions for John Brown of Tirley, gent. who died in 1656; for John Brown of Cumberwood, gent. buried in 1681; and for Jane his wife, daughter of Giles Driver, of Rendcombe, gent. who died in 1683; for Henry Browne, son of John and Jane, buried in 1688; and for Charles and Anne Browne, son and daughter of John and Jane, who were buried in the year 1722.

Benefactions.

A house and land called Turley's Elm are charged with 10*l.* a year for the use of the poor. Mr. Joseph Millard, who was buried in 1727, by his will, gave 5*l.* a year for ever out of his estate at the Rye, to buy five coats, shoes, and stockings, for as many poor men. The reverend Mr. Bateman, vicar of this parish, gave 20*l.* with which an acre of land in Kingsend was purchased, for the use of the poor. And Mrs. Susanna Gwyn gave three acres of land in Harley, and one in Churchfield to the same use. Mrs. Jane Atwood, and Mrs. Mary Atwood of Tewkesbury, gave about an acre of pasture ground and orcharding, called Netherstone Leafow, in Turley, to the use of the minister, for a sermon in the church on Holy Thursday, and on Ascension-day, for ever. In default, the profits to go to the poor.

Turley.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, <i>£</i> . 50 6 0
		Poll-tax — 1694, — 12 0 0
		Land-tax — 1694, — 89 4 0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 67 8 0

The Haw.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, <i>£</i> . 34 0 0
		Poll-tax — 1694, — 18 17 0
		Land-tax — 1694, — 80 0 0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 61 5 10½

At the beginning of this century, there were 76 houses in this parish, and about 300 inhabitants, whereof 20 were freeholders; yearly births 8, and

was lord of this manor in the year 1608. It passed afterwards to Richard Baugh, esq; who died seized of Twining in 1682, and left three daughters coheireffes, of whom the eldest was married to Charles Hancock, esq; who died seized of the manor of Twining in the year 1717. It passed afterwards to Peter Hancock, esq; who dying on the 5th of May, 1776, his widow, Mrs. Anne Hancock, became possessed of it as part of her jointure. By her he left issue two daughters, Anne, married to George Maxwell, of Twining, esq; and Charlotte, wedded to John Embury, of the same place, esq; to whom, as coheireffes, the manor will descend on the death of their mother. Mr. Maxwell's arms are, *Argent, within a bordure gules a saltire between two crescents, one in chief the other in base, sable.*

John Conquest died seized of the manor of Gobe's Hull, within the manor of Tewkesbury 26 E. 1. The place is now called Gubber Hill. It is an antient seat, moated round, formerly belonging to the Reads, but is now the property of

HAMLETS. 1. Part of *Mythe-Hook*, which lies in the hundred of Tewkesbury.

2. *Wood-end*, where Thomas Kemble, esq; has a good estate. His arms are given under Tewkesbury.

3. *Church-end*, in which is the seat of the late Peter Hancock, esq.

4. *Sbuthanger*, which lies upon the great turnpike-road. Mr. George Turberville died seized of a good house and estate in this hamlet about the year 1775, which are now his widow's. The Turbervilles are an antient family, and bear *Checky vert and gules, a fess ermine.*

The Neasts were a respectable family, formerly residing here, who enjoyed a good estate, now gone out of that name by the marriage of the heir general with the late Mr. Havard, whose son, Mr. Neast Havard of Tewkesbury is the present owner of it. Mr. Havard gives for his arms, *Argent, a bull's head caboshed between three mullets.*

The Miss Woolleys have also a good house and estate here, formerly belonging to the Aycriggs.

5. *Hill-end*, where John Martyn, of Overbury, esq; has a good estate. Mr. Martyn of Pebworth, who served the office of high sheriff of Gloucestershire in the year 1732, gave for his arms, *Sable, on a fess Or three mascles azure, between as many swans heads erased argent gorged of the second.* But I am not absolutely certain that the Martyns of Overbury bear the same arms.

6. *Green-end*, where Mr. Baldwin's house and estate lay, now the property of the reverend Mr. Vernon.

Puckrup is not properly a hamlet, but an estate formerly Mr. Baldwin's, but now Mr. Phelps's. And *Phelps* is another good estate, belonging to Mr. Warren.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is an impropriation, in the deanery of Winchcombe, worth about 43*l.* a year to the curate. The dean and chapter of Christ Church college in Oxford are patrons, and the reverend Mr. Francis Mines is the present incumbent. The impropriation and advowson of the vicarage formerly belonged to the abbey of Winchcombe, and were granted to the chapter of Oxford 38 H. 8. The impropriation pays 30*l.* a year to the curate. The vicarage has no glebe belonging to it.

There was a dispute in the time of Malger bishop of Worcester, and of William abbat of Tewkesbury, between the church of Tewkesbury, and that of Twining, concerning certain tithes in this parish; which dispute was amicably adjusted in the manner expressed in the register-book of Tewkesbury abbey, whence the writing is copied and printed in Mr. Stephens's *Supplement to the Monasticon*, p. 201.

Lying near the deanery of Pershore in Worcester-shire, this church, by agreement, is visited by the archdeacon of Worcester-shire, in exchange for Broadway in the diocese of Worcester, which is visited by the archdeacon of the diocese of Gloucester.

The church is dedicated to Mary Magdalen, and has a low embattled tower, with six musical bells, at the west end.

First fruits	£ 7 9 7	Synodals	£. 0 2 0
Tenths	— 0 14 11½	Pentecost.	0 1 0
Procurations	0 6 8		

Monuments and Inscriptions.

There is a marble monument on the south side of the chancel, with the following inscription:

Qui multa solus meruit, unius jacet Monumenti particeps,
Nempe Edwinus Baldwyn,
Patre suo Thoma ante annos circiter viginti sepulto,
Hic una reconditur.

Generosus a virtutibus suis sine ære aut marmore celebris futurus, Egregiæ quidem indolis, et qualem paucis contigisse satis constat, Quam autem eâ excoluit industriâ, ut hâc sola minor videretur. Legibus, quibus institutus erat, pari successu incubuit, ac integritate Exercuit, utrinq; hominum gratiam et amorem abunde promeruit. Febre tandem hujus unius fato nimium pestilenti correptus, Virtute, quam annis gravior, et universonum sui desiderium relinquens, occubuit 10^{mo} die Mart. Anno ætatis suæ 55^o Æræ Christianæ 1669.

The monument is adorned with these arms, *Argent, a saltire sable.*

Upon another monument, with an exceedingly well finished alabaster figure of a lady, in the dress of her time, and an infant in her arms, it is thus written:

Heare lyeth buried the bodyes of Sybill Clare wyffe to Fraunces Clare Esquier and Anne their daughter, w^{ch} Sybill was only daughter & heire apparant unto Gabriel Blycke Esquier & Margaret his wyffe whoe in y^e 18 yeare of her age gave her in marriage to y^e sayed Fraunces, a Gentilman bothe worshipfull in parentage & commendable in good qualites between whom such was the affection & good lykinge as was seldom seen in their age, soe as if they had not ben prevented by deathe they had continewed a rare example, but when they moste joyced their matche they weare sonefte devided: for the sayed Sybill being conceiveid with child and after a dewe tyme delivered of a daughter, within one fortnight fell sycke, & after she had languished certen dayes, she willingly yealded her innocente soule into y^e handes of God the xiii daye of Februarie in the
yeare

yeare of our Lord 1575, to the unspeakable losse & sorowe of her deare Parentes, Frenedes, and of all that knewe her but moſte eſpeciallye of her lovinge husband beinge departed from ſo deare a wyffe, well endewed wyth ſondrye rare gyftes bothe of bodye & minde, in whos Remembraunce as an eternal pledge of good will, the ſayed Fraunces cauſed this Monumente to be erected at his proper Coſtes and Charges the 12 of Auguſte in the yeare of our Lord 1577. To whos Soule God graunte a joyfull Reſurrection. Amen.

At the top of the monument are the following arms, *Quarterly, 1st and 4th, Argent, three chevrons ermine. 2d and 3d quarters are, Quarterly 1st and 4th, Sable, on a chevron argent three pellets, on a chief of the ſecond three black birds. 2d and 3d, Two lions paſſant.*

There is a very large monument againſt the eaſt wall of the chancel, with inſcriptions,

For William Hancock, of Norton in the pariſh of Bredon, in the county of Worceſter, eſq; who died in 1676, aged 82.

For William Hancock, his eldeſt ſon, by his firſt wife, who died in 1674, aged 49.

For Charles Hancock, of this pariſh, eſq; who died in 1717, aged 73.

Under the figure of the firſt William Hancock are his arms, *viz. Gules, a dexter hand couped argent, on a chief of the ſecond three fighting cocks of the firſt.*

The laſt-mentioned monument is ornamented with paintings of ſhips, as if the family had been much concerned in naval affairs.

On the table of another monument in the chancel, it is thus written :

Juxta ſepultæ ſunt mortales Reliquiæ Thomæ Neaſt, Generoſi, Et quod corruptabile eſt, Spe reſurgendi Anima evolavit ſuperiores ad auras, ſanctaq; ſedes Aprilis duodecimo, Annoq; ſalutis Milieſimo ſexcentieſimo octageſimo octavo, Redamatus ab omnibus, multiſq; deſideratus. Iam pergas, Lector, et ſi poſſis imitare. Anna Neaſt mœrens poſuit.

Over the monument are theſe arms, *Per pale, baron and femme, 1. Argent, two lions paws erazed in ſaltire gules, for Neaſt. 2. Argent, on a croſs ſable a leopards face caboſhed Or, for Bridges.*

There are ſeveral inſcriptions for the Baughs, particularly for Edward Baugh, gent. late one of the coroners for this county, who died in 1773. Their arms are, *Gules, a feſs vaire between three mullets Or.*

Benefactions.

Richard Edgock gave a farm in Twining, worth about 25*l.* a year, half to the miniſter, and half to the poor for ever. And Richard Portman, clerk, gave 40*s.* a year for ever, one half to the miniſter, and the other to the poor. As did John Reeks 6*s.* 8*d.* to the miniſter, and 13*s.* 4*d.* to the poor for a term.

John Beſt gave 50*s.* a year to the poor, and John Turberville gave twelve pecks of wheat to be diſtributed to the poor on St. Thomas day, yearly, for ever.

Charles Hancock, eſq; gave two ſilver flaggons for the communion, and 3*s.* 4*d.* a year is charged on a houſe at Tewkeſbury towards the repair of the church.

Twining.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, <i>l.</i> 75 14 0
		Poll-tax — 1694, — 71 8 0
		Land-tax — 1694, — 190 0 0
		The ſame, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 133 15 6

Mytbe.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, <i>l.</i> 94 0 0
		Poll-tax — 1694, — 6 16 0
		Land-tax — 1694, — 70 13 4
		The ſame, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 54 7 3

There were 140 houſes, and about 600 inhabitants in the pariſh, at the beginning of this century, whereof 37 were freeholders; yearly births 15, burials 13. *Atkyns.* The number of ſouls is now about 567.

U L E Y.

THIS pariſh lies in the hundred of Berkeley, above four miles north-eaſtward from Wotton-underedge, two eaſt from Durlſley, and fourteen ſouth from Glouceſter.

The name of it has been variously written, as *Euuelege, Iweley, and Uley,* and was given it on account of the many ſprings that riſe here, for, like that of Durlſley, it ſignifies the *Watry Place.*

The middle, and perhaps the greater part of the pariſh is paſture ground, interſperſed with orcharding, but there is ſome arable, and a great deal of woodland. The herbs Centaury, Lady's Mantle, Maidenhair, Agrimony, Vervain, and ſeveral other medicinal plants, are found in various parts of it.

It is bounded on the eaſt by part of the little village of Olepen, and, together with it, forms a deep comb, or valley, about a mile over, beautifully adorned with borderings of beech-wood, and plantations of fir, on the ſides of the lofty hills that everywhere encompaſs it, except to the weſt. Defended by thoſe hills from the chilling blaſts to which open ſituations are expoſed, vegetation is forward in the ſpring, and the winter not ſo ſevere as in moſt of the neighbouring places. It has an opening weſtward to the Vale, and a ſmall bourn, formed of the ſprings which riſe here, takes its courſe that way, and together with the Durlſley water, runs into the Severn at Slimbridge.

Part of the hill on the north ſide of the village ſhoots out in a rocky head, and is united by a narrow neck of land to the open plain adjoining to the pariſh of Nimpſfield. This ſpot of ground is called the *Berry*, from the oblong camp on the top of it, for *Berry*, or *Bury*, is but another name for a camp. Thus we have *Berrybank* in Staffordſhire, *Berryhill* in Hampſhire, *Egbury*, *Dunbury*, *Okebury*, and many other *Berries* in various parts of the kingdom beſides Glouceſterſhire. That which I am now deſcribing is very ſtrong by ſituation, with double intrenchments round the edge of the hill, incloſing the whole ſpace of ground on the top, conſiſting of thirty or forty acres; and the declivity without is ſo great as to ſecure it from any powerful attack, except at the entrance. This was certainly a Roman camp, as I prove by the coins which have been found about

about it, (the greater part being of the emperors Antoninus and Constantine) of which Mr. Small, late owner of the estate, has made a collection.

Our ancestors delighted in sheltered situations, and Uley, from early ages, seems to have been the residence of many good families; but leaving the antient state of the village, to be resumed under the account of the manor, the following places engage our present attention.

Stout's-Hill is a handsome new house, with octagonal projections, turreted, and ornamented in the Gothic taste. It stands in a lawn of excellent verdure, upon an eminence that commands a view of the village in front, with a curtain of fine beech wood, hanging, as it were, from the slope of the hill, at a very agreeable distance to the south. It is the property and residence of Timothy Gyde, esq; who has a good estate in the parish, and gives for his arms, *Azure, on a chevron between three fleurs de lis Or, as many mullets of the field.* This is also the place of the writer's nativity, where he collected his first ideas, and for which he still indulges a natural partiality.

*Ille terrarum mihi præter omnes
Angulus ridet.
Ver ubi longum, tepidasque præbet
Jupiter brumas.* Hor. O. vii.

There are two other good houses at the Green, near the church. One of them is the property of John Holbrow, esq; where he resides, and has also a very good estate in the parish. He is the son of the late William Holbrow, esq; who was high sheriff of Gloucestershire in the year 1741. The present Mr. Holbrow is in the commission of the peace for the county, and gives for his arms, *Azure, a bend between six mullets argent.*

The other was built in the time of king James the First, by one of the Dorneys, (a family of antient standing in this parish) as appears by their name in the front, and who then possessed the estate belonging to it. It was afterwards sold to the Smalls, and is now the property of Mrs. Small, relict of the late Mr. John Small, who died in January, 1778.

Bencombe is a good house, where the Dorneys have long resided, and now belongs to Mr. Edward Dorney, who has a good estate there. His arms are, *Gules, a chevron vaire between three crescents Or.*

This village, tho' not large, is very populous, from a manufacture of fine broad cloth long established here. It is still carried on by several persons in a very extensive manner, and furnishes employment for the lower class of people. But idleness and debauchery are so deeply rooted in them, by means of those seminaries of vice called Alehouses, that the poor are very burthensome. These houses are scattered all over the country, and are daily increasing, which we owe either to the magistrates inattention, or indulgence; or,

perhaps, to a mistaken notion of serving the community by increasing the public revenue from licences; but they may be assured that nothing can compensate for depravity of morals, and the loss of industry.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

This place was a member of the great lordship of Berkeley at the time of the general survey, as appears by a passage in *Domesday*, p. 68, and by the translation of it under Berkeley, p. 271, where there is nothing further recorded than that 'In 'Euuelege are two hides.'

It has been fully related under the account of the last-mentioned town, that the lordship of Berkeley, with its members, was given by king Henry the Second to Robert Fitz-Harding, ancestor to the present earl of Berkeley; and this estate continued in the elder branch of his lordship's family, 'till it was settled on Maurice Berkeley, second son of Maurice lord Berkeley, some time in the reign of king Edward the Third. That Maurice Berkeley was ancestor to the Berkeleys of Stoke Giffard, whose descendants held Uley in an uninterrupted succession to the end of the reign of king Richard the Third, when sir William Berkeley took part with that king, and was in the battle of Bosworth. Victory declaring for the earl of Richmond, afterwards king Henry the Seventh, sir William fled into Brittain, and was attainted 1 H. 7. and his estates were seized by the crown.

Jasper duke of Bedford, the king's uncle, had a grant of Uley to himself, and the heirs male of his body, 1 H. 7. But afterwards sir William Berkeley made his peace with the king, and took a grant of the reversion after the duke's estate taille, 4 H. 7. whereby this estate returned to his family. The earl of Berkeley is the present lord of the manor of Uley.

There were two dependant manors in the parish. Basslet's court was a reputed manor, wherein the Basslets had an antient seat. Sir Anselm Basslet married Margaret, daughter of Thomas lord Berkeley, and of Joan, the daughter of Ralph Somery, lord of Campden, and with her had this estate. William Basslet was lord of Basslet's court in the year 1608. Richard Basslet was sequestered in the great rebellion, and paid a composition of 653*l.* William Basslet, a descendant from the last William, left two daughters, Elizabeth and Margaret, coheiresses, of whom Elizabeth, the survivor, was married to William Wescombe, who sold this estate to several persons upwards of twenty years since, and there is now only a small part of the antient mansion house remaining. The Basslets gave for their arms, *Ermine, on a canton gules a mullet Or.*

The White Court was another reputed manor, which is said to have had two parks formerly belonging to it. The manor house has been totally

totally demolished time immemorially, but there is a kind of hamlet that still retains the name of the White Court.

Bencombe lies on the south side of the parish, upon an eminence at the head of the combe, or valley, which gave occasion to its name, and is mentioned in records.

It belonged to the Berkeley family when they first had Uley. Peter de Iweley died seized of it 1 R. 1. John de Benecomb died also seized of it, and left Agnes, his only daughter and heiress, married to John de Couel (de Coaley) in the reign of king Edward the Third.

It has been observed that Mr. Edward Dorney has a good house and estate there.

The records mention, that Elianor the widow of John de Veel, son of sir Peter le Veel, held lands in Uley for her life. Sir William Rumsey levied a fine of the reversion of those lands to sir John Popham and Elizabeth his wife 3 H. 4.

Besides the above, there are places in Uley of the following names, viz. Toney, Crawley's Shard, Shoreditch, Shadwell, Ellcombe, Rowdon, Bawcot, which in the British signifies a little wood; Angerston, perhaps more truly Hengærston, the town at the antient camp; Resdon, the Hurn, and some others; which names are supposed to be all significant, and expressive of some striking circumstances peculiar to the respective places.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Dursley, worth about 140*l.* a year. Roger lord Berkeley gave the advowson of it to the priory of Stanley St. Leonard's; and thirty acres in the parish now pay tithes to Stanley. The lord chancellor is patron, and the reverend Mr. John Gregory is the present incumbent. There are sixteen acres for the glebe. The rectory pays 13*s.* 4*d.* a year to the crown.

Sir Herbert Croftes, baronet, afterwards bishop of Hereford, was rector of this church in 1667.

The church is dedicated to St. Giles. It has no aisle, but there are two handsome galleries at the west end, and a low embattled tower on the north side.

First fruits	£. 12	3	4	Synodals	£. 0	2	0
Tenths	—	1	4	Pentecost.	0	0	6
Procurations	0	6	8				

Benefactions.

Mr. William Pegler, who died in 1695, gave a parcel of land, and 10*l.* in money, to the use of the poor; and an estate belonging to Mr. John Holbrow is charged with 10*s.* a year in lieu of the latter.

The reverend Mr. Henry Stubs gave 50*l.* to the parish, to establish a school for teaching poor children to write. And he also gave 10*s.* a year in books for the poor.

Mr. Tether gave 30*s.* a year to be distributed to the poor on St. Thomas day, and 10*s.* for a sermon. And Thomas Parflow gave 10*s.* a year to the poor.

Taxes: {

The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 103	4	0
Poll-tax — — 1694,	— 37	8	0
Land-tax — — 1694,	- 114	1	1
The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770,	— 84	17	6

It is said there were 200 houses in this parish, and about 900 inhabitants, of whom 80 were freeholders, at the beginning of this century; yearly births 21, and burials 19. *Atkyns.* In the year 1748, the number of souls was 1162, and since that time they are increased to about 1310.



U P L E A D E N

IS a small parish, in the hundred of Botloe, three miles eastward from Newent, and about six north-westward from Gloucester.

It lies in the Vale, on the west bank of the river Leden, by which it is bounded, and from which it takes its name. The lands, like the circumjacent fine country, are abundantly rich in corn and pasture, but the parish has nothing particular to recommend it to the notice of the antiquary or naturalist.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

This manor belonged very antiently to the abbey of Gloucester, as appears by a passage in *Domesday-book*, of which the following is a translation:

' The same church [St. Peter at Gloucester] holds Ledene in Botelawes hundred. There are four hides. In demean are two plow-tillages, and eight villeins, and one bordar, with eight plow-tillages. There are four *servi*, and a mill of 4*s.* and ten acres of meadow. A wood two miles long, and two furlongs broad. It is worth scarcely 30*sol.*' *Domesday*, p. 71.

The abbat of Gloucester had a writ of *Quo warranto* brought against him, to oblige him to set forth his right to free warren here, and his claim to that privilege was allowed 15 E. 1.

The manor continued in the abbey till the general dissolution, when it passed to the crown, by which it was afterwards granted to John Arnold, who died seized of it 37 H. 8. and livery was granted to sir Nicholas Arnold, his son and heir, the same year. Rowland Arnold, son of sir Nicholas, left an only daughter Dorothy, married to sir Thomas Lucy, of Charlecot in Warwickshire, who was lord of the manor in the year 1608. It passed afterwards to Thomas Brown, esq; alderman of Gloucester, who was owner of it at the beginning of this century, and Mrs. Broxoline is the present proprietor.

of

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a curacy, in the Forest deanery, worth 20*l.* a year, to which the dean and chapter of Gloucester present.

The impropriation, formerly belonging to the abbey of Gloucester, was granted to the chapter of that see, 33 H. 8. It is now in lease to Mrs. Broxoline, and pays 14*l.* 10*s.* a year to the curate.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 78 14 0
		Poll-tax — — 1694, — 7 16 0
		Land-tax — — 1694, — 69 14 0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 52 5 6

Sir Robert Atkyns reckoned 25 houses in this parish, and estimated the people at about 100, 7 of whom were freeholders; yearly births 2, burials 2. The present number of houses is only 19, and the inhabitants are supposed to be proportionably decreased.



UPTON St. LEONARD'S.

THIS parish lies in the united hundreds of Dudston and King's-barton, about three miles north from Painswick, and three south-eastward from Gloucester.

With respect to *Upton*, or *Optune*, as it was antiently written, it will be sufficient just to observe, that the village is seated on a gentle elevation, in the vale, which certainly suggested the first idea of the name.

Creed's Place is a very handsome new brick house, the property and residence of Robert Campbell, esq; who built it upon an estate which he purchased of John Guise, esq; about the year 1770.

Whitley Court is also a handsome seat, belonging to Peter Snell, esq; who resides there.

I don't find that there are any antiquities or curious natural productions here, but the hills adjoining to the southward yield iron ore, or ochre, as appears from a spring of water that runs down the road, tinging the stones in its course of a redish yellow colour.

Of the Manors and other Estates.

Upton was a member of the great manor of Bertune, before, and at the time of the general survey, and is entered in the record among the demans of the crown, under the title *Terra Regis*.

'Aluui, the sheriff, claims Optune, another member [of the manor of Bertune]. There is one hide of land, and there are four [free] men. 'Hunfridus holds it.' *Domesday*, p. 67.

But sir Robert Atkyns has placed another abstract from *Domesday* to the account of this parish, which has nothing to do with it, but belongs to Utone, or Wotton, near Gloucester.

There were formerly two manors in this parish of the common name of Upton. Want of

distinction occasions great difficulty in applying the records with precision, but I shall endeavour to point out the descent of each manor in regular succession.

Walkelyn de Fabrica held Uptone of king Edward the First, by the service of paying two hundred arrow heads. He pleaded his right in the proceedings on a writ of *Quo warranto* brought against him 15 E. 1. and his claim was then allowed.

Edmond Fitz-Alan, earl of Arundel, was seized of the manor of Upton; but being beheaded at Hereford, in the unsettled reign of king Edward the Second, all his lands here came to the crown, and were granted to Richard de Muncmuth 4 E. 3. Richard earl of Arundel, son of Edmond, was seized of one tenement, and one mill in Upton St. Leonard, and of the hundred of King's Barton, 21 R. 2. Elizabeth, widow of Thomas duke of Norfolk, and daughter of Richard earl of Arundel, was seized of Upton 3 H. 6. John duke of Norfolk was seized of the manor of Upton St. Leonard's 11 H. 6. John duke of Norfolk, and Elizabeth his wife, levied a fine of it 8 E. 4. Joan, the widow of William de Beauchamp, lord de Bergavenny, one of the sisters and heirs of Thomas earl of Arundel, died seized of the manor of Upton St. Leonard's 14 H. 6. as did Beatrix, the widow of Thomas earl of Arundel, 18 H. 6. Eleanor, the widow of sir Walter Hungerford, late wife of sir Richard Poinings, and formerly the wife of John earl of Arundel, died seized of Upton 33 H. 6.

Another manor of the name of Upton belonged to the Berkeley family for several ages successively.

Thomas lord Berkeley died seized of Upton St. Leonard's 35 E. 3. as did Maurice lord Berkeley, his son, in the 42d year of the same reign. Thomas lord Berkeley, son of Maurice, had livery the next year, and dying 5 H. 5. left Elizabeth, his only daughter and heir, married to Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick. Edward Nevil, lord Bergavenny, married Elizabeth, the daughter of Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, in whose right he was seized of the manor of Upton, and died 16 E. 4. Thomas lord Berkeley died possessed of this manor 24 H. 8. whereupon Thomas lord Berkeley, his son, had livery granted him the same year, and died in the 26th year of that reign. Henry lord Berkeley, son of the last Thomas, had livery 3 Mariae.

The manor of Upton was granted to Walter Pye and William Beal 2 Jac. It is now divided among several freeholders, but the late Mr. Singleton, lord of Dudston and King's Barton hundred, was lord paramount.

Bullins is a reputed manor in this parish, belonging to Mr. Selwyn.

Grove Court is another reputed manor, formerly the property of a family who seem to have taken their name from this estate. Jeoffery de la Grave held one yard-land in Upton by the service of attending

attending the king, in his wars against Wales, with bow and arrows forty days at his own charge, and afterwards at the king's cost, 5 H. 3. and Sibilla de la Grave held lands in Upton St. Leonard's of the king in *capite*, by the same service, 10 E. 2. *Esch.* This estate passed afterwards to the Berkeleys, and was the property of Richard Walter, esq; at the beginning of the present century. It now belongs to Mrs. Blisset, of Chancery Lane, London.

John the son of Nicholas le Broke granted divers lands in Upton St. Leonard, Gloucester, Barton Abbats, Kynemerbury, and Sneedham, to the abbey of Gloucester 3 E. 2. and that abbey held two plow-tillages in Upton, each worth 30*s.* *per ann.* 17 E. 3. William Nottingham, esq; the king's attorney-general, gave the manor of Sneedham, &c. to the abbey of Gloucester, for the purpose of erecting a chantry in the abbey, 10 E. 4.

Part of Snedeham in the parish of Upton St. Leonard, late belonging to the abbey of Gloucester, and containing twenty-six acres and a half, was sold by the crown, Sep. 11, 34 H. 8. to the mayor and burgesses of Gloucester, who conveyed it to Thomas Lane, esq; the following year. These lands, with some others, were to be held by the 20th part of a knight's fee, and by the payment of 3*s.* 6*d.* *ob.* to the court of augmentation.

Lands and tithes in Upton belonged to the abbey of Pershore, and were granted to John Butler 37 H. 8.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a curacy, in the deanery of Gloucester, worth 20*l.* a year from the impropriation. The rectory and advowson of the vicarage of Upton St. Leonard belonged to the abbey of Gloucester, and were granted to the bishoprick 33 H. 8. and confirmed 6 E. 6. The bishop of Gloucester is patron and impropriator, and the reverend Mr. Charles Bishop is the present incumbent.

The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, has an aisle on the north side, and an embattled tower at the west end, in which are five bells.

An estate worth about 15*l.* a year is given for the repair of the church.

Synodals 1*s.* Pentecostals 1*s.* 2*d.*

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 151	6	8
		Poll-tax ——— 1694, — 17	1	0
		Land-tax ——— 1694, — 238	8	0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 179	2	0

There were 110 houses in the parish, and about 450 inhabitants at the beginning of this century, 40 of whom were reputed to be freeholders; yearly births 12, burials 10. But the people are now decreased to about 300.

WALTON CARDIFFE

IS an inconsiderable parish, in the lower division of Tewkesbury hundred, about one mile south-eastward from the town of that name, and nine northward from Gloucester.

The parish consists chiefly of rich meadow and pasture, and is watered by the little river Tirlle, or Turle, which comes from Ashchurch, and after joining the Swilyate at this place, runs down to Tewkesbury.

What is the signification of Walton, I shall leave to the determination of others, but the cognomen of *Cardiffe* was certainly taken from the family of *de Kaerdyff*, to whom the manor belonged, and distinguishes this place from *Walton* in the neighbouring parish of Derhurst.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

Walton was dependant on the great manor of Tewkesbury in the reign of king Edward the Confessor, as appears by the translation from *Domesday-book*, inserted under Tewkesbury.

It continued to be a member of the same lordship, and was held of Richard de Clare, earl of Gloucester and Hertford, 47 H. 3.

In the sheriff's list of all the villis of the county, with their respective lords, returned into the exchequer 9 E. 1. it is said, that William de Kerdiff was lord of Walton Kerdiff in Tewkesbury hundred, but that it was then in the hands of Margaret countess of Gloucester and Hertford.

It appears by the escheator's inquisition, taken 8 E. 2. after the death of Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester, that Paulinus de Kerdyff then held Walton of the said earl; and by another inquisition, it likewise appears, that the same Paul de Kaerdyff died 9 E. 2. seized of the hamlet of Walton, which he held of the countess of Gloucester, as of the honour of Tewkesbury, by the fourth part of a knight's fee, and left William de Kaerdyff his son and heir, sixteen years old. Joan the widow of ——— Kaerdiff, and afterwards the widow of John de Wynecote, was endowed of Walton Kaerdiff, and died 23 E. 3. Robert Underhill and Evet his wife levied a fine of Walton Kaerdiff, to Edward de Kaerdiff and Joan his wife, to ——— Impringham of Tewkesbury, to Thomas Gestock, and to John Bandrip and Elizabeth his wife, 37 E. 3. And Edward de Kaerdiff and Joan his wife were seized thereof in the 43d year of the same reign.

William de Chesterton, and others, were seized of the manor of Walton Kaerdiff 7 R. 2. as was Edward earl of Stafford 4 H. 4.

John Basset, of Bentbury in Glamorganshire, in right of Elizabeth his wife, was seized of Walton at the time of his death, 4 H. 8. William Basset, son of John, dying before his father, William Basset, son of William, became heir to his grandfather, and had livery of the manor granted to him 22 H. 8.

William

William lord Willoughby, and Thomas Hurdage and Catherine his wife, levied a fine of the moiety of the manor of Walton Caerdif to the king, 3 E. 6. James Gunter and Anne his wife, levied a fine of Walton Cardiff, and Walton Bassett, to Thomas Barew and Margaret his wife, 1 Mar.

The manor came afterwards to the Reads, who enjoyed it for many years. Giles Read, esq; was lord of it in 1608, and Foulk Read, esq; was proprietor of it in 1658. The manor is now vested in the corporation of Tewkesbury.

Three closes in Walton, which had belonged to the abbey of Tewkesbury, were granted to Thomas Sheldon and Lawrence Poyner, 36 H. 8. The tithes of Walton Caerdiff, and divers lands, reputed to be a manor, part of the possessions of Tewkesbury abbey, were granted, together with a moiety of lands in Derhurst Place, to William Read and John Read, 7 E. 6. Another portion of tithes, formerly the property of that house, was granted to Daniel Perte and Alexander Perte, the same year. Another portion of tithes in Nether Gaston in Walton Cardiff, and tithes of hay in Walton Cardiff, which had belonged to the same monastery, were granted to Francis Maurice and Francis Phillips, in trust for sir William Ryder, 7 Jac.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is an impropriation, in the deanery of Winchcombe, worth 17*l.* 10*s.* to the curate, who is nominated by All Souls college, Oxford. Foulk Read, esq; in 1658, gave the small tithes to the curate, and the same year built the chapel, which is dedicated to St. James. The parishioners bury at Tewkesbury and Ashchurch.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 79 17 0
		Poll-tax ——— 1694, — 7 10 0
		Land-tax ——— 1694, — 116 0 0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 88 5 1½

At the beginning of this century, there were 14 houses in the parish, and about 56 inhabitants, 4 of whom were freeholders; yearly births 1, burials 1. *Atkyns.* There are now 6 families in the parish.



WAPLEY and CODRINGTON.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Grumbald's Ash, about six miles distant north-west from Marshfield, three south-westward from Chipping Sodbury, and about thirty-two southward from Gloucester.

The soil is fruitful, and the greater part of the parish is in pasturage. The river Boyd rises in the hamlet of Codrington, and runs thro' Bitton, where it empties itself into the Avon. The face of the country is exceedingly diversified with slopes, swells, and agreeable declivities, but the

parish yields nothing curious for the entertainment of the naturalist or antiquary.

The large manor house, called Codrington Court, is now occupied as a farm house.

Of the Manors and other Estates.

A part of Wapley was considered as a member of the great manor of Betunc, in Suinheve, now Langley and Swineshead hundred, and is entered under the title *Terra Regis* in *Domesday-book*. There were likewise two other estates here, which are thus described in the record :

' The bishop of St. Laud at Constance holds ' Wapelic in Polcrecerce hundred, and Aldred ' holds it of him. The same person held it in ' the time of king Edward. There is one hide, ' and one plow-tillage in demean, and two *servi*. ' It is worth and was worth 20*sol.*' *Domesday*, p. 71.

' Radulf the brother of Roger [de Berchelai] ' holds Wapelic, in Pulchecerce hundred, of the ' king. There is one hide. Godric held it. ' There is one plow-tillage in demean, and four ' *servi*. It is worth and was worth 20*sol.*' *Ibid.* p. 75.

The manors of Wapley and Codrington were granted by king Henry the Second to Radulph son of Stephen, who immediately gave them to the abbey of Stanley, in the diocese of Salisbury, to pray for the soul of the king, and for the souls of himself and his family.

The sheriff returned that the abbat of Stanley was lord of the manor of Codrington, in Grymbaldashe hundred, 9 E. 1. and a writ of *Quo warranto* was brought against the abbat, in the 15th year of the same reign, to oblige him to set forth his right to court leet and felons goods within the manor of Codrington, and his claim to those privileges was then allowed.

The abbat of Stanley obtained a licence for alienating the manor of Wapley, reserving a rent of 11*l.* a year, for the repair of his abbey. Accordingly it was sold to John de Codrington, and to the heirs of his body, 33 H. 6. and John de Codrington obtained from pope Martin the Fifth, in the 12th year of his pontificate, a licence for having a portable consecrated altar for the celebration of mass in what places he pleased.

Simon Codrington, esq; was lord of the manor in the year 1608, as was his descendant, Robert Codrington, of Didmarton, esq; at the beginning of the present century. The manor continued in the Codrington family, 'till it passed out of that name to sir Richard Bamfylde, by his marriage with Jane, daughter and sole heir of colonel John Codrington, of Wraxall in Somersetshire. Sir Richard Bamfylde, baronet, died in the year 1776, and his reliēt, lady Bamfylde, is the present owner of the manors of Wapley and Codrington. The arms of Bamfylde are, *Or, upon a bend gules three mullets argent.*

HAMLET. Codrington is a considerable hamlet, once the residence of the Codringtons, who

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a curacy, in the deanery of Campden, worth 5*l.* 10*s.* a year. Mr. Dark is patron and impropriator, and Mr. Roberts is the present incumbent.

The rectory formerly belonged to the abbey of Tewkesbury, and was granted to Drew Drurey and Edward Downing 16 Eliz. The curate has no house nor glebe.

The church is a small building, with a wooden turret in the middle. It is dedicated to St. Mary, and has divine service performed in it only once a fortnight.

Pentecostals - - 4½*d.*

Taxes. {	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 88 18 0
	Poll-tax — 1694, — 3 10 0
	Land-tax — 1694, — 29 14 0
	The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 29 14 0

There were 14 houses in the parish, and about 60 inhabitants, 3 of whom were reputed to be freeholders, at the beginning of the present century. And the people are about the same number at this time.



WELFORD.

THIS parish lies in the upper division of Derhurst hundred, nine miles distant north from Campden, four south from Stratford upon Avon in Warwickshire, and thirty-six north-eastward from Gloucester.

It is bounded by Weston upon Avon on the east, by Dorington on the south, and on the north and north-west by the river Avon, which separates it from Warwickshire.

It is a rich soil, abundantly fertile in corn and pasture; but the public roads in all this part of the county are very incommodious, and almost impassible in the winter season. They are either carried through miry lanes, or along head lands in the common fields, so that the traveller is obliged to shape his course in a zig-zag direction, as the ground will permit.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

Domesday takes notice of Welford among the vills in Derhurst hundred, which were held by the church of St. Dennis at Paris, and observes, that there were fifteen hides. But as the record will not bear abridgment, the reader is referred to p. 72. where he will find the whole account in the original language.

The priory of Derhurst, which was a cell to the abbey of St. Dennis, held the manor of the earls of Gloucester, and the same house continued possessed of it 'till the dissolution of alien priories, when this manor was granted to the abbey of Tewkesbury.

After the general dissolution of religious houses, this manor was granted by the crown to William

Willington, of Barcheston in Warwickshire, in taille, the remainder to Edward Grevil of Milcote, and Margaret his wife, daughter of William Willington, and to her heirs, 7 E. 6.

Lodowick, or Lewis Grevil, only son of Edward and Margaret, had livery of this manor granted to him 1 Eliz. Sir Edward Grevil of Milcot, only son of Lodowick, was lord of this manor in the year 1608; but being much involved in debt, he sold his whole estate to Lionel Cranfield earl of Middlesex, whose daughter Frances carried this manor, by her marriage, to Richard Sackville, fifth earl of Dorset. Charles Sackville, sixth earl of Dorset, died Jan. 29, 1705-6, and was succeeded by his only son Lionel-Cranfield, seventh earl and first duke of Dorset, who was lord of the manor of Welford at the beginning of this century, and the duke of Dorset is the present lord of the manor. His grace's arms are, *Quarterly Or and gules, over all a bend vaire.* CREST. *Out of a ducal coronet Or, an estoile of eight points argent.* SUPPORTERS. *Two leopards argent, spotted sable.* MOTTO. *AUT NUNQUAM TENTES AUT PERFICE.*

The records mention other persons as proprietors of the manor. Thus it is said, sir Thomas West and Alice his wife were seized of the manor of Welford 10 R. 2. and John Grevil, esq; died seized of it 23 H. 6. But they could only be tenants under the priory of Derhurst.

William Hoese and Margaret his wife purchased lands in Welford of Ralph de Welford, which lands had been formerly purchased by the said Margaret, and by William Comyn her former husband, 5 H. 3. A tenement in Welford belonged to the Cistercian abbey of Bordesley in Worcestershire, and was granted to Robert earl of Leicester 16 Eliz.

HAMLETS. 1. *Bickmarsh*, containing one family. In the antient survey, made in the reign of king William the First, Bichemerse is said to be in Ceolfede hundred, which is now comprized in that of Kiftsgate. But how derogatory soever it may seem to that record, the hamlets belonging to this parish now lie in Warwickshire, and pay land-tax in aid of that county, but contribute to the parochial levies of Welford. Hence it may be inferred, that some alterations have taken place in the division of counties, as well as of hundreds, within the last seven hundred years. The record runs thus:

‘ Eddiet holds Bichemerse in Ceolfede hundred, of the king. She held it in the time of king Edward. There is one hide, and in demearn two plow-tillages, and one villein, and one bordar, and four *servi*. It is worth and was worth 20 *sol.*’ *Domesday*, p. 79.

2. *Little Dorington*, where are three families.

3. *Bedlam*, which does not seem at present intituled to the distinction of a hamlet, as the only house within it was originally a barn.

the furnace. Much of its substance evaporates in smoak, but it contains no metal of any kind.

I believe this to be the only place in Gloucestershire where the *Carduus Fullonum*, or Teasle, is cultivated for the use of the clothing manufacture. Several common medicinal plants grow in different parts of the parish, and I observe the herb Celery flourishes vigorously on the banks by the sides of the high roads, which indicates a great strength of soil.

There is a ferry over the Severn at this place, to Framilode on the other side, where is an inn for the accommodation of travellers; but no such conveniency on the Westbury side.

My inquiries for antiquities in this place have not been very successful. I visited the parish church in 1776, and saw a piece of a bone lying in the chancel window, which was said to be a part of the thigh bone of some prodigious giant. It was about two feet long, appearing very porous at the broken end. I could make no estimate of the length of it when intire, but it was twenty-two inches in circumference. The inhabitants knew not how it came there, nor indeed any thing about it.

Doctor Hakewill, in his learned *Apology of the Power and Providence of God in the Government of the World*, relates, that about the year 1634, there were several bones of a prodigious size found not far distant from Gloucester, but does not say where; and that king Charles the First appointed lord Herbert of Cherbury to examine them, who collected a huckle bone, a piece of a shoulder blade, some part of a tooth, and the bone of the nose, all of astonishing size. Doctor Hervey, a great anatomist of that age, and Doctor Clayton, the king's professor of physic in Oxford, with several other judicious persons, examined them, and concurred in opinion that they were not human, but the bones of an elephant, brought hither, as may be supposed, by the Romans; for according to Dion, Claudius brought elephants into Britain. The bone of the nose in particular was not like a man's, which confirmed them the rather in opinion that none of the others were

human. They were all found together, mixt with the bones and horns of sheep and oxen, and the tusk of a boar, and a great square stone, like the top stone of an altar, lay by them, whence it is imagined that they were the relicks of some great sacrifice made near the place where they lay. And it is not improbable that the piece of the bone which I saw in Westbury church was found at the same time with the above.

I am next to shew what share this parish has had in military affairs. In the time of the great civil wars, the governor of Gloucester placed a garrison at Westbury, to keep the market of that city open, but Corbet relates that the garrison was lost 'by the treachery of captain Thomas Davis, who sold them at a rate to sir John Winter. This Davis,' says he, 'commanded the guard at Huntley, where himself by night, some distance from the house, attended the enemy's coming, went in before them, as friends from Gloucester, gave them possession, and having accomplished that piece of treason, immediately marched to Westbury, where he was received for a friend, and led in his train of cavaleers, so that both places were surprized in two hours, and about eighty men and arms lost in that great exigency.' The same author relates that afterwards, '150 muskettiers, and the whole strength of horse were drawn out [from Gloucester] towards the forest side, and came upon Westbury. Here the enemy held the church, and a strong house adjoining. The governor [Maffie] observing a place not flanked, fell up that way with the forlorn-hope, and secured them from the danger of shot. The men got stools and ladders to the windows, where they stood safe, cast in granadoes, and fired them out of the church. Having gained the church, he quickly beat them out of their works, and possessed himself of the house, where he took about thirty prisoners without the loss of a man.'

Before the reformation, there lived at this place one Mr. James Baynham,* who was burnt at the stake for religion in the reign of king Henry the Eighth.

Of

* The following detail of his sufferings will excite an abhorrence of the persecuting principles of the times he lived in, and tend to make the present age happy in the religious liberty they enjoy.— Mr. James Baynham was son of sir Alexander Baynham, the elder, who had considerable possessions in this parish, in St. Briavel's, and other parts of the forest of Dean. The son was bred up at the inns of court, and was of a virtuous and religious turn. He married the widow of Simon Fish, the author of a famous book intituled the *Supplication of the Beggars*, which contributed greatly to the reformation of religion. King Henry the Eighth had read and approved the book, and gave his protection to the author to screen him from persecution. Mr. Baynham was suspected to be of reforming principles, and not long after his marriage, was accused to sir Thomas Moor, then chancellor of England, and taken by a serjeant at arms out of the Temple to sir Thomas's house at Chelsea, where he remained a kind of prisoner at large for some time. But sir Thomas not being able to prevail with him to renounce his principles, used him with greater severity, cast him into a prison in the same house, whipped him at a tree in his garden, called afterwards the *Tree of Truth*, and at length sent him to the tower of London to force him by the rack to accuse such gentlemen of the Temple as

were of his judgment, and to confess where his books were, attending in person to see this cruelty executed on him. And because his wife could not be prevailed with to discover his books, she was sent to the Fleet, and their goods were confiscated.

When sir Thomas found all his attempts to reduce him to the church were vain, he sent him to the bishop of London, who put him in Lollard's Tower, examined him several times upon articles and interrogatories, and at last, by fair words and threats, brought him to recant; and so doing penance at St. Paul's cross, he was soon dismissed and sent home. But he was so troubled in conscience, that within a month afterwards he asked forgiveness of God, and the protestant congregation in Bow-lane; and openly declared in St. Austin's church, that he had denied God, and prayed all the people to forgive him. Upon this, he was soon apprehended, condemned, and delivered to the sheriff to be executed. When he came to the stake in Smithfield, where he suffered April 30, 1531, he spoke thus to the people: 'Good people, I am come hither to die as an heretic, and these be the articles I suffer for: I say that it is lawful for every man and woman to have God's book in the mother tongue: That the pope is antichrist: That there are no other keys of heaven gate but preaching of the word: That there is no other purgatory

Of the Manor and other Estates.

This and Hueberie, which we now call Westbury upon Trim, were two large manors, and as the accounts stand in *Domesday*, there appears to be some difficulty, at first sight, especially, to discriminate between them.

For as Chire, that is Shirehampton, and Clifstone immediately follow the account of Westbury in the record, it is natural enough to imagine that the account relates to Westbury upon Trim, in whose neighbourhood those places lie. But that could not be the case, because the record declares Westberie to be the demesns of the crown, and it appears by the same authority, that Hueberie, now Westbury upon Trim, belonged at that time to the church of Worcester.

This difficulty seems to have been the reason why sir Robert Atkyns gave no abstract from *Domesday* concerning this manor. The record runs thus :

' There are thirty hides in Westberie. King Edward had five plow-tillages there in demean, and thirty-two villeins, and fifteen bordars, with twenty-eight plow-tillages. There is one *servus*. This manor paid a farm of one night in the time of king Edward, and so it did likewise for four years in the time of king William. But six hides were afterwards taken from the manor. There are ten hides in Chire and Clifstone, eight in Noent and Chingestune, and one in Ladenent.

' The abbey of Corneile, and Osbern, and William the son of Richard, hold these lands now, but nevertheless the sheriff pays the whole farm for the remainder.

' The men of the county say, that Sapina belonged to the farm of king Edward in Westberie.' p. 67.

Besides the principal manor, there were two small estates in Westberie hundred, held of the king's farm, and a third that was independent of it, as appears by *Domesday-book*.

' William son of Baderon holds two yard lands and a half, and has there one villein, and one bordar. Wihanoc his ancestor held it, but the county affirms that this estate is held of the king's demean farm in Westberie, and is worth 3 *sol.*' p. 74.

' William Goizenboded holds half a hide of land, and half a fishery in Westberie hundred. Aluvin the sheriff held it, and gave it to his wife. This estate belonged to the king's farm in Westberie.' p. 74.

' Durand the sheriff holds one manor of three hides in Westberie hundred. Aluold held it and paid tax. There is one plow-tillage in demean, and four villeins, and three bordars,

' with four plow-tillages. There are two *servi*, and it was worth 60 *sol.* now only 40 *sol.*' p. 76.

It is observable that the book does not mention what parish these estates lay in, but only the hundred; yet there is reason to suppose they were a part of Westbury, and that the records of the following dates relate chiefly to these, and not to the principal manor.

Henry de Myners resided in this parish, and purchased a licence to inclose a park near his house 2 Joh.

The manor of Westbury was granted to Ralph de Beauchamp 18 Joh. and passed afterwards to the Burghulls, or Bornhulls, for Basilia de Burghull died endowed thereof 55 H. 3. Roger de Burghull, son of Roger, died seized of the same manor, and of the hundred of Westbury, 31 E. 1. Roger Burghull, son of the last Roger, died seized of Westbury 1 E. 3. and Robert de Sapy held it 10 E. 3.

Jeffery de Marechal was seized of Westbury 32 E. 3. It was held of Humphry de Bohun, earl of Hereford and Essex, and of Joan his wife, 46 E. 3.

Sir John de Aylesford, *alias* Eynesford, died seized of the manors of Westbury and Bolley 19 R. 2. Isabel the wife of sir John de Aylesford survived him, and was endowed with the manor of Westbury, and afterwards married Richard de la More, whom she likewise survived, and died seized of Westbury 9 H. 5.

John Milborn and Elizabeth his wife were seized of the manor of Westbury 1 & 15 H. 6. John earl of Shrewsbury was seized thereof in the 32d year of the same reign; as was Alice the widow of William Codder 34 H. 6.

This manor passed afterwards to the Baynams, for John Baynam died seized thereof, and of twenty messuages, and three hundred acres of pasture, &c. in Westbury, 20 H. 8. William Baynam, son of John, had livery of it 26 H. 8. Robert Baynam had also livery granted to him 9 Eliz. as had Joseph Baynam in the 14th year of the same reign.

The hundred of Westbury is now in the crown, and the court leet is kept by the sheriff. But Maynard Colchester, esq; is lord of the manor. His arms are, *Or, a chevron between three estoiles gules.*

Of the other estates the records shew, that Nicholas de Bath was seized of one messuage, 260 acres of arable, &c. in the parish of Westbury next Newnham, 20 E. 2. John Knight and others were seized of six acres in Westbury, and of the advowson of the church, and of twenty libratas of land in Whittington and Westbury,

' purgatory but Christ's blood; and that the souls of the faithful go immediately to heaven: That Thomas Becket was no saint, but a traitor: That there is no transubstantiation in the sacrament, but that 'tis idolatry to worship the bread, &c.' — One Pavy gave him the lie in thus speaking, and hastened to burn him.

While he was in the midst of the flames, and his arms and legs were half consumed, he cried out, 'O ye papists, ye look for miracles, behold here ye may see one, for in this fire I feel no more pain than if I were in a bed of down, but it is to me as a bed of roses.' And then expired soon after.

for the use of the church of St. Athelbert in Hereford, 4 R. 2. which church was founded by Milefrid king of the Mercians in the year 825. William Aston was seized of a tenement called Aston's Court in the parish of Westbury 3 H. 4. Richard Beke levied a fine of lands in Westbury to Edward Veel 1 Mar. The manor of Cellers in Westbury belonged to the priory of Lanthony, and was granted to Thomas Reeve, William Ryvet, and William Hechins, 6 Eliz.

HAMLETS. There are several large hamlets in this parish, of which in their order.

1. *Rodley*, which lies in the hundred of the dutchy of Lancaster, and is situated about two miles eastward from the church. *Domesday* gives the following particulars of the manor. 'Walter Balistarius holds Rodele. There is one hide taxed. Tovi held it. There is one plow-tillage in demean, and two villeins, and four bordars, with two plow-tillages. It was worth 40 *sol.* but now only 10 *sol.*' p. 77.

Sir Robert Atkyns, in his account of this manor, has confounded it with Ruddle in the parish of Newnham, which was given to the abbey of Gloucester; but the manor of Rodele in Westbury was never any part of the possessions of that monastery, as sir Robert asserts.

The records shew, that Henry de Bohun released all his right in Rodley to king John, in the first year of that king's reign; and Simon Montfort, the great earl of Leicester, died seized of Rodleigh 43 H. 3.

Gilbert Talbot, son of Richard and of Aliva, daughter of Alan Basset, justiciar of England, married Guenthlian, or Guendoline, daughter of Rhese ap Griffith, prince of Wales, and died seized of Rodleigh and Longhope 2 E. 1. In an inquisition taken 4 E. 1. it is said, Rodeley was of the antient demans of kings, and was then in the hands of Richard Talebott, but the jury did not know by what means; and that it used to yield to the king a revenue of 42 *l.* a year.

Edmond earl of Lancaster, second son of king Henry the Third, was seized of Rodleghe, and had his right of court leet allowed in a writ of *Quo warranto* 15 E. 1. Henry earl of Lancaster, second son of earl Edmond, and brother and heir to Thomas earl of Lancaster, was seized of Rodeley, and of twelve acres of pasture in the forest of Dean belonging to the manor of Rodeley, 10 E. 2. Henry earl of Lancaster, son of earl Henry, and afterwards duke of Lancaster, was seized of Rodley, and of estovers in the forest of Dean, 10 E. 3. He died of the plague at Leicester-castle 35 E. 3. and left two daughters coheiresses. Maud, the elder, was married to the duke of Bavaria, and had the manors of Rodeleghe, Tiberton, and Minsterworth assigned to her, but dying without issue, her sister Blanch, married in 1359, to John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, became her heir, from whom are descended the kings of England of the

line of Lancaster. John duke of Lancaster and Blanch his wife levied a fine of the manors of Rodley, Tiberton, and Minsterworth, to the use of themselves in taille 39 E. 3. Joan the widow of Robert Grinder died endowed with Rodley 24 H. 6. This manor is part of the dutchy of Lancaster, and king Edward the Fourth levied a fine of it to Richard Martin to hold for one month, the remainder to Elizabeth the queen, and to the archbishop and other great persons, 15 E. 4. Sir William Guise, baronet, is the present lord of this manor.

The records also shew, that William de Dean died seized of Rodeley, which he held of Thomas le Blount by the service of 12 *s.* he was also seized of one yard-land worth 6 *s.* a year, and of six borachs in the Severn worth 6 *s.* a year, and of two acres of meadow worth 5 *s.* a year. *Esch.* Richard de Blensdon was seized of two messuages, sixty acres of arable land, and of a fishery in the Severn at Rodeley 20 E. 2. Philip Hook of Little Dean died seized of the manor of Stantways in Rodeley, 16 H. 6. and it was granted the same year to Richard Barton and Morgan Merideth, to hold for their lives.

The tenants of this manor antiently paid, and still continue to pay, to the lord, a rent called Pridgavel, for liberty of fishing in the Severn, of which see more under Minsterworth.

2. *Walmer* is a distinct manor within this parish, consisting of very large commons by the side of the Severn. Ralph de Abbenhall was seized of ten acres of meadow in Walmer 29 E. 1. Richard de Poulton held Walmore and Northwoode *in capite*, paying to the king three bearded arrows as often as he should hunt *in propria persona* in the forest of Dean; and he died seized of the same, and of one messuage, fifty acres of arable, and three acres of meadow, 12 E. 2. *Esch.* John Ate-Yate was seized of Walmore and Littlemore within the manor of Rodley, as parcel of the manor of Stanteway 41 E. 3. Sir Brian Tuke died seized of Walmer 37 H. 8. and Charles Tuke, son of sir Brian, had livery the same year. Richard Andrews and Urfula his wife levied a fine of the manor of Walmer to Edward Wilmot and others 2 Mar. of which manor, and of a large house called the Grange, Anthony Kemp, esq; of Slyndon in Essex, was seized at the beginning of the present century. The manor of Walmer, and the Grange, are now, by marriage, vested in the earl of Newburgh.

3. *Chaxhill*, which lies eastward from the church.

4. *Bolloe*, which also lies eastward from the church. The two hamlets of Bolloe and Chaxhill have one tithingman.

5. *Upperleigh*, which lies about two miles north-east from the church. This place belonged to the chantry of St. Mary in Westbury, and was granted to sir Anthony Cope 10 Jac.

6. *Northwood*, which lies north from the church. Northwood and Upperleigh have one tithingman.

7. *Netherleigh*, which lies about two miles north-east from the church. Nicholas Gamage died seized of this manor 24 E. 3. It belonged afterwards to sir John Scudamore, who being attainted, it was granted to sir Richard Herbert, and his heirs males, 4 E. 4. George Rawleigh, esq; died seized of the manor of Netherlaugh 37 H. 8. and left Simon his son twenty-two years old, and Leonard a brother, who had a son Thomas. The manor then passed to the Baynhams. Sir George Baynham died seized thereof 38 H. 8. and livery was granted to his son sir Christopher Baynham 3 E. 6. and Richard Baynham, brother of Christopher, had livery of it 5 Mar. This place has its own tithingman.

8. *Bosely*, which lies north-westward from the church. John Sabyn and others held one messuage, one toft, and one plow-tillage in Bosely, Leye, and Rodlegh, 10 R. 2. This place hath a tithingman.

9. *Cleeve*, which lies south-eastward from the church. 10. *Adset*, lying north-eastward from the church. 11. *Stanteway*. These three have one tithingman.

12. *Elton*, which lies westward from the church, is a large hamlet, and has its proper tithingman.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the Forest deanery, worth about 140*l.* a year. The Vicars Choral of the cathedral of Hereford are patrons, and the reverend Mr. Kidley is the present incumbent. The impropriation, which belongs to the same Vicars of the church of Hereford, is worth 300*l.* a year, and is in lease to Doctor John Cam, a physician at Hereford, whose arms are, *Paly of six argent and azure.*

There are two churches in the church-yard. The old church has a handsome wooden spire at the west end. The new one, in which divine service is performed, was built in the year 1530, and stands at a considerable distance from the other. It consists of the nave, with an aisle on each side, supported by pillars, and is dedicated to the virgin Mary.

There were two chantries in Westbury church, whereof one was dedicated to St. Nicholas, and the lands belonging to it were granted to sir Nicholas Arnold 5 Eliz. The other chantry was dedicated to the virgin Mary, and John Shawe was the last incumbent, who enjoyed a pension of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* in 1553. The lands, and a messuage in Adset, which belonged to this chantry, were granted to Anthony Cope and others 10 Jac.

A licence was granted to the vicar of Westbury to purchase land to enlarge his house 26 E. 3. Doctor John Hooper, bishop of Gloucester, at

the desire of the inhabitants, made a special visitation in this parish, for which was paid 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for procuration.

First fruits $\text{£.} 20 \quad 2 \quad 10$ Proc. & Syn. $\text{£.} 0 \quad 9 \quad 2$
Tenths — 2 0 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ Pentecostals — 0 1 4

Monuments and Inscriptions.

Upon a tablet in the chancel,

MEMORIÆ NICHOLAI ROBERTS AR. QVONDAM HVIVS
MANERIJ DOM. QVI MORTALITATEM EXUIT 19 IAN. 1636.
HOC QVALECVNQ; CHARISSIMI AVUNCVLI
MERITIS QVAM LONGE IMPAR
SACRATVM VOLVIT
E SORORE NEPOS RICHVS COLCHESTER AR.
MODERNVS EIVSDEM MANERIJ DNS.

This monument is ornamented with two coats, the one *Party per pale ermine and gules, a lion rampant sable*, for Roberts. The other Colchester, as already given.

There are also four very handsome marble monuments in the chancel, with the following inscriptions :

Deo Opt. Max. Sacrum
Ut laudetur in
Pia Memoria
DUNCUMBI COLCHESTER, Eq. Aurati,
Qui obiit Maij 25^{to} A^o Dⁿⁱ 1694^o Æt. 65.
Hic (ut olim SOLOMON) in viis Cordis sui
Pede heu ! libero nimis AMBULANS,
Non infructuoso tandem EXPERIMENTO didicit,
VANA OMNIA PRÆTER NUMINIS CULTUM.
Eximiiis NATURÆ dotibus pollens,
MUNERA PUBLICA non unius generis obivit ;
Nec sine LAUDE Sæculi.
Sola defuit MATURA SANCTITAS,
Sed MORBO tandem, velut NUNCIO Cœlitus misso, admonitus,
Quicquid Supererat VITÆ
Id totum PIETATIS studijs impendit.
Nec sufficere sibi ratus PRIVATAM POENITENTIAM,
OMNIBUS, quotquot EXEMPLO suo nocuisse videri poterat,
POENITENTIAM, etiam suam NOTAM esse voluit.
Non metuens de FAMA, nec moratus
Dicacem IMPROBORUM hominum itultitiam.
REM etiam in TEMPLIS PUBLICARI curavit ipse,
NOVO et SINGULARI Exemplo
SE VIVUM præstans OMNIBUS,
Maxime DIERUM VANITATIS suæ fociis, (TUM.
ILLUSTRISSIMUM GENEROSÆ POENITENTIÆ MONUMEN-
Etiam MORTUUS loquitur, LECTOREM serio MONENS
Vt DEVM sibi quam citissime AMICUM conciliet,
Quem ASYLUM omnes optabunt.
MAINARDUS COLCHESTER, F. natu maximus,
Hoc Marmor PATRI
P.
Necnon DOROTHEÆ SORORI Charissimæ, quæ diu LANGUENS
Pia CURA ÆGROTANTIS Patris,
MORTUI DESIDERIO,
TERRENORUM omnium TOEDIO,
Ad COELESTEM Patrem MIGRAVIT
Maij 10^{mo}. A^o. Dⁿⁱ. 1696, Æt. . . .

This monument is decorated with two coats, *Baron and femms*, 1. Colchester. 2. *Argent, three sinister hands coupèd at the wrist gules*, for Maynard.

To the left of the above,

Dominæ Elizabethæ Colchester,
Uxoris Duncumb Colchester Militis,
Filiz Joh. Maynard Equitis Aurati,
Servien. ad Leg: et Regis Conciliarij in Lege peritissimi,
Cineribus Sacrum.
Vitæ Sanctimoniâ,
Morum Suavitate et Candore,
In rebus Oeconomicis Peritiâ,
Charitate erga Pauperes,
Medicamentis erga Infirmos,
Præceptis erga Errantes,
Clementiâ erga Ignorantes,
In se Omnium benevolentiam Conciliantis :
Sed Eheu ! per multos annos,
Varijs morbis et cruciantibus conflictata,
Tandem Animam immaculatam
Deo reddidit Septemb: 19, 1681.
Filius duos, tres Filias Superstites reliquit moriens.
Optimæ Conjugi Amantissimus Maritus
Hoc posuit Monumentum.

There are the same arms on this monument as on the foregoing.
On

On the right hand of the communion table,

Near this place are deposited y^e precious Remains of *Maynard Colchester*, Esq^r; dec^d. honourably descended being y^e eldest Son of *S^r Duncomb Colchester* late of this Parish by *Eliz.* daughter of *S^r Io. Maynard*, dec^d. one of the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal of ENGLAND;

But much more honourable & worthy to be had in everlasting Remembrance for those truly noble qualities w^{ch} by the Grace of God he was early possessed of, & persevered in to the last & whereby he was enabled to discharge wth great judgment inflexible Integrity, & undaunted Courage the several Offices & Trusts w^{ch} without seeking he was called to by his Prince & Country, & to devise & do many great & liberal things for y^e Honour of God & y^e Good of mankind, having been A principal Founder & Supporter of the Societies for Reformation of Manners & promoting Christian Knowledge by Charity Schools of w^{ch} he set up & maintained several at his own charges. And likewise one of y^e first Members of y^e Society for propagating y^e Gospel in foreign Parts, and A generous Encourager of that & many other good Designs.

This excellent Person was strictly pious himself & zealous to promote true Piety in others within his reach, especially in his own Family, & was thought to have been so singularly happy herein, as to have even overpaid y^e debt of filial Duty & Gratitude, by being an instrument of Spiritual Life to him, from whom he had only Received that which was Natural.

He was an affectionate Husband, a tender & careful Parent, A kind and faithfull Friend, A true lover of all good Men (tho' differing from him)

And ready to every good worke; particularly to those of Charity to y^e Poor & distressed,

For whom he yearly set apart

A large proportion of his Income, w^{ch} was strictly, tho' secretly applied to y^e most usefull Charities.

This Christian Hero was exercised for many Years with almost constant sickness and the most acute pains, which he bore with exemplary patience, and an intire Submission to y^e Divine Will & Pleasure, & at length joyfully resigned

up his pious Soul into y^e hands of his faithful

Creator & merciful Redeemer y^e 25th of June

1715 in y^e 51st year of his Age; leaving 3 Daughters

Anne, Jane, & Eliz. by *Jane* y^e only Daughter of *S^r. Edward Clarke*, K^t.

dec. late L^d Mayor of London his loving & dutifull wife & now mournfull widdow.

At top of the monument are the arms of Colchester, impaling those of Clarke, viz. *Argent, on a bend sable a cross croiset fitchy Or.*

Near the last,

In Hopes of an happy Resurrection,

Near this Place lies the Body

of *MAYNARD COLCHESTER*, Esq^r. Nephew and Heir of *COL^d. MAYNARD COLCHESTER*,

to whose Memory a Monument is here erected.

He was Grandson of *S^r. DUNCOMB COLCHESTER*, and great Grandson of that eminent Lawyer and Friend

to the Constitution and Liberties of England,

SERJEANT MAYNARD.

He retained thro' Life with his own Choice and Judgment an hereditary Affection for the Laws, the Religion,

and civil Rights of Englishmen, as established by the

Revolution. From this Principle he ever manifested a firm Attachment to the illustrious House of Hanover, and

the protestant Succession, particularly during the Rebellion in 1746: and approved himself by his Conduct at all Times a vigilant, active, and prudent Magistrate, and a Friend

to Society.

In private Life he was a good Christian, a kind Father, and indulgent Master, was cautious and discerning in his

Choice of Friends, and steady and unchangeable towards them when chosen.

His whole Character did himself and Family Honour, and needs not Praises, but deserves Imitation.

Died May 25th 1756. Aged 53 Years.

At the top of this monument are the Colchesters arms only.

Benefactions, from a Table in the Church.

John Young of *Ley*, gave by will 7*l.* a year, one moiety for a parish school-master, the other for sermons, for ever.

The church lands, let for 4*l.* 16*s.* yearly, are given by a person unknown, and are applied towards the repairs of the church.

Several tenements adjoining to the church-yard, and the church house, are given by persons unknown, for the use of the poor of this parish.

The house, garden, and orchard, adjoining to the king's common pound, usually let at 40*s.* a year, were given by a person unknown for the use of the parish for ever.

A tenement near the above, granted on lease formerly to *Thomas Cook*, and now occupied by *Tobias Cowles*, was left by a person unknown to this parish.

Cornelius Draper gave one piece of inclosed land in *Huntley*, now let to *James Drinkwater* at 40*s.* a year, to be given in bread to the poor.

Joseph Bayse gave the interest of 10*l.* (the principal now lying in the parish stock) to be given in bread to the poor of *Elton* tithing.

Joseph Holstead of *Ley*, gent. gave the interest of 20*l.* for the education of two boys at the school.

John Mayn, of *Staintway*, gent. by will, gave several parcels of free-land in *Walmore's hill*, and one rudge and forehead of lease-land during the residue of his term, of the yearly value of 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* to buy coal for the poor, in November yearly.

A chief-rent of 3*s.* 8*d.* on a tenement now belonging to *John Sier*, was given to the poor of this parish by a person unknown.

Mrs. Elizabeth Evans gave 20*l.* the interest to be given yearly for ever to the poor of this parish.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 436 12 0
		Poll-tax ——— 1694, — 106 11 6
		Land-tax ——— 1694, — 565 18 8
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 414 18 6

There were 290 houses in this parish, and about 1200 inhabitants, at the beginning of the present century, whereof 100 were reputed freeholders; yearly births 34, and burials 32. *Atkyns*. But examining the parish register, I find that in ten years, beginning with 1700, there were 451 baptisms, and 308 burials; and in the same number of years, beginning with 1760, the baptisms were 424, and the burials 340; and the inhabitants being numbered in the year 1765, were found to be 1275, and are since increased to above 1300.



WESTBURY upon TRIM.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of *Henbury*, two miles and a half distant northward from the city of *Bristol*, thirteen south-westward from *Chipping Sodbury*, and thirty-five south-westward from *Gloucester*.

The river *Avon* bounds it on the south-west, and the great road from *Wales*, by the *New and Old Passages*, leads through it to the city of *Bristol*.

It

It has its name, says sir Robert Atkyns, *from lying on the river Trim, and westward from the city of Bristol*. But with due deference to that gentleman, the situation of the village, which is directly north from that city, will not justify his etymology. Indeed *Huesberie*, seems to be the true name of the village, as it is found in *Domesday*: And if it should be contended that this was the way which the writer of that record expressed the sound of W, the contrary will appear in an instance directly in point, where *Westberie* (thus written) stands for the name of a village in the forest of Dean. The former is compounded of *berie*, a camp, and *Hues*, (as I conjecture) from *Hue*, the name of some person who either occupied the fortifications, or possessed the lands about them. And that there was such a camp I have not the least doubt, tho' at present no traces of it should remain.

In Mr. Wantner's papers, written about the year 1714, and now deposited in the Bodleian library, it is said, that at Pollbury in this parish, where the brook Trim falls into the Avon, 'much Roman coin hath been found'; and I am informed that great numbers of them, with pieces of Roman pottery, have been taken up at the same place since those papers were written: And there are certain vestiges of a Roman road leading from thence, across Durdham down. These circumstances shew that the Romans had an encampment, or small station, there; but I don't pretend to say that it was from that camp, in particular, that the parish took its name.

Durdham down lies one part in this parish, the other in Clifton. It is a large tract of high and healthy ground, with a good turf for riding, and affords the finest opportunity for air and exercise to the citizens of Bristol, and the inhabitants of this part of the country. Westbury lying in the vicinity of that opulent city, is ornamented with many gentlemen's houses, of which the following are the principal:

Stoke House is an exceeding good one, and inferior to few in the county for real comfort and utility. It was built by sir Robert Cann, about the year 1669, as appears by an inscription over the porch. It underwent a thorough repair by the late Mr. Jefferis; and Mr. Lippincott, the present owner, has since added considerably to the offices and gardens. It stands on a delightful eminence, with a charming view of the Severn and Avon, and of the ships as they turn Porthead Point, and pass up and down the river. The high road which ran very near the house, was turned to an easy distance, and a much pleasanter and more open one made, Jan. 6, 1778, under the direction of the commissioners of turnpike, but at Mr. Lippincott's expence, by which he has the advantage of a fine lawn before his house, and the public are also greatly benefited by the alteration.

Sneed Park is another handsome seat in the tithing of Stoke Bishop, under which head some

description is given of it, with a short account of the family to which it belongs.

Redland Court is one of the most elegant houses in this part of the country. The front is ornamented with Ionic pilasters, and there is a flight of steps to the entrance. The gardens are kept in excellent order, and the green-house is stored with a well chosen variety of curious exotics. This seat stands on an easy elevation near the great road leading from the village of Westbury to Bristol. It was built by the late Mr. Coffins, and is now the residence of John Innys, esq. Not far from the house is a beautiful chapel, of which a further account will be given in the sequel.

Westbury College claims the precedence of all in point of antiquity. Indeed there is but a small part of the antient College remaining at present, which stood intire in the former part of the reign of king Charles the First. It was turreted round, and had a large embattled tower on the south side, but prince Rupert caused it to be set on fire in the time of the civil wars, and it was then in a great measure destroy'd, to prevent its being garrisoned by the parliament's forces, to annoy the city of Bristol. That part which remains is incorporated with buildings erected since that time, and together constitute the seat of John Hobhouse, esq; who has, near adjoining to it, a new farm house and farm, remarkable for its neatness and elegance of culture. He gives for his arms, *Azure, three estoiles issuing out of as many crescents Or.*

Pen Park is a delightful little villa, about a mile north of the church, with extensive gardens and pleasure-grounds, laid out in elegant taste, from whence there is a prospect of the country on the south-east side of the Severn, and of King-road, the mouth of that river. This little seat belongs to John Harmer, esq; who gives for his arms, *Argent, on a chevron between three annulets gules, another of the field.*

Cote is a good house and estate on the north side of the road from the village of Westbury to Bristol. It is turreted and embattled, and within the course of the last twenty years has been successively the property of William Phelps, John Thomas, and John Webb, esquires. By Mr. Phelps's demise it went to his widow, and passed afterwards by will to Mr. Thomas, who sold it lately to captain Webb, the present owner, whose family arms are emblazoned p. 470.

John Fowler, esq; a considerable merchant of Bristol, has likewise a good house and estate at Cote, which he purchased of the creditors of the late Mr. Daniel Saunders, and has fitted up and ornamented the house in a genteel and modern taste.

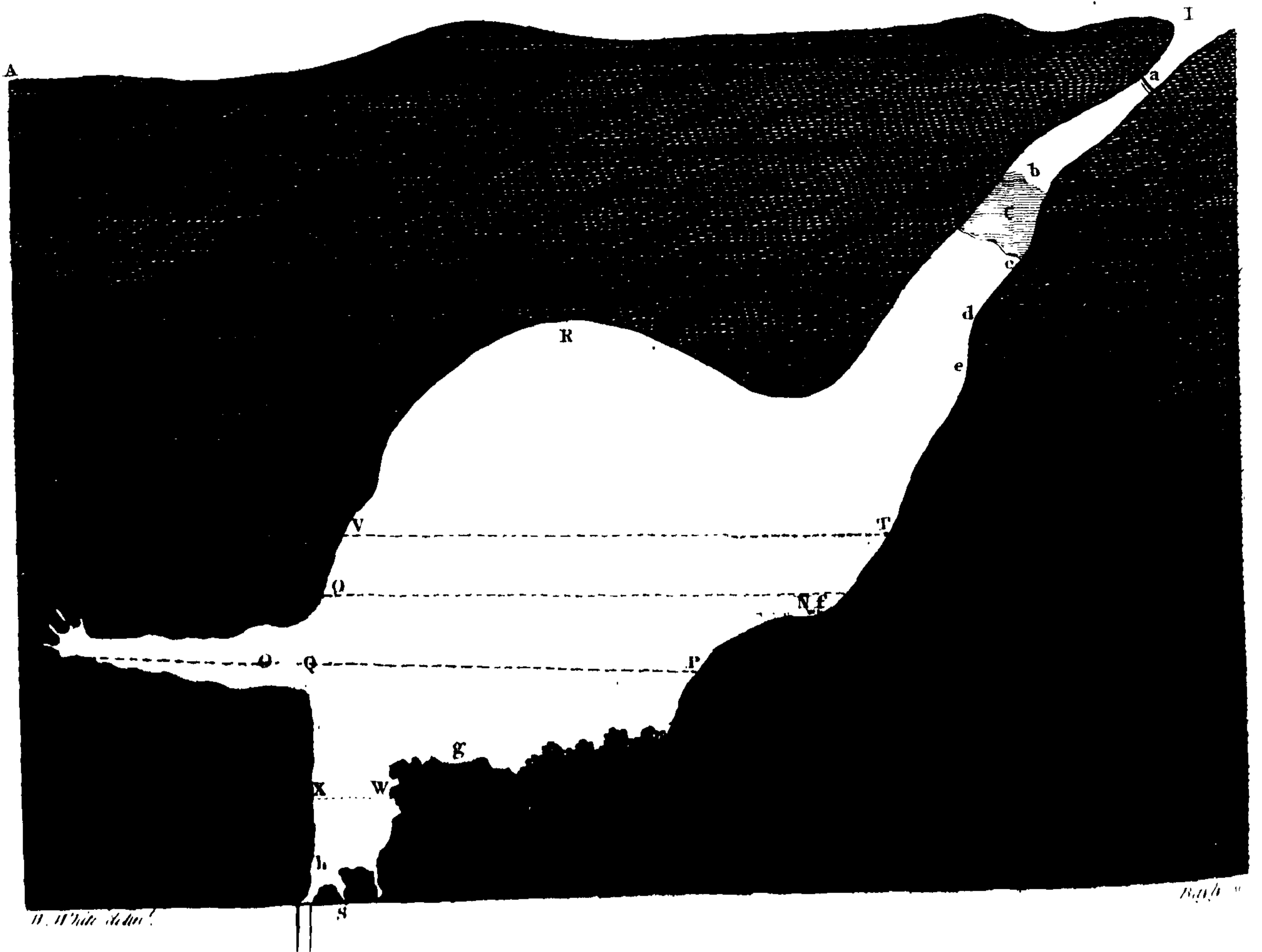
Mrs. Hort has also a good house, with a suitable estate, pleasantly situated near Cote-house, upon the edge of Durdham-downs.

Cotham-house stands about a quarter of a mile from Redland Court. It is a genteel building, with

Fig. 1. An East and West Section of *PEN-PARK HOLE*.



Fig. 2. A North and South Section of the Hole.



with very handsome stables, &c. and there is a good estate belonging to it, of which Mr. Charles Partridge is owner. The Partridges family arms occur in the account of Miserden.

Mr. Samuel Lloyd has a good house, very agreeably situated in the hamlet of Stoke Bishop, with a garden laid out with great taste and elegance, and a considerable estate belonging to it, which has been for many years in the family.

The *Lodge* on Durdham down is a very pleasant house, belonging to Thomas Jones, esq; of the Park, Bristol, who always makes it his summer residence.

Of the natural productions of this place the Cotham Stone (so called from the place where it is found) is the most curious and remarkable. It lies in a detached manner, within the surface of the ground. The upper side of it is full of nodules and bunches, and the prominences on some of these stones resemble the interlacings of ivy, growing over each other, as it is sometimes seen against old walls. The largest of them are about two feet and a half long, and seven or eight inches thick. They are used rough in the rustic work of gateways and other buildings, in which they have a good effect. Cut longitudinally through the thickness, and polished, they exhibit a beautiful landscape, like a drawing in Indian ink, and are often used in chimney-pieces. That part which in its native bed lies undermost, has the exact appearance of a river; beyond that there is a margin of trees and shrubs; next, another river; and a fertile fancy may very well imagine a high bank on the further side, covered with shrubs and hanging woods. The Cotham stones that I have seen have in them all the appearance of one or more rivers; but the other objects admit of variety in form and order in different stones. To give the reader a more perfect idea of this curious stone, there is a good engraving of it, by way of decoration to the map of the county, at the beginning of this work.

Lead ore and the Calamine stone are found in many parts of the parish, particularly in Pen-Park estate, but there is no mine of either worked at present.

There is a prodigious cavern in that estate, called Pen-Park Hole, about a mile and a half north-east from the village of Westbury, and six miles eastward from the mouth of the Severn, with a vast depth of water in it at particular seasons. Some account of this cavern has been published in the Philosophical Transactions, but the most accurate survey of it was taken in 1775, by Mr. White, an eminent land-surveyor of Bristol, who descended into it several times, took the measure of its particular parts, and made drawings of two sections of it, from which the annexed plate is engraven.

Fig. I. is the east and west section.

A, L, K, I, H, G, F, E, D, represent the surface of the earth.

A, the east end.

D, the west end.

E, a small cave.

F, B, the western passage, 13 yards long.

G, small holes leading down to the same.

H, I, K, the great mouth of the cavern.

I, B, M, N, P, the passage down.

M, a short cave to the west of the main funnel.

N, O, the lower western cavity, 78 feet long.

P, Q, R, S, the surface of the water.

P, Q the length of the water, 80 feet, but subject to vary.

R, S, the breadth of the water, 52 feet, also subject to variation.

L, T; the descent into the eastern funnel.

T, V; the first branch westward.

T, W, X, the extent eastward.

X, Y, Z, C, the lower branch westward.

a, a kind of door-way.

b, b, b, small caves.

c, c, c, c, very strait passages leading from one cave to another.

d, small impassible chasms running down in the rocks.

e, a pillar of stone.

f, f, f, f, small funnels running upwards in the rocks.

N.B. There is another passage near X, that dips and runs a considerable way to the eastward, the mouth of which, not now discoverable, was stopt up a few years ago; and a person who was in it to search for lead ore, before it was stopt up, says he was about half an hour going to the end and returning, making some observations as he went.

Fig. II. is the north and south section.

A, I, the surface of the earth.

I, the great mouth of the hole.

a, a prop of stone.

C, the mouth of the east branch.

R, the roof over the basin.

T, V, the highest state of the water, as appears from the mud left on the sides, nearly 75 feet deep.

N, O, the height of the water, March 17, 1775, 66 feet.

P, Q its height, 45 feet, the 25th of April following.

W, X, its lowest state, as found late in October 1777.

S, the bottom of the hole, 100 feet perpendicular from the roof.

I, b, the first descent, — — 40 feet.

b, c, the first perpendicular descent, 8

c, d, the second descent, — -- 12

d, e, the second perpen. descent, 8

e, f, the third descent to the bay 50

f, h, irregular descent to the bottom, 97

I, a, b, c, d, e, f, h, the whole depth } 215 feet.
of the hole. — —

O, the mouth of the lower east branch, near the same length and form of the west lower branch in Fig. I.

g, a massy rock, which appears to have fallen from the roof.

This survey had probably never been taken, but for the following melancholy accident: On Friday the 17th of March, 1775, the reverend Thomas Newman, one of the minor canons of Bristol cathedral, in company with another gentleman, and two ladies (one his sister, the other his intended wife) went to this place to examine the depth with a line; and approaching the mouth of the pit, laid hold, for the greater safety, of a twig that sprung from the root of an ash-tree, growing over the mouth of the cavern. But most unfortunately his foot slipped, the twig broke, and he fell to the bottom in sight of his friends. Many persons went down daily for a considerable time in search of the body, and it was found thirty-nine days after the accident, floating in the water, with a large contusion in the back part of the head, the eyes wide open, the face red as scarlet, and the body swelled nearly to double its natural size.

Mr. George Catcott, a gentleman of Bristol, was one of the many whom curiosity prompted to view this remarkable cavern, and has written a very circumstantial account of it, which was sent me in manuscript, by a gentleman, with his approbation. 'The roof,' says he, 'appears to be nearly of equal height in every part, and very much resembles the ceiling of a Gothic cathedral. The sides are almost straight, at least as much as was then above water; and, *considering the whole to be intirely the work of nature, are remarkably regular.* The place is rendered still more awful by the great reverberation that attends the voice when you speak loud, and if thoroughly illuminated must have a very beautiful appearance. When you view the place from hence, [*i.e.* the bottom] objects of the most dismal kind present themselves from every quarter. The deep water almost directly under your feet, rendered still more dreadful by the faint glimmering rays of light passing through the openings of the chasms above, and reflected from its surface; together with the black rugged rocks, horrid precipices, and deep caverns over head, brought to my remembrance the following lines of Milton:

'The dismal situation, waste and wild,
'A dungeon horrible on all sides,
'No light, but rather darkness visible,
'Serv'd only to discover fights of woe,
'Regions of horror, doleful shades.'

The same ingenious gentleman gives the dimensions of the several parts of the cavern; but the annexed plate, with the explanation, precludes the use of those particulars, as a more perfect idea may be obtained from a drawing, than verbal description is capable of giving. However, I acknowledge my obligations to Mr. Catcott for his papers, tho' I differ in opinion from him as to the origin of Pen-Park Hole.

By the passage distinguished in Italicks, he declares it to be the work of nature; and speaking of the eastern branch of the cavern, (Fig. I.) gives the following and only reason in support of his opinion, *viz.* 'In the roofs of these caverns, and upper part of the sides, are a great number of cavities in the solid rock, in form of inverted funnels, (see f, f, f, f, in the plate, Fig. I.) which as they widen in proportion to their depth, prove they could not have been made by art, as some have absurdly asserted; but by the retreat of the waters which flowed through them into the great abyss beneath, at the time of the universal deluge, of which great and awful event they still remain as so many undeniable proofs.'

I would by no means attempt to invalidate an argument in support of Sacred History; but it would be unfortunate if the truth of it respecting the deluge were to rest on deductions to be made from Pen-Park Hole. If Mr. Catcott had observed that many places round about, in the same and the adjoining fields, appear to have been opened from the surface; and that along the field to the northward, the ground is much higher than in other parts, running into tumps like heaps of rubbish brought up out of a mine: If he had been informed of a tradition handed down in the family, that the great grandfather of the present owner received fifteen or sixteen hundred pounds for his share of ore raised there; and had known, from the information of the late Mrs. Anne Jefferis, that many places thereabout were worked by the company of Royal miners, he then would most likely have been of the general opinion of all competent judges of this matter, that it is no other than a large lead mine. Of that number is captain Hamilton, who has visited all the principal mines in Europe, and descended into this no less than six times, where he generally continued for four or five hours together. As to the cavities which Mr. Catcott thinks could not have been made by art,—Are they not of the very shape commonly made by miners working overhead? But that gentleman will have them formed by the retreat of the waters through them into the great abyss; he should, however, have shewn, that they now have, or at least formerly had, a communication upwards through the rock to the surface; whereas no such thing appears upon examination.

Upon the supposition of this being a Swallet hole, how can it be accounted for, that broken pipes of an old make, with very small bowls, pieces of glass bottles, and fragments of old leather shoes, were found intermixt with some gravel and spar, brought up out of the eastern branch of it, about the year 1770, as I have been informed by Mr. Harmer, a gentleman of the strictest veracity? The workmen then offered to get out a thousand tons of such gravelly stuff, which had most probably been beat off from the ore, and was uniformly

formly thrown up on the sides of the passages, so as to leave a clear carriage way. I would now ask, Does not this look like mining? and can there remain a doubt that Pen-Park Hole is any thing but an old mine? Indeed Mr. Catcott himself seems to have been of the general opinion; when he wrote the beginning of his account, where describing the part a, (Fig. II.) he says, *It is a prop or pillar of stone, which appears to be left with a design to keep the north part from falling down.* And it was undoubtedly left by the miners with that very design. I conjecture, however, from the antient make of the tobacco pipes found in the rubbish, that the hole was worked out in the early times of smoking tobacco, and long before the Pen-Park lands were divided amongst different proprietors, as they now are, which was done in the year 1650.

The only manufacture carried on in this parish is a pottery of coarse, red ware; and it seems to be chiefly employ'd in making pans for the sugar bakers in Bristol.

Of the College of Westbury.

There was an antient monastery in this place, but of whose foundation is uncertain; and long before the conquest, the estates with which it had been endowed were appropriated to the church of Worcester; for in those days the bishops had the custody of all monasteries in their dioceses, and could appropriate their revenues to the colleges of their own cathedrals.

Oswald was advanced to the see of Worcester about the year 960. He reformed the monasteries within his diocese, expelling the secular clergy, and placing monks in their stead, and the little monastery here partook of the general reform. The bishop, with the assistance of king Edgar, was a good benefactor to the college, of which the monks were a new order of inhabitants, and therefore Oswald was looked upon by some to be the founder. But as all human institutions are subject to change, so this college experienced another alteration in the following century.

Sampson, a Norman, was made bishop of Worcester in 1096. He annulled Oswald's constitution, expelled the monks out of this college, and filled their places with secular canons; which gave no small offence to the whole monastic order. He died at Westbury on the 5th of May, 1112; and the seculars kept possession of the college during the time of Theulf his successor.

In the year 1125, Simon succeeded to the see of Worcester, in whose time the secular clerks saw a reverse of fortune, for he displaced them from Westbury, and put monks in the possession of the college, who maintained their ground there till the general dissolution of monasteries. Many of these particulars are related in the Survey of Worcester Cathedral.

King Edward the Third gave the hospital of St. Lawrence, near Bristol, towards the mainte-

nance of the monks of this college. And Richard duke of York, and his third son Edmond earl of Rutland; were so great benefactors, that sir Robert Atkyns affirms the college was founded by them, at which time it consisted of a dean and five canons; but in the particular of its foundation sir Robert was certainly mistaken.

King Edward the Fourth gave the manor of Aylminster, (now Elmstree) in the parish of Tetbury, to the monks of this college, when Henry Sampson was dean, and a translation of the royal grant is printed in the Appendix to this work, N^o. 25.

William Canning, a rich merchant of Bristol, after he had been five times mayor of that city, retired from business, and went into priest's orders, and seven years afterwards was made dean of this college, which, with the assistance of Dr. Carpenter, he new built, and was a great benefactor to it. He was a man of great generosity and public spirit, and built an almshouse in Westbury, for poor men and poor women, and directed that the mayor of Bristol should have the placing in of one of the poor men, and the mayorefs the appointment of one of the poor women. He also settled lands for the payment of 44*l.* a year to the sheriffs, in lieu of toll demanded by them at the gates of the city, for provision brought thither. He built the large and beautiful church of Redcliff in Somersetshire, adjoining to the city, where he lies buried in the south aisle, in his priest's robes, cut in white marble. He died in 1474.

Two thirds of the tithes of Bisley and Stroud were appropriated towards the maintenance of two prebendaries in this college; and a licence was obtained to erect the prebend of Aust 49*E.* 3. The college also obtained a licence to purchase lands of the yearly value of 10*l.* for the maintenance of Richard Fulcher's chantry in their church, 35*H.* 6.

At the general dissolution of monasteries, the yearly revenues of this house were valued at 232*l.* 14*s.*

The dimensions of the college, in the reign of king Henry the Sixth, are given by William of Worcester, as follows: *Collegium de Westberye continet in longitudine 47 virgas, latitudo ejus continet 5 [25] virgas. Ecclesia Collegij Diaconatus de Westbety continet in longitudine 42 virgas, vel 60 grassus. Latitudo ejus continet 24 virgas, vel 25.* In English: The college of Westbury is 47 yards long, and 5 [supposed 25] broad. The college church 42 yards or 60 steps long, and 24 or 25 yards broad.

I have already given the state of the building in the reign of king Charles the First, from sir Robert Atkyns, and its present state from my own knowledge.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

It has been already observed, that in early ages the bishops could appropriate the revenues of religious

religious houses to the colleges of their own cathedrals, and, with respect to Westbury college, that was actually done by the bishop of Worcester. Before the Norman conquest, the bishop's reeve, or bailiff, received the profits of all such estates, allowing to the monastery for sustenance and clothing what the bishop thought necessary. So that in fact there was little or no distinction between the proper lands of the bishoprick, and those antiently given to the use of such appropriated monasteries. This accounts for the manor of Huesberie standing in *Domesday* under the title *Terra Eccle' de Wirecestre*, as in the following extract from that record :

' The land of the church of Wirecestre in Bernintreu hundred.

' Saint Mary of Wirecestre held and still holds Huesberie. There were and are fifty hides. In demean are two plow-tillages, and eight villeins, and six bordars, with eight plow-tillages. There are four *servi*, and one *ancilla*. These members, Henberie, Redeuuiche, Stocche, Giete, belong to this manor. In these are nine plow-tillages in demean, and twenty-seven villeins, and twenty-two bordars, with twenty-six plow-tillages. There are twenty *servi*, and two *ancilla*, and twenty *coliberti*, with ten plow-tillages, and a mill of 20 *den*.

' Six radchenisters belong to this manor, having eight hides, and eight plow-tillages, and they could not be separated from the manor. And there are two houses in Bristou paying 16 *den*.

' Of the lands of this manor Turstin the son of Rolph holds five hides in Austreclive, and Gislebert the son of Tuold three hides and a half in Contone, and Constantine five hides in Icetune. In these lands are five plow-tillages in demean, and sixteen villeins, and twelve bordars, with twelve plow-tillages, and there are eleven *servi*.

' Osbern Giffard holds five hides of the same land of this manor, and does no service.

' All the manor, with its members, was worth 24 *lib*. in the time of king Edward, and now the demean of St. Mary are worth 29 *lib*. 14 *sol*. 6 *den*. That which the men hold is worth 9 *lib*. *Domesday*, p. 70.

This large manor continued a part of the possessions of the college of Westbury, under the church of Worcester, 'till the general dissolution of monasteries. Westbury college was surrendered to king Henry the Eighth by John Barlow, dean thereof, on the 18th of February, in the 35th year of that king's reign. The king, by his letters patent, granted the same, with all manors, &c. thereunto belonging, to sir Rafe Sadleir and his heirs for ever, 35 H. 8.

Sir Thomas Sadleir, or Sadler, knight, was son of sir Rafe, and proprietor of the hundred of Henbury, and manors of Henbury, Westbury, and Stoke Bishop, 32 Eliz. Sir Thomas left a

son, Rafe Sadler, esq; and a daughter Gertrude. Rafe Sadler leaving no issue, Gertrude, his sister, who was wife to sir Walter Aston, of Tixal in Staffordshire, became his heir. Walter lord Aston, (son and heir of the same sir Walter and Gertrude his wife) with lady Mary, wife to Walter lord Aston, and Walter Aston, esq; their son and heir apparent, sold the manor of Westbury Bryan, *alias* Westbury upon Trym, lately belonging to the college of Westbury, in the county of Gloucester, to Thomas Yate and Gregory Gearing, esquires, May 20, 1675.

Sir Samuel Astry, of Henbury, knight, purchased the same, July 2, 1680, of Thomas Yate, of Gray's Inn in the county of Middlesex, and Gregory Gearing, of Denchurch in the county of Berks, esquires. Sir Samuel Astry left three daughters coheireffes; Elizabeth, married to sir John Smyth, baronet; Diana, the wife of Richard Orlebar, esq; and Arabella, the lady of Charles-William earl of Suffolk, whom she survived; and dying without issue, she left her third part to sir John Smyth, baronet; whose son, sir John Smyth, sold a moiety of that third to the heirs of Edward Colston, esq; who had purchased the third part late Mr. Orlebar's. A moiety of the manor was then in sir John Smyth, whose three sisters and coheireffes sold it to sir Jarrit Smith, baronet, who married Florence, one of the said coheireffes. The other moiety descended to the two daughters and coheirs of Thomas Edwards, esq; one of whom was married to Francis lord Middleton; the other wedded to Alexander Ready, esq; who afterwards took the name of Colston, and died in the year 1775. So that sir Jarrit Smith, baronet, is the present owner of one moiety of this manor, and the honourable Thomas Willoughby, second son of the late lord Middleton, and Alexander Colston, esq; at the time of his death, were proprietors of the other moiety.

This account is abstracted from the original deeds, in the possession of sir Jarrit Smith.

The scite of the college belonged to Mr. Vigaur when sir Robert Atkyns compiled his account of it, but it is now the property of John Hobhouse, esq; as already taken notice of in the account of the gentlemen's seats in this parish.

John Newton, son and heir of John, late merchant in Bristol, levied a fine of lands in Westbury to the use of William More, 28 H. 6.

TITHINGS and HAMLETS.

1. *Stoke Bishop* is a very considerable tithing. It was called *Stoke Bishop*, or *Bishop's Stoke*, because it belonged to the bishop of Constance in Normandy; and to distinguish it from *Stoke Giffard* in this neighbourhood. The particulars of the manor are thus recorded in *Domesday* :

' The bishop of St. Laud holds Estoch in Bacheftanes hundred, and Tetbald holds it of him. Eldred held it of earl Herald, and could go where he pleased. There are two hides, one taxed,

taxed, the other not. In demean is one plow-tillage, and two villeins, and one bordar, with one plow-tillage. There are six *servi*, and five acres of meadow. It was worth 40 *sol.* now 20 *sol.* *Domesday*, p. 70.

The manor of Stoke Bishop was afterwards vested in the bishops of Worcester, and held by them in succession, till it was alienated to the crown, by doctor Heath, 1 E. 6. and that king granted it the same year, among other particulars, late parcel of the possessions of the bishop of Worcester, to sir Rafe Sadler, and his heirs. Sir Thomas Sadler, knight, was lord of the manor of Stoke Bishop 32 Eliz. from whom it descended, like Henbury and Westbury, down to the present time, and with them is now vested in the same proprietors.

There is a handsome seat, and a large estate in this tithing, formerly belonging to the Canns. William Cann, of Compton, alderman of Bristol, married Margaret, sister to sir Robert Yeomans. Robert Cann, son and heir of William and Margaret, married to his first wife, Cicely, daughter of Humphry Hooke, alderman of Bristol. By her he had William, his son and heir, who married Elizabeth, daughter of sir Thomas Langton, of Bristol, knight. Their son and heir, William, married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Chester, of Knole, and by her had one daughter and heiress, Elizabeth, wedded to Thomas Master, of the Abbey at Cirencester, esq; which Elizabeth is mother to the present Thomas Master, of the same place, who married Mary, daughter of James-Lenox-Napier Dutton, esq; and by her has issue several children.

The before-mentioned Robert Cann was knighted by king Charles the Second, Apr. 22, 1662, and created a baronet on the thirteenth of September following. He married, to his second wife, Anne, daughter of sir Derrick Popley, by whom he had a son, Thomas, knighted by king James the Second, Apr. 18, 1686; in favour of whom he made a will, to the disinherison of his son William, which caused very long and expensive law-suits between the two branches of the family; when, after several hearings in chancery, and a bill of Revivor brought by the last sir William Cann, bar. the will was fully established. Sir Robert Cann served the office of high sheriff in the year 1676.

Sir Thomas Cann, knight, son of sir Robert, left issue two sons, Robert and William, of whom the latter was town-clerk of Bristol; and three daughters, Anne, married to Nicholas Jackson, of Sneed Park; Catherine, married to John Fog, alderman of Bristol; and Mary, who died unmarried. He served the office of high sheriff in the year 1686, and dying, was succeeded in estate by his eldest son

Robert Cann, who also, on the death of his cousin sir William Cann, Apr. 27, 1726, succeeded to the title of baronet. He served the office of high sheriff in 1726, and died a bachelor in 1748.

William Cann, town-clerk of Bristol, was brother to the last sir Robert Cann, whom he succeeded in honour and estate, and died in the year 1753.

Sir Robert Cann, son and heir of the last sir William, succeeded his father, and died without issue, July 20, 1765. His only sister, Catherine, had been married to Mr. Charles Jeffries, of Bristol, by whom she had issue one son, Robert-Cann Jeffries; and one daughter, Catherine.

Robert-Cann Jeffries was heir to his uncle sir Robert Cann, but dying a bachelor, May 16, 1773, the whole of his fortune descended on his sister Catherine, who, Feb. 10, 1774, was married to Henry Lippincott, esq; the present owner, in right of his wife, of the Canns seat and estate at Stoke Bishop, and lord of the manors of Compton, Olveston, and Elberton; and, by a late purchase, of Littleton upon Severn. He has likewise several good estates in other counties, and in the city of Bristol. They have issue one son, Henry-Cann Lippincott, born June 5, 1776. Mr. Lippincott is of an antient family in the county of Devon, and has twice served the office of sheriff for the city of Bristol, *viz.* in 1768, and 1771; and once for the county of Gloucester, in 1776, when there was an election of a knight of the shire, which was strenuously contested between the honourable George-Cranfield Berkeley, brother to the earl of Berkeley, and William-Bromley Chester, esq. The poll lasted thirteen days; but the business was afterwards carried, by petition, into the House of Commons, when Mr. Lippincott's conduct appeared so unexceptionable to the committee, that they unanimously came to the following resolution, *viz.* 'The committee, in justice to the high sheriff of the county of Gloucester, declare, that they have seen no reason, by any evidence adduced to them, to impeach his conduct with partiality, in the discharge of his duty in taking the poll.' Mr. Lippincott gives for his arms, *Quarterly*, 1st and 4th, *Per fess crenelle gules and sable, three mountain cats argent*, for Lippincott; 2d and 3d, *Sable, a chevron argent between three mermaids proper*, for Wyvely. Marrying an heiress, he bears a scutcheon of pretence, *Quarterly* 1st and 4th, *Azure, a fret Or, on a chief argent a lion passant gules*, for Jeffries; 2d and 3d, *Azure, fretty argent, on a fess gules three leopards faces Or*, for Cann.

Sneed Park lies in the tithing of Stoke Bishop, and was formerly a park belonging to the church of Worcester, but has been long since turned into farms, and is remarkable as well for the natural inequality and beautiful variety of the ground, as for the striking views it affords; particularly of the pendent rocks and woods on each side the Avon, which bounds it on the south and south-east. After the dissolution of monasteries, it became part of the very large estate of sir Rafe Sadler, of whose son it was purchased by Joseph

Jackson,

Jackfon, an ancestor to the present owner. He was fifth son of Nicholas Jackfon, by — daughter of fir Edward Stradling, knight. He married Mary, daughter of — Hele, of Devonshire, esq; and built Sneed Park house, as appears by his arms on the masonry over the entrance, impaling those of Hele, *viz. A bend lozengy ermine.*

Joseph Jackfon, only son and heir of the last Joseph, married Catherine, daughter of Thomas Skinner, of Dewlish in the county of Dorset, esq.

Nicholas Jackfon, eldest son and heir of the said Joseph and Catherine, married Anne, eldest daughter of fir Thomas Cann, of Stoke Bishop, by whom he had issue two sons, Robert, and Nicholas; and two daughters, Catherine-Anne, and Mary; all living, except Catherine-Anne, who died in 1752.

Robert Jackfon, esq; son and heir of Nicholas, is the present owner of Sneed Park, where he has a good estate, besides others in the neighbourhood, and in the city of Bristol. He bears *Or, on a chevron sable, between three eagles heads erased azure, as many cinquefoils of the first.* This family is originally from the county of York, and has been seated at Sneed Park about one hundred and thirty years. There is another branch of it, long since settled at Pentroilas in Herefordshire, and is now in two heireffes, the one married to Henry Shiffner, of the same place, esq; and the other to Jonathan-Morton Pleydell, of the county of Dorset, esq.

Sneed Park house, tho' seated on an agreeable eminence, is sheltered by hills on every side. It had suffered much by age, but was fashed, and thoroughly repaired a few years ago, and is now a chearful and comfortable habitation. The terrace commands the river Avon, and the whole navigation of the city of Bristol, at less than a quarter of a mile below it; and in full view, at the distance of two or three miles, on the opposite side of the river, stands the fine old house of Mrs. Gordon, one of those places where king Charles the Second lay concealed, after the battle of Worcester, as fully related by lord Clarendon; but it was then the property of Mr. Norton, and formerly a country house belonging to St. Augustin's priory in Bristol. The ground, on every other side of Sneed Park house, falls, with an easy descent, to a little rill which feeds some fish-ponds, beyond which it rises gradually again, and terminates the view not far from the edge of Durdham down; where, upon a delicious situation within the park walls, and near the point of Saint Vincent's rocks, stands an octagon tower, which forms a pretty object to the house, and to all the country thereabout. It commands a birds-eye view of the rocks, and of both sides of the river Avon, as well as of the Severn, shut in by the mountains of Wales; and consists of three good rooms, with an observatory at top. It was built two or three hundred years ago, as

supposed, by one Cook, from whom it vulgarly obtained the name of *Cook's Folly*. The rooms are fitted up, and the tower is made use of as a Belvidere to Sneed Park house.

Say-Mills is an estate in this tithing, where, at the confluence of the Trim with the Avon, large docks for the preservation of shipping were made seventy or eighty years ago. Rowles Scudamore, esq; steward of the sheriff's court in the city of Bristol, is lessee, under lord Clifford, of a good estate at Say-Mills, where he has a pretty villa. He is likewise the largest proprietor of the docks there. These premisses are held by lease of a thousand years, unimpeachable of waste, from Edward Southwell, esq; great grandfather to the present lord Clifford, at the rent of 81*l. per ann.* The docks were planned and executed by Mr. Joshua Franklyn, a wealthy citizen of Bristol, who divided the same into thirty-two shares, most of which were purchased by his friends, and stood them in upwards of 300*l.* a piece. Mr. Franklyn sunk the greatest part of his fortune in this undertaking, and the shares at present bear only an ideal value, some of them having been sold at 10*l.* a piece, and the docks have been utterly abandoned for several years.

Redland is a hamlet in the tithing of Stoke Bishop. Redland formerly belonged to the abbey of Tewkesbury, and the privilege of a court leet, waifs, and felons goods therein, was allowed to that abbey in a writ of *Quo warranto* brought against them 15 E. 1. Thomas Janitor, by his deed, restored to the church of Tewkesbury, and to St. James of Bristol, the land which Maud his wife gave to God and the church of St. James. He likewise gave to the same church of St. James, beside other particulars, land worth 12*s.* in Redland [*rubra terra*] to be held as freely as Robert earl of Gloucester, his lord, gave it to him, and earl William, son of Robert, confirmed it. After the dissolution of that abbey, it came to the Wilsons. Egion Wilson and Dorothy his wife, and Miles Wilson, joined in levying a fine of the manor of Rydland, *alias* Th' Ridland, to John Foxton 6 E. 6. John Innys, esq; has an elegant house in this hamlet, built by the late Mr. Coffins.

Thomas-Edwards Freeman, of Batsford in this county, esq; has a good estate here.

This hamlet lying at a considerable distance from the church, the before-mentioned Mr. Coffins, in the year 1740, built a chapel for the convenience of the inhabitants, upon an eminence not far distant from his house; and endowed it with lands, &c. which *communibus annis*, are worth about 130*l.* a year. He also soon afterwards built a house for the minister, at the expence of 1000*l.*

The chapel is of freestone. The entrance is at the west end, over which there is a pediment of the whole extent, supported by four Ionic pillars. It has one bell, which hangs under a handsome rotundo.

The floor and the steps to the altar are of black and white marble. The altar-piece is half an octagon, wainscotted in compartments, and highly finished with carvings of trophies and festoons, and ornamented with an excellent painting of the Embalming of Christ. The marble communion table is supported by a gilt eagle, and a little before it, upon pedestals, stand two other eagles,

highly gilt, for placing books upon. The cieling is finished in the best taste, and it may be truly said, that this chapel is one of the most elegant buildings of its kind.

In a small vestry room on the right of the entrance, there is a handsome monument, with the following memorials and family arms :

In the Vault under the Communion Table are deposited the Remains of

Mrs. ANNE INNYS,
Sister to Mrs. COSSINS,
who died 5th Decemb. 1747,
Aged 69.

NICHOLAS MARISSAL
of Edmonton Esq;
who died 29th August, 1739,
(brought from Christ Church
in Middlesex in Decemb. 1747)
Aged 52.

Mrs. MARY MARISSAL
his Wife,
Sister to Mr. COSSINS,
who died Septemb. 9, 1757,
Aged 66.

JOHN COSSINS
of REDLAND COURT, Esq;
Founder of this Chapel,
who died 19th April, 1759,
Aged 77.

Mrs. MARTHA COSSINS
his Wife, Daughter of
ANDREW INNYS of
BRISTOL, Gent.

Beneath in a lozenge, Quarterly 1st and 4th, Argent three estoiles azure, for Innys. 2d, Gules, three boars heads couped Or, for Abercherder. 3d, Or, three bars undy gules, for Lovel.

Baron and femme, 1st, Azure, a chevron between three cups Or, for Marissal. 2d, Quarterly 1st and 4th, Azure, a lion rampant Or, gully du sang, for Coffins. 2d and 3d, Argent, on a bend sable three owls of the field, for Saville.

In a lozenge, the same coats, and alike disposed as in the preceding column.

Baron and femme, 1st, Coffins and Saville quarterly, impaling 2d, Quarterly 1st and 4th, Innys. 2d, Abercherder. 3d, Lovel, as in the first column.

In a lozenge, the same arms, and alike disposed, as in the preceding column.

On one side the entrance, within, is the bust of Mr. Coffins, the founder, well executed in marble by Ryfbrack ; and on the other side, that of Mrs. Coffins, his wife.

2. *Shirehampton*, is another large tithing, south-westward of the church, in the precincts of which are Kingroad, and Hungroad, two eminent stations for ships. This tithing is intirely detached from the rest of the parish. It occurs by the name of Chire in *Domesday*, and was a member of the large manor of Westbury, in the forest of Dean, as appears by the extract from that record.

Thomas Mallet, esq; had livery of the manor of Shirehampton granted to him 9 Eliz. He died in the 22d year of the same reign, and left John his son and heir twelve years old. Henry Lewis, esq; was seized of it, from whom it descended to George Lewis, son of Henry, who died possessed of it 10 Car. and left William his son seven years old.

There is a chapel in this tithing, where divine service is celebrated once a fortnight.

South Mead is a manor within the parish of Westbury, formerly belonging to the nunnery of St. Mary Magdalen in Bristol. The prioress granted a long lease of this manor to Thomas Haines, esq; who obtained a reversion in fee from king Henry the Eighth. The manor of Southmead in Westbury, lately belonging to the Magdalen nunnery in Bristol, was granted to Richard Andrews and Thomas Hysley, in trust, 36 H. 8. Richard Haines died seized of Southmead 20 Eliz. and livery was granted to Thomas Haines, son of Richard. The heir of this family sold it to Mr. Barker, ancestor to the late Mr. Barker of Fairford, of whom it was purchased by Mr. Knight, and having since passed thro' several hands, has been lately sold to Mr. Joshua James, a distiller of Bristol, who is the present lord of the manor of Southmead, and has made very considerable improvements on the mansion house and estate.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is in the deanery of Bristol. It is an impropriation worth 10*l.* a year to the curate, before it was augmented, in the year 1719, by the queen's bounty, and the joint donations of Edward Colston and Thomas Edwards, esquires. The honourable Mr. Henry Fane is the impropriator and patron ; and the reverend Mr. Ray is the present incumbent.

The church is large and handsome, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity. It consists of the nave, and two ailes, with a large chancel, and has a very handsome pinnacled tower at the west end. In the north window of the chancel are painted in the glass the figures of St. Augustine, St. Gregory, and St. Ambrose, with their names ; and in the windows of the north aile are the arms of some of those persons who contributed to the building of it.

Monuments and Inscriptions.

At the south-west corner of the chancel, upon an altar tomb, lies the figure of a naked man, ill executed in stone, without arms or inscription ; but it is said to be intended for doctor Carpenter, bishop of Worcester.

Under an arch in the north aile is the figure of a man in armour, and this memorial :

HERE VNDER LIETH INTERRED THE BODIE OF S^r RICHARD HILL, OF REDLAND COVRTE IN THIS PARISH, KNIGHT, WHO DECEASED THE 29th DAY OF MAY IN Y^e YEARE OF OVR LORD GOD 1627, AGED 70 YEARES.

Over the monument are these arms : Quarterly, 1st, Gules, a saltire vair between four mullets argent. 2d, Gules, a lion rampant Or debruised of a bend ermine. 3d, Sable, a bend Or between six roundlets azure. 4th as the 1st.

In the chancel, upon a handsome marble monument, it is thus written :

Near this Place lyeth the Body of Giles Hungerford, Son and Heir of Giles Hungerford, late of Willow in the County of Somerset, Esq; descended from the Hon^{ble} House of the Hungerfords of Fatley Castle in the said County. He married Martha, eldest Daughter of Iohn Iacob of Norton in the County of Wilts, Esq; by whom he had Issue only this Son, who died the twenty-third Day of August, in the One and twentieth Year of his Age, Anno Domini 1689.

Under the inscription are these arms, Sable, two bars argent, in chief three plates.

On

On the table of another handsome monument:

Juxta tumulatur Corpus Jacob Knight de Southmead Armigeri, filij Johannis Knight Militis, Vico de Temple Civitate Bristol, olim habitantis.

Uxorem duxit Annam Dowdeswell filiam Caroli Dowdeswell, Armigeri, de Forthampton Court Gouc. Filios reliquit quatuor Johannem, Thomam, Jacob, & Carolum.

In Piam Memoriam Patris-Patris dignissimi, orga Parentes piissimi, Mariti amantissimi, Filiisq; indulgentissimi, Hoc erigi jussit Monumentum Vidua Superstes. Obijt pridie Idus Julij, MDCCXX. Ætat. XXXVI.

Jacob tertius filius supradict. Jacob Knight obiit 28 Nov. 1726, Ætat. 9.

Upon the monument are these arms: Baron and femme, 1st, *Argent, three roundlets gules, on a chief of the second a buckle Or.* 2d, Dowdeswell, as under Forthampton.

There is also a memorial for Anne Knight, wife of the above Jacob, who died in 1736, aged 47.

On the table of a pyramidal monument:

Near this Place lies the Body of JOHN HENLEY, late of the Red Lodge in the City of Bristol, Esq; descended from an antient Family in the County of Somerset. He married Mary the eldest Daughter of HENRY FANE, Son of Sir FRANCIS FANE, Knight of the Bath. He was an affectionate Friend, a charitable Benefactor to the Poor, and was greatly esteemed and regarded by all his Acquaintance. He departed this Life the 31st Day of December, 1702, in the 59th Year of his Age.

The arms on this monument are, Baron and femme, 1st, *Azure, a lion rampant argent, within a bordure of the second semees of roundlets gules, for Henley.* 2d, *Azure, three gauntlets Or, for Fane.*

Upon a flat stone,

Here lie the Remains of Samuel Creswick D. D. late Dean of the Cathedral Church of Wells, who departed this Life Jan. 14th 1766, aged 72 Years.

Upon another flat stone,

Hic
repositum quicquid mortale,
reverendi admodum viri,
GULIELMI STONE,
nuper hujus Ecclesie, necnon Comptonie,
Pastoris dignissimi.

Vir,
integerrimæ vitæ.
Eruditionis, in omni genere, singularis.
Pietate secundum Deum, maxime conspicuus.
diffusa in homines Benevolentia et Charitate,
non minus insignis.

Gravitate, mira quadam Comitata condita,
spectabilis.

cæteris ad sacram Functionem cunctis
Virtutibus ornatus.

Qui,
Postquam Evangelium summs, tum Constantia,
tum Diligentia, quadraginta et sex circiter annos,
fidelissime predicasset,
Mortem obiit,

4^{to} Feb^{ri} Anno } Salutis nostræ } MDCCXXIII
{ Ætatis suæ } LXXIII.

On the table of a handsome pyramidal monument in the south aile,

Near this Place lyes interred (Esq^r.
The Body of WILLIAM JEFFERIS, of Pen-Park in this Parish,
whose Industry and Integrity in Mercantile Affairs
procured him an ample Reward.

Having gone through the Offices of Magistracy
in the City of BRISTOL with great Reputation,
he died the 17th Day of April, 1752, in the 61st Year of his Age.

Allo (FERIS,
ANN, sole Daughter and Heirefs of the above WILLIAM JEF-
born the 21st of August, 1723, married the 30th of March 1752,
to JOHN HARMER then of the City of Bristol, Merchant,
and died the 9th of July, 1765.

The Sincerity of her Heart in all the Actions of her Life,
illuminated by the Practice of every commendable Virtue,
deservedly procured her
the Affection and Esteem of Relations, Friends, and Acquaintance;
and the solid Hope

of a more glorious Reward in a Life of Immortality.

Over the table are these arms: *Sable, a lion rampant between
three scaling ladders argent, for Jefferis.* Beneath, *Argent, on a
chevron between three annulets gules another of the field.* On a
scutcheon of pretence, Jefferis, as before.

Upon a neat marble monument in the same aile, it is thus written:

Near this Monument lies interred the Body of James Pipon of London, Merchant, who departed this Life at the Hot Wells, Bristol, the 12th of June, 1759, aged 48 Years. He was the 5th Son of Joshua Pipon, Esq; Lieutenant Bailly, chief Magistrate of the Island of Jersey.

In a scutcheon upon the pyramid are these arms, viz. *Party per chevron, azure and Or, in chief between two estoiles of six points a crescent argent.*

There is also an elegant monument in the same aile, with the following memorial on the vase:

Near this Place are interred the Bodies of WILLIAM PHELPS, Esq; and MARY his Widow and Relict, both late of Cote, in this Parish: He died the tenth Day of August 1763, aged 43 Years. She died the first Day of January, 1764, aged 53 Years.

This Monument is erected to their Memories in Pursuance of the Directions of the said MARY, in a Codicil to her Will.

The monument is ornamented with a scutcheon of two coats, Baron and femme, 1st, *Argent, a lion rampant sable between six cross crozlets fitchy gules, for Phelps.* 2d, *Or, a fess between three griffons heads erased sable.*

Beside these mentioned in the inscriptions, there are several other eminent persons buried in the chancel, for whom there is no memorial, viz. Thomas earl of Westmoreland, who died about seven years ago; and Henry Fane, of Wormesley in Oxfordshire, esq; his brother: John earl of Westmoreland, (son to the above Thomas) and lady Burghurst, his wife: Mrs. Mary Creswick, relict of doctor Samuel Creswick, dean of Wells, and sister to Thomas earl of Westmoreland: And lady Anne Fane, eldest daughter to the said earl.

Benefactions.

Ralph Sadler, esq; formerly lord of the manor, gave two large houses by the church-yard to the use of the poor. Mr. Robert Arden gave two houses without Laford's gate, worth 12*l.* a year, to the use of the poor. Mrs. Katherine Rutland gave 50*l.* the interest whereof to be paid to the minister for six annual sermons. *Atkyns.*

The following particulars are hung up in a written table in the vestry room, viz. Robert Arden gave the ground on which Robotham's house now stands. William Ashley, the interest of 10*l.* and Honor Bodman, the interest of 50*l.* both to Shirehampton. Humphry Brown, 10*s.* for a sermon, and 40*s.* for bread, to Westbury and Stoke only. William Burgis, six score sacks of coal to six housekeepers of Westbury tithing only. Lady Cann, the interest of 20*l.* Doctor William Cooke, sixty twopenny loaves on New-years day. Edward Colston, esq; 100*l.* towards augmenting the living. Thomas Elbridge, the interest of 100*l.* viz. 20*s.* for a sermon on the 30th of January, the rest in bread. Edward Haines, the interest of 20*l.* Elizabeth Hellen, the interest of 5*l.* Sir Richard Hill, of Redland Court, the interest of 20*l.* Anthony Hill, the interest of 20*l.* Mrs. Betty Hallister, the interest of 100*l.* Thomas Hart, esq; the interest of 50*l.* John Jelf, the interest of 30*l.* Robert Kitchin, 6*s.* 8*d.* for a sermon, and 6*s.* 8*d.* for bread, to the tithings of Westbury and Stoke only. John Knight, the interest of 10*l.* Thomas Moor, the interest of 50*l.*

Benjamin Baron, esq; enjoyed a good estate here, at the time of his death, in 1693. His daughter and heiress carried it, by her marriage, to sir Thomas Littleton, treasurer of the navy, and speaker of the house of commons, who was owner of it at the beginning of this century. It passed afterwards, by purchase, to Mr. Snell, and Powell Snell, of Guiting Grange, esq; is the present proprietor of it. This estate was made tithe free, by appropriating a ground, called the Breach, to the rectory, as it was proved and settled, by an issue at law concerning the same, about the beginning of the present century.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Stow, worth about 140*l.* a year, of which the reverend Thomas Brookes, D. D. is patron and incumbent. Two yard-lands belong to the glebe.

First fruits	£. 9 7 3	Synodals	£. 0 2 0
Tenths	— 0 18 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	Pentecost.	0 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Procurations	0 6 8		

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 135 17 4
		Poll-tax — 1694,	— 20 8 0
		Land-tax — 1694,	— 79 8 0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770,	— 68 7 3

About the beginning of this century, there were 45 houses in the parish, and about 160 inhabitants, of whom 6 were freeholders; yearly births 3, burials 3. *Atkyns.* The people are now computed at 120.



WESTERLEIGH.

THIS parish lies in the west part of the hundred of Pucklechurch, whence its name; three miles distant south-west from Chipping Sodbury, seven north-west from Marshfield, and nine north-eastward from the city of Bristol.

It consists chiefly of pasturage, with large tracts of waste land, or common, and abounds in coal; so that a great part of the laborious inhabitants are employ'd in mining. There is also a manufacture of felt hats carried on in the village, which seems to be improving.

Doctor Edward Fowler, bishop of Gloucester, was a native of this place, and died at Chelsea, Aug. 26, 1714.

The *Osmunda Regalis*, a very curious plant, grows spontaneously in Westerleigh common.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

Westerleigh was antiently a member of the extensive manor of Pucklechurch, which was given to the monks of Glastonbury, to pray for the soul of king Edmund the First, who was stabbed in his palace at Pucklechurch, in the year 946. And being part of that manor at the time

of the general survey, it is not particularly mentioned in *Domesday*.

The monks of Glastonbury quitted claim to the manors of Pucklechurch, Abston, and Westerleigh, to Joceline bishop of Bath and Wells, 7 Joh. on condition that he would restore to them the election of their own abbat; and Westerleigh continued as part of the possessions of that see 'till after the reformation. King Edward the Sixth took it from the bishoprick of Bath and Wells in the second year of his reign, and it was granted to sir Nicholas Pointz 6 E. 6. Sir Nicholas Pointz, heir of sir Anthony Pointz, died seized of it 4 Mar. leaving Nicholas, his son and heir, twenty-one years old.

John Roberts, alderman of Bristol, purchased the manor of Nicholas Pointz, and was lord of it in the year 1608, as was Thomas Roberts, esq; at the time of his death, in the year 1673. Sir Samuel Astry, knight, died possessed of it Sep. 22, 1704, and left it to Elizabeth his widow, afterwards the wife of Simon Harcourt, esq; whom she outlived, and dying Dec. 27, 1708, the manor passed to her three surviving daughters and coheirs by sir Samuel Astry, viz. Elizabeth, wife of sir John Smyth, of Long Aston, com. Somersset, baronet; Diana, wife to Richard Orlebar, esq; and Arabella, afterwards lady of Charles-William, earl of Suffolk. From them the manor descended like Henbury, to its present owners, who are sir Jarrit Smith, baronet, the honourable Thomas Willoughby, and Mrs. Colston, relict of the late Alexander Colston, esq.

Livery of the chapel of Westerleigh, and of a messuage called Sherwick, was granted to John Dennis 14 Eliz.

HAMLETS, and places of distinct names in this parish, are as follow: 1. *Nibley*; 2. *May's Hill*; 3. *Henvild*; 4. *Wotton's End*; 5. *Coal-pit Heath*; and 6. *Kendalsbire*; but none of them afford any thing worthy particular notice.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is in the deanery of Hawkesbury, and is annexed to Pucklechurch. A mortuary of 10*s.* is due to the vicar of the last-mentioned church from the executors of all such householders of this parish as die worth 40*l.*

The church is a neat building, supported by eight octagonal pillars, and two pilasters; and has a handsome gallery at the west end, erected at the expence of the parish, in the year 1771. In the tower are six musical bells.

Monuments and Inscriptions.

On a flat stone in the chancel, is this inscription:

P. M.
Richardi Hollister eximii Ecclesie Alumni et columinis, qui obiit Maij 20^o 1659, Æt. 47.

Epitaphium.
Vir virtute virens, Christi pugil, alter Elias,
Prudens, fidus homo, jam requiescit humo.
Mater humus domus est, tenebrosa nocte sed orto
Sole, datur sanctis luce tenenda Domus.

On a monument against the south wall of the chancel :

In Memoriam Thomæ Roberts, Armigeri, hujus Manerij dudum Domini, Qui obiit

Julij 26^o Anno Domini 1673
Ætatis suæ 49.

The arms upon this monument are, Baron and femme, 1. *Party per pale argent and gules, over all a lion rampant sable*, for Roberts. 2. *Sable, a bend argent, on a canton a leopard's head cubosbed*.

On a brass plate,

To the Memory of his dear Mother M^{rs}. Mary Jones, Wife of William Jones, Esq; Lord of this Manor. She deceased Oct. 22, A. D. 1661, Ætat. 38,

Tho. Jones filius posuit.

Arms. Baron and femme, 1. *Ermine, a saltire gules*, for Jones. 2. Roberts, as before.

On an oval table, against the east wall of the chancel,

Exuvias Mortalitatiss suæ infra deposuit Richardus Prigg, Gen. nuper de Ciuitate Bristol Pharmacopœus. Vir apto peditus Ingenio, Fortuna eminens, Arte sua præstans, Amicorum Solatium dum vixit Mortuus suspirium. Natus fuit in hac Parochia, Denatus vero in Civitate prædicta

Anno Ætatis suæ 65,
Salutis nostræ 1723.

Over the monument, in a scutcheon, are these arms : *Argent, a lion rampant regardant azure, between three trefoils proper*.

Benefactions.

John Roberts, lord of this manor, gave the church house, and a cottage called But Hays, to feoffees, for the benefit of the poor, 29 Eliz.

Mr. Edward Hill, who died in 1619, gave 100*l.* which sum has since been laid out on lands that now produce about 14*l.* a year. The income is thus applied : 3*l.* for ten sermons ; 3*l.* 10*s.* to be distributed to the poor on Candlemas-day ; and the remainder for apprenticing out poor children of this parish.

The reverend Thomas Prigg, in 1986, gave a large silver flaggon, and other plate, for the communion service.

Mr. Robert Nailor, by will, in 1702, charged a tenement and lands at Acton with the payment of 5*l.* a year, for apprenticing a boy of this parish.

Sir John Smyth, in the year 1715, by desire of his lady, settled 20*l.* a year for ever, for teaching poor children of this parish to read and write.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 225 4 0
		Poll-tax — — 1694, — 58 17 0
		Land-tax — — 1694, — 274 14 8
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 217 8 3

Sir Robert Atkyns reckoned the houses in the parish at 120, and the people at about 400, 14 of whom were reputed to be freeholders ; yearly births 15, burials 13. Examining the parish register, I find, that from 1700 to 1709, both inclusive, the baptisms were 218, and the burials 125 ; and in the same number of years, beginning with 1760, the baptisms were 353, and the burials 247. The present number of inhabitants is about 930, and therefore they are in proportion to the annual burials nearly as 1 to 38.

WESTON upon AVON

IS a parish in the upper part of Kiftsgate hundred, at the northern extremity of the county, four miles west from Stratford upon Avon in Warwickshire, nine north from Campden, and thirty-six north-east from Gloucester.

It lies in that vast tract of rich country, sometimes called the *Vale of Evesham*, on the south bank of the Avon, over which there is a bridge at this place ; and the lands consist almost wholly of meadow and pasture. It has nothing to recommend it to the traveller's notice, but the common productions of nature, which indeed are very abundant.

At the time of the general survey, there were many places in Gloucestershire of the common name of Westune, or Westone, which the experience of after ages found necessary to distinguish by additions, and this parish was then called Weston upon Avon. The addition was given it for a reason too obvious to need explanation ; and indeed the word Weston is almost as obvious, being nothing more than the *West Town*, and commonly denotes the situation of the place from some other of greater consequence, near which it lies, or from the rest of the places in the same hundred. So Estone, or Aston, Norton, Sutton, are all names of like relative signification.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

' The church of St. Mary of Evesham holds Westune in Widelei hundred. There are three hides, and one free [from tax]. In demean are two plow-tillages, and five villeins, and a priest, with two plow-tillages. It was worth 20*s.* now 40*s.*' *Domesday*, p. 72.

How the manor passed from the abbey of Evesham does not appear, but it belonged antiently to the Manduits, or Mauduits, earls of Warwick, which great family was descended from William Maudit, chamberlain to king William the Conqueror. He married Maud, the daughter and heiress of Michael de Hanslape, with whom he had a great estate ; and this parish was frequently called Weston Maudit from his posterity, to whom it belonged.

William Maudit, baron of Hanslape in Buckinghamshire, and hereditary chamberlain to the king in his exchequer, married Alice, daughter and at length heiress of Waleran earl of Warwick, and dying 41 H. 3. left issue William Maudit, earl of Warwick, and baron of Hanslape, who died childless 52 H. 3. and Isabel Maudit, the wife of William de Beauchamp, baron of Elmley in Worcestershire. William de Beauchamp, eldest son of William and Isabel, was baron of Elmley, hereditary sheriff of Worcestershire, and hereditary constable of the castle of Worcester, in right of his father ; and earl of Warwick, baron of Hanslape, and hereditary chamberlain

King's Weston frequently occur in the records by the name of Weston, without any distinction, so there is good reason to suspect that some of the records which relate to the latter, have been misapplied by the before-mentioned learned historian to Westonbirt. Thus he says,

' This manor, and the manor of Beverstone did belong to Maurice de Gaunt earl of Lincoln 17 Joh. Margaret the widow of John Giffard held the same 6 E. 3. Thomas lord Berkeley held Westonbirt 35 E. 3. Sir John Berkeley held the same 6 H. 6. Sir William Berkeley died seized of this manor 5 E. 6. and livery thereof was granted to John Berkeley, son of sir William 6 E. 6.—All these particulars are supposed to relate to King's Weston.

When there are two or more places in a county of the same name, it frequently creates confusion. The following records are supposed to concern Westonbirt:

Hugh le Dispencer the younger was seized of the manor of Westonbirt 5 E. 2.

Sir Ralph de Willington, son of John de Willington, died 22 E. 3. seized of the manors of Westonbirt, Ablington in Bibury, Poulton in Awre, Frampton Cotterel, Yate, and Sandhurst, of all which his son Henry had livery the following year, and was living 26 E. 3. Sir John Paulet and Margaret his wife were seized of Westonbirt and Poulton 15 R. 2. but it seems to have been only in trust, for John de Willington died without issue 20 R. 2. seized of the manors of Poulton, Ablington, Westonbirt, Frampton Cotterel, Sandhurst, Culverden, and Morelade, all in the county of Gloucester, and left Joan his sister and heir, who was married to John Wrath.

John Wrath, son of John and Joan de Willington, died without issue 13 H. 4. leaving his two sisters coheiresses to his great estate, of whom Elizabeth was married to sir William Poulton, and Isabel was the widow of William Beaumont.

Sir William Poulton and Elizabeth his wife dying without issue, Isabel Beaumont became possessor of her father's estate, which after the death of her son John Beaumont, without issue, de-

scended to her daughter Isabel, who died unmarried 2 H. 6. seized of the manors of Ablington, Poulton, Yate, Westonbirt, Frampton Cotterel, and Sandhurst, all which were the patrimony of her ancestors the Willingtons.

Sir Thomas Beaumont succeeded her, and died 29 H. 6. leaving a son William Beaumont, esq; afterwards knighted, who died in the 32d year of the same reign. Philip Beaumont, brother and heir of William, died 13 E. 4. seized of the manors of Poulton, Ablington, Yate, Westonbirt, Frampton Cotterel, and Sandhurst, of all which Hugh Beaumont and Elizabeth his wife, John Bassett and Elizabeth his wife, John Beaumont, clerk, John Chichester and Margaret his wife, and John Croker and Anne his wife, levied several fines 16, 18, & 20 H. 7. to Richard bishop of Durham, and other bishops, to sir Giles D'Aubeny, or Giles lord d'Aubeny, and many other great persons. Giles lord d'Aubeny died seized of the said manors 6 H. 8. and livery was granted to his son Henry lord d'Aubeny, the same year. They afterwards were in the crown, and were granted to Edward duke of Somerset, upon whose attainder they came again to the crown, and this and several of the before-mentioned manors were granted to James Bassett 4 Mar. and the grant was confirmed to Arthur Bassett 7 Eliz.

Nicholas Dymery was lord of this manor in the year 1608. The Crews were afterwards proprietors of it, and it passed out of that name and family, by the marriage of an heiress, to sir Richard Holford, knight, who was appointed one of the masters in ordinary in the high court of chancery, in June, 1693. From him the manor descended to Robert Holford, esq; who was appointed a master in ordinary of the same court, in October, 1712; and from him it descended to Peter Holford, esq; who now possesses it, and was also appointed a master in chancery, in the room of his father, by the earl of Hardwicke, in August, 1750. He is possessed of other good estates in this county, and elsewhere, and gives for his arms, *Argent, a greyhound passant sable.*

Of

The family of Holford is of great antiquity in Cheshire, being descended from Hugh de Runchamp, who was lord of Lofstock about the reign of king Stephen. He had a son Richard de Runchamp, whose son Gralam, or Gralam de Runchamp, sold Houlme juxta Nether Pever, in Cheshire, to Richard son of Randle Grosvenor, in the year 1234; and the town of Lofstock was called Lofstock Gralam, after his name. The Lofstocks bore for their arms, *Argent, a greyhound passant sable.*

Gralam de Lofstock, son of the last Gralam, had issue by Letitia his wife, three sons, Richard, Robert, and Galfrid. Richard, the eldest, married Emme de Merton, by whom he had issue two sons, Richard and Thomas, who both died *sine prole*; and one daughter Joan, married, in 1277, to William Toft, younger son of Roger de Toft, lord of Toft; whom she survived, and was married, secondly, to Thomas Vernon, about the year 1316, from whom the Vernons of Haslington in Cheshire descended. She was married, after the death of her second husband, to William de Hallum, in the year 1337. Which said William Toft gave for his arms, *Argent, a chevron between three text tees sable*, and by Joan his wife, had issue three sons, Roger, Henry, and Walter.

Roger de Holford, the eldest son, was living in the year 1316, and after the manner of those ages, assumed the name of Holford

from the place of his residence. He married Margery, daughter of Richard le Dispencer, but died without issue 5 E. 3. whereby Henry, his next brother, became his heir, and assumed the name of Holford. Which Henry de Holford, by Margery his wife, had issue two sons, William and Roger, to which latter he gave lands in Plumley, 1344.

William de Holford, the eldest son, died in his father's life-time, having married Isabel, daughter of _____ by whom he had one son John.

John de Holford, son and heir of William, recovered the manor of Holford against Richard Vernon, of Lofstock Gralam, 42 E. 3. and sealed usually with a chevron between three text tees; the chevron making the distinction between these and the arms of Toft of Toft, who bears the Tees without a chevron. He had issue by Joan his wife, daughter of Roger Bruyn, of Stapleford, one son Thomas, and died 9 H. 4.

Thomas Holford, son and heir of John, died before his father, 12 R. 2. having married Alice, daughter of William Buckley, of Oateworth.

William Holford, of Holford, was son and heir of Thomas. He married Margaret, daughter of sir Richard Venables, of Kinderton, and by her had issue three sons, Thomas, his heir; John, and Hugh; and two daughters, Jonet, wife of Randle

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Hawkesbury, worth about 80*l.* a year. Peter Holford, esq; is patron. The living was augmented about the year 1725, by the donations of Robert Holford, esq; and Doctor Godolphin, who gave 100*l.* each, and by queen Anne's bounty.

About forty acres belong to the glebe.

The church is small, with a low tower at the west end.

First fruits	£. 6	2	0	Synodals	£. 0	2	0	
Tenths	—	0	12	2½	Pentecost.	0	1	0
Procurations	0	6	8					

Benefactions.

A house and garden, and an acre in the common field, are given for the benefit of the poor.

Mrs. Hodges left 3*l.* a year for teaching the poor children to read.

Land-tax at 3*s.* 1770, £ 47 5 0

The state of population in this parish, about the beginning of the present century, as given by sir Robert Atkyns, was 18 houses, and about 80 inhabitants, whereof 5 were freeholders. There are now 22 families, and 106 inhabitants.



WESTON SUBEDGE

LIES in the upper division of Kiftgate hundred, about one mile west from Campden, six south-east from Evesham in Worcester-

shire, and about twenty-eight north-eastward from Gloucester.

The village is seated under the side of a hill, whence it received the addition of *Subedge*, but in all probability it was called *Weston* from its situation from the town of Campden, or else from its western aspect on the side of the hill.

It is said that the hundred court was formerly kept on the top of the hill, above the village; and sir Robert Atkyns was of opinion, that the hundred received the name of Kiftgate, from a gate near the place where the court was held.

Here is no great manufacture, but the women and girls are commonly employ'd in spinning flax.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

The lands in this parish were divided between two great proprietaries, when *Domesday* was compiled, as appears by the record, of which the following is a translation:

'Hugo de Grentemaisnil holds Westone in
'Ceolstede hundred, and Roger holds it of him.
'There are four hides. Balduin held it. In de-
'mean are two plow-tillages, and six villeins, with
'three plow-tillages. There are four *servi*, and
'five *ancille*, and a mill of 10*s.* It was worth 7*l.*
'now 6*l.*' *Domesday*, p. 77.

'Ansfrid de Cormeliis holds Westone in Celfe-
'storn hundred. Two thanes (one a free man
'of earl Herald's, the other Leuric's) held ten
'hides there, for two manors, and could go where
'they pleased. In demean are four plow-tillages,

Randle Brereton of Malpas; and Margery. He died 38 H. 6. and was succeeded by

Thomas Holford, of Holford, esq; his son and heir. Which Thomas, by his wife Joan, daughter of Richard Legh de West-Hall, in High Leigh, had an only son Thomas Holford, and died in 1464.

Thomas Holford, of Holford, the younger, esq; son of the last mentioned Thomas, married Maud, daughter of William Buckley, deputy judge of Chester, 1444, and by her had issue George, his son and heir; Randle, who had issue Humphry and Richard; Robert Holford, who had issue John, Philip, Bartholomew, Owen, Matthew, and Bryan. This Thomas died about 13 E. 4.

Sir George Holford, of Holford, knight, son and heir of Thomas, married Isabel, daughter of Robert Legh, of Adlington, esq; and widow of Lawrence Warren, and by her had two sons, John, and George; and one daughter Constance, married to William, son of Edward Bradshaw. Sir George was sheriff of Cheshire 16 H. 8. and bore Loftock's arms on his seal, *viz.* *Argent, a greyhound passant sable.* He had also four bastard sons, 1. Thomas, 2. Arthur, from whom the Holfords of Davenham; 3. Raufe, 4. Robert. Also Ellen, a base daughter, all living 22 H. 7.

Sir John Holford, of Holford, knight, son of sir George, was sheriff of Cheshire 33 H. 8. He married Margery, sole daughter and heir of Raufe Brereton, of Icoit in Flintshire, 22 H. 7. and had issue two sons, Thomas, his heir; and Christopher, who married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Danyell, of Over-Tabley, esq; 1555; from whom the Holfords of London and Essex are descended. Also one daughter Alice, married to Piers Leycester, of Nether-Tabley, esq. Sir John died in 1545.

Thomas Holford, of Holford, esq; son and heir of sir John, married, first, Margaret, daughter of sir Thomas Butler, of Bewsy in Lancashire, by whom he had one son Christopher. After the death of his said wife, he married, secondly, Jane, the widow of Hugh Dutton, and daughter of sir William Booth, of Dunham-Malvey, by whom he had issue George Holford, of Newborough in Dutton, gentleman, the continuator of this family, of whom hereafter; Thomas, the second son; and John. Also Ellen, married to John Carrington, of Carrington in Cheshire, esq; Dorothy, married to John Bruyn, of Stapleford in Cheshire, esq; and Elizabeth, married to Charles Manwaring, of Croxton in Cheshire, esq; 1560. This Thomas Holford died in 1569.

Christopher Holford, of Holford, esq; son of Thomas by the first venter, had also two wives; first, Anne, daughter of Hugh Dutton and Jane aforesaid, by whom he had issue Thomas Holford; and another son John, and a daughter Anne, who both died infants. His second wife was Elizabeth, the widow of Peter Shakerley, and daughter and coheir of sir Randle Manwaring, of Over-Pever, by whom he had issue one daughter Mary.

Thomas Holford, son and heir of Christopher, having married Dorothy, daughter of Peter Shakerley, of Hulme, esq; and Elizabeth, aforesaid, died without issue, and was buried at Nether Pever, in 1561; whereby the said Mary Holford became sole heir to Christopher her father, and was married to sir Hugh Cholmondley, of Cholmondley in Cheshire, and had a numerous issue.

I return now to George Holford, brother to Christopher, and next heir male of the Holfords. Between whom and the said Mary Cholmondley were law suits concerning the Holford estates for upwards of forty years, which at last were settled by mediation of friends, and the estates were parted between them. The said George Holford married Jane, daughter and heir of Charles Awbrey, of Camriff in Brecknockshire, and widow of Henry Masterion, and by her had issue seven sons, Thomas and John, twins; Edward, Peter, (continuator of the male line) George, Charles, and William; and one daughter Mary, married to William Harcourt, of Wintham, gentleman. He died in 1635; and Thomas Holford of Icoit, his son and heir, died without issue male, wherefore the inheritance descended to James Holford, of Newborough, son and heir of Peter, fourth son of George; for all the brothers of Peter died without issue male. Which James Holford married Margaret, daughter of Matthew Carleton, of Lincoln's-inn, London, and dying in 1666, left issue one son Thomas, and one daughter Mary.

Sir Richard Holford, knight, lord of the manor of Westonbirt, by family tradition, was a branch of this house; but no care having been taken to continue the Holfords pedigree, neither in the heralds office, nor in family papers, it is uncertain where he ought to be joined to the antient stock.

Robert Holford, esq; was son of sir Richard, and dying in the year 1750, was succeeded by his son Peter Holford, esq; the present lord of the manor of Westonbirt.———This pedigree is chiefly extracted from sir Peter Leicester's *Historical Antiquities*, and the particulars are authenticated by antient deeds from which he extracted them.

and

‘ and eighteen villeins, and one bordar, with nine
‘ plow-tillages, and twelve *servi*. It was worth
‘ 100*s.* now 7*l.*’ *Ibid.* p. 78.

These manors are described in the records by the same common name; which making it difficult to apply the accounts of them with certainty, they are therefore set down in chronological order.

Jeffry Giffard, archbishop of York, was seized of the manor of Weston Subedge 7 E. 1. and Henry de Penbrugge held it the same year. The sheriff returned that John Giffard was lord of Weston 9 E. 1.

Godfrey Giffard, was lord chancellor of England, and bishop of Worcester. A court leet and free warren in Weston and Norton were allowed him in the proceedings on a writ of *Quo warranto* 15 E. 1. and he died seized of those manors in the 30th year of that reign. The Giffards of Weston, afterwards, the better to announce their descent from this prelate, gave for their arms, *Argent, ten torteauxes*, which are those of the bishoprick of Worcester.

John de Feckenham was seized of the manors of Weston and Norton 34 E. 1. John Giffard of Weston, or of Doyton, died 13 E. 2. possessed of the manors of Weston Underedge, and Norton Underedge, and of the advowson of the church of Weston; and the escheator’s inquisition found, that John Giffard, his son, held the same of the king for life. A John Giffard, probably the same person noticed in the inquisition, held the before-mentioned estates 1 & 38 E. 3.

Thomas de Evesham held Weston Underedge 17 E. 3. as did William de Acton 47 E. 3. John Solers was seized of two yard-lands, and of seven acres of meadow, in Weston Underedge, 20 R. 2. and William Solers was possessed of an estate dignified in the records by the name of Weston Underedge 5 H. 4. Thomas Weston, the chaplain, was likewise seized of an estate of the same name, 6 H. 4.

Roger Giffard, esq; was seized of the manors of Weston Underedge, and Norton Underedge, 25 H. 6. Margaret, the widow of Thomas Herward, was seized of the manor of Weston Subedge 12 E. 4. Joan the widow of sir John Merney, late wife of Robert Giffard, and formerly the wife of — Barendine, was possessed of the manors of Weston Underedge, and Norton, 18 E. 4. Livery of the manor, park, and advowson of Weston Underedge, and of Norton, was granted to George Giffard 15 Eliz.

Sir Edward Grevil was lord of this manor in the year 1608. Francis Throgmorton was also seized of it, but being attainted of treason, it was granted by the crown to Henry Spiller, esq; and others, in trust for George Giffard, 7 Jac. 1. It was again granted to the same persons, 9 Jac. and they sold it to Henry Fleetwood, esq; and others.

Richard Graves, esq; purchased the manors of Weston Subedge, Aston Subedge, and Mickleton, with the royalty of the hundred of Kiftgate,

about the middle of the last century. He sold Weston Subedge to William Morgan, esq; who had married one of his daughters. Richard Morgan, grandson of William, by his will, dated May 29, 1740, gave this manor to Morgan Graves, esq; great grandson of Richard Graves, before-mentioned; and his son, Walwyn Graves, esq; is the present lord of the manors of Weston Subedge, Aston Subedge, and Mickleton, all in this county.

Nicholas le Chamberlain held two yard-lands in Weston Subedge 29 E. 1. Agnes de la Chambre held lands here 2 E. 3. and Alice at Chambre was likewise seized of lands in this place 37 E. 3. Thomas Bishop was seized of one messuage, and of one yard-land in Weston, 18 E. 2.

A large wood, called Weston Park, on the side of the hill, together with some other lands, were sold from the manor, by Henry Fleetwood and the other owners, to sir Baptist Hicks, in the year 1610. This estate, by descent, is now vested in the earl of Gainsborough.

HAMLETS. There are three hamlets in this parish of the name of Norton.

‘ Ansfrid de Cormeliis holds five hides in
‘ Nortune, in Celflestorn hundred. Two thanes
‘ held them for two manors, and could go where
‘ they pleased. In demean are four plow-tillages,
‘ and nine villeins, and two bordars, with four
‘ plow-tillages, and ten *servi*. They were worth
‘ 4*l.* now 6*l.*’ *Domesday*, p. 78.

It has already been shewn, that the Giffards enjoyed this estate (called Norton Giffard from them, but generally Norton Underedge) for many successive generations; but it afterwards became divided into three distinct hamlets, and so it continues.

1. *Upper Norton.* Richard Fiennes, lord Say and Seal, son of Richard lord Say, died 11 Jac. seized of the manors of Weston and Norton, and left William lord Say, his son and heir, twenty-eight years old. This estate passed afterwards to sir William Keyt, baronet, who being burnt in his own house, in the year 1741, his son sold it to sir Dudley Ryder, lord chief justice of England, whose son, Nathaniel Ryder, esq; is the present proprietor of Upper Norton.

2. *Middle Norton*, which belonged to Mr. Sprig at the beginning of this century, is now, by purchase, the property of Mr. Ryder.

3. *Lower Norton*, where was formerly a chapel of ease. Lady Langley, of New-House in Herefordshire, and Laurence Fiennes, esq; were proprietors of Lower Norton at the beginning of this century. The Fiennes family sold it to Mr. Maunder, of whom it was purchased by Thomas Eden, esq; the present owner.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Campden, worth 500*l.* a year. The reverend Mr. Peeley is patron and incumbent.

Tithes

Tithes in Weston Subedge belonged to Winchcombe abbey, and were granted to sir Thomas Seymour 1 E. 6.

The church land, worth 40*s.* a year, is assigned to the use of the parish clerk. Three yard lands belong to the glebe.

The parsonage house is of good hewn stone, and, together with the gardens, is surrounded with a strong wall of considerable antiquity. In one of the rooms the letters W. L. are many times expressed on the painted glass, and are supposed to be the initials of the person's name who built it.

The church is a strong building, dedicated to St. John Baptist, with a tower at the west end. The walls have been decorated with paintings, as of the Ascension, the four Evangelists, &c. but time has much impaired the colours.

John Bell, rector of this church, was archdeacon of Gloucester, prebendary of Lincoln and Litchfield, warden of the collegiate church of Stratford upon Avon, vicar-general of the diocese of Worcester, and afterwards bishop of that see in 1539. But he resigned his bishoprick in 1543, and retired to a private life at Clerkenwell, where he died in 1556.

First fruits	£. 31	0	0	Synodals	£. 0	2	0	
Tenths	—	3	2	0	Pentecost.	0	1	0½
Procurations	0	6	8					

Monuments and Inscriptions.

On a brass plate, fixed to a blue marble stone, is the figure of a man, and underneath this inscription :

Here lyeth the bodye of William Hodges, who Married y^e Daughter of Sir George Throgmorton of Kawghton, knyght, and was the wyddowe of John Gifford, of Weston Underedge, Esquire, who Departed this lyfe the xxiii of Auguste An^o. 1590.

H. S. E.

Iohannes Ballard, M. B. Vir perquam doctus, artifq; præfer-
tim Apollinæ, quam summa cum laude successuq; admodum
felici exercebat, Peritissimus. Anatomiam, Chymiam, herbas,
adeo calluit, ut nemo magis dignus qui vel Gallenum ætate
superaret; nondum annos septuaginta natus, Oxonii (inter
Musas & literatos sibi gratissimos) animam efflavit, Maij 2,
Anno Dom. 1678, Ætatis suæ 66.

On the table of a marble monument, against the north wall of the chancel, is this inscription :

H. S. E.
Pharamus Fiennes LL. D.
Gulielmi Vicecomitis Say et Seal
Nepos;
Collegij Winton Socius;
Hujus Parochiæ Rector.
In quâ Domum Dei et Rectoris,
Illam Vasis deauratis;
Hanc Ædificijs hortisq; Cultissimis,
(Hospitalitate vero magis
et Liberalitate)
Utramq; suâ suorumq; pietate
et moribus sanctissimis
Ornavit.
Populum sibi concreditum
Fideliter docuit,
Prudenter rexit,
Unice amavit.
Obijt Dec. Anno { Dni MDCCVIII
 { Ætatis LXII.

Over the monument are these arms, *Baron and femme*, 1. *Azure, three lions rampant Or.* 2. *Argent, upon a chevron between three cinquefoils gules a leopard's face inter two roundlets Or.*

Benefaction.

Twenty pounds a year, payable out of an estate at Lower Norton, are given to four poor widows of this parish.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 319	14	0	
		Poll-tax — 1694,	—	32	19	4
		Land-tax — 1694,	—	252	18	6
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770,	—			

There were 58 houses in the parish when sir Robert Atkyns compiled his account of it, and he estimated the inhabitants to be about 300, of whom 26 were reputed to be freeholders. He also sets down the annual births at 8, and burials at 6. But sir Robert's estimate was too high, for according to the register, in ten years, from 1700 to 1709 inclusive, there were only 60 baptisms, and 42 burials; and in the same number of years, from 1760 to 1769, there were 105 baptisms, and 47 burials. Thus it appears that population has advanced since sir Robert's time, and the present number of inhabitants being 197, exceed that of the annual burials in the proportion of 42 to 1.

WHADDON

IS a small parish, in the united hundreds of Dudston and King's Barton, about six miles north from Stroud, and four south from Gloucester.

It lies in the Vale, and consists chiefly of rich pasture land, but has nothing very curious, in the works of art or nature, to distinguish it.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

' Durand the sheriff holds Wadune, in Dunestane hundred. There are five hides. Five brothers held them for five manors, and could go where they pleased, and were equals [*i.e.* had equal shares]. In demean are five plow-tillages, and one villein, and seven bordars, with five plow-tillages. In the time of king Edward it was worth 8*l.* and is now worth 100*sol.*' *Domesday*, p. 76.

The manor belonged to Robert de Pont de Larch, or Pont de l'Arch, 30 H. 3. Robert Waleran, sheriff of Gloucestershire, was seized of it 31 H. 3. in which year he obtained a grant of an annual fair in Whaddon, to be held on the eve, the day, and the morrow after the feast of St. Margaret the virgin.

William de Valence, earl of Pembroke, uterine brother to king Henry the Third, was seized of Whaddon and Moreton Valence, by the gift of Robert de Pont de Larch. He had a confirmation of the grant of those manors from the king, 36 H. 3. and the privileges of court leet and free warren were allowed him 15 E. 1. He was slain by the French at Bayonne, 23 E. 1. and died seized of Moreton and Whaddon, the latter of which was held in dower by Joan his wife, daughter

daughter and at length heiress of Gwarine de Montchenfy.

Audomar de Valence, earl of Pembroke, surviving son of William, was killed in France, on account of the part he had taken in the death of the earl of Lancaster, 17 E. 2. He left no issue, and the escheator's inquisition found that he died seized of Payneswyke, Morton, and Whaddon; that there were in Whaddon *quidem gurgis in Sabrina*, worth 20*s.* per ann. 125 acres of arable land, worth 4*d.* per acre; and 100 acres worth 2*d.* per acre; 30 acres of sterill land, worth only 1*d.* an acre; 40 acres of meadow, at 1*s.* 6*d.* an acre; 15 acres of pasture at 1*s.* and a park without deer; and that John de Hastings, Johanna the wife of David de Strabolgi earl of Arthelos, and Elizabeth Comyn were his heirs.

From this Audomar the manor of Whaddon passed, like those of Moreton Valence and Painwick, 'till it came into the possession of sir William Kingston, who levied a fine of Painwick and Whaddon to sir Nicholas Pointz, 5 E. 6.

The manor passed from the Kingstons to the Jerninghams of Coffey in Norfolk; and Henry Jerningham had livery of it 15 Eliz. Sir William Dorrington was lord of the manor in the year 1608, and sir Samuel Eckley died possessed of it in the reign of queen Anne. It passed afterwards to Mr. John Small, and is now vested in Samuel Peach, esq; a silk-merchant in London. His arms are, *Gules, three martlets between two chevrons argent.*

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a curacy, in the deanery of Gloucester, worth 25*l.* a year. The lessee of the prebendary of Hereford is patron and improprator, and Mr. John Jones is the present incumbent.

The impropriation is now worth 52*l.* a year, and pays 15*l.* a year to the curate.

The church is a strong building, dedicated to St. Margaret, and has an embattled tower at the west end.

First fruits	£. 7 15 0	Synodals	£. 0 1 0
Tenths	— 1 5 6	Pentecost.	0 0 5½
Procurations	0 3 0		

Benefaction.

Mrs. Harris, of Abergavenny, left 1000*l.* now laid out on the purchase of an estate at Upton St. Leonard's, for the following purposes, *viz.* 20*s.* for an anniversary sermon on the 27th of June, the day of her death; 5*s.* for a sacrament; and 2*s.* 6*d.* to the clerk; with the same donations to the parish of Hempsted. Four widows are to be clothed on that day; and the remainder of the income, if any, is to be employed in apprenticing poor boys of this parish and Hempsted, or in clothing poor men. See Hempsted.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 56 14 8
		Poll-tax — 1694,	— 11 2 0
		Land-tax — 1694,	— 65 12 0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770,	— 49 4 0

At the beginning of this century, there were 27 houses in the parish, and about 110 inhabitants, 4 of whom were freeholders; yearly births 2, burials 2. *Atkyns.* The inhabitants are now about 123.



Wheatenhurst, or Whitminster,

IS a parish in the hundred of Whitston, in the Vale part of the county, about five miles distant west from Painwick, seven north from Dursley, and eight southward from Gloucester.

It consists chiefly of rich pasture and meadow ground, proper for dairy and grazing, and produces very good cheese and cider.

Witenberst, as the name is written in *Domesday*, signifies the *strong wood*, and denotes the antient condition of the place when the name was given it. The parish was afterwards vulgarly called *Whitminster*, (contracted from *Whitenberst*, and *Minster*, a *Monastery*) in honour of the abbey of Gloucester, because the monks had acquired a manor here; and the latter is the name most commonly used at present, but *Wheatenburst* occurs in all deeds, and formal writings.

The river From, or the Stroud river, which is a boundary between Saul and this parish, falls into the Severn at the distance of something more than a mile from the church, and a navigable canal from the Severn at Framilode, crosses this parish, and will shortly be extended to the town of Stroud, under which head the reader will find an historical account of the proceedings on that business.

Two turnpike-roads pass through Whitminster, one leading from the east part of the county, by Minchin Hampton and Stroud, and so westward towards the passages over the Severn at Framilode and Newnham; the other, is the great road from Gloucester to Bath and Bristol. And surely there cannot be a more infamous turnpike-road, for several miles of it, than the latter; for, incredible as it may seem, the writer of this account, in the winter of 1776, saw a chaise mired in it, about half a mile from the Swan inn in this parish, and was there told, that a horse had like to have been smothered in the same place two days before, but was luckily saved by some persons coming accidentally to the poor animal's assistance. Several causes operate to this evil; the scarcity of stone, the remissness of the commissioners; and the total ignorance of the surveyor. There may be, however, one lucky circumstance attending this road. If it could once be put in repair, the canal will

ease it of a great part of the coal, and other heavy carriage, and it may then, with no great exertion, be prevented from relapsing into its present foundrous condition.

Richard-Owen Cambridge, esq; has a good old house and gardens near the church, where Frederick prince of Wales, the father of his present majesty, did him the great honour of a visit, when he made an excursion into Gloucestershire, a little before his death. But this feat has been for some years intirely unoccupied.

Of the Manors and other Estates.

Domesday gives the following account of this manor:

‘Hardinc holds Witenherst in mortgage of Brictric. The same Brictric held it in the time of king Edward. There are five hides taxed. In demean is one plow-tillage, and a priest, and two villeins, and six bordars, with five plow-tillages. There are three *servi*, and a mill of 10 *sol.* and ten acres of meadow. It was worth 100 *sol.* now 30 *sol.*’ *Domesday*, p. 80.

This was not the great, unfortunate Brictric, who was possessed of the lordship of Gloucester, but one of the king’s thanes of the same name. Who was the next possessor to Hardinc does not appear; but Jeffery Fitz-Peirce, earl of Essex, was afterwards seized of this manor. He had one daughter Maud, married to Henry Bohun, earl of Hereford, to whom he gave the manor of Wheatenhurst in frank marriage, and died 14 Joh. He had also three sons, who died without issue, whereby the Bohuns, descendants of the aforesaid Maud, became earls of Essex. Henry de Bohun died seized of Wheatenhurst 4 H. 3. and was succeeded by his son Humphry de Bohun, who was taken in rebellion in the battle of Evesham, and his lands were seized by the king; but the manors of Wheatenhurst and Southam were restored to him 50 H. 3. and he died 3 E. 1. Henry de Bohun, earl of Hereford, obtained a licence to fortify his manor house of Wheatenhurst, 21 E. 3. and died in the 34th year of the same reign. Another Humphry de Bohun, the last earl of Hereford, died 46 E. 3. having married Joan, daughter of Richard earl of Arundel, by whom he left two daughters coheiresses, Eleanor, the wife of Thomas of Woodstock, youngest son of king Edward the Third; and Mary, married to Henry earl of Derby, who was afterwards king Henry the Fourth.

Thomas of Woodstock, duke of Gloucester, held the manor of Wheatenhurst in right of his wife. He was smothered under a feather bed at Calais, 21 R. 2. and left Humphry, his son, who dying without issue, Anne Plantagenet, his only sister, was his heir. She was married first to Thomas earl of Stafford, who dying before consummation, she was afterwards married, by special

licence from the king, to Edmond earl of Stafford, younger brother of Thomas, who died seized of Wheatenhurst 4 H. 4. In which name and family this manor continued for a long time, and of whom there is a further account under Thornbury.

King James the First granted the manor of Wheatenhurst to Peter Vanlore, merchant, and William Blake, scrivener, in the third year of his reign, and recites in the grant, that it came to the crown by the attainder of sir Walter Raleigh, and that it formerly belonged to the abbey of Gloucester.

William Bayly, esq; was lord of this manor in the year 1608, in whose family it continued till another William Bayly, esq; conveyed it to sir Samuel Eckley, whose brother and heir Mr. Eckley was lord of it at the beginning of this century. It passed afterwards to lord Middleton and Alexander Colston, esq; in right of their wives, and has lately been purchased by Nathaniel Peach, esq; who is the present lord of the manor. His arms are, *Gules, three martlets between two chevrons argent.*

There is another manor in the parish, which formerly belonged to Richard Bird, who died in 1612. Thomas Lloyd, esq; descended from the family of that name in Monmouthshire, married Sybil, daughter and heiress of Richard Bird of Whitminster, and with her had this estate. Thomas Lloyd, son of Thomas, succeeded his father, and married Rebecca, daughter of Thomas Hinson, of Tavistock in Devonshire. Thomas Lloyd, son and heir of the last Thomas, married Elizabeth, daughter of sir Theobald Gorges, of Ashley in Wiltshire; but dying without issue, in 1658, George Lloyd, his brother and heir, became seized of this estate, and marrying Anne, daughter of Giles Pain, of Rodborough, died in the year 1703. George Lloyd, esq; son of George, married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William Bayly of Frethorn, and was proprietor of this manor, and of a good house near the church, at the beginning of the present century. The house and estate now belong to Richard-Owen Cambridge, esq; whose arms are, *Argent, on a pile gules a cross croset of the field, between six crosses crosetts fitchy sable.*

Of the Church, &c.

The church is an impropriation, in the deanery of Gloucester, worth in the whole about 50*l.* a year to the curate. Mr. Jasper Selwyn is patron and impropriator, and Mr. Jasper Selwyn, his son, is the present incumbent. The impropriation, now worth 80*l.* a year, antiently belonged to the priory of Bruton in Somersetshire. The abbey of Troars in Normandy had the advowson of the church of Wheatenhurst 56 H. 3.

The living was formerly valued at only 8*l.* a year, but it has been augmented by the queen’s bounty, and by the donation of Mrs. Dorothy Bayly,

a special dispensation from the pope, she was married to Richard Beauchamp earl of Warwick, who, in her right, died seized of the manor of Whittington 15 H. 6. Isabel died 18 H. 6. and some short time before her death, levied a fine of this manor to the use of her last will. She left issue Henry and Anne; Henry was afterwards created duke of Warwick, and his issue dying without issue, Anne his sister was heir to his vast estate. She was married to Richard Nevill, the great earl of Warwick, and surviving him, was prevailed with by king Henry the Seventh, to convey this manor, amongst many others, to himself, 3 H. 7. A more particular account of this family may be seen under Tewkesbury.

King Henry the Seventh granted this manor to the Cottons, and Richard Cotton, esq; died seized of it, and of the advowson of Whittington, 3 Mar. John Cotton had livery of the same, and died 42 Eliz. William Cotton, the last male heir of that family, was lord of the manor in the year 1608. The heir female was married to sir John Denham, author of that excellent poem, called Cooper's Hill. He was surveyor general of the works and buildings to king Charles the Second, and left two daughters coheiresses; one married to sir Thomas Price, who died without issue, whereby her inheritance devolved to her sister, who was married to sir William Morley, of Halnaker in the county of Suffex, nephew to the reverend prelate of that name, bishop of Winchester.

Sir William Morley likewise left two daughters coheiresses, of whom one died unmarried, whereby Mary, the surviving sister, was intitled to the whole estate. She was married to James earl of Derby, who, in her right, was lord of the manor of Whittington.

The manor passed afterwards to lord Conway, of whom it was purchased by the late Thomas Tracy, esq; whose widow, Mrs. Tracy, is the present lady of the manor, and proprietor of several other good estates in this county.

William Bradehurst and Alice his wife held lands in Whittington 2 R. 2. John Tayler was also seized of lands in Whittington 9 R. 2. Lands in Whittington, a water mill, and the advowson of the rectory, which formerly belonged to the Despencers, and to the earls of Warwick, were granted to Thomas Stroud, Walter Earl, and James Paget, 36 H. 8. Other lands called Hill, Colemore, Plots, and Colewell, and a wood, called Hall-wood, belonged formerly to the abbey of Winchcombe, and were granted to William Berners 36 H. 8.

HAMLET. *Syreford* is a hamlet in this parish, containing about six or seven houses. Lands called Wally in this hamlet, formerly belonged to a religious foundation, and pay only 4s. a year in lieu of tithes.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Winchcombe, worth about 100*l.* a year, to which Mrs. Tracy has the presentation.

Twenty-two acres inclosed, and about seventy in the common fields, belong to the glebe.

The church is small, with an aisle on the south side, built by the Cottons, and a low wooden turret in the middle.

First fruits	£. 13	6	8	Synodals	£. 0	1	0
Tenths	—	1	6	8	Pentecostals	0	0
Procurations	0	6	8				

Monuments and Inscriptions.

Under an arch, between the chancels, are the figures in stone, larger than life, of two knights in armour, lying with their legs across. One is distinguished with a large shield upon the left arm, bearing *six lozenges Or*, 3, 2, 1. And there is another figure of a female, lying along in the south aisle, distinguished by the same arms.

Upon a plate of brass, fixed to a flat stone, under the figures of a man and woman, with two children between them, it is thus engraven :

HERE LYETH THE BODDYES OF RICHARD COTON ESQUIER AND MARGARET COTON HIS WIFE. HE DECEASED THE NINE AND TWENTYTH DAYE OF MAYE IN THE THYRD AND FOWRTH YEARE OF THE REYGN OF KINGE PHILLYPP AND QUEENE MARYE ANNO DOMINI 1556 AND THE SAYD MARGARET DECEASED THE DAYE OF MAY IN THE FYRST YEARE OF THE REYGN OF OVR SOVERAINE LADYE QUEENE ELIZABETH ANNO DOMINI 1560.

Note, The arms are torn off this stone.

Upon a table against the wall in the chancel,

In Memoriam
 Viri admodum literati
 Morum et Religionis integerrimi
 Jacobi Ingram
 Qui S. S. Theologiæ merito Doctor
 Hujusce Paræciæ Pastor fidiſſimus
 Ecclesiam decoravit
 Vitam cum Morte mutavit
 Anno { Ætatis suæ 70,
 Domini 1670.
 Juxta quem
 sepultus jacet
 Filius ejusdem natu maximus
 Jacobus Ingram
 Cujus morum probitas simplicitas suavitas
 Effecit
 ut omnibus lugubre desiderium reliquit
 Jan. 20
 Anno Ætatis suæ 36
 Domini 1678.

And beneath,

Haud procul positum est
 Q^d reliquum Margaretæ
 Dⁿⁱ Ingram Filiæ
 Antonii Barns 1^{mo} deinde Rob^{ti} Speat,
 Conjugis
 Lumina condidit Id. Maiis
 An: Ætatis suæ 52,
 Æræ X^{mo} 1692.

In charissimam Memoriam Margaretæ Barns Antonij et Margaretæ Proliſ unicæ, Quæ præpropera Patris morte orba antequam nata, relicta Matri tristissimæ solamen nimis breve præbuit; Variolis nempe Correpta immatura morte Quinto Novemb. Expiravit,

Anno Ætatis suæ 7
 Domini 1677.

In a scutcheon upon this monument are two coats, *Baron and femme.* 1. *Ermine, on a fess gules three escallops Or.* 2. *Barry of ten pieces argent and azure, over all a lion rampant gules.*

There

There is an elegant marble monument, consisting of a vase supporting an urn, with proper decorations, in the south chancel, and upon the front is the following memorial :

To the beloved Memory
Of Thomas Tracy, Esq^r of Sandywell in Gloucestershire,
Youngest Son of John Tracy, Esq^r of Stanway
in the said County,
who deceas'd June 24th, 1770, Aged 53.
This excellent Man was distinguished in
Private Life

By an uncommon Sweetness of Temper
and Benevolence of Heart,
and possessed in an eminent degree those social
and amiable Virtues
Which not only procured him the Love of his
Relations and intimate Friends,
But the universal Esteem of all
His Acquaintance.

He was unanimously Chosen by his Country,
in two succeeding Parliaments, to represent the
County of Gloucester;

Which important trust he discharged
with the strictest Integrity
and

Disinterested Zeal.

He married Mary only Daughter and Heiress of
Sir William Dodwell, Kn^t.

And had by her one only Son, Dodwell Tracy,
A Youth (from his amiable Disposition and
distinguished Parts) of the most
promising Hopes.

But these, alas! were blasted when in the
flower of his Age he was snatched

From the Arms of his Afflicted Parents and Friends,
Jan: 11, 1768, at Paris, on his return
from his Travels,

in the 21st Year of his Age.

Mary their lamenting Wife and Mother
placed this Mournful Testimony of
Her tenderest Affection
to her Dear Husband
and her beloved Son.

Their Remains are deposited in the Tracy Vault at Stanway.

Upon a shield placed at top of the monument, are these arms,
Quarterly, 1st and 4th Or, on a bend voided gules an escallop sable.
2. Azure, a cross crosslet fitchy Or. 3. Sable, a bend ermine cotized
flory Or.—Over all a scutcheon of pretence, *Quarterly, 1st and*
4th Vert, a fess between three roses argent, for Dodwell. 2d and
3d Argent, three bars gules, a canton of the second.

Taxes.	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 58 11 2
	Poll-tax — 1694, — 6 10 0
	Land-tax — 1694, — 62 16 0
	The same, at 3s. 1770, — 36 19 3

At the beginning of this century, there were
32 houses, and about 126 inhabitants in this
parish, whereof 4 were freeholders; yearly births
3, burials 3. *Atkyns.*

Wickham, or Child's Wickham.

THIS is a small parish, in the hundred of
Kiftsgate, four miles distant south-eastward
from Evesham in Worcestershire, near six west-
ward from Campden, and twenty-two north-east-
ward from Gloucester.

It is situated on the great road leading from
Worcester to London, and was antiently called
Wicuene, and afterwards *Child's Wickham*, from the
Childs of Northwick, who, it seems, were once
lords of this manor.

It lies in the Vale, yet the greater part is arable;
and the common fields were inclosed by authority
of parliament, about the year 1765. A small
brook, rising in two heads, one in Broadway, the
other in Buckland, runs from hence into the
Avon above Evesham; but the parish is chiefly
distinguished in natural history by a salt spring,
which not being work'd, is of no immediate ad-
vantage.

Here is a custom from time immemorial, for
the lord of the manor to give a certain quantity
of malt to brew ale to be given away at Whitsun-
tide, and a certain quantity of flour to make cakes;
every one who keeps a cow sends curd, others
plumbs, sugar, and flour; and the payers to church
and poor contribute 6*d.* each towards furnishing
out an entertainment, to which every poor person
of the parish who comes, has, with a quart of ale,
a cake, a piece of cheese, and a cheesecake.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

' Robert Dispensator holds Wicuene, in Grete-
' stane hundred. There are ten hides taxed.
' Balduin held it. There are three plow-tillages
' in demean, and thirty-two villeins, and ten bor-
' dars, with twelve plow-tillages. There is one
' *servus*, and two mills of 10*s.* and ten acres of
' meadow. In Wincelcumbe is one burges's pay-
' ing 16*d.* It was worth 12*l.* and is now worth
' 16*l.*' *Domesday*, p. 76.

' The church of Wincelcumbe holds one hide
' in Wicquenn.' *Ibid.* p. 71.

The above Robert Dispensator, or Despencer,
came into England with William the conqueror,
to whom he was steward, and had by his gift the
manor of Wicuene in Gloucestershire, besides
four in Warwickshire, fifteen in Lincolnshire,
and seventeen in Leicestershire, of all which he
was possessed at the time of the general survey, as
appears by the record just quoted.

Sir Robert Atkyns says, ' It is very probable
' that the Peches were afterwards owners of this
' manor; for king Edward the Second confirmed
' a grant of sir Gilbert Peche, of lands in Wick-
' ham, to the abbey of Leystone in Suffolk, 6 E. 2.
' The confirmation doth not indeed mention in
' what county Wickham lay, but since other lands
' in Glostershire are named with it, and that the
' Peches were owners of very considerable pos-
' sessions in this county, it is the more probable.'

Upon this passage I observe, that there is
good reason to believe that the Peches were not
owners of the Wickham of which I am now
treating, for the sheriff returned that the earl
of Warwick [William de Beauchamp] was lord
of Wickwane in Holford and Greston hundred
9 E. 1. The escheator's inquisition found,
that his son Guido de Bello Campo, earl of War-
wick, died 9 E. 2. seized of the manor of Wike-
wayne, which he held of the king *in capite*, but by
what service the jurors were ignorant; of 360
acres of arable land there, at 4*d.* an acre; of sixteen

also granted to Thomas West, lord La Warr, the like privileges of a weekly market, and of two annual fairs, in the twenty-fourth year of his reign; and I have seen an *Inspeximus* and confirmation of the last-mentioned grant, dated July 4, in the fourth year of the reign of king Charles the First. It was shewn me by the mayor, as a charter of incorporation, for the town is a borough by prescription, like Wotton and Berkeley, with a mayor and twelve aldermen, who have the mace carried before them on particular days. The profits of the market and fairs belong to the mayor, and such as have served that office are deemed aldermen.

The market day is on Monday, and there are two fairs, one on Lady-day, the other on the second of July. But the market is unfrequented, and the town declining. There are two courts, one held for the borough, the other for the tithing, or foreign, which have separate constables.

The clothing business was probably settled here very early, for Leland, in the time of king Henry the Eighth, calls it a *praty clothinge tounlet*, and the manufacture has continued here ever since, with various success; but is at present in a very languishing condition, there being only one master, who does but little in it. However, the women and children have usually full employment in spinning for the clothiers about Stroud and Chalford.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

‘Humphry the chamberlain holds Wichem, in Bacheftanes hundred. There are four hides. Three free men of Brietric the son of Algar held it for three manors in the time of king Edward, and they could go where they would. There were three plow-tillages in demean, and nine villeins, and fourteen bordars, with nine plow-tillages. There are five *servi*, and twenty acres of meadow, and six furlongs of wood. It is worth and was worth 12 *lib*. These two vills, Actune and Wichem, the queen gave to Humphry.’ *Domesday* p. 79.

John earl of Gloucester, brother to king Richard the First, gave this manor to John la Warre, and afterwards confirmed it to him when he was king, 8 Joh. to hold of that king by the service of half a knight. Jordan la Warre was son and heir to John. He often joined in rebellion against king John and king Henry the Third; but prudently took care to make his peace. John la Warre succeeded Jordan in this manor, and was himself succeeded by Roger la Warre, who held it 9 E. 1. and purchased a weekly market in Warre-Wike, on Tuesday; a yearly fair on Whit-monday, and the two following days; and free warren within the manor, in the 13th year of the same reign; and all these privileges were allowed him in the proceedings on a writ of *Quo warranto*, 15 E. 1. He married Clarice, eldest daughter and coheirs of John

lord de Tregoz, of Herefordshire, an eminent baron, after whose death, this Roger la Warre had summons as a baron to parliament, 22 E. 1. He died 14 E. 2. seized of the manors of Wyke-warre and Bristlington, and the escheator's inquisition found, that Wyke-warre was then held of Thomas ap Adam, son of John ap Adam, as of the manor of Castleharpetre, by the service of half a knight's fee. John lord la Warre, son of Roger, died 21 E. 3. and (John his eldest son dying before him) was succeeded by his grandson Roger lord la Warre, who was eminent in the reign of king Edward the Third, whom he attended in his wars in France; and being present at the battle of Poictiers, Sept. 19, 1356, when the French king and his son, the earl of Tankerville, sir Jaques of Bourbon, the earls of Ponthieu and Eue, with many other noblemen, were taken, he was one of those knights who challenged the French king as their prisoner, and this sir Roger had the crampet, or chape, of that monarch's sword assigned him for his share in that exploit, and he and his family afterwards bore it, as an honourable augmentation, in their armorial bearings. He and Elizabeth his wife levied a fine of the manor and advowson of Wickwar to the use of themselves in taille, the remainder to John his son, 28 E. 3. and he died in the 44th year of the same reign. John lord De la Warre, son of Roger, died without issue 22 R. 2. and was succeeded by his brother Thomas lord de la Warre, rector of Manchester, who levied a fine of this manor to the use of himself in taille, the remainder to Thomas West in taille, the remainder to Reginald West, son of Thomas West, 12 H. 4. and died without issue, 4 H. 6.

Reginald West, son of sir Thomas West by Joan the daughter and heiress of the last Roger lord de la Warre, succeeded to this manor in virtue of the before-mentioned entail, (notwithstanding John Griffin was next heir male at law) and had livery of the lands of his mother's inheritance. Petitioning the same year to have place and precedency among the barons as lord de la Warre, he had summons to parliament accordingly from 5 to 28 H. 6. and died in the 29th year of that reign, seized of Wyke-Warr, leaving Richard lord de la Warr, his eldest son and heir, who died 16 E. 4. Thomas lord de la Warr, eldest son of Richard, bore several important trusts under king Henry the Seventh, with whom he was in great favour. He made his will Oct. 8, 1524, and died soon after, as appears by the probat, which bears date Feb. 12, 1525. Thomas lord de la Warr, eldest son of Thomas by his first wife, had a grant of the abbey of Whorwell in Hampshire, which afterwards became the seat of his family. He died without issue, seized of the manor of Wickwarre, and of the advowson of the church, Sep. 25, 1554.

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William West, son of sir George West, who was brother by the father to the last-mentioned

Thomas

Thomas lord de la Warr, was bred up in his uncle's house as his presumptive heir, and impatient of delay, attempted to dispatch him by poison; which being complained of in parliament, 2 E. 6. he was disabled to succeed him in honour and estate, and had only an allowance of 350*l.* a year. But behaving with distinguished valour in the English army at the siege of St. Quintin, in 1557, and carrying himself well for several years afterwards, he received the honour of knighthood at Hampton-court, Feb. 5, 1568; and obtained a new creation to the title of lord de la Warr, and by act of parliament, which passed on the 12th of March following, had full restitution in blood, and became possessed of this manor. He died 38 Eliz. and was succeeded by his son Thomas lord de la Warr, who, by petition to the queen in parliament, was restored to the precedency of his ancestors, 39 Eliz. and dying in the 44th year of that reign, left Thomas lord de la Warr, his son and heir. This lord was constituted captain-general of the colonies planting in Virginia, whither he went with three ships, in 1609, and was very active in forming settlements and making discoveries; whereby his health was greatly impaired, and he died at sea, in his return home, June 7, 1618.

Wickwar was afterwards purchased by sir Robert Ducie, from whom it descended, like Tortworth, and lord Ducie is the present lord of the manor.

HAMLET. Bagstone is a hamlet in this parish, which is supposed to have given name to the hundred called Bacheftane hundred in *Domesday-book*, and now comprized in the hundreds of Thornbury and Grumbald's-ash. The abbey of Kingswood was seized of the manor of Bageston 12 H. 4. and Matthew Hale, esq; was lord of it at the beginning of this century.

Andrew Sudenham granted an estate in Wike-warre to John and Thomas Howes, at the annual rent of two pounds of wax, to be paid at the altar of St. Mary, in the north part of the church of Wickwar, on the feast of the blessed virgin; and one pound of wax, to be paid at the altar of St. Lawrence, in the same church, on the feast of that saint, 12 E. 3. and the original grant is now in the hands of Mr. Rudge of this place.

John Newton, citizen of Bristol, and Joan his wife, levied a fine of lands in Wickwar to the use of themselves in taille, 8 H. 5. and John Newton, son of John, levied a fine of lands in the same place, to the use of William More, 28 H. 6.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Hawkesbury, worth 300*l.* a year. The reverend Mr. Chester is patron and incumbent.

The church is a handsome structure, dedicated to St. Mary, with an aisle on the north side, and a well built tower at the west end. It stands on an eminence, at some distance from the town, and

is said to have been erected by one Woolsworth, an eminent clothier of this place, who likewise built a house at the pool in the bottom near the church. Against the east end of this house, which now belongs to Mr. Jobbins, is the figure of St. John the Baptist, in an erect posture, pointing with his left hand towards the church, and over him this inscription in antient characters:

Ste Iohēs Baptista ora

Beneath the figure,

In ye year of our Lord God M^o cccc^o iiiij
score & xvi trinete monday xxii day of May.

First fruits	£. 18	0	0	Synodals	£. 0	2	0
Tenths	—	1	16	0	Pentecost.	0	0
Procurations	0	6	8				

Monuments and Inscriptions.

Upon a plain stone in the north aisle it is thus written:

VNDER THIS STONE LYETH THE BODY OF
ROBERT SPERT OF WICKWARE IN THE
COVNTY OF GLOVC: ESQV WHO DEPARTED
THIS LIFE THE 27th DAY OF OCTOBER A. D. 1638.
VT DAVID IONATHÆ MORTEM DEFLEUIT AMANTIS:
SIC FLEO DECESSVM CHARE MARITE TVVM,
SPES TAMEN VNA MANET CÆLO NOS ESSE SODALES
PERPETVISQVE BONIS ABSQVE DOLORE FRVI.

On the side of a freestone altar tomb in the same aisle, are the following inscriptions, in three compartments:

M. S.
GVLIELMI FILIJ
NATV MAXIMJ JOHANNIS HICKS
HVJVS PAROChIæ GENEROSI
QVI OBIJT

JAN. 14^o ANNO { DOMINI 1674
ÆTATIS SVÆ 21.

Hoc ô Viator Marmore Condite
Charæ Recumbunt Exuvie brevem
Viventis OPTANTISQ; VITAM
PRæCOCE Cœlum Anima Petentis:
Mufarum Alumnus Jam fuit Artibus
PRæfectus Sacris, quas Studio Pio
Atq; Aure quam fida receptas,
Oxonij Coluit Parentis.
Sed Sprevit Artes Vah nimium breves
Vitamq; longam Credidit heu Brevem
Tristisq; Plenum Errore multo
Ipsum Heliconæ Scatere vidit.

M. S.
Iohanis Hickes hujus parochiæ Generosi,
qui arthritico morbo confectus
mortem libenter oppetit
In explorata fide beatæ resurrectionis
mensis Julij decimo quarto die
Ano salutis millesimo
sexcentesimo nonagesimo quarto
Ætatis suæ septuagesimo.

H. I. S.
Juxta Mariti Exuvias
Elizabetha Hickes
Filia Gul. Oldisworth
de Coln Rogers in Com. Gloc.
Armigeri
Ob. Sep^{rit} 6^{to} A. D. 1727
Æt. 81^o.

Dum cœlum habet animam
Sub hoc tumulo hypogœum
caros conservat cineres
Mariæ Filiz
Iohanis et Elizabethæ Hickes
maxime piæ Virginis
Quæ immedicabilibus Variolis laborant
placide in Christo obdormivit
octobris die Vicefimo sexto
æra christi
Millesima septingentesima undecima
paulo post anos quadraginta impleverat.

A hand-

A handsome marble monument, in the same aisle, bears this inscription :

S A C R E D
To the Memories
of Mr. John Purnell,
Late of the Pool-House, in this Parish,
Gentleman,
And of Jane his Wife,
Who was the youngest Daughter
of John Hickes, of West End
In this Parish,
Gentleman,
By Elizabeth Daughter of
William Oldisworth, of Coln Rogers, in this County
Esquire.
Mr. Purnell dyed Aug. 16th 1726 Ætatis 46.
His Wife dyed Ap^l. 5th 1743 Ætat. 60.
Iohannes Purnell S. T. P. et Novi Collegij In Oxon
Custos,
Ecclesiæ item Appropriatæ de Cwmdu Com. Brecon
et Dioc. Menevensis Rector,
Optimis Parentibus
P. C.

Arms, *Baron and femme*, 1. *Argent, on a fess between three mascles azure, as many cinquefoils of the field, for Purnell.* 2. *Gules, a fess undy between three fleurs de lis Or, for Hickes.*

There is likewise the following memorial on a flat stone :

Here Lyeth
A Rare Example of much goodness
Mr. JOHN PURNELL,
Late of y^e Pool-house in this Parish
who died August the 16th
Anno Salutis 1726
Ætatis 46.
He was
A Zealous Member of y^e Church of England,
a loving Husband, a Tender Father,
A king Relation, a Generous Friend,
Always acceptable to the Rich,
and Liberal to the Poor.
Injurs between others He easily reconciled,
His own as readily forgave.
A Blessed Peace-maker.
He was through the whole Cours of his Life
A Sincere Christian without Ostentation,
And a Lover of all Mankind without Desire of Praise.
Reader!
Go Thou and do likewise
That Thou mayest Rest in Peace
and Rise in Glory.
Also THOMAS his Youngest Son died Aug^t. the
6th, 1728, aged 4 Years 9 Mo.

On a marble table in the same aisle,

Near this Monument, in the Burying Place of her Ancestors, lies interred the Body of ELIANOR late the Wife of THOMAS STOKES of y^e Par^h Gent. and Second Daughter of IOHN HICKES the Elder, Formerly of West End in this Parish Gentleman deceased, by ELIZABETH his last Wife Also deceased, Who was a Daughter of WILLIAM OLDISWORTH of Coln Rogers in y^e County Esquire, long since deceased. She departed this Life the 24th Day of July 1754, Aged 75 Years.

Arms, *Baron and femme*, 1. *Sable, a lion rampant argent, for Stokes.* 2. *Hickes, as before.*

On a marble table, against a pillar, in the same aisle,

Near this Monument is interred the Body of ELIZABETH the Wife of EDWARD YATE of Malmesbury in the County of Wilts Clothier, and Daughter of IOHN HICKES of this Parish Gent: by SYLVESTER his Wife who departed this Life the 16th Day of October Anno Dom. 1721, Ætatis suæ 67.
Arms, *Baron and femme*, 1. *Argent, three gates gules, 2 and 1, for Yate.* 2. *Hickes, as before.*

On a table of copper, against the fourth wall,

In a Vault beneath the opposite Alley lie interred the Remains of Alexander Dorney, the younger, of this Parish Gent. He died Sept. the 21st Anno Dom. 1668, in the 38th Year of his Age, leaving behind him Sarah his Wife, and by her two Daughters, viz. Eliz. & Jane.

The above mentioned Sarah afterwards y^e Wife of Thomas Stokes, youngest Son of Samuel Stokes formerly of Stanshaw's Place in the Parish of Yate in y^e County Gent. by Isabella his

Wife third Daughter of Samuel Codrington heretofore of Dodrington in y^e County Esq; both long since deced lyeth also interred in the above-mentioned Vault. She Dy'd March y^e Tenth 1721 in y^e 94th Year of her Age, leaving behind her y^e before-named Eliz: & Jane, as also Thomas her Husband, & by him one Son only viz. Thomas.

Thomas y^e Father lyeth also Inter'd in y^e afores^d Vault as do likewise y^e said Eliz. & Jane, who respectively departed y^e Life in y^e following Order of Time, viz.

Thomas August the 12, 1732 Aged 87
Jane April the 2, 1738 Aged 75
Elizabeth Octo^r y^e 7, 1745 aged 86 } Years.

Sacred to whose Memories y^e Monument was here placed by y^e aforesaid Thomas y^e Son Nov. 7, 1753.

At the top are these arms, *Azure, a chevron between three dolphins nayant Or.* At bottom, *Sable, a lion rampant argent, for Stokes.*

On a marble altar tomb, in the church-yard, are the following memorials :

Here lies Sarah the Wife of Daniel Woodward of the City of Bristol Merchant, and Daughter of Thomas Springett Esq; of Grosmond in the County of Monmouth, by Sarah his Wife,

Who

(Dear to her Relations
Valuable to her Acquaintance,
Charitable to the Poor
Pious towards God)

Died the 13th of June 1749 Aged 31,
and has left a Name behind her
more lasting than this marble can perpetuate.

On another compartment,

Also her two Daughters Elizabeth and Sarah, Elizabeth being interred with her, Aged 11 Days, and Sarah the 8th Day of January following, Aged 7 Months.

Also two of her Brothers James and Giles, James was buried Nov. 22^d 1746, Aged 11 Months, Giles Jan. 25, 1733, Aged 12 Years.

At the end,

Here likewise lies interred William Giles of this Parish, Esq; who died the 29th Day of Sept. 1750 Aged 80.

Here also lies Sarah the Daughter of the said William Giles, Widow of Thomas Springett Esq; and Mother of Sarah Woodward severally aforesaid. She died the 19th of Aug. 1759, Ætatis suæ 65.

N. B. Upon a monument in the chancel, for the above William Giles, are these arms, viz. *Azure, a chevron Or between three castles argent.*

On the other side,

Here also lyeth interred the Body of William Woodward Son of Daniel Woodward Esq; and the said Sarah his Wife. He died the 31st Day of May 1754 Aged 6 Years.

The arms at one end of the tomb are, *Baron and femme*, 1. *Three oak leaves proper.* 2. *A fess undy between three crescents.*

On a marble monument, in the chancel,

In Memory of George Hobbs, son of William Hobbs, Clothier, by Sarah his Wife. He died Sept^r 5th 1740, Aged 21 Years.

Also of the said William Hobbs, who died Feb. 23^d 1747-8 Aged 55 Years.

And Sarah his Wife who died May 6th 1754 Aged 72 Years.

Also of John the Son of the aforesaid William and Sarah Hobbs who died June 3^d 1759 Aged 35.

Arms, *Baron and femme*, 1. *Argent, a bend wavy azure between two hawks, or hobbys, proper, for Hobbs.* 2. *Sable, an unicorn Or, on a chief argent three pinks gules.*

Benefactions.

In 1655, John Wolford gave 4*l.* a year to the use of the poor, charged on a ground called the Moors, in the parish of Charfield. Mrs. Elizabeth Spurt gave 40*s.* yearly, one part for a sermon, the other for the poor. Mr. Henry Cann gave 3*l.* a year to the poor; and John Cox gave a house in the borough, and 10*l.* to the same use. — Prout gave a field called Cook's Leaze, worth 4*l.* a year; and Mr. William Hobbs, clothier, gave a rent charge of 30*s.* a year out of the Bell at Wickwar, both to buy clothing for

the poor. — Yeates gave 60*l.* that the interest of it may be applied to the apprenticing out poor boys to London. And Mrs. Elizabeth Hicks gave 12*l.* to buy a branch for the church, and the interest of 20*l.* to be given to the poor.

But the principal benefactor was Mr. Alexander Hofea, who, by his will, in 1684, established a free grammar-school in this borough, and endowed it with a very good house in Gray's inn lane, in Holbourn, London. He also gave 600*l.* to build a school house for the master to live in. The master receives 28*l.* a year. There is another free-school in this place, for teaching poor children to read and write, endowed with 10*l.* a year, and a house for the master. The corporation are trustees to both schools, and appoint the masters. — Mr. Hofea had been a poor boy apprenticed to a weaver in the town, and upon a particular day in the year, when it was the custom with the inhabitants to make a dish, called *Whitepot*, his mistress sent him with a panfull to the bakehouse. Poor Hofea had the misfortune to break the pan, which so terrified him that he durst not return to his master, but set out immediately for London, where he was prosperous, and acquired a large fortune.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 145 17 4
		Poll-tax ——— 1694, — 37 3 0
		Land-tax ——— 1694, — 180 16 6
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 133 14 6 ³

At the beginning of this century, there were 220 houses, and about 1000 inhabitants, whereof 36 were freeholders; yearly births 27, and burials 24. *Atkyns*. Since that time the town has lost its trade, and the present inhabitants are computed to be about 850.



W I D F O R D.

THIS is a small parish, in the hundred of Slaughter, two miles distant east from Burford in Oxfordshire, ten south-east from Stow, and thirty east from Gloucester.

It is one of those instances of the inconvenient and unnatural allotment of parishes to hundreds and counties, which I have had frequent occasion to mention, and serves to mark the capricious humour even of the greatest and wisest of men. For what can be more absurd than to appropriate this parish to Gloucestershire, when it lies some miles distant from any part of it, and is totally surrounded by Oxfordshire?

The river Winruth is of considerable breadth here, and is famous for fine trout and cray fish. It has a ford through it, which gave name to the place, for what is *Widford*, but the *Wide ford*?

The parish consists chiefly of arable lands and wood lands. A house, called Cap's Lodge, tho' lying within the boundaries of the forest of

Whichwood, belongs to Widford, where, by antient custom, the inhabitants of the town of Burford assemble, on Whitsunday yearly, and chuse a lord and lady. They likewise claim the privilege of cutting wood, and of hunting with dogs, and killing deer in the forest; but the latter is compounded for, by delivering to them two bucks annually, on a certain day, with which the principal inhabitants of that town make an entertainment.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

' Saint Oswald of Glouuecester held Widiforde, in Berniton hundred. In the time of king Edward there were two hides, and two plow-tillages in demean, and four villeins, and three bordars, with two plow-tillages. There are four *servi*, and eight acres of meadow, and a mill of 10*s.* In the time of king Edward it was worth 40*s.* and is now worth 60*s.* Rannulf holds it of Saint Oswald. It has the same owner now as it had in king Edward's time.' *Domesday*, p. 70.

How, or at what time, the manor passed from the priory of St. Oswald, does not appear; but it was in lay hands 9 E. 1. when the sheriff returned into the exchequer the names of all the vills in his county, with their respective proprietors, certifying that Wideforde was a vill in the hundred of Salmoneburye, and that Robert de was lord of it.

It was some time afterwards vested in the Lovels, who resided at a place, called Minster-Lovel, under Whichwood, where considerable remains of their mansion house are still to be seen. John lord Lovel died seized of Widford and Little Risington, 4 E. 4. and Joan his wife, the sister of William viscount Beaumont, was endowed with this manor, and died in the 6th year of the same reign. Francis lord Lovel, son of John, was in great favour with king Richard the Third, and a partaker with him in his wicked practices, and was therefore advanced to be lord chamberlain. His ill behaviour and undeserved preferment drew on him the odium of the people, so that he was attainted 1 H. 7. for divers misdemeanors; and entering the kingdom in arms, was slain near Newark, 3 H. 7. leaving no issue.

Widford was granted to Jasper duke of Bedford, uncle to the king, 1 H. 7. but he died without issue, in the 11th year of the same reign. It was afterwards mortgaged by the crown, together with other considerable estates, to Paul Withepool, and other citizens of London, 36 H. 8.

The manor came afterwards to the Johnsons, for Herman Johnson, esq; was lord of it in the year 1608. Out of that name and family it passed to the Fettiplaces, about the close of the last century. Sir Charles Fettyplace, baronet, was owner of Widford when sir Robert Atkyns wrote his History; and Robert Fettyplace, esq; is the present lord of the manor, and has a seat, with a large

large deer-park, and a good estate in the parish. His arms are, *Argent, two chevrons gules.*

Henry de Berkeley and Annabel his wife levied a fine of lands in Widford, to the use of Walter de Eschale and Alice his wife, 51 H. 3. but this must be understood of Widford in Berkeley, and not of this place. John Martyn and Margaret his wife levied a fine of lands in Widford, to the use of William Conbrook, 22 R. 2. and William Conbrook levied a fine of the same lands, to the use of John Faellore de Filking, 6 H. 4.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Stow, worth about 30*l.* a year, and in the gift of Mr. Fettyplace. The earl of Warwick formerly presented to this church.

There is no house nor glebe for the minister.

The advowson of the rectory of Widford, and a toft of land which lately belonged to the priory of St. John the Evangelist in Burford, were granted to Edmond Herman, 37 H. 8.

The church is small, without any steeple.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 25 16 0
		Poll-tax — 1694, — 2 12 0
		Land-tax — 1694, — 26 13 4
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 20 17 3

There were 7 houses in the parish, and about 36 inhabitants, 2 of whom were freeholders; yearly births 1, burials 1. *Atkyns.* I think there are now only 3 houses, and about 20 inhabitants.



W I L L E R S E Y.

THIS is a small parish, in the upper division of Kiftsgate hundred, about three miles west from Chipping Campden, five south-eastward from Evesham, and twenty-six north-eastward from Gloucester.

The village is seated in the Vale, and lies under the west side of those hills which every where mark the limits of the Cotswold country with a bold and well defined outline. On the summit of the hill above the village, but within the parish, there is a large camp, inclosing about sixty acres of ground, supposed to have been formed in the time of the Danish ravages, and it still continues pretty perfect.

From this camp there is a fine bird's-eye view of the vale below, intersected with beautiful hedge-rows, and scattered with villages and farm houses. The river Avon meanders through the middle of the vale, and the town of Evesham at an agreeable distance, presents itself as the principal object, with the Breedon and Malvern hills in the back ground to close the view. This camp and prospect principally distinguish Willerfey; but in prosecuting my inquiry after curiosities, I was informed by the rector, as a matter worthy

notice, that there is an estate here, subject to a rent-charge, proportioned by the rate of the land-tax, payable to a certain family as a recompence (tho' an inadequate one) for preserving the life of king Charles the Second, by hiding him in the oak. When the land-tax is at three shillings in the pound, the annuity, or payment, is four guineas.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

At the time of the Norman conquest, Willerfey belonged to the abbey of Evesham, according to *Domesday*; but sir Robert Atkyns has represented it as being then the property of the church of Winchcombe, which error I apprehend he was led into by using an imperfect copy of *Domesday*, as already observed under Broadwell. The following is a literal translation of the record:

'The same church [St. Mary of Evesham] holds Willerfei, in Widelei hundred. There are eight hides, and one at Wiquenna [Child's Wickham]. There are three plow-tillages in demean, and sixteen villeins, and four bordars, and a priest, with six plow-tillages. There are two *servi*, and a little meadow. It was worth 4*l.* and is now worth 100*s.*' *Domesday*, p. 72.

The abbey of Evesham purchased a charter of free warren in this and many other manors, 35 H. 3. The same house was seized of the manor 9 E. 1. and their right to court leet and free warren was allowed, in the proceedings on a writ of *Quo warranto*, in the 15th year of that reign. Sir Thomas West and Alice his wife held Willerfey 10 R. 2. as tenants to the abbey of Evesham, in which year sir Thomas died; and the same monastery continued seized of this manor 'till the general dissolution of religious houses.

The manor of Willerfey, and the demean lands thereof, lately belonging to the abbey of Evesham, were granted to John Cock and John Wrath, 36 H. 8. and the manor and the advowson of the rectory were granted to sir John Bourn, secretary of state to king Philip and queen Mary, and to Dorothy his wife, 5 Mar. and the grant to them recites that the lands formerly belonged to the abbey of Evesham.

The manor was vested in Charles Kettleby, esq; in the year 1608. Edward Winnington, esq; son of sir Francis Winnington, of Worcestershire, attorney-general to king Charles the Second, was owner of it at the beginning of this century; and sir Edward Winnington is the present lord of the manor of Willerfey.

John Dereham died seized of a messuage and a yard land called Parson's, and of an estate called Spragges's, and of several other lands, closes, and common of pasture in Willerfey, 43 Eliz. leaving William Dereham, his son and heir, twenty-eight years old. *Escheat. Inquis.* 2 Jac.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Campden, worth about 150*l.* a year. The reverend

reverend Mr. William Scott is patron and incumbent. The patronage formerly belonged to the abbey of Evesham.

The whole lordship contained about thirty-six yard lands. The impropiator had the great tithes of twenty-eight of them, paying the rector eight bushels of wheat, eight of barley, and eight of beans; and the rector had the tithes of the remaining eight yard lands. But in the year 1767, the common fields and waste lands were inclosed by act of parliament, when Anne George, the impropiatrix, had 145 acres allotted her in lieu of her tithes, and the rector 83 acres in lieu of his glebe and tithes.

The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is built in the form of a cross, with a tower in the middle; and the founder of it is supposed to lie buried in a niche in the chancel.

First fruits	£. 13	2	6	Synodals	£. 0	1	0
Tenths	—	1	6	3	Pentecostals	0	0
Procurations	0	3	0				

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£.	97	6	0
		Poll-tax — 1694,	—	18	5	0
		Land-tax — 1694,	—	60	11	0
		The same, at 3s. 1770,	—	46	18	5

About the beginning of this century, there were 56 houses in the parish, and about 250 inhabitants, 35 of whom were freeholders; the yearly births were 5, and the burials 5. *Atkyns*. I am not particularly informed of the state of population at present.

WINCHCOMBE.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Kiftgate, ten miles distant south-west from Campden, nine eastward from Tewkesbury, and sixteen north-eastward from Gloucester.

The river Iborne, which rises in Charlton Abbats, receives the Postlip stream, and several springs out of Sudley manor, and taking its course northward through this parish, empties itself into the Avon a little below Evesham in Worcestershire. It produces some trout and small fish, particularly eels and gudgeons.

It is remarkable that tobacco was first planted in England in this parish, and yielded a considerable profit to the inhabitants, until they were restrained by act of parliament.

The parish consists chiefly of rich meadow and pasture, and is pretty extensive. It has a market town seated on the west side of it, which was antiently called *Winchelcumbe*, from the Saxon *wincel*, a corner, and *comb*, a valley, because it lay in a nook, or corner of the vale, encompassed with hills, except to the north-eastward.

The town was formerly of much greater account than at present. It derived its consequence from an abbey founded in the eighth century, by Kenulfe king of Mercia, who had a palace here; for the founding of religious houses, in the early times of Christianity, occasioned a great resort of people, and had pretty much the same effect on population in some places as the increase of trade had afterwards in others.

There was a small territory adjoining to the town, and dependent upon it, which is said to have been a sheriffdom, or county, in the Anglo-Saxon time, and so to have continued 'till the reign of king Canute, whose vice-roy Edric, surnamed Streona, divested it of its independence, and adjoined it to Gloucestershire. But after the conquest the town was a distinct hundred, as it is expressly mentioned in *Domesday*; and it is remarkable, that the account of it stands in that record between the particulars of some manors and estates in Wales, and those in Gloucestershire, as though the borough was not, even at that time, laid to the county at large. It is also observable, that it is called a borough in *Domesday*, when no other towns in the county, except Gloucester and Bristol, were so dignified. The following is a translation from that record:

' In the time of king Edward, the borough of Winchelcumbe paid a farm of 6 *lib.* of which earl Herald had the third penny, that is, 40 *sol.* It paid 20 *lib.* afterwards with the whole hundred of its vill. Durand the sheriff added 100 *sol.* and Roger de Ivrei 60 *sol.* Now the three hundreds being joined pay 28 *lib.* of which 20 are in *Ora.* *Domesday*, p. 67.

I suppose the 100s. and the 60s. so added as above, were paid on account of the two additional hundreds, but the record does not mention what they were, nor can I form any probable conjecture about them.

There were three burgages in the town, of 40 *den.* appendant to the manor of Oxendone; one appendant to Aldritone; one, paying 3 *sol.* held by the church of Wirecestre; one paying 18 *den.* held by the church of Hereford; two paying 10 *den.* belonging to the church of St. Dennis at Paris; William Goizenboded held one burgage; Roger de Laci held three of 32 *den.* Roger de Lueri held ten, paying 65 *den.* Robert Dispensator held one of 16 *den.* and Henry de Ferrers held two paying 16 *den.* These make together twenty-five burgages, set down in *Domesday* among the possessions of the several before-mentioned proprietors.

In its most flourishing state, the town was large, and had a wall built round it, as appears by the Legend, or Life of St. Kenelm, and as Leland testifies,* who saw the appearance of the town wall when he visited this place in the time

* His words are these: 'The towne of certaine, as it appeareth in divers places, and especially by south, towards

Sudeley-Castle, was walled; and the Legend, or Life of St. Kenelm doth testifie the same.' *Itin.* 2d Edit. Hearne, V. 4. of

of king Henry the Eighth. He collected some particulars of it from one Avery, the parson of Dene, who informed him, that Winchcombe was *oppidum muro cinctum*, and that a great part of the town stood on the side of the river next to Sudley-castle, where there were no houses in Leland's time; and that it extended on the other side above the church, 'where the Farme of Corwedene is.' From this account it is evident that the river Isborne, which waters the foot of the present town, ran through the middle of the old one, *so that of old tyme, says my author, b it was a mighty large Towne.* It was defended by a fortress, or castle, which stood near the south side of the present parish church, where are now some cottages and gardens; and was called the *Ivy Castle*, as appeared from writings in Winchcombe abbey, perhaps because the walls of it were covered with ivy, which grows very commonly in the decay'd walls of old buildings. But the castle was not standing in Leland's time, nor had the last prior of Winchcombe ever seen it, having only heard^c that there was such a fort which stood about the east-north-east part of the borough.

This is all we know of the antient state of the town, and perhaps all that can now be collected about it. Richard Kidderminster, the last abbat except one, wrote a history of the foundation of his abbey, &c. but his book was unfortunately burnt by the fire of London, in the year 1666, which accident has most likely prevented many historical matters concerning it from coming to our knowledge; so that we can neither fix the æra of its greatest prosperity, nor the time of its first decline. We find that in Leland's time it had fallen much to decay; and as it rose to its eminence by means of the monastery, so after the suppression of that house, it ran still more rapidly to ruin, as I conclude from the preamble to queen Elizabeth's grant of a fair and market, which recites, that *by the relation of Dorothy the lady Chandos, and the humble petition of the inhabitants of the borough or town of Winchcombe, the said borough appeared to be fallen into so great ruin and decay, that its inhabitants were not able to support and repair it for the great poverty that reigned amongst them.*

It now consists of two streets, crossing each other. One leads northwards towards Tewkesbury and Evesham; the other, which is by much the most considerable, leads on the east side to Campden; on the west towards Cheltenham and Gloucester. There is no great road through it, and consequently it is but little frequented, except by those who have immediate concerns with the inhabitants. It is a borough by prescription, governed by two bailiffs, and their assistants, not exceeding ten in number, and out of those twelve the bailiffs are taken by rotation, and annually at the court-leet are sworn into their office.

Queen Elizabeth, by letters patent, granted a fair to be holden within the borough, upon the

eve, upon the feast, and upon the morrow after the feast of St. Mark; and a market upon Tuesday in every week. But there are now two annual fairs, held on the 6th of May, and the 28th of July, and the market is on Saturday. As the town is seated in a rich vale, the fairs are usually well supply'd with cattle and draught horses; but the market is very inconsiderable. The corporation have the tolls, which usually let at about 10*l.* a year.

Of the ABBEY.

In the year 787, king Offa built a nunnery here, and in 798, Kenulph king of Mercia laid the foundation of a stately abbey in the place of the nunnery, wherein three hundred monks of the order of St. Benedict were maintained on its first foundation. But it is supposed that not more than forty or fifty of them were in holy orders, the rest working to supply the priests and themselves in all necessaries that might be wanting.

This monastery was dedicated with great pomp to St. Mary, and consecrated by Wulfrid archbishop of Canterbury, and by twelve other bishops, in the presence of king Kenulph, and of Cuthred king of Kent, and of Sired king of the West Saxons, and of ten dukes, and other noblemen; king Kenulph, in honour of the solemnity, releasing at the high altar Eadbert king of Kent, whom he had then lately taken prisoner. At that time, besides the rich presents which he gave to the noblemen, the king gave a pound weight of silver to all such who had no lands, and a mark in gold to all priests, and a shilling to every monk, and distributed many other valuables to the people.

King Kenulph died about the year 820, in the 24th of his reign, and was buried in the eastern part of this abbey church, leaving two daughters, Quendrid and Burgmill, and an infant son Kenelme, but seven years old, whom he committed to the care of his daughter Quendrid. But she conspired with Askebert, the young king's tutor and governor, to murder him, that she might succeed to the kingdom. The wicked Askebert accordingly taking him into a wood called Clenth, cut off his head in an obscure place between two hills, where a white cow frequented, and was therefore called the *White Cow's Valley*.

What follows in our antient historians^d concerning the discovery of this murder and treason, favours too much of the marvellous to gain credit with many of the present age. I shall, however, give the substance of it for the reader's entertainment. They relate, that the murder was for a short time unknown, 'till it was miraculously discovered at Rome, where a dove flying over the altar of St. Peter, let a parchment drop, on which it was thus written:

In Clent in Cowberche bed bewevyd lyth Kenelme.

Which being in the English language, was not understood by any except an Englishman that was

^b Itin. V. 8. p. 94.

^c Ibid. V. 4. p. 71.

^d Matthew Westminster, &c.

very luckily present, and interpreted the writing to the pope, who by his apostolical letters discovered the murder to the English princes. Multitudes of people are said to have been present at the taking up of the body of the infant king, and a contention arising between the inhabitants of Gloucestershire and Worcestershire which should have his relicks, it was at last determined that he should be buried at Winchcombe: And whilst the corps was bringing into the town, accompanied by the clergy and laity, singing holy hymns, the wicked Quendred stood looking out at her window, and with a loud voice sung the 109th psalm, to disturb the celebration of her brother's funeral: But when she came to the 19th verse, where are these words, *Let it thus happen from the Lord unto my enemies, and unto those who speak evil against my soul*, her eye balls instantly dropped out of her head, and besmeared the place with blood, which, it is said, was to be seen many ages afterwards.

This is the story of king Kenelm, who was canonized for a faint upon the account of these miracles, and his relicks brought infinite riches to the monastery. What reader will not abhor the cruel murder, and at the same time detest the lying tale of the miraculous discovery, invented by the monks, to raise a superstitious veneration for Kenelm, and so to excite many to visit their abbey, and make offerings at his tomb!

In process of time, this monastery became a college of Seculars. It suffered severely by the Danish ravages, and was in a very ruinous condition in the reign of king Edgar, when archbishop Oswald rebuilt it, and restored it to great splendor. It was then consecrated anew to the virgin Mary and St. Kenelm, whose story the bishop cultivated to the great enriching of the monastery.

In the fourth year of king William the Second, a vehement lightning shook the abbey, and the roof and steeple of the church, and threw down the crucifix and image of the virgin Mary.

This was a mitred and perral abbey, and the first summons of the abbat of Winchcombe to parliament, which is now to be found on record, was in the year 1265, 49 H. 3. *Dugd. Summons.*

Catalogue of Abbats, taken from Mr. Willis's *History of Mitred Parliamentary Abbays.*

1. Germanus, prior of Ramsey, was made abbat by king Edgar upon the rebuilding of this abbey, anno 985. After he had governed several years, he retired to Ramsey, and was there buried. The next that I meet with is

2. Godwinus, whom I take to be the same that is called Eadwinus in the *Decem Scriptores*. He lived in the time of king Canutus, anno 1026, and dying anno 1054, as Florence of Worcester has it, was succeeded by

3. Godricus, called Eadricus, for I take them to be the same in the *Decem Scriptores*, who anno 1066, opposing the Norman invasion, the conqueror deprived him of his abbatship, and made him close prisoner in Gloucester castle, committing the charge of the monastery to the abbat of Evesham, till such time as he constituted

4. Galandus abbat in his stead. Whose successor

5. Radulphus, dying anno 1095, this abbey was, after two years vacancy, conferred upon

6. Girmundus. He died anno 1122, 4 *Id. Junii*, and was succeeded by

7. Godefridus, prior of this church. He died anno 1137, and was succeeded by

8. Robert, in whose time this church was burnt. He governed 20 years, and dying anno 1157, was succeeded by

9. Gervase, who died anno 1172, and was succeeded by

10. Henry, prior of Gloucester. He died anno 1184, (or as others anno 1181) and was succeeded by

11. Crispin, prior of this place, who died the same year, and was succeeded anno 1185, by

12. Ralph; to whom succeeded anno 1193,

13. Robert. He ordained that on the morrow after All Souls, viz. on Nov. 3, an hundred people should be relieved here with bread, meat, and drink. He redeemed the manors of Yanworth, Hasleton, Halling, &c. which were mortgaged for above 558*l.* to William, advocate of Bitton. He also laid out 570 marks and 12*s.* sterling in disafforesting the manor of Twining. He also, at a great charge, made an aqueduct to bring spring water in lead pipes from Hanwell to his monastery. He died anno 1220, and was succeeded by

14. Thomas, prior of this place. He died 5 *Non. Octob.* 1232, and was succeeded the same year by

15. Henry de Tudinton, installed abbat the 29th of the same month. He died anno 1248, and was succeeded the same year by

16. John de Yarmouth, or Ganeworth, as Wharton calls him; or as in the *Monasticon Yanworth*. He obtained the manor of Dry Marston, worth about 1130 marks, and many other good estates in tithes and farms were added to the church in his time. He died anno 1284, having resigned two years before his death, on account of his age, to

17. Walter de Wickwane; who thereupon commenced abbat anno 1282, and held this dignity till the time of his death, which happened anno 1314. After his decease

18. Tho. de Scirburn became abbat 4 *Id. Junii*, 1314; who dying the same year

19. Richard de Ydehuri, sacrist, succeeded. He bought the fee of the manor of Rowel for 550*l.* and purchased the farm of Cotes for ever, and the assart lands in Enneston for 100 marks. He resigned anno 1339, and had for his successor, anno 1340,

20. Will. de Shirborn; whole successor

21. Robert de Ippewell, confirmed abbat 24 Sept. 1352; resigning anno 1359,

22. Walter de Winfortune, burser or cellarer of Worcester, was substituted in his stead. This abbat obtained the hundreds of Kiftgate, Holford, and Greteftan, for the abbey. He died June 22, anno 1395, and was succeeded the same year, viz. July 6 following, by

23. Will. Bradely. He died Dec. 28, anno 1422, and was succeeded January 15 following by

24. John Cheltenham; who dying anno 1452, was succeeded by

25. Will. Winchcombe, elected abbat Dec. 21, 1452. He was a considerable benefactor by removing the parish church out of the abbey. He died anno 1474, and was succeeded by

26. John Twinning; who received the benediction Aug. 22, the same year. He was a great promoter of learning, and dying anno 1488,

27. Richard Kederminster was confirmed abbat July 10, 1488. He had been educated in Gloucester college, afterwards called Gloucester hall, and now Worcester college in Oxford, where there was an apartment belonging to this abbey, called Winchcombe Lodging. He was a learned man, and by his wife government, and his encouragement of virtue and good letters, made the monastery flourish so much, that 'twas equal to a little university. Anno 1500, he travelled to Rome, and became afterwards a celebrated preacher. In the year 1515, the privileges of the clergy being attack'd, he preached a remarkable sermon on that account, shewing that 'twas against the law of God, who, by his prophet David says, *Touch not my anointed, and do my prophets no harm.* He wrote a very valuable history of the foundation of this monastery, and another of the lives of the abbats, beginning with Germanus, anno 7 of King Edgar, anno 988, and reaching down to his own time; which desirable book was unhappily lost in the fire of London, anno 1666. He died anno 1531, and was buried in the abbey church, in beautifying which, &c. he had expended a great deal, and in inclosing it with a stone wall *ex quadrato Saxo* towards the town. He was on his death succeeded by

28. Richard Ancelme, alias Mounslow, the last abbat; who, with 24 others of his convent, subscribed to the king's supremacy anno 1534. After which, with the rest of his monks, surrendering his abbey into the hands of the king's visitors, on Dec. 3, 1539, he obtained a pension of 160*l.* per ann. which I find him possessed of anno 1553, tho' with an abatement of 40*l.* on account, as I presume, of his having some preferment given him to quit his pension in part. Anno 1554, I meet with the presentation of one Richard Mounslow to the rectory of Radwinter, near Colchester, co. Essex, which about 4 years afterwards became vacant by his resignation, or rather death, as I conclude: Whether he

were the same with our abbat I cannot be certain; and all I have else to add is, that *anno* 1553, there was 14*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* remaining in charge in fees, and 46*l.* in annuities, out of the revenues of this late monastery, besides the following pensions:

Richarde Mounslowe, late abbott, 140*l.* and 40 lodes of firewood of Depewode yerelic, by th' assignement of the receiver for the tyme being, John Hancock, prior, sexten and master of the chappell, 8*l.* Will. Craker, sen. and chaunter, Will. Blossom, sen. almener and pitensier, Will. Bradley, hosteler, Richard Freeman, B.D. John Whalley, supprior and fermorer, Walter Cowper, sub-chaunter, Hugh Cowper, A.B. Richard Bidon, kechinner and subcellerer, George Foo, sub sexten, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* each: Richard Parker, Will. Trentham, Will. Howard, trece prior, Richard Williams, Walter Turbot, chaplen, Richard Banister, keeper of the libery, Christopher Chawnfut, 6*l.* each.
Sum 250*l.*

Kenulph, king of Mercia, and his son and successor, Kenelm, were buried in the abbey church; as were Henry Boteler, who covered the body of that church with lead, and several other persons of the family of the Botelers of Sudley. *Leland.*

There is no description of this abbey church extant, and it is thought that the whole was demolished, very soon after the surrender, by lord Seymour, the first proprietor. Since which time the very scite of the buildings being levelled, and turned into plowed fields, it is only conjectured that they stood on the east side of the present parish church.

See the charters relating to this abbey in the *Appendix*, N^{os}. 34, 35, 36.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

The manor of Winchcombe was vested in the abbey 'till the latter was dissolved, and it was then granted, with the scite of the monastery, to sir Thomas Seymour, 1 E. 6. upon whose attainder, it was granted to William Parr, marquis of Northampton, June 24, 5 E. 6. to be held in free soccage, as of the manor of East Greenwich, without quit-rent. The marquis was attainted 1 Mar. for taking up arms on behalf of the lady Jane Grey, whereby the manor reverted to the crown, which was in the possession of it in the year 1608. It came afterwards into the possession of the Chandos family, who sold it to the Whitmores; and doctor Lloyd, chancellor of the diocese of Worcester, was lord of it at the beginning of this century. He had two daughters coheir-esses, one married to John Soley, of Bewdley in the county of Worcester; the other to John Cox, of Clent in the county of Stafford; who were seized of it in right of their wives. From them it passed, by purchase, to George Pitt, esq; and lord Rivers is the present lord of the manor.

Gilbert de Laci, nephew to Hugh de Laci, *temp. Steph. reg.* granted to the knights templers three burgages in Winchelcumbe. *Dugd. Bar.* Roger de Wateville was seized of houses in Winchcombe, and granted them to the master of the knights templers 15 E. 1. who were seized of them 2 E. 3. John Alderwine was seized of one messuage, and 2*s.* rent in Winchcombe 9 R. 2. Richard Bushel was seized of five messuages, three yard-lands, two acres of arable, six acres and a half of meadow, and four acres of pasture, lying in Winchcombe, Coat, and Dry Marston, for the

use of the abbey, 15 R. 2. Richard Bushel, for the abbey of Winchcombe, was seized of one messuage, two tofts, three acres of meadow, and of a pasture for eight cows in Winchcombe and Sherbourn, 18 & 20 R. 2. and of lands in Winchcombe 2 H. 4. Richard Chamberlain was also seized of divers tenements, and of a mill in Winchcombe, 3 H. 4. Thomas Bruges and Maud his wife levied a fine of lands in Winchcombe, Gret, and Greton, to the use of John Hanborough, and to the heirs of John and Maud, 36 H. 6. John Garine and Elizabeth his wife levied a fine of lands in Winchcombe, Gret, and Greton, to Thomas Bruges, and others, 2 E. 4.

A toft and lands in Winchcombe, lately belonging to the abbey, were granted to Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple, in trust, 35 H. 8. Other lands in Winchcombe, which belonged to the abbey, were granted to Richard Andrews and Thomas Hysley, 36 H. 8.

The scite of the monastery of Winchcombe was granted to John lord Chandos 1 Mar. and he dying the same year, Edmond lord Chandos had livery, and died seized thereof Sept. 11, 14 Eliz. *Esch.*

Dancer's meadow in this parish, formerly belonging to Hayles abbey, was granted to Henry Ruffel and Charles Brockton, 2 Mar.

Two woods, called Depwood and Hemlychoo, in this parish, which belonged to the abbey, were granted to Edmond lord Chandos 1 Eliz. and other lands in the parish, which likewise belonged to the same house, were granted to Robert earl of Leicester, and to John Morley, 24 Eliz.

Tithes in Winchcombe, late the abbey's, were granted to sir Christopher Hatton, 24 Eliz. and other tithes there, which belonged to the abbey, were granted to sir John Fortescue, and Richard Tomlins, 4 Jac. 1.

Two mills in this parish, which had been granted to William marquis of Northampton, were, upon his attainder, granted to Edward Ferrers and Francis Philips, 7 Jac. 1.

TITHINGS and HAMLETS.

1. *Sudley Tenements.* This estate belongs to George lord Rivers. It has, for many centuries, had the same proprietors with the manor of Sudley, under which there is a particular account of them.

2. *Cotes.* This hamlet joins to the borough. The abbey of Winchcombe purchased a charter of free warren in Cotes 35 H. 3. John Cole, and others, granted one messuage, and one yard-land in Cotes near Winchcombe, to the abbey there, 34 E. 1. Richard de Ydebury, who succeeded to the abbacy about the 7 E. 2. purchased for the abbey the farm of Cotes for ever, and the assart lands in Enneston, for one hundred marks. Walwyn Graves, esq; is the present lord of the manor, and holds a court leet, called Gretestan-court, to which several adjoining parishes owe suit.

3. *Postlip.*

3. *Postlip*. This hamlet is taken notice of in *Domesday*, where it is thus recorded :

‘ Ansfrid de Cormeliis holds Poteslepe in Grete-
‘ stan hundred. Godric held it. There are three
‘ hides taxed. There are two plow-tillages in
‘ demean, and three villeins, and five bordars,
‘ with two plow-tillages. There are eleven *servi*,
‘ and two mills of 15 *sol.* A wood one mile long,
‘ and one broad. It was worth 100 *sol.* now 4 *lib.*
Domesday, p. 78.

William de Postelip was seized of one yard land in Postlip, and was convicted of felony 27 E. 1. William de Chesterton, and others, were seized of the manor of Postelip, in trust for the abbey of Tewkesbury 7 R. 2. Tithes in Postelip, which belonged to the abbey of Winchcombe, were granted to sir Thomas Seymour 1 E. 6. and by his attainder reverted to the crown, and were granted to sir Christopher Hatton 24 Eliz. Postlip is now the estate of the earl of Coventry, and has been in his family for many years. His lordship has a large house here, situated on the side of an eminence, with a chapel, now converted to prophane uses. The house is occupied by Mr. William Durham, who is one of the most considerable paper-makers in the kingdom.

4. *Cockbury*. The name of this place is probably from *Coch*, which signifies *red* in the British language. John earl of Shrewsbury was seized of a tenement called Cockburns near Winchcombe 38 & 39 H. 6. One part of this hamlet belongs to the earl of Coventry, the other to William Rogers, of Dowdeswell, esq.

5. *Langley*. This hamlet lies upwards of two miles from the church, and is only one farm house. Maurice Sheppard died seized of this manor 20 Eliz. and left an only daughter married to Richard Houghton, who, in right of his wife, had livery granted to him the same year. It belonged to Richard Freeman, esq; at the beginning of this century, and Thomas-Edwards Freeman, of Batsford in this county, esq; is the present lord of the manor.

6. *Greet*. This hamlet lies about a mile from the church. It contains about sixty houses, and had formerly a chapel, now converted into a dwelling-house. The master of the knights templers had a grant of a court leet, with waifs and felons goods, in Greet and Greeton from king Henry the Third, which grant was allowed in the proceedings on a writ of *Quo warranto* 15 E. 1. John de Sudley held two messuages, two yard lands and a half, and two acres of meadow, in Greet and Greeton, in trust for William de Wotton, 17 E. 2. John de Sudley was seized of Greet 27 & 41 E. 3. William de Wotton was seized of Greet and Greeton 48 E. 3. Lands in these places were granted to Thomas lord Scimour, and upon his attainder they were again granted to William marquis of Northampton 5 E. 6. Other lands in Greet, which belonged to the chan-

try of St. Mary in Winchcombe, were granted to Anthony Cope 10 Jac. Mrs. Freeman, and Mr. William Carnal, are proprietors of good estates here.

7. *Gretton*. There is a chapel of ease in this hamlet, with divine service once a month. John de Besmamicelle and Alice his wife granted three messuages, and seventy-six acres of land in Greeton and Aldrington to the abbey of Tewkesbury 35 E. 1. The knights templers held lands in Greeton 2 E. 3. and the hamlets of Greet and Greeton were held of William de Clinton, earl of Huntingdon, 28 E. 3. John Wotton was seized of eighteen acres of land, called Swinsbrook land, lying in Greeton, 2 R. 2. It appears by the register book of the abbey of Tewkesbury, that in the time of Simon bishop of Worcester, there arose a dispute between the abbies of Tewkesbury and Winchcombe concerning the tithes of a hide of land which Roger de Diclefdon held in Gretton of the fee of the earl of Gloucester, which was thus settled; that the chapel of the vill of Gretton, and half the tithes of the aforesaid hide, should remain to the church of Winchcombe, and that the other half of the tithes should be enjoy'd by the abbey of Tewkesbury. Tithes in Gretton, which belonged to the last-mentioned abbey, were granted to Edward earl of Lincoln, and to Christopher Goufe, 22 Eliz. Other tithes in Gretton, which belonged to Winchcombe abbey, were granted to sir Christopher Hatton 22 Eliz. Lord viscount Tracy is lord of this manor.

8. *Frantone*.

9. *Naunton*. Sir Robert Atkyns, by mistake, has misapplied the particulars of this manor to the parish of Naunton upon the hills. The following is translated from *Domesday* :

‘ The church of Winchelcumb holds Niwetone
‘ in Greteftanes hundred, and two knights hold
‘ it of the abbat. There are three hides and a
‘ half. In demean are three plow-tillages, and
‘ three *servi*, and two villeins, with one plow-
‘ tillage, and there may yet be six more. It is
‘ worth and was worth 40 *sol.*’ *Domesday*, p. 71.

This manor continued in the abbey of Winchcombe till that house was dissolved. It was then granted to Thomas Culpeper 33 H. 8. and Alexander Culpeper had livery of it 1 Eliz. A lease of lands in Naunton, lately belonging to Winchcombe abbey, was granted to Henry Tracy 36 H. 8. Henry Tracy and Elizabeth his wife had a grant of lands here 7 E. 6. The tithes in Naunton, formerly belonging to the abbey of Winchcombe, were granted to sir Thomas Seymour 1 E. 6. This manor is in the Tracy family.

10. *Corndean*. This is the estate of Mr. Blizard.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is in the deanery of Winchcombe, to which it gives name. It is worth from the impro-

impropriation about 16*l.* a year. Lord viscount Tracy is patron, and the reverend Mr. Roberts is the present incumbent of this curacy, and of the chapel of Gretton. Daniel Tanturier, esq; barrister at law, gave 200*l.* towards augmenting the living, and Dr. Benson, late bishop of Gloucester, procured the further augmentation from the governors of queen Anne's bounty, with a moiety of 500*l.* left by Mr. Becker, and vested in south sea annuities.

The impropriation is divided amongst many proprietors, and is worth about 400*l.* a year, and pays 12*l.* 9*s.* 7½*d.* to the crown. The impropriation and advowson formerly belonged to the abbey. Lord Tracy has the vicarage and small tithes. The chantry lands which belonged to the same monastery are tithe free.

There was a church very antiently in the east part of the town, dedicated to St. Nicholas, which falling to decay, the parishioners assembled to hear divine service in the body of the abbey church, 'till the reign of king Henry the Sixth; when the then abbat, William Winchcombe, by the consent of the town, began a parish church at the west end of the abbey, where a little chapel of St. Pancras stood. The abbat finished the east part, and the parishioners began the body, towards which they had collected 200*l.* but that not being sufficient, Ralph Boteler, lord Sudley, finished the work, after which it was dedicated to St. Peter; and that is the present parish church. It is a large handsome building, with an aisle on each side, and a tower at the west end; and both church and tower are embattled and adorned with pinnacles. There were figures in the south aisle of the choir, designed for Thomas Boteler, lord Sudley, and his four sons, John, William, Thomas, and Ralph; and for Elizabeth, wife of Ralph lord Sudley; but they have been long since destroyed.

By a decree in chancery to C. 1. the impropriators are obliged to pay towards the repair of the chancel.

There were several chantries and chapels in this church. The chapel of St. Nicholas belonged to the Botelers of Sudley, and was their burying place. There was another dedicated to the virgin Mary, and was curiously ornamented. The bailiff and parishioners presented to a rich chantry in this church, in the year 1503.

First fruits	£. 3	4	0	Synodals	£. 0	2	0
Tenths	—	6	4½	Pentecost.	0	0	5
Procurations	0	6	4½				

Monuments and Inscriptions.

There is a stone mural monument on the north side of the chancel, with the figure of a man in armour, kneeling, with a book before him; and upon a small tablet beneath is this memorial:

This is the Effigies of Thomas Williams, Esq; of Cornden, the second Son of St David Williams, Baronet, of Gwernewett in Brecknockshire, one of his Majesties Iudges in Westminster, who was buried here the 28th day of May in the year 1636.

The monument is decorated with these arms, viz. Baron and femme, 1. *Argent, a chevron between three fighting cocks gules, on a chief sable three pheons heads argent.* 2. *Per pale and per chevron argent and sable, three mullets counterchanged.*

Near the above,

D. S.

Thomas Williams Filius hæres Daudis Williams Arm. de Cornden, profapiam a nobilibus et principibus viris longa serie deductam et illustrem legum et pietatis studijs vterius illustravit; obiit Septem. viij^o An^o 1669.

On a blue stone in the chancel,

H. S. E.

Vir insignissimus David Williams Arm. de Cornden; Tam suis quam Atavorum virtutibus vere Nobilis Et à feris Nepotibus piè celebrandis, Numerosæ prolis pater charissimus, Famulorum clemens justusq; Dominus, Nec Laboris plus quam par exigens, Neq; minus præmij rependens. Non sibi suisq; solum Quin et Alijs, Regi, Reip. Ecclesiæ, Deo natus; Utriusq; Juris qua Ecclesiastici qua Civilis cū pessimis periculis ad Exitiū fere colluctantis propugnator et Vindex. Sic diū vixit vir bonus commune bonum, Honoribus æque ac Annis plenus. At! at! Extremæ tandem senectutis, Gravissimo sanè morbo depressus, Summaq; spe fretus Resurrectionis beatæ, Lubens ac Lætus occubuit, Importunum relinquens sui Desiderium, Grande pietatis & virtutum omnium Exemplar. Jan. xvij^o An^o Dni 1698. Ætat. suæ 85. Hinc disce vivere Viator, Hinc disce Mori.

Near the above, are memorials for Carew Williams (son of David Williams, esq; of Cornden) and Mary his relict, the former died in 1722, the latter in 1730;—for Hester the wife of Thomas Williams, who died in 1674;—and for Elizabeth Williams, gent. who was buried in 1713.

Upon a marble table against the east wall of the south aisle,

Intra Sacros Hosce parietes juxta reconduuntur exuvie THOMÆ HAWES viri desideratissimi: Filij Natu secundi Rev^odi SAMUELIS HAWES, A. M. & Ecclesiæ Budbrook juxta Warwicū Vicarij: Qui vocatus in Familiam THOMÆ COMITIS Coventriæ Præ-nobili Domino a Censibus, Ejusq; post mortem, Comitissæ Dotariæ indefessâ Diligentia, illibata justitiâ & eodem in Cæteris vitæ tenore pariter Inservijt.

Hoc insuper Disce Lector ac imitare. Inter varias & vitæ et officij curas Deum jugi & eximia pietate coluit et omnes Morum Elegantiâ demeruit. Obijt Jan. 9, 1700 Ætat. 29.

The arms upon this monument are, *Azure, a fess undy between three lions passant Or.*

Upon a flat stone,

Hic jacet Elizabetha Uxor Iohannis Thorne sen^r quæ decimo octavo die Aprilis obiit 1679.

Hic quoque jacet Edmundus Thorne A. M. Socius Coll. Oriel Oxon. sepultus decimo Octavo die Decemb. 1711.

Sub eodem lapide conditur Em. Rainsford Relict Edmundi Rainsford A. M. Obijt vicesimo die Maij Anno Xti 1741.

Upon another stone,

Hic jacet Edmundus Rainsford Pastor hujus Ovilis in expectatione supremi illius diei et qualis ille fuit iste dies indicabit. Obijt xxviii die Mensis Maij mdcxxxvi.

Upon another,

Hic jacet Henricus Thorne, hujus Ecclesiæ Minister fuit 44^o An^o Obijt 29^o die Aprilis Anno Dom. mdcxxviii.

D. S.

IACET, HEV IACET THOMAS MARKLEYS, VIR VERE BONVS, ERVDITE PIVS, ECCLESIE ANGLICANÆ LVCERNA RESPLENDENS, ALLIS LVMEN ET VITAM LARGIENDO PROPRIAM ABSVMSIT: Denatus Maij xvi, An^o Christi Nati mdclxxi.

Also here lyeth the body of Cicely Markley Gen. Relict of Thomas Markley Gen. sometime Minister of this place. She departed this Life the 29 of July 1706, Aged 75.

Upon another flat stone,

Hic jacet Gulielmus Harvey Rector de Burlington, qui mortem oppetit tricesimo die Martij Anno Domini 1686.

And near it, engraven on brass,

Hic jacet Elizabetha vxor amicissima Gulielmi Harvey cleri, triduo labore defessâ obstetricantis manus vix et ne vix quidem auxilio tertiam enixa sobolem Modestis ceterarumq; virtutum encomijs alicubi satis claudatam æq; pham ac quietam (anno Ætatis plus minus tricesimo sexto) intermisit animam Maij quart. Anno Christianæ Redemptionis mdclxxxv.

Benefactions.

There are three free schools in Winchcombe ; the first is a grammar school, founded by queen Elizabeth, and endowed with 10*l.* a year, for teaching eight or ten boys. The second is another grammar school, founded 13 Jac. by lady Frances Chandos, with a school-house in St. Nicholas street for the master ; and she endowed her school with certain lands formerly belonging to the sexton's office in the monastery, for the maintenance of a master, and the education of fourteen boys, born in Winchcombe. The master receives 20*l.* a year out of the profits, and the remainder is applied towards repairing the house. The other school was founded by George Townsend, of Lincoln's-inn in the county of Middlesex, esq; who, by his will, in 1683, gave lands in Wornington in the county of Gloucester, in trust for securing the payment of 4*l.* yearly to each of the towns of Winchcombe, Northleach, Campden, and Cheltenham, for teaching poor children to read. Also 3*s.* to be disposed of weekly in the church of Winchcombe to such poor as shall be usual frequenters of the church ; and 12*d.* weekly in bread to the poor of each of the towns of Northleach, Campden, and Nether Guiting ; and 5*l.* yearly to each of the towns of Winchcombe, Northleach, Campden, Cheltenham, and Nether Guiting, for apprenticing one boy yearly out of each of the said places.

In 1685, George Harvey gave two acres of land, the profits to be given to the poor of this parish for ever.

In 1692, lady Juliana Tracy gave sixteen ridges of land, the profits of which, amounting to upwards of 4*l.* a year, to be laid out in garments for the poor at Christmas.

William Thorndale gave 22*l.* to the use of the poor. *Atkyns.*

In 1715, Mr. Thomas Compere, of London, gave the interest of 150*l.* to be distributed to the poor.

In 1743, John Harvey gave the interest of 10*l.* to the use of poor widows.

In 1752, Anne Blaby gave 50*l.* to be laid out in land, and the rent to be given annually to poor families not receiving alms.

The lady Dorothy Chandos, wife of Edmund lord Chandos, and daughter and coheir of Edmund lord Bray, built an almshouse in this place for twelve poor women, but it has no endowment.

Winchcombe.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 24 15 8
		Poll-tax — 1694, — 26 19 0
		Land-tax — 1694, — 55 8 0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 32 11 0

Gretton.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 86 4 0
		Poll-tax — 1694, — 6 13 0
		Land-tax — 1694, — 74 8 0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 52 9 0

Greet.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 60 2 0
		Poll-tax — 1694, — 7 3 0
		Land-tax — 1694, — 60 13 0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 41 17 0

Postlip.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 71 11 0
		Poll-tax — 1694, — 3 18 0
		Land-tax — 1694, — 52 16 0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 37 2 3½

Coat.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 18 0 4
		Poll-tax — 1694, — 2 11 0
		Land-tax — 1694, — 32 16 0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 21 19 6

At the beginning of this century, there were 564 houses, and 2715 inhabitants in this parish, of whom 56 were freeholders ; yearly births 53, burials 48. *Atkyns.* But examining the register, it appears that in ten years, beginning with 1700, there were 526 baptisms, and 435 burials ; and in the same number of years, beginning with 1760, the baptisms were 562, and the burials 401. And there are now about 1960 souls in the whole parish, by which it should seem that there is a considerable mistake in the number of inhabitants given by sir Robert Atkyns.

W I N R U S H

LIES in the hundred of Slaughter, about nine miles distant southward from Stow-on-the-Wold; four westward from Burford in Oxfordshire, and twenty-four east from Gloucester.

It enjoys a healthy air, and consists chiefly of corn fields. The lands decline on the north side to the banks of a pretty river of the same name, which bounds the parish, and produces trout and cray fish ; and after visiting Burford and Witney in Oxfordshire, empties itself into the Thames at a place called the New-bridge.

The name is written *Wenric* in *Domesday*, of which the etymology is uncertain. Perhaps the place was so called from *Wen*, some ancient proprietor of it, and *ric*, which in the Anglo-Saxon language denotes a *dominion, province, or district*, in which sense it is understood in the word *bishoprick* at this time. Sir Robert Atkyns's notion of its being derived from a battle heretofore won amongst the rushes of this place, was formed from the modern orthography, and is too forced to be adopted. There are, however, ancient intrenchments, and several *tumuli*, or barrows here, which shew it to have been a scene of military actions.

There is a curious species of fossil, called the *Siliquastra*, or fossil pods, found in the quarries here, and in the neighbouring parish of Sherbourn. They are supposed to be the bony palates of different

different fishes, and resemble half the pod of the Lupine, or other leguminous plant, filled with stony matter. Some of them are extremely minute, others near two inches long, and variously coloured, as brown, black, and bluish. There are also petrifications of the bivalvular kind, in these parishes, as of the *Cardium*, or cockle; and other shell fish; and the indefatigable doctor Woodward found the *Asteria Columnaris*, particularly at Sherbourn. It is of a cylindrical but pentangular form, generally about an inch long, and of the thickness of a goose-quill. These are all the particulars in natural history which I have been able to collect worthy the reader's notice. I come now to shew the descent

Of the Manor and other Estates.

There were several proprietors of estates in this place at the time of the general survey, for it is thus recorded in *Domesday*:

' Roger de Laci holds Wenric in Bernintone hundred, and Radulf holds it of him. There are two hides. Wluric held it in the time of king Edward. In demean is one plow-tillage, and three villeins, and two bordars, with one plow-tillage. There are five *servi*, and a mill of 5 *sol.* and ten acres of meadow. It was worth 100s. now 4 *lib.*

' The same Roger holds one hide and one yard-land there, and Hugo holds it of him. Godric held it, and was one of king Edward's thanes. There is one plow-tillage in demean, and two bordars, and one *servus*, and a mill of 3 *sol.* and eight acres of meadow. It is worth and was worth 24 *sol.* *Domesday*, p. 75.

' Elfi de Ferendone holds three hides and a half in Wenric of the abbey of Wincelcombe. Bolle held it and gave it to the abbey. He could dispose of himself and his land as he pleased. There are five plow-tillages in demean, and nine villeins, and seven bordars, with one plow-tillage, and ten *servi*, and a mill and a half of 12 *solid.* and 6 *den.* It is worth 8 *lib.* in the whole. Uluric held two hides of this land for a manor, and Tovi five yard-lands for a manor, and Lewin one yard-land for a manor.

' This manor, which Elfi holds unjustly of the abbey, lay in Salemonesberie hundred after Bolle was dead. Now it lies in that of Bernintone, according to the verdict of the men of the same hundred.' *Ibid.* p. 71.

' Elfi de Ferendone holds three hides and a half in Wenric in Bernintone hundred, of the king. Wluric and Tovi and Lewin held them for three manors, and could go where they would. There are five plow-tillages in demean, and one villein, and seven bordars, with one plow-tillage. There are ten *servi*, and a mill and a half of 12 *solid.* and 6 *den.* This estate was worth 3 *lib.* now 8 *lib.* *Ibid.* p. 79.

' Chetel holds one hide and one yard-land in Wenric, in Gerfstones hundred, and he held it

' in the time of king Edward. There is one plow-tillage, and four *servi*. It is worth and was worth 20 *solid.* *Ibid.*

Pope Alexander the Third confirmed to the abbey of Winchcombe all their land in Wenric, 21 H. 2.

John Delamere was seized of Wenrech 8 E. 1. The sheriff returned into the king's exchequer that Wenrich was held by the abbey of Wynchelcombe, William Pynchpole, and Robert de Marys, 9 E. 1. the two latter having taken their names from the hamlets of Pinchpole and Maris in this parish. Benjamin Bereford held Wyke and Wenrich, by one knight's fee, of Robert de Mortimer, earl of March, 22 E. 2. and the manors continued for a long time in the same family, for another Benjamin de Bereford and Philippa his wife were seized of the manor of Winrush and Wike 3 H. 6.

This manor was in the crown in the year 1608. It was afterwards the property of sir Ralph Dutton towards the end of that century, and continuing in the same family, it descended like Sherbourn, to James Dutton, esq; who is the present lord of the manor of Winrush.

Of the other estates the records shew, that Henry de Norton levied a fine of lands in Wenric to Richard Wale 54 H. 3. And Christopher Allen and Ethelreda his wife levied a fine of lands in the same place to Thomas Dutton 6 E. 6.

HAMLETS. 1. *Maris.* 2. *Pinchpool.* 3. *Lan Maris.*

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of Stow, worth about 40 *l.* a year. James Dutton, esq; is patron, and Mr. Twining is the present incumbent.

The vicarages of Sherbourn and Winrush were consolidated into one presentment in the year 1776.

Seventy-four acres of land belonged to the glebe; but as the parish is inclosing, the vicarage will be improved, and it is proposed to lay other lands to the glebe in lieu of those which belonged to the vicarage of Sherbourn, and to build a new house for the vicar in this parish.

The prior of Lanthony was seized of the impropriation 13 H. 4. The rectory, church, and tithes of Winrush, formerly belonging to the priory of Lanthony, were granted to Francis Philips and Richard Moor, 6 Jac. 1. The impropriation belongs to the lord of the manor, and pays 4 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* yearly to the crown.

The church is dedicated to St. Peter. It has a small aisle and a chapel on the south side, and a tower at the west end. The chapel is dedicated to St. Mary. It is called Hungerford's chapel, because it was repaired by the family of that name, several of whom lie buried in it.

It is mentioned in *Stow's Chronicle*, that sir John, the vicar of this place, was ordered penance for keeping

was married to Humphry Stafford, and they had livery of Winston 37 H. 8.

King Edward the Sixth, by letters patents, dated Feb. 12, in the Seventh year of his reign, granted the manor of Winston to Anthony Kingston; but it did not continue long in his family, for Anthony Hungerford, gent. was lord of it 41 Eliz. as was fir Thomas Hungerford in the year 1608, whose arms, (as emblazoned under Down Amney) remain very perfect over the door of the old manor house. It was afterwards purchased by the Sandys family, and Samuel Sandys, esq; is the present lord of the manor. His pedigree and arms are given under Miserden.

But there was another manor, dependant on the greater; for the escheator's inquisition found that Thomas Estcourt, gent. died 41 Eliz. seized of a manor called Le Estcourt, in Shipton Moigne, which he held of Thomas Hedges, gent. and of the manor of Wynston, and of three messuages, three cottages, four gardens, 200 acres of land, seven of meadow, forty of pasture, of 12*d.* rent, and of 100 sheep pastures, and eleven beast pastures in Wynston, worth 5*l.* *per ann.* all which particulars he held of Anthony Hungerford, gent. as of his manor of Wynston, by fealty, and by the rent of 7*s.* 7*d.* *per ann.* He left Thomas Estcourt, his son and heir, thirty years old.

Nicholas, son of Nicholas le Arch, was seized of sixty acres of land, and of a rent of 40*s.* in Wineston, 31 E. 1. Thomas Neole held fourteen messuages, and sixteen yard-lands in Winestone, 2 E. 2. John de Acton and Sybill his wife were seized of sixty acres of land, and 40*s.* rent in Winestone, 6 E. 2. and George Acton held one messuage, one hundred acres of land, and ten marks rent in the same place, in the 8th year of that reign. Sir John de Acton was seized of the same lands 17 E. 3. Richard Forster levied a fine of a moiety of lands in Winston to John Walsh, and others, 12 H. 7. Andrew Kettleby died 1 Jac. 1. without issue, seized of the manors of Over and Nether Siddington; of one messuage and two yard-lands in Daglingworth, worth 40*s.* *per ann.* which he held of Henry Pool, knight, in free soccage, as of his manor of Daglingworth; and of one messuage, and half a yard-land in Wynston, worth 6*s.* 8*d.* *per ann.* which he held in free soccage, of Anthony Hungerford, esq; as of his manor of Wynston; and left all his lands in Gloucestershire and Wiltshire to his wife Jane. *Escheat.*

Sir Robert Atkyns takes notice that lands in Winston belonged to the Augustine priory of Osney in Oxfordshire, and were granted to the chapter of Oxford 34 H. 8. And that other lands which had been granted to the bishoprick of Oxford, were likewise granted to the chapter of that see, in the 38th year of the same reign; but this must be understood of Winson in the

parish of Bibury, and not of this parish, where the priory of Osney had never any possessions.

H A M L E T. Washbrook is a small hamlet in this parish, of one house only.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Stonehouse, worth about 90*l.* a year. Samuel Sandys, esq; is patron, and the reverend Mr. Longdon is the present incumbent.

About forty-seven acres in the Park-field, and forty-four acres in the Foss-field, beside some small inclosures, belong to the glebe.

The church is a small building, dedicated to St. Bartholomew.

First fruits	£. 7 10 0	Synodals	£. 0 2 0
Tenths	— 0 15 0	Pentecost.	0 0 7
Procurations	0 6 8		

Monuments and Inscriptions.

There is a white marble table in the south wall of the chancel, with this inscription:

V P O N T H E I N G E N I O V S A N D I V D I C I O V S
A R T I S T, M^r. I O H N H A V I L A N D S O N N E
T O T H A T R E V E R E N D P R O F E S S O R A N D
D I S P E N C E R O F G O D S W O R D M^r. I O H N
H A V I L A N D, S O M E T I M E S I N C V M B E N T
H E R E A T W I N S T O N.

Anag. { I O H N H A V Y L A N D E } { O B I I T N O V E M B. 19
H O L D A Y I N H E A V ' N } { A^o D N I. 1638.

N O N E P R I N T E D M O R E, A N D E R R E D L E S S E I N P R I N T,
N O N E L E D A L I F E T H A T H A D L E S S E E R R O R S I N ' T ;
N O N E H A D A S T A T E T H A T D I D M O R E G O O D W I T H I T ;
N O N E L E S S E A P P E A R I N G, A N D M O R E F V L L O F W I T ;
N O N E L E S S E A F F E C T E D T O F A N T A S T I C K F A S H I O N,
N O N E M O R E A D R E S ' T T O C H R I S T I A N C O M P A S S I O N ;
N O N E B E T T E R K N O W N E T O T H ' M Y S T ' R Y O F H I S A R T,
N O N E O F A S T R O N G E R B R A I N E O R C L E A R E R H E A R T.
W E L L H A S H E F I N I S H ' D T H E N H I S P I L G R I M R A C E,
W H O E V E R L I V ' D I N F O R M, A N D D I D E I N C A S E.
T H I S C O N S T A N T I M P R E Z E T H E N S H A L L S E A L E H I S G R A V E,
E A C H Y E A R M Y W O R K S M V S T N E W I M P R E S S I O N S H A V E.

E P I T A P H.

A M A T R I C E G A V E M E L I F E, A M A T R I C E G A I N,
A N D E A R T H ' S T H E M A T R I C E T H A T D O E S M E C O N T A I N.

Mrs. Joan Webb, wife of Francis Webb, rector of this church, died in 1645, and was buried in the chancel, with this epitaph:

E p i t a p h i u m m e r i t o s u u m.
V i r g o n u p t a p r i u s, p o s t q u a m M a t r o n a p u d i c a
U n i j u n c t a v i r o, d u m t i b i v i t a m a n e t :
T a m c a s t e v i v e n s, T u s a n c t a E x e m p l a d e d i s t i,
F a m i n e u m c a s t u m ; s i c f o r e t o m n e g e n u s.
P o s t m o r t e m, t r i p l i c i, s o l a r i s, p r o l e, m a r i t u m
U t s i n t v i r t u t i s S t e m m a t a v i v a t u a e.

Upon a flat stone in the chancel is the following,

I N O B I T U M F R A N C I S C I W E B B,
I N A R T I B U S M A G I S T R I
R E C T O R I S D E W Y N S T O N
E P I T A P H I U M.
O b i i t J u n i i 7^o 1648.

V V l t u m q u i s s t a n t e m ? c e r t u m q u i s p o s c i t a m i c u m ?
E x a n i m o s a n c t u m P a s t o r e m, e t a d o m n i a d o c t u m ?
B i b l i a s a c r a s u i s e t v i t a e t v o c e t e n e n t e m ?
B e l l e n o v o s c o n t r a D o c t o r e s b e l l a g e r e n t e m ?
V i c i n i s g r a t u m p o s c i s ? v i s d e n i q u e c h a r u m
S a n c t i s ? F R A N C I S C U S s a n c t u s s u i t o m n i a W E B B U S.

Benefaction.

Thomas Muggleton, of Miserden, gave 15*s.* a year to the poor of this parish, which donation is now paid by the overseers of the poor of Duntifbourn Abbats.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 34 10 0
		Poll-tax — 1694, — 3 3 0
		Land-tax — 1694, — 21 13 2
		The same, at 3s. 1770, — 18 2 4½

When sir Robert Atkyns compiled his account of this parish, there were 26 houses, and about 100 inhabitants, whereof 5 were freeholders; yearly births 3, burials 2. The present number of families is 30, and of inhabitants exactly 160.



WINTERBOURN.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Langley and Swineshead, six miles westward from Chipping Sodbury, thirty southward from Gloucester, and six northward from the city of Bristol.

It is bounded on the south by the river From, which divides it from Westerleigh and Mangotfield; and is said to have received its name from a *burn*, or small river, running through it in the winter season, as if there were no current of water in the summer. However specious this may seem, it is inconsistent with the fact at present, for there is a constant stream in summer as well as winter, and the little bourn, which rises at Stoke, produces good jack and eel.

The soil is a reddish loam, intermixt with sand, and the parish is mostly divided into pleasant pasture grounds. A great road leads through it to Bristol, which has occasioned many of the houses to be built on the sides of it like a market town, for the convenience of business, and for the amusement which the mind receives from the sight of different objects passing to and fro; but the church stands half a mile distant from the street.

Edmund Probyn, of Newland in this county, esq; has a good house here.

Nearer towards Bristol, lies the hamlet of Frenchay, in this parish; a very pretty village, where many families of good fashion have genteel houses, with elegant gardens and plantations. The most distinguished of them belong to Mr. Joseph Beck, Mr. Perry, Mr. Mark Harford, Mr. Barnet, Mr. Read, Mr. Dean, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Ames, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Gwin, and perhaps other gentlemen, whose names I have not been favoured with.

Winterbourn furnishes no antiquities, nor any thing curious in natural history. I must not, however, omit to mention a manufacture of felt hats carried on here, and in some of the neighbouring places, which furnishes employment for many of the labouring people. And there are two annual fairs for pedlery goods, one held on the 29th of June, the other on the 18th of October.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

We learn from *Domesday*, that Wapelite and Wintreborne, for so they are written in that

record, were members of the manor of Betune, in Suinheve hundred, and together with the whole manor, were the antient demans of the crown, and held by king William at the time of the general survey.

Philip de Albeniaco died seized of this manor 17 Joh. as did Richard de Wales 9 H. 3. Ralph de Wallis also died seized of Winterbourn 30 H. 3. and left two daughters coheiresses, who were married to Jeffery de Wroksall, and Ralph de Hadele, against whom a writ of *Quo warranto* was brought to shew by what right they held court leet, free warren, and other privileges in the manor of Winterbourn, and their claim was allowed 15 E. 1. Robert de Hadele, son of Ralph, died seized of one messuage, and one plow's-tillage in Winterbourn 17 E. 2.

Thomas lord Bradeston, of Bradeston in the parish of Berkeley, died seized of the manor of Winterbourn 34 E. 3. He had been summoned to parliament among the barons, having been active in deposing of king Edward the Second. He founded a chantry at the altar of St. Michael in the church of Winterbourn, and gave six messuages, four acres of arable, twelve acres of meadow, twelve acres of wood, and a rent of 100s. out of Winterbourn, for the maintenance of the same. Robert Bradeston, son of Thomas lord Bradeston, died before his father, whereby Thomas lord Bradeston, son of Robert, became heir to his grandfather, and died seized of this manor 48 E. 3. He left Elizabeth his only daughter and heir, married to Walter de la Pool, and she had livery of Winterbourn, when she came of age, 13 R. 2. Blanch Bradeston, widow of Robert Bradeston, died seized of Winterbourn, with fairs, markets, and free warren, 15 R. 2.

Notwithstanding the descent to an heir female, the manor continued for a long time afterwards in the name of the Bradestons. Ela, the widow of the last Thomas lord Bradeston, was endowed with this manor, and died seized thereof 11 H. 4. Thomas Bradeston and Edith his wife were seized of this manor 16 H. 6. She surviving her husband, had it in dower, and died seized of it in the 23d year of the same reign.

The Bradestones of Winterbourn bore for their arms, *Argent, on a canton gules a rose Or, barbed proper.* This antient family went to decay about the time of queen Elizabeth, when James Buck, esq; purchased this manor, and John Buck, esq; was lord of it in the year 1608. It continued only four descents in that family, and then passed to the Browns. Hugh Brown, esq; died seized of Winterbourn in the year 1691. John Jones, esq; was lord of it when sir Robert Atkyns compiled his account of it; and Mr. Whalley is the present lord of the manor of Winterbourn.

Thomas de Marlborough and Joan de Haddon levied a fine of lands in Winterbourn, and of the advowson of the church, to the use of Henry de Haddon

Haddon for his life; the remainder to William Fitzwarren and Amice his wife, in taille, 11 E. 3. Richard Forster levied a fine of a moiety of lands in Winterborn and Hambrook, to John Walsh, and others, 12 H. 7.

HAMLETS. 1. *Hambrook* is a large hamlet in this parish, in which there is a chapel of ease. The following is extracted from *Domesday*:

'The bishop of St. Laud of Constance holds Hanbroc in Sineshovedes hundred, and Oulf holds it of him. Algar held it of king Edward, and could go where he pleased. The land is five plow-tillages. There are two hides. In demean are two plow-tillages, and two villeins, with two plow-tillages, and two *servi*, and six acres of meadow. It was worth 100 *sol.* now 60 *solid.*' *Domesday*, p. 70.

John Folliot of Bristol and Lucy his wife levied a fine of lands in Hambrook, and acknowledged the right of Richard le Cook of Winterbourn and Juliana his wife, 43 E. 3. Sir Robert Ashton was seized of one messuage, one plow-tillage, and of a yearly rent of 40 *s.* in Hambrook, within the manor of Winterbourn, 7 R. 2. Thomas Moreton, esq; died seized of the manor of Hambrook, and was succeeded by his son and heir sir Robert Moreton, who also died seized thereof 6 H. 8. and left William his son, five years old, who died 14 H. 8.

2. *Frenchay*, but more rightly *Froomshaw*, is a genteel hamlet, of which mention has been already made in the introductory part of this account. Richard Cook and Juliana his wife levied a fine of lands in Froomshaw in this parish 20 R. 2.

3. *Stourden* was an antient manor in Winterbourn. William Hoese and Margaret his wife purchased lands in Stourdon of Ralph de Wellford, which had before been sold to the said Margaret, and to William Comyn, her former husband, 5 H. 3. William Towkeram, or Tuke-ram, was seized of Stourdon 41 H. 3. and of lands in Hendon, and left two daughters coheiresses. Cicely, (one of them) and Robert Mermion, her husband, levied a fine of these estates to the use of Adam de Machine, and Amabell his wife, who was the other daughter, 51 H. 3. John de la Rivere died seized of the hamlet of Stourdon near Bristol, 35 E. 3. and Richard de la Rivere held it in the 36th year of the same reign. Emme, the widow of John Merston, and formerly the wife of Richard de la Rivere, was endowed of this manor, and died 41 E. 3. as did Thomas de la Rivere 48 E. 3. The abbey of Westminster held lands in Stourdon 49 E. 3. Nicholas Stanshaw died seized of Stourdon, and left it in dower to Margaret his wife, who died 14 H. 6. Sir Jarrit Smith, baronet, purchased this manor of the coheirs of the late sir John Smyth, of Long Ashton in the county of Somersset, and is the present proprietor of it.

The family of de Stern, or Hicinfern, one of whom, according to tradition, was a great robber in this country, were long possessors of a manor in this parish, and had a large house called Stern-court, which is ruined, but still preserves its name, and belongs to sir Jarrit Smith.

The mayor and corporation of Bristol were seized of another manor in this parish, for the use of Gaunt's hospital in Bristol.

There is a distinct constable for Winterbourn, and one tithingman for Hambrook, Frenchay, and Stourdon.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Bristol, worth about 400 *l.* a year, of which St. John's college in Oxford are patrons.

Robert Gernoun gave the advowson of the church of Winterbourn to the abbey of Gloucester, in the year 1112, and Helias Boy Giffard confirmed the same in 1160. But that was probably another Winterbourn, for in the grant it is called the chapel of St. Andrew in Winterbourn, whereas this church is dedicated to St. Michael. John Giffard of Brimpsfield was seized of the advowson of Winterbourn 1 E. 3. and John Calew, heir of the Giffards, levied a fine of it, and acknowledged the right of John lord Maltravers 4 E. 3. The advowson was granted to Thomas de Bradeston 11 E. 3. who founded a chantry in the church, of which John Rastale was the last incumbent, and in the year 1553, received a pension of 3 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* *Willis.* The lands which belonged to the chantry were granted to John Baynham by king Edward the Sixth.

The church consists of the body, and an aisle on the north side, handsomely and uniformly pewed, with a gallery at the west end. It has a tower, with a steeple, and a handsome vestry room on the south side, and there is an oratory against the north wall of the church. In the west window are the Berkeleys arms, impaling, *Azure, three couple closes braced Or, a chief of the second.* There is another scutcheon, with these arms, *viz. Azure, two bars within a bordure argent.*

First fruits	£. 27	7	0	Synodals	£. 0	1	0	
Tenths	—	2	14	8	Pentecostals	0	1	1½
Procurations	0	6	8					

Monuments and Inscriptions.

There is the figure of a man in compleat armour, lying along, upon a tomb in the chancel, with his hands in a supplicating posture. His head rests upon a bear's head, coupéd and ducally gorged, and his feet upon a lion couchant. And close by, upon another tomb, is the effigy of a lady lying along in a loose robe, and her feet resting on a dog, the emblem of fidelity. These are supposed to represent some of the Bradstone family; but the arms upon the man's shield are not discernable.

There is another figure lying along in armour, under an arch in the north wall of the church, the

the head resting upon a ram, the feet on a lion; supposed to be for Tukeram, the proprietor of Stourdon. And a figure of a woman lies in the belfry.

On the tablet of a monument against the wall, in gold letters :

M. S.
VIRI OPTIMI ET ORNATISSIMI
PATRIS SVI COLENDISSIMI
IACOBI BVCK, ARMIGERI,
QVI IN DOMINO
PLACIDE OBDORMIUIT
AN: DO: CIOIOCXII^o
MARTII XIII^o
ÆTATIS LXVI^o
QVOD BRVTI STATVÆ SUBSCRIPSIT ROMA SEPULCHRO
INSCRIBAM PATRIO; VIVERAT, OPTO, PATER.
SED PATRIS PIETAS, PROCVL ISTO DISSITA MUNDO,
HVNC RAPVIT PATREM, RESTITVITQVE DEO.
PIET. ERGO LVGENS
POSVIT
MATTHEVS BUCK, FILIUS ET HÆRES.

And on flat stones are these inscriptions :

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF MATHEW BVCK ESQ^r WHO
DECEASED THE 17th OF SEPT. A^o DMI 1631.

Although the subject of these fatall Rymes
(This Mathew) liu'd in th' Custome of the times
Reader, thou must (like him) beefore thou dieft
Leave the worlds Custome for to follow Christ.
And then his Censure shall shutt vp thy Storie,
Hee that did rise to Grace shall rise to Glorie.

Here lyeth the body of THOMAS BVCK ESQ^r LORD of this
Mannor, who deceased the 14th day of Apr: Ano Dmi 1658.
Ætat. 47.

Upon these stones are the family arms, viz. *Per fefs nebule,
argent and sable, three bucks attires fixed to the scalps counterchanged.*

On the table of a large monument,

In Memory of Amy the Wife of Thomas Symes Esq^r of this
parish, Daughter of Edward Bridges of Kaynsham in the County
of Somerset Esq^r descended from the noble family of the Lord
Chandois baron of Sudely Castle in the County of Gloucester,
who though her Extraction was Honourable, yet by her
Exemplary life and maners became an honor to her family, and
after 17 years spent in her minority, and 20 years in wedlock, in
which intervall she was mother of twelue sons and fower
daughters, changed this mortal state for an immortall the 30th of
Aprill 1662.

Hear also lyes the body of Thomas Symes of this parish Esq^r
son of John Symes of Pounsford in the County of Somerset Esq^r
who dced the 22 day of January 1669 aged 48 years.

Hear also lyes the Body of Benjamin son of Thomas Symes
Esq^r and Amy his wife who dced August the 12th 1662, aged
6 months.

Hear also lyes the body of Elizabeth daughter of Thomas
Symes Esq^r and Amy his wife, who dced the 18th of January
aged 19 Years.

On a small monument it is thus written :

M. S.
HVGONIS BROWNE Nuper de WINTERBOVRN Court
Armigeri, qui obiit primo die Septembris Anno Domini Mil-
lesimo Sexcentesimo Nonagesimo primo, Ætatis suæ Quadra-
gesimo Septimo.

Hoc Amoris sui Pignus Charissima Conjux Posuit Monumentum.

Here also lyeth y^e Body of Ann Browne Wife of y^e above
named Hugh Browne Esq^r who Died y^e 19th of March 1725.

The arms upon this monument are, *Baron and femme, 1.
Argent, on a bend Or three eagles display'd sable. 2. Paley of six
argent and sable, over all three eagles display'd counterchanged.*

Upon a flat stone,

Here lyeth y^e Body of M^{rs} Sophia Williams, Daughter of M^{rs}
Ann Browne by her first Husband Charles Williams Esq, Some-
time Sheriffe of y^e City of Bristol, who died y^e 11 of April 1730
aged 50 Years.

Benefactions.

In 1691, Hugh Brown, esq; gave 5s. to be
distributed weekly in bread to the poor for ever.

And in 1720, William Bayly, esq; a native of this
place, and once sheriff of Bristol, gave the interest
of 50l. to be given in bread to the poor annually
on the 25th of March for ever. And in 1760,
Mr. Gregory Bush, of Bristol, apothecary, gave
the interest of 50l. for ever, to four poor house-
keepers of this parish.

Winterbourn.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 121	1	4
		Poll-tax — 1694, — 48	2	0
		Land-tax — 1694, — 125	4	0
		The same, at 3s. 1770, — 93	18	0

Hambrook.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 110	3	4
		Poll-tax — 1694, — 22	0	0
		Land-tax — 1694, — 123	6	0
		The same, at 3s. 1770, — 89	3	6

At the beginning of this century, there were
120 houses, and about 500 inhabitants in this
parish, whereof 26 were freeholders; yearly births
10, burials 10. *Atkyns*. The number of souls
is now about 567.



WITCOMBE

IS a small parish, in the hundred of Dudston
and King's Barton. It lies about eight miles
distant north from Stroud, seven south from
Cheltenham, and six south-eastward from Glou-
cester.

The greater part of the parish consists of a wide
combe, or valley, with an opening northwards to
the great vale country, but environed on the
east, south, and south-west quarters by that chain
of hills which runs length-ways through the
county. Hence arises a variety of soils and of
produce. The lower parts and acclivities are
chiefly pasture, and the higher hills mostly wood-
lands.

It is sometimes called Great Witcombe, to dis-
tinguish it from the tithing of Witcombe, in the
parish of Badgworth. The reason and propriety
of the name is obvious. Witcombe is a small
deviation from *Widcombe*, or *Wide Combe*, made so
very naturally, and almost inevitably, by quick
pronunciation, that it is wonderful it should
escape fir Robert Atkyns's discernment: But it
is still more unaccountable that a gentleman of
his experience and learning should fall into the
following inconsistence and absurdity: Speaking
of Rendcombe, *It is so called, says he, from being
encompassed with valleys, for Ring is Saxon for a
Circle, and Comb for a Valley.* Unmindful of this
explanation, in the account of Winchcombe, he
very gravely informs the reader, that *Comb signi-
fies a bill*; and a little further on, gives the follow-
ing etymology of Witcombe: *It is called Witcomb
Magna. The name, continues he, signifies a White
Hill,*

Hill, and it lies under Birdlip Hill, where the roads make it look white. This serves to confirm the truth of that observation, that men of genius sometimes commit the greatest mistakes.

Part of this parish stretches over the hill to the southward, and joins to Brimpsfield.

Howe Hicks, esq; has a good house, which stands in the center of the valley, with a park, and a large estate here. The park lies upon a considerable acclivity on the south side of the house, and at the foot of a steep hill covered with beech wood. From a vista upon the hill, not a mile from the house, is a fine bird's eye view of the subjacent vale, and the river Severn. Part of the forest of Dean, and the conic mountain near Abergavenny in Monmouthshire, are seen to the left: The blue hills of Malvern in Worcestershire, (with the Welch mountains at a great distance behind) present themselves in front: And to the right is a view of the town of Tewkesbury, and of the city of Worcester, near thirty miles distant.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

It does not appear whose property this manor was, about the time of the Norman conquest, as there is no mention of it in *Domesday*; but Edmond earl of Cornwall was seized of it 4 E. 1. probably for the use of the priory of St. Oswald in Gloucester. And the archbishop of York was seized of this manor for the use of the same priory, in consequence of an agreement between the archbishop and that house, as more particularly related in the account of St. Oswald's priory, p. 189.

Upon the dissolution of monasteries, this manor was granted to sir Thomas Chamberlain 6 E. 6. and sir John Chamberlain was lord of it in the year 1608.

From the Chamberlains it was purchased by the widow of sir Michael Hicks, in which name and family it has continued ever since, and Howe Hicks, esq; is the present lord of the manor. His arms are, *Gules, a fess undy between three fleurs de lis Or.*

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Gloucester, worth about 50*l.* a year. Howe Hicks, esq; is patron, and Mr. Nash is the present incumbent. The advowson of the rectory belonged formerly to St. Austin's abbey in Bristol, and it now pays 13*s.* 4*d.* a year to the dean and chapter of Bristol cathedral.

Tithes in Witcombe, which formerly belonged to the priory of St. Oswald in Gloucester, were granted to John Hercey and John Edwards 20 Eliz.

The church is a small building, dedicated to St. Mary, and has an aisle on the north side.

First fruits	£. 4	6	8	Synodals	£. 0	2	0
Tenths	—	0	8	8	Pentecost.	0	0
Procurations	0	3	4				

Monuments and Inscriptions.

There is the following inscription on a marble monument in the chancel:

This family has been very antiently seated in Gloucestershire. Sir Ellis Hicks was made a knight banneret in the reign of king Edward the Third, and had the three fleurs de lis given him for his arms on account of his bravery, and taking a pair of colours, when in the service of the Black Prince.

John Hicks, of Tortworth in Gloucestershire, was descended from sir Ellis Hicks, and died 2 H. 7.

Robert Hicks, son and heir of the said John, was a citizen of London, and raised a very considerable estate by his business. He married Julian, daughter to Arthur Chapham, of the county of Somerset, esq; and had issue three sons, Michael, Francis, and Baptist. Francis, the second son, died young. Baptist taking to business, and by the interest of his elder brother, having great dealings with the court, for rich silks and other commodities imported from abroad, acquired a large fortune, and came afterwards to great honours. He was knighted by king James the First, and was created a peer 4 Car. by the title of baron Hicks, of Ilmington in the county of Warwick, and viscount Campden, of Campden in the county of Gloucester; which honours are now enjoy'd by the present earl of Gainsborough, his lordship's ancestor Edward lord Noel, who married Julian, eldest daughter and coheir of the said Baptist lord Campden, having obtained a grant of them to himself and his heirs male, on failure of issue male of the said Baptist lord viscount Campden.

Michael Hicks, eldest son and heir of the said Robert Hicks, was bred to learning at Trinity college in Cambridge, whence he removed to Lincoln's inn to study the law, and was afterwards secretary to lord treasurer Burleigh. He was a wife and religious person, and his excellent parts endeared him exceedingly to sir Robert Cecil, son to the lord treasurer. He was knighted, and in the year 1604, purchased the castle and manor of Beverstone, in the county of Gloucester. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Colston, of Lowlayton in Essex, merchant, with whom he had Ruckholts; and dying in 1612, his widow purchased the manor and estate of Witcombe, in this county. He left by her two sons, William and Michael, of whom the latter died unmarried.

William, the eldest son, was created a baronet in 1619, and distinguished himself for his loyalty in the great civil wars. He married Margaret, daughter of William lord Paget, and died Oct. 22, 1680, in the 84th year of his age, leaving issue two sons, William and Michael, both knighted in their infancy by king Charles the Second, at Ruckholt.

Sir William Hicks, the eldest son, was created a baronet, and served the office of high sheriff of the county of Essex. He married Marthagnes, daughter of sir Henry Coningsby, knight, and dying in 1703, left issue by her two sons, Henry and Charles, of whom the latter married the daughter of ——— Coningsby, esq; and died in 1760, leaving one son, John-Baptist, who, upon the failure of the elder branch, is the present baronet.

Sir Henry Hicks, elder son and heir of sir William Hicks, succeeded his father, and married, to his first wife, Margaret, daughter to sir John Holmes, knight, by whom he had one son Henry, who died unmarried. He married to his second wife Barbara, daughter of Mr. Johnson, of the county of Essex, and dying in 1754, left issue by her two sons, Robert and Michael. The latter died unmarried in 1764.

Sir Robert Hicks succeeded his father in title and estate, but died without issue in 1768, whereby the title of baronet devolved on sir John-Baptist Hicks, beforementioned.

I now return to sir Michael Hicks, second son of sir William Hicks, baronet. He was lord of the manor of Witcombe, and married Susanna, daughter of sir Richard Howe, and dying in 1710, left one son,

Howe Hicks, esq; who married Mary, daughter of Jeffrey Watts, esq; of the county of Essex, and died in 1728. He had issue one son,

Howe Hicks, esq; the present lord of the manor of Great Witcombe. He married Martha, daughter of the reverend Mr. Browne, and by her has two sons, William and Michael, and one daughter, married to the reverend Mr. Pettat, rector of Stonehouse in this county.

Near this Place
lies interr'd the Body of
S^r. MICHAEL HICKES K^t.

Younger Son of
S^r. WILLIAM HICKES Baronet,
of Beverstone Castle in this County,
who departed this life May 4th
in the Year of our LORD 1710
and the 65th of his Age.

Near whom is repositid the body of
MICHAEL HICKES his 3^d Son
who dyed an Infant.

See Ag'd experience submits to Death
And Infant Innocence resigns its breath,
Happy y^e Soul whose first Essay of Praise
Is Joyn'd in Consort with the Heavenly Layes,
Much Happyer those whose virtuous acts engage
A Weight of Glory for a Load of Age.

Near this Place lyeth Dame Sufanna Relict
of Sir Michael Hicks K^t. and Daughter of
Sir Richard Howe of the County of
Surry K^t. she died Novem^r 1724.
Here also lyeth Michael y^e Son of
Howe Hicks Esq^r & Mary his Wife
he died 6 March 1721
aged 9 months.

At top of the monument is a scutcheon, with two coats, viz.
Hicks, impaling Howe.

On the table of another monument,

Near this place resteth what was Mortal of Howe Hicks Esq^r
Son of Sir Michael Hicks. He died Feb^r 12th 1727-8 Aged 38.

Here also lies the remains of Mary Relict of Howe Hicks
Esq^r. & Daughter of Jeffry Watts, Esq^r. of the County of Essex.
She died Aug^t 6 1728 Aged 36.

Here also lieth Howe Hicks, Son of Howe Hicks Esq^r. He
died Jan^y 7th 1744 in the 5th Year of his Age.

In Memory of Sufanna Elizabeth Hicks, Daughter of Howe
Hicks Esq^r & Martha his Wife. She died June 17th 1747
Aged one Year & 23 Days.

Here also lieth Mary Hicks Daughter of Howe Hicks Esq^r
& Martha his Wife. She died July 30th 1758 in the 15th Year
of her Age.

The arms on this monument are 1. Hicks, impaling, 2. Argent,
two bars azure, in chief three pellets, for Watts.

On a flat stone in the chancel,

Here rests the Body of Mary Hicks who departed this Life
the 30th Day of July 1758 in the 15th year of her Age.

Tho' few her Years, She not untimely died,
Who richly was with heav'nly Gifts supplied.
Thus GOD decrees - When ripe for Heav'n - the soul
Quits her terrestrial House without controul.
Of Youth, Physician's Care, or Parents Love,
T' enjoy her blest Abode prepar'd Above.

Here lyes the Body of Michael Son of S^r Michael Hicks K^t.
and Sufanna His Lady, Who in the Innocence of Childhood
Départed this Life Jul. 11. MDCLXXXIX.

On another flat stone,

Here lieth Mary Williams Daughter of Howe Hicks Esq^r &
Mary his Wife. She Died Feb^r 14th 1755 Aged 35.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 50 8 0
		Poll-tax ——— 1694, — 5 11 0
		Land-tax ——— 1694, — 61 18 0
		The same, at 3s. 1770, — 46 8 3

There were 24 houses, and about 90 inhabitants
in this parish, whereof 4 were freeholders,
about the beginning of this century; yearly
births 2, and burials 2. *Atkyns*. The number of
houses at present is 24, and of inhabitants
exactly 96.



WITHINGTON.

THIS parish lies in the hundred of Bradley,
six miles distant south-eastward from Chel-
tenham, six west from Northleach, and fourteen
east from Gloucester.

The river Coln runs through, and waters the
lower part of it, where are some meadow and
pasture lands; but generally the soil is stony, and
best adapted to tillage. The sides of the hills and
acclivities on the southward are covered with one
continued wood for a considerable extent, and
since the antient name of the place was *Wudiandun*,
as it is written in the old charters belonging
to the see of Worcester; and that the names of
several of the hamlets, as Hilcot, Foscot, Upcot,
are compounded of *Coed*, the British word for
wood; it is very probable that the parish was
formerly almost over-run with it; but in the
progres of population, agriculture was improved,
and many of these lands were gradually cleared,
and appropriated, as we now see them, to the
produce of corn and pasture.

There was a nunnery at this place in the
Saxon times, and it was most probably endowed
with the manor. In those ages the bishops had
the custody of all monasteries in their respective
dioceses, and Wilfrith^s bishop of Worcester, in
the eighth century, obtained a synodal decree
that this monastery should be annexed to his see,
after the death of the abbess who then presided
over it. However, Mildred, the succeeding bishop
of Worcester, in whose time it lapsed, made a fresh
grant of it in the year 774, to the lady Æthelburga,
who was abbess of a religious house at Worcester,
on condition that both this and her own mona-
stery at Worcester should devolve to that see upon
her death. This accounts for the bishop of
Worcester's property here, and brings me next
to treat

Of the Manor and other Estates.

The following is translated from *Domesday*:

' The church of Wirecestre holds Widindune in
' Wacrescumb hundred. There are thirty hides,
' of which three never paid tax. There are two
' plow-tillages in demean, and sixteen villeins,
' and eight bordars, with seven plow-tillages.
' There are six *servi*, and ten acres of meadow; a
' wood one mile long, and half a mile broad. And
' in Contone is one plow-tillage, and two villeins,
' and two bordars, with one plow-tillage, and
' two *servi*, and a mill of 5 *solid*. *Domesday*, p. 70.

' There are in the same manor four radchenif-
' ters having two hides, and three yard lands, and
' they have two plow-tillages; and a priest having
' half a hide, and one plow-tillage. In Glouuec.
' four burgeses pay seven-pence half-penny.

' Morinus holds of the bishop three hides in
' Fuscote, of the land of this manor; Anschitil
' two hides in Colesburne and Willecote; Robert
' four hides and a half in Dodesuuelle and Pecte-
' furde; Scheline five hides in Nategrave; Drogo
' ten hides in Estone. In these lands there are
' sixteen plow-tillages in demean, and fifty-one
' villeins, and seven bordars, with twenty-eight
' plow-tillages. There are forty-one *servi*, and
' three mills of 13s. 4d. In Wicelcumbe one
' burges

'burgess pays 3 *sol.* There is some meadow and wood in certain places, but not much. The whole manor was worth 38 *lib.* in the time of king Edward, now 33 *lib.* in all. Bishop Ulstan 'holds this manor.' *Domesday*, p. 70.

John Musgrove was tenant under the bishop of Worcester 3 E. 1. A writ of *Quo warranto* was brought against the bishop to set forth his right to court leet and free warren in Withington, and his claim was allowed 15 E. 1.

This manor continued in the bishoprick of Worcester till doctor Hooper surrendered that fee to the king, in order that he might be collated to the two bishopricks of Worcester and Gloucester, as they were intended to be united. But according to doctor Heylin, bishop Hooper was never afterwards suffered to enjoy the temporalities, but only received some small allowance for them; and Mr. Willis observes, that in the patent and grant of king Edward the Sixth, to John Hooper bishop of Gloucester and Worcester, dated Dec. 10, 1552, the manors of Hartlebury, Fladbury, Ripple, Bredon, and Withington, are omitted, and thence infers, that they were reserved by the crown, but afterwards restored by queen Mary.

The bishop of Worcester is the present lord of the manor, and holds a court leet, and has a good house near the church, now in lease to John Guise, of Highnam in this county, esq.

HAMLETS. 1. *Compton*, or *Conton*, as it is written in *Domesday*. It lies on the little river Coln, and is now generally called *Cassiey Compton*, from the family of the Cassieys, who were owners of it for many generations, and have been of antient standing here, and in other parts of the county. John Cassiey, esq; died seized of Compton in the reign of king Henry the Seventh, and was succeeded by William Cassiey his son, who died seized thereof 1 H. 8. Leonard Cassiey, son of William, was five years old at his father's death, but dying without issue, William Cassiey, his brother, obtained livery of this manor 21 H. 8. and Robert Cassiey, esq; another brother of Leonard, died seized of Compton 1 E. 6. Henry Cassiey, son of Robert, had livery 2 Mar. and died 38 Eliz. leaving Thomas his son then thirty-seven years old, who had livery of the manor the same year. This manor now belongs to lord Chedworth. The tithes of Cassiey Compton belonged to the priory of Bonhommes at Eddington in Wiltshire, and were granted to the bishop of Bristol 34 H. 8.

2. *Fuscote*, which is also mentioned in the preceding abstract from *Domesday*, and is now called Fosote, and commonly written Foxcot. Hugh le Despencer was seized of Foxcote 4 & 5 E. 3. It was afterwards granted to Westbury college, near Bristol, and upon the dissolution of religious foundations, was again granted to Ralph Sadleir 35 H. 8. William Jonets and Isabel his wife levied a fine of lands in Foxcot and Withington

to William Vauce 7 E. 4. William Dalby and his wife also levied a fine of lands in Foxcote to William Derfet and Edmond Burshell 11 H. 7. Mr. Edward Anfell has a good estate in this hamlet, which he enjoys in right of his wife, whose family name was Jordan.

3. *Broadwell End*.

4. *Little Colebourn*. It is not easy to distinguish the particulars in *Domesday* concerning this hamlet from those relating to the parish of Colebourn, adjoining. It appears from the foregoing extract from *Domesday*, that Anschitil held two hides in Colebourn and Willecote; and it is said in another place, that 'Eluvin held one hide and a half in Colebourne, for a manor.' p. 78. Lands in this place formerly belonged to the Cistercian abbey of Bruern in Oxfordshire, and at the dissolution were granted to Edward Hermon 35 H. 8. Mr. Roberts has a good estate in this hamlet.

5. *Owdeswell*. There was formerly a chapel here, but it is now disused. This manor belonged to the priory of Black canons at Studley in Warwickshire, and was granted to Richard Andrews, and Nicholas Temple, in trust, 35 H. 8. and livery of it was granted to Francis Heydon 1 Eliz. It now belongs to Robert Lawrence, of Shurdington, esq.

6. *Hilcot* is a reputed manor, and formerly belonged to the Cassieys. It is now the property of lord Chedworth.

7. *Rosley*, or *Rosely*. This place is separated from the parish to which it belongs by that of Dowdeswell. The extract from *Domesday* which sir Robert Atkyns applied to it belongs to Cowley, in Rapsgate hundred. Lands called Roseley in Withington belonged to the abbey of Winchcombe, and were granted to John Dudley earl of Warwick, afterwards duke of Northumberland, 1 E. 6. This manor was held of Temple Guiting, and William Rogers died seized thereof 17 C. 1. leaving Daniel his son seven years old. William Rogers, of Dowdeswell, esq; one of the masters in chancery, was proprietor of it at the beginning of this century; from whom it descended like Dowdeswell, to William Rogers, esq; who is the present lord of the manor.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is in the deanery of Winchcombe. It is a rectory and peculiar, worth about 500 *l.* a year, having a great quantity of glebe land belonging to it. The bishop of Worcester is patron, and the reverend Mr. John Hayward is the present incumbent. This parish and that of Dowdeswell are included in the peculiar. The churches are subject to the visitation of the bishop of Gloucester, but exempted from that of the archdeacon, the rector of Withington exercising archidiaconal power, proving wills, and granting administration in both parishes.

The

The church is dedicated to St. Michael. It has a handsome tower in the middle, adorned with pinnacles and battlements, and furnished with six musical bells. There is a small cross aile on the south side, belonging to Compton estate, and is the burying place of lord Chedworth's family.

First fruits	£. 30	0	0	Synodals	£. 0	2	0
Tenths	—	3	0	Pentecost.	0	1	6
Procurations	0	6	8				

Monuments and Inscriptions.

There is a handsome marble monument in the aile, with the following inscription, in small capitals :

Bridgett one of the Daughters of Tho: Rich of North Cerney in this Countie of Glovc. Esq; one of the Ma^{rs}. of the highe Court of Chancery & Anne his wife one of the Daugh^{ts} & Coheires of Thomas Boverchier of Barnesly in the said County Esq; the 23th of Ivly 1620 was married to John Howe of Little Compton in this parish Esq; nephewe & Heire of S^r Richard Grobham of Greate Withford in y^e Countie of Wiltes, K^t. deceased; with whome shee lived a vertuous and lovinge wife 21 yeares & a x1 Moneths & had Issue 9 Children (Viz) first Richard Grobham Howe, borne y^e 28th of Avgvst 1621, who Married Lucie one of the Daughters of S^r. John S^t. John of Lyddiard Tregoze in the said Countie of Wiltes K^t. & Barr^r. 2^{ly} John Grobham Howe borne y^e 25th of Ianvary 1624, who Married Annabella one of y^e Daughters & Coheires of Emanvell late Earle of Sinderland; 3^{ly} December y^e 4th, 1626, Svfanna was borne, who married John Ernle of Berry Towne in the said Countie of Wiltes Esq^r.

4^{ly} the third day of March 1629, Thomas Grobham Howe was borne.

5^{ly} the 13th day of Ivne 1630, William Howe was borne, slayne at Limbrick in the Kingdom of Ireland.

6^{ly} the 4th of March 1632, Anna Howe was borne, who died very younge and lyeth heere buried.

7^{ly} the 21th day of December 1633, Elizabeth Howe was borne, nowe the wife of Thomas Chester of Aunbury in this County Esq^r.

8^{ly} the 22th of October 1635, George Howe was borne, who died younge & lyeth buried at Withford in y^e Vavlt.

9^{ly} the 27th of November 1637 Charles Howe was borne. And on the 15th day of Ivne 1642, Annoqvæ Ætatis Svæ 46; left them to the protection of the Almighty and her owne Mortality to this Earth, Expectinge a Ioyfvll Resvrrrection.

At top are the figures of a man and woman, and between them a scutcheon of their arms, Party per pale, 1. Or, a fess between three wolves heads couped sable, for Howe. 2. Per pale sable and gules, a cross bottonny fitchy between three fleurs de lis Or, for Rich.

On a small table in the chancel,

Si Hoēs tacverint, lapis hic clamabit vitam mortemq; Perinde imitandā Viri clarissimi

Gvlielmi Osbern

Qui; Antiquā Profapia ortus; Literis Humaniorib^{us} imbutus, in Academiam Oxoniensem accitus, in Socium Om: An: creatus; S: Theologiæ Doctoratu insignitus; in Canonicum Residentiar^{um} Ecclesiæ Sarisburiensis ascriptus; in Rectorem huius Ecclesiæ electus; Cuius Curā fideliter Obeundā, Senio tandem confectus; annos plus minus Octoaginta natus; denatus est j^o Aprilis ANNO DNI: 1646.

Arms at top, Quarterly azure and ermine, over all a cross engrailed Or.

On the table of a handsome monument it is thus written :

MEMORIÆ SACRVM

Viri reuerendi Gilberti Osberne S.S.T.B. Præbendarij Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Gloucest^r Necnon Rectoris de Withington. Qui cum in temporibus plus-quam difficillimis Egregium Charitatis Exemplar, grandeq; Fidei specimen edidisset, et in omnibus Vitam aspilon kai anepilepton egisset, In Beatorum consortiam subens secessit

Anna (Dⁿⁱ: Richardi Osberne Baronetti de Knockmon Hiberniæ filia, inæstissima Relicta; Amoris in defunctum Coniugem, et Mœstitiæ pignus, Hoc lachrymis humidum erexit Marmor. Obijt Feb. 16 Ætat. suæ 56. Salut. 1656. Eis eme oroon eusebees esto.

On a smaller table below,

Disce ab Hoc vno esse Mori beatum,
Vita cuius Mors erat, et supultus
Prædicat, viuens moriens vocetur
Jure sacerdos.
Norma viuebat Pietatis, hoc stet
Marmor, vt possint homines futuri
Scire, verum hic pessima sæcla ferre
Ecclesiasten.

The scutcheon upon this monument is parted per pale, 1 Osberne as before, impaling Osberne.

N. B. This inscription is exactly taken from the stone, and varies a little from that in p. 167, which was sent me by a friend.

On a brass plate against the wall,

VITA CHRIST. MORI LVCRVM.
VBI SISTIS IACET SYBILLA VXOR ROB: KNOLLIS GEN. ART. Q.
MAG. STIRPE PAT: EX GENEROS: OWENOM^{um} MONÆ INSULÆ
MAT: EX ANTIQ: NOBILISS^{im}q. BARKLEYOR^{um}: FAM: ORTA
CVIVS PIETA^{em}. PRVD^{am}: CAS: FIDEMQ: CONIVGAL^{em}: HOC
ÆS POSTER: COMMENDAT IMITANDAS. 1614. SEPT: 25,
MORT^{em}: CV^m. VITA COMMVTAVIT.
LECT: PIO.
ES Q^d. ERĀ Q^d SV^m FVERIS TV SCRIPTA LEGENDO
SIS MEMOR IPSE MEI, SIS MEMOR IPSE TVI.

On a flat stone in the chancel,

M. S.
ROBERTI FIELDING,
M. D. ET. COL. MED. LOND. SOC.
OB.
MAII XXII A. D. MDCCIX. ÆTAT: LXXXVII.
ARMA PORTABAT PATRIÆ SALUTI,
HUNC SALUS TRIVIT PATRIÆ TOGATUM,
ET PIIS ARMIS INIMICA FATA
ARTE PREMEBAT.
RES TAMEN FLUXÆ HAUD TENUERE TOTUM
NAM SVÆ MORBIS ANIMÆ VACAVIT,
VITA CUM CEDAT MEDICVSQVE QUOD DAT
EUTHANASIAN.

There are two coats placed palewise upon this stone, viz. 1. Argent, on a fess sable three lozenges Or, for Fielding. 2. — a cross raguly —.

Benefactions, taken from a Table in the Church.

William Osbern, D.D. rector of this parish, and John Rich, esq; gave 100*l.* each for apprenticing out poor children; and both sums have been secured by the purchase of land in the parish of Charlton King's.

John Gilman, formerly rector here, and Robert Fielding, M.D. and Charles Fielding, gent. of the Inner Temple, (who died Dec. 15, 1737) gave 20*l.* a piece to this parish for charitable uses. And lady Howe, relict of sir Richard Howe, gave a service of gilt plate for the communion.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 188	6	8
		Poll-tax — 1694, — 32	18	8
		Land-tax — 1694, — 209	13	0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 116	12	3 ¹

When sir Robert Atkyns compiled his account of this parish, there were 73 houses, and about 320 inhabitants, whereof 18 were freeholders; yearly births 10, burials 9. Since that time population hath greatly increased, and there are now upwards of 500 inhabitants.

WOLSTONE

W O L S T O N E.

THIS is a small parish, in the lower part of the hundred of Derhurst, about four miles east from Tewkesbury, five west from Winchcombe, six north from Cheltenham, and eleven north-east from Gloucester.

The church and village are seated on the side of a hill, with a north-west prospect over the vale. The situation is pleasant and healthy, and the parish consists of good pasture and arable land.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

This manor was part of the possessions of the church of St. Dyonisius at Paris, at the time of the general survey, and afterwards belonged to the priory of Derhurst. Upon the dissolution of that priory, it was granted to the abbey of Tewkesbury 7 E. 4. and after the final dissolution of monasteries, it was granted to the Throckmortons.

Thomas Throckmorton had livery of the manor and advowson of Wolston 9 Eliz. and sir William Throckmorton was lord of the manor in the year 1608. He sold it to the lord keeper Coventry in the year 1630, and the earl of Coventry is the present lord of the manor of Wolstone, for which he pays 36s. yearly to the crown.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Winchcombe, worth about 90l. a year, of which the earl of Coventry is patron. There is no glebe belonging to it. The priory of Derhurst was seized of the advowson of this church 56 H. 3. and the provost of Eaton college near Windsor has presented to it.

The church is dedicated to St. Martin. It was new built in 1499, with an aisle on the north side, and an embattled tower at the west end.

Firstfruits	£. 13	6	3	Synodals	£. 0	2	0
Tenths	—	1	6	7½	Pentecost.	0	0
Procurations	0	6	8				

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692,	£. 95	1	0
		Poll-tax — 1694,	—	6	3
		Land-tax — 1694,	—	55	0
		The same, at 3s. 1770,	—	41	5

At the beginning of this century, there were 23 houses, and about 90 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 12 were freeholders; yearly births 3, burials 2. *Atkyns*. The inhabitants are now upwards of 100.

W O O D C H E S T E R.

THIS is a small parish, in the hundred of Longtree, three miles distant west from Minchin-Hampton, three south from Stroud, and thirteen south from Gloucester.

The principal part of the village lies on the side of a bold rising ground, facing eastward, and seen from the great road on Rodborough-hill forms a pretty landscape, with a little river in the fore-ground, gently gliding along through the valley. Higher in the view, are many good houses and gardens, thickly scattered and distributed for about a mile in length; and above them, the prospect closes with natural woods and plantations, nodding from the acclivities behind.

Lord Ducie has a seat in this parish, with an extensive park, and very fine fishponds. It is his lordship's usual country residence; but it cannot be seen at the same time with the village, as it stands two miles distant westward from it, in a very narrow valley, amongst large and lofty beech-woods, and may be justly admired as a place of rural retirement.

Woodchester most probably obtained its name from those woods, and from its having been a small post or station of the Romans, for wherever the Saxons found a Roman camp, it was usual with them to terminate the name of such place with *castræ*; and as it is written *Udecestre*, in *Domesday*, the place is supposed to have been one of the Roman *Castra*, or at least an antient camp of one fort or other. But there is good reason to attribute it to the Romans in particular, from a curious tessellated pavement having been discovered here in the last century, about four or five feet below the surface of the ground, on the south-west side within the church-yard. This could be no other than a Roman work. Part of it remains in pretty good preservation, and lying at a proper depth, many coffins are placed upon it; but it has been frequently broken through at the request of some families, who desired to have their friends interred at a greater depth. It is of very large extent, decorated with birds and other figures, but not having been wholly uncovered, its dimensions cannot be exactly ascertained.

There was also another very interesting discovery made in this parish in the year 1687. It was of a considerable quantity of the gold coin of king Edward the Fourth, which had been hid, as it is supposed, in the time of some public convulsion, or civil war.

Woodchester is famous for its fine broad cloth manufacture, carried on in a very extensive manner by several master clothiers. And it is remarkable that the first Napping-mill in these parts was erected here by the late sir Onesiphorus Paul. It is a machine for raising the nap upon cloth in little knots, at regular but very small distances, that give it a singularly pleasing appearance. Near the same time, another was set up by one Mr. Fream, and some years afterwards a third, by Mr. Richard Hawker, both of this neighbourhood, which latter is still employ'd, and yields great profit to the proprietors. I thought proper to make public mention of these

machines, in honour of the inventors and improvers of an art, tending to extend the great and leading manufacture of the kingdom.

The wealth acquired in the clothing business has occasioned improvements in agriculture, and almost every spot of ground in this part of the country has the appearance of high cultivation.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

There were two manors in this parish. The antient record relating to the principal of them, exhibits a striking instance of a mind abhorrent of the cruelty and injustice of earl Godwin, who by a wicked contrivance, stripped the nuns of Berkeley of their possessions, as already related under that head. The passage may be thus translated :

'Gueda the mother of earl Herald held Udecestre in Langetreu hundred. Goduin bought it of Azor, and gave it to his wife for her maintenance whilst she should reside at Berchelai; for she would not eat any thing of the produce of that manor, on account of the destruction of the abbey. Eduard holds this estate in his farm of Wiltescire, but unjustly, as the county says, because it does not belong to any farm. Of which manor none gave any account to the king's commissioners, nor was there any of them [*i. e.* of the county] present at the taking of this writing. This estate pays 7 *lib.*' *D. B.* p. 69.

The other manor lay in the hundred of Blacheleu, which is now comprized in that of Whitston, according to the following extract :

'Brietric holds of the king Widecestre in Blacheleu hundred. He held it in the time of

king Edward. There is one hide taxed. There are sixteen villeins, and twelve bordars, with sixteen plow-tillages, but nothing in demean. In Glouuecestre one burges pays twenty bars of iron. There is a mill of 10 *solid.* It is worth and was worth 100 *solid.*' *Ibid.* p. 80.

John Maltravers held Wodechestre of William earl Marechal, and died seized thereof 24 E. 1. and John Maltravers, his son, had livery of it in the 25th year of that reign. King's Stanley and Stonehouse came afterwards into the possession of the family of Maltravers, and this manor continued in that name and family, by descent, till the reign of king Richard the Second, when Elianor, sister and heiress of Henry Maltravers, being married to John Arundel, second son of Richard earl of Arundel, carried this manor and other estates into the name and family of the earls of Arundel, as related under King's Stanley, in which family they continued for many generations. Sir Robert Atkyns is not quite consistent in his accounts of the descent of these manors to the Arundels, as may be seen by comparing them together.

The manor of Woodchester was granted to George Huntley and John Huntley 6 Eliz. and it is mentioned in the grant to have been lately the earl of Arundel's. It was afterwards purchased of the Huntleys by sir Robert Ducie. Sir Robert had several sons, who all died without issue, whereby Elizabeth, his daughter, became his heir, from whom this manor descended, like Tortworth, down to Thomas lord Ducie,^h who is the present lord of it.

There

^h This noble lord is paternally descended from the Mortons of Morton in Staffordshire, denominated of that place in the reign of king Edward the First, the said lordship and other manors having been granted by that king to his ancestor for his good services in Scotland; and are devolved on the present lord Ducie.

The Ducies were descended from a family in Normandy, one of which having raised a regiment there, brought it over to England to the assistance of queen Isabel, (consort to king Edward the Second) against the Spencers; and for his services had a grant of lands in Staffordshire, which his descendants enjoyed for many ages, till about the latter end of the reign of king Henry the Eighth, when the greatest part was sold by James Ducie, esq; who had to wife, first, Eleanor, sister to Edmund lord Sheffield; and secondly, Alice, sister to sir Richard Pipe, of Belston in Derbyshire, knight. By the last he had issue Richard, his son and heir; and Henry, second son, who married Mary, daughter and at length heir of Robert Hardy, by whom he had, amongst other children, sir Robert Ducie, knight and baronet, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Pyot, alderman of London.

Which sir Robert Ducie was free of the company of merchants in London (commonly called merchant-tailors) and in 1620, 18 Jac. 1. was one of the sheriffs of that city, whereupon he was knighted; and, being one of the aldermen of the city of London, was, in the fifth year of king Charles the First, advanced to the dignity of a baronet, by letters patent, bearing date Nov. 28, 1629. He was lord mayor of the city of London in 1631, 7 Car. 1. and, being immensely rich, was made banker to king Charles; and on the breaking out of the civil war, lost 80,000*l.* owing to him by his majesty. Nevertheless, he is said to leave at the time of his death, to the value of 400,000*l.* in land, money, &c. to his four sons, who were sir Richard Ducie, baronet, sir William Ducie, Henry, and Robert Ducie, esqrs, to which last he gave Little Aston in Staffordshire.

Sir Richard Ducie, the eldest son, was a great sufferer in the wars between king Charles the First, and his parliament, and

being taken prisoner by sir William Waller, remained for some time under confinement. He died unmarried, and was succeeded in his dignity and estate by his brother, sir William Ducie, bart.

Which sir William Ducie, bart. was made one of the knights of the Bath, at the coronation of king Charles the Second. He had his principal residence at Tortworth in the county of Gloucester, where he lies buried; but died at Charlton in Kent, in the 65th year of his age, on September 9, 1697; having been created viscount Down of the kingdom of Ireland by king Charles the Second. He married Frances, daughter of Francis lord Seymour of Troubridge, grandfather of Charles the sixth duke of Somerset; but leaving no issue, his estate descended to Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of Robert Ducie, esq; his brother.

Which Elizabeth was married to Edward Morton, of Morton and Engleton in the county of Stafford, esq; and left issue Matthew-Ducie Morton, her son and heir, created lord Ducie.

He served under king William during the war in Flanders, till the conclusion of the peace of Ryfwick, A. D. 1697. In the reign of queen Anne, he was twice chosen one of the knights of the shire for the county of Gloucester; and was also returned for the same to the first parliament called by George the First, who, in 1717, constituted him vice-treasurer and pay-master of Ireland, whereupon he was rechosen for the said county. Also, on June 13, 1720, he was advanced to the dignity of a peer of this realm, by the stile and title of lord Ducie, baron of Morton in Staffordshire.

His lordship married Arabella, daughter and coheir of sir Thomas Prestwich, of Holm, in the county palatine of Lancaster, bart. by whom he had issue three sons and four daughters; 1. Matthew-Ducie Morton, his successor; 2. Rowland-Lewis-Ducie Morton, who was colonel of a company in the foot-guards, and, in November 1739, was appointed colonel of a regiment of marines; 3. Charles-Ducie Morton, esq; who married Anne, daughter to ——— Wyatt, of Windsor in Berkshire, esq; and had issue by her a son named Benjamin, deceased. Elizabeth, eldest daughter, was married first to Richard Symm,

There is a very good house near the church, which formerly belonged to Mr. Robert Bridges. This house, and the estate belonging to it, passed by the marriage of Mr. Bridges's sister, to Mr. Browning, whose daughter and heir was married to Mr. Dowell, of Over in this county, whose estates came by will to the late Mr. Degge; and this part was purchased by the late Mr. Samuel Paul, and given by him to Nathaniel Peach, esq; the present owner.

Pudhill is a good house and estate in this parish, formerly belonging to the Smalls, but now the property of Thomas Wade, esq; where he resides.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Stonehouse, worth about 100*l.* a year. Lord Ducie is patron, and the reverend Mr. Peter Hawker is the present incumbent.

The church is dedicated to St. Mary. It has an aisle on the south side, and a low embattled tower, with six bells, at the west end.

First fruits	£. 10	0	0	Synodals	£. 0	2	0
Tenths	—	1	0	Pentecostals	0	0	7
Procurations	0	6	8				

Monuments and Inscriptions.

There is a handsome raised tomb in the chancel for sir George Huntley and his lady, who are represented lying along under a canopy supported by pillars, with their ten children round the tomb. There are the Huntleys arms with quarterings upon the canopy, but no inscription.

On a marble monument on the south side of the chancel, it is thus written:

Near to this place is Deposited all that is Mortal of
ROBERT BRIDGES Esq.

Who departed this life the 6th Day of March 1722 Aged 72.

In Memory of whom this Monument was Erected and of
His BROTHER in law Mr. RICHARD HICKS and IANE his wife sister
of the said Mr. BRIDGES who lies in the Chancel
of this Church.

Also near to this Place lies the Body of M^{rs}. ELIZABETH BROWNING,
Sister to the Said Robert Bridges Esq; who departed this Life
December the 4th 1733.

At the top of the monument are the arms of Bridges.

of Blackheath, in the county of Kent, esq; and secondly, on February 5, 1729-30, to Francis Reynolds, only son and heir of Thomas Reynolds, esq; formerly a South-sea director, by whom she had two sons, Thomas Reynolds, and Francis Reynolds, esqrs. The other daughters, Mary, Arabella, and Penelope, died unmarried.

The said Matthew lord Ducie departing this life at his house in Jermyn-street, on May 22, 1735, was succeeded by Matthew, his eldest son and heir.

Which Matthew lord Ducie, in the life-time of his father, was elected for the borough of Calne and Cricklade in Wiltshire, in the last parliament of George the First, and was a member for Tregony in Cornwall, in the first parliament of George the Second. On February 14, 1754, he was appointed lord lieutenant of and in the counties of Gloucester and of Bristol; and of the city of Gloucester, and county of the same; and custos rotulorum of Gloucestershire. He had also a grant of the offices of constable of St. Briavel's, and keeper of the deer and woods in Dean forest; and was likewise appointed vice-admiral of Gloucestershire. His lordship enjoyed all the said places and offices until Nov. 1758, when, upon his resignation, they were conferred on John Thynne How, second lord Chedworth.

On a small monument against the chancel,

M. S.
IOHANNIS KING, A. M.
Hujusce Ecclesie Rector.
Ob. 4^o Iulii Anno Domⁿⁱ 1723^o
Ætat. Suxæ 70^{mo}
Et ELEANORÆ KING
Viduxæ Ejus
Ob. 31^{mo} Jan^{arii} Anno Domⁿⁱ 1728^o
Ætat. suæ 72^{do}
Omnia Mors æquat.

Against the same wall is a marble monument, of which the design is two *genii* holding up a skeleton. Upon the front of the vase it is thus written:

This Monument is erected

In Memory of

NATHANIEL PEACH of this Parish Clothier

who died August the 19th 1719 Aged 43.

MARGARET his Widow who died October the 18th 1741. Aged 58.

Also DEBORAH Wife of Nathaniel Peach Son of the said Nathaniel and Margaret Peach, and Sister of Samuel Paul of Rodborough Esq: She died May the 16th 1765 Aged 58.

At top is a scutcheon, *Baron and femme*, 1. *Gules, three martlets between two chevrons argent, for Peach.* 2. *Azure, a bend embattled between two unicorns heads erased Or, for Pearse.* At bottom, *Baron and femme*, Peach, as before; impaling, 2. *Argent, on a fess azure three crosses crozlets Or.*

Between the two last, stands a marble pyramidal monument, with this inscription:

This MONUMENT is erected

in Memory of

EDWARD PEACH late of EBLEY in this County Clothier

eldest Son of NATHANIEL and MARGARET PEACH

he died July 5, 1770 Aged 60 Years.

And also of

JOHN PEACH late of the City of BRISTOL MERCHANT

Second Son of the said NATHANIEL & MARGARET PEACH,

he died at BATH September 20 1774 Aged 63.

Arms, Peach, as before.

In the church-yard, on a tomb,

S^r Onesiphorus Paul, Bar^t. died Sept. 21st 1774, Aged 68.

On the opposite side,

To the Memory of Catherine Lady Paul, second Wife of
S^r Onesiphorus Paul, Bar^t.

Eldest Daughter of Francis Freeman of Norton Malereward in the County of Somerset Esq^r. She

departed this Life y^e 20th day of

Oct^r. 1766 in y^e 56 year of
her Age.

Benefactions.

In 1699, Mr. Nathaniel Cambridge of Ham-
burgh, merchant, gave 1000*l.* to endow a school

His lordship, foreseeing that upon the failure of issue male of his own body, and the decease of his brothers without such issue, the title of lord Ducie would become extinct, obtained a new patent, on April 23, 1763, granting to himself and his heirs male, and in default of such issue, then to Thomas Reynolds, esq; his lordship's nephew, and to his heirs male, and in default of such issue, then to Francis Reynolds, esq; brother to the said Thomas Reynolds, and also nephew to his lordship, and his heirs male, the dignity of baron of the kingdom of Great Britain, by the title of lord Ducie, baron Ducie of Tortworth in the county of Gloucester; and deceasing Dec. 27, 1770, the title, with his lordship's estates, devolved upon the said Thomas Reynolds, who, in virtue of the last-mentioned grant, is now lord Ducie, baron of Morton in Staffordshire, and lord Ducie of Tortworth in Gloucestershire. His lordship's arms are, *Argent, a chevron gules, between three square buckles sable.*

CREST. *Out of a wreath a moor-cock rising proper, combs and wattles gules.*

SUPPORTERS. *Two unicorns argent, arm'd, maned, tufted, and hooped Or, each gorged with a ducal coronet, party per pale Or and gules.*

MOTTO. PERSEVERANDO.

were held by the lords of the manor, and paid 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* yearly to the crown; and the living was formerly held as a vicarage, 'till the tithes were recovered, not long since, by Mr. Griffith, a late incumbent.

First fruits *£.* 13 11 3 Proc. & Syn. *£.* 0 1 8
Tenths — 1 7 1½ Pentecostals - 0 1 4

Benefactions.

Henry Newland, abbat of Tintern, gave the church-house and green in 1501.

One acre in Thornhill is given towards the reparation of the church.

Mr. Richard Clayton of Chepstow gave 22*s.* a year to the poor, 37 Eliz. And Mrs. Margaret Clayton, his widow, gave 40*s.* a year for teaching four poor children to read.

Mr. Thomas James, alderman of Bristol, in 1618, gave 100*l.* to be lent without interest, on giving security, to ten poor widows, to enable them to employ themselves in spinning.

In 1685, Mrs. Mary Smart gave 20*s.* a year to be distributed to the poor in bread, and the payment thereof is charged on an estate in this parish, late belonging to Mr. Charles Gough, who married Elizabeth, sister to Mrs. Smart.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, <i>£.</i> 118 4 0
		Poll-tax — 1694, — 33 6 0
		Land-tax — 1694, — 170 13 0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 127 19 0

At the beginning of this century, there were 96 houses, and about 400 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 17 were freeholders; yearly births 9, and burials 8. *Atkyns.* The inhabitants are now about 459.



WORMINGTON

IS a small parish, in the lower division of Kiftsgate hundred, five miles distant south from Evesham in Worcestershire, five north from Winchcombe, and nineteen north-eastward from Gloucester.

It is situate in the Vale, and a brook runs through it into the Avon at Hampton, near Evesham. The greater part of the land is arable, but the village has nothing particular to distinguish it in natural history, or antiquities.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

The following is translated from *Domesday* :

' Roger de Laci holds Wermetun in Gretestan hundred. Walter the son of Ercold holds it under him. There are five hides taxed. Eduui held it. In demean are two plow-tillages, and six villeins, with two plow-tillages. There are two *servi*, and a mill of 8 *solid.* and ten acres of meadow. It was worth 100*sol.* now only 4*lib.* *Domesday*, p. 75.

King Henry the Third granted court leet, waifs, and felons goods in Wormington to the masters of the knights templers, and his grant was allowed in a writ of *Quo warranto* 15 E. 1. The manor was afterwards given to Westbury college, near Bristol, and upon the dissolution of religious foundations, this estate, and others belonging to that college, were granted to sir Rafe Sadleir, 35 H. 8.

Sir Robert Atkyns makes mention that Henry Acton died seized of Wormington 20 Eliz. and that livery thereof was granted to his son Valentine Acton, the same year; but that must be understood of Wormington Grange in Didbrook, and not of this place.

John Newton, esq; was lord of this manor in the year 1608, out of which name it passed by the marriage of a daughter of the Newtons to Mr. Gwineth, who sold it to Mr. Dobbins, and it was by him conveyed to Mr. Townsend. Mr. Kenrick laid claim to the manor of Wormington at the beginning of the present century, and that claim was continued by Mr. John Partridge, who died about the year 1776; but a great part of the demans of the manor was given to charitable uses by George Townsend, esq; about eighty years ago.

The Dastons were antiently seized of a manor, or reputed manor, in this parish, which from them was called Wormington Daston. John Daston was seized thereof 15 E. 4. Anthony Daston also died seized of lands in Wormington 12 C. 1. and left Richard his son and heir, twelve years old.

Lord Aylmer has a good estate in this parish, but his lordship's usual residence is at Greenwich in the county of Kent. His lordship's arms are, *Pearl, a cross diamond between four Cornish choughs proper.* CREST, *In a ducal coronet a chough with wings display'd proper.* SUPPORTERS, *Two mariners habited, the dexter holding in his hand a fore-staff, and the sinister a lead-line, all proper.* MOTTO, STEADY.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Campden, worth about 70*l.* a year, of which is patron, and is the present incumbent.

Two yard-lands belong to the glebe, but eleven yard-lands, being the demans of the manor, are tithe free.

The church is small, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, or, as some say, to St. Catherine, whose figure, with her wheel, appears in one of the painted windows.

First fruits *£.* 7 15 0 Synodals *£.* 0 1 0
Tenths — 0 15 6½ Pentecost. 0 0 8½
Procurations 0 3 0

borough, and there are some remains of his lordship's house, consisting of the arches of doorways, &c. still distinguishable in the buildings belonging to Mr. Veal, situate in the lower part of the town.

Wotton was burnt down in the reign of king John. It then stood a little northward of the present site, as may be gathered from the name of a place called the *Brands*, from the fire which then happened there.

It has not been distinguished by any very interesting transactions, only in the great civil war, the king had a temporary garrison here, consisting of a regiment of horse, which, according to Corbet, were driven out of the town by the parliament's party, under the command of colonel Massie, and having suffered the loss of six killed, and twelve made prisoners, the rest escaped to Bristol. It was again garrisoned for the king by eight hundred men, and attacked by captain Backhouse with two hundred horse and dragoons, who fell suddenly on, says the before-mentioned historian, marched up to the main guard, and for some time were masters of four pieces of ordnance; but being over-matched, were forced to retreat, which they did without the loss of a man.

There was a conduit erected in the town, in the year 1630, at the expence of sir Richard Venn, and his son-in-law, Hugh Perry, both aldermen of London, and natives of this place, by which water was brought from a spring in Edbrook field to the market cross; but the conduit is now intirely destroy'd.

Leland, in his *Itinerary*, written in the reign of king Henry the Eighth, calls it *A praty Market Towne, welle occupied withe Clotbiars, havyinge one faire longe Strete, and welle buyldyd in it, and it stondithe clyvinge toward the rotes of an hill*. But tho' Leland takes notice of but one street, it is probable that there were others in his time, and that he speaks of the high street only, because the rest comparatively were of little account. The following names appear in the writings of the next century, *viz.* High-street, Sow-lane, the Chipping, or Market-place, Chipping-lane, Bradley-street, Hawe-street, Church-lane, and Sym-lane; the whole borough then comprizing an extent of about sixty acres of ground.

It is pretty well built, and the clothing business, chiefly in the fine way, is of very antient standing. There are now seven or eight master clothiers, and the trade is still in a flourishing state, tho' not equal to what it has sometimes been.

The market is held on Friday, and there is a fair on the 25th of September, formerly noted for cheese and cattle; but now of much less account for either.

The hills on one side of the town rendering it difficult for carriages to pass and repass, is a circumstance unfavourable to its market, which like that of most other little towns, is dwindled to nothing. There is, however, a turnpike-road

branching from it northward to Gloucester, and eastward to Tetbury, and another extending south-westward towards Wickwar, Sodbury, and Bristol; but these are not the great roads leading from Gloucester to Bath and Bristol; so that there is but little travelling through the town, except by people of the neighbourhood, and by such as are connected in trade with the inhabitants.

The parish of Wotton is very extensive. Upon the brow of a hill called Westridge, looking towards Tortworth, there is a square camp, with double intrenchments, inclosing an area of about four acres of ground. It is now over-grown with beech wood, and is called *Becket's Bury*, but for what reason I cannot conjecture.

Of the Manor and other Estates.

This manor was a member of the great lordship of Berkeley at the time of the general survey; but there are no further particulars of it recorded in *Domesday*, than that there are 'In Uturne fifteen hides and half a yard-land.' Roger de Berkeley was seized of it in the reign of king William the Conqueror, and it descended in that family, with the manor of Berkeley, 'till the death of Thomas lord Berkeley, the fourth of that name. This Thomas lord Berkeley married Margaret, daughter of Gerard Warren, lord Lisle, by his wife Alice, the daughter and heir of Henry lord Tyes, with whom he had a very great estate. He died 5 H. 5. and left an only daughter, Elizabeth, married to Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick.

This Elizabeth countess of Warwick was heir general to the whole estate of the Berkeley family; but James lord Berkeley, son of James, younger brother to Thomas lord Berkeley, father of the said Elizabeth, was heir male, and derived his title by an estate tail limited to the heirs males; for Thomas lord Berkeley, grandfather to the before-mentioned Thomas, levied a fine of Berkeley, Wotton, and divers other manors, 23 E. 3. whereby he settled those manors on his heirs males, and James lord Berkeley being heir male, had right to the estate by virtue of that settlement. However, the same Richard Beauchamp being in Berkeley castle at the death of Thomas lord Berkeley, his wife's father, seized upon all the deeds and writings that concerned the estate, which made it difficult for James lord Berkeley to prove his title.

Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, died leaving three daughters coheiresses. Margaret, the eldest, was second wife to John the great earl of Shrewsbury, who had issue by her John, afterwards created viscount Lisle. He with his descendants prosecuted their pretensions against the lords Berkeley with great violence and illegality; and Thomas viscount Lisle, son of John, lost his life at Nibley-green in this quarrel, as related under that parish. But after many years contest, the quiet possession was yielded to the Berkeley family,

family, and the earl of Berkeley is the present lord of the manor of Wotton.

Joan Skey, widow, levied a fine of lands in Wotton-underedge to John Walworth and Eleanor his wife, 8 H. 7. John Stanshaw and Humphry his brother levied a fine of lands in Wotton borough, and Wotton forreigne, to William Freame, and others, 12 H. 7. A meadow called the Vineyard in Wotton, formerly belonging to the abbey of Kingswood, was granted to George Huntley, and others, 2 Jac. 1. Two tenements in Wotton, called Spencer's Heye, and Nayler's Heye, with the tithes of the same, belonged to the priory of St. Oswald, in Gloucester, and were granted to Peter Grey and Edward his son 19 Eliz.

TITHINGS and HAMLETS.

There are four tithings in this large parish.

1. *Sinwell* and *Bradley* make one tithing. Sinwell adjoins to the borough, and the parish church stands within it. Mr. Web had a good house and estate at Sinwell, at the beginning of this century, which are now the property of Mr. Veel, of Simondshall.

Bradley gave name to an eminent family to whom it belonged, and Hugh de Bradley was living in the reign of king Richard the First. One Serlo died seized of Bradley, and left Agatha and Juliana his two sisters coheiresses; the former married to Henry —, the latter to William de Straton. Anne the widow of Serlo was married to Hugh de Straton, and had the manor of Bradley assigned to her for dower 4 H. 3. Robert de Plesly was seized thereof 29 E. 1. as were Thomas de Luda and Elizabeth his wife in the 33d year of the same reign. Sir Maurice Berkely held this manor 2 H. 4. and sir Maurice Berkeley of Uley died seized of Bradleigh 4 E. 4. John Berkeley died seized of the manor of Bradley 5 Mar. and left Brice Berkeley his brother and heir. Arnold Oldsworth died seized of this place, and left Edward Oldsworth his son, who also died seized of it 4 C. 1. when Robert his son was fourteen

years old. This was an antient family descended from the Oldsworths of Yorkshire, and sir Lancelot Halifax, of Halifax, was their ancestor, who died 15 E. 1. Many lands in this place were given by Thomas lord Berkeley to the abbey of St. Austin's in Bristol, for which reason the chief messuage is called *Canons Court*, and after the dissolution of religious foundations, they were granted to the dean and chapter of Bristol. Bradley came afterwards to Thomas Daws, esq; whose great niece, Mrs. Smart, is the proprietor of Bradley-house, and of a good estate there, and holds Canons Court under the dean and chapter of Bristol.

2. *Simondshall* and *Combe* constitute another tithing. Simondshall is the highest ground in all this country. It is for the most part a large plain, with an antient mansion house, which has been the residence of the Veels for many generations. And it is said, that in a clear day, eighteen counties may be seen from some parts of the down near the house. Between this and Bagpath, stands a large barrow, which never having been opened, nothing can be said of the contents of it with certainty, only it is supposed to have been the burying place of some persons who fell in battle hereabout. In the evidences belonging to Bartholomew hospital in Gloucester, of the year 1280, there is an account of a fardel of land lying between the land of Adam de Tedepen on the north, and the land belonging to the church of Symondeshale on the south; which I quote only to shew that there was at that time a church or chapel belonging to this place, but it has been long since disused. In *Domesday* it is recorded, that 'Half a hide in Symondeshale belonged to the lordship of Berchelai.' The inheritance of this manor has ever since been vested in the proprietors of that lordship, and is now the property of the earl of Berkeley; but the estate is in lease to William Veel, esq; who is descended from a very antient family, which came into England with William the Conqueror.

Combe

¹ Jeffrey le Veel married Maud, daughter and heir of Harding, son of Elias Harding of Hunterford, *alias* Huntingford, which Elias was younger brother of Robert Fitz-Harding, ancestor of the Berkeley family. He was in great esteem with king John.

Henry le Veel, son of Jeffrey, was living 37 H. 3.

Robert le Veel of Charfield lived in the time of E. 1. and E. 2. and married Hawise, daughter of — le Gore, with whom he had the manor of St. Faggon 25 E. 1.

Sir Peter le Veel, son of Robert, married Hawise, daughter and heir of — Kingston of Tortworth 5 E. 3. and with her had the manor of Tortworth.

Sir Peter le Veel, son of sir Peter, married Cecilia, daughter and heir of — Masley of Charfield, with whom it is said he had the manor of Charfield. He was high sheriff of Gloucestershire 49 E. 3. and died 20 R. 2.

Sir Peter le Veel, knight, son of sir Peter, married Catherine, daughter and heir of sir John Clevedon. Her second husband was Thomas lord Berkeley.

Thomas Veel, son of sir Peter, (or Pierce) married Hawise —. Her surname seems to have been Torrington, as the arms ascribed to her belong to the Torringtons, *viz. Gules, an annulet between two bars Or, in chief a lion passant of the second.*

John Veel, son of Thomas, married Margaret —, and died 9 H. 6.

Sir John Veel, son of John, married Alice, daughter of — Brookby. Her arms were *Barry undy argent and sable, on a canton gules a mullet Or.* He was high sheriff of Gloucestershire 31 H. 6. and died in the 36th year of that reign, leaving two sons, Robert and William.

Robert Veel, the eldest son, married Alice, daughter of John Pointz, esq; and by her had an only daughter and heir Alice, married to sir David Matthews, of Rayder in Glamorganshire, by whom she had four daughters, of whom Margaret, the third daughter, was married to sir William Throckmorton, and carried the manor of Tortworth into that family. I now return to

William Veel, second son of sir John Veel, and brother to Robert. He married Susanna, daughter and coheiress of — Vyell, whose arms were *Argent, a fess raguly gules between three annulets sable.*

William Veel of Over in Almondshury, son of William, married Margaret, daughter of William Fettiplace, of Maiden-Cott in the county of Oxford, whose arms were *Gules two chevrons argent.*

Edward Veel, eldest son of the last William, married Catherine, daughter of John Holloway.

Edward Veel, son of Edward, married Jane, daughter of George Burley, of White in Wiltshire. But we leave this branch and return to William Veel of Over, who had a third son, of the name of William.

Which

Combe lies eastward of the church. This estate was given by the empress Maud to Nigel de Kingscote, ancestor to the Kingscotes of Kingscote, for his services to her in the wars; but that family was probably dispossessed of it on the change of affairs. Thomas Davis, of Minchin Hampton, esq; died seized of Wotton-Combe 37 H. 8. and left Giles his son eighteen years old; whose son, Francis Davis, died seized of the manor of Wotton-Combe 5 Mar. leaving two daughters coheiresses, of whom Mary, the eldest, was married to William Westden, and Elizabeth, the youngest, was married to John Poll; and they had livery of this manor granted to them the same year. Mr. Hicks had a good estate at Combe, which is descended to the reverend Mr. Somerville, of Bibury, whose mother was daughter of that Mr. Hicks. What sir Robert Atkyns observes of Combe belonging formerly to the abbey of *Bordesley* in *Worcestershire*, and of its being granted to Thomas Smith 7 E. 6. is all mistake, and should have been applied to Combe in the parish of *Camden*.

The *Rudge* is an estate sometimes in antient writings dignified with the title of a manor. It belonged formerly to the abbey of *Kingswood*, and was granted to sir Nicholas Pointz 36 H. 8. But *Rudge* farm belonged to the Pointz's before the above grant, for sir Robert Pointz died seized thereof 12 H. 8. and was succeeded by sir Anthony Pointz, whose son and heir, sir Nicholas Pointz, died seized thereof 4 Mar. and left Nicholas his son twenty-one years old. The manor of *Rudge*, with a good estate here, is now the property of the reverend Mr. Brereton of *Gloucester*, in right of his wife.

Nynd is a place in this parish.

3. *Wortley* is a distinct and populous tithing, where was formerly a chapel of ease, founded by Thomas lord Berkeley, and dedicated to St. John;

and William lord Berkeley, earl mareschal and of Nottingham, levied a fine of the advowson of the chapel 3 H. 7. There was also a chantry in this chapel, of which John Collins was the last incumbent, and received a pension of 2*l.* 16*s.* in the year 1553. *Willis*. John Engayne was seized of *Wortley* 30 E. 1. It was part of the manor of *Wotton*, and sold by George lord Berkeley and his mother, by their deed inrolled in chancery, dated 28 Nov. 7 Car. for 1500*l.* to Richard Pool, gent. and his heirs, by the name of a manor. It is now the estate of Matthew Hale, esq; in whose family it has been for several generations.

4. *Huntingford* is another tithing in this parish. Elias Harding, younger brother of Robert Harding, ancestor to the Berkeley family, died seized of this manor in the reign of king John. John Veale was seized of *Huntingford* 36 H. 6. Catherine —, an heiress to this manor, was married to Henry Wogan, who died seized of *Huntingford* 9 H. 8. and left Joan his daughter and heir eleven years old. The manor was then held of the king, as of the hundred of *Grumbald's Ash*. Mr. Adey has a good estate here, with manerial rights; but lord Berkeley is lord paramount.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a vicarage, in the deanery of *Dursley*, worth 43*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* from the impropriation; but it has no sort of tithes belonging to it. It has been augmented by a donation from the late Edward Colston, esq; by another from the feoffees of the market, and by queen Anne's bounty; so that the income is now upwards of 100*l.* a year. *Christ Church* college in *Oxford* are patrons, and the reverend William Tatterfall, M.A. is the present incumbent. The impropriation belongs to the same college.

The advowson belonged to the nunnery of Berkeley before the Norman conquest, and was

Which William the third son, and brother of the first mentioned Edward Veel, lived at *Acton*, and married Elianor, daughter of John Gover of *Wotton-underedge*. Her arms were *Argent, on a bend azure a fret Or.*

Nicholas Veel of *Alveston*, son and heir of William, married the daughter of Richard Brydges of *Combe*, and had issue seven sons, Peter (of whom there was issue remaining about *Axbridge* in *Somersetshire* anno 1685) William, Richard, Thomas, Edward, Nicholas, and Philip; and two daughters, Margaret and Maria.

Thomas Veel of *Alveston*, son of Nicholas, married to his first wife Dorothy, daughter of John Wynneate, of *Hampton*, com. *Middlesex*, whose arms were, *Sable, a bend argent cotized Or, between six martlets of the second.* By his first wife he had one son William, and three daughters, Susanna, Eleanor, and Dorothy, which Dorothy was married to William Holland of *Bristol*; and Eleanor, the second daughter, was married to Edward Hill of *Cam*, in this county. He had issue by his second wife, two sons, Nicholas and Thomas; Nicholas Veel was of *Olveston* in this county, in the commission of the peace, who married Alice, daughter of — Blanchard, of *Wroxall* in the county of *Wilts*, and by her had issue an only child Nicholas, who died unmarried. Thomas Veel, second son by the second marriage, married Mary, daughter of Henry Butler, esq. She was buried at *Wotton-underedge*, and there is now an inscription for her in *Wotton* church. Thomas Veel, the father, was sequestered in the civil wars, and paid 704*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* and died about the year 1663.

William Veel of *Simondshall*, son and heir of Thomas, married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Culliford, of the island of

Purbeck in *Dorsetshire*. Her arms were, *Argent, a fess between three bulls sable.* They had issue two sons, Robert, who died unmarried; and Thomas Veel of *Simondshall*; also one daughter Margaret, married to Robert Culliford of *Southampton*.

Thomas Veel, son of William, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Smyth, of *Nibley* in the county of *Gloucester*, esq; and by her had issue two sons, Thomas, who died unmarried, and William; also two daughters, Elizabeth, married to the reverend Mr. Thomas Snell, of *Bampton* in the *Bush*, com. *Oxon*; and Anne, married to the reverend Timothy Millechamp, of *Newton* in *Wilts*.

William Veel, son of Thomas, was seven years old in 1682. He married Hester, daughter and heir of Robert Web, of *Sinwell* in *Wotton-under-edge*, whose arms were, *Sable, three escallops in bend argent.* They had issue three sons, Thomas, who died unmarried in 1752; Robert, who died unmarried in 1742; and William; also one daughter Elizabeth, married to William Davis, of *Slimbridge* in this county.

William Veel, third son of the last William, married Anne, eldest daughter and one of the coheiresses of Stephen Compeer of *Wotton-underedge*, whose arms are *Or, on a fess azure between three martlets sable as many cross crozlets fitchy of the field.* By her he has issue three sons, William, Robert, and Thomas, now living; and three daughters, Anne, Elizabeth, and Mary. He resides at *Simondshall*, and is possessed of several good estates in this county. He gives for his arms, *Argent, on a bend sable three calves Or.* The Crest, *A garb Or, ensigned with a ducal coronet gules.* Motto, *FACE AUT TACE.*

treacherously obtained from them by earl Godwin, from whom it came to the crown, and was granted by king Henry the Second to Robert the son of Harding, progenitor to the Berkeley family, and by him given to the monastery of St. Augustine in Bristol. It was appropriated 35 E. 1. and the abbey of St. Augustine was seized of the advowson 3 E. 2. It was again restored to the Berkeley family, and Maurice lord Berkeley granted it to the abbey of Tewkesbury in the reign of king Henry the Seventh. The tithes were again appropriated, and after the dissolution of monasteries, were at different times granted to Christ Church college in Oxford; *viz.* a portion of tithes in Wotton which belonged to the abbey of Gloucester, and another portion which belonged to the priory of St. Oswald there, were granted to the chapter of Christ Church 33 H. 8. And the rectory of Wotton Subedge, and the advowson of the vicarage, were granted to that college 38 H. 8. which before were in the possession of the abbey of Tewkesbury. Henry lord Berkeley laid claim to this advowson, and by a decree in chancery 3 Eliz. the advowson of Tetbury was given to his lordship, and this of Wotton to Christ Church college.

The tithes of Spencer's Heye and Nayler's Heye in Wotton, which belonged to the before-mentioned priory of St. Oswald, were granted, as already observed, to Peter Grey and Edward his son 19 Eliz. Other tithes and lands in Wotton, which belonged to the same priory, were granted to John Hercey and John Edwards 20 Eliz. And other tithes in Wotton, which belonged to the abbey of Kingwood, were granted to George Huntley and others 2 Jac. 1.

The church is dedicated to the virgin Mary. It stands in the tithing of Sinwell and Bradley. It is large and handsome, consisting of the nave, and two side ailes, with a lofty pinnacled tower at the west end. The earl of Berkeley's arms are in several windows of the church.

There were several chantries in this church; one dedicated to St. Mary, and after the dissolution, the lands belonging to it were granted to Edward Seimour, duke of Somerset, 1 E. 6. and afterwards to William Heirick and Arthur Ingram, 5 Jac. 1. Other chantries were dedicated to the Holy Cross, to St. Nicholas, to St. Catherine, and to All Saints. And there was a house founded in Wotton for friers of the Holy Cross, who obtained licence to purchase a scite and lands to the amount of 10*l.* a year, 23 E. 3.

First fruits	£. 13 10 0	Synodals	£. 0 2 0
Tenths	— 1 7 0	Pentecost.	0 1 6
Procurations	0 6 8		

Monuments and Inscriptions.

There is a large handsome tomb of grey marble in the north aile, with two figures engraven on brass plates, in memory of Thomas lord Berkeley, the fourth of that name, and of the lady Mar-

garet his wife, sole heirefs of Gerrard Warren, lord Lisle. There is no inscription upon the tomb, but he died in 1417, and his lady in 1392.

Upon a large monument of white marble, are the following inscriptions:

D. O. M. S.
 Infra deponitur quod reliquum est
 RICARDI DAWES, Arm.
 Ex honestâ et antiquâ nostris inter Dobunos
 profapia oriundi.
 COLL: WADH. apud Oxon olim alumni
 Ubi Academiâ Augustif. ANNÆ triumphos
 Solemni ritu celebrante,
 ad res sublimes depingendas designatus
 quàm optime munus implevit.
 Hinc in societatem TEMPLI INT: adscitus
 juri municipali operam dedit,
 atq; inter Caufidicos repagulares adscriptus est.
 OPTIMUS ADOLESCENS
 ingenij acumine et gravitate spectabilis,
 morum integritate et elegantia magis conspicuus,
 animi candore et magnitudine ornatissimus,
 pietate deniq; in Deum et in parentes observantia
 nunquam satis laudatus.
 Si vivum sciveris viator,
 habes cùm impensius mortuum plores.
 Ille 9^{no} Cal. Jun. An. { Sal. 1712.
 { Æt. 26.

Necnon
 ROBERTI DAWES
 RICARDI jam memorati fratris natu min.
 Qui etiam optimarum artium Studijs
 in eadem inclytâ mufarum fede
 per triennium non infeliciter incubuit;
 fraternæ virtutis æmulus.
 Sed proh dolor! utrumq; tantæ spei juvenem,
 delicias omnium, decus et ornamentum familiæ,
 (cujus nominis perpetuandi in ijs spes sola mansit)
 eadem dira variolarum pestis corripuit
 ac quicquid mortale fuit
 oblivioni et tenebris mandavit,
 non nisi tubâ ultimâ revocandum.
 Animæ interim ad Coelum avolarunt,
 easq; occupavere sedes,
 quas DEUS SALVATOR justis preparavit.
 Hæc nobis indubitata fides:
 Uterq; enim dignus ævo in terris extento,
 nisi ad vitam istam meliorem festinaissent.
 Hic 3^{to} Id. Jun. An. Sal. 1711.
 Æt. 22.

Hoc sepulchrale marmor (haud procul a quo et suas reliquias
 condi volunt { Filijs } desideratissimis { Pater } moestissimi posuere.
 { Nepotibus } { Patruus }

Likewise was interred near this place, the body of Thomas Dawes of Bradley, Esq^r. who died the 4th day of July A. D. 1713 in the 62^d year of his age, Lamented by All that knew him, because when living he was doing good to all. He was devout and constant in religious exercises, hospitable and generous in his house, kind and charitable to the poor, meek in his temper, affable and pleafant in conversation, courteous and benevolent to all men. He was a loving Husband, a good Master, and a faithful Friend. But why should we praise him by our Words whose Works both praise and follow him and are an example for our Imitation.

Lastly, Here lie reposed the only mortal Remains of
 Lydia Dawes

Relict of y^e Said Th. Dawes, Esq^r who Died 15 Feb. 1739
 Ag. 88. Who most amiably conjugal in every Virtue of His, as well as in her Love towards Him, not only bore a part in those excellent Graces that adorn'd Him living, but after his Death, ingrafting, as it were, upon Her Self the whole, Shone forth a most illustrious Pattern of every humane and Christian Virtue. Sincerely pious, unaffectedly Devout, Munificent, Hospitable, Charitable, Affable, & Courteous.

Stranger (if such Thou Sh^d be to her Vertues) drop a Tear. Lament the Degeneracy of thy Times, and teach thy Self from this faint & too Faithless Record of her Merit, to imitate whom Thou must so Shortly Follow.

The monument is ornamented with the arms of Dawes, *viz.* Azure, three mullets argent, 2 and 1.

On a large marble pyramidal monument are the two following inscriptions, written by the side of each other:

To the Memory of DANIEL ADEY, Esq^r. of *Combe*, who having thro' Life approv'd Himself a Character of Piety, Virtue, and general Usefulness to Mankind, left this World for the Rewards of a better on y^e 4th of Feb. 1752, aged 86.

To the Memory also of ELIZABETH his Wife, who died March 5th 1717, aged 52.

DANIEL, & FREDERICK, two Sons of THO^s CURTIS of the City of BRISTOL, Esq; His Grandsons, were buried here.

To the Memory also of DANIEL ADEY, Esq^r. of Sinwell, who died on the 11th of Nov. 1763, aged 67 Years.

Mrs. BRIDGED ADEY, the Wife of DANIEL ADEY, Esq; of SINWELL, was Here buried on the 11th of October 1740, in y^e 41st year of her age.

Interred Here also lye six of their Sons and two Daughters, with two Children unbaptised. One other Son lies buried at WICKWAR.

Over the first inscription are these arms, *Baron and femme*, 1. *Argent, on a bend azure three leopards faces caboshed Or*, for Adey. impaling 2. *Azure, three cinquefoils argent, on a chief indented Or, three annulets gules.*

Over the second inscription, Adey, as before, impaling *Azure, a lion rampant argent*, for Crew.

Near the Dawes's monument,

H. S. E.

Elizabetha filia Mauritij Trotman uxor Gul. Nelmes de Cam; cui peperit Johannem Nelmes de Bradstone Cap: Mariam Roberto Hoskins de Wotton connubio junctam; Janam Gulicimo Gardiner de Stroude; Lydiam Thomæ Dawes de Bradley; Saram Gulielmo Stokes de Horton; Insigne pietatis erga Deum et charitatis erga egenos præcipuè verbi divini ministros exemplar. cum vixisset Lxxv annos supremum diem in Domino obiit Feb. xxvi A. D. MDCLXXXII^o. Hic etiam reponuntur reliquiæ Saræ Uxoris Gulielmi Stokes de Horton Gen. et Gul. Nelmes de Cam Gen. filix Obiit et Quievit Maij 24^o Anno Ætæ Christianæ 1691. Elizabetha eorum filia e cunabulis ad cælum evasit August 28^o 1691 Ætatis suæ primo.

Near the last,

In Memory of ELIZABETH Wife of JOHN NELMES, of this Town MAYOR, who being seized (in time of Child-birth) with the Small-pox, departed this life O^c. 21, 1713, Ætat. suæ 26.

Her virtues could not be buried, who having exactly copied Solomon's excellent woman, was Summoned to receive the fruit of her hands and to leave her works to praise her in the gates.

Filia, Uxor, Mater,

Fœminarum Decus Eximium

LYDIA alio D. of JOHN NELMES Aged 16 days

Also John Nelmes, Esq;

A very estimable Pattern of Temperance, Prudence, Integrity, and Justice, Utetul in Council, careful in Trust, and steady in Principle. He discharged with a becoming Credit the various Duties of Life in w^{ch} he was concerned. He was an uncommon Example of Patience, & even Cheerfulness (that Temper so peculiarly Christian) in as uncommon a series of Pain & Torture, from which God was graciously pleased to release him on 15 Nov. 1742, Aged 61.

Inscribed on an elegant marble monument, ornamented with the arms of Adey:

This Monument
is erected to preserve the Memory of
WILLIAM ADEY
of COMB in this Parish Esq^r;
who having for several years
laboured under an infirm state of Body,
at length calmly resigned up his Soul
into the Hands of his Creator
on the 31st of July 1765:
Aged 67 Years.

In the chancel are the following: Round the verge of a grey marble flat stone, which had a brass plate fixed on it, with the figure of a man, now torn off, are these lines in Saxon characters:

Natus in hæc villa cognomine dictus ab illa
Qui Rector fuit hic, aptum nomenq; sibi sic
R. de Wottona jacet hic, cui cælica dona,
Impetret ipsa pia pulcherrima virgo Maria. Amen.

In the middle of the stone,

Es mihi virgo pia, Dux et Lux, sancta Maria.

On a white marble tablet,

Juxta Hoc Marmor Mortales deponuntur Exuvie Thomæ Rouse Arm. cui Hoc Oppidum natalem Locum dedit. Juris-Prudentia primos Juventutis Labores exercuit, in Quâ curruete Ætate notabiliter sagacem eximiumq; se præstitit. Hactenus aptissime instructus ad Iustitiarum Munus—evectus fuit, in Quo pari et felicissima Iustitiæ et Misericordiæ Temperantia Se gerens, modo Mansuetudine, modo Autoritate valens,—— Provinciam hanc cum Dignitate perfunctus est. Neque privatæ vitæ Officiis indecoram egit Partem, Seu Maritum, Parentem, Amicum, aut Vicinum respicimus, Seu denique Comitem imprimè alacrem, urbanum et facillimum. Obiit 28^o Feb. 1737, Æt. 63.

Nec non Janæ dilectissimæ ejus Uxoris quæ Marito non diu superstes Obiit 8^o Oct. 1740, Æt. 60.

Near the above,

Near this place lyes interred Jane eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Rous of this Town, and Wife of Mr. Thomas Coster of Redbrooke in this County, who left this life for a better the 7th Day of June 1721, Aged 23 years.

She was an obedient daughter, a true Friend, and an excellent Wife. She lived in the exact præctice of Piety and Virtue, and dyed with a perfect Resignation of herself to the Will of her Maker.

Upon the monument are these arms, *Baron and femme*, 1. *Ermine, a chevron per pale Or and sable*, for Coster; impaling, 2. *Or, an eagle display'd azure*, for Rouse.

On a tablet of white marble,

In Memory of MARY BLAGDEN, Widow, Daughter of Daniel Adey, Esq; of Comb in this Parish. She resigned her soul to God who gave it on the ninth Day of September, in the Year 1761, Aged 75.

Arms, *Baron and femme*, 1. *Sable, three trefoils slipt argent, on a chief indented Or three annulets gules*, for Blagden; impaling, 2. Adey, as before.

In the south aisle: A raised marble tomb, with this inscription:

Ego Domina ELIZABETHA LONG filia natu maxima GEORGIJ MASTER de Cirencestria in Com. Gloucest. Armigeri primo connubio juncta EDVARDO OLDISWORTH de Bradley in hac parochia Armig. deinde GVALTERO LONG de Draicott-Cerne in agro Wilt. Equiti aurato, ex hac uita discessi Nou. 14^o A^o S^{is} MDCLVIII Ætatis 58 et hinc requiesco, at Refurgam.

The tomb is decorated with two scutcheons at the head, one bearing the arms of Master, impaling, *Gules, three crescents argent, a chief ermine*; the other, Master, impaling, *Argent, on a fess sable three plates fretty of the second*. There are also two scutcheons at the foot, on one Oldisworth, impaling Master; on the other, 1. *Azure, a lion rampant, and semi of crofs croflets argent*, for Long, impaling, 2. Master.

Upon the table of a well executed monument,

Resurrectionem in Christo hic expectat reveren. Dn. Robertus Web, pietate comitate et Charitate vix ulli secundus, ut dives sic largus opum qui vivus pauperes paterno amore fovit, et moriens testamento cavit, ut in æternum e fundis suis viginti et sex libræ quotannis in egenos erogarentur ita ut quatuor solidi unoquoque die dominico in templo finitis precibus matutinis viginti quatuor indigentibus Wottoniæ ubi vixit, totidemque Regissylve* ubi natus distribuerentur. Hicce moribus qualis esset testatum reliquit, monumentumq; sibi in animis hominum diutius mansurum struxit, quàm hoc quod memoriæ eius, amoris & coniugalis fidei ergo suis sumptibus posuit Anna charissima uxor filia Ricardi Draper Mercatoris Londinensis quæ illi Annam unicam filiam peperit, Nicholao Web de Ashwick in Com. Glouc. Gen. connubio junctam. Obijt totius vicinæ lachrymis defletus 14^o Jan. A. S. 1662 Ætat. 74.

ROBERTUS WEB

O TU REBUS UBER

Te Deus UBERTim ditavit REBUS opimis:
Pauper inopique tuis REBUS et UBER erat.
UBER TU semper nam quæ donantur egenis
Has tecum solas semper habebis opes
Fama perennis erit præclari nominis; et si
In cineres abeas author, at extat opus
Cavisti prudens, jejunos qui tot alebas
Vivus, ne pereant te moriente simul
Iam vivant inopes, dum vivunt, tu quoque vives,
REBUS ut UBER eras, REBUS et UBER eris.

In a scutcheon at top of the monument, *Party per pale*, 1. R. W. the initials of Robert Web, impaling 2. *Sable, a cross moline Or*, for Draper.

3. Near

* Kingwood in Wiltshire

Near the foregoing,

THOMAS GRAIL MEDICINÆ PROFESSOR IN QVA NON
MEDIOCRITER VERSATUS, GALENI METHODO ET VESTIGIJS
MAXIME INSISTENS NON SINE OPTATO SUCCESSU ET AP-
PLAUSU MUNUS OBIVIT, QUI ESTI NON TOTO ORBI TAMEN
VICINIÆ SALUTIFER FUIT ET JUVAMEN ALIJS QUOD SIBI
PRÆSTARE NON POTUIT, PRÆSTITIT; APOPLEXIÀ LABO-
RANS VITAM JUN: V^o A. S. MDCLXIX^o ÆTATIS LXI^o FINIVIT.
IN CUJUS MEMORIAM UXOR EJUS SARAH FILIA LAURENTIJS
POTS MERCATORIBUS ANGL: METELLIBURGI SACELLANI
HOC MONUMENTUM EXTRUI CURAVIT.

Here Underneath Interr'd doth lie
One that bids Thee prepare to die.
I lov'd in upright Paths to go,
Physick my Practice was, but loe
Death is too Stronge for Any Man,
For Physick and Physitian.

Inscribed on a handsome marble monument,

Near this Place are deposited the Remains of WILLIAM
ADEY of Uley in this County Esq^r Whose Military Abilities
exerted in the Service of his Country acquired him the Rank of
Lieut. Col. in the 68th Regiment. In his private Character he
discharged the social Duties of Life with Tenderness & Humanity.
He died the 7th Nov^r. 1763, Aged 39. His Widow's Affection-
ate Regard to his Memory caused this Monument to be erected.

At top are these arms, Baron and femme, 1. Adey, impaling,
2. Azure, on a chevron between three fleurs de lis Or, as many mullets
of the field, for Gyde, having married Anne, sister to Timothy
Gyde, of Uley, esq; which Anne is since deceased.

Near the foregoing,

M. S.

Richardi Osborne de Wortley Arm:
Quem mira Animi alacritas,
Nuda Veritas, Moresq; puri,
Charum reddiderunt ac bonis febilem,
Humanitas Egenis desideratissimum,
Gravissimos Arthritidis cruciatus
Per Annos quamplurimos sustinuit
Tali constantia ac fortitudine
Qualem sola ministrat Virtus,
Ac vere Christiana Fides.
Labefacto tandem ac devicto corpore,
Animam pie et placide efflavit,
Die Aprilis 28 A. D. 1749 Æt. 60.
Juxta requiescit
Quicquid terrestre fuit Saræ Osborne,
Prædicti Conjugis dilectissimæ.
Ob. Jan. 25, 1742, Æt. 51.
Nec non eorum seq; Liberorum
Johannis Infantis
Richardi, Ob. Dec. 12, 1723, Æt. 6.
Thomæ, Ob. Julij 25, 1736, Æt. 17.
Gulielmi Infantis.

The arms on this monument are, Baron and femme, 1. Argent,
a bend between two lions rampant sable; impaling, 2. Blagden,
as before.

Placed over Mr. Veel's family seat,

Maria Uxor Thomæ Veel filij Thomæ Veel de Alveston in
Com. Gloc. Armig. filia vero Henrici Butler de Hanly in Agro
Dorcestriensie Armig. immaturos ex itineris molestijs gemellos
enixa, non sine maximo conjugis dolore expiravit Dec. 16 A. D.
1658^o Æt. 24^o.

Huc usq; peregrina, nunc domi.
My Journey's at an end my travaile's done,
I'm brought to bed, and now I am at home.
Maria Veel
irâ me leva
Me Deus oppressit; quis ab illius at levet ira?
Me Christus velet, liberet, atque levet.
3^d Gen. 16.
1 Tim. 2-15.

Against the wall, in the nave of the church,

M. S. GULIELMI WILLET FILIJS NATU MAXIMI RADVLPHI WILLETT
GENEROSI, QUI PUTHISE LABORANS PIE ET PLACIDE MORTALE
CORPUS DEPOSUIT SEPT. 11 A. D. 1657, ÆTATIS SVÆ 12
ANIMA VERO FIDVCIÀ SALVTIS ETSI JNPRIMIS LANGVIDA
TANDEM VIVIDA ET CERTA ERECTA CÆLVM ADIBAT: QVO
ET SVSANNÆ SORORIS, PETRI ET MATTHÆI WILLETT
FRATRV ANIMVLÆ, NON MVLTQ ANTE TRANSLATÆ,
EXPECTANT VNA FELICITATIS CONSUMMATIONEM.
ONE HOVSE, NAY WOMBE THERE FOYRE ONCE HAD, ONE GRAVE
THEYR BODIES NOW, THEIR SOVLES ONE HEAVEN HAVR.
DEATH DOTH NOT THEM DIVORCE BUT AS THEY WERE
IN LIFE VNITED NOW IN DEATH THEY ARE.
IN THEM THERE WAS WHAT ERE DESERVED PRAISE
THEY WANTED NOVGHT COVLD BE DESIRD BUT DAYES.
IN SPRING THEYR AVGVNNE WAS, TOO RIFE THEY WERE
TOO HOPEVLL, PROVS, PRETTY TO BE HERE

PRESERVERS WEAK ARE STONES, THEIR NAMES SHALL LAST
WHEN BRASSE AND MARBLE VNTO DUST SHALL WASTE.

Gulielmus Willet
Luget illum Levius.

HIC VIVUS TOTIES PROPTER PECCATA DOLEBAT
VT MADIDÆ LACHRYMIS NOCTE DIEQVE GENÆ.
CONSTITERAT QVOCVQVE LOCO PECCATA VIDEBAT
ANTE OCCVLOS HABVIT CRIMINA CYNCTA SVOS.
NON CITHARÆ CANTVS, NON VESTES, PRÆDIA LARGA
NON CORDI MVNDI REGIA QVICQVID HABET.
PANIS ERANT LACHRYMÆ, POTVM, VICTVMQVE PEROSVS.
CONFECTVS MACIE, FVNERIS JNSTAR ERAT.
LONGA REFERRE MORA EST, PER QVOT DISCRIMINA, PLANCTVS
PECCATO, SATANA, MORTE, TROPHEA TVLIT.
PER CHRISTVM TANDEM VICTOR, CARET ATQVE PERICLI
LUGET EVM LEVIVS QVISQVIS AMICVS ERAT.

Near the foregoing,

Near this Place lie the Remains of EDWARD GREGORY,
Son of ABRAHAM GREGORY S. T. P.

Born at GLOUCESTER,

Educated at EATON SCHOOL,

Afterwards STUDENT of CHRIST CHURCH in OXFORD

And at the Taking of VIGO under ADMIRAL ROOKE,
CHAPLAIN to the TORBAY Man of War:

Sometime Lecturer of All Hallows Staining in London:

And lastly VICAR of this Parish,

Where he continued above Thirty Years,

Indefatigable in the Duties of his Function,

Loving and beloved by his Parishioners.

At length worn out with a lingering Illness

He quitted this Life in Hopes of a Better

October 31, 1738, Aged 62.

EDWARD, ABRAHAM, THOMAS, & FRANCIS,

Out of a true Love & filial Piety,

Erected this Monument

To the Memory of their Father.

Arms, Or, two bars azure, in chief a lion passant of the second.

Benefactions.

Lady Catherine Berkeley, widow of Thomas
lord Berkeley, founded a free grammar school in
this place 8 R. 2. and endowed it with forty
marks a year. A licence to purchase land in
Nubbely, Stancombe, and Woodmancot, for its
maintenance, was obtained at the same time; and
Walter Burnel, and others, were made feoffees of
two acres, seven messuages, and a garden in Wot-
ton-underedge, for the use of the same school.
The master is appointed by the Smyths of Nibley,
and the bishop of the diocese is visitor. The
master has 40*l.* a year, and a house. Ten boys
have 4*l.* a year each from ten to eighteen years of
age, who wear caps and gowns. There is besides
an overplus of income of about 20*l.* a year, ap-
plied to the maintaining one or more of the boys
at the university, or putting them out apprentices.

Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester, descended
from the Berkeley family, founded an hospital at
Warwick 13 Eliz. for twelve poor men, wounded
in the wars; but if there should be none such,
then two poor men out of Wotton-underedge are
to be placed in the hospital.

Lady Anne, countess of Warwick, gave the
new Tolsy to the use of the town, and the rest
of the tenements belonging to it to the poor.
She likewise built an almshouse at Cheney in
Buckinghamshire, 38 Eliz. and appointed that
two of the almsfolks should be from this place,
with an allowance of 5*l.* a year each. Henry lord
Berkeley, upon agreement with her for the manor
of Wotton, confirmed this donation 7 Jac. 1.

Sir Richard Venn, knight, alderman of London,
and a native of this parish, gave 10*l.* a year to the
poor.

poor, charged on his lands in Wotton and Nibley. He also gave two large silver flaggons for the service of the communion table, besides other gifts to the town and poor.

Hugh Venn, of this parish, clothier, gave 20*s.* a year out of lands in North Nibley, and a tenement in Dursley, worth 30*s.* a year, to the poor.

Margaret Mallows, of London, widow, gave money, with which Causeway-mead and Mill-mead were purchased, for the use of the poor, by deed dated Dec. 1, 1619, 17 Jac.

Hugh Perry, esq; alderman of London, and a native of this place, built an almshouse for six men and six women, with a chapel, and appointed a weekly lecture to be preached in the parish church, and prayers to be read twice a week to the almspeople, for which the minister receives 5*l.* a year. The lectureship, afterwards increased with 6*l.* a year by Richard Meads, is now 18*l.* a year, and is given to six clergymen. He gave lands worth 50*l.* a year, and upwards, for the maintenance of his charity; and in 1630, joined with his father-in-law, sir Richard Venn, in erecting an aqueduct to convey water from a spring in Edbrook-field to the market-crofs.

Sir Jonathan Dawes, sheriff of London, and son of Robert Dawes of this parish, clothier, left 1000*l.* with which his widow purchased lands in Hill, for the use of the poor, and the application of the rents has since been settled by decree in chancery.

William and Robert Hyett, nephews of sir Jonathan Dawes, gave 600*l.* to the poor of this their native place; which sum was laid out in the purchase of lands at Wotton and Berkeley, in or about 1693.

Thomas Dawes, of Bradley, esq; gave an estate at Bournstream, worth near 30*l.* a year, to the poor; and likewise gave a fire-engine to the town.

Joan Gower, or Cooper, widow, gave a tenement and close in Bradley-street in Wotton, worth 4*l.* a year, to the poor.

Robert Webb, of Sinwell, clothier, gave 4*s.* weekly to be distributed every Sunday to the poor, and 40*s.* yearly to forty poor householders, at 1*s.* each, on St. Thomas day, for ever; the money to be paid out of an estate called the Grange in Kingswood.

Robert Hale, of Alderley, esq; father of lord chief justice Hale, gave the reversion of an estate in Rangeworthy, worth 26*l.* a year, to the poor. And Margaret Hale, widow, gave the reversion of lands in Rockhampton, worth 7*l.* a year, to the same use.

The old almshouse, and eighteen tenements beside, are given for the benefit of the poor, but the donor is not known.

The church house, with the tenements in Simlane, a tenement near the Horse-pool, and William Wallington's house, are given for the repair of the church.

Richard Meades, alderman of this town, gave 6*l.* a year to six ministers for preaching a lecture, as already mentioned, and a like sum to be distributed annually on the 2d of February, to the poor; no person to have more than 5*s.* nor less than 2*s.* 6*d.* each.

The feoffees of the market, with the approbation of the mayor and aldermen, gave 50*l.* towards recovering the grammar school, and settling it in trustees; 100*l.* towards improving the vicarage; and 80*l.* towards the maintenance of the curate.

John Okes, M.A. a native of this place, by his will, gave 600*l.* and upwards for the use of the church of Wotton, and 20*l.* to the poor; and bequeathed his library to the parish.

George lord Berkeley built the old gallery in the year 1626.

Mrs. Sarah Winston, in 1686, gave a large silver paten for the communion table.

The honourable colonel Morton gave the timber for the charity working school, in the year 1714.

Mr. William Bailey, of this parish, clothier, in 1721, gave 20*l.* to the poor, and 20*l.* in trust for the use of the charity school, for ever.

Richard Osborne, of Wortley, esq; in 1722, gave 3*l.* per ann. viz. 10*s.* for a charity sermon, and 50*s.* to the charity school.

Mrs. Mary Blagden, of Nind, in the year 1723, gave 20*l.* in trust, to be distributed every Good Friday in bread to the poor of the hospital; and 10*l.* for the benefit of the charity school.

In 1734, Mr. Thomas Blagden gave a crimson velvet pulpit cloth.

In 1748, Richard Osborne, esq; gave a crimson velvet cloth for the communion table, and two silver plates for the offertory.

William Moore, esq; gave the rich chandelier, in 1763.

The same year, Mr. Robert Purnell bequeathed 550*l.* for bread for such poor inhabitants as have not received alms; and 100*l.* to the charity school.

And in 1769, Mr. Edward Bearpacker gave 100*l.* to the charity school.

Wotton.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 42 16 0
		Poll-tax — 1694, — 64 8 0
		Land-tax — 1694, — 107 15 4
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 74 8 3

Sinwell and Bradley.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 82 12 0
		Poll-tax — 1694, — 23 4 0
		Land-tax — 1694, — 143 16 0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 111 0 0

Simondsbull and Combe.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 72 4 0
		Poll-tax — 1694, — 18 2 0
		Land-tax — 1694, — 72 0 0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 54 3 0

and Yate 12 E. 4. Mr. Stokes is the present owner of Stanshaw, where he has a good house and estate. His arms are, *Sable, a lion rampant, his tail double, ermine*; and the family arms upon the monument at Wickwar should have been the same.

Brimskam is another manor in this parish, which continued for many generations in the name and family of the Burnells, from the reign of king Edward the Third. Thomas Burnell, the last heir male of that family, married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Chester, of Knole, esq; and dying without issue, gave this manor to Thomas Chester, brother to his wife.

One part of the parish is distinguished by the name of *Church End*, the other by *Hall End*. In the latter division the late Richard Hill, esq; had a good estate, which is now the property of Mr. Veel, of Simondshall.

Of the Church, &c.

The church is a rectory, in the deanery of Hawkesbury, worth about 190*l.* a year, to which the reverend Mr. Thomas Tournay, (now D.D.) was presented in 1765, by William Tournay, esq; patron for that turn only. The glebe is worth about 80*l.* a year.

The church is dedicated to St. Mary. It is built with a cross aisle on each side. The chancel has also an aisle on each side; and there is a large handsome tower at the west end. The south aisle belongs to the manor of Stanshaw, and the north aisle to that of Yate.

The lands which belonged to a chapel in this church were granted to Francis Maurice and Richard Moor 6 Jac.

First fruits £.27 16 4 Synodals £.0 2 0
Tenths — 2 14 10½ Pentecostals 0 1 4
Procurations 0 6 8

Monuments and Inscriptions.

There is a large brass plate fixt upon a flat stone, upon which are engraven the figures of a man between his two wives, Avis, and Elizabeth, with eleven children, and under them this inscription :

Corpus Alexandri Staples lapis iste tuetur :
Spiritus ætherea sede beatus erit.
Rurfus supremum tuba cum tarantara clanget
Spiritu junget mortua membra Deus.
Tercentum lustris octodenog; fluente,
Bernardi, a Christo, concidit ipse die
Saxum hoc mœsta suo ponebat Eliza marito
Conjugij signum quod pietatis erit.
22^o Augusti. 1590.

On a plate of brass fixt to a flat stone in the chancel,

Hic iacet corpus Hodges Godwin, jun. armigeri, Legum Angliæ periti, qui obiit 2^o die Novemb. Anno Dni 1677, Spe Beatæ Resurrectionis, Ætatis suæ 40.

Upon a freestone monument in the chancel,

Juxta hunc tumulum reconditur urna continens cineres Henrici Wogan armig: qui natus apud Wiston in Comit. Pembroke e familia antiqua, obiit apud Yate in Comit. Gloster. 1^o die Febr. Anno Ætat. 22^o Annoq; Dni 1661.

Vivit post funera Virtus.

The arms are obliterated.

There is a monument for William Mason, rector of this parish, who died in 1740, and for his wife, and several of their family, with their arms, viz. Baron and femme, 1. *Party per pale Or and azure, a chevron counterchanged between three billets sable*, for Mason. 2. *Argent, on a chevron gules three roses of the field*.—There are also memorials for Richard Hill, of this parish, esq; who died in 1755.—For Mary Rouse, daughter of Thomas Rouse of Wotton-underedge, esq; who died in 1759.—For Richard Wallington, rector of this parish, who died in 1764.—And for Thomas Blagden; but there is nothing in them that can be the least instructive or entertaining.

Taxes.	{	The Royal Aid in 1692, £. 119 4 0
		Poll-tax — — 1694, — 55 17 0
		Land-tax — — 1694, — 375 11 0
		The same, at 3 <i>s.</i> 1770, — 280 9 3

At the beginning of this century, there were 80 houses, and about 320 inhabitants in this parish, whereof 26 were freeholders; yearly births 8, and burials 7. *Atkyns*. But it appears by the register, that the average of baptisms in ten years, beginning with 1700, was 10.4, and of burials 7.7. And in the same number of years, beginning with 1760, the average of baptisms was 13.6, and of burials 12.1; by which it appears that the parish increases in population, and there are now about 412 inhabitants.

A P P E N D I X.

Containing GRANTS, CHARTERS, CONFIRMATIONS, and other PAPERS of considerable Length, referred to in the Body of the Work.

NUMBER I.

The Bounds of the Forest of Dean, as set forth at a Justice Seat held at Gloucester, 10 Edw. I.

THE bounds of the forest of Dean begin at Gloucester bridge, and so extend themselves by the thread of the water of Severn, going down the same unto a place where the river of Wye falls into the Severn, and so going by Wye unto the bridge of Strogoyle *, and still ascending by Wye to the passage of the castle of Goodrich, and

* *Now Chepstow.*

so unto Dunnescross, and so, by a certain path called Pevsley, unto Alecune, and so by the brook of Alecune unto the public road coming from Rossie unto an ash beyond Weston, and so by the highway beyond the bridge unto a certain tree called Halletree †, and so by the highway unto the millpond of Birctune, which is Richard Talebot's, and so by the highway unto a certain cross called Lucecross, and so by the highway of Gorsteley unto Gorsteley's foorde, and so descending by the brook unto the bridge of Oxenhalle, and so by the king's highway unto the bridge of the prior of Newent, and by the same highway unto the bridge of Gloucester.

† *Now Bollatree.*

NUMBER II.

The Names of the Villis, &c. which had been afforested after the Coronation of Hen. II. and which, by the Commissioners in the Reign of King Edw. I. ought to be disafforested.

THE vill of Biriton which Richard Talebot holds, the vill of Ekeleswell with the wood, a moiety of the vill of the Lee, the vill of Weston, the vill of Cokton which the said Richard Talebot holds, the vill of Penyard with the wood which John Abadam holds, the vill of Welleford which John of Welleford holds, the vill of Hull, the wood of the bishop of Hereford which is called Wydyhay, which the said bishop holds, the vill of Huwaldefelde with the wood and Herthull which the abbot of Tynterne holds, Alynton, with the wood and apurtenances, which the prior of Lanthony of Gloucester holds, a moiety of the vill of Aylbriton which the said prior holds, a moiety of the vill of Lydenaye which the Earl of Warwick holds, the vill of Nais which Walter of the same holds, Pyitone which John Abadam holds, Blakeneye (except the lands of Thomas Blakeney which he holds of our lord the king *in capite*) the vill of Ettelaw which Maud de Chaward holds, Blideslowe which the tenants of Alan Plokenet hold, Aure which Joan de Va-

lence and Maud de Mortimer hold, Boxe which Sybil Pancener holds, Rodele which the abbot of Gloucester holds, the vill of Sandforde under the way towards Severn (except the tenants of our lord the king of Blackeney unto the vill of Newenham) the vill of Staure, Elnetone, Clive, Adscote, Rodelye, Chakeshull, Stanetwev, Bolley, Menstreworth, Dunye, Hamptone, Morecote which Pury of Lancastre holds, Westbury, Overlye, Netherlye, Befeley, with the woods which Nicholas de Ba, Roger de Borowhulle, and Nicholas de Gamage hold in purparty, a moiety of the vill of Bleckedone which Ralph de Abbenhale and Elias de Blackeney hold, Sebyche with the wood of Birdwode and other appurtenances, Moretone, Lylletone, Hynnham with the wood which is called Pyraregrave which the abbot of Gloucester holds, Overe which the said abbot holds, Balley which Philip de Lude holds, Thybertone which William Long holds, a certain part of Redeford which the abbot of Gloucester holds, Tayntone, with the groves which extend from Hymteley by the middle of Northfield unto the mill which is called Abbelandes-Mulne, a certain part of Ocheley, Shawe, Southorte, Malewyke, which the prior of Newent holds, Little Teyntone, which Bogo de Onevile holds, Newent (except Loxelond and a moiety of Nywestrete.

NUMBER III.

Perambulation of the Forest of Dean towards the end of the Reign of King Charles II.

THE metes and bounds of the forest begin at Hope's Well in the Purlicu green, and thence on the left hand between the counties of Gloucester and Hereford unto Bereley's Green, and thence descending between the said counties unto a certain stream called Bishop's Brook, following the antient course thereof into the river of Wye, and so descending through the midst of Wye unto a certain place called Jutline, and thence leaving Wye and ascending a certain path or way called Slow-Path, into a place where formerly a yew tree grew (below Symon's Yat) keeping the bounds between the counties aforesaid, and thence descending down overthwart those craggy rocks or hill unto Wye, and so descending through the midst thereof unto a little stream running down by Lady-park wall, and so up that stream unto the corner of Lady-park grove, and thence ascending up by that grove unto an old oak called Bellman's Oak,

and thence turning short on the left hand up a certain meadow or pasture called the Ridings unto a certain ash, and from that ash athwart that meadow or pasture ground unto a great beech on the south side of the Ridding's Barn, and from that beech ascending up a meer or ditch by a coppice wood or grove unto the upper end thereof, and thence to the Scars (being an edge of rocks) unto a certain well called St. John Baptist Well, and from thence to Staunton's Gate, and thence descending down the highway unto a great stone called Broadstone, and thence to a well of water called Drybrook, and thence following the antient course thereof into the river of Wye, and so descending through the midst of Wye unto a certain water called Brockwear's Brook, and so ascending that brook or stream which is the bound between the parishes of Hewelsfield and St. Briavell's, until it cometh to Meerwall adjoining Mersmore Well, and thence turning short on the right hand by the upper end of a little moorish green unto the corner of a hedge adjoining to the common there called Harthill, and so leaving Harthill on the right hand, and the parish of St. Briavell's on the left hand, following the bound between the parishes of Hewelsfield and St.

St. Briavell's unto Aylemore Brook, and so descending that brook until it cometh unto Conebrook, following the stream thereof unto Alvington's Woods, and thence by the bounds of Rodmore Grove unto the lower corner thereof, and thence crossing the stream there called Woodward's Brook unto a certain old meer or mound, and so up that mere or mound to a place called Stedfast Pound, (being an heap of stones which formerly was a pound) and thence following that meer or mound through Sir John Wintour's park unto Chelfredge Well, and from that well up the aforesaid meer unto the highway leading from Breem to Lidney called Marleway, and then leaving the wood called Warwick's Tuff on the right hand unto a little stream called Meerbrook, and so descending that stream into Newarn's Brook, and down that brook by the antient course thereof unto the lower corner of the Sneed, and thence ascending up a little stream called Lipmeer unto Yorkley Mead, and so directly up that mead or pasture unto the place in the wall where antiently an hazel grew called Tachment's hazel, and thence crossing the highway unto Soilwell, and so following the stream thereof unto Tachment's stream (being the next stream on the left hand) and thence up that stream unto the upper corner of the Hey's grounds, and thence following the Hey's grove on the left hand unto the Hey's well, and so descending the stream thereof which is called Lansbrook into the river of Severn (near Pirton's village) and so ascending up through the midst of Severn unto a certain place called Fullmeadow Pill, and so ascending that stream unto Chicknell's Well, and thence to the highway leading from Awre to Awreleford, keeping the said way until it cometh to Awreleford, and thence ascending that brook unto a certain path called Shipway, and following that way unto a way called Rudge-way, and thence descending, leaving the manor or lordship of Ruddle on the right hand unto a certain water course rising in a grove of Richard Hillgeat's, following the said water course unto the river of Severn, and through the midst thereof unto Newnham's Pill, and thence ascending that stream unto a certain pasture formerly a grove called Piper's, (alias Palmer's grove) and thence up that stream unto the highway leading from Newnham to Dean, ascending that highway unto Dean's hill, and thence leaving the bounds of the manor of Rodley on the right hand, and the hundred of St. Briavell's on the left hand unto the pool of Flaxley's Forge, and thence to Blefdon, alias Blaisdon's hedge, and thence to Poulton's Hill, and thence leaving the hundred of Westbury on the right hand unto Brimstone's Yatt, and thence including the lands of the of Walmore to the highway leading towards Framyard, and thence to the leaving the said hand round about it, and so to a place called White a certain way leading under the park of the Ley, and from that way unto a grove called Birchingrove, and from that grove unto Rareham, and from thence to the place where antiently was a mill called Seymor's Mill, and from that place to the brook of Blefdon (alias Blaisdon) ascending that brook unto Gavell's Gate, (alias Gawlett's Yatt) and so ascending that brook unto a little stream called Tinbridge Sych, and so stretching up by the said stream between the woods late of the abbot of Flaxley, and the woods called Hope's Woods unto Hope's shard, and thence to a path called Justy Path, and crossing that path keeping strait forwards unto the water that leadeth from Mitchel Dean, to Hope, and so crossing over that water up under the edge of a coppice wood called Langrove, leaving it on the left hand unto the bounds of the parishes of Longhope and Mitchel Dean, and thence directly to Bradley Grove, leaving the grove on the right hand unto the little lane that leadeth from the highway into the said grove, and so down that lane unto the highway, and thence unto Bradly House, and thence athwart the meadow there unto Owley Grove, leaving the grove on the left hand unto a lane near the middle of

the said grove, and thence turning up the said lane on the right hand, and crossing the highway leading from Mitchel Dean to the Lea-line directly to Hamkin's Well, and thence athwart to the highway leading from Gloucester towards Hereford by the Lea-line tree, following the said way to the said line tree, and thence leaving a certain freedom of William Phillips on the left hand (being a cottage garden and about an acre of orchard adjoining to the said line tree) and thence to a lane called Lane, and so up that lane unto a ditch and foot path in Owley Grove aforesaid, (being at or near a place in the said grove where we came out a little before) leading down through the grove unto a piece of pasture ground called the Noak, (being the ground under the grove) and thence leaving the hedge on the left hand, directly to the mill called Greenfield Mill, leaving the said mill on the left hand, and then turning up a lane or highway leading towards Caw nadge until it cometh to the lane turning on the right hand towards the Lea Bailly unto the hither side of a piece of ground called Cudley Broom, and then entering into the said ground and leaving the hedge on the right hand unto the ground called the Noake, leaving it on the right hand, and thence crossing Noakham Lane unto a well called Gingerly Well, and so descending from that well unto an oak called Walton's Oak, and thence turning up on the left hand by a certain little water course unto the upper end of a certain parcel of arable or pasture land called Udells, directly to the upper end of Pouce Lane, and from that lane unto the yew tree in a certain parcel of pasture ground called Hartfall, leaving a certain coppice grove on the right hand, and turning down under the Lea-Bailly hedge unto a stream called Mistrance's stream (being the first stream running out of the Lea-Bailly) and so down that stream unto Hope's brook, and thence ascending by a certain meer or old hedge to the lower end of a piece of pasture or arable land formerly a grove called Hooper's Grove, and thence along by the lower side of that said pasture (formerly a grove) unto a certain yew tree in Elaft's grounds near the brook running down from Hazeley, and so up that brook unto Hillam Lane, and so by the Bailly-Hedge unto the Lea-Way, and thence turning on the left hand under the edge of the Lea-Bailly unto the upper corner of the Lea-Bailly, and thence athwart, leaving the forest on the left hand, and the purlieu of the bishop of Gloucester on the right hand, unto a certain place where antiently an oak did grow called Silver Oak, which was a meer and mark between the counties of Gloucester and Hereford, in place whereof is a meer stone pitched, and thence to the bank near Blackwell Mead, following the same to the stream, and so down that stream unto Hope's Well.

The NAMES of the REGARDERS of the FOREST OF DEAN.

JOHN WITT	JOHN BIRKYN
WILLIAM AILBERTON	JEREMIAH HIET
THOMAS PYRKE	EDWARD MORSE
WILLIAM GOUGH	GEORGE BOND, of <i>Calfad</i>
GEORGE BOND	EDWARD MACHEN
GEORGE BERROW	RICHARD NASH
CHRISTOPHER WOODWARD	THOMAS WALTER
EDWARD WHITE	EDWARD SKIN
THOMAS WORGAN	WILLIAM BROWN
WILLIAM CARPENDER	

* * The above perambulation was rode by the above regarders in the latter end of the reign of Charles the III. from one of whom I had it, but whether any record thereof be to be found I know not.

MAY 29, 1767.

WILLIAM GOUGH.

NUMBER IV.

The Order of the Court of Exchequer concerning the Miners digging Mine, Ore, and Cinders, in the Forest of Dean.

Glouc' Hillary, 10 Jac.

WHEREAS the 25th day of May, in Easter Term last, the court was informed by his majesty's attorney general, that the king's majesty by his letters patent under the great seal of England, had granted to the Right Hon. the Earl of Pembroke (*inter alia*) the mine, ore, and cinders, to be found out and gotten within the forest of Dean in the county of Gloucester for 21 years, for the yearly rent of 243*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and that to the prejudice of his majesty's farmer, one Thomas Monjoye the elder, Thomas Monjoye, the younger, John Hill, and others, mine diggers, and carriers of mine and cinders within the said forest, do daily dig and carry away out of the said forest the mine and ore there gotten; whereupon it was then ordered, that his majesty's writ of injunction under the seal of this court should be awarded to the said parties,

commanding them and every of them, upon pain of 500*l.* not to carry nor transport any of the mine and cinders to be digged or gotten in the said forest, except they should shew good cause to this court by or before the first Saturday of Trinity term then ensuing, and thereupon the court would then take other order, as by the said recited order it plainly appears; whereupon the said Monjoye and other the said parties before mentioned came and by Mr. Escoute of their counsel named, informing this court that they were poor labouring men, and were wholly sustained, with their wives and families, by digging and carrying of such mine, ore, and cinder; acknowledging, as well by their answer to the said information as by the counsel at the bar, the foil to be his majesty's, and that they had no interest therein, humbly praying they might be permitted to continue their digging and carrying the said mine, ore, and cinders, as they had been accustomed, having no other means to relieve their poor estates; whereof the court taking due consideration, and upon the humble submission of the said parties for their offences formerly past, and considering also that his majesty's farmer

the said iron works, paying a great rent should not be furnished of matter to keep his forges in work if the said ore and cinder should be carried away; it pleased the court to move that the said parties before named, and such others as have been accustomed to dig and get mine, ore, and cinder, in the said forest, of charity and grace, and not of right, might be permitted, for the maintenance of their wives and children, who must by means of their labour live, to continue to dig for the said mine, ore, and cinders, to be carried to his majesty's forge and iron works within the said forest, and not to any other place; and being paid for the same according to such rates as they have been accustomed to sell to other men before his majesty leased the same; to which motion his said majesty's said attorney general, in consideration of the said poor men's estates, did assent, it being as good for his majesty's farmer to employ those that are always exercised in the said works as others; and thereupon it was then ordered by such consent as aforesaid, that the said parties above named, and such others as have been accustomed to dig and get mine, ore, and cinders, in the said forest, should, of charity and grace, and not of right, be permitted to continue the digging and getting of the said ore and cinders, so as they carry, or cause the same to be carried to his majesty's iron works and forges, receiving for the same such rateable price as they had been usually accustomed to sell to other men before his majesty leased the same, until such time as by the cause now depending by English bill, brought in the names of divers of the inhabitants by way of petition, their claims in the said forest shall be heard and decreed, and thereupon this court will take other order: And for the better performance of the said order, it was then also further ordered by the court, that his majesty's writ of injunction should be awarded to the said parties aforesaid, to Thomas Maddock, John Gwilym, John Fryer, and to all other the inhabitants, diggers, miners, and workmen in the said forest, for the due observing and performing of the said order, upon pain of 100 l. to be levied upon him that should break the same. Now, upon the motion of Mr attorney general this day in court, shewing, that notwithstanding the said former order and injunction, divers persons inhabiting within the said forest, have, since the said order, carried out of the said forest great quantities of cinder and mine ore unto other places, and not unto the king's works within the said forest, as by the affidavit of William Whiteloot, of the parish of Chapel Hill, in the county of Monmouth, wire-drawer, made the 28th day of October, in Michaelmas term last past, and this day read in court, appeareth; and that thereupon process of attachment being awarded against some of the said persons for the said contempts, some of them have appeared this day in person, the court again entered into consideration of some course to be taken for the moderate carrying away of the said mine, ore, and

cinder, from the king's works in the said forest, to other places out of the said forest, and yet having regard to the poverty of the said inhabitants, who receive most part of their maintenance and relief thereby, for the better establishing the said matter hereafter have thought fit, and it is this day so ordered, that the inhabitants of the said forest who have heretofore used to dig and carry mine ore, and cinder, shall be permitted, of favour and grace, and not of right, to continue the same until the hearing of the said cause now depending by English bill as aforesaid, so as they carry the same, or offer it, to the king's works; and if the same shall be refused by the farmers, or other officers of his majesty's works, then the said diggers and carriers of mine and cinders may sell the same to any other works within and near about the said forest, for the service of such works; and further, that no new diggers or carriers of mine and cinder, whereof the court is informed there are very many, shall hereafter be allowed, but only such poor men as are inhabitants of the said forest: And it is further ordered, that a commission shall be drawn, with articles thereunto annexed, by such as follow for the king, and the same to be shewed to the defendant's council; upon which, if they cannot agree, then the barons will consider thereof, as also of the commissioners to be therein nominated, which commissioners shall have power to appoint what number of new diggers and carriers shall be allowed, and to consider of their estate, quality, and condition, and at what rate they and all other the diggers and carriers of mine, ore, and cinder, shall sell the same to the king's works, consideration being had of the distance of places where the cinder and ore are digged, and the king's works to which they shall be carried, and to set down such prices for the said mine, ore and cinders, as shall be thought fitting in respect of their labour therein; and also when and in what manner they shall be paid for the same. And, as touching the two defendants, Randal Marks and William Sbborns, now appearing upon the aforesaid attachments, it is ordered that they may, in the mean time till the commission be executed, carry their ore and cinder to the king's works, at such rates and prices as have been heretofore most usually paid to them for the like, to be paid to them every two months, when the same shall be measured, and the rest of the said inhabitants, who have used to dig and carry mine, ore, and cinders, as aforesaid, are in the like manner permitted to do; and if the farmer of the king's works refuse to give the said rates as is above mentioned, and such other further rates as shall be appointed by the aforesaid commissioners, then they are left at liberty to carry the same elsewhere, at their pleasures to other works within and near about the said forest, for the service of such other works: And touching the contempts of them, and all the other said persons, the court is pleased to suspend them till the hearing of the said cause.

NUMBER V.

A Paper delivered by the Inhabitants of the Forest, &c. to the Right Hon. Henry Lord Herbert, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Gloucester, and Constable of the Castle of St. Briavell's, and the rest of his Majesty's Commissioners for the Forest of Dean.

WE who have hereunto subscribed, being freeholders and inhabitants of the several parishes, towns, villages, and places, within the hundred of St. Briavell's and the perambulation of the forest of Dean, within the county of Gloucester, and adjacent parishes thereunto, that is to say, St. Briavell's, Newland, Huddsfield, Staunton, Bicknor, Ruandean, the Lea, Mitchell Dean, Little Dean, Flaxley, Bleedon, Abenhall, Newham, Awre, Lidney, Alvington, Manor of Rodley, and Long Hope, taking into consideration the exceeding great trouble your honours must of necessity be at, if every lawful commoner should bring in his claim, or severally make out his just right to common of pastures, pannage, and estovers, that is to say, of house boot, fire boot, hay-boot, and other privileges, which he hath within the waste soil of the said forest of Dean, and the 18,000 acres formerly part thereof, but lately disafforested by his majesty's letters patent to Sir John Wintour, knight, have thought fit, as well on behalf of all the freeholders and inhabitants within the parishes, towns, villages, and places as aforesaid, as of ourselves alone, to present unto your honours, as in our claim (which we acknowledge to be unlawful, were it to be so done at a justice seat) the ancient, lawful, and just rights and privileges, which we, they, and those whose estate we and they do hold, have had, taken, and enjoyed for divers hundreds of years last past, until the usurped power of the late Oliver Cromwell, as by the claim hereafter following more fully doth and may appear.

The aforesaid freeholders and inhabitants within the several parishes, towns, villages, and places, of the hundred of St. Briavell's, do say, and each of them jointly, and severally, and respectively, for themselves, and every of them, saith: That

by reason of their attendance and suit of court at the castle and manor of St. Briavell's aforesaid, and by reason that the said parishes, villages, and hundred, are within the perambulation of the forest of Dean; they have used and enjoyed in the said forest, and in the woods and wastes of the same, as belonging to their ancient messuages, lands, and tenements, common of pasture, herbage, and pannage, for all their commonable cattle, all times of the yearly freely, without attachment; and also common of estovers to be taken in the woods of the said forest; that is to say, house boot, for the reparation and amendment of their ancient messuages, houses and edifices of husbandry thereunto belonging, and hay-boot for making inclosures about the same, and also convenient and necessary fire-boot to be spent in their said ancient messuages, and also liberty to dig and get lime-stone, tile-stone, and other stones necessary to be employed in and upon the said ancient messuages, lands, and tenements, and also to get and to make mill-stones and grindstones, under and according to the government of the court of swanimote, and attachments, within the said forest; paying therefore into his majesty's exchequer the yearly rent of one penny, called swine silver or herbage money, and one penny called smoke penny, or mark money, for every house in the said hundred, as by ancient records it doth and may appear. And the miners and colliers within the said hundred do say, that they and every of them have had, and do claim liberty to dig and get mine and coal in all places within the said forest at their pleasure and liberty; also to have and take sufficient timber within the said woods for their necessary support, and building of the said mines and coal works, according to their ancient usage and customs rents and duties to his majesty for the same. And the freeholders and inhabitants of the hundred of Bledloe do claim the same, and the like common pasture, herbage, pannage, estovers, house boot, and other the profits and commodities as unto their said ancient messuages, lands, and tenements belonging or appertaining, and under the same, or the like rents the hundred of St. Briavell's do pay. The tenants and owners of lands and tenements

ments in the lordships of the dutchy, and Longhope, claim common of pasture and pannage, and dead and dry wood only, to be had and taken within the waste and woods of the said forest. The town and parish of St. Briavell's say, that they usually have had and taken within the waste of his majesty called Huddennalls, liberty to take and cut wood there, at all times, at their pleasure, without view or attachment of any officer whatsoever of the said forest; and for their and every of their several and respective titles to this their claim, they say, and all those whose estates they have in the said several messuages, lands, tenements, and buildings aforesaid, have usually had, and used and enjoyed the said liberties, privileges, and franchises, from the time whereof the memory of man is not to the contrary, according to the form, force, and effect, of their said claim. And we whose names are underwritten, apprehending the gracious inclination of his sacred majesty and his parliament towards the preservation of wood and timber in the said forest of

Dean, and in the sense of public advantage to his majesty and the kingdom, do humbly offer and propose, on behalf of ourselves, and all other the freeholders in the said forest, to bind ourselves by any lawful act, to forbear our claims and rights to wood and timber in the said forest, for so long time as his majesty shall be graciously pleased to suspend the employing of his iron works, and cutting the woods of the said forest, provided that our rights and claims before mentioned be secured unto us after the said time of forbearance as aforesaid; and that we, and all the inhabitants of the said forest, may be freed from the power and exercise of the forest laws, upon any of our and their particular lands and inheritance; and that we humbly desire, that the 18,000 acres may be reafforested, and that the letters patent for the sale thereof to Sir John Wintour, knt. may be made void, and that the forest law may be put in execution on the waste ~~of~~ of the said forest, whereby the woods and timber may be the better preserved.

NUMBER VI.

The present CHARTER of the City of GLOUCESTER.

CHARLES the Second, by the grace of God king of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting. Whereas our city of Gloucester, and county or vill of the city of Gloucester, hath of long time been a burrough and vill very antient and populous, and by its situation borders upon the bank of the famous navigable river of Severn; where also into the spacious haven of the same city, called the Key, ships and boats laden with goods, as well to be exported as imported, by the daily ebbing and flowing of the sea, continually do arrive: And whereas the citizens and burgeses of the said burrough, vill, or city, as well by land as by water, have, use, and enjoy, divers franchises and privileges, by virtue of several charters and letters patents, by our late most dear father, king Charles, of blessed memory, and divers other of our progenitors and predecessors, late kings and queens of England; and also by us to them and their predecessors heretofore granted; and also by prescription and customs in the aforesaid city or haven observed and kept: And whereas our beloved subjects the mayor and burgeses of our city of Gloucester aforesaid, have under their common seal surrendered up our charter, bearing date on the 16th day of November in the 16th year of our reign to them before granted; which surrender we have accepted, and by these presents do accept: And whereas the aforesaid mayor and burgeses of the city of Gloucester have humbly besought us to grant anew to them the mayor and burgeses of the city of Gloucester aforesaid, and their successors, all and all manner of liberties, franchises, privileges, freedoms, inheritances, and rights whatsoever, in the said former charters and grants of our ancestors contained; and that we would be pleased to confirm them for the future for ever: And that we, for the better government of the city aforesaid, would join the citizens and burgeses of the city of Gloucester, by whatsoever name or names of incorporation they were heretofore incorporated, or whether they were before incorporated or not, in one body politic, by the name of the mayor and burgeses of the city of Gloucester in the county of the same city; and that we would by our letters patents ratify and confirm it, or by what other means shall seem to us expedient:

We therefore willing that in the city of Gloucester aforesaid, there may be one certain and undoubted manner of form and rule for the keeping of the peace and government of the people there; and that the said city may henceforward be and remain a city of peace and quietness, and as we hope, for the terror of evil doers, and the reward of those that do well; and that our peace and other acts of justice may be well and truly there kept; and hoping, that if the said burgeses and inhabitants of the city aforesaid, do by this our grant enjoy their liberties and privileges, that then they will hold themselves especially bound to exhibit and employ their utmost powers and endeavours in the service of us, our heirs and successors: *Know ye*, That we, in consideration of your faithful service to us heretofore done, and hereafter to be done, of our special grace and favour, of our own accord and mere motion, have willed, ordained, constituted, declared, and granted, and by this present charter do will, ordain, constitute, declare, and grant, that our city and vill of Gloucester for the future for ever, be named and called by the name of the city of Gloucester, in the county of the city of Gloucester; and that the said city of Gloucester, in the county or vill of the city of Gloucester, henceforth for ever may and shall be one free city and county of itself; and that the citizens, burgeses, and inhabitants of the city aforesaid, who at the time of the aforesaid surrender, were burgeses or freemen of the city aforesaid, and their successors, may, and shall here-

after be by virtue of these presents, one body corporate and political, by the name of the mayor and burgeses of the city of Gloucester in the county of the city of Gloucester.

And we do for us, our heirs, and successors, by these presents grant, erect, make, appoint, confirm, and declare them, a body corporate and political, really and fully, by the name of the mayor and burgeses of the city of Gloucester, and of the county of the city of Gloucester, and by the same name may have a perpetual succession; and that they, by the name of the mayor and burgeses of the city of Gloucester, and of the county of the same city, may, and shall hereafter for ever be fit persons, and in law capable of having, getting, receiving, and possessing manors, lands and tenements, liberties, privileges, jurisdictions, franchises, and inheritances, of what nature and kind soever they be, to them and their successors in fee, or for ever, or for term of a year or years, or any otherwise howsoever: As also goods or chattels, or any other things, of what kind, name, nature, or quality soever. As likewise, to have and retain all manors, lands, and tenements, liberties, privileges, jurisdictions, franchises, and inheritances whatsoever: As also, all goods and chattels of which they were any way seized or possessed before the aforesaid surrender: And also, to give, grant, let, set, assign, or dispose of manors, lands, tenements, and inheritances, and to do and execute all things by that name; and by the same name, the mayor and burgeses of the city of Gloucester in the county of the city of Gloucester, may plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, defend and be defended, in all courts and places, and before all judges, justices, and other persons and officers of us, our heirs and successors whatsoever; and all others in all and singular actions, suits, plaints, causes, matters, and demands, of what kind or nature soever, in the same manner and form as all other our liege subjects of this kingdom of England, being any other body politic or incorporate within our kingdom of England, and fit men and capable in law, may have, get, receive, possess, enjoy, retain, give, grant, let, set, assign, or dispose of, plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, defend and be defended, do, promise, and execute.

And that the aforesaid mayor and burgeses of the city of Gloucester aforesaid, and their successors, have for ever a common seal, to be used in whatsoever business may happen to them, or their successors: And be it lawful for the same the mayor and burgeses of the city aforesaid, from time to time at their pleasure, to break, change, alter, and make anew the said seal, as to them shall seem good.

And whereas, ever since the memory of man, there was a custom within the said village, burrough, or city of Gloucester aforesaid, that certain *capital burgeses* of the same burrough, city, or village, in number sometimes more, sometimes less, who by the rest of the burgeses were thought most discreet, were chosen into the common council of the said burrough, vill, or city; and that upon the death of any one or more of them, that some one or more of the said burrough, village, or city, was chosen freely, and without any constraint or compulsion, into the common council of the said burrough, vill, or city, aforesaid: We therefore, at the humble petition of the mayor and burgeses of the city of Gloucester, intending and designing to reduce the number of the said capital burgeses to a greater certainty, do will, and for us our heirs, and successors, by these presents grant to the aforesaid mayor and burgeses of the city aforesaid, and their successors, that for the future for ever there are, and shall be within the city aforesaid, thirty capital burgeses at the least, and not more than forty, to be chosen out of all the burgeses, who shall be named the common council of the city of Gloucester: And that there be, and shall be, twelve of the burgeses aforesaid, being of the common council of the city aforesaid, (in the form in these presents following, chosen and appointed) who shall be named aldermen of the city

city aforesaid, and that there be, and shall be, one of the aldermen aforesaid (as in the form in these presents following chosen and appointed) who shall be named mayor of the city of Gloucester aforesaid; and that the other eleven aldermen of the city, for the time being, be from time to time respectively assistant in council to the mayor of the said city for the time being, in all matters, causes, and businesses, any ways touching or concerning the government of the city aforesaid; and that the rest of the common council of the same city shall all and every of them attend and assist the mayor and aldermen of the city aforesaid for the time being, in all matters, causes, and businesses, concerning the said city, whensoever they, or either of them, shall be summoned or called by the command of the mayor and aldermen, or the major part of them.

Also our will and pleasure is, and we by these presents do grant for us, our heirs and successors, to the said mayor and burgesses of the city aforesaid, and their successors, that their successors for ever have one honourable man, and learned in the laws of this our kingdom of England (as in the form in these presents following) who shall be named Recorder of the city of Gloucester aforesaid, from time to time to execute all things belonging to his office, for the public good of the same city.

And our farther will and pleasure is, and we, for us our heirs and successors, by these presents grant to the mayor and burgesses of the city aforesaid, and their successors, that the mayor, aldermen, and the rest of the common council of the city of Gloucester, for the time being, or major part of them, who upon public summons have gathered together, and if upon any such occasion their votes happen to be equal, that then that part of whom the mayor of the city aforesaid for the time being is one, may, and shall have from time to time, full power and authority of making, ordaining, and constituting such laws, statutes, and decrees, in writing, as shall seem safe, honest, and necessary, according to the discretion of them, or the major part of them, or in equal votes to that part of them whereof the mayor for the time being is one, for the good rule and government of the city aforesaid, and of all and singular officers, ministers, artificers, inhabitants, or residents, within the city aforesaid, or the liberties or suburbs of the same; and for a model in what method or order they the said mayor and burgesses of the city aforesaid, and all and singular officers, ministers, burgesses, tradesmen, or residents, within the said city or liberties, or suburbs of the same, may behave themselves, and use, exercise, and perform their several and respective offices, functions, and trades, for the public good and profit of the said city, and for the well managing of all things whatsoever, touching and concerning the government and good provision for the said city.

And that they the said mayor, burgesses, and common council of the city aforesaid, or the major part of them, or in case of equal votes, that party whereof the mayor of the city for the time being is one, having ordained, made, and established, any institutions and decrees of this kind, may punish the offenders against the laws and institutions of this nature, by imprisonment of body, by fines, and amerciaments, or by either of them, as for the better observation of the said laws and institutions shall seem necessary, fit, and requisite, to the said mayor, aldermen, or common council men, or the major part of them, or in equal vote to that part whereof the mayor of the city aforesaid for the time being is one, to appoint, limit, and provide; and that the sheriffs, and other ministers and officers of the city aforesaid, may have power to levy the said fines or amerciaments by distress or otherwise, at their pleasure, for the use of the said mayor and burgesses of the city and their successors, without any hindrance from us, our heirs or successors, or from any officer or officers, or minister of us, our heirs or successors, or without any account thereof to be given to us, our heirs or successors. All which respective laws or institutions made or to be made, we will to be observed under the penalties in them contained; provided that such laws, institutions, imprisonments, fines, and amerciaments be reasonable, and not repugnant, nor contrary to the laws, statutes, customs, or rights, of our kingdom of England.

And for the better execution of our will and grant in this part mentioned, we have assigned, named, appointed, and made, and by these presents do, for us, our heirs and successors, assign, name, appoint, and make our well beloved Henry Fowler, esq; the present mayor of the city aforesaid; farther willing, that the said Henry Fowler continue in the office of mayor of the city aforesaid, from the date of these presents, until the Monday next ensuing the feast of St. Michael the archangel next; and that then one other of the aldermen of the city aforesaid be duly chosen and sworn to the office of mayor, according to the ordinances and provisions in these presents following expressed and declared, if the said Henry Fowler shall so long live, unless in the mean while he be duly removed from his office, according to the ordinances and provisions hereafter in these presents expressed.

And we have also assigned, named, created, appointed, and made, and do, by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, assign, name, create, appoint, and make our well beloved Sir William Morton, knt. one of our justices of our court of common pleas, before us, wheresoever we may be, to be holden, to be the present recorder of the city aforesaid; farther willing, that the said Sir William Morton shall continue in the office of recorder of the city aforesaid during his natural life, from the date of these presents, unless he shall be duly removed from that office by surrender, or according to the ordinances and provisions in these presents hereafter expressed.

Also we have assigned, named, created, appointed, and made, and do by these presents assign, name, create, appoint, and make, Henry Norwood, William Cooke, Duncombe Colchester, esquires, Henry Bret, William Selwyn, esquires, William Russel, Thomas Price, John Wagstaffe, the aforesaid Henry Fowler, John Guithens, Thomas Aram, and John Rogers, to be the present aldermen of the city aforesaid; and in that office respectively to be continued from the date of these presents, during the natural life of them, and either of them, unless in the mean time, for their ill government and behaviour in their office, or for any offence or offences, default or defaults, by them committed and done, they or any of them, according to the orders and provisions in that case made and provided, be duly and lawfully from that office removed.

We have likewise assigned, nominated, created, appointed and made, and do, for us, our heirs and successors, by these presents nominate, create, appoint, and make, William Lambe and Samuel Rose, to be the present bailiffs of the city of Gloucester, and sheriffs of the said city and county of the same, to be continued in that office respectively, from the date of these presents until the Monday next following the feast of St. Michael the archangel; and that then two more of the burgesses of the city aforesaid, being of the common council, shall be duly chosen and sworn, according to the orders and provisions in these presents hereafter following expressed and declared, if the said William Lamb and Samuel Rose, or either of them, shall so long live, unless in the mean time they, or either of them, be (according to the orders and provisions in these presents hereafter expressed) duly removed.

We have also assigned, nominated, created, appointed, and made, and do, by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors assign, nominate, create, appoint, and make, John Powell, esq; Robert Halford, John Marston, Francis Singleton, Arnold Aram, William Lambe, Samuel Rose, William Jordan, John Price, Thomas Luge, Matthias Bower, Richard Stephens, Nicholas Phelps, Giles Weblye, John Cromwell, John Campion, Joseph Ludlow, Walter Vecie, Joseph Phelps, Thomas Goffinge, Daniel Comeline, John Perkes, John Webb, William Corfeley, Cornelius Plott, Daniel Collins, Nicholas Lane, and John Bishop, to be of the common council of the said city, and to be continued in the office of common council men from the date of these presents, during the natural life or lives of them, and every of them, unless in the mean time for their ill government and behaviour in that office, or for any fault or offence by them, or any of them, committed and done, or to be committed and done, they, or either of them, shall, according to the laws, provisions and orders hereafter expressed, be from that office duly removed.

And our farther will and pleasure is, and we have ordered, that if any of the aldermen, sheriffs, or bailiffs afore named, or either of them, or any other burgess of the common council aforesaid, shall, upon notice given, refuse to take upon him the burthen of any office of this kind, as of alderman, bailiff, sheriff, or common council man, that then in that case it shall be lawful for the mayor and burgesses of the city aforesaid, to chuse another alderman, bailiff, sheriff, or common council man, instead of him so refusing; and, in such an election, to proceed as if the said alderman, bailiff, sheriff, or common council man were dead, or lawfully removed from his office.

And we farther will, and by these presents ordain, that, if any one of the aldermen or burgesses of the common council afore named were not a freeman of the city aforesaid, at the time of the surrender aforesaid, that then, and in that case, such alderman and burgess, having within one month next after the date of these presents taken the sacrament respectively required by due form of law, he shall be admitted and made a freeman of the city aforesaid; and notwithstanding his defect at admission, yet the sacrament respectively required being first taken, he shall, by vertue of these letters patents, be for ever reputed a freeman of the city aforesaid, to all intents and purposes whatsoever; and shall continue alderman, or common council man, in the same manner and form as he could, or ought, if he had been a freeman at the time of the surrender aforesaid, any defect of admission to the contrary notwithstanding.

And we farther will, and do, for us, our heirs and successors, by these presents, grant to the mayor and burgesses of the city of Gloucester aforesaid, that the mayor, aldermen, and com-

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mon council men of the city aforesaid, for the time being, or the major part of them, or in equal votes, that part or equal number of them, whereof the mayor of the city aforesaid for the time being is one, may have full power and authority to chuse such, and so many of the most honest and discreet burgeses to make up the number of thirty in the common council in the whole at the least; or to increase that number, so that they exceed not the number of forty at the most, as shall seem expedient to them, the mayor, aldermen, and common council men aforesaid, or the major part of them, to be the rest of the burgeses of the common council of the city aforesaid, being thirty at the least, and not above forty at the most; and that the said burgeses so chosen into the common council, shall remain and continue in the said office, during the natural lives of them or either of them, unless they, or either of them, shall for any faults by them, or either of them, committed and done, or to be committed and done, by the mayor, aldermen, and common council, or the major part of them; or in case of equal votes, by that part whereof the mayor of the city aforesaid for the time being is one, be from that office lawfully and duly removed.

And whereas Richard the III, late king of England, by his letters patents, willed and ordained, that there should be an yearly election made, as well of the mayor of the city aforesaid, as of other officers of the same city, by four and twenty electors, viz. by the twelve aldermen of the city aforesaid, and twelve other of the most legal and discreet burgeses of the said city; which words being subject to an uncertain and doubtful construction, have caused divers elections to be made at uncertain times: We therefore, of our special grace and favour, desiring to reduce the election of the mayor and other officers of the city aforesaid, to a certainty, for the honour and common-good of the said city, and avoiding of popular tumults, do will, and for us, our heirs, and successors, by these presents, grant to the aforesaid mayor and burgeses of the city aforesaid, and their successors, that every year henceforward, on the Monday next following the feast of St. Michael the archangel, the mayor and aldermen, and rest of the burgeses of the common council of the city aforesaid, in great solemnity, shall meet together in the guildhall, or some other convenient place within the city aforesaid, or such and so many as shall then remain and continue; and then and there, the mayor, aldermen, and the senior sheriff, or such of them as are then and there present; and so many other of the burgeses of the common council of the city aforesaid, by order of election first in that office, and seniors to the rest of the common council, being there present, as shall make up the number of twenty in the whole, he, and shall be for that time, electors of the mayor, bailiffs, and chamberlain of the city aforesaid, and coroner and sheriffs of the county of the same city for the year ensuing; which twenty electors being called together by themselves in the council chamber of the said guildhall, or any other convenient place within the city aforesaid, may proceed to the election of the mayor, and other officers afore named, for the year ensuing; and in that election the said twenty electors, or the major part of them, shall severally nominate and elect the mayor and other officers of the city aforesaid; and if those electors votes shall in the election of either of those officers be equal, so that ten of them shall defend, and the other ten deny the election, that then, and in every such case, the election of the mayor of the city aforesaid, and other officers of the same, shall be made and concluded by those ten electors, of whom the mayor, or in his absence, the senior alderman shall be one; and that those twenty electors, from time to time henceforward for ever, may, and shall, have power and authority in manner and form aforesaid, to nominate and elect yearly for ever, on the Monday next following the feast of St. Michael the archangel, one of the aldermen of the city aforesaid, for the time being, to be mayor for the whole year then next following; as also, another of the aldermen of the city aforesaid, for the time being, to be the coroner of the county of the same city, for one whole year then next ensuing, and likewise, two of the burgeses of the common council of the said city, for the time being, to be bailiffs of the city, and sheriffs of the county of the city aforesaid, for one whole year then next following; and one other honest and discreet man to be chamberlain of the said city, to be continued in that office for one whole year, unless he be for some reasonable cause, according to the orders and provisions in these presents expressed, from that office duly removed: And that that alderman who, as before, shall be nominated and elected mayor of the city aforesaid, before he be admitted to the execution of his office, shall take a corporal oath in the presence of the last and next precedent mayor of the city aforesaid, if he shall be there present, and the rest of the aldermen aforesaid, or six or more of them; and in the presence of so many of the common council, and the rest of the burgeses of the city aforesaid, as shall be then and there present, well, truly, and faithfully to execute the office of mayor of the city aforesaid, in all things belonging thereunto: To which precedent mayor and aldermen

of the city aforesaid, or six or more of them, we, for us, our heirs and successors, do, by these presents, give and grant full power and authority to administer this oath to the mayor elect; and that this alderman aforesaid being chosen and sworn mayor, after this oath taken, may, and shall execute the office of mayor of the city aforesaid, for one whole year then next following, until another be duly chosen and sworn to that office, according to the orders and provisions in these presents expressed and declared, unless for some fault or faults, offence or offences, by him the mayor of the said city, for the time being, committed and done, he shall by the aldermen and common council of the city, solemnly called together, so that there be four and twenty at the least there present, or the major part, or any other lawful way, be from his office removed: Which mayor of the city aforesaid failing, as in the form aforesaid, we, for our heirs and successors, do, by these presents, will and declare to be liable to be removed and divested of his office.

And if it should happen that the mayor of the city aforesaid be chosen, or hereafter to be chosen, should die, or be removed, after his election or swearing, and before the Monday next following the feast of St. Michael the archangel then next following, that then, as often as this case shall happen, the aldermen of the city aforesaid, the sheriffs, or such of them as shall be then and there present, and as many of the senior burgeses of the common council of the city aforesaid being there present; as shall make up the number of four and twenty, being gathered together in the guildhall, or some other convenient place within the city of Gloucester aforesaid, or the major part of them; and in case of equal votes, that part whereof the senior aldermen there present is one, immediately after the death or removal of the mayor of the city aforesaid, may, and shall have power, and shall choose one other of the aldermen of the city aforesaid for the time being to be mayor of the said city; and after the oath in that part required, in manner and form aforesaid, by him taken, be continued until another be chosen and sworn to that office.

And farther, our will and pleasure is, that one other of the aldermen of the city aforesaid, who, as before, shall be nominated and elected coroner of the city aforesaid, before he be admitted to the execution of that office, shall take a corporal oath before the mayor of the city aforesaid, newly chosen and sworn, or, in his absence, before the aldermen of the said city, or six or more of them, that he will well and truly perform the office of coroner of the county of the city aforesaid, and faithfully execute all things to that office belonging; to which mayor or newly elected and sworn, and to the aldermen of the city aforesaid, or to any six or more of them, we, for us, our heirs, and successors, do, by these presents, give and grant full power and authority, from time to time, to administer the oath of a coroner to him chosen; and that the aforesaid alderman being so chosen and sworn to the office of a coroner, after he hath taken the aforesaid oath, shall execute the office of a coroner for one whole year then next following, and then until another be, according to the orders and provisions in these presents expressed and declared, in due manner and form, to that office elected and sworn; unless, in the mean time, for any fault or default, offence, or offences, by him the said coroner of the city aforesaid committed and done, or to be committed and done, he shall, by the mayor, aldermen, and common council men of the city aforesaid, on this part solemnly called together, so that there be four and twenty at the least then and there present, or by the major part or number of them, be from that office duly and lawfully removed.

And that they, the two burgeses of the common council of the city aforesaid, who shall be chosen and nominated to be bailiffs of the city aforesaid, and sheriffs of the county of the same city, before they be admitted to the execution of that office, shall take a corporal oath, before the mayor of the city aforesaid, then duly elected and sworn, or, in his absence, in the presence of the aldermen of the said city, or any six or more of them, that they, or either of them, will well and truly, and faithfully, perform the office of bailiffs of the city aforesaid, and sheriffs of the county of the same city, and faithfully execute all things to that office belonging; to which mayor newly elected and sworn, and the aldermen of the city aforesaid, or any six or more of them, in manner aforesaid, we, for us, our heirs, and successors, do, by these presents, give and grant full power and authority to administer the said oath to the bailiffs of the city aforesaid, and the county sheriffs of the same city; and that the said burgeses being chosen bailiffs and sheriffs, shall execute the office of bailiffs and sheriffs for one whole year then next following; and thence till two more be duly elected and sworn to that office, according to the orders and provisions above declared and expressed, unless by the mean while, for any fault or faults, offence or offences, by the bailiffs and sheriffs for the time being committed and done, or to be committed and done, they, or either of them, shall, by the mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city aforesaid solemnly called together, so that there be four

and twenty at the least then and there present, or by the major part of them, be from that office lawfully and duly removed.

And that the chamberlain of the city aforesaid, so nominated and elected as aforesaid, before he be admitted to that office, shall take a corporal oath before the mayor of the city aforesaid, then newly chosen and sworn, or, in his absence, before the aldermen of the same city, or any six or more of them, and shall find and give such good and sufficient security, for the true and faithful execution of the office of a chamberlain, and all things thereunto belonging, as the mayor for the time being, and the burgesses of the said city, being then and there present, shall approve of; to which mayor so newly chosen and sworn, and to the aldermen of the city aforesaid, or any six or more of them, we do, for us, our heirs, and successors, by these presents, give and grant full power and authority to administer the oath of chamberlain of the city aforesaid, and to take and approve of the security tendered by the chamberlain aforesaid; and that the said burgesses then chosen and sworn chamberlain, shall continue in the office of chamberlain until, for any fault or faults, offence or offences, by him committed and done, or to be committed and done, he shall be by the mayor, aldermen and common council of the city aforesaid in that case solemnly called together, so that there be four and twenty at the least then and there present, or the major part or number of them; or in case of equal votes, that part whereof the mayor of the city for the time being is one, or, in his absence, the senior of the aldermen then and there present, be from that office lawfully and duly removed; which said coroner, sheriffs, and bailiffs, or chamberlain, in manner aforesaid failing, we, for us, our heirs, and successors, by these presents, declare liable to be removed.

And if it should happen that any of the said officers, as sheriff, coroner, or chamberlain, should die, or be removed from his office after his election, and before the said Monday next following the feast of St. Michael the archangel, that then and in such case, as often as it shall happen, the mayor, aldermen, and senior sheriff of the city aforesaid, or such of them as shall be then and there present; and as many other of the senior burgesses of the common council of the city aforesaid being there present as shall make up the number of twenty in the whole, being gathered together in the guildhall aforesaid, or any other convenient place within the city aforesaid, or the major part of them; or, in case of equal votes, the part whereof the mayor for the time, or, in his absence, the senior of the aldermen there present is one, shall immediately after the death or removal of any the said officer or officers, nominate and elect another to that office, to be continued after the oaths taken, until another be to that office duly elected and sworn.

And our farther will and pleasure is, and we do, for us, our heirs and successors, by these presents, grant, that as often as the office of recorder of the city aforesaid shall, by the death, surrender, or removal of any one, happen to be void, that then it shall be lawful, and be it lawful, for the mayor, aldermen, and common council aforesaid, or the major part of them that shall be present at the election, to nominate one honourable and famous man, learned in the law of this our kingdom of England, to be recorder of the city aforesaid, to be continued in that office, and to exercise and execute all things thereunto belonging, until by death, surrender, or any other reasonable cause, or according to the orders and provisions in these presents expressed, he shall be from that office duly removed; and that he the said recorder, being nominated and elected, shall, before he be admitted to the execution of his office, before the mayor of the city aforesaid for the time being, or, in his absence, before the aldermen of the city aforesaid, or any six or more of them, take a corporal oath for the performance of his office in all things, for the greatest profit and advantage and public good of the said city: To which mayor and aldermen we, for us, our heirs and successors, do, by these presents, give and grant full power and authority to administer the aforesaid oath to the person chosen to be recorder aforesaid.

And our farther will and pleasure is, and we do, for us, our heirs, and successors, by these presents, give and grant to the mayor and burgesses of the city of Gloucester, and their successors, that the mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city aforesaid, being solemnly for that purpose called together, so that there be four and twenty there present at the least, or the major part of them, may, and shall have full power and authority to remove and expel any one or more of the aldermen of the city aforesaid, from the office, place, and authority of an alderman of the city aforesaid; and as often as it shall happen that any one or more of the aldermen of the city aforesaid shall die, or be removed from his or their office or offices in manner aforesaid, it shall be lawful, and be it lawful, for the mayor and aldermen of the city aforesaid then remaining, or the major part of them, to nominate and elect some one or more of the six senior burgesses of the common council of the said city for the time being, under the degree of an alderman, as they shall think most fit, into the

place or places of the said alderman, or aldermen removed or deceased, to be an alderman, or aldermen, of the city aforesaid, to be continued in that office, and to exercise and execute all things thereunto belonging, during their natural lives, unless for some defect or defects, fault or faults, offence or offences, by him or them committed and done, they, or either of them, shall be from that office lawfully and duly removed.

We also farther will, and do, for us our heirs, and successors, by these presents, grant to the mayor and burgesses of the city of Gloucester, and to their successors, that from time to time henceforth it may be lawful for the mayor, aldermen and common council of the city aforesaid, or the major part of them, by act or order of common council, to place and dispose any member or members in any place or order in these presents mentioned, higher than the said member, or members before were, any thing herein contained notwithstanding.

And our farther will is, and we do, for us, our heirs, and successors, by these presents, grant to the mayor and burgesses of the city aforesaid, and their successors, that they and their successors for ever may, and shall have, within the liberties, limits, and precincts of the said city, one honest and discreet man to be town clerk of the city aforesaid, to execute all things belonging to and concerning that office, within the liberties and precincts of the county of the city aforesaid, from time to time to be chosen by the mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city aforesaid, or the major part of them, being present at the election: And we have assigned and nominated, and do, for us, our heirs, and successors, by these presents, constitute and make our well beloved John Dorney, esq; to be the present town clerk, willing that the said John Dorney shall continue in the said office during his life, unless by surrender, or for some other reasonable cause in these presents hereafter expressed, he shall be from that office duly removed.

And we have farther granted, and do, for us, our heirs, and successors, by these presents, grant to the aforesaid mayor and burgesses of the city aforesaid, that they may, and shall have one other honest and discreet man, to be sword bearer, within the city and suburbs, limits, and liberties of the same, to perform all things, touching and concerning that office within the said city, limits, liberties, and precincts of the same, to be chosen by the mayor, aldermen, and common council of the same city, or the major part of them, as many as are willing to be present at the election; and that the sword bearer of the city aforesaid shall from time to time wait and attend upon the mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs of the city aforesaid, for the time being, in all things touching and belonging to his office: And he shall bear before the mayor of the city aforesaid for the time being, within the said city and limits, liberties and precincts of the same, one sword, with a sheath of any colour, having the arms of us, our heirs, and successors, and the arms of the city aforesaid, in gold and silver engraven upon it: And that the aforesaid town clerk and sword bearer, before they, or either of them, be admitted to the performances of their respective offices, shall take a corporal oath, that they will well and faithfully execute their offices before the mayor of the city aforesaid for the time being, or in his absence, in the presence of the aldermen of the said city, or any six or more of them: To which mayor and aldermen of the city aforesaid, we, for us, our heirs, and successors, do, by these presents, grant full power and authority to administer the oath of a town clerk or sword bearer in form aforesaid: And that the said town clerk and sword bearer being elected and sworn, shall execute and perform the respective offices of town clerk and sword bearer during their natural lives, unless for some fault or faults, offence or offences, by them, or either of them, committed and done, or to be committed and done, they, or either of them, shall, by the mayor, aldermen, and common council, in that case solemnly called together, so that there be four and twenty at the least then and there present, or the major part of them; or in case of equal votes, that part whereof the mayor, if he be present, or, in his absence, the senior of the aldermen there present, is one, be from their respective offices duly removed; which town clerk and sword bearer, or either of them, so failing, we, for us, our heirs, and successors, will and declare liable to be removed.

And our farther pleasure is, and we do, for us, our heirs, and successors, by these presents, grant to the mayor and burgesses of the city aforesaid, and their successors, that they and their successors, may and shall henceforth for ever, have within the city aforesaid, limits, liberties and precincts of the same, four serjeants at mace, to execute and perform all things belonging to that office within the city aforesaid, limits, liberties, and precincts of the same, to be chosen in the same manner and form, and the same persons as they were wont heretofore; and each of them shall carry before the mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs of the city aforesaid, for the time being, according to the custom long since there observed, a silver mace, with the arms of us, our heirs, and successors, and the arms of the city aforesaid,

said wrought and engraven upon it: And also that the mayor and burgeses of the city aforesaid, may, and shall have, within the city aforesaid, such and so many officers to execute and perform all things touching and belonging to those respective offices, in such manner and form, from time to time to be chosen, continued, and removed, within the city aforesaid, and limits and liberties of the same, as they were wont to be chosen, constituted, continued, and removed: And that the said serjeants at mace, and other officers of the city aforesaid, from time to time to be nominated and elected, shall, before they, or either of them, be admitted to the execution of their offices, take a corporal oath, well and faithfully to perform all things relating to their office, before the mayor of the city aforesaid, or such other person or persons as are wont to be present at the swearing of those officers: To which mayor and other persons aforesaid, we, for us, our heirs and successors, do, by these presents, grant full power and authority to administer the oath to the serjeants at mace, and other officers aforesaid, according to the custom in that city long since observed and kept.

And we do farther will, and do, for us, our heirs and successors, by these presents, grant, to the mayor and burgeses of the city aforesaid, and their successors, that if any one or more of the aldermen of the city aforesaid, or burgeses of the common council of the same city, whether he be inhabiting or resident within the city aforesaid, and limits, liberties, and precincts of the same, or without, shall be elected and nominated to the office of mayor, alderman, bailiff, chamberlain, burges of the common council of the said city, or coroner or sheriff of the county of the same city, or constable, or any other inferior officer, except the office of recorder, town clerk, sword bearer, or serjeant at mace; and having notice and cognizance given them of the election of them, or either of them, shall refuse to take the oath, or comply with the subscriptions in that case by statute especially provided, to make them capable of, and fit to execute the offices on them imposed, that then it shall be lawful for the mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city aforesaid, for the time being, or the major part of them, to commit him or them so refusing to execute the office or offices, to which he or they were elected, to the goal of the city aforesaid, there to remain until he or they shall be willing to undertake the said office or offices; and to impose such a fine or americiament on him or them so refusing, as to the mayor, aldermen, and common council, or to the major part of them, shall reasonably seem expedient; and that they may lawfully keep him or them so refusing in the said gaol, until they shall pay or cause to be paid, those fines and americiaments as aforesaid, for the public use of the city aforesaid; and, if it shall seem fit to the mayor, aldermen, and common council men of the city aforesaid, or the major part of them, to expel, remove, or deprive him or them of the liberties and franchises of the city aforesaid.

And we have farther granted, and do, for us, our heirs and successors, by these presents, grant to the mayor and burgeses of the city aforesaid, and their successors for ever, that if any custom herein contained be deficient, or not compleat, or any new customs have arisen that want altering and mending, they, the mayor, aldermen; and common council of the city aforesaid, for the time being, or the major part of them, may find a remedy, agreeable to honesty and reason, for the public good of the citizens and burgeses of the said city, and of other our faithful subjects thereto resorting, as often as to them shall seem expedient; provided that the alterations of this kind be profitable to us and our people, and agreeable to honesty and reason as aforesaid; and that they be not repugnant to the royal prerogative of us, our heirs, and successors, and contrary to the laws and statutes of this kingdom of England then in force.

And we farther will, and do, for us, our heirs and successors, by these presents, to the mayor and burgeses of the city aforesaid, grant, that the mayor, bishop of the diocese of Gloucester, for the time being, the recorder of the same city, the dean of the cathedral church of the holy and indivisible trinity in Gloucester, the aldermen of the same city, and two such of the prebends of the same church, for the time being, as we, our heirs, and successors, shall from time to time appoint and name, shall for the future for ever, they, and every of them, be justices, to be kept, and keep the peace of us, our heirs and successors, within the city of Gloucester and county of the same, and limits, liberties, and precincts of the said city and county thereof; and for the putting in execution of the statutes and laws concerning tradesmen and labourers, and enquiring into weights, measures, and all other things belonging to the office of a justice of the peace; which said bishop, dean, and two prebendaries of the cathedral church aforesaid, shall from time to time for ever, by us our heirs and successors, by commission under the great seal of England, and at the pleasure of us, our heirs and successors, from time to time to be renewed, we will that they, and either of them, be authorized and ap-

pointed to the office of justice of the peace, of us, our heirs and successors; and that the said mayor, bishop, recorder, dean, two prebendaries, and aldermen of the city aforesaid, made, and to be made, constituted, and to be constituted justices of the peace, by virtue of these presents, or any three or more of them, of whom the mayor, bishop, recorder, dean, two prebendaries, or any of the six senior aldermen being two, may appoint, keep, and hold, sessions of the peace, in the same manner and form as any other justices of the peace being assigned to inquire into trespasses and crimes, and to hear and determine controversies, may or can; and that they have full power and authority to inquire into any offences, neglects, or defaults whatsoever, committed within the city aforesaid, or the limits, liberties, and precincts of the same, or that may any time hereafter be committed and done; and there to do and execute all things which any other justices of the peace within any county, city, vill, or borough, incorporate within the kingdom of England, may or can inquire into, do and execute: Also, we will and do, for us, our heirs, and successors, by these presents, grant to the said mayor and burgeses of the city aforesaid, and their successors, that the mayor, the bishop of Gloucester, for the time being, the dean of the cathedral church aforesaid, the recorder, the two prebendaries, and the aldermen of the city aforesaid for the time being, and every one or more of them, of whom the mayor, bishop, dean, recorder, one of the said two prebendaries, or any of the six senior aldermen of the city aforesaid, for the time being, being two, shall be of the quorum, shall from time to time be justices of the peace, of us, our heirs and successors, to make a gaol delivery in the city aforesaid, and county of the same city, of all prisoners therein kept, according to the laws, customs, and statutes of our kingdom of England: And that the sheriffs and coroner of the county of the city aforesaid, shall make return of all juries, pannels, attachments, and indentures, by them taken, or henceforward to be taken, before the mayor, bishop, dean, recorder, two prebendaries and aldermen of the city aforesaid, of whom the mayor, bishop, dean, recorder, one of the said two prebendaries, and any of the said six senior aldermen of the city aforesaid, shall be of the quorum, and shall be attendant whenever it shall please to make a gaol delivery in all things thereunto belonging; and from time to time execute and obey the precepts of the mayor, bishop, dean, recorder, two prebendaries, and aldermen of the city aforesaid, for the time being, or any of them, in the same manner and form as other sheriffs and coroners within our kingdom of England before any justices in the said kingdom, of us, our heirs and successors, have been wont and ought to do, return, and execute, as touching any gaol delivery; and that they the said mayor, bishop, dean, recorder, two prebendaries, and aldermen of the city aforesaid, for the time being, or any of them, may by them and their servants and deputies take and arrest all murderers, manslaughterers, robbers, felons, and other malefactors, within the said city, county, limits, liberties, and precincts of the same to be found; and bring, or cause to be brought, to the gaol within the city aforesaid, there to be kept, until by due proceedings at law they shall be delivered, any other order, or decree, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding: And also, that they, or any of them, may not proceed to determination of any treason, or misprison of treason, without the special command of us, our heirs, or successors, within the city aforesaid, and the limits, liberties, and precincts of the same.

Also we will, and do, for us, our heirs and successors, by these presents, grant to the mayor and burgeses of the city aforesaid, and their successors, that the mayor of the city, for the time being, and his successors, may, from time to time for ever, have, use, and execute the office of clerk of the market, of us, our heirs, and successors, together with all things belonging to the said office, in all and singular matters and causes concerning that office within the city aforesaid, limits, liberties, and precincts of the same, and within the county of the same city, as well in the presence of us, our heirs, and successors, as in our absence, and they shall enjoy this office successively; and, at their goings out, levy all fines and americiaments to and for the use of the mayor and his successors, without any account to be made to us, our heirs, and successors: And, for the time to come, that no clerk of the market of us, our heirs, and successors, except the mayor of the city aforesaid, shall enter upon any thing belonging to the execution of the said office, or, under colour of his office, any ways possess himself of any thing in the said city, or within the limits, liberties, and precincts of the same, or within the county of the said city, or any part or parcel of it.

Also we will, and do, for us, our heirs, and successors, by these presents, grant to the said mayor and burgeses of the city aforesaid, and their successors, that the mayor of the city aforesaid, and his successors, may do, exercise, and execute all and singular things belonging to the office of steward and marshal of us, our heirs, and successors, within the limits, liberties, and precincts of the city aforesaid, and county of the same city; and

and may do, execute, and exercise those things, as well in the presence of us, our heirs and successors, as in our absence, without the contradiction of us, our heirs and successors, as quietly, freely, and entirely, as if they, or either of them, had before exercised and executed the office of marshal and steward, and all things thereunto belonging, or before might have exercised and executed the same: And that the said mayor and burgeses, or any inhabitant or resident within the city aforesaid, or within the limits, liberties, and precincts of the county of the same city, being called to execute any precepts or commands of the steward or marshal of the household, of us, our heirs and successors, or any officers of the court of the steward or marshal of the said household, of us, our heirs or successors, or any deputy, or deputies, being called to appear before them, or either of them, are not holden and bound to obey: And that no steward or marshal of the house of us, our heirs and successors, or any officers of the court of the steward or marshal of the said household, besides the mayor and his successors and their officers, may enter the city aforesaid, the limits, liberties, and precincts of the same, or the county of the city aforesaid, either in the presence or absence of us, our heirs or successors, to hold any sessions, make any enquiry, or execute any commands, of us, our heirs and successors, or of the steward or marshal of the household aforesaid, to make any gaol delivery, or to perform any of the respective offices of them, for any emergent occasion whatsoever.

And we also will, and do, for us, our heirs and successors, by these presents, grant to the mayor and burgeses of the city aforesaid, and their successors, that the mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city aforesaid, for the time being, or the major part of them, of whom the mayor of the city aforesaid for the time being is one, may and shall have full power and authority, from time to time, as often as to them shall seem necessary, to tax and assess all burgeses, citizens, inhabitants, and residents within the city aforesaid, and liberties and precincts of the same, some certain pence to be paid and answered by them, for the maintaining and repairing of the bridges within the city aforesaid, and towards the necessary and requisite expences of the said city and county of the same, and for other causes and matters touching and concerning the city aforesaid, and county of the same; and upon refusal of payment of such pence by them from time to time to be taxed and assessed, to levy them upon all citizens, burgeses, inhabitants, and residents within the city aforesaid, and county of the same city, to and for the use aforesaid, by distress, imprisonment of their bodies, or any other lawful way whatsoever, according to the laws and customs of our kingdom of England, and as in any other city, burrough, or vill incorporate, within this kingdom of England, it is used and accustomed: And these our letters patents, or an inrolled copy of the same, shall from time to time, be to the said mayor and burgeses of the city aforesaid, and their successors, a sufficient warrant and security.

And we farther will, and do, for us, our heirs and successors, by these presents, grant to the mayor and burgeses of the city aforesaid, and their successors, that no guild or fraternity within the city aforesaid, may have the power, authority and jurisdiction of making, appointing and constituting any statutes or constitutions whatsoever, to oblige or bind any of the burgeses of the city aforesaid, or any one or more of any fraternity within the said city, unless they may and shall have power, authority, and licence to make such statutes, orders, and constitutions, from the mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city aforesaid, under the common seal of the said city, witnessing such licence, power, and authority: And that all and singular laws, orders, statutes, constitutions, and degrees whatsoever, made, or to be made, by any fraternity or guild within the city aforesaid, without such power, authority, and licence, under the common seal of the city aforesaid, shall be void in law, and had and reputed of none effect; any statute, act, order or provision, or any matter or cause to the contrary notwithstanding.

And whereas, by the letters patents of our predecessor Richard the II. made in the 21st year of his reign, it was granted, that the burgeses of the vill of Gloucester, and their successors, should for ever have cognizance of all pleas of lands or tenements within the said vill, suburbs, limits, liberties, and precincts of the same, as well of assize of novel disseisin, as of mort d'ancestre, and certificates of persons arraigned, as of the debts, trespasses, and any other pleas, real or personal, within the said vill, suburbs and precincts of the same, before the said bailiffs in the said guildhall to be holden; from which time, by other several letters patents, or by some other our letters patents, and of our predecessors of this kingdom of England, the said vill of Gloucester was erected and brought into a city, enlarged also by the hundreds aforesaid annexed to it; and the bailiffs of the vill aforesaid were translated and altered into the mayor and sheriffs of the city aforesaid, and county of the same city: We therefore, willing to extend and establish the aforesaid privileges and jurisdictions of the aforesaid bailiffs within

the vill aforesaid, and precincts of the same, and through the whole city aforesaid, and county of the same city; and limits, liberties and precincts of the same, into a mayor, bailiffs, and chamberlain of the city aforesaid, and sheriffs of the county of the same city, we will, and do, for us, our heirs and successors, grant to the mayor and burgeses of the city aforesaid, and their successors, that they the said mayor and burgeses, and their successors, may from time to time have a court within the city aforesaid, before the mayor or his deputy, the sheriffs and bailiffs of the said city for the time being, or any two or more of them, (so that the mayor or his deputy be one) on every Monday to be holden: And that the said mayor or his deputy, the aforesaid sheriffs or bailiffs for the time being, or any two or more of them, (so that the mayor or his deputy be one) may from time to time for ever hold in that county all the aforesaid pleas, suits, and plaints, as well of assize of novel disseisin, as of mort d'ancestre, and certificates of the same, as all other the said pleas, real and personal, of all lands or tenements, as well within the city aforesaid as the county of the same city, the precincts, liberties, and franchises of the same; and of all other matters and causes issuing, and to be issued, out of the city aforesaid, and county of the city, to be holden before the mayor or his deputy, and the sheriffs and bailiffs for the time being, or before any two or more of them, (so that the mayor or his deputy be one) on every Monday from time to time within the city aforesaid; and that they have cognizance of all the said pleas of assize and certificates, and all other pleas, and of all other things issuing within the said city and county of the same city; and that the mayor or his deputy, the sheriffs and bailiffs aforesaid, and any two or more of them, (so that the mayor or his deputy be one) may proceed in all and singular pleas, actions, suits, and plaints aforesaid in that court moved or to be moved, prosecuted or to be prosecuted, by such like brief, summon, and distresses, and other proceedings, judgments, and executions, according to the law and custom of the court in the guildhall of the city aforesaid hitherto observed, in as ample manner and form as in former times, any bailiffs of the vill of Gloucester, or any mayors, sheriffs, and stewards, of the city or vill of Gloucester, or any mayors, sheriffs, and bailiffs, and chamberlain of the city aforesaid, were wont lawfully to proceed in the said guildhall of the city aforesaid.

We will also, and do, for us, our heirs and successors, grant, by these presents, to the aforesaid mayor and burgeses of the city aforesaid, and their successors, that the bailiffs of the said city, and sheriffs of the county of the same city for the time being, and their successors, may have and hold all and singular the pleas aforesaid, for any matters and causes issuing within the said city and county thereof, and within the limits, liberties, and precincts of the same, in the tolsey court in the city aforesaid, from hour to hour, and day to day, to be holden before the said sheriffs and bailiffs in the same manner and form as it was formerly wont to be holden before the bailiffs of the said vill of Gloucester, or before the sheriffs and bailiffs of the city of Gloucester and county of the same; and that the said sheriffs and bailiffs for the time being, and their successors, in all actions and suits of debts, accounts, trespasses, detaining of chattels, actions on the case, and all other actions, plaints, pleas, and suits personal whatsoever, issuing or happening within the said city of Gloucester, the suburbs, and precincts of the same, or within the county of the same city, which have been moved or begun, or hereafter shall be moved and begin before the said sheriffs and bailiffs for the time being, or their successors, in the aforesaid tolsey court, may and shall have full power and authority by themselves, or by any of their bailiffs, in that part specially assigned by the precept and command of the said sheriffs, under the seal of their office, to the said bailiffs or sheriffs directed, or to be directed, may proceed against all and singular persons being defendants, against whom such plaints, pleas, or actions shall happen to be moved or laid in the aforesaid court, for defect of chattels or lands of the defendants within the city aforesaid, and county of the same city, and the limits, liberties, and precincts of the same, where they may be summoned, attached, or distrained, or their bodies taken; so that the sheriffs aforesaid proceed to hear and determine all and singular such actions, plaints, and pleas severally; and likewise to determine and deduce proceedings of judgment, and executions of judgments, as other sheriffs, bailiff or bailiffs, have in that place been heretofore lawfully accustomed.

Moreover, we will, and do, for us, our heirs and successors, grant, by these presents, to the aforesaid mayor and burgeses of the city aforesaid, and their successors, that the sheriffs aforesaid may and shall for ever hold a county court for the county of the said city, from month to month, to be holden on a Tuesday, and a law day twice in a year; once within a month after Easter, and again in a month after Michaelmas, as it was aforesaid lawfully used to be holden; and that all things may there be done that are used to be done in the county court of any sheriff of the same county; and in the same manner and form, and by the same proceedings as have been hitherto used in other county

and may do, execute, and exercise those things, as well in the presence of us, our heirs and successors, as in our absence, without the contradiction of us, our heirs and successors, as quietly, freely, and entirely, as if they, or either of them, had before exercised and executed the office of marshal and steward, and all things thereunto belonging, or before might have exercised and executed the same: And that the said mayor and burgeses, or any inhabitant or resident within the city aforesaid, or within the limits, liberties, and precincts of the county of the same city, being called to execute any precepts or commands of the steward or marshal of the household, of us, our heirs and successors, or any officers of the court of the steward or marshal of the said household, of us, our heirs or successors, or any deputy, or deputies, being called to appear before them, or either of them, are not holden and bound to obey: And that no steward or marshal of the house of us, our heirs and successors, or any officers of the court of the steward or marshal of the said household, besides the mayor and his successors and their officers, may enter the city aforesaid, the limits, liberties, and precincts of the same, or the county of the city aforesaid, either in the presence or absence of us, our heirs or successors, to hold any sessions, make any enquiry, or execute any commands, of us, our heirs and successors, or of the steward or marshal of the household aforesaid, to make any gaol delivery, or to perform any of the respective offices of them, for any emergent occasion whatsoever.

And we also will, and do, for us, our heirs and successors, by these presents, grant to the mayor and burgeses of the city aforesaid, and their successors, that the mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city aforesaid, for the time being, or the major part of them, of whom the mayor of the city aforesaid for the time being is one, may and shall have full power and authority, from time to time, as often as to them shall seem necessary, to tax and assess all burgeses, citizens, inhabitants, and residents within the city aforesaid, and liberties and precincts of the same, some certain pence to be paid and answered by them, for the maintaining and repairing of the bridges within the city aforesaid, and towards the necessary and requisite expences of the said city and county of the same, and for other causes and matters touching and concerning the city aforesaid, and county of the same; and upon refusal of payment of such pence by them from time to time to be taxed and assessed, to levy them upon all citizens, burgeses, inhabitants, and residents within the city aforesaid, and county of the same city, to and for the use aforesaid, by distress, imprisonment of their bodies, or any other lawful way whatsoever, according to the laws and customs of our kingdom of England, and as in any other city, burrough, or vill incorporate, within this kingdom of England, it is used and accustomed: And these our letters patents, or an inrolled copy of the same, shall from time to time, be to the said mayor and burgeses of the city aforesaid, and their successors, a sufficient warrant and security.

And we farther will, and do, for us, our heirs and successors, by these presents, grant to the mayor and burgeses of the city aforesaid, and their successors, that no guild or fraternity within the city aforesaid, may have the power, authority and jurisdiction of making, appointing and constituting any statutes or constitutions whatsoever, to oblige or bind any of the burgeses of the city aforesaid, or any one or more of any fraternity within the said city, unless they may and shall have power, authority, and licence to make such statutes, orders, and constitutions, from the mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city aforesaid, under the common seal of the said city, witnessing such licence, power, and authority: And that all and singular laws, orders, statutes, constitutions, and degrees whatsoever, made, or to be made, by any fraternity or guild within the city aforesaid, without such power, authority, and licence, under the common seal of the city aforesaid, shall be void in law, and had and reputed of none effect; any statute, act, order or provision, or any matter or cause to the contrary notwithstanding.

And whereas, by the letters patents of our predecessor Richard the II. made in the 21st year of his reign, it was granted, that the burgeses of the vill of Gloucester, and their successors, should for ever have cognizance of all pleas of lands or tenements within the said vill, suburbs, limits, liberties, and precincts of the same, as well of assize of novel disseisin, as of mort d'ancestre, and certificates of persons arraigned, as of the debts, trespasses, and any other pleas, real or personal, within the said vill, suburbs and precincts of the same, before the said bailiffs in the said guildhall to be holden; from which time, by other several letters patents, or by some other our letters patents, and of our predecessors of this kingdom of England, the said vill of Gloucester was erected and brought into a city, enlarged also by the hundreds aforesaid annexed to it; and the bailiffs of the vill aforesaid were translated and altered into the mayor and sheriffs of the city aforesaid, and county of the same city: We therefore, willing to extend and establish the aforesaid privileges and jurisdictions of the aforesaid bailiffs within

the vill aforesaid, and precincts of the same, and through the whole city aforesaid, and county of the same city; and limits, liberties and precincts of the same, into a mayor, bailiffs, and chamberlain of the city aforesaid, and sheriffs of the county of the same city, we will, and do, for us, our heirs and successors, grant to the mayor and burgeses of the city aforesaid, and their successors, that they the said mayor and burgeses, and their successors, may from time to time have a court within the city aforesaid, before the mayor or his deputy, the sheriffs and bailiffs of the said city for the time being, or any two or more of them, (so that the mayor or his deputy be one) on every Monday to be holden: And that the said mayor or his deputy, the aforesaid sheriffs or bailiffs for the time being, or any two or more of them, (so that the mayor or his deputy be one) may from time to time for ever hold in that county all the aforesaid pleas, suits, and plaints, as well of assize of novel disseisin, as of mort d'ancestre, and certificates of the same, as all other the said pleas, real and personal, of all lands or tenements, as well within the city aforesaid as the county of the same city, the precincts, liberties, and franchises of the same; and of all other matters and causes issuing, and to be issued, out of the city aforesaid, and county of the city, to be holden before the mayor or his deputy, and the sheriffs and bailiffs for the time being, or before any two or more of them, (so that the mayor or his deputy be one) on every Monday from time to time within the city aforesaid; and that they have cognizance of all the said pleas of assize and certificates, and all other pleas, and of all other things issuing within the said city and county of the same city; and that the mayor or his deputy, the sheriffs and bailiffs aforesaid, and any two or more of them, (so that the mayor or his deputy be one) may proceed in all and singular pleas, actions, suits, and plaints aforesaid in that court moved or to be moved, prosecuted or to be prosecuted, by such like brief, summons, and distresses, and other proceedings, judgments, and executions, according to the law and custom of the court in the guildhall of the city aforesaid hitherto observed, in as ample manner and form as in former times, any bailiffs of the vill of Gloucester, or any mayors, sheriffs, and stewards, of the city or vill of Gloucester, or any mayors, sheriffs, and bailiffs, and chamberlain of the city aforesaid, were wont lawfully to proceed in the said guildhall of the city aforesaid.

We will also, and do, for us, our heirs and successors, grant, by these presents, to the aforesaid mayor and burgeses of the city aforesaid, and their successors, that the bailiffs of the said city, and sheriffs of the county of the same city for the time being, and their successors, may have and hold all and singular the pleas aforesaid, for any matters and causes issuing within the said city and county thereof, and within the limits, liberties, and precincts of the same, in the tolsey court in the city aforesaid, from hour to hour, and day to day, to be holden before the said sheriffs and bailiffs in the same manner and form as it was formerly wont to be holden before the bailiffs of the said vill of Gloucester, or before the sheriffs and bailiffs of the city of Gloucester and county of the same; and that the said sheriffs and bailiffs for the time being, and their successors, in all actions and suits of debts, accounts, trespasses, detaining of chattels, actions on the case, and all other actions, plaints, pleas, and suits personal whatsoever, issuing or happening within the said city of Gloucester, the suburbs, and precincts of the same, or within the county of the same city, which have been moved or begun, or hereafter shall be moved and begin before the said sheriffs and bailiffs for the time being, or their successors, in the aforesaid tolsey court, may and shall have full power and authority by themselves, or by any of their bailiffs, in that part specially assigned by the precept and command of the said sheriffs, under the seal of their office, to the said bailiffs or sheriffs directed, or to be directed, may proceed against all and singular persons being defendants, against whom such plaints, pleas, or actions shall happen to be moved or laid in the aforesaid court, for defect of chattels or lands of the defendants within the city aforesaid, and county of the same city, and the limits, liberties, and precincts of the same, where they may be summoned, attached, or distrained, or their bodies taken; so that the sheriffs aforesaid proceed to hear and determine all and singular such actions, plaints, and pleas severally; and likewise to determine and deduce proceedings of judgment, and executions of judgments, as other sheriffs, bailiff or bailiffs, have in that place been heretofore lawfully accustomed.

Moreover, we will, and do, for us, our heirs and successors, grant, by these presents, to the aforesaid mayor and burgeses of the city aforesaid, and their successors, that the sheriffs aforesaid may and shall for ever hold a county court for the county of the said city, from month to month, to be holden on a Tuesday, and a law day twice in a year; once within a month after Easter, and again in a month after Michaelmas, as it was aforesaid lawfully used to be holden; and that all things may there be done that are used to be done in the county court of any sheriff of the same county; and in the same manner and form, and by the same proceedings as have been hitherto used in other county

county courts: And that the coroner of the city aforesaid, and others respectively attending in these courts, shall do, execute, and perform all and singular offices belonging to their respective places; and that the sheriffs of the county of the city aforesaid may have, use, and exercise all such power, jurisdiction, authority, and liberty, and all other things whatsoever belonging to the office of sheriff within the said city and county, and the limits, liberties, and precincts of the same, as any other sheriffs and bailiffs, of us and our heirs, within our kingdom of England, within their respective bailiwicks, may have, or ought to use: And that we, our heirs and successors, shall for the future for ever direct, and cause to be directed, all and singular briefs, bills, precepts, and commands, of us, our heirs and successors, which shall in any matter, or for any cause, or in and for any matters and causes issuing and happening within the city of Gloucester aforesaid, or the county of the same city, the limits, liberties, and precincts of the same, to the county sheriffs of the city of Gloucester, and to no other sheriffs: And that no other sheriff in the kingdom of England, or bailiff, or serjeant of any sheriff in the said kingdom (only excepted the aforesaid sheriffs of us and our heirs) for the county of the said city, to be chosen and constituted in manner and form aforesaid, and their bailiffs shall enter the city aforesaid, in any wise to exercise and execute any thing whatsoever belonging to the office of a sheriff, (only excepted the sheriffs of the county of the city of Gloucester, who are to keep a county court for the county of the city of Gloucester, to be holden in the usual place in the charter of king Richard the III^d specified): And that all the sheriffs of the county of the city of Gloucester, and bailiffs of the same, who ought at the going out of their office to give an account into the exchequer, belonging to us, our heirs and successors, ought every year to do it before the barons and treasurer of the exchequer of us our heirs and successors, or before the barons of the said exchequer by their sufficient attorney or attorneys, to be appointed by their letters patents under the seal of their office, to be directed to the barons aforesaid: And that no sheriff of the county of the city of Gloucester shall any way be compelled to come out of the limits of the said county, to give an account of any thing belonging to their office, so that his attorney or attorneys would do it in manner and form aforesaid.

And whereas our aforesaid predecessor Richard the II^d, late king of England, by his letters patents made in the one and twentieth year of his reign, hath willed and ordained, that the bailiffs of the vill of Gloucester for the time being should have full power and authority to take all recognizances whatsoever between merchant and merchants, and execution thereon to be made according to the statute of merchants, and the statute of Acton Burnell lately set forth: Whereas also, Richard the Third, in the first year of his reign, by his letters patents hath willed and granted, that the aforesaid vill of Gloucester, together with all villages and hamlets within the hundreds of Dudstone and King's Barton near Gloucester, should be and remain one entire county by itself incorporate for ever, in deed and in name distinct; and that the bailiffs of the city aforesaid should for ever be sheriffs of the county of the said vill of Gloucester, doing and executing all things, belonging as well to the office of bailiffs as sheriffs within the said vill and county of the same; from which time the said sheriffs have received, and were wont to receive recognizances of debts according to the form of the statute aforesaid: But by those letters patents there is no certain provision in whose hands the greater or lesser seal of the recognizances should be kept; we therefore, willing to reduce all things necessary to be taken into these recognizances to a certainty, do will, and do, for us, our heirs and successors, by these presents, grant to the aforesaid mayor and burgeses, and their successors, that the sheriffs of the county of the city aforesaid for the time being, and the clerk assigned to take recognizances of debts, according to the form of the statute of merchants, and the statute made at Acton Burnell, may for ever have full power and authority to take and receive any recognizances whatsoever, and executions on the same to be made according to the statute of merchants, and the statute at Acton Burnell, lately set forth; and also do and execute all things within the city of Gloucester and county of the same city, which by virtue of the statutes or either of them, may belong to any mayor, bailiff, officer, and to any clerk in any city or borough incorporate within this our kingdom of England, being appointed to take recognizances of debts, according to the form of the statutes aforesaid, or either of them; and that the said sheriffs and clerk for the time being may, and shall have, and by vertue of these presents shall make, assume, and apply one seal of two parts, one part of which shall be called the greater, and the other the lesser part, henceforward to seal recognizances coming before them, according to the form of the statutes of merchants, and the statute of Acton Burnell lately set forth; which seal shall for ever hereafter be the king's seal, to seal the aforesaid recognizances to be taken within the city aforesaid, the greater part of which shall always re-

main in the custody of the sheriffs of the county of the said city for the time being, and the other part in the hands of the clerk appointed and deputed to write and enroll the recognizances aforesaid, according to the intention of these our letters patents: And that the town clerk of the city aforesaid for the time being, as long as he shall continue in that office, may and shall be the clerk, of us, our heirs and successors, to take recognizances of debts according to the statutes aforesaid, or either of them within the city aforesaid, and county, limits, liberties, and precincts of the same; and to write and enroll them, and to keep all rolls and records, and to keep the lesser part of the seal aforesaid, and to do and execute all things which may be done and executed by any clerk appointed and deputed to take recognizances of debts according to the form of the statutes aforesaid, or either of them: And we do, for us, our heirs and successors, appoint and ordain, without any brief in that case to be obtained, or any other election, the said town clerk of the city aforesaid, clerk of us, our heirs and successors, to write and enroll recognizances of debts within the city aforesaid, according to the form of the statutes aforesaid, or either of them, and to keep the lesser part of the seal aforesaid, and to do all other things belonging to the office of any clerk appointed and deputed to take recognizances of debts, according to the form of the aforesaid statutes.

And furthermore, we, of our great and special favour, and of our certain knowledge and mere motion, have granted and confirmed, and do, for us, our heirs and successors, by these presents, grant and confirm to the aforesaid mayor and burgeses of the city aforesaid, and their successors, that the mayor and burgeses of the city aforesaid for the time being, may from time to time for ever, have and enjoy all and singular chattles of outlaws, for whatsoever cause, being brought before any justices of the peace whatsoever, and the chattles of felons and fugitives, deodands, and all manner of fines and amerciaments of all burgeses, and their heirs and successors, of and in the said city, limits, and precincts of the same, although the said burgeses or burgeses be a servant or officer of us and our heirs, as also of all residents in the city aforesaid, and precincts of the same, and their heirs and successors, to be determined before us and our heirs, and the justices of labourers and tradesmen, the treasurer and barons of the exchequer of us and our heirs, and before the clerk of the market of us and our heirs, and the justices appointed to hear and determine, and before other justices, officers, and ministers, of us and our heirs whatsoever; all forfeits made, and to be made, for or through any cause whatsoever, to be levied and taken by the sheriffs and bailiffs aforesaid for the time being, without any lett, impediment, or scandal, from us or our heirs, or from the chancellor, treasurer and barons of the exchequer, justices, sheriffs, or any other of our officers and ministers whatsoever: And that the aforesaid mayor and burgeses, and their successors, may have all goods and chattles whatsoever, taken or to be taken, with any person whatsoever, and found with the said person, being before a justice of the peace within the said city, suburbs, limits, and precincts of the same.

And whereas the mayor and burgeses of the city aforesaid are day by day at great costs and charges for the maintenance and reparations of the gates and pavements of the said city, and the two wharfs called the Old and New Key, for the lading and unlading of ships and boats by the river of Severn, thither arriving; as also, of several bridges called the West Bridge and the Foreign Bridge, of one of which great part is sealed and parjetted, being sixteen foot high, or thereabouts, built with divers arches and vaults, and half a mile in length, or thereabouts: And whereas, in consideration that the burgeses of the city aforesaid have been oppressed with very many burthens and payments, and divers grants by several letters patents under the great seal of England, have been made by our predecessors and progenitors, for divers terms now ended, to the bailiffs and burgeses of the city of Gloucester aforesaid, that they should take of all things coming to be sold at the said vill divers and several customs, viz. (among others) for every horse or mare, ox or cow, coming thither to be sold, one penny, and several other customs for other things passing to be sold through the gates of the said city; as also, other customs and tolls, moorage, pontage, and tonage; which customs and tolls, as well by land as by water, and some other duties, the burgeses of the city aforesaid have received, and been wont to receive: And whereas, by a statute made in parliament of Henry the VIIth late king of England, at Westminster, on the 25th day of February, in the 19th year of the reign of the said king, it was enacted, that whatsoever person or persons, of what degree, estate, or condition soever they be, or shall be, who henceforth shall take of any of his majesty's subjects any impositions for any trowls or boats, or any other vessels, for the carriage of any goods or merchandize in or upon the river of Severn, shall incur the penalties and forfeitures limited in the said statute: In which statute it is further provided, that if any person or persons, spiritual or temporal, or body incorporate, before the most ho-

nourable the lords of the king's most honourable privy council, in the star chamber at Westminster, at any time before the feast of the ascension of our Lord, which shall then be in the year of our Lord one thousand four hundred fifty and five, shall appear, and by sufficient proof shall exhibit his or their title or claim to any due or impost to be levied and received for any goods or merchandize carried in or upon the said river of Severn, that then, after the title and claim produced before the lords of the council aforesaid for the time being, and by the decree of the said lords in the star chamber approved, it shall be lawful for any such persons whatsoever, having such lawful and approved title, to receive all such dues and impositions of any of the king's liege subjects, for any such boat or vessel passing on the river of Severn, as shall be admitted and allocated by the decree of the lords of the council aforesaid, as by the aforesaid statute fully appears: And whereas, after and before the aforesaid feast of the ascension of our Lord, according to the provision of the statute aforesaid, the mayor and burgeses of the vill of Gloucester then being, exhibited their petition to the most reverend father in God, William, then archbishop of Canterbury, and lord chancellor of England, and the rest of the lords of the council of king Henry the VIIth in the star chamber; by which petition, they the said mayor and burgeses, in consideration of the annual costs and payments with which they, for the repair of the great bridge of the aforesaid vill, built with arches and stone vaults on the aforesaid river of Severn, and of the havens of the said city on the bank of the said river, and for divers other good causes and considerations mentioned in the petition aforesaid, have laid claim and title to divers tolls, sums of pence, impositions, and customs, time out of mind, due to them and their predecessors, and by them levied and taken, of and for boats and other vessels passing in or upon the river Severn under the bridges aforesaid, and for the goods and merchandize unladen at the havens aforesaid, towards the payment of the annual expences aforesaid; upon which, at the time of Easter, being the 29th day of April, in the twentieth year of the reign of king Henry the VIIth, in the star chamber at Westminster aforesaid, before the aforesaid lord chancellor of England, and other lords of the council of the said king being then and there present, (the aforesaid petition of the said mayor and burgeses of the vill of Gloucester being often read, and very well understood) as also the depositions and examinations, and other proofs and evidences, as well of the part of the aforesaid mayor and burgeses of the vill of Gloucester, as of the mayor and citizens of the city of Coventry, and the burgeses and inhabitants of the vill of Bewdly and Tewksbury, and other villages and places, being produced and read publickly, heard and fully understood, upon mature and diligent deliberation, by the aforesaid lord chancellor, and the rest of the council of the said late king then and there present, by virtue of the said statute in that parliament set forth, and by vertue and authority of the statute given and granted to that council, it was ordained, decreed, and adjudged concerning the matters specified in the petition aforesaid, by the assent and consent, as well of the mayor and burgeses of the vill of Gloucester, as of the mayor and citizens of the city of Coventry, and of the burgeses and inhabitants of the vill of Bewdly and Tewksbury, in manner and form following, viz. that the mayor and burgeses of the said vill of Gloucester and their successors, should have and take of all citizens of the said city of Coventry, and their successors, towards the payment of the fee farm of the said vill, and other expences in the decree aforesaid, for every hoghead of wine, and ton of other merchandizes, passing in any boat, trough, or vessel, from or through the said vill of Gloucester towards the city of Worcester, three-pence; and for every hoghead of wine and ton of other merchandize unladen in the said vill of Gloucester, at or upon the wharf, key, or land, three-pence, without any thing to be paid for the carriage of the said goods, by carts, drays, or horses, for the use of the mayor and burgeses, or without any sum of pence to be asked or received, by the name of any custom whatsoever, for the said wines, or the vessels wherein they were laden, in or upon the river aforesaid, passing at, by, or under, or about the bridge aforesaid; or for any of them bound with ropes and hooks near the adjacent bridge, or by any art or ingenuity, to be drawn and conducted under the bridge, into any place within the said vill of Gloucester, and the privileges and franchises of the same: And it was farther adjudged, decreed, and ordained, by the lord chancellor and lords of the council aforesaid, that the mayor and burgeses of the said vill of Gloucester, and their successors, should for ever have and take for custom the like number of pence of all other persons, for every hoghead of wine and ton of other merchandize, to be unladen in the said vill, the vill of Tewksbury, together with the burgeses and inhabitants within the franchises of the same, and other cities, villa, burroughs, or persons, being excepted, who have made composition with the mayor and burgeses aforesaid, with some other provisions for the lessening and easing of those goods for

which the custom was formerly paid, although things might be by water exported, not at all altering the property, as is specified in the decree aforesaid; and that the mayor and burgeses aforesaid should have, of every boat or vessel passing from one side or other under the said bridge, laden with timber, board, or lath, four-pence, for every time it shall pass by or under the said bridge, and for every boat or vessel laden with firewood or fewel, two-pence, without any custom or toll to be paid for the same; always provided that that decree extend not to the detriment of the vill of Tewksbury, nor the burgeses, nor any persons within the said vill privileged and excepted; provided also, that the aforesaid mayor and burgeses of Gloucester should take no custom for any household necessaries, nor any thing bought or provided for the private use of a family, being not to be merchandized: And moreover, the mayor and burgeses shall have, for every ton of wheat passing from either side under the aforesaid bridge, being to be made merchandize of, three-pence, and for all other grain, two-pence; and this to be paid, until some persons can sufficiently prove before the chancellor aforesaid in the said council, that less than three pence should be levied and taken for the same, so that this proof be made within seven years: And then there was a further ordinance made for the toll of corn in the place aforesaid by the council aforesaid, as by the aforesaid decree of the lord chancellor aforesaid, and the lords of the king's council then and there present in the star chamber aforesaid, made the day and year aforesaid, which we have looked into, as plainly and fully appears: We therefore willing to confirm, approve, and ratify, all the kinds of dues, tolls, customs, and sums of pence, by the mayor and burgeses of the city of Gloucester heretofore, by vertue of the decree aforesaid, or any other ways lawfully received and levied, to them the aforesaid mayor and burgeses, will, and do, for us, our heirs and successors, by these presents, grant to the aforesaid mayor and burgeses, and their successors, that it may be lawful for the said mayor and burgeses, and their successors, for the time being, from time to time for ever, to have, receive, take, and levy, for oats, bread-corn, and all sorts of grain and other merchandizes, and things to be sold, brought and carried to the city aforesaid; and for all boats passing there, or lying in the river of Severn, and for the goods wherewith they are laden or unladen at, or upon the haven aforesaid, such and so many customs, tolls, and reasonable sums of pence, as by the burgeses or bailiffs in their respective turns have by vertue of those grants, or any other lawful way, been heretofore received and levied.

And whereas, from the time of the making these letters patents, in the first year of the reign of the said Richard the IIIrd, although by these letters patents the aforesaid vill of Gloucester was made a city, two burgeses only were summoned at all parliaments elected by the major part of the burgeses to serve and sit in parliament, never any other were chosen knights for the county of the same city; and yet it was a custom in other cities that two were chosen burgeses for such a city, and two more knights for the county of the same city: We therefore for the future, to avoid and abolish all scruple and doubt in that case, do will and ordain, and for us, our heirs and successors, by these presents, grant to the mayor and burgeses of the city aforesaid, and their successors, that upon summons of any parliament of us, our heirs or successors, it may and shall be lawful for the mayor and burgeses of the city aforesaid, and their successors, and the major part of them, at a full county court next after the summons to be holden in that case, lately made and provided, to elect, nominate, and return two only discreet men of the said city to be burgeses for that city and county of the same city; and that those two burgeses so chosen, shall serve and sit in parliament as burgeses of the city aforesaid, and knights of the county of the same: And that the mayor and burgeses of the city aforesaid shall in no wise be forced or compelled to elect, nominate and return for burgeses of the city aforesaid, and knights of the county of the same; but they two only shall serve and sit in parliament, who shall from time to time be lawfully elected and returned by the mayor and burgeses of the city aforesaid, or the major part of them, according to the form of the statute in that case made and provided, as before the time of the reign of king Richard the IIIrd, the like burgeses of parliament for the burrough or vill of Gloucester, were wont to be nominated, elected and returned, and no otherwise.

And whereas the bailiffs and burgeses of the vill of Gloucester of old held the said burrough, with the appurtenances, of the kings of England in fee farm, by the yearly payment of sixty and five pounds of lawful money of England, we do, for us, our heirs and successors, by these presents, grant, and of our special grace and favour, give and confirm to the mayor and burgeses of the city aforesaid, and their successors, the said whole city of Gloucester, with all and singular its privileges, rights and appurtenances, having been hitherto used to have been paid to us, our predecessors, and progenitors, and remain to be paid to us our heirs and successors, in as ample manner and form as they were heretofore granted to the mayor and burgeses

gesles of the city aforesaid, and their predecessors, by whatsoever name or names of incorporation, or by any former charters or letters patents of any of our ancestors and progenitors, and as the said mayor and burgesles, and their predecessors, by vertue or pretext of any charter or letters patents, have heretofore lawfully holden and possessed it.

And we do further, of our special grace and favour, for us, our heirs and successors, by these presents, grant, approve, ratify and confirm to the aforesaid mayor and burgesles of the city aforesaid, and their successors, all and singular such like manors, messuages, lands and tenements, court leets, assize of frank pledge, sheriffs courts, and all other courts whatsoever, markets, fairs, customs, liberties, franchises, freedoms, fines, and amerciements, exemptions, jurisdictions, and inheritances whatsoever, as the said mayor and burgesles now lawfully enjoy and use, or that they, or either of them, or their predecessors, by any names of incorporation, or by vertue and pretext of any charters or letters patents by any of our predecessors and progenitors, late kings and queens of England, made and granted, were wont to have, use, and enjoy, before the said surrender was made; or by pretext of any law, prescription, or custom, or any other lawful way, right, or title, had and accustomed, although they or some of them have been ill used or abused, or any way lost and forfeited, yet to be kept and enjoyed by the aforesaid mayor and burgesles of the city aforesaid, and their successors for ever, only paying to us, our heirs and successors, such fee farm and sums of pence as have been hitherto due and used to be paid: Wherefore we will, and do, for us, our heirs and successors, by these presents, by strict injunction, command, that the aforesaid mayor and burgesles, and their successors, may for ever have, hold, use, exercise, and enjoy, all and singular the aforesaid courts, and all other authorities, jurisdictions, franchises, and immunities, together with all manors, lands, tenements, and inheritances aforesaid, according to the tenor and effect of these our letters patents, without any lett or impediment from us, our heirs or successors, or any justices of the peace, sheriffs, or other officers or ministers of us, our heirs or successors whatsoever, any surrender of former charters to the contrary notwithstanding.

Being also unwilling that the said mayor and burgesles of the city aforesaid, or any of them, or their successors, should by occasion of the premises, by us, our heirs or successors, justices, sheriffs, or any other officers or ministers of us, our heirs or successors whatsoever, be molested, vexed, aggrieved, or any way disturbed, we will, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, strictly command the treasurer, chancellor, and barons of the exchequer at Westminster, and other officers and justices of us, our heirs and successors, our attornies general, and attornies in any courts whatsoever for the time being, and all officers and ministers of us, our heirs and successors, that they and every of them do not prosecute or continue, or cause to be prosecuted and continued, any brief or summons de quo warranto, or any other brief, briefs, or proceses, against the said mayor and burgesles of the city aforesaid, for any causes, things, or matters, offences, claims, or usurpations, or either of them, duly claimed, attempted, had, or usurped, before the day of the date of the making of these our letters patents.

We willing also that they the said mayor and burgesles of the city aforesaid should not, by any justices, officers, or ministers aforesaid, in and for the due use, claim, or abuse of any liberties, franchises or jurisdictions, within the city aforesaid, or the precincts of the same, be molested, aggrieved, or hindered, or compelled to answer any of them before the day of the date of these our letters patents, we will, and we do, by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, grant to the mayor and burgesles of the city aforesaid, and their successors, that this present charter so generally made, may and shall be of the same vertue and effect as if all the premises above specified were specially and particularly in this our charter expressed; and that it be understood and adjudged in the best and most favourable sense on the part of the mayor and burgesles of the city aforesaid, and their successors, though it might be toward us, our heirs and successors, better understood, any omission, defect, repugnancy, or contradiction in the same to the contrary notwithstanding.

Nevertheless, we will that the justices of assize of nisi prius and general goal delivery in the county of Gloucester, as also the justices of the peace of the said county being assigned, or to be assigned, to keep their sessions, and also the sheriffs of the county of Gloucester, they and either of them may freely enter the said city to keep their sessions concerning any matter or business happening or issuing without the county of the city, and within the county of Gloucester, as they were wont before these times, and before the letters patents of the said late king Richard the III^d, made in the first year of his reign, this present grant in any wise notwithstanding.

Moreover we will, and by these presents declare, that all and singular justices assigned to keep the peace in the county of Gloucester for the future for ever, may take and receive within the said city, informations, recognizances, and all other acts,

and things, as being justices of the peace they may any where do; and that all commissioners of sewers, and commissioners for charitable uses, may execute their respective commissions within the said city of Gloucester, for all matters and things whatsoever issuing without the county of the city, and within the county of Gloucester, this present grant of ours in any wise notwithstanding.

Always provided, and we will, and do, for us, our heirs and successors, by these presents, firmly enjoin, order and command, all and singular the mayor, recorder, town clerk, aldermen, capital burgesles, and all other our officers and ministers of our city aforesaid, and all others their deputies; as also, all justices of the peace of us, our heirs and successors, within that city, by vertue and according to the tenor of these our letters patents, or charters heretofore made, for the future to be nominated and elected, shall, before they or either of them be admitted to enter upon the execution of their respective offices, take as well the corporal oath, commonly called the oath of obedience, as the corporal oath, commonly called the oath of supremacy, upon the holy gospel, before such person or persons as shall be assigned and appointed to administer such oaths.

And we farther will and declare our royal pleasure and intention, that no recorder or town clerk of our city aforesaid shall be admitted to the execution of his or their respective offices, before they or either of them be or shall be approved of by us, our heirs or successors, any thing in these presents contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Always provided, that those letters patents, or any thing in them contained, shall not extend to be expounded or interpreted to grant the hundreds of Dudstone and King's Barton near the city of Gloucester aforesaid, or the villages, parishes, hamlets, or any other places within the said hundreds, to be a parcel of the county of the city aforesaid, as in former times have been, or to give, grant, and confirm to the aforesaid mayor and burgesles of that city and their successors, any liberties, privileges, franchises, immunities, jurisdictions, powers, profits, or advantages whatsoever, to be had, taken, and enjoyed within the said hundreds, or any of them, or within any parishes, villages, or hamlets within the said hundreds, or either of them; but we will and declare our royal intention, that those hundreds and all inhabitants of the same, or either of them, and all villages, places, and hamlets whatsoever, within the said hundreds and hamlets, and every part and parcel of them, or either of them, shall henceforth for ever remain parcels of our said county of Gloucester to all intents and purposes; and that all things, jurisdictions, liberties, privileges, powers, and authorities, by any of our progenitors and predecessors, kings or queens of England, heretofore granted to the vill or city of Gloucester aforesaid, or corporation of the same, by any name or names within the said hundreds, to be had, taken and enjoyed, to be void and of none effect, as for and concerning the said hundreds and either of them, and all inhabitants of the same, according to the form of the statute in that case made and provided, any thing in these presents contained to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

Always provided that those letters patents and this said charter and grant of liberties and privileges, or any thing in them contained, be not any way prejudicial to the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of the city aforesaid, or their successors; but we will, and by these presents declare our royal intention, that the said dean and chapter, and their successors, may from time to time for the future for ever hold and enjoy all such rights, privileges, franchises, jurisdictions, and immunities whatsoever, as the said dean and chapter do now lawfully enjoy, and are rightfully due and belonging to the said church, any thing in these presents contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Always provided, that if at any time or times it shall seem expedient to us, our heirs or successors, to remove the mayor or any of the aldermen or burgesles of the common council, or any officer or officers within the said city or county of the same, (except the chamberlain, sword bearer, and serjeants at mace) and ease him or them of his or their respective office or offices, and we, our heirs or successors, shall signify such will or pleasure of us, our heirs or successors, by order to be made in the privy council of us, our heirs or successors, that then immediately from and after notice of such order given to the mayor and burgesles of the city aforesaid for the time being, they the said mayor and burgesles, if it be not a mayor to be removed, and if it be, the aldermen and common council of the city aforesaid, or the major part of them that shall be there present, shall proceed to the election of a new mayor, alderman, burgesles of the common council, or other officer or officers as aforesaid, removed, or to be removed, as if he or they had died in the said office or offices, any thing in these presents contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patents. Witness ourself at Westminster this 18th day of April, in the four and twentieth year of our reign.

By Writ of Privy Seal. — PIGGOTT.

NUMBER VII.

The CHARTER of Foundation of the Bishoprick of GLOUCESTER.

HENRY the VIIIth, by the grace of God king of England and France, defender of the faith, lord of Ireland, and supreme head on earth of the church of England, to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting: Whereas the great convent or monastery, which, whilst in being, was called the monastery of St. Peter of Gloucester, and all and singular its manors, lordships, messuages, lands, tenements, hereditaments, endowments, and possessions, for certain special and urgent causes, were, by Gabriel Moreton, prior of the said abbey or monastery, and the convent thereof, lately given and granted to us and our heirs for ever, as by the deed of the said prior and convent, under their common conventual seal inrolled in our court of chancery, fully appears; by virtue whereof we are rightfully seized in our demesne, as of fee, of and in the scite, bounds and precinct of the said convent or monastery; and of all and singular manors, lordships, messuages, lands, tenements, hereditaments, endowments, and possessions of the said late prior and convent; and we being so seized, and being influenced by divine goodness, and desiring above all things, that true religion and the true worship of God may not only not be abolished, but intirely restored to the primitive and genuine rule of simplicity; and that all those enormities may be corrected into which the lives and profession of the monks for a long time had deplorably lapsed, have, as far as human frailty will permit, endeavoured to the utmost that, for the future, the pure word of God may be taught in that place, good discipline observed, youth freely instructed in learning, the infirmities of old age relieved with necessaries, alms given to poor christians, highways and bridges repaired; and that all offices of piety in every kind may there abound, and thence spread to the neighbourhood far and near, to the glory of God, and the common good and benefit of our subjects.

Wherefore, considering that the scite of the said late monastery of St. Peter of Gloucester, in which many famous monuments of our renowned ancestors, kings of England, are erected, is a very fit and proper place for erecting, instituting and establishing an episcopal see, and an episcopal church, of one bishop, one dean a presbyter, and six prebendaries presbyters, for the service of Almighty God for ever, we have decreed, and by these presents we do decree, the scite of the said monastery of St. Peter in Gloucester, and the place and church thereof, to be an episcopal see, and to be created, erected and established a cathedral church; and the said cathedral church we do, by these presents, fully and indeed create, erect, found, ordain, make, appoint and establish, of one bishop, one dean a presbyter, six prebendaries presbyters, which we will and command, by these presents, from henceforth unalterably, to continue and endure, and to be established for ever.

And we also will and ordain, by these presents, that the said cathedral church shall be from henceforth for ever a cathedral church and see episcopal; and that our whole town of Gloucester be from henceforth and for ever a city; and we will and decree that the same be from henceforth for ever nominated and called the city of Gloucester: And whereas our said late town or vill of Gloucester, together with all and singular the vills and hamlets of Dudston and King's Barton near Gloucester, have for a long time past been an entire county by itself, rightfully incorporated in deed and name; and whereas one Thomas Payne, now mayor of our vill aforesaid, and the burgeses of our said late vill of Gloucester, now have, hold, and do enjoy several liberties, franchises and privileges within the said late vill of Gloucester, and within the county of the same vill; and the predecessors of them, the said now mayor and burgeses, within our said late vill of Gloucester, and within the county of the same our late vill of Gloucester, by letters patents of our progenitors, by use, prescription or otherwise, in what manner soever had, held and enjoyed, the same as by right, and by the laws of our kingdom they lawfully might use, hold and enjoy the same; we will, and by these presents, do grant, that now our city of Gloucester, together with all and singular the vills and hamlets of Dudston and King's Barton, be, and for ever hereafter shall be, the county of our city of Gloucester, by the same meets and bounds by which our said late vill of Gloucester, together with all and singular the vills and hamlets of Dudston and King's Barton aforesaid, is limited and known; and we do, by these presents, ordain, make, erect and establish our said city of Gloucester, together with the vills and hamlets of Dudston and King's Barton aforesaid, one entire county in deed and name, distinct and absolutely separated from our county of Gloucester for ever.

And out of our farther grace, we will, and by these presents do grant, that the aforesaid Thomas of the said city, and the now mayor, the burgeses of the said city, and their successors, for ever have, hold and enjoy, and have full power and autho-

city to have, hold and enjoy within our county aforesaid, and within the county of our city aforesaid, so many, such, as great and like liberties, courts lect, views of frank pledge, and all things belonging to view of frank pledge, return of writs, rights, jurisdictions, franchises, and privileges whatsoever, as many, as great, and in like cases, and in the same manner and form as the now mayor and burgeses of our city of Gloucester, or any one, or any of their predecessors within our said late vill of Gloucester, had, held or enjoyed, or ought for any reason, or in any manner whatsoever, to have, hold or enjoy.

And the said city of Gloucester, and all the county of the said city, and all our county of Gloucester, as the same is by meets and bounds limited and known, from all jurisdiction, authority and diocese, as well of the bishop of Worcester as of the bishop of York and bishop of Hereford for the time being, and their successors, we do separate, divide, exempt, exonerate, and, by these presents, do free and discharge; and we do adjoin and unite all episcopal jurisdiction, as well as all profits, emoluments and hereditaments whatsoever, right or jurisdiction episcopal, belonging, appertaining, or arising within our said city of Gloucester, or county of the said city, and within the whole county of Gloucester, to the bishop of Gloucester, to be by us named and elected by these our letters patents, and to his successors for ever, bishops of Gloucester, and to the bishoprick of Gloucester: And we do by these presents, make and ordain the said city and county to be the diocese of Gloucester; and we will and ordain that it be for ever hereafter nominated and called the diocese of Gloucester; and all that diocese of Gloucester, and every part thereof, we will and ordain to be of the province of Canterbury, and so for ever hereafter to be nominated, reputed and taken, to all intents and purposes, and in the same manner as the diocese of Worcester was, and was taken and reputed to be.

And because our vill of Bristol which is situate and being within the bounds and limits of our county of Gloucester, is a county of itself, and is part within the diocese of Bath and Wells, and part within the diocese of Worcester, therefore to prevent and take away all ambiguity and doubt hereafter, we will, ordain and appoint, and by these presents do grant, that all that part of our vill and county of Bristol which heretofore was in the diocese of Worcester, be from this time forward, and for ever, in the diocese of Gloucester, to all intents and purposes, in the same manner as it was wont to be within the episcopal jurisdiction of Worcester.

And to the end that this our intention may obtain due and ample effect, we very much confiding in the knowledge, good manners, probity and virtue of our well-beloved chaplain, John Wakeman, clerk, do nominate and elect, and by these presents we do elect, nominate and create him the said John bishop of Gloucester: And we will, and by these presents do grant and ordain, that the said bishop be a body corporate in deed and in name: And we do by these presents declare, accept, ordain, make and constitute him a body corporate for ever, and that he have a perpetual succession, and that he and his successors, by the name of bishop of Gloucester, shall be called and nominated; and that he and his successors, by and under that name, may prosecute, claim and plead, and be impleaded, defend and be defended, answer and be answered, in all the courts and places of law, of us our heirs and successors whatsoever, and elsewhere; and in all and singular causes, actions, suits, writs and plaints, real, personal, or mixed, as well temporal as spiritual, and in all other things, causes and matters whatsoever; and by that name to take, receive, enjoy and acquire any manors, lordships, lands, tenements, rectories, pensions, portions, and other hereditaments whatsoever; possessions, profits and emoluments, as well spiritual and ecclesiastical as temporal, and all other things whatsoever, by our letters patents to the aforesaid bishop and his successors, by us, our heirs, in due manner to be made, or which shall be given or granted by any other person or persons, according to our laws, or the laws of any of our heirs or successors; and that he and they may, and can have full power and authority to give, alien, or demise, and generally all other things to receive and do, in the like and in the same manner and form as any other bishop or bishops of our kingdom of England may, or can receive, or do, but not otherwise, nor in any other manner.

And because we will that our said bishop of Gloucester and his successors be honourably endowed, we give, and by these presents do grant to the said bishop, all that our hall covered with lead, commonly called the leaden hall, one room or pantry, one buttery, with one kitchen, two little houses for putting meat, one square pool or stew for keeping of fish, to which fresh water runs, situate at the east end of a certain hall, a large bed chamber where the servants of the late abbot did use to eat, situate at the west end of the said hall; and also, one pantry, one buttery, one office under ground, with the way leading thereto, situate on the south part of the aforesaid great bed chamber; and also a certain square or void place containing in length by estimation two perches, and in breadth one perch and

three foot, adjoining to the said great bed chamber; and also, one other bed chamber commonly called the square bed chamber situate on the north part of the great bed chamber, with three other bed chambers built over the said square bed chamber, and one other great bed chamber where the abbot of the said monastery did use to eat, with one pantry, one buttery, and one office under ground, situate and being at the end of the said great bed chamber; and also, one gallery situate at the south-east end of the said bed chamber; and also, one bed chamber situate on the south part of the said bed chamber, and one bed chamber situate on the south part of the said gallery, with three bed chambers built all together, and situate on the north part of the said gallery; and also, all those three inner bed chambers with one middle room, one chapel, and another gallery joining to the said three chambers, being the said late abbot's own apartment on the north end of the said great bed chamber where the late abbot did use to eat, and on the south of the said bed chamber; as also, one other hall, one pantry, one buttery, one kitchen, and two bed chambers, situate at the east end of the said gallery; and all and singular chambers, houses, edifices, buildings, offices under ground, and other offices whatsoever, situate or built under or over the said halls, bed chambers, galleries, and all and singular other buildings under or over the premises, or any part thereof; and all that flower garden, containing in length by estimation six perch and ten foot, and in breadth seven perch thirteen foot and a half; which garden reaches and extends itself to the three inner chambers and other buildings which was the abbot's own apartment, and all and singular messuages, dwellings, houses, buildings, structures, with the ground and soil thereto belonging; gardens, orchards, void places, walls, and all and singular other hereditaments that are known by the name or names of the abbot's lodgings, or situate and being within all that precinct, circuit and enclosure known or called the abbot's lodgings; which said circuit or enclosure in the south part contains by estimation nine perches and ten foot, and in the north part nine perch and six foot, and on the west end eight perch nine foot and eight inches, and at the east end eight perch and sixteen foot, each perch containing eighteen foot and a half and three inches; which said hall, houses, buildings, galleries, walks, and all and singular other the premises; and also, all the lands and soil whereon the same stand, are situate, lying and being within the precinct of the said late abbey or monastery: And we do also give, and by these presents grant to the said bishop, all that stable, commonly called the abbot's stable, containing in length four perch eight foot and a half, and in breadth one perch and four foot; and also, one garden being at the east end of the church-yard, containing in length six perch seventeen foot and a half, and in breadth six perch and sixteen foot; and also, that house commonly called the wood barton, containing in length one hundred and eight foot, and in breadth thirty-four foot; and also, two other stables, two slaughter houses, and one dog kennel, containing in length eighty-four foot, and in breadth thirty foot; which said stables, slaughter houses, and all and singular the premises are situated and lie in the parish of St. Mary de Lode in our said city of Gloucester, without the precinct of the said monastery; and also, free ingress, egress and regress, and all manner of other liberties and benefits, of going, returning, carrying and recarrying to and from all and singular the places aforesaid, and all other the premises, and of doing all other things at all times of the year, at the will and pleasure of the said bishop and his successors; to have and to hold all and singular the aforesaid halls, chambers, galleries, walks, offices, stables, houses, edifices, and all and singular other the premises to the said bishop and his successors; to be held of us and our successors as of free alms: And we will that the said messuages, dwellings, halls, chambers, and all and singular other the premises be for ever hereafter taken to be nominated and called the palace of the bishop of Gloucester and his successors.

And moreover, and by these presents we do ordain, that the said cathedral church from henceforth forward for ever shall be the cathedral church and see episcopal of the said John bishop of Gloucester, and of his successors bishops of Gloucester; and the said cathedral church we do by these presents adorn with the honours, dignities and ensigns of an episcopal see; and the said episcopal see we do by these presents give and grant to the said John and his successors, to have and to hold to the said John and his successors for ever.

And furthermore, of our farther grace, we will and ordain, and by these presents do grant, that the bishop of Gloucester that now is, and every one of his successors, amongst other things already mentioned, may, and can from time to time nominate, depute and appoint, one vicar general or vicars general, commissary or commissaries, register or registers, in and through the whole diocese of Gloucester, as the same by meets and bounds is known and limited, in the same manner as the bishop of Worcester might, ought, and was wont to nominate and appoint them; and that such vicar general, commissary and commissaries, register and registers, so by the bishop hereafter

to be nominated and deputed, and every one of them, all and singular profits and emoluments to their respective offices now belonging, may and have full power and authority to collect, receive and have, in and through the said city, in manner as the vicar, commissary and register of the bishop of Worcester for the time being heretofore might, was wont, or accustomed to collect, receive, or have, any grants or commissions by the said now bishop of Worcester, or any of his predecessors or successors already made, granted, or done, or to be made, granted or done, notwithstanding.

And moreover we will, and by these presents do ordain, that the aforesaid John, and his successors, bishops of Gloucester aforesaid, may, can and ought to exercise, perform and use all and all manner of jurisdiction, power and authority, as well ordinary as extraordinary within the cathedral church of Gloucester and diocese aforesaid, from this time forth and for ever, in as ample manner and form as the bishop of Worcester by our laws might, could, or ought to exercise, perform and use.

And we farther will that the said John bishop of Gloucester; and his successors bishops of Gloucester, from henceforth and for ever have one or more authentic seal or seals, for the doing of all matters and businesses, which is to serve and be of the same effect in law, in the same manner and form as the bishop of Westminster now has, or may have.

And we will that the cathedral church aforesaid be filled and adorned with fit persons in all places and degrees; and we by these presents do made and ordain our well beloved chaplain, William Jennyns, bachelor in divinity, to be the first original and modern dean of the said cathedral church, and that he the said dean, and every of his successors to be by us named, have and possess the first place of dignity in the said cathedral church next to the said bishop; and that our well beloved chaplain, Nicholas Wotton, archdeacon of Gloucester, and every one of his successors, by the bishop of Gloucester to that archdeaconry henceforth to be nominated and chosen, have and possess the second place of dignity in the said cathedral church; and our beloved chaplain, Richard Brown, clerk, bachelor in civil and common laws, to be the first and present presbyter prebendary, and Henry Willis, clerk, bachelor in divinity, to be second presbyter prebendary, and John Rodley, clerk, bachelor in divinity, to be the third presbyter prebendary, and James Vaughan, clerk, master of arts, to be the fourth presbyter prebendary, and Edward Bennet, clerk, to be the fifth presbyter prebendary, and John Huntley, clerk, late prior of Dandri in our county of Surrey, to be the sixth presbyter prebendary.

We will also and ordain, and we do by these presents grant to the said dean and prebendaries, that the aforesaid dean and six prebendaries from henceforth be of themselves in deed and in name a body corporate, and that they have a perpetual succession, and that they shall demean, appear and employ themselves according to certain ordinances, rules and statutes by us, in a certain indenture to them hereafter to be made, specified and declared; and that the said dean and prebendaries, and their successors, shall for ever hereafter be called the dean and chapter of the holy and individed trinity of Gloucester; and that the aforesaid dean and prebendaries of the cathedral church aforesaid, and their successors, be, and for ever after shall be, the chapter of the bishoprick of Gloucester; and that the said chapter be for ever hereafter annexed, incorporated and united to the beforementioned John and his successors, bishops of Gloucester, in the same manner and form in which the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of St. Peter in our city of Westminster, to the bishop of Westminster, or episcopal see of Westminster, is annexed, incorporated, or united; and we make them, the said dean and prebendaries, one body corporate in deed and name; and them for one body we do make, declare, ordain and accept, and that they have a perpetual succession.

And that the said dean and chapter, and their successors, by the name of the dean and chapter of the holy and individed trinity of Gloucester, may prosecute, claim, plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended, answer and be answered, in all our courts and places of law and elsewhere, in and upon all and singular causes, actions, suits, demands, writs and plaints, real, spiritual, personal and mixt, and in all other things, causes and matters, in the same manner as the dean and chapter of St. Peter of Westminster may or can make or do; and by the same name, manors, lordships, lands, tenements, and other hereditaments whatsoever, possessions, profits and emoluments, as well spiritual or ecclesiastical as temporal; and all other things whatsoever, to take, by letters patents of us, our heirs or successors, or of any other person or persons whatsoever, to them or their successors, or otherwise according to the laws of us, our heirs or successors, to be given or granted, may and can take, receive and acquire, give, alien and demise; and generally all and singular other things, take, receive, acquire, give, alien and demise, and do and execute in like, and in the same manner and form in which the dean and chapter of the aforesaid cathedral church of St. Peter in our city of Westminster can take,

take, receive, acquire, give, alien, demise, and do or execute, but not otherwise, nor in any other manner.

And that the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of the holy and individed trinity of Gloucester, and their successors for ever, may use one common seal to seal all charters, evidences and writings, by them made or to be made, or any ways touching or concerning the said cathedral church aforesaid.

And moreover we will, and by these presents do grant and ordain, that the aforesaid bishop of Gloucester, and every of his successors for the time being, and the aforesaid dean and chapter of the cathedral church of the holy and individed trinity of Gloucester, and every one of their successors, have full power and faculty of making, receiving, giving, aliening, demising, executing, and doing all and singular things, which the bishop of Westminster jointly and severally can make, receive, give, alien, demise, execute, or do.

And because we will that the said cathedral church of the holy and individed trinity of Gloucester be honourably endowed, we of our farther grace have given and granted, and by these presents do give and grant to the aforesaid dean and chapter of the holy and individed trinity of Gloucester all the aforesaid sept, circuit, enclosure and precinct of the abovenamed late abbey or monastery of St. Peter of Gloucester, with all ancient privileges, liberties and free customs of the said late abbey or monastery, and all the church there, together with all chapels, leads, bells, and all things belonging to bells, cloysters, church-yards, messuages, houses, edifices certain curtilages, flower gardens, gardens, orchards, fish ponds, and all other places, lands, territories and places within the same scite, sept, circuit, enclosure, and precinct of the said late abbey or monastery, and all that was reputed or esteemed part or parcel thereof, and which lately were the said prior's and convent's, in right of their monastery aforesaid, together with all and all manner of vessels, ornaments, goods, chattles and implements of the said late abbey or monastery, with their appurtenances whatsoever, except and always reserved to the aforesaid bishop and his successors, all and singular halls, chambers, galleries, walks, offices, stables, houses, buildings, and other hereditaments and liberties whatsoever to the said bishop and his successors herein in these presents before granted; to have, hold and enjoy the aforesaid scite, sept, circuit, enclosure and precinct of the said late abbey or monastery beforementioned, together with all ancient privileges, liberties and free customs above mentioned; together with the church, chapels, bells, and all things belonging to bells, cloysters, church-yards, messuages, houses, curtilages, flower gardens, gardens, orchards, fish ponds, lands, territories, and places within the said scite, sept, circuit, enclosure and precinct of the said late abbey or monastery; together with the vessels, jewels, ornaments, goods, chattles and implements of the said late abbey or monastery, with all and singular their appurtenances whatsoever; and with all and singular other the premises above specified, with their appurtenances, (except before excepted) to the aforesaid dean and chapter of the said cathedral church of the holy and individed trinity of Gloucester, and their successor for ever, of us, our heirs and successors, in pure and perpetual alms.

We will also, and by these presents do grant to the dean and chapter of the said cathedral church of the holy and inseparable trinity of Gloucester, that the dean of the said church for the

time being, all and singular inferior officers and ministers of the said cathedral church, and all other persons of the said cathedral church, as the case or cases do require, shall make, constitute, appoint and accept from time to time for ever; and that he may and have authority such persons, and every of them so admitted or to be admitted, for lawful cause to correct, and also to depose, remove and expel from the said cathedral church, saving to us, our heirs and successors, the right, title and authority of nominating, assigning and preferring, and by our letters patents, to ordain, prefer and present all deans, prebendaries, and all the poor living there on our liberality from time to time, howsoever and as often as the said cathedral church of a dean, prebendaries or poor people, either by the death of any of them or otherwise, shall happen to be vacant, any thing in these presents before mentioned contained in the contrary, notwithstanding.

And we will also and ordain, and by these presents do decree, that the archdeacon of Gloucester that now is and his successors, be from henceforth for ever separated, discharged, and altogether freed from the jurisdiction, power, right and authority of the bishop of Worcester; and the said archdeacon, and his successors, we do, by these presents, separate, exonerate, and for ever free from the same; and him the said archdeacon, and his successors, we do decree, enact, ordain and establish from henceforth and for ever, to be in the aforesaid church of Gloucester in the same manner, form and plight, in which he or any of his predecessors were in the cathedral church of the blessed virgin Mary of Worcester.

We also enact and ordain, and by these presents we will and grant, that the aforesaid John, bishop of Gloucester, and his successors bishops of Gloucester, have, hold and possess in all things, and through all things, authority, power, right, plight and jurisdiction of, in and on the archdeaconry of Gloucester, and the archdeacon that now is and his successors, as fully and absolutely to all and intents and purposes as the bishop of Worcester that now is, or any of his predecessors now hath, or had, or ought to have, or did use or exercise.

We will also, and by these presents do grant, as well to the aforesaid bishop as to the dean and chapter, that he and they have, and shall have, these our letters patents under our great seal of England, made and sealed in due form, without fine or fee great or small, in our hamper or elsewhere, in any manner to be rendered, paid, or made; notwithstanding there is no express mention at this time in these presents made of the true yearly value or certainty of the premises, or any of them, or of any other gifts or grants by us made to the said bishop or dean and chapter, or their successors; and notwithstanding any statute, act, ordinance, provision, or restriction to the contrary thereof made, published, ordained, or provided, or any other thing, cause, or matter whatsoever, in any wise notwithstanding.

In testimony of which, these our letters we have made patents. Witness our self at Westminster, the third day of September, in the thirty third year of our reign.—S.

CUPPER.

By Writ of Privy Seal of the same Date, and also by Authority of Parliament.—S.

NUMBER VIII.

The ENDOWMENT of the Bishoprick of GLOUCESTER.

HENRY the VIIIth, by the grace of God, king of England and France, defender of the faith, lord of Ireland, and supreme head upon earth of the church of England, to all to whom these present letters shall come, greeting: Know ye, that we of our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have given and granted, and by these presents do give and grant to the reverend father in Christ, John Wakeman, bishop of Gloucester, all those our manors of Maismore, Brokethorpp and Hascomb, Preston, Longford and Droiscorte, in the county of our city of Gloucester, with all their rights, members and appurtenances; and our manor of Rudge and Tusleigh in our county of Gloucester, with all their rights, members and appurtenances; and also all those our manors of Hope-Meleshal, Dewchurch and Kilpeck in our county of Hereford, with all their rights, members and appurtenances; which manors, and other the premises, with all their appurtenances, did sometime belong and appertain to the late monastery of St. Peter in Gloucester, or were part of the possessions of the said late monastery, and also all and singular messuages, mills, houses, buildings, lands, tenements, meadows, feedings, pastures, woods, under woods, rents, reversions, services, rents-charge, rents-sock, and rents-reserved, upon all demises and grants whatsoever, annuities, yearly rents, farms, see farms, waters, fisheries and

fishings, and rents of all our tenants and farmers whatsoever; and also waifs, villains with their consequences, knights fees, wards, marriages, escheats, reliefs, herriots, fairs, markets, tolls, customs, holy days, warrens, commons, surze-heaths, moors, wafts, pensions, portions, tythes, oblations, quarries, marshes, pools, fish ponds, courts leets, view of frank pledge, and all things which do or hereafter may or ought to belong to view of frank pledge, and assize and assay of bread, wine and ale, estrays, goods, and chattles wayfed; and all other our rights, profits, emoluments, commodities and hereditaments whatsoever, with all and singular their appurtenances, situate, lying and being in the villages, fields, parishes of Brokethorpp, Harecomb, Preston and Brokworth, in the county of our city of Gloucester, and in the parish of St. Mary de Lode within our said city of Gloucester, and in the parishes of St. Oswald and St. Mary de Lode within our said city of Gloucester, and in Standish in our said county of Gloucester, and in Dewchurch, in our said county of Hereford, or elsewhere, in the same counties of our city of Gloucester, Gloucester and Hereford, and elsewhere, within our kingdom of England, to the said manors, or either of them, in any wise belonging or appertaining, or have been heretofore known, taken or reputed as being members or parcels of the same manors, or either of them, or have before this time been let, set, or occupied with the same manors, or either of them, or any parcel of either of them.

We give also, and by these presents do grant, to the same reverend father in Christ, John Wakeman, bishop of Gloucester,

cester, all that scite of a certain mansion house called the vineyard, and also a certain clove of pasture adjoining to the said scite of the vineyard aforesaid, called the Park, containing about fifteen acres and three rods, and now or late in the tenure or occupation of John Arnold, esq; or his assignees, situate, lying, and being in the parish of St. Mary de Lode, in our said county of the city of Gloucester, and did sometime belong and appertain to, and were part of the possessions of the said late monastery of St. Peter in Gloucester.

And also, all that our meadow commonly called Importams, otherwise Porthame, containing by estimation 67 acres of meadow, lying and being in the said parish of St. Mary de Lode, in our said county of the city of Gloucester, and the first shoot of the same meadow, being part of the demesnes of Barton Abbots, and did some time belong and appertain to the said late monastery of St. Peter in Gloucester.

And also, all that our part of the manor of Lassington in our said county of the city of Gloucester, with all its rights, members and appurtenances, and some time belonging and appertaining to the said late monastery of St. Peter's in Gloucester, and being parcel of the possessions of the said late monastery; and also all and singular messuages, lands, tenements, rents, reversions, meadows, feedings, pastures, woods, underwoods, commons, courts, leets, view of frank pledge, and all things which belong to view of frank pledge, chattles, waifs, estrays, services, and all other our profits, commodities, emoluments and hereditaments whatsoever, in any wise to the said part of our manor belonging or appertaining, or that have been heretofore known, taken, used, or reputed members or parcels of the same part, or any parcel thereof, situate or being in the parishes of St. Oswald and St. Mary de Lode, or elsewhere, in the county of our said city of Gloucester: And also, all that moiety or half part of a certain wood of ours called Woolridge, containing by estimation fifty acres; and also, all that moiety or half part of another wood of ours there called the Perch, containing by estimation sixteen acres, together with the land and soil of the said moiety of the same woods, lying and being in the said parish of St. Mary de Lode within the said county of our city of Gloucester, and some time belonging and appertaining to the said late monastery of St. Peter in Gloucester, and being parcel of the possessions of the said late monastery.

We also give, and by these presents do grant, for ourselves, our heirs and successors, to the aforesaid reverend father in Christ, all those our rectories and churches of Hartpury, Maifemore and Upton St. Leonard, in our said county of our city of Gloucester; and also, all those our rectories and churches of Cam, Northleach, Kempford, Whelford, South Cerney, and Standish, in our said county of Gloucester; and likewise, all those our rectories and churches of Dewchurch, Kilpeck, Glasbury, Devennock, Cowern, and Ewias Harold, in our said county of Hereford; and also, all that our rectory and church of Stewport in our said county of Wenlock in Wales; and likewise, all that our chapel of Cam in our said county of Gloucester; and all that our chapel of Piperton in our said county of Hereford; and all that our chapel of Maifemore in our said county of the city of Gloucester; which rectories, churches and chapels, did some time belong and appertain to the said late monastery of St. Peter in Gloucester, and were part of the possessions of the said late monastery; and also, all and all sorts of manors, messuages, glebes, meadows, feedings, pastures, rents, reversions, services, tithes, oblations, obventions, pensions, portions, and all and singular other our hereditaments and emoluments whatsoever to the said rectories, churches and chapels, or any of them, belonging or appertaining, or that have been heretofore had or known to be part or parcel of the same rectories, churches or chapels, or any of them, or have been let or demised with the said rectories, churches or chapels, or any of them; and also, all and singular our tithes, glebes, pensions, portions, oblations and obventions whatsoever, issuing from, or being in the villages, fields, parishes, or hamlets of Standish, Caldrupe, Hardwick, Over-Oxlinch, Little Runwike, Harsfield, Nether Oxlinch, Sall, Putley, Farley, and Holyrood Ampney, in our said county of Gloucester; and in Devennock, Wentworth and Talgarthe, in our said county of Hereford, sometime belonging and appertaining to the said late monastery of St Peter in Gloucester, or being part or parcel of the possessions and revenues of the same late monastery.

Moreover we give, and by these presents do, for ourselves, our heirs and successors, grant to the aforesaid reverend father in Christ, the bishop of Gloucester, a certain pension of fifty-three shillings and four pence, issuing out of the rectory or church of Kempford in our said county of Gloucester, and yearly paid by the vicar of the same church for the time being; and likewise, a certain pension or yearly rent of twenty-six shillings and eight-pence, issuing out of the rectory or church of Teynton in our said county of Gloucester; and also, a certain pension or yearly rent of nine shillings, issuing out of the rectory or church of Rendcomb in our said county of Gloucester; and also, a certain pension or yearly rent of twenty-six shillings and eight-pence, issuing out of

the rectory or church of Nympsfield in our said county of Gloucester; and also, a certain pension or yearly rent of twenty-six shillings and eight-pence, issuing out of the rectory or church of Newport in our said county of Wenlock in Wales, and yearly paid by the vicar of the same church for the time being, which pensions were yearly paid by the several rectors and vicars of the same churches for the time being, and did sometime belong and appertain to the said late monastery of St. Peter in Gloucester, and were parcel of the possessions of the said late monastery.

We give also, and by these presents, for ourselves, our heirs and successors, do grant to the aforesaid bishop all those portions of tithes whatsoever arising, growing or renewing in Aldesworth, Linton, and Shipton Solers, in our said county of Gloucester, and now or lately in the several tenures or occupations of George Dafton, and the farmer of the rectory of Aldesworth aforesaid; and also, all those portions of tithes whatsoever arising, growing or renewing in Ash-Leomyfter, Ferm, Barn, Bunches, Strood and Lake in our said county of Hereford, which portions did sometime belong and appertain to the said late monastery of St. Peter in Gloucester, and were parcel of the possessions of the said late monastery.

We give also, and by these presents, for ourselves, our heirs and successors, do grant to the same bishop all and singular the advowsons, donations, presentations, free dispositions, and rights of patronages, of all and singular the rectories and churches to the said manors, or any of them, belonging or appertaining; and likewise, all and singular advowsons, donations, presentations, free dispositions, and right of patronage, of all and singular the vicarages of Hartpury, Maifemore, Upton St. Leonard, in our said county of the city of Gloucester; and of Cam, Northleach, Kempford, Whelford, South Cerney and Standish, in our said county of Gloucester; and of Dewchurch, Kilpeck, Glasbury, Devennock, Cowern and Ewias Harold, in our said county of Hereford; and of Newport in our county of Wenlock in Wales, sometime belonging and appertaining to the said late monastery of St. Peter in Gloucester, and being parcel of the possessions of the same monastery; and likewise, the donations, presentations, and free dispositions, of all those chapels, chanteries, or of the stipends of all those chapels of Maifemore, Cam, Stinchcomb, Piperton, in our said county of Gloucester, and in the county of our city of Gloucester, and in our said county of Hereford, which did sometime belong and appertain to the said late monastery of St. Peter in Gloucester, as fully and wholly, and in as ample manner and form as the last abbot and late convent of the said late monastery of St. Peter in Gloucester, or any of their predecessors, in right of that late monastery any time before the dissolution of the same late monastery, or before that late monastery came into our hands, had, held and enjoyed the said manors, lands, tenements, and other the premises or any parcel thereof, or ought to have had, held and enjoyed; and as fully and wholly, and in as ample manner and form as all and singular of them came or ought to have come into our hands, and now are, or ought to be in our hands, by reason or pretence of any deed of gift, grant or confirmation made unto us by the late prior of the said late monastery, under the seal of his convent, or any other way whatsoever, to have, hold and enjoy all and singular the aforesaid manors, messuages, lands, tenements, rents, reversions, services, courts, leets, view of frank pledge, meadows, feedings, pastures, woods, underwoods, pensions, tithes, and portions of tithes, oblations, obventions, advowsons, donations, presentations, free dispositions, and rights of patronages, and all and singular other the premises abovementioned and specified, with all and singular their and every of their appurtenances, to the aforesaid reverend father, the bishop of Gloucester, and his successors for ever, to be held of us, our heirs and successors in pure and perpetual alms; and also yielding to us, our heirs and successors, at our court of augmentations of the revenues of our crown, yearly from thenceforth for ever, thirty-three pounds, sixteen shillings, and four-pence, of good and lawful money of England to be paid on the feast of St. Michael the archangel every year for ever.

Furthermore, out of our more abundant grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, we have given and granted, and by these presents do give and grant to the aforesaid bishop, all and all manner of issues, rents, revenues and profits, of all and singular the aforesaid manors, messuages, lands, tenements, hereditaments, and other the premises, and each parcel of them, from the feast of St. Michael the archangel last past, before the date of these presents until this time, to be had and received by the same bishop as of our gift, as well by his own proper hands, as by the hands of those that are or shall be the farmers, bailiffs or occupiers, receivers or other our officers and ministers whatsoever, of all and singular the premises, and every parcel of them, without account, or without yielding, paying, or doing any thing for the same, to us our heirs or successors.

And whereas by a certain act in our parliament begun at London, the 3d day of November, in the one and twentieth year of our reign, and from thence adjourned to Westminster, and by divers prorogations then and there continued and held until

until the 3d day of November, which was in the the twenty-sixth year of our reign, amongst other things it was declared, provided, enacted and ordained, that we, our heirs and successors, kings of this realm, should have and enjoy from time to time for ever to come, of all such person and persons, who at any time after the first day of January then next following should be nominated, chosen, professed, presented, or any other way appointed to any archbishoprick, bishoprick, abbey, monastery, priory, college, hospital, archdeaconry, deanery, prebendary, rectory, vicarage, chauntry, free-chapel, or any dignity, benefice, office, or spiritual promotion, within this kingdom or elsewhere, within any of our dominions, of what name or quality soever they shall be, or to whatsoever foundation, patronage or donation they shall belong, the first fruits of the revenues and profits for one year of every such archbishoprick, bishoprick, abbey, monastery, priory, college, hospital, archdeaconry, deanery, prebendary, rectory, vicarage, chauntry, free-chapel, or any other dignity, benefice, office, or spiritual promotion, or to what such person or persons nominated, after the aforesaid first day of January, should be nominated, elected, preferred, presented, collated, or any other way appointed, as in the same act of parliament, amongst other things, it does more plainly appear: Know ye, that we, being willing to discharge and acquit the said bishop of Gloucester, and his executors, as well of the said first fruits, revenues and profits of the premises, and every of the premises, as of every sum of money to be paid to us on account of the said act of parliament for first fruits, of our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, for ourselves, our heirs and successors, do grant to the same bishop and his executors, that we, our heirs and successors, will not have, require, claim, nor challenge any first fruit or fruits of or for the said bishoprick of Gloucester, nor of or for the aforesaid manors, lands, tenements, and other the premises, nor of or for any parcel thereof, nor any issues revenues or profits, nor any sums of money in the name of the first fruits, of or for the premises, or any part of them, nor for the first fruits of the same, or any parcel of them, for this time only, but that the same bishop and his executors are and shall be discharged and acquitted, as to us, our heirs and successors, of and for the first fruits of all and singular the premises, and every parcel of them; and of and from all and all sorts of issues, profits, revenues of the premises, and every part of them; and of and for all and all manner of sums of money whatsoever, to be paid to us, our heirs and successors, for and in the name of the first fruits for the premises, and every parcel of them, for this time only; and also, we have pardoned, remitted and released, and by these presents do pardon, remit and release, to the before-mentioned bishop, the aforesaid first fruits, revenues and profits of the premises, and every parcel of them; and all and all manner of sums of money, for and in the name of first fruits of the said bishoprick, and the aforesaid manors, lands, tenements, and all and singular other the premises, and every parcel of them, due or to be paid unto us by ourselves, by these our letters patents granted to the same bishop for this time only; and also, by these presents we give unto the same bishop all and every sum and sums of money whatsoever, for the first fruits, revenues and profits of the premises, or any parcel of them, or for or in the name of the first fruits of the premises, to be yielded, paid or done by the said bishop of Gloucester unto us, by reason of the aforesaid act, or any other act, law, usage, prescription, custom, or otherwise, or any other manner whatsoever, to be had by the same bishop, of our gift, without any account, and without yielding, paying or doing any other thing therefore to us, our heirs and successors, saving unto us, our heirs and successors, the first fruits for the premises, to be yielded hereafter by his successors, bishops of Gloucester, according to the form of the statute aforesaid.

And furthermore, out of our more abundant grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, we give and grant unto the same bishop and his successors, that the same bishop and his successors shall have, hold and enjoy, and shall be empowered and enabled to have, hold and enjoy, within the said manors, and all and singular other the premises, and within each parcel of them, as many, as great, and such and the same sort, and the like courts leets, view of frank pledge, and also all things that belong to view of frank pledge, assize and assizes of bread, wine and ale, and other drink whatsoever, chattels waived, estrays, free warrens, and all things that belong to free warren, quarries, lands, fairs, markets, tolls, liberties, franchises, privileges and jurisdictions whatsoever, as and which the aforesaid late abbot and convent of the said late monastery of St. Peter in Gloucester, or any of his or their predecessors have had, held and enjoyed, or ought to have had, held and enjoyed in the aforesaid manors, lands, tenements, and other the premises, or in any parcel of them, by virtue of any other letters patents by us, or one or other of our progenitors, to the said abbot or any of his predecessors made or granted, or by reason of any prescription, usage, custom, corodies, or any other manner whatsoever, in as ample manner and form as the said late abbot, or any of his prede-

cessors have had, exercised and enjoyed, or ought to have had, exercised and enjoyed.

And furthermore, we out of our more ample grace, and by these presents, do grant for us, our heirs and successors, that the same bishop and his successors, from henceforth for ever, shall have, hold and enjoy, and to their own proper use shall convert, have and enjoy, and be empowered to convert to their own proper use all and singular the aforesaid rectories which were any ways appropriated; and all and every the lands, tenements, tithes, commodities, profits and emoluments whatsoever, to the same rectories, or any of them, in any wise belonging or appertaining, with all their appurtenances, to the beforementioned bishop and his successors before granted; and that the said rectories, with their appurtenances, from henceforth for ever, be appointed to the said bishop and his successors, in as ample manner and form as the said late abbot and convent of the said late monastery of St. Peter in Gloucester, or either, or any of his or their predecessors, in right of the late monastery or the said rectories, or any, or either of them, with their appurtenances, had, held or enjoyed, or ought to have had, held or enjoyed, on any account or manner whatsoever, any act, statute, ordinance, law, custom, prohibition or restriction heretofore made, had, published, used or provided, or any other matter or cause whatsoever to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding or impeding; and this without any presentation, admission, or induction of any incumbent or incumbents to the said rectories, or any of them, to the said bishop and his successors.

And we will also and do by these presents, for ourselves, our heirs and successors, grant to the beforementioned bishop and his successors, that we, our heirs and successors, for ever, and from time to time, shall acquit, discharge and save harmless, as well the same bishop, his successors and assignees, as the aforesaid manors, lands, tenements, and all and singular other the premises, with their appurtenances, against every person and persons, their heirs and successors whatsoever, of and for all and every pensions, portions, rents, fees, commodities, annuities, charges, and sums of money whatsoever, any ways issuing, or to be paid out of, or for the said manors and premises, or any parcel of them, or that are or shall be charged upon the premises, or any of them, except the rent above by these presents to us reserved, and except a fee of forty shillings yearly, paid to the bailiff of the manor of Maitmore aforesaid for the time being, and of eleven shillings yearly paid to the woodward of Woolridge aforesaid, and of six shillings and eight-pence yearly paid to the woodward of the Perch aforesaid, and of twenty-six shillings and eight-pence yearly paid to the bailiff of Brokethorp and Hascomb aforesaid, and of eleven shillings and eight-pence yearly paid to the bailiff of Preston aforesaid, and of six shillings and eight-pence yearly paid to the bailiff of Longford aforesaid, and of eight shillings and four-pence yearly paid to the bailiff of Rudge and Farleigh aforesaid, and of thirteen pounds six shillings and eight-pence yearly paid to the vicar of the church of Cam aforesaid, and to the chaplain celebrating divine service in the chapel of Stinchcomb in the parish of Cam, to the same church annexed, in augmentation of their salaries and stipends; and of fifteen pounds five shillings yearly paid to the vicar of Standish aforesaid, and a fee of thirteen shillings and four-pence yearly paid to the collector of the pensions of Kempford, Teynton, Rendcomb, and Nympsfield aforesaid, and a fee of fourteen shillings and one penny yearly paid to the bailiff of Hope-Melehall aforesaid, and a fee of one pound six shillings and eight-pence yearly paid to the bailiff of Dewchurch and Kilpeck aforesaid, and of five shillings yearly paid to the chancellor of Hereford for procurations and annual issues out of the rectories of Dewchurch and Kilpeck aforesaid, and of two shillings and two-pence yearly paid to the archdeacon of Brecknock, in the diocese of St. David, for procurations and synodals, and of ten-pence yearly paid to the church of Glasbury aforesaid, and of five-pence yearly paid to the church of Devenock aforesaid, and the fee of thirteen shillings and four-pence yearly paid to the farmer of the rectory of Glasbury and Devenock aforesaid for his livery, and of two shillings yearly paid to the vicar of York for a certain portion of tithes issuing out of the rectory of Cowern aforesaid, and a fee of three shillings and four-pence yearly paid to the collector of portions in Ash-Leomyfter, Fern, Farne, Briches, Strode and Lake aforesaid, and the fee of six shillings and eight-pence yearly paid to the bailiff of Droiscort aforesaid for the time being.

Moreover, we will, and for ourselves, our heirs and successors, do strictly charge and command, as well our chancellor of the court of first fruits and tenths, and chancellor and convent of the court of augmentations of the revenues of our crown for the time being, as all other our receivers, auditors, and other officers and ministers whatsoever, that they and every of them, upon the only producing of these our letters patents, or inrolment of the same, without any other writ or warrant from us, our heirs and successors, in any wise to be obtained or prosecuted, shall make, or cause to be made, full entries and due allowance, defalcation, deduction and plain discharge to the before-

mentioned

mentioned bishop, his successors and assigns, of all and every such pensions, portions, rents, fees, commodities, annuities, charges, and sums of money (except before excepted) charged or to be charged on the said manors, or on the premises, or any part of them; and these our letters patents shall yearly, and from time to time, be as well to the said chancellor of the court of tithes and first fruits, as the chancellor and counsel of our court of the augmentations of the revenues of our crown for the time being, as to every of our receivers, auditors and other our officers and ministers, a sufficient warrant and discharge on his part.

And moreover, out of our more ample grace, we will, and by these presents, for ourselves, our heirs and successors, do grant, that these our letters patents, and every word, sentence and clause in the same contained or specified, shall be interpreted, expounded, taken, understood, adjudged and determined, as well before us, our heirs and successors, in every of our courts, and the courts of our heirs and successors, both temporal and spiritual, and in all other places, and before whatsoever judges, justices, or other person or persons whatsoever, to the greatest advantage and profit of the aforesaid bishop and his successors, and most strictly against ourself, our heirs and successors, altho' the name or surname of the aforesaid bishop, or the certain true value of the aforesaid bishoprick of Gloucester be not specially and certainly in these our letters patents expressed, declared and

specified; or for any omission, defect, negligence, repugnancy, contrariety in these presents, or any of them, or for express mention not being made in these presents of the true yearly value and certainty of the premises, or other gifts and grants made to the aforesaid bishop before this time, any statute, act, ordinance, or restriction to the contrary of the premises, or any of them, before this time published, made or ordained, or any other cause or matter whatsoever, in any thing notwithstanding.

We will also, and by these presents do grant, to the before-mentioned bishop, that he may and shall have these our letters patents made, sealed and to be sealed in due manner under our great seal of England, without yielding, paying or doing therefore in any manner to us, any fine or fee, great or small, in our hamper or elsewhere, to our use, although express mention be not made in these presents of the true yearly value or certainty of the premises, or any of them, or any other gifts or grants by us to the aforesaid bishop of Gloucester heretofore made, or any statute, act, ordinance, provision or restriction to the contrary thereof made, published, ordained or provided, or any other thing, cause or matter whatsoever, in any case notwithstanding.

In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patents. Witness ourself at Westminster, the 4th day of September, in the three and thirtieth year of our reign.

NUMBER IX.

The ENDOWMENT of the Dean and Chapter of GLOUCESTER.

HENRY the VIIIth, by the grace of God, king of England and France, defender of the faith, lord of Ireland, and supreme head of the church of England upon earth, to all to whom these present letters shall come, greeting.

Know ye, that we of our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have given and granted, and by these presents do give and grant to the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of the holy and undivided trinity of Gloucester, by us now newly erected and founded, all those our manors of Tuffley, Ablode and Sainthurste, Barnewood and Croneham, Mattison and Wotton, in our county of the city of Gloucester, with all and singular their rights, members and appurtenances.

As also all those our manors of Churcham, Rudford, Culne-Rogers, with Ablington, Colne-Alwyn, Estleth Martyn, otherwise called Burethroppe, with Cotes, Tyberton, Tayneton and Bulley in our county of Gloucester, with all and singular their rights, members and appurtenances.

And our manors of Willingiswike and Monk-Hide, otherwise called Hide of the Monks, in our county of Hereford, with all their rights, members and appurtenances.

And our manors of Tregosse and Pennon, in our county of Morgan and Glamorgan in Wales, with all their rights, members and appurtenances.

And also our manors of Linkynholte, Littleton and Walloppe, in our county of Southampton, with all their rights, members and appurtenances; which said manors, and all other the premises with their appurtenances, did belong and appertain to the late monastery of St. Peter of Gloucester, now lately dissolved, or were parcel of the possessions of the said late monastery.

We do also give, and by these presents grant, to the aforesaid dean and chapter, all and singular messuages, houses, edifices, barns, dove-houses, lands, tenements, meadows, feedings, pastures, woods, underwoods, rents, reversions, services, rents charges, rents seck, and rents reserved, upon any demises or grants, annuities, annual rents, farms, fee-farm rents, and the farms of all our tenants and farmers, mills, waters, piscaries, fishing, moors, marshes, fish-ponds, knights fees, wards, marriages, escheats, reliefs, herriots, villaines, with their consequences, markets, fairs, tolls, passages, parks, warrens, commons, furze, waits, heath, mines of coal, pensions, portions, tithes, oblations, obventions, courts leet, views of frank pledge, and all that to view of frank pledge belongs, and all that hereafter may, can, or ought thereto to belong; assize and assay of bread, wine and beer, waifs, estrays, liberties, and all and singular other hereditaments, commodities, enrolments, and our profits whatsoever, with all and singular their appurtenances, situate, lying, or being within the vills, fields, parishes or hamlets of Tuffley, Ablode and Sainthurste, Barnewood and Croneham, Mattison and Wotton, in our county of the city of Gloucester; and Churchham, Rudforde, Culne-Rogers, with Ablington, Colne-Alwyn, Estleth-Martyn, otherwise called Burethroppe, with Cotes, Tyberton, Tayneton and Bulley, in our county of Gloucester; and in Willyngyswike and Monk Hide, otherwise Hide of the Monks, in our said county of Hereford; and also in Tregosse and Pennon, in our said county of Morgan and Glamorgan; as also in Linkynholte, Littleton and Walloppe, in our said county of Southampton, and elsewhere, wheresoever

the said counties of Gloucester, city of Gloucester, Hereford, Morgan and Glamorgan, and Southampton, or in either of them, or elsewhere, wheresoever in our kingdom of England, to the said manors, or any one of them, in any manner whatsoever belonging or appertaining, or as members or parcel of the said manors, or of any one of them heretofore being had, known or reputed, or with the said manors, or with any of them, or as parcel of any of them being leased, occupied or demised.

We also give, and by these presents do grant, to the said dean and chapter, all that our tenement or inn called the White Hart in Holborn, near our city of London, in our county of Middlesex, with all its buildings, gardens and appurtenances, together with a certain annual rent of eight shillings, which was wont to be paid for the said tenement to the late monastery of Carthusians near our said city of London, now dissolved, and all that our meadow called Meneham in our said county of the city of Gloucester, containing by estimation 39 acres of meadow; and all that our meadow called Archdeacon's Mead in the same county, containing by estimation 18 acres of meadow, and also the first herbage of the said meadows. We also give, and by these presents do grant, to the said dean and chapter, all that moiety or half part of all that our wood called Woodbridge, lying in the parish of St. Mary de Lode, in our said county of the city of Gloucester, which said wood contains in the whole by estimation 500 acres of wood; and all that moiety or half part of our whole wood called le Perche, lying and being in the said parish of St. Mary de Lode, in our said county of the city of Gloucester, which said wood contains in the whole by estimation 16 acres of wood. We also give, and by these presents grant, to the said dean and chapter, all that our wood called Barnewood Grove, in our said county of the city of Gloucester, containing by estimation 10 acres of wood; and all that our wood called Buckholte in the same county, containing by estimation 200 acres of wood; and also all that our wood called Byrdewood, lying and being in the parish of Churchham, in our said county of Gloucester, containing by estimation 100 acres of wood; and all that our wood called Westwoodes, lying and being in Linkynholte, in our said county of Southampton, containing by estimation 60 acres of wood; and all that our wood and underwood called Littleton-Coppice, lying in Littleton in our said county of Southampton, containing in the whole by estimation 48 acres of wood; and also all that annual or fee-farm rent of four pounds, issuing, and yearly to be received out of our manor of Wallop, in our said county of Southampton; which said tenement, meadows, woods and yearly rents aforesaid, with their appurtenances, did lately belong and appertain to the late monastery of St. Peter of Gloucester, or were parcel of the possessions of the said monastery.

We give also, and by these presents do grant, to the said dean and chapter, all and all manner of aqueducts and water-courses whatsoever which did belong and appertain to the said late monastery of St. Peter of Gloucester, or were parcel of the possessions of the said late monastery, in as ample manner and form as the last late abbot and convent of the said late monastery, or any one, or any of their predecessors, in the right of their late monastery, at any time before the dissolution of the said late monastery, had, held or enjoyed, or might or ought for any reason, or in any manner whatsoever, to have, hold or enjoy the same.

We give also, and by these presents do grant, to the said dean and chapter, all those messuages, houses, edifices, shops, cellars, tolls,

foliars, gardens, lands, tenements, rents, reversions, services, tofts, cottages, pensions, portions, tithes, oblations, courts leets, view of frank pledge, and all things to view of frank pledge belonging; markets, fairs, toll, and all and singular our profits, commodities and hereditaments whatsoever, situate, lying or being within our city of Gloucester, or within the suburbs of the said city, which did of late belong and appertain to the said late monastery of St. Peter of Gloucester, or were parcel of the possessions of the said late monastery.

We also give, and by these presents do grant, to the said dean and chapter, all that rectory, church and chapel of Barnewood, in our said county of the city of Gloucester; and all that our rectory and church of Brokethroppe in the said county; and all that our rectory and parochial church of the blessed virgin Mary near the gate of the said late monastery of St. Peter in the said county; and also, all that our rectory and church or chapel of Grace lane in the same county; and also those our rectories and churches of Churchham and Colne-Alwyn in our said county of Gloucester; and all that our rectory and church of Lancarnan in our said county of Morgan and Glamorgan; and all that our rectory and church of Chipping-Norton in our county of Oxon; which said rectories, and churches or chapels, did lately belong and appertain to the said late monastery of St. Peter of Gloucester, or were parcel of the possessions of the said late monastery.

And we also give, and by these presents do grant, to the aforefaid dean and chapter, our rectories and churches of Fayreford and Estleth in our said county of Gloucester; and also our rectory and church of Sherston and Aldrington in our county of Wilts; and our rectory and church of Great Marlow in our county of Bucks; and also our rectories and churches of Lantwit, Lamblethian, Lantriffan, Penmarke and Cardiffe, with the chapel of St. Donats, and to the other said rectories annexed in our said county of Morgan and Glamorgan; which said rectories and churches, with the chapels aforefaid, did lately belong and appertain to the late monastery of Tewksbury in our county of Gloucester now dissolved, or were parcel of the possessions of the said late monastery.

We give also, and by these presents do grant, to the aforefaid dean and chapter, all and singular the manors, lordships, messuages, barns, edifices, gardens, lands, tenements, rents, reversions, services, glebes, granges, meadows, feedings, pastures, woods, underwoods, knights fees, escheats, reliefs, wards, marriages, herriots, commons, furze, wastes, heath, tithes, oblations, obventions, pensions, portions, and all and singular other our profits, possessions, and hereditaments whatsoever, situate, lying or being in the vills, fields, parishes or hamlets of Barnewood, Brokethroppe, of the blessed Mary near the gate of the said late monastery of St. Peter in Gloucester, Grace-lane, Churchham, Colne-Alwyn, Lancarnan, Chipping-Norton, Fayreford, Estleth, Sherston, Aldrington, Great Marlowe, Lantwit, Lamblethian, Lantriffan, Penmarke and Cardiffe aforefaid, or in either of them, or elsewhere wheresoever in our kingdom of England, to the said rectories, granges, churches or chapels, or to any one of them in any manner belonging or appertaining, or which being at any time heretofore had, known or reputed to be, as part or parcel of the said rectories, granges, churches or chapels, or of any one of them.

We also give, and by these presents do grant, to the said dean and chapter, all that portion of tithes in Barton-Abbots, within the parish of St. Mary de Lode in our said county of the city of Gloucester; and all that portion of tithes issuing and yearly to be taken out of the manor of Senebrug in the same county; and all that portion of tithes of Upleaden and Hynleaden in the same county; and all that portion of tithes of Ablode and Sainthurste in the same county; and all that portion of tithes of Wotton in the same county; and all that portion of tithes of Ewrendyefield and King's-Furlonge in the same county; and also, all that portion of tithes issuing and yearly to be taken out of the rectory of Hilmerton in our county of Wilts; and all that portion of tithes of Innysworth in our said county of the city of Gloucester; and also, all that portion of tithes issuing and yearly to be taken out of the rectory of Okeborne in our county of Bucks; which said portions, of tithes with their appurtenances, to the said late monastery of St. Peter of Gloucester did of late belong and appertain, or were parcel of the possessions of the said late monastery.

We also give, and by these presents do grant, to the said dean and chapter, all that portion of tithes within the rectory of Fayreford in our said county of Gloucester, late belonging and appertaining to the said late monastery of Tewksbury, or being parcel of the possessions of the said late monastery; we give also, and by these presents do grant, to the said dean and chapter, all that pension or annual rent of twenty shillings, issuing and yearly to be taken out of the rectory or church of St. John Baptist in our said city of Gloucester; and all that pension or yearly rent of ten shillings issuing and yearly to be taken out of the rectory or church of Mattildon in our said county of the city of Gloucester; and all that pension or yearly rent of thirteen shillings and four-pence,

issuing and yearly to be taken out of the rectory or church of St. Nicholas, within our said city of Gloucester; and also, all that pension or annual rent of ten shillings, to be paid yearly by the guardians of the royal college of Brazen-nose in Oxon; and all that pension or annual rent of fifty-three shillings and four-pence, issuing and yearly to be taken out of the rectory or church of Alcannyng, in our county of Wilts; and all that pension or annual rent of twenty shillings, issuing and yearly to be taken out of the rectory or church of Lydyard Trego, in the same county; and all that possession or yearly rent of four pounds, issuing and yearly to be taken out of the rectory or church of St. Peter de Mancroft within our city of Norwich, in our county of Norfolk; and all that pension or yearly rent of forty shillings, issuing and yearly to be taken out of the rectory or church of St. Martin in Vintry, in our said city of London; which said pensions or yearly rents aforefaid, with their appurtenances, did belong and appertain, or were parcel of the possessions of the said late monastery of St. Peter of Gloucester.

We also give, and by these presents do grant, to the said dean and chapter, all and all manner of advowsons, nominations, donations, collations, presentations, free dispositions and rights of patronage, to our rectory and church of Mattildon in our said county of the city of Gloucester; and of our rectories and churches of Rudford, Culne-Rogers, with Ablington and Tayneton, in our said county of Gloucester; and also, of our rectory and church of Lynkynholte in our said county of Southampton, to the said late monastery of St. Peter of Gloucester belonging and appertaining, or being parcel of the possessions of the said late monastery.

We give also, and by these presents do grant, to the said dean and chapter, all and all manner of advowsons, nominations, donations, presentations, collations, free dispositions and rights of patronage, to the vicarage church of Brokethroppe in our said county of the city of Gloucester; and to the vicarage church of the Holy Trinity within our said city of Gloucester; and also to the vicarage churches of Churchham, with the chapels of Lyncham and Colne-Alwyn in our said county of Gloucester, to the said late monastery of St. Peter of Gloucester, lately belonging and appertaining, or being parcel of the possessions of the said late monastery; and also to the vicarage church of Fayreford in our said county of Gloucester; and to the vicarage church of Sherston and Aldrington in our said county of Wilts; and to the vicarage church of Great Marlow in our county of Bucks; and of all and singular the vicarage churches of Lantwit, Lamblethian, Lantriffan, Penmarke and Cardiffe, with the chapel of St. Donats in our county of Morgan and Glamorgan, to the said late monastery of Tewksbury, late belonging and appertaining, or being parcel of the possessions of the said late monastery; and also the advowsons nominations, donations and rights of patronage, of every of the vicarages aforefaid; and also all and all manner of advowsons, nominations, donations, presentations, collations, free dispositions and rights of patronage, of all and singular rectories or vicarages of the churches, chapels or chantries, to the said manors, or to any one of them in any manner belonging or appertaining, in our said city of Gloucester, or in the suburbs of the said city being, which did of late belong or appertain to the said late monastery of St. Peter of Gloucester, or were parcel of the possessions of the said late monastery, as fully and wholly, and in as ample manner and form as the last late abbot and convent of the said late monastery of St. Peter of Gloucester, or any one of them, or any one or any of their predecessors, or the last late abbot and convent of the said late monastery of Tewksbury, or any one of them, or any one or any of their predecessors, in the right of those monasteries, or of either of them, before the dissolution of them the late several monasteries, or of either of them, or before the same late monasteries came, or either of them did come to our hands; or that they, or any one of them, the said manors, lands, tenements, rectories, pensions, and all and singular other the premises or any parcel of them, had, held and enjoyed the same, or might or ought to have, hold and enjoy the same, and as fully and wholly, and in as ample manner and form, as all and singular those things, by reason or pretence of the dissolution of the said several monasteries, or of any one of them; or by reason or pretence of any charter, gift, grant or confirmation, by the aforefaid late abbots of the said late monasteries, or of any one of them, under their conventual seal to us thereof made, or in any other manner they came or ought to come, or now are or ought to be, in our hands; to have, hold and enjoy all and singular the aforefaid manors, lordships, messuages, houses, buildings, gardens, lands, tenements, rents, reversions, services, courts leet, liberties, rectories, chapels, advowsons, churches, rights of patronage, tithes, pensions, portions, and all and singular other the premises above expressed and specified, with all and singular their rights, members and appurtenances whatsoever, to the said dean and chapter of the cathedral church of the holy and undivided trinity of Gloucester aforefaid, and to their successors forever, to be held of us, our heirs and successors, in pure and perpetual alms; and also yielding to us, our heirs and successors,

at our court of augmentations for the revenues of our crown yearly, from this time for ever, ninety pounds, fourteen shillings, and one halfpenny, of lawful money of England, at the feast of St. Michael the archangel, in full recompence and satisfaction of all services, sum and sums of money whatsoever, annual rents or tenths, to us, our heirs or successors, by reason of the premisses, by the said dean and chapter, and their successors, or by any or any one of them, or by any or by any one of their successors, or by any person or persons whatsoever, which to the said deanery of the cathedral church aforesaid, or to any prebendary in the said church, or to any benefice, office, dignity, or other promotion whatsoever, in the cathedral church aforesaid, now nominated, assigned or appointed, or hereafter to be nominated assigned or appointed, by virtue, or reason, or force of a certain act of parliament in the 26th year of our reign, made for first fruits, revenues and profits, or in the name of first fruits revenues and profits, of the aforesaid manors, lands, tenements, and other the premisses of one year, or for one year, or for first fruits of the revenues or profits of the deanery, prebendaries, or of any other benefice, office, dignity, or other promotion of the said cathedral church, or of any yearly value, or of any yearly rent, pension or annuity, or of any other sum of money whatsoever, of or for the said manors, lands, tenements, rectories, and other the premisses, or out of any parcel thereof issuing, and to us, our heirs or successors, to be made, paid or rendered, or being parcel of the profits of the manors, and other the premisses aforesaid, or of any parcel thereof being, or assigned, or limited, or to be assigned or limited to the said dean and prebends, or to any one of them, or to any other person or persons, and to their successors, or to the successors of any one of them now promoted or assigned, or hereafter to be promoted or assigned to any benefice, office or dignity in the said church, for annual rent or pension, or in the name of annual rent or tenth parts, or of perpetual pensions, extending to the tenth part of the yearly value of the said manors, lands, tenements, and other the premisses, or of the deanery of the said cathedral church aforesaid, or of the prebendaries, or of any benefices or offices whatsoever in the said church, or of any prebendary, benefice, office, dignity or promotion in the said church, or of any one of them; or to the annual rendering of a pension, or to the tenth part of the yearly value of the aforesaid manors, lands, tenements, rectories, and other the premisses, or out of any parcel thereof issuing or to be paid, or parcel of the profits of the said manors, and other the premisses, or being any parcel thereof, being and assigned or limited, or to be assigned or limited, to the said dean and prebends, or to any one of them, or to any other person or persons whatsoever, and their successors, or to the successor of any one of them, to any benefice, office or dignity in the said church, now promoted or assigned, or hereafter to be promoted or assigned by any person or persons whatsoever, now, or at any time hereafter, in any manner to be paid, made or rendered.

Know ye, moreover, that we out of our special grace, for us, our heirs and successors, do by these presents pardon, remit and release, to the aforesaid dean and chapter, and their successors for ever, and to all and singular person and persons whatsoever, and to every one of them who now are, or is, or hereafter shall be dean of the cathedral church aforesaid, or prebend in the said church, or promoted to any benefice, office or dignity in the said church, all and singular sum and sums of money whatsoever, to us, our heirs or successors, by the said dean and chapter or their successors, or by any dean of the cathedral church aforesaid, or by any prebend in the said church, or by any person or persons whatsoever, that now are or is, or hereafter shall be promoted to any benefice, office or dignity in the church aforesaid, as well for first fruits, revenues and profits, or in the name of first fruits, revenues and profits of the said manors, lands, tenement, and other the premisses, or of any of them, or of any parcel of them, or any of them, or of one year's value of the deanery of the church aforesaid, or of the prebendaries, or of any other benefice, office or dignity whatsoever, in the cathedral church aforesaid, to whom, to which, or to what he is promoted, assigned or appointed, or at any time hereafter, to whom, to which, or to what he or they shall be promoted, assigned, appointed or collated, for any annual rendering of the tenth part, or of any pension, or of any yearly value, or of any yearly rent, pension or annuity, or of any other sum of money whatsoever, out of the aforesaid manors, lands, tenements, rectories, and other the premisses, or out of any parcel of them issuing or to be paid, or parcel of the profits of the aforesaid manors, lands, tenements, and other the premisses, or of any parcel of them being and assigned, or limited, or to be assigned or limited to the said dean and prebends, or to any one of them, or to any other person or persons, and the successor and successors of them, and every of them, to any benefice, office or dignity in the said church, now promoted or assigned, or hereafter to be promoted or assigned; or in the name of any annual rent, tenth part, or pension extending to the yearly value of a tenth part, or to the tenth part of all and singular the aforesaid manors, lands, tenements, and other the premisses, or any

of them, or of any parcel of them; or of the deanery of the cathedral church aforesaid, or of any prebendary, benefice, office, dignity, or of any other promotion whatsoever in the said church, or to the tenth part of any yearly value, rent, pension or annuity, or of any other sum whatsoever before specified, or of any value of them, or by virtue or reason of the act of parliament made in the aforesaid twenty-sixth year of our reign, to us, our heirs and successors, to be paid, rendered or made, the aforesaid sum of ninety pounds, fourteen shillings, and one halfpenny, by us (before mentioned) reserved only excepted, and to us, our heirs and successors, yearly reserved.

And besides, out of our farther grace, we, for us, our heirs and successors, do pardon, remit and release, to our well beloved chaplain, William Jenyns, clerk, batchelor in divinity, now dean of the cathedral church aforesaid; to our well beloved chaplain, Richard Brown, clerk, batchelor in the civil and canon laws, the first and present presbyter prebend; to Henry Wilks, clerk, batchelor in divinity, second presbyter prebend; to John Rodley, clerk, batchelor in divinity, the third presbyter prebend; to James Vaughan, clerk, master of arts, the fourth presbyter prebend; to Edward Bennette, clerk, the fifth presbyter prebend; and to John Huntley, clerk, late prior of the abbey of Tandriche, in our county of Surry, the sixth presbyter prebend, now prebends in the cathedral church aforesaid, and to every one of them, all and singular sums of money of the aforesaid William, Richard, Henry, John, James, Edward and John, or by any one of them to us, for first fruits, revenues and profits, or in the name of first fruits and profits, or in the name of first fruits of the deanery aforesaid, or prebendaries in the said church, or any one of them, or of any annual rent, pension or portion, or of any other sum of money whatsoever to them, for their several portions in the cathedral church aforesaid, limited or assigned, or to be limited or assigned, or for annual rendering or the tenth part, or in the name of a pension extending to the tenth part of the value of the deanery aforesaid, or prebendaries aforesaid, or of any of them, or of any rent, pension or portion, or of any of them, to them or to any one of them, for his part or portion, limited or assigned, or to be limited or assigned in the same church, to be paid, rendered or made.

And we, of our more abundant grace, do, for us, our heirs and successors, kings of this kingdom of England, by these presents, give and grant to the aforesaid dean and chapter and their successors for ever, all and singular sums and sum of money by the aforesaid dean and chapter, or their successors, or any, or any one of their successors whatsoever, which may any way whatever, either by the dean of the said cathedral church, or the prebends, or any other persons in the said church, or by any of them, or by any other person or persons whatsoever, who at any time hereafter shall be, or shall be nominated, assigned or appointed to the deanery aforesaid, or to any prebendary in the said church, or to any benefice, office, dignity or promotion in the said church, or sub-dean of the said church, or prebend in the same church, or promoted to any benefice, office or dignity, in the cathedral church aforesaid, to us, our heirs or successors, kings of this kingdom of England, by virtue or reason of any act of parliament made in the aforesaid six and twentieth year of our reign, for the uses of any of the premisses, to be paid, rendered or made, the aforesaid sum of ninety pounds, fourteen shillings, and one halfpenny, by us as aforesaid reserved only excepted; to have and enjoy all and singular the said sums, and every sum of money aforesaid, except only as before excepted, to the said dean and chapter, and their successors for ever, of our special gift, without any account, or any other thing therefore, to us, our heirs or successors, to be rendered, paid or done.

And we farther will, and by these presents do, for us, our heirs and successors, grant to the said dean and chapter, and their successors, and to every person and persons that now is, or are, or hereafter shall be, dean of the church aforesaid, or prebend in the said church, or nominated, appointed or promoted to any benefice, office or dignity in the said church, that we, our heirs and successors, will not have, ask, claim, challenge any first fruits, revenues or profits, or any sum of money whatsoever for first fruits, revenues or profits, of the aforesaid manors and other the premisses, or any of them, or any parcel of them, or for first fruits of any annual rents, pensions or annuities, or of any other sum before specified, or in the name of first fruits of them, or any one of them, or of any parcel of any one of them, or any pension or annual rent extending to the tenth part of the yearly value of the said manors, and other the premisses, or any of them, or of any parcel thereof, or to the tenth part of any annual rent, pension or annuity, or of any other sum whatsoever before specified, or any sum whatsoever, or any other thing whatsoever, by virtue or reason of the aforesaid act of parliament, made in the aforesaid twenty-sixth year of our reign, by the said dean and chapter, or their successors, or any person whatsoever that now is, or at any time hereafter shall be, dean of the cathedral church aforesaid, or prebend in the same church, or promoted

to any benefice, office or dignity in the said church, therefore to be rendered, paid or made, besides the said sum of ninety pounds, fourteen shillings, and one halfpenny, as is above premised, by us above yearly reserved.

But that as well the said dean, prebends and chapter, and their successors, as all and every singular person and persons who now are or is, or hereafter shall be dean of the church aforesaid, or prebend in the said church, or promoted to any benefice, office or dignity in the same church, he and they shall be exempted and acquitted by these presents, against us, our heirs and successors, from all and singular, and every sum and sums of money, to us, our heirs or successors, by vertue or reason of the said act of parliament, made in the aforesaid twenty-sixth year of our reign, for the deanery of the said church, or for any prebendary, or any benefice, office, dignity or promotion in the said church, and every thing concerning the said deanery, prebendaries, benefices, offices, dignities and promotions, or any of them, to be rendered or paid, any clause, matter, sentence, thing, article, ordinance, proviso, gift, grant, or any cause whatsoever in the said statute contained or specified to the contrary notwithstanding.

And we will, and for us, our heirs and successors, by these presents, do grant to the said dean and chapter, and their successors, to enter into all the aforesaid manors, lands, tenements, rents, services, and all other the premises, and into every parcel thereof, and those to enjoy, to have and to hold, to them and their successors for ever, by the tenor, force, form and effect of these our letters patents; and that it shall be lawful for all and every person and persons whatsoever, who now is, or are, or hereafter shall be dean of the church aforesaid, or prebend in the said church, or promoted to any benefice, office or dignity in the said church, and for all and every one of them, to enter, take and have actual and real possession of that to which he hath been nominated, appointed and promoted in the cathedral church aforesaid; and to have, take and receive the issues, revenues and profits thereof to his own proper use, without any other satisfaction or payment, to the use of us, our heirs or successors, for any first fruits, revenues or profits, of that to which he is, or shall be nominated, appointed or promoted, in the cathedral church aforesaid, and without any licence, concord, suit, composition, or prosecution of any livery to be made from us, our heirs or successors, or our officers, in any of our courts for that cause, besides the aforesaid annual sum of ninety pounds, fourteen shillings, and one halfpenny, to us, our heirs and successors, for tenths and first fruits of all and singular the manors, lands and tenements before granted, reserved as aforesaid.

And besides we will, and for us, our heirs and successors, kings of this kingdom of England, by these presents, do grant to the aforesaid dean and chapter, and their successors, and to all and every person and persons that now are, or is, or hereafter shall be dean of the cathedral church aforesaid, or prebend in the same church, or promoted, nominated, or assigned to any benefice, office or dignity in the said church, that it shall and may be lawful that they, and every one of them, may enter, take, and have actual and real possession of such aforesaid deanery, prebendary, benefice, office or dignity, to which he hath been nominated, appointed or promoted, in the said cathedral church; and also that he and they may have, take and receive, the issues, revenues and profits, rents and emoluments of such deanery, prebendary, benefice, office, dignity or promotion, or any one of them, in the said cathedral church, without any satisfaction or payment, to the use of us, our heirs or successors, for any first fruits, revenues and profits, of the premises, or any of them, or for any first fruits of the deanery, prebendary, or other benefice, office or dignity in the said cathedral church, to which they, or any one of them, now are, or is, or at any time hereafter shall or may be nominated, appointed or promoted, and without any composition or agreement therefore to be made; so that we, our heirs or successors, or any other, for us, our heirs or successors, shall not for that cause disquiet, impeach, disturb nor molest, or vex the aforesaid dean and chapter, or their successors, or any person or persons whatsoever, to the deanery in the said cathedral church, or to any prebendary in the said church, or any benefice, office, dignity or promotion in the said church, nominated, assigned or appointed, or to be nominated, assigned or appointed, of, for, or concerning any intrusion, or other offence or forfeiture whatsoever, in any of the premises; but that as well the said dean and chapter, and their successors, and all and singular persons whatsoever, who to the deanery of the said cathedral church, or to any prebendary in the same church, or to any benefice, office, dignity or other promotion whatsoever in the said church, now nominated, assigned or appointed, or at any time hereafter shall be nominated, assigned or appointed, and every of them, shall be altogether exonerated, acquitted, pardoned and released, against us, our heirs and successors, and every one of us, from any fine, for all and singular such entries, intrusions, offences, penalties and forfeitures, and other things whatsoever, limited or specified in any statute or act of parliament made in the aforesaid

twenty-sixth year of our reign, concerning the payment of first fruits, and the payment of annual rents and pensions extending to the yearly value of any benefice, office, dignity or promotion, or any of them, any statute, ordinance, proviso or act made in the said 26th year of our reign, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Moreover willing, and by these presents firmly enjoining and commanding, all and singular archbishops and bishops within this our kingdom of England, and the chancellor of our court or our tenths and first fruits, as also all and singular the officers and ministers of us, our heirs and successors, and every one of them, that they, or any one of them, in any manner whatsoever, shall not impeach, disturb, vex, disquiet or molest the dean and chapter aforesaid, and the successors, or the successor of any one of them, or any person whatsoever that now is, or at any time hereafter shall be dean of the cathedral church aforesaid, or prebend in the same church, or nominated, appointed or promoted to any benefice, office or dignity in the said church, of, for or concerning the payment of any sum or thing whatsoever, for first fruits, revenues or profits, or in the name of first fruits of the premises, or of any of them, or of the deanery of the cathedral church aforesaid, or of any prebendary, benefice, office or dignity, in the said cathedral church, or of, for or concerning the payment of any sum or thing whatsoever, for or in the name of an annual rent or pension, extending to the tenth part of the value, or yearly value of the premises, or any of them, or of the deanery of the cathedral church aforesaid, or of any prebendary, benefice, office, or dignity in the said church, or by reason or pretence of any statute made in the aforesaid 26th year of our reign; but that all and singular the aforesaid archbishops, bishops, chancellors, officers and ministers of us, our heirs and successors, upon the only shewing of these our letters patents, shall permit and cause the said dean and chapter, and their successors, and every other person aforesaid, to be quiet and in peace, of, for and concerning the premises.

And farther, we, out of our more abundant grace, do give and grant to the said dean and chapter, and their successors, that they the said dean and chapter, and their successors, shall have, hold and enjoy, and that they may and have full power to have, hold and enjoy, within the manors and lordships aforesaid, and all and singular other the premises, and within every part and parcel of them, as many, such, as great, the same, and like courts leet, view of frank pledge, and all that to view of frank pledge belongs; assize and assay of bread, wine, beer, wayfes, estrays, free warrens, and all that to free warren belongs, fairs, markets, liberties, franchises and jurisdictions whatsoever, as, and which the aforesaid late abbot and the late convent of the said late monastery of St. Peter of Gloucester, or any one of them, or any of their predecessors, or the aforesaid late abbot, or late convent of the said late monastery of Tewksbury, or any one of them, or any, or any one of their predecessors had, held or enjoyed, or might, or ought to have had, held and enjoyed, in the manors, lands, tenements, rectories, and other the premises, or in any parcel thereof; and that so fully and wholly, and in as ample manner and form as all and singular those premises, by reason or pretence of the dissolution, surrender or grant of the said several monasteries, or any or either of them, or otherwise howsoever, came or ought to come to our hands, or at this time are or ought to be in our hands.

And farther, out of our more ample grace, we will, and by these presents do grant, for us our heirs and successors, that the said dean and chapter, and their successors, shall from henceforth for ever have, hold and enjoy, and to their own proper use convert, and also, that they may, and have full power and authority to have, hold and enjoy, and to their own proper uses, to convert all and singular the aforesaid rectories and chapels that lately were in any manner appropriate; and all, and all manner of lands, tenements and tithes, commodities, profits and emoluments whatsoever, to the said rectories and chapels, or to any one of them, in any manner belonging or appertaining to the said dean and chapter, and to their successors before granted, with all and singular their appurtenances; and that the said rectories and chapels, with their appurtenances, shall for ever hereafter be appropriate to the said dean and chapter, and their successors, in as ample manner and form as the said late several abbots, or either of them, or any, or any one of their predecessors, in the right of their late several monasteries, or in their own right, or in the right of either of them, had, held and enjoyed, or might or ought to have had, held or enjoyed, all or any, or any one of the said rectories or chapels, with their appurtenances, in any kind or manner whatsoever, any act, statute, ordinance, law, custom, prohibition or restriction, before this time had, made, enacted, used or provided, or any other matter, thing or cause whatsoever to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding or hindering, and this without any presentation, admission or induction of any incumbent or incumbents to the said rectories and chapels, or any of them granted as aforesaid to the said dean and chapter, and their successors, by these presents.

And also we will, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do grant to the aforesaid dean and chapter, and their successors,

successors, that we, our heirs and successors, shall and will, from time to time, and for ever discharge, acquit and keep indemnified, as well the said dean and chapter and their successors, as the manors, lands, tenements, and all and singular other the premises, with their appurtenances, against all and every person and persons whomsoever, and their heirs and assignees, of and from all, and all manner of pensions, portions, rents, fees, corrodies, annuities, charges and sums of money whatsoever, of or for the manors and other the premises, or of or for any parcel thereof already charged, or to be charged, besides the aforesaid sum of ninety pounds, eighteen shillings, and one half-penny, to us, our heirs and successors, above by these presents reserved; and besides a certain rent of ten shillings yearly to be paid to Anthony Kingston, knt. in right of the late monastery of Flaxley; and of eighteen-pence yearly to be paid to the rector of the church of St. Mary de Cript, in our said county of the city of Gloucester; and of two shillings and eleven-pence yearly to be paid to the steward of our said city of Gloucester for the time being; and of fifteen shillings yearly to be paid to the master and brethren of the hospital of St. Margaret of Duddeston, in our said county of the city of Gloucester; and of fifty-seven shillings and one penny yearly to be paid to the sheriff of the said county of our city of Gloucester, for longable rent; and of ten pounds yearly to be paid to the bailiff and collector of the rents and farms within our said city of Gloucester for the time being for his fee; and of twenty shillings yearly to be paid to the bailiff of Tuffley aforesaid for the time being for his fee; and of forty shillings yearly to be paid to the bailiff of Ablode and Sainthurste, with Direhurste and Walton aforesaid for the time being for his fee; and of six shillings and eight-pence to be paid yearly to the farmer there for his livery; and of forty shillings yearly to be paid to the bailiff of Barnewood and Cronham aforesaid for the time being for his fee; and of six shillings and eight-pence yearly to be paid to the woodward or keeper of the woods there for the time being for his fee; and of five shillings yearly to be paid to the bailiff of Mattiden aforesaid for the time being for his fee; and of twenty shillings yearly to be paid to the bailiff of Wotton aforesaid for the time being for his fee; and of two shillings yearly to be paid to the archdeacon of Gloucester for procurations and synodals, and yearly issuing out of the chapel of Barnewood aforesaid; and of a certain annual pension of ten pounds thirteen shillings and four-pence yearly to be paid to the vicar of the parochial church of the blessed virgin Mary near the gate of the late monastery of St. Peter of Gloucester; and of thirteen shillings yearly to be paid to the bishop and archdeacon of Gloucester, for procurations and synodals there; and of ten shillings yearly to be paid to the collector of divers pensions and portions yearly issuing out of some of the rectories, vicarages, hospitals and churches, in our said county of the city of Gloucester for the time being; and of twenty-six shillings and eight-pence yearly to be paid to the bailiff of Churchham aforesaid for the time being for his fee; and of twenty shillings yearly to be paid to the woodward or keeper of the woods there for the time being for his fee; and of ten shillings yearly to be paid to the bailiff of Culne-Rogers, with Ablington aforesaid, for the time being, for his fee; and twenty-six shillings and eight-pence yearly to be paid to the bailiff of Colne-Alwyns aforesaid for the time being for his fee; and of six shillings and eight-pence yearly to be paid to the farmer there by covenant indented; and of twenty shillings to be paid yearly to the bailiff of Estlech-Martyn aforesaid, otherwise called Burethroppe with Cotes, for the time being, for his fee; and of five shillings yearly to be paid to the collector of the rents of Tyberton, Tayneton and Bulley aforesaid, for the time being, for his fee; and of thirteen shillings and four-pence yearly to be paid to the dean of the church of Churchham aforesaid, for the time being, for his salary or stipend; and of six shillings and eight-pence yearly to be paid to the farmer of the scite of the rectory of Colne-Alwyns aforesaid for his regard by covenant indented; and of ten shillings yearly to be paid to the bailiff of Willingswicke aforesaid, for the time being, for his fee; and of thirteen shillings and four-pence yearly to be paid to the bailiff of Monk-Hide, Asperton and Tonston aforesaid, with the hamlets of Stoke Edythe, Yarkhill and Taddington aforesaid, for the time being, for his fee; and of six shillings and eight-pence yearly to be paid to the steward there for the time being, for his fee; and of ten shillings yearly to be paid to the bailiff of Lynkingholt aforesaid, for the time being, for his fee; and of ten shillings yearly to be paid to the bailiff of Littleton aforesaid, for the time being, for his fee; and of four shillings yearly to be paid to the collector of the pensions and portions issuing out of the rectories of Alcannyngs, Lydiard-Tregoz, and Hilmerton, in our said county of Wilts, for the time being, for his fee; and of six shillings and eight-pence yearly to be paid to the collector of a certain pension issuing out of the aforesaid church or rectory of St. Peter de Mancroste, within our said city of Norwich, for the time being, for his fee; and of seventeen shillings and nine-pence farthing yearly to be paid to the bishop of Gloucester for his visitation, issuing yearly

out of the rectory of Fayreford; besides also twenty shillings yearly to be paid to the farmers of the rectories of Lantwit, Lambethian, Lantrissen, Penmarke, and Cardiffe aforesaid, with the chapel of St. Donats, for the time being, for carriage of the money and rent aforesaid.

And out of our more ample grace, we farther give and grant to the aforesaid dean and chapter, all issues, revenues and profits of all and singular the aforesaid manors, lands, tenements, rectories, pensions, portions, tithes, and of all and singular the premises above expressed and specified, arising or growing from the feast of St. Michael the archangel last past, until this time.

We will moreover, and by these presents firmly enjoining, do command, as well our chancellor and council of our court of augmentations of the revenue of our crown for the time being, as all receivers, auditors, and other our ministers whatsoever, that they and every one of them, upon only shewing of these our letters patents, without any writ or warrant from us, or our successors, in any manner to be sought, obtained, or prosecuted, do accept, make, and cause to be made, a full, whole and due discharge, allowance, defalcation, and manifest deduction, to the said dean and chapter, and their successors, of all and all manner of annuities, rents and sums of money whatsoever, out of the premises as aforesaid, issuing or to be paid, or thereon charged or chargeable, besides those rents, fees and sums of money which are above nominated, and expressly excepted: And these our letters patents shall be to our said chancellor and council of our court of augmentations of the revenue of our crown for the time being, as well as to the aforesaid auditors, receivers, and other our officers and ministers whatsoever, a sufficient warrant and discharge in this thing: And besides, out of our more ample grace, we will and grant, for us, our heirs and successors, by these presents, that these our letters patents, and every word, sentence and clause in them contained and specified, shall be interpreted, expounded, taken, understood, adjudged and determined, as well before us, our heirs and successors, as in all and every of our courts whatsoever, and in the courts of our heirs and successors, as well spiritual as temporal; and in all other places, and before whatsoever judges, justices and other person and persons whatsoever, to the greatest commodity and profit of the said dean and chapter, and their successors and of every person that now is, or at any time hereafter shall be, dean of the said cathedral church, or prebend in the same church, or nominated, assigned, appointed or promoted, to any benefice office or dignity in the said church, and most strictly against us, our heirs and successors; and this, although the names and surnames, or name and surname of them, or any one of them, who hereafter shall be dean of the church aforesaid, or prebend or prebends in the said church, or named, assigned, appointed or promoted to any benefice, office or dignity in the said church, or certainty of the value of the deanery of the said church, or of the prebendaries in the said church, or of the other benefices, offices, dignities or promotions in the said church, or any one of them, are not in these our letters patents specially and certainly expressed, declared or specified; or any omission, defect, negligence, repugnancy or contrariety in these presents, or any of them, or for that expresse mention of the true yearly value, or of the certainty of the premises, or no mention is made in these presents of any other gifts or grants by us before this time made to the said dean and chapter, any statute or act of parliament enacted or made in the aforesaid twenty-sixth year of our reign, or any statute, act, ordinance or restriction to the contrary of the premises, or any of them before this time enacted, made or ordained, or any other thing, cause or matter whatsoever in any kind notwithstanding.

We will also, and by these presents do grant to the aforesaid dean and chapter, that they have these our letters patents, under our great seal of England, in due manner to be made and sealed, without fine or fee, great or small, to us in our hanaper, or elsewhere to our use, in any manner to be rendered, paid or made, notwithstanding in these presents there is no expresse mention made of the true yearly value, or of any value, or of the certainty of the premises, or of any of them, or of other gifts or grants by us, or by any of our progenitors or predecessors, to the said dean and chapter before this time made, or any statute, act, ordinance, proviso or restriction to the contrary thereof made, enacted, ordained or provided, or any other thing, cause or matter whatsoever to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

In testimony of which we have caused these our letters to be made patents. Witness myself at Westminster, the 4th day of September, in the 33d year of our reign.

*By Writ of Privy Seal, and Authority of Parliament
of the same Date,*

SOUTHAMPTON.
SOUTHWELL.

Inrolled before William Barnes, auditor.

NUM-

NUMBER X.

To the supreme AUTHORITY, the PARLIAMENT of the COMMONWEALTH of ENGLAND,

The humble Petition of the MAYOR, BURGESSES, and divers Hundreds of Inhabitants of the City of GLOUCESTER,

SH EWETH,

THAT the city of Gloucester being a garrison for the parliament's service, in 1643, and of vast importance to the commonwealth, upon the approach of the late king's army, to besiege the said city, it was resolved by the governor and council of war there, that the said city and garrison could not be preserved against the enemy, unless the whole suburbs of the said city (which was a full third part thereof) were pulled down and demolished.

That in pursuance of the said resolve, two hundred forty and one houses, besides barns, stables, out-houses, gardens, orchards and goods, of the suburbs of the said city, wherein so many families lived, were burned, pulled down, and utterly destroyed, the night before the leaguer was laid to the said city by the late king's forces, whereby most of your petitioners were reduced to most miserable poverty, and the estates of most of them much impaired, and the said city in general very much impoverished.

That it was proved upon oath to the grand inquest, at an assizes held for the county of the said city, that your petitioners losses, by the burning and destroying their said houses amounted to the sum of twenty-six thousand pounds, and upwards, as by the certificate of the grand inquest to the lord chief baron, a copy whereof is hereunto annexed, may appear.

That your petitioners willingly suffered the loss of their houses and goods for their affections to the parliament service, and it was a great means, under God, to preserve the said city and garrison, and by consequence the whole country, from the power of the enemy: And your petitioners have ever since continued constantly faithful to the commonwealth, and the present government thereof, in the times of greatest danger and trial unto this day, and have always hoped, that according to the parliament's declarations, their losses and ruins for the commonwealth's service, should be repaired out of the estates of the commonwealth's enemies who occasioned the same.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray, that their losses and ruins may be repaired, and their distressed families relieved, out of the estates of such delinquents as shall be appointed to be sold, or in such other way as shall seem best to your wisdom, justice and charity.

And they shall be bound to pray, &c.

NUMBER XI.

The CHARTER of STEPHEN, King of ENGLAND, reciting and confirming the several DONATIONS to the church of St. PETER of GLOUCESTER.

IN the year 1138, from the incarnation of our Lord Jesu Christ, I, Stephen, king of England, in the third year of my reign, at the request of Walter de Laci, abbot of Gloucester, and of several of my nobles, do grant and confirm unto the church of St. Peter of Gloucester, all those lands, churches and tithes, and other donations which the barons of England have heretofore given to the said church, and which my predecessors, kings of England, have confirmed by their charters; that is to say, Berton, Standish, Lech, Oddington, and the manor of Mailemore, with the wood and the adjoining lands given by king Henry the First; and Brokrop given by Atheline of Hibreio; and Colne St. Andrew, and two commons, and one church, with one hide of land, and a water-mill given by Roger of Gloucester, and the church of St. Peter of Hereford, with the prebendaries, lands, tithes, and all other things belonging to the same, which were the gift of Hugh de Laci; and the land changed for the monks orchard on which the tower was built, which was executed by the sheriff; and the church of St. Cadoc of Lancarvan, with the land called Treigos, given to them by Robert Fitzhamon; and the land in Hampshire called Littleton, given by Hugh of the port; and Linchholt, of the gift of Ernulph de Heding; and Ledene, restored to them by Walter de Laci; and Plumtreu in Devonshire, given by Odo the son of Gamiline, which abbot Serlo did change with Nicholas de Pool for land called Alnodeston and Clechange, the gift of Roger of Berkeley; and one hide at Aprepren in Herefordshire, given by William de Ebroicis; and the land in Erchenefelt called Vestewde, given by Walter of Gloucester; and a small parcel of land at Guitings, given by Luric de Loges; and a water-mill at Framalode, which Winebald of Baderon restored to the church; and Clifford, the gift of Roger de Buslei; and Rudfort, the gift of king Henry the First; and Rudle, the gift of Radolph Bloet; and the church of Hatherop, with the tithes of the vill, and the priests land, and a water-mill in the same place, with the land belonging to it; and the church of Kempford, with the tithes and the priests lands; and the church of Norton, with five yard lands and the tithes, and whatever is adjoining to it, which were given by Ernulph de Heding and Emeline his wife; and the tithes of Chesterton, given by Nigel Doily; and a part of a wood, with three cottages, given by Elias Giffart; and one yard land in Kempford, given by Patrick de Chauworth, free from all charges except those due to the king; and one house in the moor of Black Ditch, free as the former; and the houses of Edric, the king's lieutenant, in the same moor, and the land belonging to them, and the tithes of meadows in the same village, and one water-mill with the land belonging to it, and the tithes of two other water-mills in the same place; and one hide of land in Ammeny, of the fee and grant of Patrick; and one half hide in the same vill, which Tovi held in alms of king Henry the First; and Glaschery at Brecchenne, with the lands and woods, and all other things belonging to the same; and all the tithes of all his demetnes in Brecchenne, of corn, cattle, cheese, venison, honey; moreover, the church of Cover, with all the tithes of that parish, and the land belonging to that church; and one hide called Berche, given by Bernard of New-

market; and the church of Gunlui, with the land and tithes belonging to the same, given by king William the First; and the mill given by Roger Giffart; and the church of Cerney, with the tithes of the same; and the church of St. Helene, with one yard land given by Walter the sheriff; and two new plowed grounds with the small meadows adjoining to them; and a small wood lying in the king's fee of Celefwood, and were given by king William the First; and the land in Rugge which Thomas de St. John restored to the church; and Duntseburne, the gift of Emeline, the wife of Walter de Laci; and one water-mill, with a small yard land adjoining to it, free and quit as given by William de Owe; and the land at Soteshore, which was restored by Roger de Berchelai; and the water-mill which runs by the abbey, given to them by the kings my ancestors; and the church of St. Peter which stands in the market place at Norwich, and was the gift of king William the First; and all the plowed lands of Bully at Homme, and the tithes of William of Bully, which were given by the said William; and all the tithes of all my venison which shall be taken in the county of Gloucester, and was granted to them by king Henry the First; and wheresoever they shall buy or sell any thing for the benefit of the monastery, they shall be exempted from toll and payments of passage, and may go through any place without any molestation, as it was granted to them by king Henry the First; and wheresoever they shall take any sturgeon in any of their fisheries, they may retain it entirely to their own use; this was granted to them by king William the First; and all their lands shall be free from carriage, summonage and conduct, as they were granted to them by king Henry the First; and the church of St. Martin, standing near the Thames at London, and all the land which the priest of that church did hold, free and discharged from all customs and imposts, which was the gift of Ranulph Peverell; and the church of St. Guthlac in Hereford, with all its appurtenances, given to them by our venerable brother, Robert, bishop of Hereford; and the church of Westbury; and the church of Laverstoke, of the gift of Robert Gernan, with the consent of Alexander bishop of Lincoln; and the church of St. Leonard Stanley, with whatsoever belongs to it; and the chapel of St. John the Baptist, in the wood called Basing, with all its appurtenances; the church of Norton, with all its appurtenances; the church of St. John Baptist of Gloucester, with all its appurtenances; and the church of St. Patrine, with the chapels and lands thereunto belonging, which were given by Richard, the son of Gislebert; and the church of Teynton, with the chapel of the wood, and a yard land; and the chancel of Chilpeet, and the lands and tithes, and whatsoever belongs to the same; and the church of St. Michael of Ewias, with all belonging to it; and moreover, the tithes of all the manors of Robert Ewias, and the church of St. Michael of Uggemore, and St. Bridget the virgin, with all their appurtenances; and all the lands within the manor of Estlech, which they had in exchange for the manor of Glasbury with Walter de Clifford; and also the church of Quenington, with a yard land, and the tithes of the vill, and all other things belonging to it; and the parish of the castle of Gloucester, without being a member of any other church; and all places, as well within the walls of the city as without, as they held the same in the time of Wolston bishop of Worcester, or in the time of Sampson his successor; and one hide of land in Combe, which was the gift of Hugard de Bascheville.

Simon,

Simon, the bishop of the church of Worcester, sends all obedience and duty to his father and lord Theobald, by the grace of God archbishop of Canterbury, and primate of all England. Forasmuch as all donations have their full power and efficacy, when confirmed by apostolical authority, therefore, at the request of our beloved brother the abbot of Gloucester, and his brethren, we have inspected the charters of the church of St. Peter of Gloucester, and do hereby testify the truth of them, and

certify the same to your grace, that you may be pleased to confirm them by your authority, and that you may without difficulty order them to be attested in your apostolical presence: May it therefore be known to your grace, that all these things contained in the charter of king Stephen were actually granted to the church of St. Peter of Gloucester by donation from himself, or of the kings his predecessors, or of some great noblemen, and were confirmed by their several charters and seals. Farewell.

N U M B E R XII.

The CHARTER of King HENRY IV. for the better Endowment of St. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL in GLOUCESTER.

HENRY, by the grace of God king of England and France, and lord of Ireland, to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting. Know ye, that whereas the hospital of St. Bartholomew, between the bridges in Gloucester, founded by our progenitors formerly kings of England, and now belonging to our patronage, is but meanly endowed, and the lands, tenements, rents and possessions are not sufficient for the sustentation of the said hospital, and of the prior or guardian, and of the brothers or chaplains, and of the poor men and women now residing in the same hospital, who are obliged to assist by fastings and continual intercessions, and other devout and divine services by night and by day, to pray for their benefactors, and for the souls of such others as they are thereunto required; nor for the reparation and amendment of their church, houses, buildings and edifices of the said hospital, and for the support and sustaining other burthens daily necessary for the good of the hospital, without the assistance of us and our heirs, and the charitable benevolence of good christians and well disposed persons; and their charters, writings, muniments and evidences concerning their lands, tenements, rents and possessions, by the carelessness and negligence of the former priors or guardians, and of the brothers and chaplains of the said hospital, being burnt, subtracted, purloined or lost, by which means the present prior or guardian, and the brothers or chaplains, and the alms people, have not only suffered great damages and prejudice, but the said hospital must apparently come to utter ruin, which God forbid, unless we on our part shall succour and relieve them.

We therefore, out of a charitable compassion, and taking the premises into a due consideration, and being willing of our special grace to provide in a convenient manner that the said prior or guardian, and the brothers or chaplains, or alms people, should in all quiet and safety, with a cheerful heart, pray unto the Most High, particularly for the good estate of us whilst we are living, and for our soul when we are departed out of this life, and for the souls of our most dear father John, late duke of Lancaster, and of Mary our consort, lately deceased, and also for the souls of our progenitors, and of all others dead in the true faith.

And for the preservation of the rights of the said hospital, especially being founded by our said progenitors, and the patronage thereof, now belonging to us as aforesaid; and lest by the like folly and negligence it should be utterly ruined, we for ourselves and successors, as much as in us lies, do accept, approve, ratify and confirm the state and possessions which the said present prior or guardians, and brothers or chaplains, and alms people have in the said hospital, and in the several churches thereunto annexed and appropriated, and in their lands, tenements, rents and possessions, with their appurtenances.

And we do hereby farther give and grant, (if need be) the said churches, lands, tenements, rents and possessions aforesaid, to them and their successors for ever: Moreover, we will that the said hospital be always held and reputed to be of the foundation of our progenitors, and the patronage thereof to belong to us and our heirs; and that the said prior or guardian, and brothers or chaplains, and alms people shall have and hold to them and their successors, for ever, the churches, lands, tenements, rents and possessions aforesaid, as freely, quietly, and in as full manner as if the said charters, writings, muniments and evidences were now intirely in being, and remaining within the said hospital in the custody of the said prior or guardian, and brothers or chaplains: And we do by these presents take, dispose and receive under our especial protection, guardianship and defence, the said present prior or guardian, and brothers or chaplains, or the alms people, and all their successors, and their proctors and agents, wherever they shall go or come, who shall be employed in asking, demanding and gathering any elemosynary gifts, or other charitable subsistencies for the use and benefit of the present prior or guardian, and brothers or chaplains, or alms people, and the successors of them, and we shall protect the said hospital, its lands, tenements, rents and possessions whatsoever.

Also we will not, that any clerks, purveyors or buyers of provision for the use of our household, or for the use of our heirs, or any of them, or for the use of any of our carriages, or any other officers, bailiffs or ministers of us, or of our heirs, or of any other person whatsoever, shall at any time take the corn, hay, horses, carts, carriages, oxen, cows, hogs or other cattle, victuals or other goods, or chattels, or things belonging to the said prior or guardian, and brothers or chaplains, and alms people, or their successors, in any of their houses or places whatsoever, or in the custody of the said prior or guardian, and brothers or chaplains, and alms people, or of their successors, or of their bailiffs, ministers, or their tenants whatsoever, against their good wills.

And that the said present prior or guardian, and brothers or chaplains, and alms people may partake of our special favour, and the languishing condition of the said hospital may be relieved, we do farther will and grant, for us and our successors, as much as in us lies, to the said present prior or guardian, and brothers or chaplains, and their successors, that as often as the said hospital, by the death, cession, deposing, deprivation or resignation of any prior or guardian of the same for the time being, or by any other means whatsoever, shall happen to be void, that then the brothers or chaplains of the said hospital for the time being, and their successors, shall with free assent and consent, elect from time to time one able and sufficient person from amongst themselves; or in case none shall be thought proper, then they shall elect some other sufficient person to be the prior or guardian of the place, without our royal licence being first asked and obtained, and without the licence of any of our successors; and when such election shall so be made, that then the bishop of the place may proceed to confirm such elected person, without our royal assent, or the assent of our successors, being first asked and obtained; and the said person so elected, shall be admitted by the said bishop to be prior or guardian of the said place, and pastor thereof, and shall receive all the temporalities of the said hospital as from God himself, and shall dispose of them for the benefit of the said hospital, without any procuring any livery of the said temporalities out of our hands, or the hands of any of our successors, as the custom heretofore has been; and such elections, and the confirmations of them, and the admittances of the said prior or guardian of the said place, without the licence and assent of the king, shall in no wise be prejudicial to the said hospital, or turn to their loss or prejudice; for in all vacancies of the said hospital, the brothers or chaplains of the said hospital for the time being shall, during such vacancies, have the custody of their temporalities, without rendering any account to us, or to any of our successors, or paying any thing for the same; and no sheriff or escheator of us or our successors, in the county of Gloucester or elsewhere, for the time being, or any other officer of us or our heirs, by reason of such vacancy, shall any ways intermeddle with the said hospital, or any of their temporalities, provided notwithstanding, that the escheator of the said county for the time being shall, on every vacancy, make seisin at the gate of the said hospital in the king's name, and so having done shall forthwith depart; and that the said escheator shall not, by reason of such seisin, be obliged or compelled to give any account or estimate to us, or to our heirs.

We do also farther will and grant, out of the abundance of our grace and favour, to the said prior or guardian, and to the brothers or chaplains, and to their said successors, that they and their successors shall ever be discharged and freed from all pensions and salaries required by our command, or the request of us or our successors, notwithstanding the statute against giving lands and tenements into mortmain, or any other statute or ordinance to the contrary whatsoever; and notwithstanding the said prior or guardian, the brothers or chaplains, and their predecessors, were heretofore, by reason of their foundation, obliged to ask licence and consent, before they made any such election and admittance of their prior or guardian of the said place, and after admittance were obliged to sue forth livery of their temporalities out of the hands of the king in the court of chancery, and notwithstanding any other cause whatsoever: In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patents.

Witness ourself at Gloucester, the 19th day of November, in the 9th year of our reign.

NUMBER XIII.

The CHARTER of King EDWARD the III^d, reciting the Foundation of the Priory of CIRENCESTER in the County of GLOUCESTER, and confirming the same.

THE king to archbishops, &c. We have inspected the charter of Henry the First, of famous memory, heretofore king of England, our progenitor, in these words: Henry, king of England, to archbishops, bishops, abbats, priors, earls, barons, justices, sheriffs, and all the sons of holy church established throughout England, greeting: Know all men, that I, by the consent and authority of Pope Innocent, of pious memory, and by the advice and common approbation of the archbishops and bishops, princes and barons of my kingdom, have given to God and the church of the blessed Mary of Cirencester, of which I was the unworthy founder, for the good of the souls of my parents and ancestors, and for the remission of my sins, and for the welfare and safety of my kingdom, and to Serlo the first abbat, and to all his successors, and to the regular canons serving God in that place, in pure alms, all the estate of Reimbald the priest, in lands and churches, and other things, as followeth; to wit, two hides of land in the town of Cirencester, and the third part of the tolls of the market, which is held on Sunday in the several streets; and two parts of the tithes of the demesnes of Cirencester, and the whole tithe of all the rest of the parish; in Gloucestershire, eight hides of land in Preston, and the church thereof; one hide of land in Norcott, seven hides in Duseild, four hides and one yard land in Amney, and the church thereof; two hides in Walle, which did belong to Balchi Daci, one hide in Elmundestan, one yard land and a wood in Wik, the church of Chilttenham, with the land thereof, and the mill, and the chapels, and all other appurtenances to the said church belonging; in Wiltshire, nine hides in Latton and Eisy, and the churches of both those places with their land, and the chapel of Eaton which belongs to the church of Eisy; three houses in the town of Cricklade, and the church of Pevely, with the lands, tithes and customs appertaining unto the said church; the church in Avebiry, with the lands, chapels, tithes and customs appertaining to the said church; in Somersetshire, the church of Melborn, with the lands, chapels, tithes and other things belonging to the said church; the church of Frome, with the lands, chapels, tithes and all other things, whether woods or plains, appertaining to the said church; the church of Walon, with the lands, chapels, tithes and all customs, whether woods or plains, appertaining to the said church; in Dorsetshire, ten hides of land in woods and meadow in Puley; in Berkshire, the church of Scriveham, with the lands, chapels, tithes, and all other customs appertaining to the said church; the church of Cocheham, with the lands, chapels, tithes, and all other things appertaining to the said church; the church of Bray, with the lands, chapels, tithes and all things appertaining to the said church; ten hides in Eston;

eleven hides and three yard lands in Hatcheburne, and the church of the same, with the chapels and tithes of the other Hatcheburn; in Oxfordshire, one hide of land in wood and plains, and one mill in Boicot; the church of Passham in Buckinghamshire, with the lands, tithes and all things appertaining to the said church; in Northamptonshire, the church of Rowel, with the lands, chapels, tithes, and all customs belonging to the said church; the church of Bristoke, with the lands, chapels, tithes, and all customs, whether in woods or plains, appertaining to the said church; three houses in Winton: And I have farther granted to the said church of Cirencester, of my own demesnes, for ever, one hide of land in Cirencester, called Scereve-Hide, to make orchards, coples, and a place for a water-mill; and the abbat, Serlo, with my licence, has exchanged two messuages of that hide with the burgeses of Cirencester, for the conveniency of the priests: I have also granted a water-course, and the wood called Aceley, with the forest, and all its lands; and I retain to myself nothing out of the wood besides my hunting, and the abbat may not plow up any part of it.

We moreover ordain, concerning the estates belonging to Reimbald, that whatsoever part of it the bishop of Salisbury hath, shall remain to him during his life, but after his death it shall return to the proper use and demesne of the canons regular: We ordain the like concerning the lands held by William Fitz Warin the sheriff; and the like of the lands held by Nicholas, nephew of the bishop of Winton; and the like concerning the lands which the secular canons held by their prebends: We do also grant to the said church, throughout all their possessions, soc and sac, toll, theam, infang-theor, and all other liberties, immunities, customs and privileges, in as free manner as the said church held the same in the reign of king Edward the confessor, or in the reign of my father or brother, or in my time; and as free as any other eleemosynary lands in the kingdom are held; therefore I approve, and by my royal authority do corroborate this my grant and concession, and by the power given to me by God, I decree, that the said church shall for ever enjoy the same; and I declare that I reserve those lands so given in alms, in my own hand, and under my protection, as if those alms-lands had been my own proper gift.

Witnesses, William, archbishop of Canterbury; Turstan, archbishop of York; Roger, bishop of Salisbury; Henry, bishop of Winchester; Alexander, bishop of Lincoln; Jeffry, bishop of Durham; Nigell, bishop of Ely; Robert, bishop of Hereford; John, bishop of Rochester; Robert, keeper of the seal; Robert le Vere, Miles Gloec. Robert Doiley, Hugh Bigott, Robert de Curcy, and Pagan, the son of John; and Eustace and William his brothers; and William de Albia Britone.

Done at Burne, as I was crossing the seas, in the year of our Lord 1133, and in the 33^d year of our reign.

We therefore the said grants, &c. do confirm, &c.

Given under the hand of the king at Berwick upon Tweed, on the first day of July.

NUMBER XIV.

The CONFIRMATION of the Grants to the Abbey of CIRENCESTER by King JOHN.

JOHAN, by the grace of God, king of England, &c. to archbishops, &c. greeting: It is becoming our dignity, and is necessary for our salvation, that we should defend, keep and preserve those holy and religious places which were founded by our great grandfather, king Henry the First, and were confirmed by king Henry the Second, our father; therefore we give and grant, and by this present charter confirm to God, and to the holy church of St. Mary of Cirencester, and to the canons regular serving God in that place, in free and perpetual alms, for the good of the soul of the aforesaid king Henry, who was founder thereof, and for the soul of our father aforesaid, and for the souls of king Richard our brother, and queen Anne our mother, and of our brethren and all others departed this life in the true faith, all our manor of Cirencester, with all its appurtenances; with the town of Minchey, which is a member of the said manor, with the seven hundreds belonging to the said manor and farm, with all their

appurtenances; to hold of us and our successors, yielding and paying 30l. yearly for all services, at our exchequer, at the feast of St. Michael: And know ye, that for the good of our soul, and all others abovementioned, we have given, released, and quit claimed, in perpetual alms, to the honour of St. Mary, and to our said canons of Cirencester serving God, forty shillings yearly rent which the said manor was accustomed to pay, so that for the future they shall pay only a rent of 30l. as aforesaid; and this we have done, that the canons of our demesnes, who are so named herein, may the more freely, quietly and safely serve God, in praying for us, for our father, and the rest abovementioned; wherefore we will, &c. We will also and command, that they enjoy that manor as fully and quietly, with all its liberties and free customs, as king Richard, our brother, enjoyed the same, when it was in his hands, except pleas of the crown, and our forest of Minchey, which we reserve to ourselves, as the charter of king Richard, our brother, can testify.

Witnesses, Robert, earl of Leicester; William, earl of Pembroke; William de Albeniaco, Garine de Glapum, Peter Estokes, and many others.

NUMBER XV.

The CHARTER of HENRY Duke of the NORMANS, reciting the Grants of the Benefactors of the Abbey of FLAXLEY in the County of GLOUCESTER, and confirming the same.

HENRY duke of Normandy, and earl of Anjou, to archbishops, &c. greeting: Know ye, that I have granted and confirmed to God and St. Mary, and to the monks of the cister-

tian order, for the good of the souls of my ancestors, and of my own soul, in perpetual alms, all those donations which Roger earl of Hereford gave to those monks in alms, according to the tenor of those charters, to wit, a certain place in the valley of Castiard, called Flaxley, to build an abbey there; and all that land called Wastadene, which did belong to Walfic, and an iron work at Edland; and all the land under the old castle of Dene which remains to be asserted, and that which is already asserted;

and

and a certain fishery at Redley called Newerre, and a meadow in Pulmeade; and all easements in the forest of Dean, and all the demesnes in Dymmock, and the lands belonging to Walfric; but so, that if Uthred the clerk continues in the abbey with the lands he exchanged, to wit, two yard lands, that then he shall give no account of it to any body but the abbot; half the wood at Dymmock, and all the tithes of chesnuts in Dean every year; and all the land of Jeoffry, son of the aforesaid Walfric, which the earl of Hereford

did release; and all the land of Leffric de Stanra, which the earl of Hereford did likewise release: Wherefore I will, &c.

We do not only confirm to them these aforesaid grants, but we also confirm all others which the same Roger, earl or Hereford, does intend to give unto them in alms.

Witnesses, Roger, earl of Hereford; William de Crevecour; Richard de Humett, constable; Philip de Columbaris, Robert de Virgum, William de Angervil, William Cumin, at Evesham.

NUMBER XVI.

The CHARTER of king HENRY the II. to the Abbey of FLAXLEY.

HENRY, by the grace of God, king of England, and duke of Normandy and Aquitain, and earl of Anjou, to archbishops, &c. and to all faithful, as well English as Normans, both present and to come, greeting: Know ye, that I have given and confirmed to God and the blessed Mary, and to the monks of Dean, which I have received into my protection, for the good of my soul, and of my ancestors, in perpetual alms, a certain place within the forest of Dean, to wit, all the valley of Castiard, and the place called Flaxley, where an abbey is founded of the cistercian order, in honour of the blessed virgin Mary, for the love of God, and the benefit of the soul of my grandfather king Henry, and of the soul of my father the earl of Anjou, and of Maud the Empress, my mother, and of the souls of all my parents and ancestors, and for the good of my own soul, and of my heirs, and for the prosperity and peace of the kingdom of England; I have also granted to them, and have confirmed all the donations which Roger earl of Hereford gave to them in alms, in the same manner as those charters do express; moreover I have granted and confirmed to them all easements within my forest of Dean, to wit, common of pasture for their young cattle and hogs, and for all other beasts, and wood and timber to repair their houses and buildings, and for other necessaries,

without committing waste in the forest; and I have given them tithes of chesnuts out of the same forest, and the farm called Wastdean, and one iron forge free and quit, and with as free liberty to work as any of my forges in demesne; and all the land under the old castle of Dean, with liberty to plow it up, to wit, one hundred acres, and a fishery at Redley called Nowere, and a meadow of Reidley called Pulmead, containing four acres; and all the land which Leuveric de Stanra gave to them in alms, and the farm which I gave them at Wallemere, out of my new plowed grounds, containing two hundred acres, with the meadows and pastures, and all other easements; and four acres of Northwood, and all my demesnes at Dymmock; and five yard lands and an half, besides the demesnes, and half my wood at Dymmock, and half my nets which I have in my hands, for the conveniences of my men, because I would have my monks enjoy that part of the wood peaceably and quietly, without any interfering with any other persons, and I straightly command, that no person offer to disturb them upon this account; I further give to them my new plowed grounds under Castiard, called Vincent's Land: All those I give unto God and to the blessed Mary, and to my monks devoutly serving God, to have and to hold for ever, quit and discharged from all regards and other secular exactions, whereof I will, &c.

Witness, Richard de Humett, William de Crevecour, Philip de Columbaris, William de Angervil, at Evesham.

NUMBER XVII.

The CHARTER of the FOUNDATION of the Abbey of HAYLES.

TO all sons of holy mother the church, to whom this present writing shall come, Richard earl of Cornwall sendeth greeting in the Lord: Know all of ye, that we, in honour of Almighty God, and of the glorious virgin Mary, and of all saints, for the good of our soul, and the souls of our ancestors, have founded a certain abbey of the order of the cistercians, in the manor of Hayles, which was given to us by Henry king of England, our brother; and the said manor we have given and granted, with all its appurtenances, and by this present charter have confirmed unto the abbot and monks serving God, and the blessed Mary, in that place, and to their successors, in free, pure and perpetual alms, with the advowson of the church of that manor, with all its appurtenances, liberties, homages, and the services of the free men, and all escheats in villains and villainages, in rents and

woods, in meadows, plains and pastures; in waters, mills, ponds and fish-ponds; in ways and paths, and in all things appertaining to the said manor, freely, quietly, peaceably, and intirely free and discharged from all secular services, from any exaction and demand; to have and to hold for ever, freely, quietly, and as fully as any other alms can possibly be granted; and we and our heirs will warrant the said manor, with all its appurtenances aforesaid, to the said abbot and monks, and their successors, against all men and women, and as free and quit, and perpetual alms, will we acquit and defend the same for evermore: And that this our grant and concession may be of utmost and lasting force, we have hereunto set our seals.

Witness, Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester; Peter of Savoy; the lord William of York; lord president of Beverlai; Robert Passilewe, archdeacon of Lewis; Simon de Everdon, archdeacon of Chester; Hugh de Vivone, Peter de Geneve, Robert de Musgrove, Pauline Pejure, William de Ireby, Gyles Chancellor, William Blundell, Philip de Eye, clerks, and many others.

NUMBER XVIII.

The CHARTER of MILO, Constable of GLOUCESTER, to the Priory of LANTHONY.

MILO, constable of Gloucester, to Simon, by the grace of God, bishop of Worcester, and to Robert, bishop of Hereford, and to all the barons of Worcestershire and Herefordshire, and all the faithful of holy church, greeting: We will it to be known to all people present and to come, that I, for the good of my soul, and of the souls of my ancestors, have, by the hand of Robert bishop of Hereford, given to God and St. Mary, and to the canons of the church of Lanthony, in perpetual alms, the church of Burchelle, with all benefits thereunto belonging, one hide in Gloucester free from all services, a meadow called Castlemead, the tithes of hay of the meadow of Prestenham, the tithes of all fish in the water and mill of Quedresse, and in the moat round the castle, the church of St. Owen with all its appurtenances. These particulars following are appurtenant to the said church, and were given by my ancestors Roger of Gloucester, and Walter the constable, to wit, a chapel within the castle, a small piece of land upon the bank of the Severn to find a light to the said chapel; all offerings which shall be made by the keepers of the tower, and of the castle, and of the barons residing there; a moiety of all offerings given by myself or my family, if my chaplain be present, but the whole of my offerings if my chaplain shall be absent; also the chapel of St. Kyneburg, and all

the parish in the hand of the constable within the south gate, and all the parish without the said gate, and all the land which Roger de Tocheam and Richard the chaplain held within the said gate or without; the tithes of all the fish taken in the fishery under the castle; the chapel of Heccamstude, with the tithes of all the villains in all things; the chapel of Quedresse, with the tithes of the demesnes in all things, and the tithes of all the villains in all things, and a small piece of land to collect the tithes; two parts of the tithes of Caldecot in all things; all the tithes of Wadon; all the tithes of the manor of Brocrup in all things; and of all the villains, with a small parcel of land to collect the tithes; all the tithes of the manor of Longford, and the tithes of the orchard of Covesley; all the tithes in the manor of Sutham in all things, and a small parcel of land to collect them; all the tithes of Hide in Gloucester in all things, two parts of the tithes of the manor of Berninton in all things, two parts of the tithes in Coleburn Sampson, two parts of the tithes of Elias Loholt of Coleburn, the chapel of Elmor, with all the tithes of the demesnes in all things, with all the tithes of the villains, with a small parcel of land to collect the tithes; two parts of the tithes of Cerney, all the tithes of Cuckerton, the church of Tocheam with its appurtenances; all the tithes of the manor of Tocheam, with its appurtenances; half the tithes of the manor of Lothridge, and of the manor of Cireton, and all the tithes of Sutgrove Resfald: And I made the grant of all the said tithes to the canons of Lanthony of the church of St. Mary at Gloucester, upon the same day

day and hour as the church was dedicated, in the year of our Lord, 1137.

Witnesses, Simon, bishop of Worcester; Robert, bishop of Hereford; Robert, abbat of Tewksbury; Serlo, abbat of Cirencester; William de Mara, William de Bercale, Alan, son of Main; Roger, son of Richard; Richard Wicet, Roger Wicet, Roger de Tocheam.

Afterwards I gave unto them the church of Berton near Winchester, with half an hide of land belonging to it, both which were part of my fee, descended to me from my ancestors, and now in my possession; and in the year 1141, being at Bristol, and being made consul thereof, I gave them the manor of Hethamsted, with the meadows, and all its appurtenances, by land or by water, free and discharged from all service and custom, in as full and free manner as my father or self did at any time hold the same. This donation I and my wife Sybille, and my sons Roger, Walter and Henry, did make in the church of the canons of Gloucester: Roger, who is now married, took an oath upon the altar of St. Mary, and upon the four evangelists, that he would never hereafter give them any disturbance concerning that manor, and would never do them any damage or diminution in

any thing, either by himself or any other; and my son Walter took the same oath. This was some days after my return from Bristol, in the presence, and attested by my said sons, by Drogo the steward, Robert Corbet, William de Bercale, Alan, son of Main, Hugh de Heseley, Turstin, son of Simon, William Britton, Roger the Little, Radulph Avenel, Walter de Broseley, Robert, son of Hugh.

The witnesses to the first donation at Bristol were, the empress; Robert, earl of Gloucester; Brien, son of the earl; and Robert, son of Martin.

I likewise gave them half the fishery at Haspool which belongs to the said manor, with the fishing places on one side or the other belonging to it; and not long after I gave unto them the other moiety of that fishery, by delivering a golden ring upon the altar in the same church, which I did in gratitude for the recovery of my son Roger. Two years afterwards, when my son Walter lay sick with them, I then gave them a meadow in Elmore, which Roger of Tocheam had granted out of a grove; and in this gift I particularly assigned a rent to find a light before the body of our Lord on the altar, as I had promised them before, and had made also a vow unto God.

NUMBER XIX.

The CHARTER of King JOHN, reciting the Grants of the benefactors to the Priory of LANTHONY, and confirming the same.

JOHN, by the grace of God, king of England, &c. Know all men, that we out of love to God, &c. have confirmed in perpetual alms to God, and to the church of the blessed Mary and St. John Baptist, and the canons regular of Lanthony, these underwritten donations which have been justly given unto them: The chapel within the castle of Gloucester, given by king Henry, my father, and a school house in the same town, and half the fishery of Herespole which is in our demesne, and four libratas of land in the manor of Bernington, in perpetual alms, and four other libratas of land in the same manor, in fee farm, for four pounds to be yearly paid; and also all the lands given by Hugh de Lacy, and Pagan, son of John Ominour, in Bethreshant, in Redwerren, and in Oldville and Little Freme, and half an hide at Aclam, and certain lands in Herchenfield, and a fishery in the Ham, with four acres of land, and a tenement which Ord and his ancestors held, with the fishery of Tudenham, and the wears of Hodenai, and all the fishery belonging to it, as Pagan did ever hold the same in the most free and honourable tenure; and also all the lands given by Walter de Lacy, which lie between the mountains of Irisebroke quite to Ansmere, and the land which Richard Poncy gave to them in Turchdean; and also two plow lands in the vill of St. Michael, given to them by Brien the son of the earl; and whatsoever was given by Nigelle the son of Hordfast, and granted by Henry de Albeny, and by his son Robert; whatsoever the said Nigelle held in socage at Hanelowe in Aylrichesey, with the church of Hanelanne; whatsoever was given by Roger de Chandos and Robert his son, in Bonefshul in Chenecestre, and Felilie; whatsoever Aldred held, with a yard land in Hope; the church of Brokewordin, given by Robert de Chandos, with half an hide of land, and an house on the west side of the church yard, and the land called Norbroc in Brockwordyn, unto the old way near the park of the earl; and two new plowed grounds which Richard de Brockwordyn gave unto them, and half a yard land which was Alred's, and the land which was Folley, which was Hugh de Donnoc's, with his services and common of pasture for cattle, with the cattle of the Lord, and two mills in Mardeford, with thirty acres of land, and so much of a wood as will suffice to repair the mills, and twenty-four acres more of land which were added to the former, and another thirty acres, and one acre of meadow; the church of Begerdone with its appurtenances, and whatsoever was given by Roger de Chandos the younger in Brockwordyn; one yard land consisting of twenty-four acres, and all the new plowed ground which was Goremond's, and ten acres adjoining to the new plowed ground, and five acres which John the presbyter held, and one yard land which was Richard's, and all the algarde on the east side near the monastery, and the lands called Kiteofshull, and Heglanc, Frudung and Pilemode, and one yard land which was Lonewic's, of the street, and common of pasture for the cattle of the canons to go with the cattle of the lords, and the lands in Brockwordyn which the canons had in exchange for Kynceestre; the donation of Radulph de Baskervil, of all the tithes of all lands belonging to his right of inheritance, and the church of Herdesley, with twelve acres of land and an orchard, with part of the wall under

the church-yard; the church of Janesore, and the chapel of Stretton; the church of Chiveshope, the chapel of Pulule, the church of Herfope, the new plowed ground of Herdersley, with part of the wood as it is bounded out; all Hardehope, with Brechul and Foxley, with all their appurtenances, and the land called Canondinan; whatsoever was given by earl Milo; the church of Burchull, with all its appurtenances; the church of Bertone, with half an hide of land lying under the castle of Gloucester, and the meadow called Castle-Mead, and the tithes of the hay of the meadow of Prestenham and the manor of Hechamsted with its appurtenances, with a moiety of the fishery of Herespole, and the meadow at Elmore which Roger de Cokchams grubbed up; the church of St. Owen with two prebends, and all things belonging to them, and four acres in Knight's Meadow, and two acres in the meadow of William de Mara, and two acres of meadow of Robert son of Jordan, with both their consents, and the land which was Guncelin's, and the land which was Redmer Bracinton's, and the tithes of the cyder of Brocwerne; whatsoever was given by Walter the constable and confirmed by earl Milo; the moiety of Bernington, with the church and all its appurtenances; whatsoever was given by earl Roger, the other moiety of Bernington, for the provision of thirteen lepers; whatsoever was given by Hugh de Laci and confirmed by earl Roger; the church of Wyhe with its appurtenances; whatsoever was given by Walter de Hereford; the village called Alvyntone with its appurtenances; whatsoever was given by Gerard de Limesy; the land which was Roger de St. Juan's in Ramurthewyke; whatsoever was the gift of Robert bishop of Exeter; the church of St. Mary in Gloucester, with the chapel of All-Saints; whatsoever was given by Radland Malherle; four acres in Hanelane; whatsoever was given by Henry of Hereford; the church of Hersefield, the church of Caldicote and Gortune under the castle of Gloucester, and a moiety of the meadow called Prestre; and whatsoever was given by Mahel of Hereford, the other moiety of the meadow, and the orchard under the castle of Gloucester; and whatsoever was given by Margaret de Bohun, two parts of Quedgeley which remained to her after she had made a partition with her sister Lucy; and whatsoever was given by the said Margaret de Bohun, and was confirmed by Humphry de Bohun her son; the church of Cheritone, with one hide of land; also some land in Cerney, in satisfaction of fifteen quarter-acres of land which the brothers of the said Margaret had given and confirmed to the said canons; also the twenty quarter-acres in Cudesley, given by the said Margaret de Bohun in perpetual alms; what was given by Walter of Hereford, some new plowed grounds in Cheltenham; also what was given by Radulph Picard, all the land which he had in Gloucester; what was given by Richard Murdoc, one hide of land in Duntelburn; also some land in Sutham, which Margaret de Bohun gave to the canons in exchange of land in Blekemere, which Roger de Harsforth had given to them; also all the alms lands which the freemen of the said Margaret, with her consent and confirmation, had given to the said canons; also what was given by Walter de Laci, the church of St. Mary de Drogheda in Ireland. All these things aforesaid, and whatever else has been legally given to the said canons, or shall hereafter be given, either in England or Ireland, we do grant unto them: Wherefore we will, &c.

Given by the hand of Henry, archbishop of Canterbury, our chancellor, at Rupem Aurival, on the 13th day of July, in the first year of our reign.

NUMBER XX.

The CHARTER of WALTER DE LACY, reciting and confirming divers Charters and Lands in IRELAND, given by his Father HUGH to the Prior of LANTHONY.

TO all the faithful in Christ, to whom this present writing shall come, Walter de Lacy, son of Hugh de Lacy, lord of Midia, sendeth eternal health in the Lord: Know ye, that no holy intentions of doing good ought to be hindered or obstructed by the unadvised rashness of men, but we are all obliged with the best means which God has given us, to protect and uphold religious men, and all their goods which our ancestors had given them out of a pious mind for the good of their own souls, and the good of our souls; I therefore, in imitation of the devout intention of my father, the lord Hugh de Lacy, for the good of my own soul, and the souls of my mother and wife, and for the good of the souls of my ancestors and successors, have given, and by this present writing have confirmed to God and to the church of St. John Baptist at the first Lanthony, and to the canons serving God in that place, all the tithes and profits and goods which the said Hugh de Lacy, my father, of blessed memory, had assigned to the said canons for the good of his soul,

with the assent of the archbishops and bishops in Ireland, and with the consent of their chapters, before he had infeoffed his freemen in Ireland, which lands he had obtained in Ireland, to wit, the church of Calp, with the tithes of Commgerie and Duvencavy; the church of the town of Marmeri, with the tithes of the fishery; the church of Anye, the church of Valle Clonelewy, the church of the town of Oggary in Midia, the church of Stannmolin, and the advowson of the vicarage of Lillen; the church of Kilmessan, the church of Kilculy, the church of Delvene, the church of Killimethe, the church of the town which did belong to Reginald de Turberville, the church of Kilcarwarn, the church of Dunboin, the church of Rathbegan, the church of Kilbray, and the church of Dumrath; and the land of Balibin, and the land which Gilbert the Cornishman held in the honour of Rashouthe: All which I have confirmed to be enjoyed by them for ever, with all the chapels of all the several churches and their appurtenances, and with all the lands and ecclesiastical benefices belonging to me in my land of Midia, or which shall hereafter belong; and I and my heirs will warrant the rights of those patronages, with their chapels and appurtenances, unto the said prior and canons, against all men and women whatsoever, &c.

Witnesses, Robert de Turberville, Walter, son of Alured; Philip de Coleville, Simon de Tyleshop, &c. and many others.

NUMBER XXI.

The CHARTER of King EDWARD the Second, reciting and confirming the GRANTS and CONCESSIONS of WALTER DE LACY and others.

EDWARD, by the grace of God, king of England, lord of Ireland, and duke of Aquitain, to all archbishops, &c. We have inspected a deed which Walter de Lacy, late lord of Midia, made to the canons of the first Lanthony in these words: To all faithful people who shall see or hear this present writing, Walter de Lacy, lord of Midia, sendeth greeting in our Lord: Know ye, that I, by the influence of divine piety, have granted to the canons of the first Lanthony, that, according to ancient custom, without my leave, or my heirs and successors, it may be lawful to the said canons, when their church shall happen to be void, to elect an orderly fit person out of their own body, or elsewhere, to prefer to be their pastor, to be presented to the bishop of the diocese to receive confirmation from him; and I, nor any of my successors, will intermeddle or disturb any of their goods, lands or possessions, during the vacation, until such time as their pastor shall be elected; and that this liberty of election may remain unto them inviolable for ever, I have therefore to this writing set my seal.

We have also inspected a deed which Walter de Lacy, son of Hugh de Lacy, made to the said canons in these words: Know all men, present and future, that I Walter de Lacy, son of Hugh de Lacy, have given, granted, and by this present charter have confirmed, in pure and perpetual alms, to God and the blessed Mary, and to the church of St. John Baptist, of the first Lanthony, and to the canons serving God in that place, for the good of my own soul, and the soul of the Lady Margery, my wife, and the souls of my ancestors and successors, all the valley, with all its appurtenances in which the said church is situated; to wit, on one side, by Kenen Tasset and Asharefway, and by Ruggewey unto Antefin, and on the side of Hateroll from the land of Seifel, the son of Gilebert, by Ruggewey to the bounds of Talgargh, free and quit from all services, customs and demands; and I grant that they may have all hunting and free warren within the bounds of their lands, and I do prohibit all persons to enter into the said bounds, to hunt, feed, or cut wood, without the leave and consent of the said canons; and if they shall chance to apprehend any one hunting, feeding, or cutting of wood, it shall be lawful to the said canons and their men, to seize them and bring them before their own court, to be adjudged what satisfaction they shall make; and I will, that no steward, constable, bailiff, keeper or forester, servant, huntsman, or any other person's bailiff, passing through their lands, shall be entertained at the charge of the said canons, or of their men, nor shall expect any provisions of meat or drink from the said canons or their men, but what shall be freely given unto them. I have granted to the said canons and their men, that they shall have full common of pasture in Wrynen, and Haybot and Housebot therein, and all other conveniences which they or theirs can receive in the said place, without the interruption, demand, or disturbance of any; and I will, that no bailiff of mine, or of my heirs, under pretence of any forfeiture, shall make an entry into their lands; and I will, that the said canons and their officers shall have common in my wood of Mafcoit for their swine, free and quiet from pannage and toll; and I will, that the said canons and their men, shall be quit from all toll and demands through-

out all my lands; and I will, that the said canons and their men be quit from plowing, mowing, reaping, and all other customs and exactions in all places, and in all things; and I grant to the said canons, that they shall enjoy all privileges, power, immunities, and liberties, in the land of Ewias, in as full manner as I do enjoy, or may enjoy, or any of my heirs may enjoy the same.

I will, and straitly command, that the canons of the first Lanthony, shall hold all their tenements in the land of Ewias, whether lay-lands or church-lands, whether in their present possession, or they shall obtain them hereafter by purchase, gift, or by any other title, peaceably, freely and quietly in all places and in all things; free from all pleas and plaints; from aids, horse carriages, carts and carriages; from repairs of bridges or castles, from guarding our treasure, and from all work; from tannage and stallage, and from all summons, assizes and super assizes, and from all fines and americiaments, upon what occasion soever, and from penalties for new plowing up wood grounds; and no forester shall intermeddle in any of the woods of the prior and canons of the first Lanthony, but they shall have as full power in their own woods, as I or my heirs have, or can have; and the said prior and canons, and their men, and their goods, shall be free from all toll, exactions and demands, in all fairs, courts and markets, and in all places and things, throughout all the whole land of Ewias.

The said prior and canons shall have jurisdiction of assaults, murders and shedding of blood, and breach of peace, and treasure found, and whatever belongs to our prerogative; no salaries or rewards upon any occasion whatsoever shall be demanded of the said canons, their lands or servants; and if demanded, they shall not be obliged to pay the same, but all things to them shall be free and quiet, and accountable only to the canons themselves.

I grant that the said prior and canons shall have all pleas of theft, manslaughter, rapes and burnings, within their present possessions, or such possessions they shall hereafter have within the land of Ewias, over all their own men, and over all strangers which shall negotiate there, or shall be taken there, and the fact shall be found upon them, and all other pleas which can be tried in the court of Ewias; with trials of all thefts committed in their lands, or by persons fled thither; and all americiaments which shall arise on such pleas, held before the said canons or their bailiffs, shall be due to the said canons; and I grant that they shall have a gallows to belong to their court of justice, and to do justice in what part of their lands they shall think fit.

I grant that the said prior and canons shall enjoy all the aforesaid liberties and free customs, as freely, quietly, peaceably and fully, as ever I or my ancestors did most fully and freely enjoy the same; and I grant that they shall have as great privileges in the land of Ewias, as ever I or my successors have, or can have, by grant of any king of England, or by any other; and I and my heirs will for ever warrant this grant and concession to the said canons, against all men and women whatsoever; and that this grant and concession may for ever continue firm and inviolable, I have strengthened and corroborated the same by setting my hand, and affixing my seal thereunto.

Witnesses, the lord Simon de Clifford, the lord Walter de Baskervyll, the lord Richard de Hampton, the lord Walter, Walter Condecot.

We therefore, all the gifts, grants and confirmations aforesaid, and also the grant, &c. which John, the son of Reginald, by his deed

deed made to the said canons, of their peaceable depasturing the horses of the said canons, thro' all the lands of the said John in Wales, as well in forests and free chases, as in all other places, except in his park already inclosed, without any let or hinderance; with free egress and regress, to go and lead out their horses, or to bring them back at their pleasure; and also leave to go and take fishes in the meere, and to perform any other affairs as often, and when they shall think fit; and the release and quit-claim which the said John made by his deed to the said canons, of the payment of certain money, or poultry, or any other thing which the said canons were accustomed to pay unto the said John, or to any of his predecessors, we, for us and our heirs, as much as in us lyes, do ratify and strengthen the same, and do grant and confirm every part thereof unto our beloved in Christ the prior and canons of the place aforesaid, in as full manner as their writings do reasonably testify.

And moreover, altho' it be found by inquisition, taken at our command by our beloved and faithful John de Breek, and John de Botiller of Lanlutwyt, and returned into our court of chancery, that the said prior and canons, and their predecessors, have not made use of the said liberties and quittances for some time past, we will however, in consideration of a fine paid to us by the said prior and canons, and out of our special favour to them, grant, for us and our heirs, as much as in us lyes, unto the said prior and canons, that they and their successors, shall for the time to come, use and enjoy all those several liberties and quittances in the said deeds contained, when, and as often as it shall seem expedient to them, without any let or hinderance from us or our successors, &c.

Given under our hand at Langeley, on the 26th day of January, in the 18th year of our reign.

NUMBER XXII.

The BULL of Pope ALEXANDER the III^d, confirming divers Donations in NORMANDY and ENGLAND to the Priory of NEWENT.

TO all sons of the holy mother the church: We, William, by divine permission, bishop of Lexoniensis, and we, abbats of Bece, Pratele, Grefson and Cormelle, greeting in our Saviour: Know ye, that we have diligently inspected the charter of privileges granted by Pope Alexander, of happy memory, correct and uncanceled, and no way prejudiced, in this form following:

Alexander, bishop T, servant of the servants of God, to our beloved sons, Robert, abbat of the monastery of Cormelle, and to the brethren of the same, as well present as future, who profess always a regular life, chusing a religious life. It behoves you to have the apostolical assistance, that no person by a rash attempt may endeavour to withdraw you from your good resolution, or shall pervert you in the true religion, which God forbid; therefore, my beloved sons in the Lord, we readily comply with your just requests, and we take the said monastery in which you have vowed obedience to God under the protection of St. Peter, and our own protection, and do secure the same by the privileges granted by this present writing: First, we ordain, that the monastical order in your monastery, instituted by God according to the rule of St. Benedict, be for ever strictly observed: Moreover, whatever possessions, whatever goods the said monastery do justly and canonically enjoy at present, or shall hereafter, by the grants of bishops, the bounty of kings and princes, the free-will offering of the faithful, and by any other

just means obtained, through the blessing of God, shall remain firm and undiminished to you and your successors; and we think fit to express the same in more particular words, as followeth: the church of St. Peter, the church of Holy Cross, the church of St. Silvester, with all its appurtenances, the town of Cormelle, &c. In England, the manor of Noent, with all its appurtenances; to wit, five hides of land and the church, with all tithes, oblations, meadows, mills, and the woods of Iarledune and of Tedeswude, Cumpton, Linde, Eclam, and Meicwit, with the mills and woods; Ligesley, with all the new plowed grounds which belong to Nuentz; Stanling, and Boleston, with the chapel; the church of Tedinton, the chapel of Panteley, the church of Dimmock, with all its appurtenances and tithes, and the tithes of all the demesnes, and one yard land in the same town; the church of Bekeford, with the chapels and tithes, and other appurtenances; the tithes of all the demesnes in the improved and in the new plowed grounds, and half an hide of land; the church of Aston, with the chapels and all its appurtenances, and one yard land, and the tithes of the demesnes; in Toniton, all the tithes of the demesnes in all things, and one yard land in the same town; in Compton, all the tithes of the demesnes, and one yard land; seventy-five shillings rent in Gloucester, and forty shillings in Dimmock.

Dated at Benevent the 26th day of April, in the year 1168, and in the 10th year of the pontificate of pope Alexander the III^d.

We therefore, at the instance of those religious persons, the abbat and convent of Cormelle, have hereunto cauled our seals to be fixed.

Given in the year 1242, on the second day of the month November.

NUMBER XXIII.

The CHARTER of King HENRY the II^d, confirming the Grant of the Manor of NEWENT, and divers other Lands and Churches in the Counties of GLOUCESTER, HEREFORD, WORCESTER, MONMOUTH, SOUTHAMPTON, &c. within this Kingdom of ENGLAND.

HENRY, king of England, and duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, and earl of Anjou, to our justices and sheriffs, and barons, and all our officers throughout England, greeting: Know ye, that we have given and granted to God and St. Mary of Cormelle, and to the abbat and monks serving God in that place, the churches, lands, alms, tithes, and all other their tenements, to hold them as beneficially and peaceably, as justly, honourably and quietly, as they ever held them in the reign of king Henry, my grandfather; and particularly all the manor of Newent, with all its appurtenances; to wit, five hides of land, and the church, with all the tithes, oblations, meadows, mills, and the woods of Iarledune, and of Tedeswude, Compton, Lind, Eacle, and Melswiche, with the mill and meadows; and Onghele, with all the new plowed grounds belonging to Newent and Stanling; and Buledune, with its chapel; and the church of Tedington, with the chapel of Pantley; the church of Dimmock, with all its appurtenances, and the tithes, and the tithes of the Demesnes, and one yard land in the same town; the church of Beckford, with all its appurtenances, with its tithes and chapels; and all the tithes of the demesnes in the improved grounds, and in the new plowed grounds, and half an hide of land; the church of Aston, with all its tithes and chapels, and appurtenances, and one yard land, and all the tithes of the demesnes; all the tithes of the demesnes of Tockington, with all other things, and one yard land in the same town; all the tithes of the demesnes of Compton, and one yard land; and all the tithes of the demesnes of Cadybroke, and all the tithes of the demesnes of Eure; all the tithes of the demesnes of Alkston, and all the town of Kingston, with all its appurtenances; to wit, with two hides of land and a

chapel in the same town; the tithes of the demesnes of Westkington, and one yard land; the church of Mawrdray, with all the tithes and appurtenances, and all the tithes of the demesnes, and one yard land; and the church of Kingiton, with all its tithes and appurtenances, and chapels and oblations, and all the tithes of the demesnes, and one yard land; all the tithes of the demesnes at Pioney, and one yard land; and the church of Suckley, with all the chapels, tithes and appurtenances, and all the tithes of the demesnes, and one yard land; the church of Merley, with all the chapels and tithes, and appurtenances, and three yard lands, and all the tithes of the demesnes; our right in the salt pits at Wich; all the tithes of the demesnes at Hollway, and one yard land; all the tithes of the demesnes at Sidham, and half an hide of land; all the tithes of the demesnes at Kemham, and one yard land; all the tithes of the demesnes at Turkiston, and half an hide of land and a meadow; the church of Lidia, with all the tithes and appurtenances, and half the tithe of the demesnes and a meadow; the church of Kandel, with all the tithes and appurtenances, and all the tithes of the demesnes, and two yard lands; the tithe of the rents in the town of Monmouth, and of Troy, and of Cumcarvan; and half the tithes of the demesnes of Newvill, and half the tithes of the demesnes of Richard, son of earl Gilbert, lying between Usk and Wye, in woods and in plains; of fisheries and of honey; of pannage, that is, the benefit of masts in the wood; and pleas, that is, of profits of courts; the fourth part of the tithes of Strigule, and one blettage at the said manor of Newent, and coal in the wood of Eædulveihelle, to plow it up, if it be not within our forest; the church of Strigule, with the chapels, and all tithes and rents, and appurtenances, and 12l. which are paid into our exchequer out of the town of Hereford, and 9l. 10s. paid at Southampton; in which town the monks and the men of their demesnes, and of their house, are free from paying any customs; seventy-five shillings paid out of the tithes of Suckley and Merley, and forty shillings paid at Gloucester and Dimmock.

Witness, R. earl of Cornwall, at Westminster.

NUMBER

NUMBER XXIV.

The Confirmation of the Gifts to the Priory of STANLEY, in the County of GLOUCESTER, by THEOBALD, Archbishop of CANTERBURY.

THEOBALD, by the grace of God, archbishop of Canterbury, primate of England, and legate of the apostolical see, to his venerable brother and friend, Simon, bishop of Worcester, and to our beloved in the Lord, all the sons of holy mother the church, health and blessing: We, out of a due regard to the peace and welfare of the church, do, out of a pious good will, grant and confirm by our authority, all those things which the churches have acquired by the bounty of good princes, or by

any other justifiable means; and understanding therefore that the church of Eston, and the church of Erlingeham, and the church of Comberley, and the church of Osleworde, and the church of Cam, with all their appurtenances, and one prebend which belonged to Bernard the chaplain in Berkeley, and all the eleemosynary dues which the said Bernard held of the church of St. Leonard, in Berchelai Herness, and which were some time ago rightly given to Sabriethus the prior and canons of Stanley; and having a fuller knowledge of this matter by an attestation from royal charters, and from the writing deeds of our beloved son, Roger de Berkeley, patron of the said church, we do grant the full sanction of our authority for the church of Stanley St. Leonard, to have possession of these same churches; and we do hereby, by means of this present writing, confirm the aforesaid churches to the church of Stanley for ever. Farewell.

NUMBER XXV.

An INSPEXIMUS, reciting and confirming the Charters of several Kings of England to the Abbey of TEWKSBURY.

THE king to all archbishops, &c. health: We have inspected the charter which William of famous memory, heretofore king of England, our progenitor, had granted to the church of St. Mary of Tewksbury, in these words: I William, king of the Englishmen, do grant for ever unto the monastery of St. Mary of Tewksbury, these particulars following, which Robert Fitz-Hamon and his tenants did give; to wit, his fishing, with the royalty of the river, the mills, and a meadow with the tithe, and a meadow near the pasture grounds by the fishery, and the meadow of Edmondshall, and the meadow of Selden, and the land of Roger of the Vineyard, and the churches of Walis, with the lands, tithes, rents, and all other things; and one beid, with a fishery, as the island divides the beid, and a meadow adjoining to the beid; and the tithes of colts, and of the skins of venison, and all manor courts, with full privileges throughout all the lands of St. Mary, and the common of Tewksbury, for all cattle which shall be kept in the demesnes.

Witnesses. William, the chancellor; Robert Fitz-Hamon, Roger Fitz Gerard, and Walter Giffard.

We have also inspected the charter of Henry, of pious memory, heretofore king of the Englishmen, our progenitor, granted to the blessed Mary of Tewksbury, in these words: In the name of the Holy Trinity, be it known to all good people present and to come, that I Hairic, by the grace of God, king of the Englishmen, at Marlborough, in the year of our Lord 1100, do grant, and for ever confirm, these underwritten things and lands to the church of the blessed Mary of Tewksbury, which Robert Fitz-Hamon and other my great men have given to the said church; to wit, Gingeston and Stanley, and one hide at Mildelland, and two hides at Bermeiton, one at Berchelai, a fishery at Tewksbury, and the meadow adjoining to it; and the mills, and the church of Walis, and the tithes and church of Fairford, and the church of Cetesly, and the tithes of Denely, and the tithes of Chenucey, and half an hide at Alureton, and the tithes of Ceotol, which Robert de la Haye gave to the said church, and all the churches of his demesnes, and a fishery in Walis and Amney, which Winebald de Balaon gave to that church, with the king's leave, and the land of Robert the son of Werton, which he gave to the said church.

Signed Henry, king, with a cross before his name, and with crosses for the names of all the witnesses.

Hugh Earle, Robert de Belaime, William de Moriam, Roger de Poiétivin, Heanric de Warwick, William the chancellor, Edward, William de Wrievast, Eodorunus the steward, Robert Fitz-Hamon, and Hamon his brother, William de Albegni, Miles Crispin, Hugh de Belcamp, Roger de Nuvant, Nigell de Moneville, Roger le Bigod, Robert Malet, Hugh Maminot.

We have also inspected another charter which the said king Henry granted to the said church, in these words: In the name of the holy and undivided trinity, to all the sons and lovers of the catholick church, king Henry sendeth health: Be it known unto you all, that I Henry, by the grace of God king of the Englishmen, for ever have granted and freely confirmed to the church of Mary, the holy mother of God, and always virgin, in the year 1106, at Winchester, all things hereunder written, which Robert Fitz-Hamon and many others have given, or which the abbat hath purchased; and this I do for the good of my soul, and of the souls of my father and mother, and of my ancestors; to wit, the land of Byrnete one hide, and land in Bulling-Hope, and in Rerevalls, and one hide at Amney, which did belong to Humphry the cook; two hides at Purbike, and one hide with two tithings of Alfrede de Nicholas, and one hide in Pamington, and one yard land in Aston, and the church of St. Peter of Brigston, and the tithes of the rents of Brigston, and the churches which did belong to Robert the chaplain, with the lands and

tithes thereof; those churches are thus severally named, as followeth; one church in London called Semanneskirk, the church of Merlane, the church of Hamelden, the church of Asceton, the church of Marshfield, the church of Sodbury, the church of Thornbury, the church of Pentric, the church of Effemere, the church of Frome, the church of Lapaford, the church of Winchley, the church of Edusley, the church of Sut-Molton, the church of Citelmenton, the church of Bideford, the church of Liteham, the church of Chilthenton: And I, king Henry, did give unto the church one vill, which held of the honour belonging to Robert Fitz-Hamon; I gave it after his death for the good of his soul; the vill is called Ferthelmenton; one fishery in Tewksbury, with the royalty of the water of the fishery, as far as the land of the town doth go, and one water mill; a meadow, with the tithe of the meadows; one meadow out of the common, the meadow of Eadmundeslelle, the meadow of Selden, and common of pasture in all places within Tewksbury for the cattle feeding on the demesnes; the land of Roger of the Vineyard, and the new plowed ground of North Haye, soc and sac, toli and tem, in all the lands of the church; the court house, with the houses near the church, which Robert Fitz-Hamon gave to the church in the town of Tewksbury; one haye given by Godwin, two hayes given by Eglaf, and a small parcel of land given by Godwin the baker, lying near Suthmeade; and in Malverne wood whatsoever is necessary for the use of the church, and quiet pasturage for swine in the same wood; also Kingston, Stanley, Mildeland, Bermerton, Berthele, Wodechefande; half an hide in Hamme; one yard land in Alangeford; the church of Fairford; the church of Cetesley; the tithes of Heytrobery, the tithe of Chenuke, the tithe of Tarente; the church of Umerley, the church of Bikenton, Amney, Wertone, Chetel; with an hide in Aiulsi; with the land of Walter; two houses in Bureford, of the gift of Radulph the priest; one yard land in Bisley, of the gift of Sybill; one hide of land in Oxendon, bought of Godric Dydicot, in exchange made by Alexander; thirty-two solidatas of land by the year, lying in a village called Aise in Somersetshire, which Gilbert de Umphrevil gave for the good of his wife's soul; two hides and a yard land in Asceton, given by Robert the son of Nigell; in Wales, the parish church of St. Mary of the town of Cardiffe, with one plow's tillage; the chapel in the castle of Cardiffe, with one plow's tillage, and the tithes of all the rents of the demesnes of the town of Cardiffe; the tithes of all the demesnes which Robert the son of Fitz-Hamon held in Wales; the tithes of all the barons holding of Robert Fitz-Hamon throughout all Wales; all that branch of water of Taff which is near the church, from the issuing out of Taff till it goes into Taff again, to make fish-ponds therewith, or any other conveniencies for the church; and the meadow on the other side of the water near the church; the village called Landoho; the land given by Walter de Landbethien; the tithes of the land which the abbat of Gloucester hath in Landcarven; the church of Landhiltunit; the land which Wakelyn gave; the water mill at Raz, and the fisheries which Robert de Hay gave; the land which Robert the son of Nigel gave; the church of Newcastle; all these have been confirmed by me, and my barons with me; signed with a cross by the several persons following:

King Henry; Walter, the chancellor; Gerard, the archbishop; Robert, bishop of Nicholo; Sampson, bishop of Worcester; Hugh, the abbat; Humphry de Bohun; Haymon, the steward; Robert, earl of Mellent; the abbat of Glastenbury; Robert, son of Nigell; the abbat Germund; the abbat Pharis; Roger, bishop of Salisbury; Thomas, the chaplain; William, bishop of Exeter; and the abbat Nigell.

We have also inspected the charter which the same king Henry made to St. Mary, and to the monks of Tewksbury, in these words: Henry, by the grace of God king of England and duke of Normandy, to all archbishops, bishops, earls, barons, justices, sheriffs, and all our officers, health: Know ye, that I, in honour of God, and of the holy Mary, mother of God, and for the good of my soul, and the souls of king William my father, and of king

king William my brother, and of queen Maud my mother, and of queen Maud my wife, and of the souls of all my ancestors, and for the good of the soul of Robert Fitz-Hamon, have granted and confirmed to St. Mary, and to the abbat and monks of Tewksbury, all their possessions in churches and tithes, in lands and waters, in mills and fisheries, in pastures and woods, and in all other things, to hold to them in perpetual almonage, as free and discharged as Robert Fitz-Hamon held the same, who founded the same church, and as they were when in the demesne of king William my father, or queen Maud my mother, from all payments to the shires or hundreds, from all taxes or dane money, and from all customs and other pretensions.

Witnesses. Roger, bishop of Salisbury; Robert, bishop of Lincoln; Robert, earl of Mellent; Robert, earl of Gloucester; Brience, son of earl Hamo, steward of the household; Walter of Gloucester, at Winchester.

We have also inspected the charter which the same king Henry granted to St. Mary of Tewksbury in these words: Henry, king of the Englishmen, to all archbishops, bishops, justices, earls, barons, sheriffs, and all other officers of the respective places wherein the abbat of Tewksbury has any lands, sends greeting: Know ye, that I have granted and confirmed to St. Mary of Tewksbury these following particulars in perpetual almonage, freely and quietly, for the good of my soul, and the souls of my father and mother, and of all my ancestors, the church of Chedesley, the church of Lethe, the tithes of Chaldewel and Fifhide, the tithes of Sutton, the tithes of Bacheberge, the tithes of Weston, given by Robert de Baskerville, the tithes of Harefelde, the tithes of Muchelesberge; the land called Lancadel, which Walchelin gave to the church; the land in Didicot, which the church had by exchange from Alexander de Cormeille; the land in Polton, which Adaliza de Lisle gave to the same church, for the good of the soul of Reginald de Dunstan-

ville her husband; two hides in Porbec, of the fee of Robert de Claville; and I farther will and command, that all possessions of St. Mary of Tewksbury be free and discharged from all pleas and taxes, and all other charges, as when they were the demesnes of Robert Fitz-Hamon, and as they are now the demesnes of Robert my son.

Witnesses. Ranulph, the chancellor; and Hamon, the steward, at Burnam.

We have also inspected the charter which Henry of pious memory, king of England, our great grandfather, granted unto the said monks, in these words: Henry, king of England, and duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, earl of Anjou, to our justices, sheriffs, barons, and other officers, and all his good people throughout England and Wales, send greeting: Know ye, that I have granted to the monks of Tewksbury, that they may freely and quietly buy and sell all manner of things necessary for themselves throughout all England and Wales; and I forbid all persons from giving any disturbance to them under the penalty of 10l.

Witness. Humphry de Bohun, at Gloucester.

We therefore intending to strengthen and make good the several gifts, grants and confirmations aforesaid, to our well beloved in Christ, the abbat and convent of the place aforesaid, and to their successors, do, for us and our heirs, as much as in us lies, grant and confirm all things in the several charters specified.

Witnesses. The venerable fathers, A. bishop of Durham; John, bishop of Carlisle; William, bishop of Coventry and Litchfield; John de Warren, earl of Surrey; Thomas, earl of Lancaster; Henry de Lacy, earl of Lincoln; John de Hallinges; John de Segrave; Hugh le Dispencer, and others.

Given under our hand at Carlisle, the first day of July, by a fine levied in the exchequer.

NUMBER XXVI.

The CHARTER of the Town and Borough of TEWKSBURY.

WILLIAM the III^d, by the grace of God of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, &c. to all to whom these letters patents shall come, greeting: Whereas our great grandfather, James the First, late king of England, &c. by his letters patents under his great seal of England, bearing date the 23^d day of March, in the year of his reign of England, France and Ireland, the seventh, reciting: That whereas our sovereign lady Elizabeth, late queen of England, by her letters patents sealed with her great seal of England, bearing date at Gorhambury, the 4th day of April, in the 17th year of her reign, amongst other things had willed, ordained, constituted, granted and declared, that the town of Tewksbury, in her county of Gloucester, and the whole fee called the abbey fee in Tewksbury aforesaid, and also the whole manor and liberty of the late abbey, or late dissolved monastery of Tewksbury, called the abbey fee, parcel of the possessions of the late monastery should be and are a free borough, incorporated in deed, fact and name, for ever, of two bailiffs, and of burgesses and commonalty of the said town or borough of Tewksbury, by the name of the bailiffs, burgesses and commonalty of the borough of Tewksbury, in the county of Gloucester; and that the bailiffs, burgesses and commonalty of the same borough for the time being, and their successors, be and should be one body corporate and politick, and one perpetual community in deed and name, and should have perpetual succession; and them the said bailiffs and burgesses, one body corporate and politick, really and to the full had created, erected, ordained, declared and incorporated by the same letters patents, as by the same letters patents, amongst other things, may more fully appear.

And also reciting, that whereas the said James the First, late king of England, &c. by his letters patents, sealed with his great seal of England, bearing date at Westminster, the 18th day of October, in the year of his reign of England, France and Ireland, the 3^d, and of Scotland the 39th (amongst other things) had willed, granted, ordained, constituted and declared, that the borough of Tewksbury aforesaid, should be, and remain for ever hereafter, a free borough of itself; and that the bailiffs, burgesses, and commonalty of the borough of Tewksbury thereafter for ever, be, and should be one body corporate and politick, in deed, fact and name, by the name of the bailiffs, burgesses, and commonalty of the borough of Tewksbury, in the county of Gloucester; and them, by the name of the bailiffs, burgesses, and commonalty of the borough of Tewksbury, in the county of Gloucester, one body corporate and politick, really and to the full, for himself, his heirs and successors, had erected, made, ordained and created, by his said letters patents; and that, by the same name, they should have perpetual succession, as by his said letters patents (amongst other things) in like manner more fully may appear.

And also reciting, that whereas his beloved and faithful subjects, the bailiffs, burgesses, and commonalty of the borough of Tewksbury aforesaid, in the said county of Gloucester, had purchased of him the said king, for a great sum of money, his whole manor and borough of Tewksbury in the county of Gloucester, and his divers messuages, lands, tenements and hereditaments in Tewksbury, in the said county of Gloucester, late parcel of the possessions of the late monastery of Tewksbury, and the manor of Tewksbury in the said county of Gloucester, and his hundred of Tewksbury in the said counties of Gloucester and Worcester, or in one of them; and divers messuages, lands, tenements and hereditaments there, late parcel of the lands of Thomas late lord Seymour of Sudely, attainted; and also the manor and borough of Tewksbury, in the said county of Gloucester, and divers messuages, lands, tenements and hereditaments there, late parcel of the lands called Warwick's and Spencer's lands; as well for and in consideration of the purchase aforesaid, as for divers other good causes and considerations, him to the same presents especially moving, for the better rule, government and improvement of the borough of Tewksbury aforesaid, of his special grace, and of his certain knowledge and mere motion, had willed, granted, constituted ordained and declared, for himself, his heirs and successors, that the said manor and borough of Tewksbury in the county of Gloucester, and the other hereditaments aforesaid, late parcel of the lands of the late monastery of Tewksbury, and the aforesaid manor of Tewksbury in the said county of Gloucester, and the aforesaid hundred and liberty of Tewksbury, in the said counties of Gloucester and Worcester, or in one of them, and the other hereditaments aforesaid, late parcel of Thomas late lord Seymour of Sudely, attaint, and also the aforesaid manor and borough of Tewksbury in the said county of Gloucester, and other the hereditaments aforesaid, late parcel of the lands called Warwick's and Spencer's lands, be and should be, and reputed to be, part and parcel of the incorporation of the town and borough of Tewksbury aforesaid; and the aforesaid town of Tewksbury in the county of Gloucester, and all that fee called the abbey fee in Tewksbury aforesaid; and also all that manor and liberty of the late abbey, or late dissolved monastery of Tewksbury, called the abbey fee, parcel of the possessions of the late monastery; and all that manor and borough of Tewksbury, parcel of the possessions of the late monastery; and all that manor of Tewksbury in the said county of Gloucester; and all that hundred and liberty of Tewksbury, in the counties of Gloucester and Worcester, or in one of them, parcel of lands of Thomas late lord Seymour of Sudely, attaint; also all that manor and borough of Tewksbury, parcel of the lands called Warwick's and Spencer's lands; and all other messuages, lands, tenements and hereditaments as aforesaid, of him purchased, to be one in-tire free borough corporate, in deed, fact and name, from thence for ever had, ordained, created and incorporated by his said letters patents; and also had given and granted to them the said bailiffs, burgesses, and commonalty of the borough aforesaid, and their successors, divers liberties, powers, privileges, authorities,

rities, and other things, as by the said letters patents, bearing date the twenty third day of March, in the seventh year of the reign of the said late king James the first, more fully may appear:

And whereas the bailiffs, burgesles and commonalty of our borough of Tewksbury aforesaid, have surrendered the charter or letters patents, bearing date the said twenty third day of March, in the seventh year of the reign of the said late king James the first, to them or their ancestors formerly granted; and all the liberties, privileges, emoluments and advantages, by the same charter, or by any former or other charters or letters patents to them granted, to James the second, late king of England, by their writing, sealed with their common seal, bearing date the twenty fourth day of March, in the first year of the reign of the said late king James the second, and duly inrolled in our court of chancery:

And whereas the aforesaid James the second, late king of England, by his letters patents under his great seal of England made, bearing date the twelfth day of March, in the second year of his reign, did will, constitute and declare, that the said town of Tewksbury, in the said county of Gloucester, and the other messuages, lands, tenements and hereditaments in the same letters patents mentioned, be, and should be a free borough of itself; and the burgesles and inhabitants of the same borough be, and should be one body corporate and politick, in deed, fact and name, by the name of the mayor, aldermen, and common council of the borough of Tewksbury, in the county of Gloucester; and granted to them divers liberties, franchises, powers, and other things:

And whereas no election of mayor, aldermen, or persons of the common council of the borough aforesaid, or of any officer in or for the borough aforesaid, nor any government in the same borough, according to the form and effect of the same letters patents of James the second, or of any other charter of incorporation of the borough aforesaid, for divers years last past have been had or executed, or is now executed, as we are informed; by reason of which, all acts of government and administration of justice in the same borough (as a body corporate) have totally ceased, and as yet do cease, to the great prejudice of our subjects inhabiting there:

And whereas the burgesles of the same borough have humbly besought us, and our late most dear consort Mary, late queen of England, &c. to grant to them our royal charter, and to restore and confirm to them such liberties and privileges as they had and enjoyed at the time of the surrender aforesaid: We therefore, being willing that from henceforth for ever there be had in the borough aforesaid, a certain and undoubted manner of and for the keeping of the peace, and for the good rule and government of our people there, and others coming thither; and that our peace in future times may be kept inviolated there, and that other acts of justice and good rule within the borough aforesaid, may be rightly administered and executed, to the terror of the wicked, and the reward of the good.

And we being also willing that the burgesles and inhabitants of the borough aforesaid, for ever hereafter, may have and use the ancient liberties, franchises, privileges and prebeminences, from the burgesles and inhabitants of the borough aforesaid, before this used and enjoyed, together with our fuller grants for the better conservation of the peace in the borough aforesaid, and government and rule of our people there: Know ye, that we of our special grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, have willed, granted, constituted, ordained and declared, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do will, grant, constitute, ordain and declare, that the said manor and borough of Tewksbury, in the county of Gloucester, and the other hereditaments aforesaid, late parcel of lands of the late monastery of Tewksbury; and the aforesaid manor of Tewksbury, in the said county of Gloucester; and the aforesaid hundred and liberty of Tewksbury, in the counties of Gloucester and Worcester, and in either of them; and the other hereditaments aforesaid, late parcel of lands of Thomas late lord Seymour of Sudely, attaint; and also the aforesaid manor and borough of Tewksbury, in the said county of Gloucester; and other the hereditaments aforesaid, late parcel of lands called Warwick's and Spencer's lands; be, and shall be, and reputed to be part and parcel of the incorporation of the town and borough of Tewksbury beforementioned; and the aforesaid town of Tewksbury, in the county of Gloucester; and the whole fee called the abbey fee, in Tewksbury aforesaid; and also the whole manor and liberty of the late abbey or monastery of Tewksbury lately dissolved, called the abbey fee; parcel of the possession of the said late monastery, and whole manor and borough of Tewksbury, part of the possessions of the said late monastery; and whole manor of Tewksbury, in the said county of Gloucester; and the whole hundred and liberty of Tewksbury, in the counties of Gloucester and Worcester, and in either of them, parcel of lands of Thomas late lord Seymour of Sudely, attaint; and also all that manor and borough of Tewksbury, parcel of lands called Warwick's and Spencer's lands; and all other messuages, lands, tenements and hereditaments, as aforesaid purchased; we do ordain, create and incor-

porate by these presents, one entire free borough corporate, in fact, deed and name, henceforth for ever.

And that the burgesles and inhabitants of the same borough of Tewksbury, for the future and for ever, are, and shall be one body corporate and politick in fact, deed and name, by the name of bailiffs, burgesles and community of the borough of Tewksbury, in the county of Gloucester; and them by the name of bailiffs, burgesles and community of the borough of Tewksbury, in the county of Gloucester, one body corporate and politick, really and fully, for us, our heirs and successors, we create, make, ordain and create by these presents; and that by the same name they may have a perpetual succession. And that they and their successors, by the name of bailiffs, burgesles and community of the borough of Tewksbury, in the county of Gloucester, may and shall be, perpetually for the future, persons fit and capable in the law, to have, demand, receive and possess lands, tenements, liberties, franchises, jurisdictions and hereditaments, to them and their successors, in fee and perpetuity, or for term of life or lives, year or years, or otherwise howsoever; and also goods and chatties, and all other things of whatsoever sort, nature, kind or quality they shall be; and to give, grant, demise and assign the same lands, tenements and hereditaments, goods and chatties, and other deeds and things whatsoever, or any parcel thereof; and all other things do and perform by the name aforesaid: and that by the same name of bailiffs, burgesles and community of Tewksbury, in the county of Gloucester, they may and can plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, defend and be defended, in all courts and places whatsoever, and before us, our heirs and successors; and all judges and justices, and other persons and officers whatsoever, of us, our heirs and successors, in all and singular actions, pleas, suits, complaints, causes, matters and demands whatsoever, of whatsoever sort, nature or kind, in the same manner and form as any other of our subjects of our kingdom of England, persons fit and capable in the law, or any other body corporate and politick, within this our kingdom of England, may, and can have, receive, purchase, possess, give, grant, demise, assign or dispose, and plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, defend and be defended, do or perform.

And we further will, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do give, grant, restore and confirm to the said bailiffs, burgesles and community of the borough of Tewksbury aforesaid, and their successors, full power and authority to execute, enjoy and exercise so many, so much, such, the same, of the same kind, all, all manner, and the like customs, liberties, privileges, franchises, immunities, acquittances, fines, amercements, exemption of goals, merchandising, tolls, custom, and all other rights and jurisdictions whatsoever, within the said town of Tewksbury, in the county of Gloucester; and within the whole fee, called the abbey fee, in Tewksbury aforesaid; and within the whole manor and liberties of the late abbey or monastery of Tewksbury, lately dissolved, called the abbey fee, parcel of the possession of the said late monastery; and within the whole manor and borough of Tewksbury, parcel of the possession of the said late monastery; and within the whole manor of Tewksbury, in the said county of Gloucester; and the whole hundred and liberty of Tewksbury, in the said counties of Gloucester and Worcester, and in either of them, parcel of lands of Thomas late lord Seymour of Sudely, attaint; and also within the whole manor and borough of Tewksbury, parcel of lands called Warwick's and Spencer's lands; and also within all and singular messuages, lands, tenements and hereditaments, as aforesaid, before purchased; and within every and either of them, and part and parcel of each of them, as many, as much, such, and which the aforesaid bailiffs, burgesles and community of the borough aforesaid, or their predecessors, or any of them, by whatsoever names, or by whatsoever name, or by whatsoever incorporation, or pretence of any incorporation (at or before the time of the surrender aforesaid) lawfully had, possessed or enjoyed, or ought to have, possess, use or enjoy, within the borough, town, hundred, manor, tenements, liberties and places aforesaid.

And we farther will, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do give and grant to the aforesaid bailiffs, burgesles and community of the borough aforesaid, and to their successors, free liberty, power and authority, and that it well may and shall be lawful for the aforesaid bailiffs, burgesles and community of the borough aforesaid, and their successors, to perambulate and make perambulation or perambulations thereof, and to erect and put bounds and limits there, or in the outward parts thereof, or any part of it, for to have true and better knowledge thereof, as often as it shall please them, or shall seem necessary to them; and this without any writ, or other warrant therefore from us, our heirs or successors, in this part howsoever to be requested or prosecuted.

We will also, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do grant and ordain, that from henceforth for the future there are and shall be in the borough aforesaid, two of the burgesles of the borough aforesaid, in manner below in these presents named.

named, to be chosen and named, who shall be, and shall be nominated bailiffs of the same borough; and for the better execution of our grant in this part, we have assigned, nominated, appointed and made, and by these presents, for us our heirs and successors, do assign, nominate, appoint and make our beloved Joseph Jones and Henry Dobbins, gent. to be the first and modern bailiffs of the borough aforesaid; willing that they the same Joseph Jones and Henry Dobbins shall be, and continue in the offices of bailiffs in the same borough, from the date of these presents, until and in the second Thursday in the month of October next to come, and from the same day until two other of the burgesses of the borough aforesaid shall be elected, appointed, and sworn to the office of bailiffs aforesaid, at the time, in the manner and form in these presents here under mentioned, if the same Joseph Jones and Henry Dobbins, or either of them shall so long live. And we will also, and by these presents, for us our heirs and successors, do grant and ordain, that from henceforth for ever, there may and shall be in the borough aforesaid, four and twenty men, of the better, honest, and more discreet burgesses of the same borough, who shall be, and perpetually called principal burgesses of the borough aforesaid; which principal burgesses, together with the bailiffs of the borough aforesaid, may, and shall be, and for ever hereafter shall be called the common council of the borough aforesaid, for all things, matters, causes and businesses of the borough aforesaid, and the good rule, state and government of the same borough, touching or concerning; and they may, and shall be from time to time assistant and helping to the said bailiffs, for that time being, in all things, matters, causes and businesses relating to the same borough.

And we farther have assigned, nominated, appointed and made, and by these presents, for us our heirs and successors, do assign, nominate, appoint and make our beloved Robert Tracy, esq; Richard Dowdeswell, esq; Henry Collet, jun. esq; Charles Wynde, the aforesaid Joseph Jones, Nicholas Streight, Theophilus Holland, William Streight, Henry Peyton, Nicholas Wrenford, William Wilson, John Mann, Abraham Farren, Samuel Hawling, Robert Porter, the aforesaid Henry Dobbins, William Jones, Francis Leight, John Jaynes, Thomas Warckman, William Merrett, Thomas Hale, merchant, Thomas Bartholomew, and Daniel Kemble, gent. to be the chief and modern four and twenty principal burgesses of the borough aforesaid, to be continued in the same offices and places as long as they shall behave themselves well; which indeed principal burgesses, and every of them before named, and principal burgesses of the borough aforesaid, for the time being, for himself or themselves ill behaving, we will to be moveable at the good pleasure of the bailiffs and principal burgesses, being common council of the borough aforesaid, or the greater part of them, either of which bailiffs of the borough aforesaid, for the time being, we will to be one.

And we farther will, and by these presents, for us our heirs and successors, do grant to the bailiffs, burgesses, and community of the borough aforesaid, and to their successors, that whensoever it shall happen that either or any of the four and twenty principal burgesses of the borough aforesaid, for the time being, do die, or be removed from their office as aforesaid, that then and so often, it may and shall be well and lawful for the aforesaid bailiffs, and principal burgesses, being a common council of the borough aforesaid, or for the greater part of them, (of whom either of the bailiffs of the borough aforesaid, for that time being, we will to be one) one other, or more of the burgesses of the borough aforesaid, into the place or places of a principal burgess, or those principal burgesses so dead, or removed from his or their office or offices, to elect, nominate and appoint, to supply the aforesaid number of four and twenty principal burgesses of the borough aforesaid; and that he or they so elected and appointed as aforesaid, may have and exercise that office or offices as long as he or they shall behave himself or themselves well in the same office or offices, a corporal oath before the bailiffs and principal burgesses, being common council of the borough aforesaid, for the time being, or the greater part of them (of whom either of the bailiffs of the borough aforesaid we will to be one) of that office, in all things touching that office, rightly well and faithfully to execute) being first performed.

And farther, of our more abundant special grace, certain knowledge, and meer motion, have willed, ordained and granted, and by these presents, for us our heirs and successors, do will, ordain, and grant to the aforesaid bailiffs, burgesses, and community of the borough aforesaid, and their successors, that from henceforth for ever there be, and shall be within the borough aforesaid, four and twenty other men, honest and discreet, of the same borough, who shall be, and be named assistants of the same borough, which indeed four and twenty assistants may, and shall be from time to time assisting and helping to the bailiffs of the borough aforesaid, for the time being, and to the aforesaid four and twenty principal burgesses, for the good rule, state, and government of the borough aforesaid, in all things, causes, matters and businesses touching the same borough.

And we have assigned, nominated, created, appointed and made, and by these presents, for us our heirs and successors, do

assign, nominate, create, appoint, and make our beloved Joseph Sheene, Stephen Millington, Isaac Merret, Robert Wilkins, John Reeks, Robert Morris, George Moore, William Heyward, Edward Leight, John Farren, Ralph Jaynes of the Barton street, Matthew Maid, Thomas Nutt, Edward Phelps, Samuel Dobbins, Ralph Jaynes of the high street, Philip Brush, George Waters, alias Hawkins, Richard Pitt, Joseph Smith, John Clifton, John Chaundler, Edward Peirce, and Samuel Penell, to be four and twenty chief and modern assistants of the borough aforesaid, to be continued in the same offices as long as they shall behave themselves well; which very assistants before named, and either or any of them, and the assistants of the borough aforesaid, for the time being, and either or any of them, not behaving himself or themselves well in their offices, we will to be moveable at the good pleasure of the bailiffs and principal burgesses, being common council of the borough aforesaid, or the greater part of them, of whom either of the bailiffs of the borough aforesaid for the time being, we will to be one.

And we farther will, and for us, our heirs and successors, do give and grant to the said bailiffs, burgesses and community of the borough aforesaid, and to their successors, that whensoever it shall happen, that either or any of the aforesaid four and twenty assistants of the borough aforesaid, do die, or are removed from his or their office, as aforesaid, that then and so often, it may and shall be well and lawful for the said bailiffs, and the rest of the common council of the borough aforesaid, for the time being, or the greater part of them (of whom either of the bailiffs of the borough aforesaid, for the time being, we will to be one) one other or more of the burgesses of the borough aforesaid, into the place or places of the same assistant or assistants, so happening to die or be removed, to elect, nominate and appoint, to supply the aforesaid number of four and twenty assistants of the borough aforesaid; and that he or they so as aforesaid elected and appointed to the office or offices of an assistant or assistants of the borough aforesaid, having performed before the bailiffs and the rest of the common council of the borough aforesaid, for the time being, or the greater part of them (of whom either of the bailiffs of the borough aforesaid, for the time being, we will to be one) a corporal oath, well and faithfully to execute that office, he and they shall be of the number of the aforesaid four and twenty assistants of the borough aforesaid; and this from time to time as often as it shall so happen.

And we farther will, and by these presents, for us our heirs and successors, do grant to the said bailiffs, burgesses, and community of the borough aforesaid, and their successors, that from henceforth for the future, the bailiffs, burgesses aforesaid, shall be elected, nominated and sworn yearly, and every year, in and upon the second Thursday in the month of October, and not upon the Thursday next after the feast of St. Simon and Jude apostles, by and before such person and persons, and in the same manner and form as was wont to be in the same borough, at and before the time of the surrender aforesaid; and that they who shall be elected, nominated and sworn, as aforesaid, to the office of bailiffs of the borough aforesaid, may have and exercise that office for one whole year then next following, and thenceforth until two other burgesses of the borough aforesaid to the offices of bailiffs of the borough aforesaid shall be elected, appointed, and sworn in due manner.

And moreover we will, and for us, our heirs and successors, do grant to the bailiffs, burgesses, and community of the borough aforesaid, and their successors, that if it shall happen that the bailiffs of the borough aforesaid, or either of them for the time being, within one year after they shall be elected, appointed, and sworn to the offices of bailiffs of the borough aforesaid, so as aforesaid, do die, or be removed from his or their office or offices that then and so often, one other fit person, or two other fit persons, shall be elected, appointed and sworn into the bailiwick or bailiwicks of the borough of Tewksbury aforesaid, by and before such person and persons, and in such manner and form as was wont in the same borough at and before the time of the surrender aforesaid; and that he or they so elected and sworn, may have and execute that office or offices during the residue of the same year, and so often as it shall so happen.

And we farther will, and by these presents, for us our heirs and successors, do grant to the aforesaid bailiffs, burgesses and community of the borough aforesaid, and their successors, that they and their successors may and shall have in the borough aforesaid, one honest and discreet man to be chose and nominated, in form beneath in these presents expressed, who shall be, and be named high steward of the borough aforesaid; and we have assigned, nominated, appointed and made, and by these presents, for us our heirs and successors, do assign, nominate, appoint and make our well beloved and faithful kintman Algernoon, earl of Essex, to be the first and modern high steward of the borough aforesaid, to be continued in the same office so long as he shall behave himself well.

We also will, and by these presents, for us our heirs and successors, do grant to the bailiffs, burgesses and community of the borough aforesaid, and their successors, that from and after the death of the said Algernoon, earl of Essex, or any other determination

mination of his office, the bailiffs and principal burgesles of the borough aforesaid, for the time being, or the greater part of them, (of whom either of the bailiffs of the borough aforesaid we will to be one) may, and can elect, nominate and appoint one other honest and discreet man, from time to time, to the office of high steward of the borough aforesaid; and that he who shall be elected, appointed and nominated, so as aforesaid, after the death of the said Algernoon, earl of Essex, or any other determination of the said office of high steward, shall, and may execute and enjoy that office of high steward of the borough aforesaid, during the good pleasure of the aforesaid bailiffs and principal burgesles of the borough aforesaid, or the greater part of them, (of whom either of the bailiffs of the borough aforesaid we will to be one) and so as oft as it shall so happen.

We will also, and for us, our heirs and successors, do grant to the said bailiffs, burgesles and community of the borough aforesaid, and their successors, that they, from henceforth forever, may have in the borough aforesaid, one honest, fit, and discreet man, skilful and learned in the laws of this kingdom of England, who shall be, and be named recorder of that borough, to be continued in that office, and to execute the same by himself or his deputy, as long as he shall behave himself well: And we have assigned, nominated, appointed and made, and by these presents, for us our heirs and successors, do assign, nominate, appoint and make the aforesaid Robert Tracy to be chief and modern recorder of the borough aforesaid, to be continued in the same office, and the same office to execute by himself or his sufficient deputy, as long as he shall behave himself well.

And we farther will, and by these presents, for us our heirs and successors, do grant to the bailiffs, burgesles and community of the borough aforesaid, and their successors, that after the death or removal of the said Robert Tracy, from the office aforesaid, and so oft as the office of recorder of the borough aforesaid shall happen to be vacant, it may, and shall be lawful for the bailiffs and principal burgesles of the borough aforesaid, for the time being, or the greater part of them (of whom either of the bailiffs of the borough aforesaid we will to be one) to elect, name, and prefer one other honest and discreet man, learned in the laws of this kingdom of England, into the office of recorder of the borough aforesaid, to be continued in the same office so long as he shall behave himself well; which said Robert Tracy, and all other persons who for the future shall be elected, nominated and appointed, so as aforesaid, into the office of recorder of the borough aforesaid, before he shall be permitted to execute that office, shall take a corporal oath before the bailiffs of the borough aforesaid, for the time being, or either of them, to rightly, well and faithfully execute that office, in all businesses touching or concerning it.

And we farther, of our more abundant special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have willed and granted, and by these presents, for us our heirs and successors, do will and grant to the aforesaid bailiffs, burgesles and community of the borough aforesaid, and their successors, that the bailiffs and recorder of the borough aforesaid, for the time being, during the time in which they shall happen to be in their offices, and four other of the honest and more discreet burgesles of the borough aforesaid, to be chosen and nominated by the bailiffs and principal burgesles of the borough aforesaid, or by the greater part of them, (of whom either of the bailiffs of the borough aforesaid we will to be one) may and shall be, and every of them may and shall be our justices, and our heirs and successors, to keep the peace, and to keep and cause to be kept the orders and statutes set forth for the good of the peace of us, our heirs and successors, and for the keeping of the same, and for the good and quiet rule and government of our people, our heirs and successors, and in all their articles in the borough and liberty, and precincts by these presents, to the aforesaid bailiffs, burgesles and community of the borough aforesaid before granted, according to the statute, form, and effect of the same; and to chastize and punish all offending against the force, form and effect of the same orders and statutes, or either of them, as shall be to be done according to the form of the same orders and statutes; and to cause to come before them, or either of them, all those who have threatened either or any of our people, concerning their bodies, or burning of their houses, to find sufficient security of the peace, or their good behaviour towards us and our people; and if they shall refuse to find such security, then them to cause to be kept safe in our prison in the borough aforesaid, until they shall find such security; and to hear and determine all and all manner of felonies, and other misdeeds in the said borough, and liberty and precinct of the same, before mentioned, committed and to be committed, and to keep and correct, and cause to be kept and corrected, the statutes concerning artificers, labourers, weights and measures, within the borough aforesaid, and liberty and precinct of the same.

And that the said bailiffs and principal burgesles, or the greater part of them, within one month after the date of these presents, shall chuse four such burgesles as aforesaid, to be justices of the peace, which said four burgesles shall continue in the offices of justices of the peace within the borough aforesaid, until and

upon the second Thursday in the month of October next to come; and that in and upon the aforesaid second day of October next to come, and upon every second Thursday in the month of October for ever, four such burgesles of the borough aforesaid, shall be yearly chosen as aforesaid, to be justices of the peace as aforesaid, within the borough aforesaid; and that the bailiffs and recorders of the same borough, for the time being, and four other burgesles to be elected and nominated so as aforesaid, in the offices of justices of the peace, or any three of them (of whom either of the bailiffs or recorders of the borough aforesaid we will to be one) may have full power and absolute authority, to enquire from time to time, by the oath of honest and lawful men of the borough aforesaid, liberty and precinct of the same, concerning all and all manner of petty treasons, murders, voluntary manslaughter, manslaughters, felonies, witchcrafts, incantations, forceries, magick art, forestallings, ingrossings, regratings and extortions whatsoever; and concerning all and singular other witchcrafts, transgressions, faults and offences whatsoever, of which the justices appointed to keep the peace in any county of our kingdom of England, may, or ought lawfully to enquire. And that they may or shall hear and determine all and singular felonies, offences, transgressions, crimes and articles whatsoever, that belong to the office of a justice of the peace within the borough aforesaid, liberty and precinct of the same, to be done, heard, performed and determined so fully and wholly, and in so ample manner and form as any other justices appointed to keep the peace in any county of our kingdom of England, by the laws and statutes of the same kingdom of England, or otherwise. And that they, or any three of them, may and can from time to time keep sessions in the same manner and form as any other justices appointed to keep the peace in any county of our kingdom of England, may and can: so nevertheless that at the determination of any treason, murder, manslaughter, felony, or other offence whatsoever, touching the loss of life or a member, within the borough aforesaid, liberty and precinct of the same, without our special mandate of us, our heirs or successors, howsoever, for the future, they may not proceed.

We will also, and, for us our heirs and successors, do command and forbid by these presents, that no justice of the peace within the county of Gloucester, do any ways introduce, or do or execute any thing within the town or parish of Tewksbury, and precinct of the same, that belongs to the office of a justice of the peace there to be done.

And we farther will, and by these presents, for us our heirs and successors, do grant to the aforesaid bailiffs, burgesles and community of the borough aforesaid, and their successors, that they and their successors, henceforth for ever, may have and hold within the borough aforesaid, a certain court of record before the bailiffs of the same borough, for the time being, in a certain house called the Tolsay (or other convenient place in the same borough) upon Friday in every week yearly to be kept; in which court they shall keep the pleas of all and all manner of debts, trespasses, and personal actions, proceeding from within the liberty of the borough aforesaid, so that they do not exceed the sum of 50*l.* of lawful money of England, nor touching a free tenement within the liberties of the borough aforesaid, by complaints thereof before the bailiffs aforesaid, to be levied, made and entered; and that the same bailiffs, burgesles and community, and their successors, upon the like sort of complaints, pleas, quarrels and actions, may have power, authority and faculty to implead defendants against whom the like complaints, pleas or actions in the said court shall happen to be levied or removed, by an attachment of their bodies, to be directed to the sergeants at mace of the borough aforesaid, or other officer or officers, or any of them, to be appointed or assigned by the bailiffs aforesaid, or either of them, for the time being.

And that the like pleas, complaints, suits and actions, may be there heard and determined before the bailiffs of the said borough, for the time being, or either of them, together with the recorder of the borough aforesaid, or his sufficient deputy for the time being, by such and the like processes and means, according to the laws and custom of this our kingdom of England, by their peers, and as is agreeable to our laws, and in as ample manner and form as is or ought to be used and accustomed in any court of record in any city, borough or town incorporate, within our kingdom of England: provided always, and it is our good pleasure, and, for us our heirs and successors, do will and forbid, that no attachment or other process be directed to the sergeants at mace of the borough aforesaid, or shall be executed or served by the same in any place, unless within the town and parish of Tewksbury aforesaid, and precinct of the same town.

And we farther will, and for us, our heirs and successors, do grant to the bailiffs, burgesles and community of the borough aforesaid, and their successors, that there may and shall be perpetually in the borough aforesaid, one honest and discreet man, to be chosen in form in these presents mentioned, who shall be, and be nominated common clerk of the borough aforesaid, and clerk of our peace within the borough aforesaid, to be continued in the same office so long as he shall behave himself well. And we have

have farther appointed, nominated and constituted, and by these presents, for us our heirs and successors, do appoint, nominate and constitute the aforesaid Henry Collet, junior, to be the first and modern common clerk of the borough aforesaid, and clerk of our peace within the borough aforesaid, so long as he shall behave himself well, and to do and execute all things which respectively belong to the office of common clerk, and clerk of the peace within the borough aforesaid.

And we also will, and by these presents, for us our heirs and successors, do grant to the aforesaid bailiffs, burgesses and community of the borough aforesaid, and their successors, that from henceforth for the future, there be and shall be within the borough, liberty and precinct of the same, one honest and discreet man, to be chosen in form in these presents, who shall be and be called coroner of the borough aforesaid, who shall have full power and authority to do and execute all and singular those acts and things whatsoever within the borough aforesaid, and precinct of the same, which tend and belong to the office of a coroner within the borough aforesaid to be done and executed. And we have appointed, nominated and constituted, and by these presents do appoint, nominate and constitute the aforesaid Henry Collet to be first and modern coroner of the borough aforesaid, to be continued in the said office during the good pleasure of the bailiffs and principal burgesses of the borough aforesaid, or the greater part of them (of whom either of the bailiffs we will to be one.) And we farther will, that after the death or removal of the aforesaid Henry Collet, from the office of coroner aforesaid, then and thenceforth it may and shall be well and lawful for the bailiffs and principal burgesses of the borough aforesaid, for the time being, or the greater part of them who shall be then present (of whom either of the bailiffs of the borough aforesaid we will to be one) at their pleasure from time to time to elect, nominate and appoint one other honest and discreet man of the burgesses of the borough aforesaid, into the office of coroner of the borough aforesaid, to be continued in the same office during the good pleasure of the aforesaid bailiffs and principal burgesses of the borough aforesaid, or the greater part of them (of whom either of the bailiffs we will to be one) a corporal oath being first taken before the bailiffs of the borough aforesaid, or either of them, to rightly, well and faithfully perform that office in all things touching or concerning that office.

We farther will, and by these presents, for us our heirs and successors, do grant to the aforesaid bailiffs, burgesses and community of the borough aforesaid, and their successors, that the bailiffs and principal burgesses of the borough aforesaid, for the time being, or the greater part of them (of whom either of the bailiffs of the borough aforesaid, for the time being, we will to be one) may and shall from time to time elect, constitute and create one of the burgesses of the borough aforesaid, to have, exercise and execute the office of chamberlain of the borough aforesaid, so long as it shall seem fit to the aforesaid bailiffs and principal burgesses of the borough aforesaid, or the greater part of them (of whom either of the bailiffs of the borough aforesaid for the time being, we will to be one) or until the aforesaid chamberlain shall leave the said office of his own accord, or dye; and that every burgess of that borough elected, chosen and created chamberlain of the borough aforesaid, or to be elected, chosen or created, shall take a corporal oath in due manner, to do and faithfully execute all those things which belong to the office of chamberlain of the borough aforesaid. And that the chamberlain of the borough aforesaid for the time being, shall, and may receive all manner of rents, fines, amercements, revenues, profits, commodities and emoluments whatsoever, to the aforesaid bailiffs, burgesses and community of the borough aforesaid, and their successors, by right of any corporation, or howsoever belonging, appertaining, incurred, due or payable, and keep the same in his power to and for the use of the bailiffs, burgesses and community of the borough aforesaid, and expend and disburse the same from time to time, at their command and request. And the aforesaid chamberlain of the borough aforesaid, for the time being, shall keep all and singular writings, deeds, evidences and muniments whatsoever to the said bailiffs, burgesses and community of the borough aforesaid for the time being, belonging, or in any wise appertaining; and shall keep the seal as well of the aforesaid bailiffs, burgesses and community of the borough aforesaid, as of the master of the school beneath written, in the chamber of the borough aforesaid, and shall cause to come the same writings and muniments, and seal, before the aforesaid bailiffs and principal burgesses, or either of them, as often and whensoever by them they shall be commanded, that they may look into them, and duly determine and dispose or use them, and let him perpetually give a true and just yearly account at every feast of St. James the apostle, or within fifteen days next following the same feast, to the said bailiffs and principal burgesses of the borough aforesaid, for the time being, or the greater part of them, of all things by him so received or levied, kept or had. And let him execute and do all those things as in times past were used and accustomed by the chamberlain aforesaid; and also that every chamberlain of the borough aforesaid, for the time being, who shall happen to be

removed from his office, or shall leave his office aforesaid of his own accord, and the heirs, executors and administrators of such who shall dye, having the office of chamberlain aforesaid, within one month next after the death or removal, or voluntary leaving of his office aforesaid, may give a true and faithful account of all things in his office, by virtue of his said office, by him accepted, had or done, to the bailiffs and principal burgesses of that borough, or so many of them as will be there, when it shall be required of him. And for the better execution of our will and grant in this part, we have appointed, created, nominated, constituted and made, and by these presents, for us our heirs and successors, do appoint, create, nominate, constitute and make the aforesaid William Wilson to be the first and modern chamberlain of that borough, to be continued in the office aforesaid as long as he shall behave himself well. And that from time to time, and at all times after the death, surrender, or other determination of the office aforesaid, at the good pleasure and will of the bailiffs and principal burgesses of the borough aforesaid, for the time being, or the greater part of them (of whom either of the bailiffs of the borough aforesaid, for the time being, we will to be one) the aforesaid bailiffs and principal burgesses of the borough aforesaid for the time being, or the greater part of them as aforesaid, may elect, nominate, and appoint one other discreet man of the burgesses of the borough for the time being, from time to time, to be chamberlain of the borough aforesaid; and that he who shall be elected, appointed, and nominated to be chamberlain of the borough aforesaid, so as aforesaid, after the death, surrender, or other determination of the aforesaid office, may have, enjoy, and exercise that office of chamberlain of the borough aforesaid, during the good pleasure of the bailiffs and principal burgesses of the borough aforesaid, for the time being, or the greater part of them (of whom either of the bailiffs of the borough aforesaid, for the time being, we will to be one) a corporal oath being first taken before the bailiffs and principal burgesses of the borough aforesaid, or so many of them as will be there, (of whom either of the bailiffs for the time being we will to be one) to execute that office of chamberlain of the borough aforesaid, rightly, well and faithfully, in and by all things touching that office; and so often as it shall so happen.

And farther, of our more abundant special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, by these presents, for us our heirs and successors, we do will and grant to the aforesaid bailiffs, burgesses, and community of the borough aforesaid, and their successors, that the bailiffs of the borough aforesaid, for the time being, together with our clerk, our heirs and successors of the same borough, assigned to receive recognizance of debts, may for ever have full power and authority to receive recognizances, by virtue of the statute of *Acton Burnell*, between merchant and merchant, merchants and merchants, and between every and all other person and persons whatsoever, or either of them, concerning any debt, and any sum, and the execution thereof to be made, according to the form and effect of the said statute of *Acton Burnell*, statute of *Merchants*, or either of them, or other statute in that part set forth and provided; and also to do and execute all other things in the premises, or the premises any ways touching or concerning, which by the vigor of the said statute of *Acton Burnell*, and the statute of *Merchants*, and other statutes in that part set forth and provided, or either or any of them belong to be done and executed; and that for ever hereafter there be and shall be a clerk, of us our heirs and successors, of the said borough of Tewksbury, to receive such like recognizances of debts, according to the form of the statutes aforesaid; and that he may and shall perpetually have power and authority to do and perform all and singular matters, which in any wise belong to the office of clerk of the recognizances, according to the form of the statutes aforesaid, or either of them, to be taken in the vigour of those statutes, or either of them to be done and executed; and we do ordain, nominate, constitute, create, erect and appoint, by these presents, for us our heirs and successors, the aforesaid Henry Collet to be our clerk our heirs and successors, of the recognizances aforesaid, within the borough aforesaid, and the aforesaid liberty and precinct of the same, according to the form of the statute aforesaid, as long as he shall behave himself well in the same office; and that the aforesaid bailiffs, and the aforesaid clerk of the like recognizances for the time being, may for ever have a seal for sealing the recognizances aforesaid, according to the form of the statute aforesaid; and that the same bailiffs and clerk of such like recognizances, for the time being, may have for ever henceforth the keeping of the said seal; and that the said bailiffs and clerk of the like recognizances for the time being, may have from henceforth for ever so much, and so great and entire, and absolute authority, faculty and power from henceforth for the future, to take, seal and record, and certify such like recognizances, and to perform, do and execute all other, according to the exigence of the said statute, by and in all things, with the sureties, fees, and regards thereunto belonging and appertaining, as any other mayor, mayors, bailiff, bailiffs, and such clerk or clerks in any city, borough, or town whatsoever, within this our kingdom of England hath, or have, or ought to have; and we do make, create, constitute, appoint and ordain by these presents,

the said bailiffs and clerk of the recognizances of the said borough for the time being, to do and perform all the premises.

And we farther will, and by these presents, for us our heirs and successors, do grant to the bailiffs, burgesles, and community of the borough aforesaid, and their successors, that after the death or removal of the aforesaid Henry Collet from the aforesaid offices of common clerk, clerk of the peace, and clerk of the recognizances, within the borough aforesaid, or from either of them, and from and after any other determination of the offices aforesaid of common clerk, clerk of the peace, and clerk of the recognizances within the borough aforesaid, or either of them, and as often as such offices, or either or any of them shall be void, then and so often it may and shall be well and lawful for the bailiffs and principal burgesles of the borough aforesaid, for the time being, or for the greater part of them, (of whom either of the bailiffs of the borough aforesaid for the time being we will to be one) to elect, nominate, and appoint one other fit person, or more fit persons to be common clerk, clerk of the peace, and clerk of the recognizances, within the borough aforesaid, to be continued in the like office or offices to which he or they shall be elected and appointed, so long as he or they shall behave himself or themselves well. Provided always, and we will that every person and persons, so as aforesaid, hereafter to be elected to the aforesaid offices of common clerk, clerk of the peace, and clerk of the recognizances, within the borough aforesaid, or to either or any of those offices, before he or they be admitted to the execution of those offices, or either or any of them, shall take a corporal oath for the due execution of the offices of common clerk, clerk of the peace, and clerk of the recognizances within the borough aforesaid, or for the due execution of such office or offices to which he or they shall be so elected, before the bailiffs and principal burgesles of the borough aforesaid, for the time being, or the greater part of them.

And moreover we will, and by these presents, for us our heirs and successors, do command, that the bailiffs, recorders, common clerk, principal burgesles, justices of the peace, assistants, chamberlain, coroner, clerk of the peace and recognizances, and other officers, by these presents nominated and constituted, before that they or either of them be respectively admitted to the execution of their separate trusts and offices, in these presents mentioned, they and every of them shall take and perform their separate corporal oaths, upon the bible, for the due execution of their trusts, and respective offices, in manner and form following: viz. The bailiffs and recorder, by these presents nominated and appointed, shall take their oaths before the aforesaid Richard Dowdeswell, Stephen Baldwyn, esq; Henry Collet, senior, and James Bengough, gent. or any two or more of them, to which, or any two or more of them, we give and grant by these presents full power and authority to give and administer the like oath. And we have also granted, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do grant that the aforesaid bailiffs and recorder in these presents nominated, or two of them, (of whom either of the bailiffs we will to be one) may have full power and authority of giving and administering a corporal oath to the rest of the principal burgesles, justices of the peace, chamberlain, common clerk, clerk of the peace and recognizances, coroner, assistants, and other officers aforesaid, in these presents before mentioned, and also the aforesaid four justices of the peace, by virtue of these presents as aforesaid to be elected, within one month after the date of these presents.

And we farther will, and by these presents, for us our heirs and successors, do grant to the aforesaid bailiffs, burgesles, and community of the borough aforesaid, and their successors, that the aforesaid, bailiffs, burgesles, and community of the borough aforesaid, and their successors, may and shall for ever have within the borough aforesaid, liberty, and precinct of the same, one prison or jail, for the preservation and keeping of all and singular persons attach't and to be attach't, or to be any ways adjudged to the prison or jail of the borough aforesaid, within the liberty of the borough aforesaid, or precinct of the same, for any cause which could be inquired, prosecuted, punished or determined in that borough, to abide there so long, and until they shall be freed in a lawful manner; and that the bailiffs of the borough aforesaid, for the time being, be and shall be keepers of the same jail.

We will also, and by these presents, for us our heirs and successors, of our more abundant special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, do grant to the aforesaid bailiffs, burgesles, and community of the borough aforesaid, and their successors, that they and their successors may have all fines, redemptions, recognizances and amerciaments whatsoever, for transgressions and other misdemeanors whatsoever, or other causes and matters within the borough aforesaid, liberty and precinct of the same, committed and to be committed, and also all and all manner of penalties and forfeitures, forfeited or to be forfeited, of all burgesles and inhabitants of the borough, and liberty of the same aforesaid, there residing, and henceforth happening to reside, and their successors, for the peace of us, our heirs and successors, and

otherwise howsoever, and also of all other residing in the borough aforesaid, and liberty of the same, forfeited or to be forfeited, to us, our heirs and successors, within the same borough, liberty, and precinct of the same, and all and all manner of issues, fines, redemptions and amerciaments of the aforesaid burgesles and residents, their heirs and successors, before the bailiffs of the borough aforesaid, as before the justices of us, our heirs and successors, appointed to take the assizes or jail delivery, keepers of the peace, and justices itinerant, and the institutes of us, our heirs and successors, to hear and determine, and other commissary justices of us, our heirs and successors, whatsoever forfeited, or to be forfeited, done or to be done, imposed or to be imposed, from or by any cause, by the chamberlain of the borough aforesaid, who shall be for that time, to the use of the said bailiffs, burgesles and community of the borough aforesaid, and their successors, to be asked, letted and demanded, without the occasion or hindrance of us, our heirs and successors, sheriffs, justices, and other commissary officers and ministers whatsoever, of us, our heirs and successors.

We have also granted, and by these presents, for us our heirs and successors, do grant to the aforesaid bailiffs, burgesles, and community of the borough aforesaid, and their successors, that they and their successors, henceforth for ever, may and shall have, to the proper use of them the bailiffs, burgesles, and community of the borough aforesaid, and their successors, all and all manner of goods and chattels of all felons and fugitives, outlawed and waved, to be outlawed and to be waved, adjudged, condemned, and to be adjudged, attain, and happening to be attain, convicted and to be convicted, fled and to be sought after, for felony, murder, or petty treason, transgression, or other matter or cause whatsoever; and other forfeitures and offences before said, touching or concerning all and singular burgesles and inhabitants, residing and not residing within the borough aforesaid, and liberty and precinct of the same, and all other things whatsoever within the borough aforesaid, liberty and precinct of the same, found out, and happening for the future to be found out; and that if any person that ought to lose his life or limbs for his offence, shall either fly, and will not stand to judgment, or shall commit any other crime, for which he ought to lose or forfeit his goods and chattels, wherefore justice ought to be done him, whether it be in our court, our heirs and successors, or in any other court whatsoever, his goods and chattels being, or henceforth for the future happening to be, within the borough aforesaid, liberty and precinct of the same, shall be to the bailiffs, burgesles, and community of the borough aforesaid, and their heirs for ever; and that it may and shall be well and lawful for the same bailiffs, burgesles, and community of the borough aforesaid and their successors, by the chamberlain of the borough aforesaid, who for that time shall be, or by any other or others in their name, without the hindrance of us, our heirs or successors, or any officers of our heirs and successors whatsoever, to put himself or themselves in seizure of the goods and chattels aforesaid, and them receive and keep for the use of the bailiffs, burgesles, and community of the borough aforesaid, and their successors, although the same goods and chattels shall be first seized by us, or our heirs or successors, or by our or their servants.

And we farther will, and by these presents, for us our heirs and successors, do grant to the aforesaid bailiffs, burgesles and community of the borough aforesaid and their successors, that the bailiffs of the borough aforesaid, for the time being, and their successors, may and shall have full authority and power to press for the service of us, our heirs and successors, at any of our wars, and musters, and trainings of our subjects within the town and parish of Tewksbury aforesaid, the limits and precincts of the same, as often and when they see fit, from time to time to be done, taken and overlooked, and to cause to be chastised and punished those that refuse the premises, or any of them, at the lawful command of the said bailiffs of the borough aforesaid, for the time being, by imprisonment of their bodies, according to their discretion; and that no man possessing a place, or a commissioner of us, our heirs or successors, appointed or to be appointed to press, or train in the aforesaid county of Gloucester, may introduce himself in any pressing or training of men, abiding or inhabiting within the town and parish of Tewksbury aforesaid, limits and precinct of the same, nor enter into the town or parish aforesaid, limits or precinct of the same, to do or execute any thing that doth in any wise belong to his office of pressing or training, unless with the assent and consent of the bailiffs of the borough aforesaid for the time being.

And farther, of our more ample special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, we will, and by these presents, for us our heirs and successors, do grant to the aforesaid bailiffs, burgesles, and community of the borough aforesaid, and their successors, that neither they the bailiffs and principal burgesles, and their assistants, the high steward, chamberlain, and their successors, and other their officers within the borough aforesaid, shall serve, nor any of them may be compelled or bound, nor either of them be compelled or bound any ways to come before us, our heirs and successors, the justices of the bench of us and our heirs

the justices of us and our heirs, appointed keepers of the peace, to take the assizes and jail delivery, and the justices of us and our heirs, appointed to hear and determine divers felonies, transgressions and misdemeanors, or the justices of us and our heirs of the *Nisi Prius*, or the justices of us and our heirs assigned to survey the sea walls, ditches, gouts, sewers, paths, bridges and rinds, or other commissioners of us or our heirs, the high sheriff, escheator, coroner, high steward, marshal, or clerk of the market, of our household, or other officers and servants of us, our heirs and successors, nor may any or either of them in any assizes be put or impanelled on a jury, or other inquisition, without the borough aforesaid; nor may they or either of them forthwith forfeit to us, or our heirs, in any issue or amercement, on any occasion whatsoever, but thereof let them be quiet for ever unless they have, or either of them hath, lands and tenements without the borough aforesaid, liberty and precinct of the same, for which he or they ought to be charged.

And we have farther given and granted, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do give and grant to the aforesaid bailiffs and burgesses of the borough aforesaid, and their successors, that the bailiffs of the borough aforesaid, for the time being, may and shall have the return of all writs, precepts, bills and warrants of us, our heirs and successors, and also summons, citations and precepts of our exchequer, our heirs and successors, and the citations and precepts of our justices itinerant, as well at the forest pleas, as at the common pleas, or other offices whatsoever; and also attachments, as well of the pleas of the crown as others, coming from and happening in the said borough, liberty and precinct, or any part of them, and the execution of them, to be made by the bailiffs of the borough aforesaid, for the time being, so that no high-sheriff, under-sheriff, bailiff, or any servant of us, our heirs, and successors, may enter into our borough aforesaid, the suburbs or precinct of the same, for any thing or things belonging to his office to be done in this part, to be done, (*sic*) unless in defect of those bailiffs, or their successors, or their servants for the time being.

And we will also, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do grant and ordain, that henceforth for ever there be, and shall be in the said borough of Tewksbury, two burgesses of the parliament of us, our heirs and successors. And that the bailiffs, burgesses, and community of the borough aforesaid, and their successors, upon a writ of us, our heirs and successors, concerning the election of burgesses of parliament, to them directed, may and shall have power, authority and faculty of electing and nominating two discreet and honest men, to be burgesses of the parliament of us our heirs and successors, for the same borough, and to send the same burgesses so elected, at the charges and costs of the said bailiffs, burgesses and community of the borough aforesaid, and their successors for the time being, into the parliament of us, our heirs and successors, where it shall be then held, in the same manner and form as is used and accustomed in any boroughs of our kingdom of England; which burgesses so elected and nominated, we will to be present, and to abide at the parliament of us, our heirs and successors, at the charges and costs of the said bailiffs, burgesses and community of the borough aforesaid, for the time being, during the time in which the parliament shall happen to be held, and they to have places and votes in the like manner and form as other burgesses of parliament for any other boroughs or borough whatsoever, within our kingdom of England do and have, or have been wont to do or have; and these burgesses in the parliaments of us, our heirs and successors, shall have their votes as well affirmative as negative, and shall there do and execute all and singular other matters, as any other burgesses or burgesses of our parliament, for all other boroughs or borough whatsoever, may or can have, do and execute, by reason or manner whatsoever.

And we farther will, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do grant to the aforesaid bailiffs, burgesses and community of the borough aforesaid, and their successors for ever, that they and their successors may and can have, hold, and keep in the borough aforesaid, yearly for ever, all and singular such wakes, fairs and markets in the same borough, as by the aforesaid charter made in the seventh year aforesaid of the late king James the first, or by any charters of our antecessors and predecessors to the same bailiffs, burgesses and community of the borough aforesaid, or to their predecessors granted, before that time were granted, and which at or before the time of the surrender aforesaid, were lawfully held or used by the aforesaid bailiffs, burgesses and community of the borough aforesaid, within the borough aforesaid, together with the Pye-Powder-Court, there held in the time of those wakes and fairs, and with all liberty and free custom of toll, [*sic in copia*] stallage, piveage, fines, amercements, and all other profits, commodities and emoluments whatsoever belonging, happening, proceeding or touching the same wake or fair, and Pye-Powder-Court, and with all other free customs and liberty whatsoever, to the same wake, fair and Pye-Powder-Court appertaining or belonging.

And we farther will and grant to the bailiffs, burgesses and community of the borough aforesaid, and their successors, that the

bailiffs of the borough aforesaid, for the time being, henceforth for ever, be and shall be clerks of the market within the borough aforesaid, liberty and precinct of the same.

And we farther will, and by these presents, for us our heirs and successors, do grant to the aforesaid bailiffs, burgesses and community of the borough aforesaid, and their successors, that the bailiffs and principal burgesses of the borough aforesaid, for the time being, or the greater part of them (of whom either of the bailiffs of the borough aforesaid, for the time being, we will to be one) may and shall have power and authority, from time to time, to elect, nominate, appoint and constitute so many and such, as well without the borough aforesaid as within that borough, limits or precincts of the same, inhabiting and abiding, to be burgesses of the said borough, as to the said bailiffs and principal burgesses of the borough aforesaid, or to the greater part of them, as aforesaid, for the publick profit of the said borough, shall seem more profitable, in the same manner and form, and with the same corporal oath, to be taken by every of the said burgesses so chosen and appointed, as the burgesses of that borough were heretofore wont to take within the said borough of Tewksbury; and that these burgesses of the borough aforesaid, and every of them, henceforth for ever, may and can perpetually, fully and peaceably possess and enjoy all liberties, privileges, franchises and immunities by either or any of our progenitors or predecessors, kings or queens of England, to the bailiffs, burgesses and community of the borough of Tewksbury, or incorporated by any other name or names, before given and granted, at and before the time of the surrender aforesaid.

And farther, of our more plentiful and special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, we have given and granted, and for us our heirs and successors, by these presents do give and grant to the aforesaid bailiffs, burgesses, and community of the borough aforesaid, and their successors, full power, authority and jurisdiction, that the aforesaid bailiffs of the borough aforesaid, for the time being, may and can have and exercise within the borough aforesaid, and liberty and precinct of the same, henceforth for ever, the punishing and correcting of all and singular drunkards, and all and singular harlots, whores, bawds, concubines, and all others whatsoever living lasciviously and incontinently; and also all and singular dishonestly or maliciously communicating, upon any occasion, whether they are scolds, abiding or inhabiting within the borough aforesaid, and liberty of the same, or are delinquents, as well by the verdict and presentment of twelve honest and lawful men of the borough aforesaid, for that time being, as by other lawful ways and means, to which said bailiffs for the time being, it shall seem to be most expedient.

And farther, of our more abundant special grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, we have granted, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do grant, and give special and free liberty and faculty, power and authority, to the aforesaid bailiffs, burgesses and community of the borough aforesaid, and their successors, to have, receive, and purchase to them and their successors for ever, the manors, messuages, lands, tenements, meadows, pastures, woods, rectories, tithes, rents, reversions, and other hereditaments whatsoever, within our kingdom of England, or any where within our dominions, purchased of us, our heirs and successors, as of any other person or persons whatsoever, so that the same manors, messuages, lands, tenements, meadows, pastures, woods, underwoods, rectories, tithes, rents, reversions, and other hereditaments, so by them to be had, received, and purchased, above the aforesaid manor, borough and hundred of Tewksbury, and other the premises in these presents before mentioned, and other manors, lands, tenements and hereditaments purchased before the making of the aforesaid letters patents, in the seventh year of king James the first, by the same bailiffs, burgesses and community of the borough aforesaid, or their predecessors, by any name or names incorporated or purchased, by virtue of any incorporation, do not exceed in the whole, the clear yearly value of 200 l. *per ann.* besides all charges. And we do give also, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, to every of our subjects, our heirs and successors, special and free liberty, power and authority, that they, or either, or any of them, may give, grant or sell messuages, lands, tenements, meadows, pastures, woods, underwoods, rectories, tithes, rents, reversions, services and other hereditaments whatsoever, to the aforesaid bailiffs, burgesses and community of the borough aforesaid, and their successors; so that all the aforesaid manors, messuages, lands, tenements, meadows, pastures, woods, underwoods, rectories, tithes, rents, reversions, services and other hereditaments, to the same bailiffs, burgesses and community of the borough aforesaid, and their successors, by virtue of these presents so to be given, granted, leased and aliened, as aforesaid, do not exceed in the whole the clear yearly value of 200 l. *per ann.* besides all charges and reprises.

And we farther will, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do give, grant, confirm, ratify, restore and approve to the aforesaid bailiffs, burgesses and community of the borough aforesaid, and their successors, all and all manner of liberties, franchises, immunities, exceptions, privileges, acquitances,

tances, jurisdictions, lands, tenements, wafes, funds, commons and hereditaments whatsoever, which the bailiffs, burgeses and community of the borough aforesaid, or any of their successors, by any names or name, or by any incorporation, or under pretence of any incorporation, in time of making the aforesaid charter, made in the seventh year of the aforesaid king James the first, had, possess'd, used or enjoyed, or ought to have, possess, use or enjoy, from an hereditary state, by reason or under pretence of any charters or letters patent, by any of our progenitors or predecessors, kings or queens of England, however before then made, confirmed or granted, or by any other lawful means, right, title, custom, use or prescription before then lawfully used, had or accustomed, although the same, or any of them have not heretofore been used, or have been abused, or ill used, or discontinued; and although the same, or either, or any of them are, and have been forfeited, or lost, or surrendered, to be had, possessed, exercised, used and enjoyed by the aforesaid bailiffs, burgeses and community of the borough aforesaid, and their successors for ever, and to restore, and pay therefore to us, our heirs and successors, yearly, so much, so many, such, the same, and the like rents, services, sums of money and demands whatsoever, as for the same were heretofore wont to be paid, or they ought to pay to us or our predecessors. Wherefore we will, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, that the aforesaid bailiffs, burgeses and community of the borough aforesaid, and their successors, may fully and entirely have, possess, use and enjoy all liberties, free customs, privileges, authority, jurisdictions and acquittances aforesaid, according to the tenor and effect of these our letters patent, without the occasion or hindrance of us, or any of our heirs or successors, nilling that the same bailiffs, burgeses, and community of the borough aforesaid, and their successors, or any, or either of them, by reason of the premises, or either of them, by us, our heirs, our justices, sheriffs, escheators, or other bailiffs or servants of us, our heirs and successors whatsoever, be occasioned, molested, vexed, grieved, or disturbed in any thing; willing, and by these presents, for us our heirs and successors commanding, as well the commissioners for our treasury, the treasurer, chancellor and barons of the exchequer, of us, our heirs and successors, as our attorney and solicitor general for the time being, and every of them, and all other officers and servants whatsoever of us, our heirs and successors, that neither they, nor either, nor any of them, may prosecute or continue, or shall cause to be prosecuted or continued, any writ or summons of any warrant, or any other our writ, writs or process whatsoever, against the bailiffs, burgeses and community of the borough aforesaid, or either or any of them, for any causes, things or matters, offences, claims or usurpations, whether of any of them, by them or any of them due, claimed, attempted, used, had or usurped before the day of the making of these presents. Willing also, that the bailiffs, burgeses and community of the borough aforesaid, or either of them, be no ways molested or hindered by either, or any justices, officers and servants aforesaid, in or for due use, claim, usurpation or abuse of any liberties, franchises or jurisdiction, before the day of the making of these our letters patent, or be compelled to answer to any, or either of these things.

And farther, for the better education and instruction of boys and youth within the same borough, liberty and precinct thereof, in good arts, learning, virtue and education, perpetually to be educated and informed, of our more abundant special grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, we have willed, granted and ordained, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do will, grant and ordain, that from henceforth for ever there be, and shall be within the borough aforesaid, liberty and precinct of the same, one grammar school, which shall be called the free grammar school of William Ferrers, citizen and mercer of London, in Tewksbury in the county of Gloucester, and that school, by the name of the free grammar school of the aforesaid William Ferrers, of Tewksbury in the county of Gloucester, we do erect, ordain, create, found, and firmly establish by these presents. And that the free grammar school aforesaid be, and do consist of one master and one usher, and scholars, in the same school, to be taught and instructed according to the ordination and constitution in these presents below specified and declared. And that our foresaid intention may better take effect, and that the manors, messuages, lands, tenements, rents, reversions, hereditaments, annuities, goods and chattels, and other profits and hereditaments, to be granted, assigned and appointed, to the sustenance of the free grammar school aforesaid, may be better governed, for continuation of the same school, we will, grant and ordain, that the aforesaid bailiffs, justices of the peace, chamberlain of the borough aforesaid, and town clerk in Tewksbury aforesaid, and their successors, henceforth for ever, shall be, and be called, governors of the goods, possessions and revenues of the aforesaid free grammar school of William Ferrers, in Tewksbury in the county of Gloucester.

And farther, of our more abundant special grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, we do will, ordain and establish by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, that the aforesaid

bailiffs, justices, chamberlain and town-clerk of the aforesaid borough of Tewksbury for the time being, and their successors, for ever henceforth be, and shall be, one body corporate and politick of itself, in deed, fact and name, by the name of governors of the goods, possessions and revenues of the free grammar school of William Ferrers, in Tewksbury in the county of Gloucester; and them, and their successors, into one body corporate and politick, really and to the full, for us, our heirs and successors, we do incorporate, erect, create, ordain, make and establish by these presents; and that by the same name of governors of the goods, possessions, and revenues of the free grammar-school of William Ferrers, in Tewksbury, in the county of Gloucester, in all future times they shall be known, called and nominated, and shall have a perpetual succession.

And we farther will and ordain, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do grant to the aforesaid governors, and their successors, that they and their successors, from henceforth for ever, may have a common seal to serve for their business touching the free-grammar-school aforesaid, according to the tenor and true intent of these our letters patent; and that it may and shall be well and lawful for them and their successors, to break, change, and make new that seal, from time to time, at their pleasure, as it shall seem fit to them to be done; and that they and their successors, by the name of governors of the goods, possessions, and revenues of the free grammar-school of William Ferrers, in Tewksbury, in the county of Gloucester, be and shall be perpetually persons fit and capable in the law, to have, purchase, receive and possess, to them and their successors, the goods and chattels, and also manors, messuages, lands, tenements, meadows, pastures, feedings, rents, reversions, services, rectories, tithes, and other possessions and hereditaments whatsoever, to the sustenance and maintenance of the said grammar-school, as well from us, our heirs and successors, as from any other person or persons whatsoever, in manner and form in these presents below specified; and that the aforesaid governors and their successors, by the name of governors of the goods, possessions, and revenues of the free grammar-school of William Ferrers, in Tewksbury, in the county of Gloucester, may and can plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended, answer and be answered, in all and singular causes, complaints, actions, suits and demands whatsoever, of whatsoever sort, nature or kind they be, in whatsoever places and courts of us, our heirs and successors, and before whatsoever judges and justices of us, our heirs and successors, or any of them, within our kingdom of England, and to do and execute all other facts and deeds, by the name aforesaid, as other our subjects of our kingdom of England, persons fit and capable in the law, within our kingdom of England, do or may do, in the places and courts aforesaid, and before the justices aforesaid.

And we farther will, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do give and grant liberty, power and authority to the aforesaid governors and their successors, to elect, nominate and appoint, and that they may and can elect and appoint one honest man, learned, and fearing God, to be master of the free grammar-school aforesaid, and one other man, discreet and fit, to be usher of the same school; which master and usher, so as aforesaid elected, nominated and appointed, shall be and continue, and either of them shall be and continue in their offices aforesaid, during the good pleasure of those the governors and their successors, for the time being; and that as often as it shall happen that any master or usher of the free grammar-school aforesaid does die, or be removed from the office and place aforesaid, that then and so often, it shall and may be well and lawful for the aforesaid governors, and their successors, to elect, nominate, and appoint one other honest man, learned and fearing God, in the place of the master, so dead or removed from his office; and also one other honest and fit man in the like place of the usher, so happening to die or be removed; and that every master, so as aforesaid nominated and appointed, shall be and continue in the office or place of master or usher of the same free-grammar-school, during the good pleasure of those governors of the goods, possessions, and revenues of the free grammar-school aforesaid, and their successors; and that the same governors of the goods, possessions, and revenues of the said free grammar-school of William Ferrers, of Tewksbury, in the county of Gloucester, for the time being, and their successors, shall and may make fit and wholesome statutes, ordinances and writings, touching and concerning the nomination, election, ordination, government, punishment, expulsion, removal and direction of the said free grammar-school, the master and usher of the same school, and the scholars in the same school being; and concerning and touching the ordination, government, dismissal, location, disposition, recovery, defence, and preservation of the manors, messuages, lands, tenements, possessions hereditaments, goods and chattels, to be given, granted, or assigned to the maintenance of the aforesaid grammar-school. Which Statutes and ordinances so to be made, we will and ordain, and for us, our heirs and successors, do command, from time to time, inviolably to be observed for ever. So nevertheless that the aforesaid statutes and ordinances,

nances, so as aforesaid to be made, or any of them are not repugnant or contrary to the laws, statutes, rights or customs of this our kingdom of England.

And farther, of our more abundant special grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, we have given and granted, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do give and grant to the aforesaid governors of the goods, possessions and revenues of the aforesaid free grammar-school of the aforesaid William Ferrers, in Tewksbury, in the county of Gloucester, and their successors, liberty, special free-will, power, faculty and authority to have, purchase, receive and possess, to them and their successors for ever, for the perpetual sustenance and maintenance of the free grammar school aforesaid, manors, messuages, lands, tenements, meadows, pastures, woods, under-woods, rectories, rents, reversions and services, and other hereditaments whatsoever, within our kingdom of England, or any where within our dominions, as well from our heirs and successors, as from any other person or persons whatsoever, so that the same manors, messuages, lands, tenements, meadows, pastures, woods, underwoods, rectories, tithes, rents, reversions, services, and other hereditaments, do not exceed in the whole the clear yearly value of 30 l. per An. besides all charges and reprises.

And we do also give and grant, for us, our heirs and successors, by these presents, to every of our subjects, our heirs and successors whatsoever, special and free liberty and power, faculty and authority, that they and every of them may give, grant, sell, lease, or alien manors, messuages, lands, tenements, meadows, pastures, feedings, woods, underwoods, rectories, tithes, rents, re-

versions, services, and other hereditaments whatsoever, to the aforesaid governors of the goods, possessions, and revenues of the aforesaid free grammar-school of William Ferrers, in Tewksbury, in the county of Gloucester, and their successors, so nevertheless that all the aforesaid manors messuages, lands, tenements, meadows, pastures, feedings, woods, underwoods, rectories, tithes, rents, reversions and services, and other hereditaments, so as aforesaid to be given, granted, leased or aliened to the same governors and their successors, by virtue of these presents, do not exceed in the whole the clear yearly value of 30 l. besides burthens and reprises.

We will also, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do grant to the aforesaid bailiffs, burgeses, and community of the borough aforesaid, and their successors, that these our letters patent, and all and singular things in them contained, shall stand and be good, firm, valid, sufficient and effectual in the law, and that all and singular things in these presents expressed and specified, may be expounded, declared, construed, interpreted and adjudged, as well to the sense and intention, as to the words, most kindly, favourably, graciously, and for the profit and benefit of those bailiffs, burgeses, and community of the borough aforesaid, and their successors, towards us, our heirs and successors.

In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patents.

Witness our self at Westminster, the thirteenth day of July, in the thirteenth year of our reign.

NUMBER XXVII.

The CHARTER of the Borough of CHIPPING CAMPDEN.

JAMES, by the grace of God, king of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c. To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting. Whereas our borough of Chipping Campden, in our county of Gloucester, is a very ancient and populous borough, and the burgeses and inhabitants of that borough have from time out of mind, had, used, and enjoyed divers liberties, franchises, immunities, and preeminences, as well by virtue of divers letters patents, and charters of divers of our progenitors and ancestors, late kings of England, made and granted heretofore to them and their predecessors, by the name of bailiffs and burgeses of Chipping Campden, in the county of Gloucester, or by what other name or names of incorporation soever heretofore made and granted, which charters and letters patents, by negligence or misfortune, are lost, as also by reason and colour of divers prescriptions, usages and customs used and practised in that borough. And whereas our beloved subjects, the burgeses and inhabitants of that borough have humbly besought us, that we would, on this occasion, exhibit and extend our royal grace and magnificence to the burgeses and inhabitants of that borough: And that for the better regulation, government and improvement of that borough, as to us shall seem expedient, we would vouchsafe, by our letters patents, to make, reduce and create the said burgeses and inhabitants of that borough of Chipping Campden (by whatsoever name or names of incorporation they have been heretofore incorporated, or whether heretofore incorporated or not) into one body corporate and politick, by the name of bailiffs and burgeses of the borough of Chipping Campden, in the county of Gloucester. We therefore being willing that for ever hereafter one certain and undoubted manner of and for keeping the peace, and regulating and governing our people there, shall be constantly observed in that borough; and that the said borough may for ever hereafter be a borough of peace and quietness, to the fear and terror of evil men, and the encouragement of the good: And that our peace and the due course of justice may and shall be there the better conserved: And hoping that the said burgeses and inhabitants of the said borough and their successors will, in consideration of their enjoying, by our grant, more ample liberties and privileges, think themselves more especially and strongly obliged to pay and perform all the services, as lies in their power, to us, our heirs and successors, have, of our special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, willed, ordained constituted, declared and granted, and by these presents do, for us our heirs and successors, will, ordain, constitute, declare and grant, that our said borough of Chipping Campden, in the county of Gloucester, may and shall be for ever hereafter a free borough of itself, and that the burgeses and inhabitants of the said borough, and their successors, may, and shall be for ever hereafter, by virtue of these presents, one body corporate and politick, in deed, fact and name, by the name of bailiffs and burgeses of the borough of Chipping Campden, in the county of Gloucester. And do by these presents, really and fully, for ourselves, our heirs and successors, erect, create, make, ordain, constitute, confirm and declare them one body corporate and

politick, in deed, fact, and name, by the name of bailiffs and burgeses of the borough of Chipping Campden, in the county of Gloucester. And that they shall, by the same name, have a perpetual succession.

And that, by the name of bailiffs and burgeses of the borough of Chipping Campden, in the county of Gloucester, they may and shall, at all times, for ever hereafter, be persons qualified and capable in law to have, purchase, receive and possess manors, messuages, lands, tenements, liberties, privileges, jurisdictions and other hereditaments, of what nature, kind, or sort soever, to themselves and their successors, in fee and for ever, or for the term of a year or years, or in any other manner; and also goods, chattels, and all other things of what kind, names, nature, quality and sort soever they shall be. And also to give, grant, demise, alienate, assign and dispose lands, tenements, and hereditaments, and to do and execute all other and singular acts and deeds, by the name aforesaid.

And that, by the same name of bailiffs and burgeses of the borough of Chipping Campden, in the county of Gloucester, they may and be empowered to plead and be impleaded, answer and be answered, defend, and be defended, in any courts, streets and places, and by the judges, justices and other persons and officers whomsoever, of us, our heirs and successors, in all and singular actions, pleas, suits, complaints, causes, matters and demands, of whatsoever kind, name, nature, quality and sort they may or shall be, in the same manner and form as our other liege people of our kingdom of England, being persons qualified and capable in law, or any other body corporate and politick within our kingdom of England, can and may have, purchase, receive, enjoy, retain, give, grant, demise, alienate, assign and impose, plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended, answer and be answered, do, permit or execute.

And that the bailiffs and burgeses of the said borough, and their successors, shall for ever have a common seal for the execution of all manner of causes, and matter, of them and their successors. And that it may and shall be lawful for the said bailiffs and burgeses, and their successors, from time to time, to break, change and make anew that Seal, as to them shall seem best to be done.

And farther we will, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do grant to the said bailiffs and burgeses of the borough aforesaid, and their successors, that there may and shall be chosen fourteen of the burgeses of the said borough, in form hereafter mentioned in these presents, who shall be and be nominated capital burgeses of the said borough, of which fourteen capital burgeses two from time to time shall be elected and nominated, in form hereafter mentioned in these presents, to be bailiffs of the borough aforesaid. And that in like manner there may and shall be chosen within the said borough, twelve of the burgeses of the said borough, in form hereafter mentioned in these presents, who shall be and be nominated inferior burgeses of the said borough, of common council of the same; which fourteen capital burgeses, and twelve inferior burgeses, for the time being, shall be of the common council of the same borough. And that the rest of the aforesaid fourteen capital burgeses of the said borough, for the time being, not being in the offices of bailiffs of the said borough, and the aforesaid twelve inferior burgeses of the

faid borough, for the time being, shall from time to time be aiding and assisting to the bailiffs of the said borough for the time being, in all causes, things, affairs, and matters touching or any way concerning the aforesaid borough.

And farther, of our abundant grace, we will, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do grant to the aforesaid bailiffs and burgeses of the said borough, and their successors, that the bailiffs and capital burgeses of the borough aforesaid, for the time being, or the major part of them (whereof we will that the bailiffs of the said borough for the time being be two) shall have, and by these presents have, full authority, power and faculty of compiling, constituting, ordaining, making and establishing, from time to time, such and such manner of laws, statutes, ordinances and constitutions, as in sound discretion shall seem to them, or the major part of them (whereof we will that the bailiffs of the said borough for the time being be two) to be good, profitable wholesome and necessary, for the good government and regulation of the bailiffs and burgeses of the said borough, and all other and singular the other burgeses, officers, ministers, artificers, inhabitants and residents whomsoever, within the said borough for the time being. And for declaration in what manner and order the bailiffs and burgeses of the borough aforesaid, and their successors, and all other and singular the officers, ministers, artificers, inhabitants and residents within the said borough, shall, for the time being, behave, demean, and use themselves in their offices, ministries, trades and businesses, within the said borough and liberties of the same, for the farther publick good, common advantage, and good government of the borough aforesaid, and victualling of the same. And also for the better preservation, ordering, disposing, letting and demising the lands, possessions, revenues and hereditaments given, granted or assigned, and for the future to be given, granted and assigned to the aforesaid bailiffs and burgeses of the said borough, or their successors, and other things and causes whatsoever, touching, or any way concerning the said borough, or the state, rights and interests of the same.

And that the bailiffs and capital burgeses of the borough aforesaid, for the time being, or the major part of them, (of whom we will that the bailiffs of the said borough for the time being be two) as oft as they shall compile, make, ordain or establish such laws, statutes, ordinances and constitutions, in form aforesaid, may and shall be impowered to make, ordain, limit and provide such pains, punishments and penalties, by corporal imprisonment, or by fines and amerciements, or both of them, against and upon all delinquents, against such statutes, laws, ordinances, constitutions, or any of them, or any other punishments, as to them, the bailiffs and burgeses of the borough aforesaid, for the time being, or the major part of them (of whom we will that the bailiffs of the said borough for the time being, be two) shall seem most necessary, reasonable and requisite to be made, for the observation of the said laws, ordinances and constitutions; and levy and receive the said fines and amerciements to the benefit and use of the said bailiffs and burgeses of the borough aforesaid, and their successors, without impeachment of us, our heirs or successors, or any of the officers or ministers of us, our heirs or successors, and without any account to be rendered thereof to us, our heirs and successors, which all and singular laws, ordinances, statutes and constitutions, so as aforesaid to be made, we will to be observed under the penalties therein to be contained. Nevertheless, so that such laws, ordinances, statutes and constitutions, fines and amerciements shall be reasonable, and not repugnant or contrary to the laws, statutes, customs or rights of our kingdom of England.

And for the better execution of our will and grant in this behalf, we have assigned, nominated, created, constituted and made, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do assign, nominate, create, constitute and make our beloved John Price gent. and William Dampart, yeoman, burgeses of the said borough, to be the two first modern bailiffs of the said borough, to be continued in the said offices of bailiffs of the said borough, from the date of these presents to Wednesday immediately before the feast of St. Michael the archangel then next ensuing, and from thenceforth until two other of the capital burgeses of the said borough shall be duly elected, deputed and sworn to the said offices, according to the ordinances and provisions in these presents hereafter expressed and declared, if the said John Price and William Dampart shall so long live. Also we have assigned, nominated and constituted, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do assign, nominate and constitute the above-named John Price, William Dampart, and our beloved Thomas Bassonals, butcher, Anthony Garret, John Jenk, William Jenk, Thomas Eddon, Thomas Clerkson, Henry Overbury, Roger Hantson, Thomas Read, John Freeman, Thomas Clerk and Richard Coleman, to be the first and present fourteen capital burgeses of the said borough, to be continued in the said offices of capital burgeses of the said borough during their natural lives, unless, in the mean times, they or any of them shall be removed

from their offices for male-administration or misdemeanor in the same, or some other reasonable cause.

Also we have assigned, nominated, created and constituted, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do assign, constitute, name and make our beloved Robert Bompas, John Higgins, Thomas Joyce, Laurence Cross, Tristram Wane, Richard Garret, William White, John Tiffoc, John Turner, John Trevis, John Wilson and George Freeman, burgeses of the said borough, to be the first and present twelve inferior burgeses of the common council of the said borough, to be continued in the said offices during their natural lives, unless, in the mean time, they or any of them shall be removed for male-administration, or misdemeanor in their said offices, or for any reasonable cause.

And farther we will, and by these presents do, for us, our heirs and successors, give and grant to the above-named bailiffs and burgeses of the said borough, and their successors, that the said fourteen capital burgeses of the borough aforesaid, for the time being, or the greater part of them, may and shall from time to time, for ever hereafter, have power and authority yearly, and every year, upon the Wednesday which shall first and immediately happen to be before the feast of St. Michael the archangel, to chuse and nominate, and that they may and shall chuse and nominate two of themselves, the aforesaid capital burgeses of the borough aforesaid, for the time being, who shall be bailiffs of the said borough for one whole year thereafter next ensuing; and that they who in form aforesaid shall be elected and nominated into the offices of bailiffs of the said borough, before they are admitted to execute their offices, shall take their corporal oaths before the last bailiffs their predecessors, the steward, and the rest of the capital burgeses of the said borough, or as many of them as shall be then present, well, and truly and faithfully to execute the said offices in all things thereunto belonging. And that after taking such oaths, they may and shall from thenceforth execute the offices of bailiffs of the borough aforesaid, for one whole year next ensuing.

And moreover we will, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do grant to the aforesaid bailiffs, and burgeses, of the borough aforesaid, and their successors, that if it shall happen that the bailiffs of the borough aforesaid, or either of them, at any time within one year after they shall be elected and sworn, so as aforesaid, to the offices of bailiffs of the said borough, shall die, or be removed from their offices, that then and as often it shall and may be lawful for the capital burgeses of the borough aforesaid, for the time being, (or the major part of them) to chuse and depute one or two others of the aforesaid capital burgeses of the borough into the offices of bailiff or bailiffs of the said borough, according to the ordinances and provisions in these presents declared. And that he or they so elected or deputed into the office or offices of bailiff or bailiffs of the borough aforesaid, shall have and exercise the said offices during the residue of the year, having first taken the corporal oaths in form aforesaid, and so as often as the case shall so happen.

And farther we will, and by these presents, for us our heirs and successors, do grant to the aforesaid bailiffs and burgeses of the said borough, and their successors, that whensoever it shall happen that any one or more of the aforesaid capital or inferior burgeses of common council of the borough aforesaid shall die, or for some reasonable cause be removed from their offices of capital or inferior burgeses of common council of the borough aforesaid; which said burgeses or any of them, our will is, shall for misdemeanor be removed from their offices at the discretion of the bailiffs and capital burgeses of the said borough, for the time being, or the major part of them, that then, and as often, it shall and may be lawful for the surviving and remaining capital burgeses of the borough aforesaid, or the major part of them, to elect, nominate and depute one other, or more, of the burgeses of the borough aforesaid, in the room of him or them of the capital or inferior burgeses of the common council of the borough aforesaid, so happening to die or be removed, for supplying the aforesaid number of fourteen capital burgeses, or twelve inferior burgeses, of common council of the borough aforesaid, and that he or they so elected and deputed, as aforesaid, to the offices of capital or inferior burgeses of the common council of the said borough, having taken their corporal oaths before the bailiffs and steward of the said borough for the time being, well and truly and faithfully to execute the said offices, shall be of the number of the aforesaid fourteen capital burgeses, or twelve inferior burgeses of the common council of the borough aforesaid, and so from time to time as the case shall so happen.

And farther we will, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do grant to the aforesaid bailiffs and burgeses of the said borough and their successors, that they and their successors, for ever hereafter, may and shall have in the borough aforesaid one person, discreet and learned in the laws of England, chosen and nominated in form following in these presents, who shall be, and be nominated steward of the borough aforesaid; and we have assigned, nominated, ordained, constituted and made,

and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do assign, nominate, constitute and make our beloved subject Nicholas Overbury, esq; to be the first and present steward of the said borough, during the pleasure of the bailiffs and capital burgesles of the borough aforesaid, or the major part of them, (of whom we will that the bailiffs of the said borough for the time being be two) or until any other shall be duly elected, deputed and sworn to the office of steward of the aforesaid borough, by the bailiffs and capital burgesles of the same for the time being, or the major part of them, (of whom we will that the bailiffs of the said borough for the time being be two) and we will, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do grant to the said bailiffs and burgesles of the borough aforesaid, and their successors, that whensoever it shall happen that the office of steward of the said borough shall be vacant, by death, surrender, removal, or any other manner whatsoever, that then, and as often, it may and shall be lawful for the aforesaid bailiffs and capital burgesles of the said borough, for the time being, or the major part of them, (of whom we will that the bailiffs of the said borough for the time being be two) to elect and depute one other person, discreet and learned in the laws of England, to be steward of the said borough; and that he being so elected and deputed, in form aforesaid, and having taken his corporal oath well and faithfully to execute the office of steward of the said borough, in all things touching or any ways concerning that office, before the bailiffs, and as many of the capital burgesles as will then be present, may and shall execute and exercise the office of steward of that borough, during the pleasure of the bailiffs and capital burgesles of the said borough, or the major part of them, (of whom we will that the bailiffs of the said borough be two) and this so often as the case so happens.

And furthermore we will, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do grant unto the aforesaid bailiffs and burgesles of the borough aforesaid, and their successors, that they and their successors from henceforth for ever, have and hold, and may and have power to have and to hold, within the borough aforesaid, one court of record, on Friday every fourth week yearly, before the bailiffs and steward of the borough aforesaid for the time being, or a sufficient deputy of the same steward for the time being; and that in the court they be enabled, and may hold by plaint in the same court, to levy all and all manner of pleas, causes, suits and demands personal, concerning whatsoever trespasses, by force of arms, and other personal actions whatsoever, within the borough aforesaid, the liberties and precincts of the same, moved, arising or committed, or for the future may be moved, arise, had, or committed, and of all and all manner of debts, pleas on the case, frauds, compositions, covenants, detainers of writings, muniments and chattels, taking and detaining of beasts and cattle, and other contracts whatsoever, within the borough aforesaid, the liberties and precincts thereof arising, or that for the future may happen to arise, although the same trespasses, debts, compositions, covenants, frauds, detainers or other contracts, do amount to, or not amount to, or exceed the sum or value of forty shillings, so that they do not exceed the sum of six pounds, thirteen shillings and four-pence; and that such pleas, plaints, suits and actions, shall be there heard and determined before the said bailiffs and steward of the borough aforesaid, for the time being, or the sufficient deputy of the steward for the time being, by such and such like process, means and manners, according to the law and custom of our kingdom of England, and what have been consonant unto our law, and that in as ample manner and form, as has been used and accustomed in any other court of record, in any city, borough or town corporate, within this our kingdom of England.

And that the bailiffs and capital burgesles of the borough aforesaid for the time being, or the major part of them, (of whom we will that the bailiffs for the time being shall be two) from time to time have, and shall have power and authority in full court aforesaid to choose, nominate, appoint, admit and swear, so many discreet, experienced and fit men to be attorneys, and to attend the court of record aforesaid, as often as their presence, ministry and service shall be required, as to the aforesaid bailiffs and capital burgesles of the borough aforesaid, for the time being, or the major part of them, (of whom we will the bailiffs of the borough aforesaid for the time being shall be two) shall seem necessary to be chosen and nominated, as is used in any other courts of record within this our kingdom of England.

And moreover we will, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do grant to the aforesaid bailiffs and burgesles of the borough aforesaid, and their successors, that from henceforth for ever, there may and shall be two officers, which shall be called serjeants at mace, in the borough aforesaid, for proclamation, arrest and execution of process, mandates, and other business belonging to the office of serjeants at mace, in the borough aforesaid, its limits, bounds and precincts, and from time to time to be performed and executed; which serjeants at mace shall be appointed, nominated and chosen by the aforesaid bailiffs of the borough aforesaid, for the time being, and shall be to attend from time to time upon the bailiffs of the borough aforesaid for the

time being; and that the aforesaid serjeants at mace, so to be chosen and nominated, shall in due manner be sworn to exercise their offices aforesaid before the bailiffs and steward of the borough aforesaid, or the deputy of the same steward; and after such oath so taken, they may and shall have power to exercise and enjoy those offices, during the pleasure of the bailiffs of the said borough. And that the aforesaid serjeants at mace, in the borough aforesaid, to be deputed, shall bear and carry gilt or silver maces, engraved and adorned with the ensign of our arms, before the bailiffs of the borough aforesaid, for the time being, every where within the said borough, suburbs, liberties and precincts of the same.

And farthermore we will, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do grant to the aforesaid bailiffs and burgesles of the borough aforesaid, and their successors, that they and their successors from henceforth for ever, have, hold and keep, and may have power to have, hold and keep yearly for ever, in the borough aforesaid, two fairs, to be held every year in the said borough; the first of the said fairs to begin on the feast of St. Andrew the apostle, and to continue all that feast, and the other fair of the two fairs to begin in and upon Ash-Wednesday, and to continue all that day, together with a pye-powder court, to be there held in the time of the said fairs, with all liberties and free customs, tolls, stallage, picages, fines, amerancements, and all other profits, commodities and emoluments whatsoever, belonging or happening to, arising from or touching such fairs, or pye-powder courts, with all other free customs and liberties whatsoever, to such kind of fairs and pye-powder courts belonging or appertaining, but so that the said fairs be not to the damage of any near adjacent neighbouring fairs.

And farthermore, out of our more abundant special grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, we have given and granted, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do give and grant to the aforesaid bailiffs and burgesles of the borough aforesaid, and their successors, special licence, free and lawful power, faculty and authority, of having, purchasing, receiving and possessing, to them and their successors for ever, to the use and benefit of a free grammar-school within the borough aforesaid, and the poor inhabitants of the said borough, or any other business necessary to be done in and about the borough aforesaid, messuages, lands, tenements, meadows, pastures, feedings, woods, underwoods, rectories, tithes, rents, reversions, and other hereditaments whatsoever, within our kingdom of England, or elsewhere within our dominions, as well of us, our heirs and successors, as of any other person or persons, which are not immediately held *in capite*, nor by knights service from us, our heirs and successors, so that the same messuages, lands, tenements, meadows, pastures, feedings, woods, underwoods, rectories, tithes, rents, reversions and other hereditaments, do not in the whole exceed the yearly value of forty pounds, above all charges and repairs, the statute of *mortmain*, or any other statute, act, ordinance or provision heretofore had, made, ordained or provided, or any other thing, cause or matter whatsoever to the contrary hereof in any wise notwithstanding.

We give also and grant for us, our heirs and successors, by these presents, to every subject or subjects of ours, our heirs and successors, licence, free and lawful power, faculty and authority, that they or any of them may have power to give, set, devise or alienate, to the aforesaid bailiffs and burgesles of the borough aforesaid, and their successors, messuages, lands, tenements, meadows, pastures, feedings, woods, underwoods, rectories, tithes, rents, reversions and hereditaments whatsoever, which are not held of us, our heirs and successors *in capite*, or by knights service, so that the same messuages, lands, tenements, meadows, pastures, feedings, woods, underwoods, rectories, tithes, rents, reversions and other hereditaments, so to the same bailiffs and burgesles of the borough aforesaid, and their successors, by virtue of these presents to be given, granted, devised or alienated, do not exceed, in the whole, the clear yearly value of forty pounds by the year, above all charges and repairs; the statute of *mortmain*, or any other thing, cause or matter whatsoever heretofore had, made, set forth, ordained or provided to the contrary hereof notwithstanding.

And farthermore out of our more abundant special grace, certain knowledge and mere motion, we have granted and confirmed, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do grant and confirm to the aforesaid bailiffs and burgesles of the borough aforesaid, and their successors, all and all manner of liberties, franchises, exemptions, discharges, jurisdictions, customs, privileges, lands, tenements and hereditaments, which the bailiffs and burgesles of the borough aforesaid now have, hold, enjoy and use, or ought to have, hold, use and enjoy, or that some or any of them or their predecessors, by whatsoever name or names, or by whatsoever incorporation, or by pretence of whatsoever incorporation, have, had, used or enjoyed, or ought to have, had, held, used, enjoyed, or hath, had, used and enjoyed by reason or pretence of any charter or letters patents heretofore confirmed or granted, any manner of way, by any of our progenitors or ancestors, or by any other lawful means, right, use or presumption heretofore had and used, to have and hold and enjoy

to the foresaid bailiffs and burgeses of the borough aforesaid, and their successors for ever; yielding and paying to us, our heirs and successors, such manner of and such like rents, services and sums of money, which of right have been accustomed heretofore to be due and payable therefore to us, our progenitors or predecessors.

We will also and grant to the foresaid bailiffs and burgeses of the borough aforesaid, and their successors, that they have, hold, use and enjoy, and may have power fully to have, hold, use and enjoy for ever, all the liberties, free customs, privileges, jurisdictions and discharges aforesaid, according to the tenor and effect of these our letters patents, without any let or hindrance of us, our heirs or successors whomsoever, not being willing that the same bailiffs and burgeses of the borough aforesaid shall, by reason of the premises or any of them, be let, molested, vexed or aggrieved, or in any wise disturbed by us, our heirs or successors, or by the justices, sheriffs, eschetors, and other bailiffs or ministers of us, our heirs and successors whatsoever. Willing, and by these presents strictly charging and commanding, as well the treasurer, chancellor, and barons of our exchequer, and of our heirs and successors, and all and singular others our justices, and of our heirs and successors, as our attorney and solicitor general, for the time being, and every of them, and all other our officers and ministers whatsoever, that neither they nor any nor either of them shall prosecute or continue, or any of them cause to be prosecuted or continued, any writ or summons of *quo warranto*, or any other writ or process of ours whatsoever, against the aforesaid bailiffs and burgeses of the borough aforesaid, or either or any of them, for any causes, things or matters, offences, claims or usurpations, or any of them, by them or any of them due, claimed, attempted, used, had or usurped before the day of the making of these.

Willing also that the bailiffs and burgeses of that borough, or any of them, shall not by any of our justices, officers or ministers aforesaid, in or for any debt, usage, claim, or abuse, liberties, franchises or jurisdictions, within the borough aforesaid, the sub-

urbs and precincts of the same, before the making of these our letters patents, be molested or disturbed, or be compelled to answer to them or any of them.

Saving nevertheless always to Anthony Smith, esq; his heirs and assigns, all and all manner of such, the same, and such like liberties, franchises, privileges, immunities, preeminences and jurisdictions whatsoever, which the same Anthony Smith, at the time of the making of these presents, lawfully had, used and enjoyed, or ought lawfully to have, use or enjoy, within the foresaid borough of Chipping Campden, in as ample manner and form as if these letters patents had never been made, any thing in these presents to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

We will also, and by these presents do grant to the aforesaid bailiffs and burgeses of the borough aforesaid, that they have and shall have these our letters patents, made and sealed in due manner, under our great seal of England, without yielding or paying great or small fine or fee to us in the hanaper of our chancery, or elsewhere, to our use in any manner, notwithstanding express mention of the true yearly value, or any other value, or certainty of the premises or any of them, or any other gifts or grants by us, or any of our ancestors or progenitors, to the foresaid bailiffs and burgeses of the borough aforesaid, before these times, in these presents does not appear, or any other statute, act, ordinance, provision, proclamation or restriction to the contrary hereof heretofore had, made, set forth, ordained or provided, or any other thing, cause or matter whatsoever in any wise notwithstanding.

In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patents. Witness ourself at Westminster the thirteenth day of June, in the third year of our reign over England, France, and Ireland, and Scotland, 38.

By Writ of the Privy Seal, &c.

T. RAVENSCROFT.

NUMBER XXVIII.

STATUTES and ORDERS, for the better Rule and Government of the CATHEDRAL CHURCH of GLOUCESTER, appointed and prescribed by the Command of King HENRY the Eighth, in the Thirty-sixth Year of his Reign.

HENRY the Eighth, by the grace of God, king of England, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, and supreme head upon earth of the church or England and Ireland: To all Sons of Holy Mother the church, to whom this present writing shall come greeting:

Whereas it has seemed good unto us, and to our nobles, and to our whole senate, stiled the Parliament, being influenced, as we trust, by God himself, to suppress and abolish the monasteries dispersed throughout the kingdom for their many and great enormities, and for divers other good causes and reasons, to transfer them to better uses. We therefore, judging it more conformable to the divine will, and more christian-like, that the pure worship of God and the holy gospel of Christ should be diligently and sincerely preached in those places, where ignorance and superstition had before prevailed; and that the youth of our kingdoms should be instructed in good literature, for the greater increase of the christian faith and piety; and that the poor be charitably relieved, have erected and constituted in the place of those monasteries divers churches, whereof some we will to be called Cathedral Churches, and others Collegiate Churches. For the better rule and government whereof, we have caused the following laws and statutes to be prescribed, which the deans and canons of both orders, and other officers, children, and the poor who are of, and belong to the said churches, ought to submit unto and obey, and be ruled and governed by the same, as if decreed and ordained by ourselves. Which if they shall observe, will produce, as we trust in God, a great increase of true piety in this kingdom; and then we shall not be deceived or disappointed in our expectation and good wishes, who have erected those churches for the honour of Almighty God, and the increase of the christian faith, and have adorned the same with divers orders and degrees of officers.

CHAPTER I.

The whole Number of those who are to be maintained in the Cathedral Church of Gloucester.

In the first place, we decree and ordain, that there be for ever in the said church one dean, six canons, six minor-canons, whereof one shall be a sacrist, another shall be deacon, another sub-deacon; six lay-clerks, one master of the choristers, eight choristers, two masters to instruct children in the grammar,

whereof one shall be the head master, the other the under master; four poor people to be maintained at the charges of the said church; two under sacrists, two door-keepers, who shall also be virgers; one butler, one cook, one under cook.

All who, according to this fixed number, shall in their several ranks and orders serve in this church, and punctually obey our statutes and orders.

CHAPTER II.

Of the Qualification of the Dean.

We decree and ordain, That the dean shall be in priests orders, of a good life and reputation, and not only learned and skilful in sciences, but have also been honoured with a degree of learning, that is, he shall be either a doctor in divinity, or bachelor in divinity, or doctor of law. But whensoever the office of dean shall hereafter become void by death, resignation, deprivation or cession, or by any other means, we will that such person shall be dean, and be so accepted, and shall enjoy the office of dean in all respects, whom we or our successors shall nominate, elect and prefer under our letters patents, to be sealed under the great seal of us or our successors, and shall think fit to present to the bishop of Gloucester. Which said dean so nominated, elected and presented, and having been instituted by the bishop, the canons for the time being shall accept and admit for dean of the cathedral church of Gloucester.

And the dean, upon such his admission, before he shall take upon him any government in the church, or concern himself in any affairs thereunto belonging, shall take an oath in this form:

THE DEAN'S OATH.

I. N. who am elected and instituted dean of this cathedral church, do call God to witness, and do swear upon the holy evangelists, that I will, to the best of my power, well and truly rule and govern this church, according to the statutes and ordinances of the same, so far as they agree with God's word, and the laws of this realm. And that I will well and justly preserve and keep, and cause to be preserved and kept by others, all the goods, lands and tenements, the rents and possessions, rights and liberties and privileges, and all other things moveable and immoveable, saving the bare use of them; and all other profits belonging to the said church. These, and all other the ordinances of king Henry the Eighth, our founder, as far as they concern myself, I will diligently procure to be observed. So help me God, and the holy evangelists.

We moreover will, That the dean and canons, and other officers of our church, before admission, do take the oath of succession and supremacy, according to the statutes of the realm in this case provided.

C H A P. III.

Of the Office of Dean.

Whereas it behoves a dean to be vigilant, (like the eye in the body, which takes care of the rest of its members) we will and ordain that the dean, for the time being, shall with all diligence govern, and at all times, and upon all occasions admonish, reprehend, reprove and persuade the canons, and all other ministers of the church, as one that watcheth for the good of his flock committed to his charge. Let him particularly take care that divine services be performed with all decency, that sermons be preached upon days appointed, that the children be profitably instructed, that alms to the poor be distributed, and that all persons do faithfully discharge those duties wherein they are intrusted.

Moreover it is requisite, That the dean, as often as he is resident, do keep a sober and competent family, and relieve the poor with alms; and herein we charge him upon his conscience, that he honestly and frugally demean himself. If the dean proves a scandalous covetous man, the bishop shall correct him, and the dean shall reprehend the canons if they shall prove so. He shall also correct and punish all others, who shall be wicked and defective in their duties, according to the statutes.

Moreover the dean shall diligently and faithfully distribute, dispose, keep and preserve the treasure, jewels, and ornaments of the church, the golden and silver vessels, the vestments, utensils, the charters, muniments, court-rolls, writings, and all other goods and substances whatsoever, belonging to the church aforesaid, without any diminution or damage done to them, and without any farther use of them than our statutes and ordinances do reasonably allow and direct.

And he shall take care that the said goods be distributed, disposed, kept and preserved by others to whose care they belong, that he may leave all things entire to his successor.

Finally, we will and ordain, That in all causes of a more than ordinary concern (as in granting of leases, and setting of lands, and such like) the dean's consent be obtained, if he be resident, but if absent, his consent shall be however first asked, if he be within the limits of our kingdom of England.

C H A P. IV.

Of the Visitation of the Lands.

Farther we will, That the dean or his receiver, or one of them, which receiver shall be elected and deputed by the dean, or the sub-dean and chapter, [By the chapter every where in these statutes, understand the one half part, at least, of the whole number of the canons.] shall once every year (beginning after Easter) visit, and thoroughly inspect all and singular the manors, lands, tenements, houses, edifices, groves, woods and under-woods belonging to our said church.

To which the dean, or his receiver, shall be joined, throughout all the visitation, a steward or clerk of the lands, who shall faithfully serve him, keep his courts, and give him good counsel. In which visitation, whatsoever is to be new built or repaired shall be accordingly built and repaired, that there may not be found in any of them any ruins, devastations, destructions, abatement of rents, or other diminution of the farms, thro' want of a due care and inspection.

We also will, That the true state of the manors and edifices be carefully registred, and what reparations are wanting. Beside, let all be registred which the dean or canon did agree unto, what he did bargain, direct, or order to be done. The dean or canon shall, within the space of eight days after his return to his cathedral, lay all these things before the other canons then present, and give up his account in writing. We have thought good to allow 4s. only for each day to the dean thus visiting, and employed about the needful affairs of the college, and only 2s. a day to the receiver who shall be so employed.

C H A P. V.

The letting of Lands and Tenements to Farm.

Farthermore, We decree, that neither the dean, nor any one of the canons shall sell to any person any groves or trees, or let to any one any lands or tenements for a set term of years, or let them to farm without the counsel and consent of the chapter. It is also our will that no land be let to farm above one and twenty years; and not from time to time, as from three years to three years, or from seven years to seven years, or upon the obligation of renewing any term of time when it shall be expired.

However we consent that houses or edifices in cities and villages may be let for the space of fifty, or at most of sixty years. We also will, That in the indentures of farms, the farmers be obliged to pay the sums of their rents in the cathedral, to our receiver, or to his deputy. But we utterly forbid the alienation or mortgaging of any manor, land, revenue, tenements, or other

immovable thing: For our desire is, that our church should be enriched, not impoverished.

Let not the dean, nor any one of the canons commence, prosecute, let fall or put an end, to any cause or suit in law, for the defence, recovery or preservation of any of the rights of our said church, without the consent of the chapter.

Let the dean, or in his absence the sub-dean, dispose of the benefices, rectories, vicarages, and other ecclesiastical preferments belonging to the presentation of our church, with the consent of the chapter.

C H A P. VI.

Concerning the surrendering of Goods to the Dean.

That the goods of the church aforesaid may be the more safely and securely preserved, we do ordain and appoint, That as soon as the dean hath taken his oath, all they to whom the keeping of any things were committed, either in the time of the preceding dean, or in the vacancy, that is, all they who now have, or before had, any goods in their care and keeping, by indentures or otherwise, shall before the chapter singly give up a true and perfect account of all things by them done or committed, to their care and custody, and shall surrender, or cause to be surrendered to the dean, all goods, jewels, all ornaments and other goods whatsoever, to the aforesaid church belonging; and whatsoever things they before held by their indentures they shall, by new indentures, to be made between the dean and them, again receive them from the dean's hands. Of all which things the dean himself shall forthwith make a new and general inventory, and subscribe to it; which inventory, after it shall by the chapter be read, approved and subscribed, let the treasure, the jewels, ornaments, and other things before-named, which are not necessary for daily use, and which ought not to lie in the keeping of the officers, by their indentures, be laid up in places appointed for this purpose, according to our statutes.

C H A P. VII.

Concerning the Residence of the Dean.

Since nothing is more beneficial than the watchful eye of the governor, that all things may be rightly managed, we will and ordain that the dean shall always reside in his own church, except some lawful impediment does prevent him. We declare a lawful impediment to be the domestick service of the king or queen, which they call ordinary; the service of them who supply the places of dean, chaplain, almoner, or a tutor of the prince in the king's court. To these add, the king's extraordinary service enjoined and required, infirmity of body, care of the business of the church, violent detention, or lastly, the going to the parliament, or the convocation upon the account of the church, and the continuance there.

If thro' any of these impediments it shall chance that he be absent from our church, we will however that, in respect of his receiving the fruits and profits of the church, he shall be esteemed as present; provided that upon his return he prove before the chapter the cause of his absence.

But, if he shall happen to be absent for other causes, we will that he be look'd upon as absent, according to the time; and let him not expect the profits which they who are duly resident ought to receive. Moreover we grant leave to the dean to be absent from his church 100 days at one, or several times in a year, to mind his parochial concerns, and other benefices, if he hath any, and to dispatch his own other private businesses; for which times of his absence, he shall receive his emoluments the same as if he had been constantly resident.

C H A P. VIII.

Of Obedience to be yielded to the Dean.

Since St. Paul teacheth us that obedience is to be paid to such as bear rule over us, we will and command, that the canons as well as the petty canons and all other ministers of the church, and each of them do own the dean to be their head and governor: That they reverence him, and in all lawfull and honest things and commandments which concern our statutes, or do appertain to good government and the state of our church: That they obey, submit to, aid and assist the dean himself or his deputy, or in their absence, the senior canon according to admission.

C H A P. IX.

Concerning the Qualities, Election and Admission of the Canons.

We ordain, and it is our will, that as often as it shall happen that any canon of our church aforesaid shall depart, leave, or be expelled from our church, either by death, resignation, deprivation,

tion, cession, or any other way, that then he shall be owned and accepted as a canon, whom we or our successors shall think fit to nominate and chuse, and by our letters patents under our great seal, and the seal of our successors, to present to our bishop of Gloucester. We will notwithstanding, that no one be admitted to be a canon who is not in priests orders, of good name, not only learned and skilful in the scriptures, but dignified with some title of learning, either a professor of divinity, or a batchelor of divinity, a doctor of law, or a master of arts, or at least a batchelor of law.

And we farther will, that no one be admitted a dean or canon of this church, who is a dean or canon of any other cathedral church, or college of our late foundation, or of our college of Windsor, or of St. Stephen at Westminster. Nevertheless, we grant leave to our own, and to our queen's domestick chaplains, whom they call ordinary; as also, to the dean of our chapel, our almoner, and to the tutor of the prince our son, that although they already have a dean or prebend's place in one of the aforesaid churches or colleges, they may however be admitted to another in this church, provided that in our aforesaid churches they may not have more than two canons places. Moreover we will that the dean, or his sub-dean, shall in the presence of the canons receive and admit a canon thus nominated and presented after the bishop hath given him institution.

C H A P. X.

Of a Canon's Oath.

Whoever shall be thus admitted as a canon, shall swear in the presence of the dean or his deputy, together with the other canons, in this form.

I N. who am nominated, elected and instituted a canon of this church of the holy and undivided Trinity in Gloucester, laying my hand upon the sacred gospel, do swear, that to my ability I will keep and cause to be kept all the lands, tenements, revenues, possessions, rights, liberties, privileges and all other things belonging to this church; and will myself most faithfully keep, and as much as in me lies, will cause to be kept by others, all and singular the statutes and ordinances of king Henry the Eighth our founder, so far forth as they are agreeable to the word of God, and the laws of this realm: Nor will I wittingly obstruct any thing that may be done for the benefit and reputation of this church, but will procure and augment its profit: And if I shall be called, chosen and designed to bear any office in this church aforesaid, I will not refuse to undertake it, and diligently to act therein, according to my ability. All and each of these things I will perform. So God help me and this holy gospel.

C H A P. XI.

Of the Residence of the Canons.

Forasmuch as it is not expedient that the members should be very remote from the head, it is our will that, as the dean, so the canons also shall keep themselves at home, and be always resident in our church, except some lawful impediment does prevent.

We declare the domestick service of the king or queen (which they call ordinary) the service of those who in the king's court serve as deans, chaplains, almoners or instructors of the prince in grammar; any employment enjoyn'd by the king; sickness, the care or the concerns of our church; any violent detention; and lastly, going and attending in the parliament or convocation; all these we call lawful impediments.

It therefore he is absent from our church for any of those impediments, it is our will that he be accounted as resident, in respect of his receiving any fruits and benefits from the said church; so that when he is returned, he makes good the alledged cause of his absence before the dean or the sub-dean, the canons also being then present.

Besides, we give leave to every one of the canons to be absent from our church in every year eighty days at one, or at several times, to visit their cures or other benefices, if they have any, and to mind their own private concerns. For the time of which absence they shall receive the same salary as a resident doth.

Furthermore, we ordain, and it is our will, that as often as any dean or canon travels within fifteen miles of our church to preach, if he be absent one whole day, he shall however receive the profits of that day, the same as if he had been at home: And if he goes to preach more than fifteen miles, and less than twenty-four miles from our church, he shall receive the same emoluments which they have who remain at home, though he be absent two full days.

And withal we decree, and it is our will, that the third part at least of the whole number of canons be always resident in our church: and except the third part do continue at home, we command that all they who shall be absent without a lawful impediment, shall lose their dividends, and also the money due to the corps of any prebend, so long as the third part of the canons, as has been said, shall nor be resident.

C H A P. XII.

Of Sermons to be preached in our Church.

Because the word of God is a lanthorn unto our feet, we ordain and will that the dean and our canons, and withal we beseech them by the mercies of God, be diligent in season and out of season, in sowing the word of God, as in other, so more especially in our cathedral church.

And we will that every canon shall every year make four sermons at least to the people in the church aforesaid, in English, either by himself or by others, and that upon the Lord's days; once between the nativity of Christ and the feast of the annunciation of the blessed Virgin Mary; once between the feast of the blessed Virgin Mary and the nativity of John; once between the nativity of St. John and the feast of Michael; and once between the feast of Michael and the nativity of Christ; so that almost no one Lord's day in the whole year shall be without a sermon. But we will that the dean, either by himself or by his proxy, shall preach every year in our English tongue at Easter, upon *Corpus Christi* day, and at Christmas.

C H A P. XIII.

Of the Canons Table.

We ordain and will that all the resident canons shall live apart with their several families, and shall so dispose of the revenues which they shall receive by our liberality to good purposes, that they may not seem to have sought shifts and excuses for their covetousness, or to have been guilty of too much prodigality. But if any one be notoriously guilty of one of these vices, let him be rebuked by the dean, or in his absence, by the sub-dean; or if occasion be, let him be punished by a fine as shall be thought reasonable.

Moreover, if there be any canon who hath not 40*l.* of a constant yearly rent, beside the salary of our church, all his payments being deducted, we will not that he be constrained to maintain his family apart, but ordain that he go to the table of the dean, or some canon or minor-canon within the circuit of our church.

But if there be more canons in this circumstance, they may maintain a common table of their own. All who thus living together at a common table, shall be esteemed but as one resident, and shall receive out of the common dividends, but so much as one of them who maintain their families apart. But we utterly forbid all others who have no common table amongst themselves, but go to another's table, to be partakers of the dividends, arising from the absence of the dean and other canons.

C H A P. XIV.

Of the Salary of the Dean and Canons.

We know that hospitality is very acceptable to God, which that the dean and canons may observe, we ordain and appoint that the dean shall every year receive for the corps of his deanery, by the hands of the treasurer, 27*l.* of lawful money of England. And that every canon shall yearly receive for the corps of his prebend, by the hands of the treasurer, 7*l.* 17*s.* and 8*d.* of lawful money of England.

We farther decree and will, That the dean for every day in which he shall be either in all the mattins, or at mass, or in the even-services, apparell'd with his proper attirements, and also for those days he shall be absent by the toleration of our statutes, he shall receive from our church 4*s.* of lawful money of England. And in like manner we ordain, that every canon, for every day in which he shall wear his proper ornaments, either in all the mattins, or at mass, or in the vespers, or in which he is absent by the permission of our statutes, shall receive from our church 8*d.* of lawful money of England.

We also will and ordain, That all the four most usual quarters of the year, that is, at the feast of Michael, the nativity of Christ, the annunciation of the blessed Virgin Mary, and the feast of John Baptist, all and every salary be paid, as well to the dean and canons, as to all other officers and ministers; and also all those moneys which ought to be paid for their common table each month; and also all that money which every year doth arise out of the absence of the dean and canons, and which is to be divided amongst the residents.

Which money is thus to be collected: The precentor, for the time being, shall faithfully note those days in which the dean and canons are absent. From the dean shall be detained, for every day of his absence, 4*s.* and from each canon, for every day of his absence, shall be taken 8*d.* and let the treasurer detain it.

Let this sum, thus arising out of the absence of the dean and canons, be divided at the end of the year, in the feast of St. Michael, by a proportionable distribution between the resident dean and the resident canons. Now those we call residents, who

for one and twenty days together are at divine service, according to the orders of our statutes, and do maintain their families apart. And it is our pleasure that the dean receive twice as much as a canon; that is, if a resident canon receives for his portion 8d. out of the dividends, the dean shall receive 16d.

C H A P. XV.

Of the Election of Officers.

The dean and prebendaries ought to remember that they are united together as one body. And we will and command that they being mindful of it, shall in common consult together in love and charity; yet so that the power of reprehending be left wholly to the dean, or in his absence, to the sub-dean, who may gently and mildly admonish even the resident canons, and may check and prudently reprove every one in their several places.

Therefore let the dean, or in his absence, the sub-dean, every year (the canons being convened upon the last day of November) chuse and establish the following officers, with the common consent of the chapter, out of the canons, that is, the sub-dean, the receiver and treasurer. And we will that such as shall refuse the office assigned them, without such an excuse as shall be approved of by the electors, shall be for ever expelled from our church.

And we will that all the canons, except such as are excused by our forenamed lawful impediments, do meet and be present in our foresaid church at this election of officers; otherwise, as many as shall be then absent, shall be utterly deprived of that whole sum of money which they should have received that year for the corps of their prebends.

C H A P. XVI.

Of the Office of the Sub-Dean.

We do decree, and will, that the sub-dean for the time being, whilst the dean is absent, or the deanery vacant, shall preside and have charge over the canons, and all the ministers and officers of our church, and keep them in order; that whatsoever things ought to be done by the dean being resident, belonging to the affairs or government of the church, whilst he is absent, or his office vacant, the sub-dean shall well and truly perform and execute: And whilst the dean is present, he shall be next to him, and respected above the rest, as well in the choir as elsewhere; and therefore in all affairs of our church, he ought to be more diligent and circumspect, that he may seem to be one and the same head with the dean. Moreover, we will that the dean's place being void, the sub-dean shall have the full and entire power of ruling and governing in our church in all things, and in like manner as is given and granted in our statutes to the dean himself, until a new dean shall be elected and substituted; and he in presence of those who elected him to this office, laying his hand upon the bible, shall swear that he will faithfully perform all these things.

C H A P. XVII.

Of the Office of a Receiver.

We ordain that whosoever is admitted into the office of a receiver, shall collect and receive all moneys and rents of lands and tenements, and all debts belonging to our church; and as soon as conveniently he can, he shall deliver them to the treasurer for the time being.

It shall be the charge of the receiver also to take care of all the goods of the said church, especially those abroad, and timely to look to the ruins and necessary reparations of the ditant.

To him also it shall belong to undertake and perform all such things as are before prescribed to him under the title of the office of dean, that is, the visitation of lands and tenements; and then laying his hand upon the holy evangelists in the presence of his electors, he shall bind himself by an oath, that he will faithfully and diligently perform all these things.

C H A P. XVIII.

Of the Treasurer's Office.

We appoint and ordain, That the treasurer for the time being shall duly pay, as well those salaries which every month are to be paid to the ministers and others belonging to the choir, for their diet and commons, as those which are to be paid quarterly, and those also which are to be paid at the end of the year for dividends. To him also it belongs, to take care that the buildings of the church be kept in good reparation; and with the advice of the dean, or in his absence, of the sub-dean, to mend and repair the houses of all the ministers of our church, except those of the dean and canons, as often as need shall require; and to provide whatsoever doth necessarily belong to the repairing and adorning of the church and choir.

He shall also provide materials and timber for building. He shall also look to the buildings of the dean and canons; which if they do not repair after notice given, the treasurer, out of their salaries, shall see that they be repaired.

Moreover, that the houses of the canons may be the better and more diligently kept in repair, we ordain, that a canon newly chosen may succeed in the house of one that's dead, or that hath resigned, or upon any account hath withdrawn; and that he have and enjoy it, with the gardens, stable, and other conveniences thereunto belonging. In fine, let him take care of the vestry, and let him diligently do his utmost to preserve the sacred vestments, the holy vessels and garments, and all muniments.

All which he shall swear that he will observe, laying his hands upon the holy evangelists, in the presence of them who did elect him.

C H A P. XIX.

Of the Quality, Election, and Admission of the Minor-Canons.

Because we have decreed that God shall be praised in this our church in hymns and psalms, and prayers for ever, we have ordained, and do appoint that those six priests whom we call minor-canons, as also the six laick-clerks, and also the deacon and sub-deacon (who shall read the gospel and the epistle) all whom we have constituted daily to celebrate the praise of God in our church, be, as much as may be, learned, of a good name, and honest conversation; and lastly, that they be men of judgment in singing, which shall be approved of by the judgment of those who do well understand the art of musick, in the same church. And they shall be chosen, when their places are vacant, by the dean, or in his absence, by the sub-dean and chapter, and at their admission they shall take the following oath.

C H A P. XX.

The Oath of the Ministers.

I N. being chosen a minor-canon in the church of the holy and undivided Trinity in Gloucester, do swear, that so long as I shall continue in this church I will inviolably observe, to the utmost of my ability, as much as in me lyeth, all the orders and statutes made by the most potent king Henry the Eighth, founder of this church. And will pay due obedience and reverence to the dean and canons. And lastly, that I will carefully promote the good and honour of this church. So help me God, and the Holy Gospels.

Which oath we will that all ministers shall take at their admission.

C H A P. XXI.

Of the Residence of the Ministers.

We will and ordain that the residence of the minor-canons, and all other clerks doing service in our church, be perpetual; for it shall be lawful to no one to be absent from our church a whole day, or a whole night, without leave being first obtained, either from the dean, or in his absence, from the sub-dean. And whosoever shall do otherwise, he shall be punished by the dean, or in his absence, by the sub-dean, at their discretion.

And if any of the ministers of the choir shall undecently stay away from our church for three months, the dean, or the sub-dean, being not fore-acquainted with it, we will that he be deprived of his salary for three months. And whosoever of the minor-canons shall be absent from the greater mass, or from matins, shall lose a penny; and whosoever shall be absent from the vespers, or the complin, shall forfeit a halfpenny; and whosoever shall be absent after the first or third, or sixth or ninth hour, shall be sconded a farthing; whosoever is not in the choir before the first psalm is finished, or before Kyrie election, in the mass, shall forfeit a farthing; whosoever shall refuse to do as the precentor requires him, shall forfeit two-pence.

But the punishment of the clerks shall be determined by the pleasure of the dean, or of the major part of the canons who are present, to whose sentence the clerks shall submit.

Let the money that is forfeited by those who are absent be equally divided amongst those who were not absent, at the end of every quarter. And according to the number of the days in which any one was present, he shall receive more of the dividends; he that was present fewer days shall receive the less.

However, that the minor-canons, and presbyters of our church, may be encouraged the more diligently to attend their charge, we do permit that they do enjoy one ecclesiastical benefice jointly with their office in the church; provided that the said benefice be not above twenty-four miles distant from the city of Gloucester. And whilst they continue in the service of our cathedral, we give them licence, and do dispence with their absence from such benefice; any act or statute of this realm to the contrary notwithstanding.

C H A P. XXII.

Of the Precentor and his Office.

We decree and ordain, that by the dean, or he being absent, by the sub-dean and the chapter, out of the minor canons, one elder than the rest, and more eminent, both for his behaviour and for his learning, shall be chosen precentor; whose office it shall be handsomely to direct the singing men in the church, and, as a guide, to lead them by his previous singing, that they make no discords whilst they sing; whom the rest shall obey.

As to the business of the choir, all the minor-canons and clerks, and others who shall sing in the church, ought readily to obey whatever he hath ordered them to read.

Beside, he shall faithfully observe the absence from divine service, as well of the dean and canons, as of all who serve in the choir; of which absence he shall give a true account every fortnight in the chapter-house, before the canons there present.

And if any of the minor-canons gives a reason of his absence, it shall prevail, if the dean, or in his absence, the sub-dean, allow of it.

He shall also see that the books for the service of the choir be carefully laid up. And, in fine, as oft as he shall be absent from our church, he shall substitute a deputy, who shall faithfully perform what he ought to have done.

All which, by a solemn oath, he shall promise that he will faithfully perform.

C H A P. XXIII.

Of the Sacrist and Sub-Sacrist.

We ordain and will, that one of the minor-canons, being a careful and honest man, shall be chosen by the dean, or in his absence, by the sub-dean and chapter, who shall be called the sacrist, to whom shall be committed the care of the church, the altar, the chapels, the vestments, the books, the calices, the muniments, and other ornaments, which he shall receive from the treasurer, in the presence of the dean or sub-dean, and the canons then present; and he shall be bound by indentures, or some such way, to deliver them up. With the advice of the treasurer he shall also take care that there be no want of wine, water, or wax-candles, for the celebration of divine services in the church aforesaid, at times proper for their celebration.

The same sacrist shall also visit the sick in our church, and (as often as there is occasion, or time shall require it) he shall diligently and reverently administer the sacraments, as well to the sick as to those that are in health.

The offerings also in the church, if there be any, he shall take, and keep to be delivered up for the use of the church.

We will also that he have under him two honest and industrious men (to be nominated by the dean, or, in his absence, by the sub-dean and chapter) who shall be obedient to the commands of this sacrist, who shall lay up the vestments, light the candles, keep the altars, take care that the church be swept and kept clean, toll the bells, or see that they be tolled at times appointed by the dean or sub-dean.

Lastly, we will, that as well the sacrist as their sub-sacrist, when it shall happen that they are absent from our church, shall substitute others in their places, who, in their absence, shall faithfully execute their office.

Which sacrist, and his sub-sacrist, shall oblige themselves by oath to be faithful in their places.

C H A P. XXIV.

Of the Choristers and their Master.

We decree and ordain, that in our church aforesaid, by the election and designation of the dean, or in his absence, of the vice-dean and chapter, there be eight choristers, youths who have good voices and are inclined to singing, who may serve, minister and sing in our choir.

For the instruction of these youths, and training them up, as well in modest behaviour, as in skilfulness of singing, we will that by the dean, or in his absence by the sub-dean and chapter, beside the eight choristers before named, there shall be one chosen who is of a good life and reputation, skilful both in singing and in playing upon the organs, who shall diligently spend his time in instructing the boys in playing upon the organs, and at proper times in singing divine service. But if he be negligent, and careless in teaching them, let him be deposed from his office, after the third admonition. He shall also be bound by an oath faithfully to discharge his duty.

C H A P. XXV.

Of the School-Masters.

That piety and good learning may always spring, grow, flourish, and in due time prove fruitful in our church, to the glory of God,

and the good and honour of the commonwealth, we will and ordain, that by the dean, or in his absence, by the sub-dean and chapter, one be chosen who is skilful in Greek and Latin, of good fame, and a godly life, well qualified for teaching, who may train up in piety and good learning, those children who shall resort to our school to learn grammar. And let him have the first charge, and be the chief school-master. We also will that by the dean, or in his absence, by the sub-dean, there be one other chosen, of good repute, and of a virtuous life, well skilled in the Latin tongue, and who hath a good faculty in teaching, who shall instruct the youths under the head master, in the first rudiments of grammar, and shall therefore be called the under-master, or usher. And we will that those instructors of youth do carefully and faithfully observe those rules and orders which the dean, or in his absence, the sub-dean and chapter, shall think fit to prescribe unto them.

But if they prove idle, negligent, or not fit to teach, let them be expelled, and deprived of their places, after a third admonition from the dean, or in his absence, from the sub-dean and chapter.

These shall be obliged by oath that they will faithfully perform all duties belonging to their places.

C H A P. XXVI.

Of the Poor and their Duty.

We ordain and will, that by the designation and election of us, or of our successors, by the letters of us or them, signed with our or their hands, there be in our church aforesaid, maintained out of the profits of our church, four poor men, oppressed with want and poverty, maimed in the wars, weakened with age, or any other ways disabled, and reduced to want and misery; whose office it shall be, as far as their infirmity will permit them, to be daily present in the church in the time of divine service, to give themselves to prayer; to serve, assist, and help the presbyters in their preparing themselves for prayers; to keep the body of the church and choir clean from all filth and nastiness; to assist, as much as they are able, the sub-sacrist in lighting the candles, and in tolling the bells; and lastly, to obey the dean and sub-dean in such things as belong to the decency of the church. But if they be found negligent in those offices, they shall be corrected according to the pleasure of the dean, or in his absence, of the sub-dean. And if any of them be absent, and reside not in our church, or at least in the houses thereunto adjoining, we will that according to the time of their absence they lose their salary. Yet we grant leave to the dean, or in his absence, to the sub-dean, to give them leave to be absent twenty days in a year, for some cause to be approved of by the dean, or in his absence, by the sub-dean. And they shall give assurance that they will do their duties, by the like oath that other officers of our church do take.

C H A P. XXVII.

Of the inferior Officers of the Church.

Since no one can worthily serve in the offices of the church, and at the same time be intangled with worldly concerns, and that they who minister in our choir may not be obstructed in their duty, we ordain, that inferior officers shall be substituted.

We will therefore that the dean, or in his absence, the sub-dean, according to his discretion and prudence, do make choice of, and admit as a butler or manciple, an industrious man, one of a good repute and conversation, who, at seasonable hours, shall supply with bread and drink those who eat at the common table, and carefully see the buttery supplied; and (together with the cook, by the assistance of the steward) shall diligently take care to buy provisions for the table of the minor-canons and officers.

Moreover we will, that the dean, or in his absence the sub-dean, choose two door-keepers, who shall also do the office of virgerers, careful men, of a good life and reputation, who shall also faithfully keep the keys of the gates; and shall also keep the gates, and outward doors of the bounds of our church, and shall shut, keep, and open them at the command of the dean, or in his absence, of the sub-dean. But in the night time they shall not suffer them to lye open for any one, unless with the express command of the dean, or in his absence, of the sub-dean.

Lastly, the dean, or in his absence the sub-dean, shall choose a cook and an under-cook, men that are industrious, of good repute, and of an honest life, who shall diligently provide the meat and drink for the table of those who eat together.

And all these shall take the like oath as they take who serve in the choir.

C H A P. XXVIII.

Of the common Table of the Officers.

That they who live together, and praise God together in the choir, may also eat together, and praise God together at tables, we ordain and will, that as well the minor-canons and officers in

the choir, as the teachers of the grammar-scholars, and all other inferior officers of our church, and the children who learn to sing, shall feed together in the common hall, if it may be conveniently done. In which hall the precentor, or in his absence the senior petty-canon, shall sit uppermost at the upper table; then the head school-master, and the minor-canon, and the matter of the choristers. In the second rank let the deacon, the six lay-clerks, the sub-deacon, and the under school-master sit.

In the third rank let the singing boys of the choir sit.

These having dined, let the sub-sacrist, the manciple, the door-keeper, the cook and the cantor sit down.

In the hall shall be the precentor, or if he be absent, the senior petty-canon, who shall rebuke such men as be of an ill behaviour. But in the first place they shall reprove the boys, and also their masters. And, that all things may be done quietly, in order, and with decency in the hall, upon the five and twentieth day of November, one shall yearly be chosen out of the priests of the church, by the consent of the major part of them who eat together in the first and second rank, who shall do the office of an yearly steward, who shall be steward for one whole year; who shall also provide wood, coal, salt, and other such like things as shall be thought necessary for a store, (as they call it) against the following year, to serve the common table.

He shall examine the accounts of the monthly steward (who shall be steward only for one month) every week; and in the end of every month, shall give an account to the major part of the commoners of the first and second rank, at the end of the year, of all their charges. Moreover, one out of the petty-canon and the commoners of the second rank (either by himself, or by some one else) shall every year in like manner, each month do the office of a monthly steward, whose advice the butler and the cook shall observe in buying the victuals, with whom he also shall go into the market, if it seem good, and with them he shall buy and provide meat. Nevertheless, we will and grant that it shall be lawful for the dean, or for the sub-dean in the dean's absence, to assign and cause to be paid to the clerks of our church who are married, and to any that are sick, a portion of money in lieu of their commons. And to the other presbyters and clerks, and also to the boys who learn musick, having their victuals freely given them from the church, we give leave, that a portion of money should be assigned and paid for their commons, provided that constantly every month they allow a competent sum of money to the common table of their companions, according to the order of the dean and chapter.

We ordain also, and appoint that the treasurer of our church, at the beginning of every month, do deliver and pay to the monthly steward for the table and commons of all of them who eat together, after this manner following: That is, for them who eat in the first rank, for each minor-canon, for the head master of the grammar-scholars, and for the master of the choristers, six shillings monthly. And shall pay for the commons of them who eat in the second rank, for each of the clerks, the deacon, the sub-deacon, and the lower master of the grammar-school, monthly, five shillings and eight-pence. Lastly, for the table of the choristers, monthly, three shillings and four-pence. Again, for the table and the commons of all those who sit down after the others are risen, for the sub-sacrist, the manciple, the door-keepers, and the cook, monthly, four shillings. Which monthly sums, by the monthly steward, with the advice of the yearly steward, shall be honestly and frugally disposed of; and at the end of each month, he shall give an account of the sum disposed of to the yearly steward, or some other prudent man of the first or second rank.

And that they may the more faithfully execute their offices, both the stewards shall be bound by an oath given to the college. Lastly, all the ministers of our church eating together, ought to observe and yield obedience to those orders, forms and statutes which by the dean and chapter shall hereafter be made therein.

C H A P. XXIX.

Of the Vestments of the Officers, called Liveries.

We decree and will, that the minor-canon, clerks and other officers of our church, and the choristers also, and four poor men, have their outward garments as near as may be, of the same colour, or the like; and they already named, shall receive yearly for the making of their outward garments, after the manner we here sit down: All the minor-canon and the upper school-master, four yards of cloth for their gowns, at 5s. per yard; and the matter of the choir shall have for his gown, three yards of cloth, price 5s. per yard.

The deacon, sub-deacon, all the clerks, the usher of the grammar school, shall receive for their cloaths three yards of cloth, at the rate of 4s. 6d. And the other officers, that is, the sub-sacrist, baker, door-keepers, and the cook, every one shall receive for himself three yards of cloth for his garments, at the price of 3s. 4d. Each of the choristers, and the sub-cook, for their garments, two yards and a half, price 3s. 4d. Which cloth being delivered to them, whosoever shall not take care that it be decently made up fit for him, and shall not wear it

greatest part of the year, he shall be deemed unworthy of our gift; and therefore let him be constrained to refund to our church so much of his stipend as the cloth shall be valued. The dean, or in his absence, the sub-dean, ought every year to provide the cloth and livery garments, together with the receiver for the time being; and they shall deliver to every one their portions of cloth, before Christmas, that they may celebrate the birth-day of our Saviour Jesus Christ, with new cloaths and new souls: But the poor men shall always wear on the left shoulder of their gowns, a rose made of red silk; and when they walk either in the church or elsewhere abroad, they shall every where walk in the said gowns.

C H A P. XXX.

Of the Salaries of the Officers of the Church

We ordain and will, that out of the common stock of our church, beside their commons and liveries before assigned, certain stipends be paid quarterly to all the officers of our church, by the treasurer, by equal portions, in manner following: That is, to each minor-canon for his share, 5l. 2s. To the head school-master, 8l. 8s. 8d. To the matter of the choristers, 5l. 7s. To the usher, 59s. and 2d. To the sub-deacon, 59s. and 2d. To every clerk, 59s. and 2d. To the sacrist, 26s. and 8d. To the manciple, 58s. To the cook, 58s. To the door-keepers, 58s. To the choristers, 15s. To each of the four poor men, 6l. 3s. and 4d. To the sub-dean, 26s. and 8d. To the precentor, 26s. 8d. To the receiver, 5 marks. To the treasurer, 26s. 8d. To the steward, or clerk of the lands, 53s. and 4d. To the sub-cook, 26s. 8d. To the sub-sacrist, 33s. and 4d.

C H A P. XXXI.

Of the Celebration of Divine Service.

That prayers and supplication may decently and in good order be every day performed in our church, and that every day the praise of God may be made with joy and rejoicing: We decree and ordain, that the minor-canon and clerks, together with the deacon and sub-deacon, and the master of the choristers, do daily perform divine service in the choir of our church, according to the right and custom of other cathedral churches; but we will not oblige them to sing their services by night. Moreover, we will, that in all principal feasts, the dean, but in the greater double feasts, the sub-dean, and in other double feasts, the other canons, every one in his place shall officiate in celebrating the divine service. We ordain also, that no one of the canons, or of others ministering in the choir, shall come thither in time of divine service, except he be clothed with such ornaments as are proper for that place.

We will also, that the masters of the grammar school, upon festival days be in the choir, wearing habits fit for that place; whereof one shall have his place above the minor-canon, the other shall sit next below them. We will also, that as soon as I am departed out of this life, obsequies be made for my soul in my church at Gloucester, all the canons of our church, and other officers and poor men being called together and assisting: And that the day of our death be written in the statute-books, upon which same day anniversary obsequies and masses shall for ever be celebrated for us.

C H A P. XXXII.

Of the common Treasury, and keeping of the seal and Muniments.

We ordain and will, that one inward and more private room be set apart, and an outward one large enough, and adjoining to the inward one; which rooms shall be called the treasury.

In the outward room shall be placed a chest, and a coffer to keep the writings in; in which the books of the accounts of all the officers, servants, and of all others who are obliged to give up any accounts, ought to be kept and laid up. In those chests and coffers shall be laid up the court rolls, both by themselves and apart. All obligatory writings apart, and by themselves. The books concerning revenues, called the rentals: Inventories of the goods and lands apart, and by themselves. In this room let there be placed an iron chest, to keep the moneys put into the treasury, which may be needful for daily expence. In this room also let there be a counter-house, where the accounts of all farmers, bailiffs, officers, and of others, are to be examined and proved.

In the inward room we would have one strong iron chest placed, wherein let there be laid up the sum of 40l. which we would have to be taken out of what remains as overplus, in the end of every year, that that sum may always remain and be ready to serve the necessities of our church, if there shall any happen. And in this room let there be kept one small chest, in which let there be put and carefully kept the common seal of our church; by which common seal we command, that nothing be at any time sealed but what was first at large and plainly written in a certain register,

register, and be publickly compared, and at large read over with the same register. And as often as the seal is put upon any writing, there shall never be required of any one above 13s. and 4d. for the signing of that writing. We will also, that in this room there shall be kept another chest, in which let these our statutes, ordinances and letters patents of the foundation and endowment of our church, and other writings and muniments of the manors, lands, tenements, revenues, possessions and rights and liberties which our church by any right hath, be deposited. But every chest, even the little one, shall have three locks, with so many keys of a different fashion: and of each of these chests, and of the little one, the dean shall keep one key, the sub-dean another, and the treasurer the third; and none of the chests, no not the little one, shall be open but when all the keepers of them, or their deputies are consenting and present. Finally, we forbid any one man to keep two keys with him at the same time; and as often as any one of the key-keepers goes forth from our said church, let him leave his key with some one canon that stays at home, and hath neither of the other keys.

C H A P. XXXIII.

Of the Accounts given up every Year.

We will, that within two months after the feast of Michael, all bailiffs, farmers, officers and servants, both foreign and domestick, do give in, and make a full and true account of all those things that do belong to their offices. And we farther ordain and decree, that at the same time also, both the receiver and the treasurer, do give a full and true account of all things belonging to their offices before the dean and the canons then present, and the auditor, whether he be present, or whether he substitutes another in his place, of what they have received, and of what they have laid out; what the church oweth, and what is due unto the church. And finally, let all the indentures of the goods of the church, which are in use, be shewed and renewed, that in all things the dean and canons may be satisfied in the state and condition of the church.

C H A P. XXXIV.

Of correcting Excesses.

That a good behaviour may be observed in our church, we ordain and will, that if any one of the petty-canons or other officers shall be guilty of any lesser fault, he shall be punished according to the discretion of the dean, or in his absence, of the sub-dean; but if he hath offended by any great fault, if it shall be thought fit, he shall be expelled by those by whom he was admitted. And if any one of the canons be in any fault or crime, whereby any notorious scandal may arise to our church, let him that is found guilty be admonished by the dean, or in his absence, by the sub-dean; but if he mend not his behaviour, being the third time admonished, let him be called before the bishop his visitor, and at his pleasure let him be punished: But we reserve the punishment of the poor men, as oft as they offend, to the discretion of the dean, or in his absence, of the sub-dean; and if they continue incorrigible, let them be expelled from the church by the dean, with the consent of the chapter, and let them lose all benefit from the church.

C H A P. XXXV.

Concerning Alms.

Beside our alms bestowed upon those four poor men, we have given also an annual sum of 40*l.* to our church, both for the relief of the poor and needy, and also toward the repairing of the high ways. We will that one half of that sum be distributed by the dean, or his receiver, when in his circuit he visits the lands, manors, and impropriate churches; in which churches let it be distributed to the poor, according to their need; lest they seem from hence to reap all and sow none. But let the dean or treasurer dispose of the foresaid sum, partly to the poor and needy nigh our church. The account of which distribution let it be shewn in the general account. The bishop, in his visitation, shall take notice of this money, after it be faithfully disposed of. Another sum of 20*l.* we have assigned for the repairing of bridges and the mending of highways, according to the discretion of the dean, or in his absence, of the sub-dean and chapter. But since the grammar-school, and almost all the buildings, in which we would that the minor canons and other officers of our church should lodge, are run to ruin, waste, out of repair, and unhand-some, we give leave that that sum of 20*l.* which we assign for the repairing of bridges, may be made use of to repair those buildings, making them more habitable, and to make them fit for those uses they shall be designed, for the space of three years. But when those three years are expired, after the date of these presents, we do ordain that the same sum shall be made use of to repair bridges and highways. The bishop also, in his visitation, shall take care that this be faithfully executed.

C H A P. XXXVI.

Of keeping Chapters.

We decree and will, that the dean, or in his absence, the sub-dean, with the resident canons, once at least in every fortnight, or oftener, as it shall seem expedient, shall keep a chapter in the chapter-house, and there piously and prudently confer about the affairs of our church. We also will, that in every year there shall be kept two chapters, one upon the last day of November, and the other upon the vespers of St. John Baptist; in which chapters we will, that whatsoever shall be ordained and appointed by the dean, and the canons present, shall be observed by all persons of our church, so far as they concern them, provided they do not contradict these our statutes.

C H A P. XXXVII.

Of the Visitation of the Church.

There's no work so piously begun, so prosperously continued, or so happily consummated, which is not soon destroyed, and utterly subverted by carelessness and negligence. There are no statutes so sacred, and firmly made, but in length of time they are exposed to oblivion and contempt, if there be not a constant care and zeal for religion. Which that it may never happen, or come to our church, we, trusting in the faith and diligence of the bishop of Gloucester for the time being, have constituted him to be the visitor of our cathedral of Gloucester, willing and commanding, that according to his christian faith, and earnest zeal for religion, he watch, and diligently take care that those statutes and ordinances which we have made for our church be inviolably observed; that the possessions, and the spiritual as well as temporal affairs may flourish in a prosperous state; that the rights, liberties, and privileges be preserved and defended.

And that these things may be so, we ordain and will, that the bishop himself, as often as he shall by the dean, or by two canons, be asked; and if not asked, yet once in every three years shall come in person to our church, except some very urgent necessity shall obstruct him, or else that he come by the proxy of his chancellor, that he there, in a convenient place, call together the dean, canons, minor-canons, clerks, and all other officers of our church. To which bishop, by virtue of this present statute, we grant a full power and authority to examine the dean, canons, minor-canons, and the other officers, concerning all the articles contained in our statutes, and concerning all other articles relating to the state, welfare and reputation of our college: And that he urge every one of them, by the oath they gave unto the church, to speak the truth concerning all faults and crimes whatsoever: And that the bishop punish them who shall be found and proved guilty, according to the nature of the fault and crime; and that he reform them. And that he do all things that may seem proper for the subduing of vice, and which are known to belong to the duty of a visitor. And we will and command all, as well the dean as the canons, and other officers of our church, that they obey the bishop in respect of the premises.

And we ordain, by virtue of the oath given to the church, that no one say or inform any thing against the dean or the canons, or any one of the officers of our church, but what he believes to be true, and is publickly reported so to be.

Moreover we will that the dean, at the common charges of the church, prepare and set before the bishop visiting, and attended with eight persons, two entertainments at most within the lodgings of our church. Farthermore, because we wish that these our statutes may last for ever, we will, that if any ambiguity, contention, or dissention shall hereafter arise between the dean and canons, or between the canons themselves, about the true and genuine meaning of our statutes, (all which we would have understood according to the plain grammatical sense) we will and ordain, that that statute, or any clause of the statute, concerning which the contention is risen, shall be referred to the archbishop of Canterbury; to whose interpretation we command all to submit without any delay or contradiction, provided it be not repugnant to our statutes. But we utterly forbid the visitor, and the interpreter of our statutes, and all other men, of what dignity or authority they shall be, to make any new statutes, or to dispense with any of the old.

And we do forbid the dean and canons of our church to receive any such statutes, under the penalty of perjury, and perpetual expulsion from our church.

Notwithstanding we reserve to ourself, and to our successors, a full power and authority to change and alter these statutes, and if it shall seem good, even to make new ones.

In witness of all and singular the premises, &c.

Of the Prayers in the Church.

We decree and ordain, that during my natural life these following prayers be every day used for us, for our royal consort, and for the prince our son, in the high mass, *viz. Deus, in auxilium*

manu sunt corda Regum, &c. Suscipe, quæsumus Domine, &c. Præsta quæsumus, &c. Pro animabus autem Inviçtissimi Patris nostri Regis Henrici Septimi, & nobilissimæ matris nostræ Elizabethæ reginæ & charissimæ nuper conjugis nostræ Janæ hæc Orationes dicantur, Deus, cui proprium, &c. Intuere, quæsumus, &c. Prosit, quæsumus Domine, &c.

Prayers to be said by all in our Church in the Morning, as they are rising.

Libera nos, Salve nos, &c. with this prayer, Omnipotens, Sem-piternæ Deus, &c. with this psalm, De profundis, and with the following suffrages.

Prayers in the Evening.

As they are going to bed, let them say the hymn *Salvator Mundi Deus*, with the psalm *De profundis*, and with the suffrages following.

Prayers to be used in the School in the Morning.

As soon as the usher and all the scholars are come into the school, at six of the clock in the Morning, let them alternately repeat the psalm *Domine in virtute tua lætabitur Rex, &c.* 1. *Kyrie Christe, Kyrie.* 2. *Pater noster, & ne nos, &c.* 3. *Ostende nobis Domine, &c.* 4. *Domine, salvum fac Regem, &c.* 5. *Esto ei Turris fortitudinis, &c.* 6. *Nihil perficiat Inimicus, &c.* 7. *Domine exaudi.* 8. *Quis Omnipotens Deus, &c.* 9. *Actiones nostras quæsumus Domine.*

Prayers in the School, to be said in the Evening.

At five of the clock, the scholars being ready to go out of the school, shall alternately repeat the psalm *Ecce nunc benedicite Dominum, &c. Kyrie, Christe, Kyrie, Pater noster, &c. Exurge Domine adjuva nos, &c. Domine Deus virtutum, &c.* with this prayer, *Tenebras nostras illumina, quæsumus Domine.*

The Prayers of the Poor.

Let the poor men, who are maintained at the charges of our church, daily say in the morning, at the evening, and at noon-day, the Lord's Prayer, the Angel's Salutation, the Apostles Creed, the Ten Commandments of God, all of them in English, with the prayer translated into English, *Quæsumus Omnipotens Deus.*

We Nicholas Wigorn', George Cicestren', and Richard Cox archdeacon, do now present unto you the dean, canons, and all other officers of the said church of the sacred and undivided Trinity at Gloucester, by the command and authority of our dread sovereign the king, these his statutes to be diligently observed by you, in the thirty-sixth year of the reign of the same our Lord the king, and upon the fifth day of the month July.

NICHOLAUS WIGORN'.
GEORGIUS CICESTR'.
RIC. COX.

NUMBER XXIX.

Difficult Words which occur in the Charters of Liberties explained; taken from a Manuscript containing Charters, &c. relating to the Monastery of the Holy Trinity, near Algate, London.

SOC, That is, the suing of men in their own court, according to the custom of the kingdom.

SAC is the power of impleading and punishing transgressors in their court, because *sake* in English signifies *enchefon* in French, (which is occasion, cause, or reason) and it is said for *siche sake* (that is for such sake or reason) being the same as *quele enchefon*, and *sake* is said for *forfeit*.

TOL imports, that you, and all your men, throughout all your homage lands, be exempt in all markets from toll, for things bought or sold.

THEAM. This is, that you have all the generation of your villains, with their services and chattels, wheresoever they shall be found in England: excepting any one born in servitude, shall continue for a year and a day undisturb'd in any privileged town, so that he be received into their company, or gild, and as one of them, by the same he shall be exempted from villainage.

INFANGETHEF is, that thieves or robbers, taken in your lordship, or fee, and convicted of their theft, be adjudg'd in your court.

OUTFANGETHEF is, that thieves or robbers, which belong to your land, or fee, if taken with a robbery out of your land or fee, be brought back to your court, and there try'd.

HAMSOKENE. That is, that you be exempt from amerciaments for entering houses violently and without leave, against the peace of our lord the king, and that you hold pleas of this sort of transgression committed on your land, in your court.

GRYTHEBRICHE. That is, the breach of the king's peace, for *gryth* in English, is *pax* in Latin, and *pees* in the Roman; *briche* in English, is *freynt* in the Roman.

BLODWYTE. That is, that you be exempt from amerciament for blood spilt, and that you hold pleas thereupon in your court, and that you have the amerciament arising from thence; because *wyte* in English, is the same as *injuria* in Latin.

PHILTWYTE is, that you be exempt from amerciaments for frays, and that you hold pleas of the same, in your court, and have the amerciaments thence arising; for *philt* in English is *medle* in the Roman.

PHLYTHWYTE. That you be exempt from contention and assemblies, and that you hold pleas thereof in your court, and have the amerciaments proceeding from the same; for *phlyth* in English is *contentio* in Latin.

PORDWYCHE is, that you be exempt from amerciaments when

any fugitive outlaw comes to the peace of our lord the king, either of his own accord, or upon licence.

PLEMENESFRITH is, that you have the chattels or amerciaments of a fugitive.

LECHERWITE is, that you take a fine of him that lies with a bond-woman born, without your leave.

CHILDWYTE. That you take a fine from a bond-woman born, that is with child, who has lost her virginity without your leave.

PORSTALL is, that you be exempt from amerciaments for chattels seized, either within or without your lands, and that you have and hold pleas concerning such cases so arrested within your lands, in your court, and the amerciaments arising from the same.

SCHOT is, that you be exempt from a certain custom, as of the common toll imposed by the sheriff or his bailiffs.

GELDE is, that you be exempt from servile customs, which once us'd to be paid, as of *borngilde*, and the like.

HITAGE, or CARRUAGE is, that you shall be exempt, if our lord the king should tax all the land by *carucates*.

DANEGELDE. That is, exemption from a custom us'd in another place, which the Danes once exacted in England.

HORNGELDE. That you be exempt from a certain custom exacted at fairs and markets.

WAPENTAKE is, that you be exempt from suit of the hundred, which is called *wapentake*.

LESTAGE. That is, exemption from a duty exacted at fairs and markets.

STALLAGE is exemption from a duty exacted for standings taken or assign'd in fairs and markets.

STHENG, or HEDWYNG is exemption from attachment in any court, and before any persons whatsoever, for trespasses presented and not avow'd.

MISHERYNG. That is, exemption from amerciaments for any trespasses whatsoever brought into court, without exemplification.

BURGBRICHE is a discharge from any passing thro' cities or boroughs, against the peace.

AVERPAYE is exemption from paying a penny for average to our lord the king.

HUNDREDAT is exemption from paying the penny, or contributing to the hundred.

BORDALPANY. That is, exemption from the exaction us'd in markets, where they paid a halfpenny for taking away their stalls.

BURGBOTE is exemption from contributing to the relief of the city, or borough, or for building of walls fallen.

BRUGBOTE is exemption from contributing to build bridges.

THECLEPENY is exemption from tallage of the tenth for the council.

MUNDEBRYCHE is exemption from amerciaments for transgressions committed against our lord the king.

NUMBER XXX.

A Grant from Henry de Hamtonel, Abbat of Cirencester, to John de Latton.

TO all christian people who shall either see or hear this present deed, Henry, by divine permission, abbat of Cirencester, and the convent of that place, send health in our Lord. Know ye that we have granted to John de Latton and Isabel his wife, in form and under condition following, these several things hereafter specified, to receive every weck, so long as they shall

jointly live; Fourteen white loaves and nine gallons of beer, whereof five gallons of the beer shall be such as the convent useth, and the other four gallons shall be of the chaplain's beer, and they shall receive one mess every day out of our kitchen, in like manner as our day officers do receive it from our house. Provided that if the said Isabel shall survive, that then and immediately from the death of the said John, one moiety of all above granted shall altogether cease. And in consideration of the aforesaid grant, the aforesaid John hath wholly released us and to our church, and hath quit claimed for himself and his heirs

heirs for ever, all right and claim which he had or any way can have, with the reversion thereof, in all the lands and tenements, with all their appurtenances, which Walter father of the said John did hold by lease from us in Latton. And the said John and his heirs shall fully and intirely warrant the said lands and tenements to us and to our church, without any diminution whatsoever. And if it should happen, which we hope will never be, that the said John and Isabel shall any way be deficient in the said warranty, or should lay claim, or pretend any right to

the said tenements, that from thenceforth the said abbat and convent shall be for ever discharged from the performance of every part of this grant, without any pretence whatsoever. In witness whereof the parties abovesaid have interchangeably set their seals to this indenture.

Given at Cirencester, at the feast of the purification of the blessed Virgin, in the thirty-third year of the reign of king Edward, son of king Henry.

NUMBER XXXI.

King Henry the Fourth's Grant to the Men, &c. of Cirencester.

THE king, to all unto whom these presents shall come, greeting. Know ye that of our special grace, and for the good and laudable and acceptable services which the men of the town of Ciceter have performed, in resisting the malicious attempts of Thomas late earl of Kent, and John late earl of Salisbury, and other traitors and rebels, who had traiterously taken up arms against us and our crown, contrary to their allegiance; we do give and grant to the men aforesaid, all the goods and chattels, in whole hands soever they may be found, which did belong to the said late earls, and the other traitors, and were found in the said town when the said earls and other traitors were there arretted by the men aforesaid; excepting all gold and silver, and money, and vessels of gold or silver, or gilded, and except all jewels of all kinds; to hold unto the said men of our gift. in witness whereof, &c.

Given at Westminster the twenty-eighth day of February, 1 H. 4.

The same Year, the King rewards them with another Concession.

THE king, to all unto whom these presents shall come, greeting. Know ye that of our especial grace, and for the good service which our beloved liege-people and commons of the town of Cirencester, as well men as women, have performed unto us, in the taking of the earls of Kent and Salisbury, and of others their followers, in the late rebellion, do grant unto the men four does in season, to be delivered unto them by our chief forester, for the time being, or his deputy, out of our forest of Bradon; and also one hoghead of wine, to be received every year out of the port of our town of Bristol, by the hand of our officer therein for the time being. We also grant unto the women aforesaid six bucks, to be delivered them in right season, by our chief forester aforesaid, or his deputy, out of the forest aforesaid; and also one hoghead of wine, to be delivered to them out of the port of our said town of Bristol, by the hands of our officer therein for the time being. This grant to continue during our pleasure. In witness whereof, &c.

NUMBER XXXII.

An Ordination made by William King of England, concerning Derhurst.

WILLIAM king of the Englishmen, earl of Normandy, and *Cænomannensium* to the faithful believers in Christ of whatsoever nation. Our blessed saviour and merciful God, patient and full of pity, amongst other his precepts concerning mercy, saith, *That all the things of this world are as nought, in communion with eternal happiness,* and therefore commands us that we should out of what we now possess, lay up everlasting treasure in these words, *Lay up to yourselves treasure in heaven, where neither rust nor moth can corrupt.* We therefore being excited by that good precept, and by our wife Maud, with the prudent council of our nobles, and for the good of own soul, and the souls of all our children, do assign and confer the church of Deorherst, situated within the jurisdiction and county of the city of Gloster, with all its appurtenances, unto St. Dennys, who was the happy apostle of France, in as full manner as our did grant the same to our faithful subject Baldwin, then a monk of that saint, now the abbat of St. Edmondsbury; and in like manner as we our self did grant the same to him after we possess the kingdom. Let this monastery, and all belonging to it, be free from all earthly services. We also grant the same privilege to Tainton and its appurtenances, which the aforesaid king had given to the same saint, thereby to gain an eternal reward, decreeing that it be likewise free as this which we now give; that we and our children, by the prayers of that saint, and of his companions Rustious and Eleutherius, may be prosperous in this world, and obtain an eternal happy mansion hereafter. If any one shall detract from this our gift, let him be of what degree soever, let him by the vengeance of almighty God have the same fate with Dathan and Abiram, unless he repent and make satisfaction and amends to that saint, and to the brethren intituled to

that monastery. This privilege was confirmed in the monastery of St. Swithin, in the city of Winchester, in the year of our Lord 1069, in the reign of king William the First, on the of Easter, after the celebration of mass: These witnesses agreeing thereunto.

I king William do corroborate this our grant and confirmation with the sign of the holy cross.

I Maud, queen of the said king, do acknowledge my content therein.

I Richard, son of the king, do approve the grant of my father and mother.

I Stigand, archbishop of Canterbury, do confirm it.

I Aldred, archbishop of York, do confirm it.

I William, bishop of London, do confirm it.

I Aileric, bishop.

I Herman, bishop.

I Liuric, bishop.

I Odo, bishop, brother to the king.

I Gosfrid, first bishop of Landaff.

I Baldwin, bishop Ebreiencis.

I Ernard, bishop Cenemænenfis.

I Robert, earl, and brother of the king, do agree to it with a good will.

I William, earl, son of Osborn.

I Robert, earl of Castle.

I Radulle, earl of Brien.

I Radulle de Alneo.

I Henry Ferrars.

I Hugh de Montfort.

I Richard, son of earl Gislebert.

I Roger de Ivri.

I Haimon, the king's ———

I Robert, brother of Haimon.

NUMBER XXXIII.

The King's Patent, making Derhurst which is an alien Priory to be denizen.

THE king to all, &c. greeting. Know ye, that whereas the priory of Derhurst in the county of Gloucester, is an alien priory of the order of St. Benedict, in which priory (said to be a monastery in the year 1006) St. Alphege at that time was a monk profess, who afterwards in the reign of king Ethelred our progenitor, heretofore king of England, was constituted archbishop of Canterbury, as in the legend of St. Alphege it does more fully appear. And whereas St. Edward, of pious and famous memory, heretofore king of England, our ancestor, out of his sincere and hearty devotion which he did bear to St. Dennis, did give and grant the said priory to the abbey of St. Dennis in France; from the time of which grant the priory

has continued a perpetual and conventual priory and cell of that abbey, and so continues at present. And whereas the said priory, and convent of the said priory, and their preceding priors and convents have ever had, time out of mind, cloysters, dormitories, refectories, and a common seal, and other necessary and fitting conveniencies for a priory and convent, suitable to their revenues and decency of religion; and whereas the said priory and convent do to this day enjoy the same, as we are credibly informed: By virtue of which grant and donation, the abbat and convent of the abbey of St. Dennis, whenever the place of prior in the said priory did become void, did always present some religious person of the abbey of St. Dennis unto the said priory, who by virtue of that presentation was the right and lawful prior thereof; until of late, by reason of war begun between us and France, the said priory can have but slow and difficult access to the said abbey to procure a new presentation, wherefore

wherefore at the humble request of our beloved in Christ Hugh the present prior of the said priory, and of the convent thereof, we are besought to take into our consideration, and to find a remedy whereby this evident danger in procuring a presentation from abroad may be hereafter best avoided. We therefore being inclined to favour their humble petition, do of our especial grace, after having fully and maturely considered the premises, grant unto the said Hugh the present prior of the said priory, and to the convent of the place, that they and their successors shall be denizens in the same manner and form, and as fully and intirely to all intents and purposes as any other English priors are held, deemed, and reputed; and that the said prior and convent shall hereafter have and hold the said priory as an English priory, together with all their manors, lands, tenements, and possessions of the said priory, with all their appurtenances; and shall have all and all sorts of liberties, immunities, and privileges, and shall use and enjoy the same as freely as any

other religious men of the same order *Ance Oriundi* did use or enjoy the same yielding and paying tithes, subsidies, and dues, as other denizens of that order do throughout the kingdom of England. And moreover of our farther grace, we grant for us and our heirs, as much as in us lies, to the said prior and convent, and their successors, that when and how often the place of prior shall become void, whether by death, resignation, or acceptance of other perferment by the prior of the said priory, that then the said convent and monks of that place, in every such vacancy of the said priory, shall and may freely elect one of themselves to be prior, first obtaining a licence for the same from us and our successors. In witness whereof, &c.

Witness the king at Cheswick, the twenty-fourth day of February.

By writ under the priory seal of the same date, and by authority of parliament, and for 20l. paid into the Manaper.

NUMBER XXXIV.

The Charter of the most glorious King Kenulph, concerning the first Foundation of the Monastery at Winchelcombe.

IN the 811th year of the incarnation of our blessed Lord Jesus Christ the saviour of the world, who reigned in the heavens from all eternity, in the fourth year of the indiction, and in the sixteenth year of our reign by the grace of God, and on the ninth day of November. I Kenulph king of the Mercians, by God's favour and assistance, did begin an imperfect work at a place called antiently by the inhabitants Winchelcombe, in the province of the Wixes: It is now a noble church, and not inglorious in its first design. It was dedicated by Wulfred archbishop of Canterbury to the honour of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the blessed Mary his mother, who held him in her bosom, whom heaven and earth could not contain, where I intend to lay my body to rest in the Lord. It seemed good to me to invite all the great men of the kingdom of Mercia, all bishops, princes, earls, deputies, and my own kindred, as also Cuthred king of Kent, Sired king of the West Saxons, with all those who were members of our synod, to be present and witnesses at the dedication of the said church; which church I have built to the honour and glory of our Lord Jesus Christ, for the love of heaven, and for the expiation of my sins, and for procuring a blessing on my endowment, and to secure those privileges which the Roman bishops by authority of St. Peter the prince of apostles have indulged to me.

I Kenulph, by the favour of God, king of the Mercians, out of gratitude for their good will, who by the authority of the apostles have strengthened and confirmed the grants and decrees of my synods to the security of my endowment, by me granted to the monastery of Winchelcomb, and particularly for the confirmation of my endowment, made by the authority of pope Leo, and afterwards by pope Paschal, by the authority of his power, and farther confirmed in three synods of the men of Mercia, with their unanimous consent, whereby the grant of the endowments by me made for the good of myself and my heirs is corroborated; and also all my gifts, which with a free heart I gave to the great men of the kingdom of Mercia, and of other kingdoms, in gold, silver, and other utensils; and also in choice horses given to them, according to their ranks and qualities, and a pound of pure silver to those who had no lands, and a mark of gold to every priest, and one shilling to every one of the servants of God; and all these gifts were becoming our royal dignity, and were in number so many, and in value so great, that they are inestimable. All which I bestowed to procure that the endowment by me granted to the said monastery might be firm and irrecoverable, and might be settled for ever for the good of me and my heirs.

I Kenulph, king of the Mercians, have also obtained the banner of the holy cross on which Jesus Christ our Lord did suffer, that it might be a safeguard and protection of my soul, and of all my temporal affairs, and of all my heirs, against the

designs of the wicked one. And if any person whatsoever, be he great or small, shall attempt by violence to do wrong to this holy banner, let him be excommunicated and accursed, and by God's just judgment let him be sever'd from any benefit thereof, unless he shall make amends to the said church by full satisfaction. And know ye, that all this is corroborated by the favour of the blessed trinity, and by the protection of angels, archangels, patriarchs, prophets, apostles, martyrs, confessors, virgins, and all saints. And I Kenulph, and all the great men who were present, and witnesses hereof, in our great synodical councils, do ordain and decree, that if any person who has forfeited his life, or is guilty of any other crime, open or secret, and shall escape to the bounds of my inheritance by me granted, and shall enter the church, and demand the holy banner of the cross, such person shall find entire safety and protection; and that no person presume to be so bold, or to entertain any wicked thoughts to embezzle any thing for fear, or to sell, give, or mortgage any of the lands of my endowment, unless for a certain time, and for the life only of one person. But let all things continue inviolable, and remain for ever as we firmly decreed the same in three general synods.

Witnesses of the truth hereof, and confirmed by them under the sign of the cross, as followeth:

I Kenulph, king of the Mercians, do establish this decree with the sign of the cross.

I Cuthred, king of Kent, do agree hereunto, and do affix the sign of the holy cross.

I Sired, king of the West Saxons, do confirm the same, and sign it with the holy cross.

I Wulfred, archbishop of Canterbury, do agree and subscribe.

I Aldulf, bishop of Litchfield, do agree and subscribe.

I Denebert, bishop of Worcester, do agree and subscribe.

I Wulfhard, bishop of Hecanæ (now Hereford) do agree and subscribe.

I Woerenbrith, bishop do agree and subscribe.

I Tilferd, bishop do agree and subscribe.

I Ethelwolp, bishop of the East Angles, do agree and subscribe.

I Alchbart, bishop of the South Saxons, do agree and subscribe.

I Ethelnot, bishop of London, do agree and subscribe.

I Wilbaite, bishop of do agree and subscribe.

I Beornard, bishop Rovecestrensis, do agree and subscribe.

I Wignot, bishop of Exeter, do agree and subscribe.

I Ecombenet duke.

I Heardbeoth duke.

I Beornoth duke.

I Cymkelone duke.

I Ceolbert duke.

I Aldred duke.

I Wulfred duke.

I Heatreth duke.

I Colfarth duke.

I Heatfarth duke.

I Plefe, duke, do agree and subscribe.

NUMBER XXXV.

The Bull of Alexander the Third, Pope of Rome, confirming all the Churches, Towns, and Rents belonging to the Monastery of Winchelcombe, in the year 1175.

Alexander, bishop, servant of the servants of God, to our beloved sons Henry, abbat of the monastery of the blessed Mary, and St. Kenelme of Winchelcombe, and to the brethren there, both present and future, who have profess a regular life. Forasmuch as it behoveth the apostolical benediction to be a defence unto all such who have chosen a religious life, lest the inconsiderate rashness of any should divert them from their good

resolutions, or should violate the band of holy religion, which God forbid.

We therefore do readily comply with the just desires of our well beloved sons in the Lord, and do take the said monastery in which you live in all godly obedience, into St. Peter's and our own protection, and by the authority of this present writing, we defend the same, ordaining that whatsoever possessions or goods the said monastery justly and canonically have or shall hereafter thro' the blessing of God, by just means obtain, by the grants of bishops, kings, or princes, or by the oblation of other good people, shall ever remain firm and inviolable to them and their successors; and we think fit herein to specify them in
express

express terms. First, the scite of the place whereon the said monastery is built, with all its appurtenances; the church of Twining, with its appurtenances; the church of Sherburne, with its appurtenances; the church of Ennestone, with the chapel of Chawford, with all its appurtenances; the church of Alney, with all its appurtenances; the church of Bladinton, with all its appurtenances; the church of Staunton, with all its appurtenances; the church of Snowhill, with all its appurtenances; the church of St. Kenelme, with the chapel of St. Peter, with the chapel of Hailes, the chapel of Southley, the chapel of Aldrinton, the chapel of Diclesdon, the chapel of Prestecot, the chapel of Charlington, with all their appurtenances.

The town of Twining, with all the lands, orchards, meadows, pastures, waters, mills, and all their appurtenances; the town of Shirburne, with the men, lands, meadows, pastures, waters, mills, and all their appurtenances; the town of Enneston, with the men, lands, woods, meadows, pastures, mills, waters, and all their appurtenances; the town of Alney, with the men, lands, meadows, pastures, woods, and all appurtenances; the town of Bladinton, with the men, lands, meadows, pastures, mills, and all its appurtenances; the town of Snowhill, with the men, lands, pastures, and all its appurtenances; the town of Ethelmington, with the mills, men, lands, meadows, pastures, and all its appurtenances; the town of Newton, with all its appurtenances; the land in Wenric, with all its appurtenances; and the lordship which you have in Wincelcomb, and all the lands which you have in that town, either by gift or purchase, and the two mills in the same town; the lordship which you have in Cote, half an hide of land which Harold de Sudely gave in alms to the church; the commons of pasture between Wincelcomb and Sudely; one yard-land and three acres which you bought of Robert Ruffel, with its appurtenances; one yard-land which Radulph de Sudely gave in alms to your church, with its appurtenances; a hide of land which you have in Greton, two hides which you have in Aldrinton, the land which you have in Freolinton, two hides which you have in Hudicote, three houses in London, your salt-pits in Wiche, one house in Oxford.

Moreover we forbid you my son the abbat, and all your successors, to alienate any of the churches or possessions, or treasure of your monastery, without the consent of the major part or more discreet part of your chapter; but it shall be lawful for you and your successors to chuse priests, and present them to the bishop, for your parish churches, which if the bishop approves them, he may commit the cure of souls to them, who shall account to you for their temporal profits, and to the bishop concerning the souls of the people: And as to the corn of such lands which you shall keep in your own hands, let no man presume to demand any tithes thereof. We also decree, that the right of sepulture in those churches shall be free, and that no man oppose the burial of any person who shall desire to be buried there, except such person be either excommunicated or interdicted, reserving the dues of burial to such churches from whence the corps shall

be brought; and tho' the whole nation should incur an interdict, yet it shall be lawful to you to celebrate divine service within your monastery, provided it be in a low voice, your doors shut, and no bells rung, and that you admit no excommunicated or interdicted person amongst you. And we do farther by these presents decree and straitly command, that no fee shall be exacted of your abbat for this our benediction hereby indulged.

It is moreover lawful for you to retain in your monastery, in order to their conversion, both clerks or lay-brethren, who are free and unmarried, without disturbance from any person whatsoever. And we farther forbid any of those brethren, after they have profest themselves monks, upon light occasions to quit the cloyster, without leave from the abbat; and whoever shall so depart without a certificate from the society, let none presume to receive him, unless it be in order for a stricter rule of life. But you shall receive from the bishop of your diocese, the crism, the holy oyl, consecration of your altars or churches, and the admission or promotion into holy orders of any of your clerks or monks, provided that the bishop be a true catholick, and in communion with the apostolical see, and shall confer the orders without any fee and reward, or any other ill meaning, otherwise it shall be lawful upon such occasion to go to any other bishop, who shall be first well certified by you, to receive from him what shall in any of those cases be desired.

After your decease, and so after the decease of any of your successors, no person shall be imposed as abbat, by any device or force, but who shall be elected by common consent of the brethren, or the major part of them, or the major part of the most discreet in the fear of God, and according to the rule of St. Benedict.

We further decree that no person whatsoever presume rashly to disturb the said monastery, or to deprive them of their possessions, or to retain any of them, or to diminish the same, or any ways to vex or molest them, but let all things be preserved whole and intire, and assigned to the several uses of them for whole convenience and maintenance they were at first intended, provided that it no ways doth infringe the authority of the apostolical see, nor the canonical jurisdiction of the bishop of the diocese; whoever therefore, be he a person ecclesiastical or lay, knowing this our constitution and order, shall rashly endeavour to oppose the same, let him be admonished a second or third time, and if he makes not plenary satisfaction for his fault, let him be deprived of all power and honour, and let him expect that divine vengeance will attend him for the wickedness which he hath committed, and let him be debarred from the body and blood of our Lord and God, and redeemer Jesus Christ, and let him be liable to the severe account at the day of judgment; but on the other side, let all those who shall observe the rules and rights of this monastery, partake of the peace of our Lord Jesus Christ, that they may receive the blessing of their good works in this life, and eternal rewards of peace before the severe judge at the last day. Amen.

NUMBER XXXVI.

The Charter of Richard Bishop of Worcester, confirming the Appropriations of the several Churches already made to the Monastery of Winchcombe.

KNow all men by these presents, that we Richard by the divine permission, bishop of Worcester, in our personal visitation of our diocese, according to our accustomed right, have summoned our beloved sons in Christ, those religious persons the abbat and convent of the monastery at Winchcombe, to appear before us at a certain time and place, to shew by what right and title they hold and have the several churches, indowments, and pensions hereafter mentioned, to wit, the parochial churches of Wincelcomb, Rowell, Shirburne, Twining, Bladinton, which are appropriated and united to them and their monastery; and also their portions of tithes and annual pensions, to wit, 20s. from the church of Bladinton, 10s. from the church of Muckleton, within the parish of Quenington, the tithes of their demesns in Bladinton, the tithes of their demesns in Adelmington, the tithes of their demesns lands in Marston Sicca, the tithes of their demesns lands in Staunton and Snowhill; and also two parts in three of the greater tithes throughout the parish of Staunton aforesaid; and also the tithes of their demesns lands in Alney in the parish of Kynemarton; and also the tithes of their demesns lands in Charleton, Halling, Hasleton, and Yanworth, all within our diocese. And whereas the said religious persons did judicially appear before us at the appointed time and place, and did offer to shew their writings, titles, and claims, and prove that the above mentioned churches, their portions of tithes and pensions, did of right belong to them, and that they have held, possessed, and enjoyed the same from the time of their

grants quietly and peaceably, and have often earnestly desired of us to admit them to prove in form before us their just right, and to pronounce judgment for their canonical possession of them, and that we would confirm the same, and dismiss them from our court, and from any farther examination. And we being willing to do full justice herein to the said religious persons, have therefore inspected, perused, and diligently examined their apostolical letters and bulls, and their other evidences and proofs, which had been judicially exhibited before us concerning the premisses, by which they did sufficiently make good their allegations; we therefore rightly proceeding, do by a definitive sentence in these words declare, That the said religious persons have a good right, title, and possession to the several churches, portions of tithes, pensions, and tithes aforesaid, and the said churches, portions of tithes, and pensions, and the several tithes and every one of them do of right belong to the said religious persons and to their monastery, in like manner and form as they claim the same, and so ought to continue to them for ever; and all the said churches, tithes, portions of tithes, and pensions, and every and singular of them so claimed by the said religious persons, we of our certain knowledge and legal authority do confirm unto them and their monastery, and do decree that those religious persons and monks were and are the rightful possessors of the said churches, tithes, portions of tithes, and pensions; and we will that they enjoy the same firm and ratify'd for ever, and we by our decree, dismiss the said religious persons as to all and singular the premisses, from farther attendance at our court, and from any farther examination. In testimony of all which, we have hereunto caused our seal to be affixed.

Given at our manor of Blockly, the sixteenth day of the month of November, in the year 1404, and in the fourth year of our translation to this see.

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