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Brit. 477 12 (1)

THE
HISTORY
OF THE
COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER;
BROUGHT DOWN
TO THE YEAR 1803.

VOL. I. A

THE
HISTORY
OF THE
COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER;

COMPRESSED,
AND
BROUGHT DOWN TO THE YEAR 1803.

IN TWO VOLUMES.
VOL. I.

BY THE REV. THOMAS RUDGE, B. D.
RECTOR OF SAINT MICHAEL, IN GLOUCESTER.

Nec mihi vitio vertas, si res, quas ex lectione varia mutuabor, ipsis sæpe verbis, quibus ab ipsis auctoribus enarratæ sunt, explicabo, quia præsens opus, non eloquentiæ ostentationem, sed noscendorum congeriem pollicetur.

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GLOUCESTER:

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR, BY G. F. HARRIS,
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AND SOLD BY LONGMAN AND REES, LONDON; WASHBOURN, HOUGH, AND
ROBERTS, GLOUCESTER; AND ALL OTHER BOOKSELLERS.

1803.

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Staatsbibliothek
München**

THE READER

IS REQUESTED TO ATTEND TO THE FOLLOWING

Corrections and Additions.



VOLUME I.

P. 6, l. 8, for *Stratford*, read *Stratford*.—P. 9, l. 20, after *St. Andrew and St. James*, add *O. S.*—P. 31, l. 15, *John Price, Clerk, in the room of C. Warnford*.—P. 44, l. 16, *Edward Forster, A. M. in the room of W. Somerville, dead*.—P. 65, l. 15. The manor is transferred to *Joseph Price and Charles Wade, Esqrs.*—P. 7, l. 23, for 6, read 16.—P. 95, l. 23. By the death of *Doddington Hunt, Esq.* in November, 1803, the property here, and in other places, is descended to *Wm. Hunt Prynne, Esq.*—P. 179, l. 1, for *puerorem*, read *puerorum*.—P. 196, l. 24, for *Sherbourn*, read *Sherborne*, here and elsewhere.—P. 201, l. 22, *dele* 37.—P. 204, l. 9, for *Friday*, read *Tuesday*.—P. 209, l. 20, for 8, read 18.—P. 273, l. 5, *Joseph Walcam, A. B. in the room of Charles Page, dead*.—P. 282, l. 1, The manor and property here, and elsewhere, are descended to the eldest son, by death of *Joseph Pyrke, Esq.* in November, 1803.—P. 373, l. 32, *dele* two, and read one, the *Lady of Sir T. C. Boevey, Bart.*; the second, *Mrs. Jones*; the third, *Mrs. Wogan*, or her daughters; the fourth, *Mrs. Mills*, married to *Thomas Mills, Esq.* who is now sole proprietor, by purchase.

VOLUME II.

P. 35, l. 9, for *Thursday*, read *Friday*; and for first, read twelfth.—P. 55, l. 32, for *girth*, read *circumference*.—P. 6, l. 31, *William Bushell, M. A. in the room of G. Elton, dead*.—P. 69, add *market-day Friday*; and *fair-days June 11, and Oct. 18*.—P. 79, l. 12, for *James Davies, Esq.* read *Rev. Francis Davies, LL. D.*; and for — *Davies*, read *Thomas Davies, A. M.*—P. 93, l. 24, for *Watkins*, read *Watts*.—P. 183, l. 1, for who, read whose son *Samuel*.—P. 193, l. 32, for *Thomas*, read *William*.—P. 197, l. 9, *dele* of *Slowwe*.—P. 199, l. 5, add *fair on May 14*.—P. 219, l. 17, for ten, read tin.—P. 252, l. 29, insert *John Brickdale Blakeway* before *incumbent*.—P. 254, l. 5. *Lady Fust* is lately dead.—P. 256, l. 27, insert — *Dodds* before *incumbent*.—P. 260. The *Duke of B.* died in October, 1803, and is succeeded by his eldest son, *Henry Charles*, now *Duke of Beaufort*.—P. 277, l. 12, after *L. day*, add *O. S.*; and for 4, read 2.—P. 339, l. 9, add *market-day Saturday*; *fairs, Easter Monday, Aug. 15, Monday before Dec. 21*.—P. 362, l. 7. The *mansion-house, &c.* have been re-sold to *Sir H. Lippincott*.—P. 364, l. 26. *Southmead* now, by purchase, belongs to *Sir Henry Prothero, Knt.*—P. 365, l. 28. for *Josiah*, read *John*.—P. 390, note 49, for *Sir*, read *Saint*.—P. 396, l. 43, read this gentleman's father was.

✦ A THIRD VOLUME, containing a full HISTORY of the CITY, is ready for the Press, and will be printed with all convenient speed. It will contain several Copper-plate Engravings and Etchings; among which will be one of the Cathedral Tower, with the ground plan, the old Cross, &c.—Any ancient Coins, &c. relating to, or connected with, the City, will be thankfully received; and, after an impression is taken, safely restored to the lender.

PREFACE.

THE Editor of the following Compilation having professed merely to compress the matter of Sir Robert Atkyns into a narrower compass, and to fill up the interval of the last century, claims no merit for any laborious investigation of ancient records; though he has ventured to introduce some corrections which are justified by the authority of succeeding historians. To those subscribers who have given the sanction of their names, he is anxious to prove that the proposals have not been forgotten. In point of time, he has failed of fulfilling his engagements; but this will be readily forgiven by those who consider the difficulties unavoidably attending works of this kind, and particularly the unforeseen extent of the work itself.

As it was the principal object to bring forward only matters of fact, little indulgence has been allowed to luxuriance of description: and as perspicuity was another important consideration, a system of arrangement has been adopted apparently calculated for that purpose.

The NAMES, modern and ancient, are given: the former by which the parishes are now known, the latter as they occur in early records. This is followed by the distance in miles and point of bearing from the county town; for the purpose of a more ready reference to the Map. The superficial extent, the quality and application of the soil, and other circumstances connected therewith, are briefly mentioned.

In deducing the ETYMON of names, the Editor has seldom ventured an opinion of his own. In this department, which Dr. Pegge has properly stiled *scientia ad libitum*, fancy has so much concern, that truth is often forgotten in the ardour to support a favourite hypothesis. Some attempts will be found to correct former ideas; but the etymology is altogether omitted where it is involved in great difficulty, or not tenable without absurdity. After all, the field is left open to every person to conjecture as he pleases.

Under the title of ANTIQUITIES, care has been taken to notice every remaining monument, with remarks founded on the opinions of antiquaries. Investigations of this kind are not congenial to every taste; but when properly directed, may be productive of instruction as well as entertainment. They tend to elucidate local history and local manners; and by placing the customs and habits of ancient days in contrast with those of the present, give

a favourable view of the advantages and comforts derived from the improved state of society.

This county has not usually been considered as PICTURESQUE, but there are unquestionably many fine passages in it. The sketch which is given, is merely intended to excite a more diligent investigation of its numerous beauties.

BOTANY is become so favourite a study, that it was presumed the introduction of it would not be altogether unacceptable. The catalogue does not profess to give all the plants which are to be found in the county, nor to discriminate the *rare* from those that are more common; the naturalist will readily make this selection for himself. To those recited in Rudder and Bigland, many have been added; from which it will be found, that in the woods which almost surround Dursley, as much amusement and advantage may be derived from this pursuit as in any part of the county.

The MINERAL productions are few, and, with the exception of iron, of little importance; but of FOSILS, there is a great variety.

In the BIOGRAPHICAL department, the eminent persons and scholars whom this county has produced, are cursorily recounted, with a short sketch of the principal outlines of their characters and pursuits. This article might have been extended to a much greater length, had it been consistent with the plan of the work: it was only meant to put the

reader in possession of the names, and for full information, to refer him to the biographical dictionaries which have been published.

The early proprietors of MANORS are copied from Domesday survey, made in the 14th year of William the Conqueror. The variations of property in the succeeding ages are ascertained from various records, particularly the inquisitions *post mortem*, and the inquisitions *ad quod damnum*: the Pipe-rolls of the reigns of Henry II. Richard I. and John, manuscripts in the British Museum, Bodleian Library, &c. These were the sources from which Atkyns derived his information, and by which his successors, having profited, have undertaken to examine the accuracy and correct the errors of his History. In the present compilation these facts are taken upon their credit, and therefore the Editor does not conceive that censure will attach to him for any errors, except those of inaccuracy in transcribing. During the unhappy contests between the houses of Lancaster and York, the transition of property was so rapid, and the tenure so short and uncertain, that an interval is often unavoidably left quite open, or incorrectly filled up. The historian of more modern days might reasonably expect fewer obstructions in the progress of his researches, but experience convinces him that public records are more readily submitted to examination, than private deeds; that therefore cases will occur where the most active

industry may fail of bringing forward such complete information as might be desired, or expected.

The account of the FREEHOLDERS is extracted from the Poll-book published by authority of the high-sheriff in 1776, after a most violent contest for the representation of the county. It is an interesting publication, as shewing the wonderful increase of independent land proprietors, and a curious contrast to the register of property in the second century. Within the few years, however, which have elapsed since that period, it is not improbable, that the number has been increased by half, owing to a variety of causes, and among others to the operation of the land-tax redemption act, which set afloat property before fixed and unalienable, and converted leasehold tenures into freeholds.

The state of POPULATION is taken at three separate periods; the beginning of last century according to Atkyns; about 1770, according to Rudder, and the beginning of the present century, according to the returns made to parliament, and published by their order in 1801. The enquiry into the fact of the increase or diminution of population is curious and interesting, and the result of the comparative view here stated cannot fail of being satisfactory.

In surveying the ECCLESIASTICAL STATE of the county, the method of Sir R. Atkyns has been followed. Country parish churches afford in general very few matters worth recording, but with some persons

it is a subject of considerable importance to investigate the æra of their building. This may be learnt in most instances from an examination of the style of architecture. Some directions are given, by which it will not be a difficult task to ascertain the age of the building, and the distinct periods when repairs and alterations have taken place, with a considerable degree of accuracy.

Occasional extracts are made from the *TAXATIO ECCLESIASTICA* in 1291. Pope Nicholas IV. granted the tenths to the King for six years, towards defraying the expences of the expedition to the Holy Land. A new taxation was begun 1288, and finished 1291, by the Bishops of Lincoln and Winchester, and, according to this, all church dignities were afterwards rated. In this valuable record the rent of lands and other property is stated as it was 500 years ago, and many other circumstances equally curious. It was printed for general use, by royal command, in 1802. A new valuation of church property was made, 26 H. VIII. when the first-fruits, or the supposed profit of church livings, for the first year after the induction of a new incumbent, were vested in the crown by act of parliament. All rectories under ten marks, and all vicarages under ten pounds, were exempted from payment, and are now said to be *discharged* both from first-fruits and tenths, which are annually payable out of every living remaining in charge.

The catalogue of FAMILY ARMS will be found to comprehend a large part of the present considerable proprietors: some have been omitted from want of information; and those of ancient families which have either left the county or are extinct, by design; as being no longer interesting, or if they are, easily to be known by reference to the original history of the county.

The MAP of the county which accompanies the work, though small, is more correct and complete than any hitherto published.

Such is the nature of the Compilation now offered to the public. The Editor is well aware, that in spite of all his care, some imperfections and errors will be found; some things will have been taken notice of which may appear unimportant to those who happen to have a previous knowledge of them; and some things may be omitted, which might appear worthy of notice to those who are immediately interested in them. To the first it is answered, that the difficulty of procuring information is greater than may generally be imagined; to the second, that all tastes must be consulted, and the amusement arising from historical facts and events must be extended beyond the local inhabitants of the county; and to the last, that the nature of the work would not allow the introduction of every minute circumstance: but the best have been selected, at least in the opi-

nion of the Editor. Being now before the tribunal of the public, he must await their decision ; which he is well assured will be candid and indulgent. To amuse and to inform has been his aim and wish ; if his attempts should be found to have failed, one satisfaction will still remain, that he has not admitted any thing into the following pages which can either hurt the feelings of the living, insult the memory of the dead, or pass the slightest censure on any public institution or establishment.

T. RUDGE.

Gloucester, December, 1803.

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N. B. The * before any of the names, is intended to shew that it is not a *parish*, but a *hamlet*, or *extra-parochial* place, separately described,

THE
HISTORY
OF THE
COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

THE COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER,

IS comprehended between 51 degrees 28 minutes and 52 d. 12 m. north latitude; and between 1 d. 38 m. and 2 d. 42 m. west longitude. Its shape is too irregular to allow any two points to be taken, from which an accurate diameter can be measured. From Bristol to Cliford Chambers in a north east direction is the greatest length (in a direct line 54 miles, but by the regular roads 70 at least) and in the widest part, at right angles, from Down Amney to Preston (248) 33 miles, but by the nearest roads 37. It is bounded on the N. and N. E. by Worcestershire and Warwickshire; on the E. by Oxfordshire; on the S. E. by part of Berkshire and Wiltshire; on the S. and S. W. by Somersetshire and the Bristol Channel; and on the W. and N. W. by the counties of Monmouth and Hereford. For POLITICAL purposes it is separated into four divisions; 1. KIFTSGATE, (p. 1.) 2.

VOL. I.

b

SEVEN HUNDREDS (p. 206.) 3. FOREST (vol. II. p. 1.)

4. BERKELEY (vol. II. p. 190.)

These divisions are again subdivided into HUNDREDS, the hundreds into PARISHES, and the last into TYTHINGS and HAMLETS¹.

The NATURAL distribution of the county is into HILL, VALE, and FOREST. The HILL district includes the Cotswolds²; which may be regarded as a continuation of the central chain, proceeding south through Derbyshire, passing through this county with a smaller elevation, and continuing in a zig-zag line to near Salisbury, and thence west to the Land's-end, and after passing that rocky province, expiring in the Scilly Islands. Within the last hundred years a total change has taken place on these hills. Furze and some dry and scanty blades of grass were all their produce, but now with few exceptions, the downs are converted into arable inclosed fields, and an easy communication is made with the different villages, through a country formerly almost inaccessible to the stranger, and sometimes travelled with difficulty even by the native.

The VALE includes the whole tract of land, bounded by the Severn on the w. and the Cotswolds on the east, and is usually subdivided into the vale of Evesham, the vale of Gloucester, and the vale of Berkeley³. The characteristic features of the whole are nearly the same; if any difference is allowed, it will probably be in favour of the last. The island cannot boast a richer garden; nor is this the sole effect of improvements in modern agriculture; more than 600 years ago the same testimony was given by William of Malmesbury. He describes it, "a land rich in corn, productive of fruits, in some parts by the sole favour of nature, in others by the art of cultiva-

tion, enticing even the lazy to industry by the prospect of a hundred-fold return. You may see the highways clothed with trees, that produce apples, not by the grafter's hand, but by the nature of the ground itself. For the earth of its own accord rears them up to fruit, and that, excellent in flavour and appearance; many of which wither not under a year, nor before the new crops are produced to supply their place." The produce therefore of the vale has continued nearly the same for many centuries; but with the exception of the vine, which appears also to have been among its productions. The name of vineyard often occurs; but Sir R. Atkyns contends, that apple orchards only are intended. The author just quoted proceeds with observing, "that this county is planted thicker with vineyards than any other in England, more plentiful in crops, and more pleasant in flavour. For the wines do not offend the mouth with sharpness, since they do not yield to the French in sweetness." *Will. of Malm.* book iv. *de gestis Pontif.* He had before mentioned apple orchards, so that this last could not mean wine made of apple fruit. This is a decisive proof that vineyards were planted and cultivated in England, for the purpose of making wine; and the last century is said to have afforded a satisfactory testimony in the full success of a plantation in Cromhall park (255), from which ten hogsheads were made in one year⁴.

The FOREST forms a third natural division, on account of its separation from the rest of the county by the Severn.

It is difficult to ascertain with exactness the superficial contents of a county so uneven in its outlines, but it is thought by many to be estimated too low, by Sir Robert

Atkyns, at 800,000 acres: others rate it at 1,000,000, which seems too high.

The soil varies according to the situation. On the Cotswolds, it is generally a calcareous loam, mixed with gravel and small stones, known provincially by the name of *stone brash*; in the vale it is a deep loam; mostly of a rich and productive nature, but in some situations inclining in too great a proportion to clay, and tenacious of water, and consequently cold, and not equally productive. The uses to which the soil is applied, are nearly in the following proportions. *Arable*, one-third; *pasture* and *meadow*, one half or more; and the remainder in *parks*, *woodlands*, *scite of towns*, &c. *roads*, and *rivers*; making the total 800,000 acres.

The proportion of Gloucestershire with other counties is nearly as follows: in superficial extent it stands the SEVENTEENTH; in population, the EIGHTH; in value of landed property, according to the land-tax proportion, the SIXTEENTH; in aggregate property, as appeared from the sums paid under the income tax in 1801, the THIRTEENTH, having then contributed 94,008*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* These proportions are, in the first instance, a FORTYSIXTH of England and Wales; in the second, a THIRTYFIFTH; in the third, a FIFTIETH, or nearly; in the fourth, a SIXTIETH, or nearly. In 1371, 50,000*l.* were granted to the King, to be levied on all the parishes in England, at the rate of 23*s.* 4*d.* each; the greater parishes helping the less. Gloucestershire paid 1473*l.* 4*s.* or in a proportion of a thirty-fourth of the whole.

ETYMOLOGY.—The ancient Britons had no peculiar name for the inhabitants of Gloucestershire, there being in those days no such distinct tract of land. A large dis-

trict, which now comprehends this county and part of Oxfordshire was called *Duffen* or *Duwn*, according to Baxter, which signifies in British, a *vale* or low situation. When the Romans conquered the island, they Latinized the names of the places wherever they came, and hence was adopted the name of *Dobuni*, or, according to Dion, *Boduni*. This continued till the time of the Saxons, who at first gave the inhabitants of this district the appellation of *Wicces*, in Latin *Wiccii*; which is derived, according to Atkyns, from their dwelling near a creek of the sea; for *Wic* in the German language denotes a creek. This name was afterwards changed by the same people into *Gleaucestre-schire*, from the chief town; *Glau* or *Glou*, having been its name in the time of the British, and *Cester* is derived from the Latin *castrum*, a fortified place; and *Schire*, in Saxon, signifies a part cut off or divided from the rest. The name has been continued to the present time, with little alteration, being now written **GLOUCESTER** or **GLOUCESTERSHIRE**.

THE ANCIENT HISTORY OF GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Under the British, no records are extant; all that can be learnt about this or any other part of the island, till the conquest of the Romans, must be had from the Roman writers.

Under the Romans, the first mention is made by Tacitus, who says, "that certain cities were given to King Cogidunus," which is explained by Dion, who mentions,

that Togodumnus being overcome by Plautius, the Bodunni surrendered, who were at that time subject to the Catuallani. Plautius then took them into his protection, and placed a garrison among them about the year 45. About five years afterwards, Ostorius Scapula succeeded to the proprætorship, in the room of Plautius. He was certainly much employed in this county, and particularly in the lower part, where it is supposed he formed a chain of fortifications from the Avon to the Severn, to check the inroads of the Silures, from the other side of the Severn (312). About this time that part of Britain lying between the Thames, from the source of it to the efflux, and the sea, was formed into a province, and called BRITANNIA PRIMA. The Dobuni were consequently included in this district. At this time Cirencester (*Corinium*) and Gloucester (*Glevum*) were two of the principal cities.

Under the Saxons, the Roman division of the island was laid aside, and a new one formed. Seven distinct kingdoms were established, and being considered as making but one body and one state, it was called the HEPTARCHY. The kingdom of Mercia, of which this county was a member, comprehended fifteen cities, and extended from the Humber to Bristol, in length 160 miles, and in breadth about 100.

Before the Saxons could completely expel the British, and firmly establish themselves, they were obliged to fight several battles, at different places. In this county, *Ceaulin*, and his son *Cutwine*, defeated the British kings *Commagil*, *Candidan*, and *Farinmagil*, at *Dehoram* (*Dyrham*) (286), and took the three cities *Gloucestre*, *Cirecestre*, and *Badecestre* (Bath), in 578. The same *Ceaulin* and *Cutwine*, in 585, engaged with the British at *Fedhalnea*

(Fræthern) (176), when Cutwine was slain, but the British defeated⁵.

During the contentions of the Saxon princes among themselves, a bloody battle was fought near Cirencester, between *Kinigils* and *Kichelm*, joint kings of Wessex, and Penda, king of Mercia, in 620. Night coming on, put an end to the contest, and in the morning they came to an agreement.—*Hen. Hunt. lib. 2.*

After the union of the seven kingdoms, in the person of Egbert, about 827, the Danes began to invade the country with a fury equal to that with which the Saxons had before attacked the British: but the first time they are mentioned as being in Gloucestershire, is in 877. After having plundered the kingdom of Mercia, they fixed their tents or cottages (*ategias*) in Glenucestre (*Gloucester*). A year after they left this place, they went to *Cyrenceastre*, and having continued there during the winter, went away to East Anglia, where they settled.—*Ethelw. Chron. lib. 4.*

893. They marched along the Thames, till they came to Boddington (65), where being reinforced by some Welch, they threw up entrenchments, and prepared for their defence. Alfred surrounded them with the whole force of his dominions, and destroyed a great number by hunger and with the sword.—*Hume in regno Alfred.*

Tradition has preserved the names of some other places in this county as the scenes of Danish fury, but the accounts are not confirmed in the Saxon historians. In 1016, Edmund Ironside, after the defeat of his army at Assington, co. Essex, came to Gloucester, and having there assembled a new army, was in a condition to dispute the field; when the Danish and English nobility, equally tired with the war, obliged their kings to come to

a compromise, and to divide the kingdom between them by treaty. This happened in the isle of Alney, near Gloucester (231). In the civil wars, which happened after the conquest, the county of Gloucester had a share: the whole country about Gloucester became attached to the Empress Maud, in opposition to king Stephen. Here she always found a ready reception; and to this place she is said, by an historian, to have escaped, by being carried in a coffin, after the unfortunate siege at Winchester.

A great and decisive battle was fought at Tewkesbury in 1471, by Queen Margaret and her son, with Edw. IV. which terminated in the capture of the former, and death of the latter, with several noblemen and gentlemen of the first rank (69).

During the great rebellion, this county was the constant theatre of war. The gaining of the city was an object of so much importance to the success of the royal cause, that the king came himself to command the army, and fixed his head quarters for a considerable time at Matson (241). The various skirmishes during the siege, are detailed in the account of the parishes where they happened. Since that unhappy period, no material event of a similar kind has occurred; and it is hoped, that for ages to come, the historian will have only to record the blessings which spring from national concord, and the consequent improvement of the arts of social life,

NAVIGABLE RIVERS AND CANALS.

1. The SEVERN rises in a small lake on the eastern side of Plinlimmon, not far from the heads of the Wye and the

Rhydol, bearing the title of the *Hafren* river, as it flows through a wild district towards the s. e. to Llanidloes. It then turns to the n. e. and, approaching to Newtown, assumes its proper name of *Severn*. From thence its course is due north, through the delightful vale of Montgomeryshire. Beyond Welchpool, it enters the great plain of Shropshire, and making a considerable compass, turns abruptly to the s. e. It then almost encircles the town of Shrewsbury, pursuing the same direction till it has passed Colebrooke Dale; soon after which it flows southward to Bridgnorth, Bewdley, Worcester, Tewkesbury, and Gloucester. About a mile above Gloucester, it divides into two channels, which re-unite at about the same or less distance below. At Framilode, it begins to form a large semi-circle of nearly ten miles, inclosing the delightful eminence of Barrow-hill, then passing by Newnham, and continuing its course chiefly to the s. w. till it assumes the title of the Bristol Channel, expanding and insensibly losing itself in the Atlantic Ocean, between the Land's End of Cornwall and the extreme point of Pembrokeshire.

In this course, which is not less than 200 miles, it receives a great number of tributary streams. Those which fall into it, after it has entered the county of Gloucester, are the *Avon*, a little below Tewkesbury; the *Chelt*, near Wainlode(232); the *Leden*, near Over's bridge(206); the *Frome*, at Framilode(184); the *Avon*, at Berkeley; the *Wye*, at the New Passage, on the Monmouthshire side; and the *Lower Avon*, below Bristol.

The fish which are usually found in the Severn, must be divided into fresh and salt water⁶. The former are the roach, dace, bleak, carp*, flounders, eels, trout*, chub, perch*.—The latter are salmon, lampreys, lamperns,

cod*, shad, soals*, shrimps, porpoise*, sturgeon, conger eel*, and some others properly belonging to the sea. Those which have been mentioned, have all been taken within the limits of Gloucestershire.

The Severn has been a navigable river from the earliest period; the vessels which are mostly used upon it are barges and trows; the largest kind will carry 150 tons, and are employed in conveying merchandize to and from Bristol: the coal-barges seldom exceed 100 tons. Besides these, brigs and sloops laden with wine and foreign produce are navigated to the quay at Gloucester, but with some difficulty and danger, on account of the rocks, which in various places stretch across the channel and appear at low water above the surface (238).

At Gloucester the river is passed by a bridge, and the western channel by another at Over. In other places the passage is by boats. At the Upper Lode (69), a mile below Tewkesbury; at the Lower Lode (75), six miles above Gloucester; at Framilode (184), twelve miles below; at Newnham (207), three miles lower; at Purton (224); at Aust (312) (208); at the New Passage (312). At all the passages below the bridge much depends on the state of the tide; from this arises great uncertainty, and the traveller will do well to allow himself some hours extraordinary, particularly in crossing the three lower passages, in case of accidental delays from wind and tide.

The tide, which flows with great violence and rapidity, has often occasioned great damages to the adjoining country by its sudden inundations; particularly in the year 1606, 1687, 1703, and 1737 (222). To guard against these disasters much care is taken, and great expences are incurred in making sea walls and keeping them in repair; for the better management of which the parishes

bordering on the east side of the river (with Awre on the west) from Arlingham (250), where the Upper Level commences, to King's Weston (312), where the Lower Level ends, are rated according to the number of acres in each, exposed to inundation, for the purpose of repairing the main banks. In each of the levels are ten or twelve Pills or inlets into the country, by which the surface water is carried off: and these are repaired by the adjoining proprietors of the lands. The management is in the hands of commissioners of the sewers, who occasionally hold commissions, and issue such orders and regulations as are necessary for supporting the banks or sea walls.

TABLE OF ACRES IN THE

<i>Upper Level.</i>		<i>Lower Level.</i>	
	<i>Acres.</i>		<i>Acres.</i>
Arlingham - - -	738½	Aust - - - -	272
Slimbridge - - -	412	Elberton - - -	300
Hinton (251) - - -	161	Redwick and Northwick (312)	950
Ham and Ham Fallow -	1400	Compton Greenfield -	783
Hill - - - -	600	Stowick (312) - - -	1111
Rockhampton - - -	300	Olveston - - - -	500
Moreton (309) - - -	426	Tockington (303) - - -	800
Oldbury-on-Severn - -	1247	Over (268) - - - -	150
Kington and Cowhill (309)	300	Hempton and Patchway (268)	76
Littleton and Coat - -	100	Almondsbury - - -	200
Awre - - - -	200	Lawrence Weston (312) -	458
		Gaunt's Urcot (268) - -	116
		King's Weston - - - -	530
	<hr/> 5884½		<hr/> 6246

In the reign of Geo. II. another commission was issued for the preservation of lands lying farther up the river; but it does not appear that it has ever been acted upon.

The bailiwick of the Severn has been often let to farm by the crown. The office of water-bailiff of the whole

river was granted to John Arnold at a rent of 10*l.* in 1660.

2. The AVON, or by way of distinction, UPPER AVON, rises in the borders of Leicestershire, passes by Warwick, and Stratford, where it begins to be navigable; from thence traverses the great level of Worcestershire, by Evesham, and turning to the south at Pershore, falls into the Severn at Tewkesbury. It is very little connected with this county but as a boundary between it and Warwickshire at the northern extremity (50), and again for three miles as it passes by Twining (36); with Worcestershire on the east, before its union with the Severn.

The WYE, or *Vuga* as it was called by the Romans, rises in Montgomeryshire, near the head of the Severn, runs by Hereford, where it becomes navigable to Monmouth and Chepstow, below which it falls into the Severn, and with it forms what is called the Bristol Channel. From the highest part of Ruerdean (219) to its efflux it is a boundary between this county and Monmouthshire, with a small exception⁷. The beauties of this river have been celebrated by various writers, and it is only necessary to observe here, that the most remarkable of them are to be found in its course from Ross to Chepstow, taking in the whole western boundaries of the Forest of Dean, whose waving eminences contribute largely to the grand and majestic features of the varying scene.

4. LOWER AVON, rises among the hills of North Wiltshire, and passing by Chippenham, enters this county near Bath, where it is first navigable, and pursuing its course through Bristol joins the Severn below Shirshampton (314).

Avon, *Evon* or *Seven*, (s being an article) is a British

name common to rivers, particularly to those which flow gently.

5. The *ISIS*, afterwards, by the conflux of the *Tame*, in Oxfordshire, assuming the name of the *Thames*, has its rise in this county, at *Cotes* (105), where it immediately runs into Wiltshire, receives the *Churn* at *Cricklade*, where it is navigable, enters this county again at *Kempford* (127), continues the southern boundary of it to *Lechlade* (128), leaves Gloucestershire, and pursues its course to *Oxford*⁸.

RIVERS NOT NAVIGABLE.

1. *WINRUSH*, rises near *Guiting* (26), passes through *Bourton* (38), in its way to *Barrington* (86), *Burford*, from thence to *Burford* and *Witney*, co. *Oxf.* and falls into the *Thames* at *Newbridge*, in the same county.

2. The *COLN*, rises at *Sevenhampton* (141), runs by *Withington* (147), *Compton* (133), *Bibury*, *Fairford*, and joins the *Isis* near *Lechlade*.

3. The *CHURN*, rises at the *Seven Wells*, near *Cubberly* (153), passes *Cirencester*, and falls into the *Isis* near *Cricklade*.

4. *LEDEN*, rises in *Herefordshire*, enters *Gloucestershire* at *Preston* (248), and falls into the *Severn* at *Over* (206), near *Gloucester*.

5. *STOUR*, forms for two or three miles the *n. w.* boundary of this county. It rises in *Warwickshire*, enters *Gloucestershire* at *Preston* (49), where it adds to the beauties of *Alscot* (49), and passing *Clifford Chambers* (58), joins the *Upper Avon* near *Stratford*.

6. *STROUD RIVER*, or *UPPER FROME*, rises at *Brimps-*

field (148), passes Stroud, and falls into the Severn at Framilode passage (184).

7. LOWER FROME, rises at Dodington (285), and having received the *Laden* at Frampton Cotterel (301), runs to Bristol, where it forms part of the harbour, and joins the Lower Avon.

8. The BERKELEY, or MIDDLE AVON, rises at Boxwell and Kilcot, passes by Kingswood, co. Wilts, to Stone (265), and falls into the Severn near Berkeley.

9. The LECHE, rises near Sherbourne Lodge; and after having passed between Eastleach Martin and E. Turville churches, falls into the Isis at Leachlade.

Several other streams, as the *Swilyate* (69), the *Isbourne* (37), the *Chilt* (44), the *Carrant* (40), the *Trim* (314), &c. have received the appellation of rivers, but are not worthy of notice as such.

STROUDWATER CANAL.—In 1730, powers were given by parliament, to make the *Froom* navigable from Stroud (163) to the Severn; but the scheme was afterwards laid by, from an apprehension of injuring the mills employed in the clothing manufacture upon the river. In 1759, by another scheme, it was proposed that goods should be packed in square chests, and shifted from one boat to another at every mill, by means of engines. This, upon trial, was found inadequate to the purpose. In 1775, the plan of making a navigable canal was adopted, and legal powers having been obtained, it was begun at Walbridge (170), and continued to the Severn near Framilode (184). The width is 42 feet; the length 7 miles, 6 furlongs, and 8½ chains; and the rise above the level of the Severn is 102 feet 5 inches. The advantages of this canal to the

manufacturers and inhabitants, in the communication it has opened with Bristol and the numerous towns on the Severn, are very great; but owing to a long contest, carried on with great obstinacy and expence, the returns to the proprietors are not proportioned to the merits of the undertaking.

THAMES AND SEVERN CANAL.—This object being accomplished of forming a junction with the Severn, an idea was revived, which had been agitated in Parliament in the reign of Cha. II. of completing a junction between the Severn and Thames. Accordingly in 1783, an Act of Parliament was obtained for making and maintaining a navigable canal from the Thames or Isis at or near Leachlade, to join and communicate with the Stroudwater canal at Walbridge, near the town of Stroud; and also of a collateral cut from the said canal at or near Siddington, to the town of Cirencester. The commissioners under the act were enabled to raise in the whole 190,000*l.* The general width of the canal is 40 feet at top, and 30 at bottom. The whole length from Walbridge to Leachlade (128) is 28 miles 6 furlongs 2½ chains. It rises in the course of 7 miles and five chains, to Danaway bridge, 241 feet 3 inches, and after having reached Upper Siddington, a distance of 7 miles, 3 furlongs, 8½ chains, on a level, it falls 102 feet 2 inches in its progress to Cricklade, and 28 feet 4 inches more before it reaches Leachlade. On the keystone of Leachlade bridge it is recorded that the junction with the Thames was actually made Nov. 14, 1789, and on the 19th the first boat passed laden into the Thames.

In order to avoid an extraordinary rise of ground, it was found necessary to form a tunnel at the depth of 240 feet below the surface, and for a distance of two miles and three furlongs. This extraordinary effort of ingenuity

commences near Saperton(162), and terminates in Cotes common field(105). The height is 15 feet, and width the same, including 6 feet of water ⁹.

The expectations of advantage from this truly spirited and patriotic undertaking were very sanguine; but, from a variety of circumstances unforeseen, they are said not to have been completely answered. From a communication, however, of this kind, many benefits must necessarily result to commerce, and many additions made to the stock of individual and domestic comforts.

The BERKELEY CANAL was intended to open an easy and safe communication between Gloucester and the Severn at Berkeley(251). It was begun in 1794, and as yet has been extended only five miles. The bason at Gloucester comprehends three acres, and the canal is 70 feet wide at top, 20 feet at bottom, and 18 feet deep. When completed, it will extend $17\frac{1}{4}$ miles, by a course nearer to Gloucester by twenty miles, and in every respect more secure than by the Severn. It is intended to cross the Stroud canal near Frampton(185), and thus make an immediate communication with London. The expences in which the proprietors have been involved, are greater perhaps than were expected; but there can be little apprehension as to the final advantages which may attend the completion of it.

The HEREFORD and GLOUCESTER CANAL.—The scheme of this canal was projected to open a communication with Gloucester, Bristol, London, &c. The trade of the city and county of Hereford to Gloucester was conducted by an expensive land carriage; and to Bristol and London by the Wye, which is often unnavigable beyond the reach of the tide for many months together. The trade of the city of Hereford alone was computed at up-

wards of 40,000 tons annually, and that of Ledbury, co. Heref. at more than 10,000 tons. The principal exports are corn, meal, timber, bark, blackpoles, wool, cyder, perry, and hops; and the returns consist chiefly of groceries, ironmongery, and the various articles used in building, furniture, and other purposes of life. Coal likewise was considered as likely to be reduced in expence to both cities, from the opening of a pit near Newent (196). The greater part of these advantageous expectations have hitherto been considerably frustrated by the want of water, and though two pits have been opened for coal, very little supply has been as yet received therefrom by the inhabitants of Gloucester.

The canal was begun in 1792, and is now navigable nearly as far as Ledbury, a length of more than 17 miles. It connects with the Severn just below the bridge, passes over the Leden at Vineyard-hill (231) by an aqueduct, pursues its course round the base of Lassington-hill, from thence to Rudford (197), where it crosses the turnpike-road, and re-crosses at Maulswick (194) passes on the right of Newent church to Oxenhall. From this place it is continued through a tunnel, and emerging near Boyce (192), intersects Dymock. Leaving the church to the right, it crosses the Leden at Leather-mill, where it enters the county of Hereford, and continues in a straight line to Moat-meadow, near Ledbury, and thence is intended to connect with Hereford.

The rise from Gloucester to Ledbury is 185 feet 7 inches, and the whole of the lockage to Hereford 235 feet 8 inches. The length of the tunnel is 2170 yards, and the deepest pit from the surface of the ground to the bottom level of the canal, is 126 feet.

One hundred and five thousand pounds have been ex-

pended, of which the tunnel cost 40,000*l*¹⁰. From the year 1798 March 31, to 1803 May 31, the sum of 3945*l*. 9*s*. 2½*d*. only has been received for tonnage. This great deficiency does not prove any want of prudence or skill in the first projectors of the plan; but obstacles equally unforeseen and unexpected have arisen from the imperfect calculations of surveyors, the want of sufficient powers under the Act of Parliament, the oppositions of prejudice, and other circumstances which might be mentioned¹¹.

BRITISH ANTIQUITIES.

1. BUCK-STONE, in the parish of Staunton (221), is a remain of antiquity, unquestionably prior to the Romans. It is a large stone, in figure nearly an irregular square inverted pyramid, poised on its point or apex, which, compared with the upper surface, is very small. The situation of it is on the edge of a precipitous declivity of limestone rock. The measurement is as follows: *Front width*, 19 feet and ¼; *right side*, 24 feet; *left side*, 12 f. 9 inch. *height in front*, 16 f. ¼; *height in rear*, 12 f. 9 in.; *circumference at base*, 11 feet 3 in.; *circumference at top*, 56 f. 3 in.; *diameter of the base or pivot*, 3 f. 2 in.

Whether this is a natural or artificial curiosity has been doubted. It has been conjectured, "that from the elevated situation it occupies, the westerly winds, in the course of time, have worn and given it the form it now assumes," but it is not probable that the form has been at all altered during the last 2000 years. The stone itself is of a texture so firm and compact, as to have resisted the

efforts of a number of workmen, who some years since attempted in vain, with various tools, to break it in pieces, or dislodge it from its situation. Its connection with the rock on which it stands, is not close enough on one side to prevent a stick being put in the interstice of separation; from this circumstance, it seems to have moved a little from its original perpendicular, and therefore is not shaken so easily as it might have been formerly. For that it is a LOGAN, or ROCKING stone, can hardly be doubted, and Mr. King, in his *Munimenta Antiqua*, has considered it as such. If this be the case, the destination of it was to Druidical purposes; but whether for divination, or sacrifices, cannot now be ascertained.

At the distance of a few feet on the east, is a bench of rock scooped into a kind of bason, with a channel seemingly intended to let out the water, when filled to a certain height. The use of it is however uncertain; it might have been either to preserve the lustral water or the blood of victims¹².

The name of this curious remain is equally involved in obscurity, as its nature and design. The general opinion, which has been handed down from age to age, is, that the name was derived from the circumstance of the deer (*bucks*) resorting to it for the sake of shade; but in a country so crowded with timber trees as this formerly was, it is more natural to suppose, that these animals would have found a shelter under them more congenial to their nature: besides this, if it be a Druidical remain, the etymon will be found not in a Saxon word (*Buc*, deer) comparatively modern; but in the more early language of the native Britons. Hence it is suggested, that the true name is *bwlch* stone. This is a British word, signifying a "passage between hills," and the old road

(leading from Gloucester to Monmouth) through Staunton to the Kymin, at the base of the rock, on whose summit the Buck-stone stands, answers very exactly to this description. This road was probably the old passage to the Wye, before the invasion of the Romans; was used by them during their continuance here; for many years the common road travelled by the Judges on their circuit, till the present more commodious turnpike roads were opened, and is still used as the nearest horse-way to Monmouth.

2. SINGLE STONES ERECT, are ranked by Borlase among Druidical monuments: and it is probable that the stone in Closetuft (220), Cradock's stone in the Forest of Dean, and another near Colford, were set up by the Druids or Britons; but Long's stone (165) is more likely to have been a memorial of some Danish chief; since in this neighbourhood the Danes lost a great many men. As however all the single stones are nearly alike, the appropriation of them to any particular people is mere conjecture.

TUMULI or BARROWS were certainly used among the ancient British¹³: many are to be found in the county, but it is impossible to ascertain whether they belong to them or the people which succeeded them: for they were in common use among the Danes; who always raised a barrow or hillock over the grave of a monarch or distinguished general, which they call *Lowes*. The Saxons also raised hillocks on the same occasion, but they are said to have been square. The Romans are supposed not to have raised barrows: where they are met with in parts adjacent to Roman camps and stations, they were either prior to their time, or were burial places of British officers in the service of the Roman armies¹⁴. The principal barrows are at Boddington (65), Avening (165), Leighterton (276),

Chedworth (149), Cirencester (99), Cleeve (42), Hatherop (126), Shurdington (234), and in various other places.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.

FORTRESSES.—The Romans never experienced much opposition from the Dobuni: they are not mentioned among the British nations who resisted the invasion of Cæsar; indeed, as he, on his first expedition, never left the sea coast, and on his second penetrated no further than St. Albans, this part of the island was too distant to be immediately concerned with the invaders. Before the invasion under Claudius, in 66, the Dobuni had been so much harrassed and oppressed by the Cattiuchlani, their ambitious neighbours, that they submitted with pleasure to the Romans, in order to be delivered from that oppression. Cogidunus is said to have been at that time Prince of the Dobuni, and is described by Tacitus as having persevered, with great fidelity, in his allegiance to the Romans, and therefore continued in the possession of his own territories, with the addition of some other states¹⁵. It does not appear that either he, or any of his subjects, ever shewed a disposition to revolt, and therefore neither forts nor forces were wanting to keep them in subjection. This is at least a probable reason why so few Roman stations and fortresses are to be met with in the country anciently inhabited by the Dobuni. The town and neighbourhood of Cirencester, most likely, had fortifications adapted to a principal station: Leland remarked, “ that in his time, a man might, walking on the bank of the Churne, evidently perceyve the compase of

foundation of towers sum tyme 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 mille waulles, in the which place was fownd a quadrate stone fawllen downe afore, but broken into several pieces, wherein was a Roman inscription, of the which one scantlie lettered that saw yt, told me that he might perceyve PONT. MAX. In the sowtb-south-west side of the waul be lykelyhood hath bene a castel, or sum other great building, the hills and ditches yet remayne." Doctor Stukeley in 1723, fancied he could even then trace the old city walls quite round the town; but all the remains of the wall at present are to be seen on the east and south sides, particularly near a fulling-mill, where is a mound of rubbish nearly ten feet high. A small part being uncovered, in 1774, it was found to be eight feet thick, and three feet high, built with hewn stone, strongly cemented with lime, sand, and gravel¹⁶. The castle that stood at Cirencester is said, by Camden, to have been razed by command of Hen. III. in the first year of his reign; but the learned antiquary gives no intimation whether it was Roman or Norman.

CAMPS, or ENCAMPMENTS, are very numerous, and easy to be discovered on almost every eminence in the county; but to what people they belonged, or whether any of them were occupied by British, Romans, Saxons, Danes, or Normans, exclusively, cannot easily be ascertained. From the discovery of Roman coins, some have been assigned to that people; but this cannot be considered as a certain indication of the fact, because for a considerable time after the final departure of the Romans, their money was in use among the Britons; and when at any time they were conquered and driven from their towns by the

Saxons or **Danes**, the conquerors probably carried the **plunder** to their own camps. The form is more likely to **fix the origin** than any other circumstance, but even this is not **always** to be depended upon: for though the **Romans** generally proceeded upon regular principles, yet they were under the necessity sometimes of conforming to the nature of the ground. In some instances they might find the **British** works ready formed to their hands, and with little or no alteration make use of them. However, as the form of a Roman camp was square, or parallelogramical, and most complete when its breadth was two-thirds of its length, this may be considered as one tolerably certain criterion of Roman origin, especially as it is generally allowed that no other, either native British or foreign invader, used this regular form.

The principal encampments are at Little Sodbury (288), Hampton (167), Painswick (161), Twyning (36), Haresfield (178), Tytherington (310), Elberton (269), Uley (266), Hatherop (126), Northleach (138), Oldbury (309), Cromhall (255), Beachley (208), Willersey (19), Mæon (13), Staunton (221), Stanton (33), and from this place, at different intervals, along the edge of the whole Cotswold range to Bath; Henbury (312), Clifton (316), and several others of inferior note. Of those which have been recited, the camp at Little Sodbury is unquestionably the most conspicuous, and has been very minutely investigated by antiquaries, but more particularly by Sam. Lysons, Esq. in his **WOODCHESTER ANTIQUITIES**.

HYPOCAUSTS, **TESSELATED PAVEMENTS**, &c. The principal remains of these are found at Cirencester (99), Colesbourn (150), Woodchester (175), Rodmarton (171), Chedworth (149).

In a villa discovered near *Cirencester*, 1787, the room

had both tessellated pavements and pavements of stucco, and remains of stuccoed walls: and here were found six rooms in a row, adjoining side by side; yet were they every one so small as to be only about 12 feet square: there were, however, two rooms considerably larger at one end of their range, and an hypocaust of considerable dimensions at the other end; and, as a proof that this was a place of no small consideration, here were found even some remains of glass: and upon an adjacent tessellated pavement, that had plainly belonged to a sort of cryptoporticus of 54 feet long and 14 wide, were found several slates of a rhomboidal form, that had covered the pent or roof, and had the very nails sticking in them whereby they had been fastened¹⁷.

At *Chedworth* the vestiges of a Roman bath were discovered about the year 1760, in Listercomb bottom. The whole was supported by pillars and paved with bricks, most of which were marked in Roman capitals A. R. V. I. R. I. supposed to describe by connected initials the titles of the legions which were stationed here within a little distance of the great Foss-road.

At *Colesbourn* the remains of a villa were discovered about 1779, containing a pavement 56 feet long and 14 broad, with the tessellated pavement of a room close adjoining to it. This was probably a *triclinium*, or entertaining room; especially as near to it was discovered a range of six small apartments, each about 12 feet square, with two larger rooms at one end, and an hypocaust at the other. Among the ruins were found tiles of a rhomboidal form, in which were the iron nails which fastened them; fragments of glass, columns, and other vestiges of a villa.

TESSELLATED PAVEMENTS have been frequently found

at Cirencester. One was discovered in 1777, in Dyer-street: it was about 16 or 18 feet square, but had been much injured by the workmen. What was preserved had a chequered border round it, of fourteen inches breadth, composed of blue and white stones, about three quarters of an inch square. It was divided into four equal compartments, by an artful arrangement of the different coloured materials, into lines of hearts linked together, or rather interlaced fretwise. There was a central piece, consisting of an octagon wreathed border, inclosing a star with wavy rays, directed to the angles of the octagon; a small figure also of the same kind was in the middle of each compartment. The interior consisted of chequered work, composed of square blue and white stones and red bricks, smaller than those which composed the borders. By being exposed to the weather without care, it was gradually destroyed. The pavement, which lay about six feet below the surface of the street, was accompanied by the plastered walls of a room which appeared to have been painted.

Another pavement was discovered in the same street, in digging a cellar to a house belonging to Mrs. Smith. This is composed of rude figures of fishes, and various marine animals, curiously put together, and is still in good preservation.

At Woodchester were discovered remains of a large building, which Mr. Lysons justly supposes to have been designed for the residence of a governor of a province; or perhaps more probably for that of a Proprætor, or even of the Emperor himself; and from many parts of the architecture, he concludes that it was built by the order of Adrian, who unquestionably was in Britain. In this house were sixty-five rooms; but Mr. King observes that the

proportions were bad ; nor does it appear to have been raised beyond the ground floor. That the apartments of this palace were in a high style of magnificence, appears from an investigation of the greatest part of them, and particularly from that which is supposed to have been the state *triclinium*, (or dining room), 48 feet 10 inches square. The roof, or dome, was probably constructed by means of diagonal vaultings, resting on four columns. Large flues were under the floor for warming it, crossing each other at right angles, and the pavement was tessellated in the richest manner. It was composed of squares within squares on the *outside* of the pillars, and of circles within circles on the *inside*, inclosing an octagon compartment, that had been adorned (like two of the circular spaces), with figures of animals, whilst they were bordered by the *Vitruvian scroll*, the *braided guilloche*, and the *labyrinth fret*; and in a distinguished space intersecting the inner compartments, and fronting the great court, was a figure of Orpheus, (as is supposed), playing on his lyre ; or perhaps, according to the opinion of Mr. King, of *Apollo*, because this was often the distinguished name of the principal dining apartment¹⁸.

Besides these, many remains of inferior note have been discovered in different places. At Cirencester, a fine figure of Apollo, in brass, eighteen inches high, about forty-three years ago. This is said to have been presented to the University of Oxford by the owner of the garden where it was found, and is now in the Bodleian Library.

A monumental stone is placed in a garden belonging to Siddington House (115), which was dug up some years since, just without the city wall, on the south side of the town. It is a square stone, finished with a pediment, on

which is a crescent in low relief, and on the square the following inscription:—

D. M.
P VICANAE
P VITALIS
CONIVX.

An urn, with ashes, and bones half burnt, was by the stone.

A green glass urn was also dug up about the same time at Kingsmead, containing ashes and burnt bones. It was placed in the cavity of a stone, chiseled out to receive it, and covered with a flat stone. These were deposited in the midst of a piece of ground about twenty feet square, and inclosed with a stone wall, lying below the surface of the ground, and 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

COINS have been found in various places, particularly at Saperton(162), &c. but the generality of them are of the later empire.

MILITARY AND CIVIL ARCHITECTURE.

CASTLES—served either for residence or defence; only five of either kind remain in this county, and not one of these is of Roman origin. It has been observed before that the readiness with which the Dobuni submitted to the yoke of the conquerors, and their unexceptionable obedience to it, rendered this kind of cautionary structure unnecessary among them. **BEVERSTONE** castle stands first in point of antiquity, having been built prior to the **Norman** conquest, though very small traces of the ancient

building are now discoverable (252). **BERKELEY** castle, the most perfect specimen of Norman architecture, was begun in 1117, and has continued, with few material alterations, to the present time (251). **ST. BRIAVEL'S** castle was begun in the same reign, and till of late years was preserved nearly entire, but is now, with the exception of the inhabited part, in a ruinous state (220). **SUDLEY** castle in its present form, is not more ancient than about 1450, but it was built on the foundations of another, which was standing in the reign of Stephen (34). **THORNBURY** castle is more modern: it was begun in the early part of Hen. VIII. and the date of 1511 is still remaining on the arch of the gateway (309). There were formerly several other castles, the names of which are all that now remain. The Castle at **GLOUCESTER**, or as it is called in Domesday, *Estbrighoiel*, was built by Earl William soon after the conquest. The *Keep* served for many years the purpose of a gaol for the county, till 1788, when permission was granted, by parliament, to take down the old building and erect a new county gaol on the same ground. At **Brimpsfield** (148), **Cirencester** (99), **Dursley** (256), **Harscomb** (239), **Miserden** (160), **Newnham** (207), **Tewkesbury** (69), **Winchcomb** (37), and **Yate** (315), were castles or castellated buildings in early times, but no remains are now existing, and even the scite of some of them is not decidedly known¹⁹.

MANERIAL AND OTHER ANCIENT HOUSES.

SOUTHAM house (42) has generally been considered to be the most ancient dwelling-house in this county, and to retain more of the original form than any in the kingdom. It was built at the latter end of the 15th century.

The POOL house, however, at Wickwar (283), (if any dependance is to be placed on the date of '1496' on the east end of the building), sets up equal pretensions, but the interior, though well preserved, is not so complete. The MANOR house at Frampton Cotterel (301), ACTON house (307) WANSWELL house (251), and OLVESTON Court (303) are probably of still higher antiquity, but less perfect, from the greater length of time, and the alterations they have undergone; but in each are to be found many interesting remains of pointed arches, Gothic ornament, battlemented walls, &c.

The houses of this æra generally consisted of apartments built about a square court, from which all the light was received: this form was adapted to a turbulent state of times, when every opulent proprietor, from the necessity of joining one of the hostile parties, was obliged to fortify his mansion, with a moat and embattled wall on the outside, and lest a possibility of entrance should remain, from exterior apertures, to be content with a few gloomy windows within the quadrangle. When the ruinous disputes between the houses of York and Lancaster were ended, ideas of convenience began to supersede those of security, and windows were opened on the outside of the building. In the reign of Elizabeth the front side of the square began to be removed, and the surrounding moat was the only appearance of defence which remained. Little alteration was made in the form during the reign of James. Of this æra there are many specimens, as SHIPTON OLIFFE house (142), TODDINGTON house (35), STANWAY house (62), SHURDINGTON (234), &c. but the manor-house at SYSTON (295), appears to be built in the chastest style of this period. In the 17th century, the Italian or Grecian architecture became more general, and many houses

which had been injured or demolished in the great rebellion, were erected on the plans of Inigo Jones and his successors, as at HIGHNAM (206), HIGHMEADOW (218), DYRHAM (286), HARDWICK-COURT (177), &c. Of this period also is the splendid mansion of the Duke of Beaufort (274). During the last century modern architecture has received great improvements, and various mansions in different parts of the county have been erected, not inferior in taste and elegance to any in the island: as at SHIPTON MOIGNE (172), LONGBOROUGH (9), CHARLTON KINGS (43), CHELTENHAM (44), WILLIAMSTRIP (122), LASHBOROUGH (169), OLDBURY house (319), DUDBRIDGE (187), HILL house (170), &c. Among other alterations which have taken place during this period, as connected with architecture may be mentioned, the improved arrangement of gardens and pleasure grounds. The formal and grotesque appearance of box and yew trees, with all the concomitant groupe of fountains, square parterres, &c. so fashionable in the reign of William III. have given way to the more natural, easy, and liberal style of modern gardening.

ROADS. The general appearance of Britain at the time of the Roman invasion was very different from what it is at present: both hills and vales were so covered with wood that the whole island was said to be *horrida sylvis*. Some of the woods were of immense extent, and one of the chief difficulties the invaders met with was that of making their way through them, and the bogs and marshes, which were covered with standing water, occasioned in some places by the inundations of the sea, in others by accidental obstructions and overflowing of rivers. *Dion. lib. 60.* As the Romans proceeded, they bestowed infinite labour

in draining many of these fens, and making raised and substantial roads through them, with bridges, where necessary.

The roads were divided into *public* and *vicinal*. The former were also called *Prætoriae, Consulares, Militares, &c.* by the Romans; and afterwards by the Norman Conqueror, *Chemini majores*, from the French *Chemin*. The latter were those which led from colony to colony, from station to station (*in vicos*); and they were afterwards called *Chemini minores*. Of the greater kind there were only four on the island, which, by Henry of Huntingdon, are thus described. The first stretches from east to west, and is called ICKENILD: the second from south to north, and is called ERMING-STRATE: the third leads across from Dover to Cestria, (Chester), in a direction from s. e. to n. w. and is called WATLINGE-STRATE: the fourth, which is the greatest, commences at *Catenes*, and ends at Totenes, that is, from the beginning of Cornwall to the end of Scotland, in a cross line from s. w. to n. e. and is called the Foss, and passes through Lincoln.

Three of these roads pass through this county. The ICKENILD crosses Oxfordshire, comes to Broadwell Grove, where it is plainly visible, and enters Gloucestershire at Eastleach. Proceeding in a direct line, it falls into the Foss WAY, near Cirencester²⁰.

The ERMING, or IRMING-STREET, is supposed to have led from Caerleon, in Monmouthshire, through Gloucester, up Birdlip-hill, to Cirencester and Cricklade, and so on to Southampton.

The Foss WAY begins in the upper part of Scotland, and passing in a southern direction, enters the county at Lemington (59), proceeds through Moreton-hen-Marsh to

Stow, leaves Bourton-on-the-Water about half a mile to east, then passes on to Northleach, and crossing the Coln at Foss bridge, joins the Ikenild about half a mile east of Cirencester; from hence it proceeds westward, and leaving Gloucestershire at the distance of about five miles, traverses the western side of Wiltshire till it reaches Bath, and from thence continues to the extreme part of Cornwall²¹.

The VIA, or STRATA JULIA, is to be reckoned among the *vicinal* or *chemini minores*. It is generally acknowledged to have led from Bath across the Severn, through the counties of Monmouth and Glamorgan to Caermarthen and St. David's, but a great difficulty occurs in the direction of its course to the Severn. The itineraries of Antonine and Richard differ materially, as appears by the following:—

<i>Antonini iter 14, ab Isca (Caerleon)</i>		<i>Ricardi iter 11.</i>	
	<i>miles</i>		<i>miles</i>
Venta Silurum (Caerwent)	- 9	Ab Aquis Solis per viam Juliam,	
Abone - - - -	- 9	Menapiam usque sic ad Abo-	
Trajectus - - - -	- 9	nam - - - -	6
Aquæ Solis (Bath)	- 6	Ad Sabrinam - - - -	6
		Unde trajectu intras in Britanni-	
		um Secundam et stationem,	
		Trajectum - - - -	3
		Venta Silurum - - - -	8
		Isca Colonia - - - -	9
	33.		32

Gale explains the iter of Antoninus, by supposing that *Abone* is misplaced; and that it ought to have been after *Trajectus*; which he calls *Oldbury*, and the former *Hanham*, that is *Avon ham*, (the mansion at Avon), or *Hen*

ham, (the old mansion) (72). By this transposition, the distances are made tolerably correct. The iter of Richard appears very incorrect and inapplicable, as it allows only twelve miles from Bath to the Severn, but fixes the *Abone* at Hanham with Gale. If, however, three miles be added to the second station, (*Sabrinam*), and two be deducted from the fourth, (*venta Silurum*), it will very well agree with Antoninus, as corrected by Gale.

<i>According to Antoninus.</i>		<i>According to Richard.</i>	
	<i>miles</i>		<i>miles</i>
From Bath to Hanham (<i>Abone</i>)	6	From Bath to Hanham	6
Trajectus, or Oldbury	9	To the Severn	9
Caerwent	9	Cross the Severn (<i>trajectus</i>)	3
Caerleon	9	From the western bank to Caer-	
		went	6
		Caerleon	9
	33		33

Camden, followed by Atkyns, fixes the *Abone* at Alvington (*Aventon*) (223), and says it is exactly nine miles distant from Caerwent, which is true; but is applicable no further, as it is at least 21 miles from Alvington to Bath in the nearest direction: besides that *Abone* has evidently some reference to Avon, and it is not at all likely that that name should ever be applied to the Severn by the Romans, who found it with a name already given, which they latinized to *Sabrina*; much less by the British, who generally denominated a river from its peculiar characters; and surely *Avon*, which is the common name of any river, would be too tame to be applied to the great estuary of the Severn. Baxter, however, in his Glossary of British Antiquities, adopts this conclusion of Camden, without at all considering the distances. He observes, that *Aventon* (*Grace, Abone*) is on the bank of the Severn, and immediately derives the name from Avon, the

name of any other river. It may be further remarked, that at Alvington, not the slightest vestiges of Roman works or coins have ever been found.

Rudder fixes the *Abone* at *Ailberton* (224). This place is abundant in Roman reliques, and was no doubt a station of consequence; but, like the last, is applicable to the Iters in no one point but the first distance from Caerwent.

Mr. Leman, as transcribed by Mr. Coxe, in his Tour of Monmouthshire, holds a new opinion of the *Via Julia*. He traces it from Bath by *Weston-lane*, leaving the church of Weston to the north, and continuing straight through the valley, now an obscure track, joins the present horse-road to North Stoke. It ascends the hill, leaving Kilweston beacon on the left, and passing under the British post on North Stoke brow, enters the village of North Stoke by the name of the *Foss-road*, but keeping on the edge of the hill, and leaving the village to the right, descends with a sweep to the present turnpike road, which it joins, about a quarter of a mile before it reaches Bitton (299), where near the confluence of the Boyd with the Avon, was the station of *TRAJECTUS*. From Bitton it continues with the turnpike road as far as St. George's church (318), from thence crosses the flat ground, leaving the new church of St. Paul to the left about a furlong, and joins the road to Redland, about the same distance from Stoke's Croft turnpike. After passing Redland Court, it proceeds straight, nearly in the track of a small road, which still partly exists, leaving the present great road to the right, and ascending Durdham Down, crosses the road from Clifton to Redland, near the *tree on which is placed a direction post*. Here it is tolerably conspicuous, till it falls into the turnpike from Shirehampton, which it crosses also at the very spot where it is joined by the

road from the Hot Wells. From this place it is still highly raised and visible over the remainder of Durdham Down, and running between Durdham lodge and stable, crosses a field or two, leaving another house, called Pigeon house (*Pitch and pay house*), a few yards to the left, continues under the wall of Snead park, mounts the hill, and gently descending, enters the great station of *Sea Mills*, or *ABONE* (314).

From Abone paved remains of the road still exist as it passes a farm-house of Lord de Clifford's; it then runs through some inclosures, enters the Shirehampton road near the end of Lord de Clifford's grounds, and continuing between Kingsweston Inn and the mansion-house, descends between that and the stables, and passes straight by Madam Farm, till it joins the banks of the Severn. From hence was a passage into Wales; and part of the road from the opposite side of the river to Caerwent existed, still paved, only a few years ago.

To favour this opinion the Itinera of Antoninus and Richard are thus altered;

<i>Iter 14 Antonini inversum.</i>	<i>Iter 2 Ricardi.</i>
Ab Isca Callevain usq. 103	Ab aquis per viam Juliam, menapiam usq. sic.
Aquæ Solis (Bath)	Ad Trajectum (Bitton) - - 6
Trajectus (Bitton) - - - 6	Ad Abonam (Seamills) - - 9
Abone (Sea Mills) - - - 9	Ad Sabrinam - - - 3
Ad Sabrinam (omitted) - - 3	Uude trajectu, &c.
Venta Silurum (Caerwent) - 9	Venta Silurum - - - 8
Isca Silurum (Caerleon) - 9	Isca Colonia - - - 9
36	35

The line thus traced is straight and direct, and the appearances of road are visible and strong; but the alterations in the *itinera* are bold. One difficulty however oc-

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curs which requires a solution before Mr. Lemau's Iset can be adopted.

Whatever be the true situation of the *Trajectus* in the *Iter Antonini* it seems clear that it was not merely some little stream or shallow ford through which an army might march without impediment or inconvenience, but an estuary, or river broad enough to require the aid of navigation (if there was no bridge) to *transport* or convey the troops to the other side ²².

The first step towards the improvement of a country is the making of *good roads*. The Romans were well aware of this, and have left surprizing monuments of labour and perseverance on this island. It does not appear that much attention was paid to the roads by Saxons or Danes. Many centuries passed even after the Norman conquest before any safe or certain communications were effected between places, except on the great roads, or *chemini majores*. Sir Robert Atkyns complained of neglect in the unamended state of the highways; and Rudder speaks with extreme acrimony of the miserable and dangerous state of the road passing through Whitminster(190). The scarcity of good materials in the vale stood for a long time in the way of improvement; till experience justified the scheme of procuring a supply of durable stone from the rocks of St. Vincent(316) or Chepstow. The expence is great, as every ton, according to the distance of situation, is laid on the road at not less an expence than seven shillings, and sometimes half-a-guinea: but the effect is lasting. Since the use of these materials has been introduced, and a better mode of management adopted, the roads have been improved with great rapidity, and in very few places, where the turnpike laws have been allowed to operate, do reasonable causes of complaint exist.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, INSTITUTIONS, &c.

THE NEW GAOL, stands in the county, on the scite of the old castle. In Domesday it is recorded that "sixteen houses were taken down for the scite of the castle," and "Earl William built the castle of *Esttrighoiel*, and at that time paid 40 shillings only for ships going to the forest²³." The old castle, therefore, or at least the *Keep* of it, had stood more than 700 years at the time of its demolition. The King, in his own right, was seized of the fee simple and inheritance, and at different periods had made grants of the office of constable. Milo stiles himself in the charter of foundation of Lanthony Abbey, Constable of the Castle of Gloucester. His present Majesty granted to Nicholas Hyett, Esq. the office of constable for three lives: in virtue of which he had possession of the castle and certain lands thereunto belonging, except the part lying within the high wall which inclosed the court-yard belonging to the said castle. This part was by a covenant in the grant, directed to be demised by lease, and to be renewed from time to time for certain considerations to persons in trust for the county of Gloucester, to be used as for a long time past for the county goal. This building being at length considered as insecure, and in many instances inconvenient, application was made to parliament in 1784 for the purpose of building a more convenient gaol, and powers were given to commissioners to apply to the crown for a grant of the fee simple of such part of the castle, and so much of the lands and buildings belonging thereto, as might be thought necessary for the purpose: which grant was accordingly made by his Majesty to the Custos Rotulorum

of the county and his successors. In consequence of this the estate and interest of Benjamin Hyett, Esq. (son of the late Nicholas Hyett, Esq.) were purchased by the commissioners, and the office of constable abolished. The New Gaol and Penitentiary House were begun to be erected soon after, partly on the scite of the old castle; and at the same time four Bridewells or houses of correction in different parts of the county, namely, in the out parish of *St. Philip* (Bristol), *Horseley*, *Northleach*, and *Littledean*. To finish these undertakings 34,873*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* were borrowed on the credit of the county rates, out of which 2000*l.* were annually to be paid: of this a sufficient part was first to be applied in the payment of all charges incurred in passing the act, and then in keeping down the interest of the principal sum, and the surplus to be applied in discharging the expences of erecting, fitting up and furnishing the several buildings; and, after the discharge of these expences, the remaining surplus to go as a sinking fund for the gradual discharge of the principal. The gaol and houses of correction were opened for the reception of prisoners in 1791; and in 1792 the sum of 34,873*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.* was due on mortgage and book debt on the 9th of July of the same year; the sum of 6,438*l.* 14*s.* 1*d.* had been paid off at the close of 1802, leaving a balance of 28,435*l.*; to discharge which twenty-three years will be required, the sinking fund now applicable to that purpose being 734*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* annually. Though the principal sum borrowed, at first sight appears large, yet the burden is far from heavy; since it can be proved by calculation, that the annual contribution of the occupiers of lands does not, with all allowances, exceed one halfpenny in the pound yearly; and this would be considerably lessened as a general charge, if the land

tax rate, which guides the county assessment, were more equalized: for it is a known fact, that the improved districts of the county bear a very inferior proportion. The parish of Clifton (316), now containing 649 houses and 4457 inhabitants, pays only 116*l.* 11*s.* at 3*s.* in the pound, while at the same rate the small parish of Harscomb (239), containing scarcely a third part of the number of acres, and not a twenty-seventh part of the number of houses, pays 74*l.* 5*s.* Coln Rogers (132) a newly improved district, containing 1500 acres, pays 23*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* while Brookthorp (237), containing only 800 acres, is assessed, under the same rate, at 77*l.* 8*s.* The burden therefore, though it falls *heavily* on none, would, notwithstanding, on a more equalized system, bear with less hardship on many.

The gaol was planned and built under the direction of Sir George Onesiphorus Paul, Bart. and contains every accommodation necessary to complete its design. In it are 203 separate cells; 164 for sleep, and 39 for work: the latter are left only for stated times, for the enjoyment of fresh air, and during this interval the prisoners mix only with the same class. The whole internal œconomy is under the management of the chaplain, governor, and surgeon, subject to the controul and inspection of the county magistrates.

The regulations which have been adopted for the management of this prison are founded on the principles of prudence, lenity, and benevolence, and the accuracy with which they have been pursued, can challenge the most jealous investigation.

SOLITUDE in DARK CELLS is the highest punishment inflicted on refractory prisoners. In **LIGHT CELLS**, the second degree. In either of these, the prisoner is not allowed to have communication with any person except the

chaplain, surgeon, keeper, and inspecting magistrates. In the third and fourth degree confinement to the cell is part of the punishment, yet a certain time is allowed in the airing ground, according to circumstances. Fetters, not exceeding 7lb. weight, and handcuffs, are only used for contumacy, and in case of riots or other attempts to escape; but not in the ordinary custody of any *unconvicted* or Bridewell prisoner, except such as are committed on any charge of capital offence, or old offenders.

PENITENTIARY OF CONVICTED FELONS are kept to hard labour; have their heads shaved; coarse and uniform apparel, with obvious marks or badges; and immediately on leaving work, are locked up in separate cells for the night. If any offender, during his confinement, shall have behaved in an orderly manner, he receives a certificate of the same, with a certain sum of money, not exceeding three pounds; and as a farther encouragement to good behaviour, if he gets into service, and having continued one year therein, shall bring a certificate of the same, the justices may allow another sum, equal to that on his admission.

BRIDEWELL attached to the GAOL. The rules for this and the other houses of correction in the county are the same. The great end is to produce, by hard labour and confinement, without unnecessary severity, the reformation of the offender.

The **COUNTY INFIRMARY** was built by voluntary subscription, and opened 1755. The plan was introduced under the auspices of the late Lord Botetourt (313) and the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Talbot, who lived to see it completed, and encouraged by the ample benefactions of the county gentlemen. The expence of the building was

6200*l.* aided by a grant from the crown of 9200 feet of timber. The principles of these excellent institutions are nearly the same every where; and it is only here necessary to add, which may be done with the strictest justice and propriety, that in no hospital is a more uniform attention paid to neatness and œconomy, or more humane attention to the feelings of the patients.

The number of patients who have been under the care of this Infirmary from its first institution, is 22,112, of which 17,257 have been cured or relieved. The annual subscriptions, in 1802, were 1140*l.* and the interest of funded property, annuities, &c. 621*l.* 10*s.* The average number of patients upon the books was 171, and constantly upon the diet list 94.

Among the charitable institutions of this county, is to be reckoned that which makes provision for the necessities of clergymen's widows and orphans, by collections made at the TRIENNIAL MEETING of the THREE CHOIRS of Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford. This meeting has been held annually for more than half a century by rotation at one of the three cities; and the collections are distributed among the widows and orphans of clergymen in each county. The first intention was to have the assistance of the members of the three choirs only; but it is now found necessary to call in the aid of the most favourite vocal and instrumental performers. The expences to the two stewards, according to the original plan, having increased to a great height, the management has lately been entrusted to six; a regulation which has been attended with the most desirable consequences. In aid of this charity, which was found inadequate to the relief of the numerous objects who stood in need of it, a new charity was established, in 1786, among the clergy themselves, but open to the subscriptions of the laity.

This has proved the means of adding great comforts to the situation of many widows and orphans. The amount of money distributed, from August, 1802, to August, 1803, was 257*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*

The SEVERN HUMANE SOCIETY, for the recovery of persons apparently dead by drowning, or other species of suffocation, was established in 1786, and extends its beneficial effects from Kidderminster to Bristol. The management and rewards are generally the same as in other institutions of the like kind. More than 300 lives have been saved in the course of 17 years.

KNIGHTS OF THE SHIRE.

A. D.

- | | | |
|--------|---|--------------------------|
| 1547 | NICHOLAS Pointz, Knt. | |
| 1552-3 | Anthony Kingston, Knt. | Nicholas Arnold, Knt. |
| 1553 | Edward Bridges, Knt. | Anthony Hungerford, Knt. |
| 1554 | Giles Poole, Knt. | Nicholas Wykes, Knt. |
| 1554 | Arthur Porter, Esq. | William Reede, Esq. |
| 1555 | Anthony Kingston, Knt. | Nicholas Arnold, Knt. |
| 1557 | Walter Dennys, Knt. | Henry Jerningham, Knt. |
| 1558-9 | Arthur Porter, Esq. | |
| 1563 | Nicholas Walshe, Esq. | Richard Dennys, Esq. |
| 1571 | Giles Poole, Knt. | Nicholas Pointz, Knt. |
| 1572 | Giles Bridges, Esq. | Nicholas Arnold, Knt. |
| | Thomas Chester, in the room of G, Bridges, created Lord Chandos | |
| 1585 | John Darcy, Knt. | William Bruges, Esq. |
| 1586 | William Bridges, Esq. | William Wintour, Knt. |
| 1588 | Thos. Throckmorton, Knt. | Edward Winter, Knt. |
| 1592 | Henry Poole, Knt. | John Pointz, Knt. |
| 1596 | John Tracy, Esq. | John Hungerford, Knt. |
| 1601 | Edward Wintour, Knt. | John Throckmorton, Knt. |

A. D.

1603	Thomas Berkley, Knt.	Richard Berkley, Knt.
	John Throckmorton, Esq.	in the room of Sir Th. Berkley
1614	Richard Berkley, Knt.	
1620	Robert Tracy, Knt.	Maurice Berkley, Esq.
1623	Maurice Berkley, Knt.	John Dutton, Esq.
1625	Robert Tracy, Knt.	Robert Pointz, Knt.
1625	Maurice Berkley, Knt.	John Dutton, Esq.
1628	Robert Pointz, Knt.	Nathaniel Stevens, Esq.
1640	Robert Tracy, Knt.	Robert Cooke, Knt.
1640	John Dutton, Esq.	Nathaniel Stevens, Esq.
1653	John Crofts, William Neast, Robert Holmes.	

COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTS.

1654	George Berkley, Esq.	Matthew Hale, one of the Jus- tices of the Common Bench; John How, Esq. Chris- topher Guise, Esq. Sylvanus Wood, Esq.
1656	George Berkley, Esq.	John Howe, Esq. John Crofts, Esq. Baynham Throckmorton, Esq. William Neast, Esq.
1658	John Grubham Howe, Esq.	John Crofts, Esq. Baynham Throckmorton, Esq.
1658-9	John Grubham Howe, Esq.	John Stephens, Esq.

CONVENTION PARLIAMENT.

	Baynham Throckmorton	John Howe.
1667	The same.	The same.
1678	Sir John Guise.	Sir Ralph Dutton.
1680	The same.	The same.
1680	The same.	The same.

A. D.

1	James II.	1685	Charles Somerset.	Sir Robert Atkyns,
4		1688	Sir John Guise.	Sir Ralph Dutton,
1	W. & M.	1689	The same.	The same.
7		1695	The same.	The same.
10		1698	John Howe.	Richard Cocks.
12		1700	The same.	The same.
13		1701	Richard Cocks.	Maynard Colchester.

		A. D.	
1	Anne.	1702	John Howe. The same.
3		1705	Sir John Guise. The same.
5		1707	The same. The same.
6		1708	The same. Matt. Ducie Moreton.
8		1710	John Berkeley. The same.
11		1713	The same. Thomas Stephens.
1	Geo. I.	1714	Matt. Ducie Moreton. Thomas Stephens.
			On death of Thomas Stephens, was chosen Henry Berkeley.
9		1722	Henry Berkeley. Kinnard De la Bcre.
1	Geo. II.	1727	The same. Sir John Dutton.
8		1734	Hon. Benj. Bathurst. Thomas Chester.
15		1741	Thomas Chester. Norborne Berkeley.
21		1747	The same. The same.
28		1754	The same. The same.
1	Geo. III.	1761	The same. The same.
			On Berkeley's being called to the House of Lords, was elected in his place, Thos. Tracy.
8		1768	Edward Southwell. Thomas Tracy, who dying in 1770, was elected, Sir Wm. Guise, Bart.
14		1774	Sir William Guise, Bart. Edward Southwell, on whose advancement to the Barony of Clifford, in 1776, was chosen, William Bromley Chester. On the death of W. B.
20		1780	Chester, James Dutton, Esq.
23		1783	On the death of Sir W. Guise, Hon. George Cranfield Berkeley.
24		1784	G. C. Berkeley. Thos. Master, Esq.
31		1791	The same. Marq. of Worcester.
36		1796	The same. The same.
41		1801	The same. The same.
42		1803	The Hon. R. Edward H. Somerset, on the advancement of the Marquis of Worcester to the House of Peers as Duke of Beaufort; on the death of his father.

HIGH SHERIFFS.

THE government of the county was anciently lodged by the King in the Earl or Count (*Comes*), who was the immediate officer of the crown: this high office was sometimes granted for life, sometimes at will, and afterwards in fee: at length, on account of the constant trouble of it, and the Earl's necessary attendance on the King, it was thought expedient to constitute a person duly qualified to officiate in his room and stead: hence he is called *Vice-comes*; and *Sheriff*, from *Shire-reeve*, governor of the shire and county. Though he is still called *Vice-comes*, yet all his authority proceeds directly from the King, and not from or under the Earl; so that at this day he hath all the authority the Earl formerly had. Before the stat. of 9 Ed. II. it seems, that sheriffs were elected by the freeholders of the county, as the coroners now are.

SHERIFFS,

FROM HEN. II. TO THE PRESENT TIME.

A. D.	A. D.
1154 Miles de Gloucester.	The same to—
5 Walter de Hereford.	1171 Ralph Fitz Stephen, and
6 William de Beauchamp.	William, his brother.
The same to the year—	The two same to—
1163 William Piperd.	1175 William Fitz Stephen.
The same to—	The same to—
1167 Gilbert Piperd.	1187 William Fitzstephen.

A. D.	A. D.
	1222 William Putot.
William Marshall, and John Avenel.	The same to—
The three same to—	9 Henry Bade.
1190 William Marshal, and	1230 The same.
John Musgros.	1 William Talbot.
The two same to—	Peter de Edgward, and
1193 Herbert Fitzherbert.	Thomas de St. Martin.
4 The same.	2 The three same.
5 The same, and William de Romen.	3 William Talbot.
6 Herbert Fitzherbert.	4 Thurstan de Spencer.
7 William Earl Marshall, and	5 The same.
John Avenhall.	6 John Fitz Jeffry, and
8 The same.	Jeffry de Derehurst.
9 William Marshall, and	7 John Fitz Jeffry, and
Thomas Rochford.	Marsdat Canonwite.
1200 The same to—	8 John Fitz Jeffry.
2 William Marshall, and	9 The same to—
Richard Haselrue.	1243 Robert de Waleran, and
3 The same.	Jeffery de Derehurst.
4 Richard Musgros, and	4 Robert de Waleran, and
Reginald Patenolt.	Nicholas de Montacute.
5 The same.	5 Robert de Waleran, and
6 Gerard de Alcia, and	Reginald Acle.
Richard Burgeis.	6 Robert Waleran.
7 Engelrad de Cumat, and	7 John de Fleming.
Richard Burgeis.	8 The same.
8 The same to—	9 Adam de Hittestre.
1213 Ralph Musard	1250 The same to—
The same to—	3 William de Lasborowe,
1218 The same, with Peter	4 The same.
Edgward.	5 Robert de Meysey.
9 Ralph Musard.	6 John de Brun.
1220 The same to—	7 The same to—
	9 Matthew Werrill.

A. D.

- 1260 The same to—
 2 Reginald de Acle, Roger de Chedney, and Peter de Coventry.
 3 The same to—
 8 Peter de Chanett, and Sir Walter Boking.
 9 Reginald de Acle.
 1270 Adam de Boteler.
 1 The same to—
 5 Richard de la Riviere.
 6 Walter de Steuckly.
 The same to—
 1280 Roger de Lackington.
 1 The same to—
 3 Jeffrey de Maudiacre.
 4 The same.
 5 Fulk de Lacy.
 6 The same.
 7 The same, with Thomas de Gardins,
 8 The same to—
 1294 John de Langley.
 5 Richard Talbot.
 6 The same.
 7 John de Newborough.
 8 Thomas de Gardens.
 9 The same to—
 1303 John de Langley.
 4 Nicholas de Kingston, and John de Amesly.
 5 The same
 6 John de Amesly, and John de Acton.

A. D.

- 1307 The same.
 8 William Mansell, and Robert Darcy.
 9 The same.
 1310 Richard de la Riviere.
 The same to—
 4 John de Hampton.
 The same to—
 9 John de Sulansell, and William Tracy.
 1320 The same to—
 2 Thomas de Rodborow.
 3 The same to—
 5 William Gamage, and Thomas de Rodborow.
 6 Thomas de Berkeley.
 7 The same.
 8 Richard Foxcott.
 9 The same to—
 1333 Thomas Berkeley, of Cumberly, and R. Foxcott.
 4 Thomas de Berkeley.
 5 The same.
 6 Walter de Dastin.
 7 Simon Bassett.
 8 The same to—
 1346 Walter Dastin, and Phillebert Morestel.
 7 John de Wreston.
 8 William de Dene.
 9 The same.
 1350 Thomas Berkeley, of Cumberly, and William de la Dene.

- | A. D. | A. D. |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1351 Thomas Berkeley | 1393 John de Berkeley. |
| 2 Robert de Hildslee. | 4 Gilbert Dennis. |
| 3 The same to— | 5 William Tracy. |
| 6 Thomas Moigne. | 6 Maurice Russell. |
| 7 The same to— | 7 Robert Pointz. |
| 9 Thomas Tracy. | 8 John Berkeley. |
| 1360 The same to— | 9 John Browning. |
| 3 John Pointz. | 1400 Henry de la Riviere. |
| 4 The same to— | 1 Maurice Russell, and |
| 6 John Tracy. | Robert Somerville. |
| 7 John de Clifford. | 2 Robert Whittington. |
| 8 Thomas de Ocle. | 3 Sir William Beauchamp. |
| 9 John de Joce. | 4 The same. |
| 1370 Nicholas de Berkeley. | 5 John Greyndour. |
| 1 Peter de Veale. | 6 Maurice Russell. |
| 2 John de Joce. | 7 Robert Whittington. |
| 3 Peter Chamant. | 8 Richard Mawarden. |
| 4 The same— | 9 Alexander Clevedon. |
| 8 Thomas Bradwell. | 1410 William Walwynne. |
| 9 John Tracy. | 1 Sir John Greyndour. |
| 1380 Ralph Walledge. | 2 William Beauchamp, of |
| 1 Thomas Bradwell. | Powick. |
| 2 Sir John Thorp. | 3 Sir John Berkeley. |
| 3 Thomas Fitz Nicholas. | 4 John Greville. |
| 4 Ralph Wallery. | 5 The same. |
| 5 Thomas Berkeley. | 6 Willim Tracy. |
| 6 Thomas Bruges. | 7 Bishop Stone. |
| 7 Thomas Bradwell. | 8 John Bruges. |
| 8 Thomas Berkeley, of Cub- | 9 John Willecots. |
| berly. | 1420 The same. |
| 9 Lawrence Leabrook. | 1 John Pauncefoot. |
| 1390 Thomas Bruges. | 2 John Blacket. |
| 1 Maurice de Kensell. | 3 Stephen Haytfield. |
| 2 Henry de la River. | 4 John Greville. |

A. D.

- 1425 John Pauncefoot.
- 6 Guy Whittington.
- 7 Robert Andrew.
- 8 Giles Bruges.
- 9 Sir Maurice Berkeley.
- 1430 Stephen Hayfield.
- 1 John Stourton.
- 2 Guy Whittington.
- 3 John Pauncefoot.
- 4 Sir Maurice Berkeley.
- 5 The same.
- 6 John Beauchamp.
- 7 William Stafford
- 8 Sir John Sturton.
- 9 The same.
- 1440 John Boteler.
- 1 Robert Leversey.
- 2 William Tracy.
- 3 The same.
- 4 William Gifford.
- 5 John Boteler.
- 6 Henry Clifford.
- 7 John Try.
- 8 John Gise.
- 9 William Tracy.
- 1450 James Clifford.
- 1 John de Veale.
- 2 Giles Bruges.
- 3 John Gise.
- 4 Sir Walter Devereux.
- 5 Sir John Barre.
- 6 Sir Ed. Hungerford.
- 7 Nicholas Lotimore.
- 8 Thomas Hungerford.

A. D.

- 1459 John Greville, Esq.
- 1460 Maurice Dennis
- 1 The same.
- 2 Maurice Berkeley, Esq.
- 3 Edw. Hungerford, Esq.
- 4 John Hungerford, Esq.
- 5 ——— Henton.
- 6 Sir John Greville.
- 7 Robert Pointz, Esq.
- 8 John Cassey, Esq.
- 9 Sir Richard Beauchamp.
- 1470 The same.
- 1 Humphry Foster.
- 2 John Boteler, Esq.
- 3 Thomas Whittingham
- 4 ———
- 5 Thomas Norton, Esq.
- 6 Thomas Baynham, Esq.
- 7 Edward Langley
- 8 Walter Dennis.
- 9 Sir John Sanctloe.
- 1480 Robert Poyntz, Esq.
- 1 Sir Alex. Baynham.
- 2 John Hunddeston, Esq.
- 3 Sir William Berkeley,
and Rob. Poyntz.
- 4 Sir Robert Poyntz.
- 5 John Sanctloe.
- 6 John Walsh, Esq.
- 7 Thomas Mourton.
- 8 Christopher Throgmorton.
- 9 Sir Thomas Hungerford.
- 1490 Richard Pool, Esq.
- 1 Sir Robert Poyntz.

A. D.

- 1492 Sir Walter Denys.
 3 Sir Edw. Berkeley.
 4 Sir Rob. Poyntz.
 5 Robert Whittington, Esq.
 6 Richard Pool, Esq.
 7 Alexander Baynham.
 8 Sir Giles Bruges.
 9 John Huddleston.
 1500 Sir Robert Poyntz.
 1 Alexander Baynham.
 2 The same.
 3 Giles Greville.
 4 John Boteler, Esq.
 5 Edward Tame, Esq.
 6 John Pauncefoot, Esq.
 7 Anthony Poyntz, Esq.
 8 Sir Maurice Berkeley.
 9 Thomas Poyntz, Esq.
 1510 Christopher Baynham, Esq.
 1 Sir Robert Moreton.
 2 Sir William Tracy.
 3 Sir William Kingston.
 4 Sir Maurice Berkeley.
 5 Sir Alexander Baynham.
 6 Sir Christopher Baynham.
 7 John Whittington.
 8 Sir William Dennis.
 9 Sir Giles Tame.
 1520 Thomas Poyntz.
 1 Sir Thomas Berkeley.
 2 Sir Anthony Pointz.
 3 Sir Edmond Tame.
 4 Sir Edward Wadham.
 5 Sir John Walsh.

A. D.

- 1526 Sir William Dennis.
 7 Sir Anthony Poyntz.
 8 William Throgmorton, Esq.
 9 Sir John Walsh.
 1530 Sir Edward Wadham.
 1 Walter Dennis, Esq.
 2 Anthony Kingston, Esq.
 3 Sir Richard Ligon.
 4 Sir John Walsh.
 5 Sir John Sainctloe.
 6 Sir Edward Tame.
 7 Sir Walter Dennis.
 8 Sir Nicholas Poyntz.
 9 Sir John Walsh.
 1540 Sir Edward Wadham.
 1 Sir Edward Tame.
 2 Walter Dennis.
 3 Sir George Baynham.
 4 Sir Nicholas Poyntz.
 5 Nicholas Wickers.
 6 Sir Miles Patrick.
 7 Arthur Porter, Esq.
 8 Sir Thomas Bridges.
 9 Sir Anthony Kingston.
 1550 Sir Walter Dennis.
 1 Hugh Dennis, Esq.
 2 Anthony Hungerford, Esq.
 3 Nicholas Hicks, Esq.
 4 Sir Walter Dennis.
 5 Nicholas Pauncefoot.
 6 Richard Brayne, Esq.
 7 Thomas Throgmorton, Esq.
 8 Nicholas Arnold.
 9 The same.

A. D.

- 1560 Richard Tracy, Esq.
1 Nicholas Walsh, Esq.
2 William Read, Esq.
3 George Huntly, Esq.
4 Richard Berkeley, Esq.
5 Sir Giles Pool.
6 William Palmer.
7 John Hungerford.
8 Robert Brayne, Esq.
9 Sir Nicholas Poyntz.
1570 Richard Baynham, Esq.
1 Thomas Smith, Esq.
2 John Higford, Esq.
3 Robert Strange, Esq.
4 Sir Thomas Porter.
5 Thomas Wye, Esq.
6 Walter Compton, Esq.
7 Thomas Chester, Esq.
8 John Tracy, Esq.
9 William Read, Esq.
1580 Richard Peate, Esq.
1 Sir Thomas Porter.
2 Thomas Baynham, Esq.
3 Thomas Smith, Esq.
4 Anthony Hungerford, Esq.
5 John Higford, Esq.
6 Paul Tracy, Esq.
7 Sir Thomas Throgmorton.
8 Sir Henry Poole.
9 Thomas Lucy, Esq.
1590 William Dutton, Esq.
1 Sir John Poyntz.
2 William Chester, Esq.
3 Sir John Deyvers.

A. D.

- 1594 Joseph Baynham, Esq.
5 Sir Henry Winstone.
6 John Chamberlain, Esq.
7 Sir John Hungerford.
8 Sir Edward Wintour.
9 George Huntly, Esq.
1600 Sir Thomas Throgmorton.
1 William Dutton, Esq.
2 Thomas Baynham, Esq.
3 Sir Henry Poole.
4 Giles Reade, Esq.
5 Sir Thomas Staymer.
6 William Norwood, Esq.
7 Sir Thomas Estcourt.
8 Sir Thomas Woodruff, who
dying in May, William
Guise succeeded.
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 Thyme.
2 Thomas Hodges, Esq.
3 Sir Richard Rogers.
4 John Dowle, Esq.
5 Sir William Sandys.

A. D.

- 1626 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 Guise, Esq.
 8 John Browning, Esq.
 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.

A. D.

- 1656 The same.
 7 John Barnerd, Esq.
 8 The same to—
 1660 Sir William Ducey, Bart.
 1 Sir Humphry Hook.
 2 Sir Thomas Estcourt.
 3 William Cook, Esq.
 4 Sir John Hammer.
 5 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 Pleydell, Esq.
 3 Charles Jones, Esq.
 4 Charles Hancox, Esq.
 5 Sir Charles Wintour.
 6 Sir Thomas Canne.
 7 Henry Benedict Hall, Esq.
 8 Sir Hele Hook, Bart.
 9 William Dennis, Esq.
 1690 John de la Bere, Esq.

A. D.

- 1691 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 Mariot, Esq.
- 8 Nathaniel Stephens, Esq.
- 9 Thomas Chester, Esq.
- 1700 Richard Haynes, Esq.
- 1 Samuel Eckley.
- 2 Sir Samuel Eckley.
- 3 Sir Edward Fust, Bart.
- 4 William Hayward, Esq.
- 5 Edmond Chamberlain, Esq.
- 6 Matth. Ducey Merton, Esq.
- 7 Francis Wyndham, Esq.
- 8 Henry Wagstaff, Esq.
- 9 Henry Sackvile, Esq.
- 1710 William Batson, Esq.
- 1 George Smith, Esq.
- 2 Thomas Winstone, Esq.
- 3 Lawford Cole, Esq.
- 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, Dorvell, Esq.
- 2 William Blathwayt, Esq.
- 3 Thomas Warner, Esq.
- 4 Samuel Roch, Esq.

A. D.

- 1725 Windsor Sandys, jun. Esq.
- 6 John Sampson, Esq.
- 7 Sir Robert Cann, Bart.
- 8 Robert Cocks, Esq.
- 9 Joseph Small, Esq.
- 1730 Samuel Sheppard, Esq.
- 1 Samuel Mee, Esq.
- 2 Robert Martin, Esq.
- 3 Reginald Winyatt, Esq.
- 4 Richard Marriett, Esq.
- 5 Thomas Lingen, Esq.
- 6 John Gladwyn, 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 W. Baghott Delabere, Esq.
- 7 John Harding, Esq.
- 8 Robert Ball, Esq.
- 9 Thomas Winstone, Esq.
- 1750 Henry-ToyBridgeman, Esq.
- 1 Richard Hill, Esq.
- 2 John Beale, Esq.
- 3 Thomas Kemble, Esq.
- 4 Thomas Ingram, Esq.
- 5 John Cossins, Esq.
- 6 Charles Wyndham, Esq.
- 7 William Miles, Esq.
- 8 Thomas Jones, Esq.

A. D.	A. D.
1759 Samuel Hayward, Esq.	1781 John Morris, Esq.
1760 Onesiphorus Paul, Esq.	2 Charles Hayward, Esq.
1 John Delafield Phelps, Esq.	3 Joseph Roberts, Esq.
2 Peter Hancock, Esq.	4 Giles Greenaway, Esq.
3 Samuel Paul, Esq.	5 John Niblett, Esq.
4 Giles Nash, Esq.	6 Charles Coxo, Esq.
5 Robert Dobyns Yate, Esq.	7 Samuel Richardson, Esq.
6 William Dallaway, Esq.	8 Nicholas Smyth, Esq.
7 Edmund Probyn, Esq.	9 George Millar, Esq.
8 John Guise, Esq.	1790 John Blagden Hale, Esq.
9 William Singleton, Esq.	1 Michael Hicks Beach, Esq.
1770 George Smyth, Esq.	2 John Embury, Esq.
1 Thomas Master, Esq.	3 Christo. Codrington, Esq.
2 Edmund Waller, Esq.	4 Isaac Elton, Esq.
3 Joseph Pyrke, Esq.	5 Samuel Edwards, Esq.
4 Henry Wyatt, Esq.	6 Samuel Peach Peach, Esq.
5 Sir George Smith, Bart.	7 J. Raymond Barker, Esq.
6 Henry Lippincott, Esq.	8 Tho. Vernon Dolphin, Esq.
7 William Hayward Win- stone, Esq.	9 John Elwes, Esq.
8 Edward Sampson, Esq.	1800 Cha. Hanbury Tracy, Esq.
9 James Dutton, Esq.	1 John Browne, Esq.
1780 Sir G. Onesiphorus Paul, Bt.	2 James Musgrave, Esq.
	3 Sir Samuel Wathen, Knt.

CORONERS.

THE antiquity of this office may be traced as far back as 925, for it is mentioned in King Athelstan's charter to Beverley; but there is no doubt of its having existed long before that time; so long that the commencement is not known. The election is by the King's writ in the full

county, by the commons of the same county. In this county there are four: Thomas Blunt, Daniel Willey, William Joyner, John Trigge, Gentlemen.

THE LIEUTENANCY, OR MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

FROM the earliest periods there have been deputed governors of counties, under different appellations. Osrick, or Oshire was viceroy or sub-regulus of the Wiccii in 680. King Alfred, according to Camden, settled officers in every county, under the title of *Custodes Regni*, similar to the modern lieutenants. In the reign of Hen. III. they were called *Capitanei*, and assisted the sheriffs in curbing the insolence of the robbers. The present appellation of lieutenant is of more modern date. They are first legally recognized in the reign of Edw. VI. The establishment is of great honour and dignity, and is entirely dependant on the crown. The whole military force raised within the county is under the direction of the lieutenant, and is drawn out by him at certain times fixed by Act of Parliament, and on other occasions, when their services are required. Alfred was the first king who established a regular militia for the defence of the kingdom, by ordaining that all his people should be armed and registered. By assigning them a regular rotation of duty, assembling them at stated places of rendezvous, and other wise precautions, the whole kingdom was like one great garrison, and the Danes could no sooner appear in one place, than they were met by a sufficient number to check their insults, without leaving any places undefended. On

the alarm of the great Spanish invasion in 1588, Queen Elizabeth issued out commissions of array, and appointed Lord Chandos Lieutenant of this county. The militia, or trained bands, at that time consisted of 3000 foot, under ten captains, and four troops, composed of 250 horse. In the reign of James, the militia was new modelled, but consisted of the same number, and the Earl of Berkeley was appointed Lieutenant. At this time the militia was raised by the inhabitants, in proportion to their estates; but by different regulations during the reigns of Geo. II. and III. the value of property is put out of the question, and every person, (with certain exceptions), between the age of 17 and 45, is liable to take his chance according to ballot. This county, including the city, and part of Bristol, is now charged with the raising of 1163 men, which are proportioned to the population of the different parishes, and the number liable to serve. By the return made in the last year, it appears that of 33,822 within the ages prescribed, 20,284 were liable, and 13,538 exempt; therefore that about one of seventeen were called into actual service.

The singular and extraordinary circumstances of the present period requiring unusual exertions, it has been found necessary to add half the number to the original, under the description of *supplementary* militia. To this has also been added a third levy of 776 men, as an army of reserve, which are not connected with the militia, but attached to the different regiments of the line. In aid of all these exertions, 7161 volunteers, including infantry and cavalry, are now under arms within the county, clothed at their own expence, or by subscription, regularly trained and disciplined, and ready to march (whenever an enemy shall land on the shores of Britain)

to any place within the kingdom where their services may be required by government. Thus the whole number now furnished by this county is 8906.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Berkeley is Lieutenant of the county, and Colonel of the militia.

BOTANY²⁵.

ABBREVIATIONS.—D. *Dursley*; H. *Hampton*; C. *Clifton*; V. *Vincennes Rocks*; A. B. *Avon Banks*; Th. *Thornbury*.

ADOXA moschatellina. D.	Boletus versicolor. D.
Ægilops incurvata. A. B.	Bryum argenteum. D.
Ægopodium vulgare. D.	Bryum rurale. D.
Aethusa cynapium. D.	Bryum cespiticeum. D.
Alchemilla vulgaris. H.	Bryum extinctorium. V.
Anemone nemorosa. D.	Bryum pomiforme. V.
Aquilegia rubra. H.	Bryum pyriforme. D.
Arabis stricta. V.	Butomus umbellatus. D.
Arenaria rubra. A. B.	Caltha palustris. H. D.
Arenaria tenuifolia. V.	Campanula trachelium. H.
Asparagus officinalis. Th.	Carex pendula. D.
Asperula odorata. D.	Carex disticha. D.
Asplenium ceterach. C.	Carex saxatilis. D.
Asplen. ruta muraria. C.	Carduus nutans. D.
Asplen. scolopendrium. D.	Cherophyllum temulum. D.
Astragalus Glycyphillos. H.	Chenopodium maritimum, A. B.
Ballota nigra. D.	Chlora perfoliata, H. & V.
Bantria odontitis. D.	Chrysosplenium oppositifol. D.
Betonica officinalis. D.	Chrysos. alternifol. H.
Boletus bovinus. D.	Circaea Lutetiana. H. & D.

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|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Cistus Helianthemum. D. | Hypnum triquetrum. H. & D. |
| Cochlearia anglica. A. B. | Hypochoeris radicata. D. |
| Cochl. coronopus. D. | Juncus campestris. D. |
| Colchicum autumnale. Horsley. | Lapsana communis. D. |
| Convallaria majalis. H. | Lapidium petraeum. V. |
| Convallaria multiflora. D. | Lepid. ruderales. V. |
| Cotyledon. V. | Lichen caninus. D. |
| Crataegus aria. D. | Lichen furcatus. D. |
| Cynoglossum officin. D. | Lichen deustus. V. |
| Digitalis purpurea. Ir. Acton | Lichen miniatus. V. |
| Dipsacus pilosus. D. | Lichen polyrhizus. V. |
| Eriophorum polystachium. H. | Lichen pratensis. D. |
| Erigeron acre. V. | Linum catharticum. H. |
| Erysimum barbarea. D. | Lithospermum offic. D. |
| Erys. cheiranthoides. D. | Lysimachia nummul. H. |
| Euphorbia exigua. V. | Lysimach. nemorum. H. |
| Galeopsis galeobdolon. H. | Melampyrium arvense. H. |
| Galeop. tetrahit. D. | Mentha arvensis. D. |
| Geranium maritimum. A. B. | Mnium hygromet. D. |
| Geum rivale. H. | Monotropa hypopithys. D. |
| Genista tinctoria. D. | Ophioglossum. H. |
| Gentiana centaureus. D. | Ophrysmodes. H. & C. |
| Glaux maritima. A. B. | Ophrys nidus avis. H. |
| Hieracleum spondylium. D. | Ophrys apifera. Cranham. |
| Hieracium subauidum. D. | Ophrys ovata. C. |
| Hieracium murorum. D. | Ophrys spiralis. C. |
| Hierac. taraxaci. D. | Orchis bifolia. D. |
| Hippocrepis comosa. D. | Orchis pyramidalis. D. |
| Hypnum cupressiforme. D. | Ornithopus perpu. C. |
| Hypericum pulchrum. C. | Osmunda reg. Westerleigh Com. |
| Hyp. montanum. C. | Osmunda spicans. C. |
| Hyp. androsimum. H. | Paris quadrifolia. H. |
| Hypnum sericeum. D. | Peziza cyathoides. D. |
| Hypnum serpens. D. | Phallus esculent. D. |
| Hypericum humifusum. C. | Picris echioides. D. |

Pic. Hieracioides. D.	Serap. latifolia. D.
Pimpinella dioica. V.	Sedum album. D.
Pimp. saxifraga. D.	Sedum daysiphil. C.
Polemonium cerul. H.	Sedum rupestre. V.
Polygonum bist. H.	Sherardia arvens. D.
Polypodium acul. D.	Smyrnum olestrat. V.
Polypod. dryopt. D.	Solidago virgaurea. V.
Polypod. fragile. H.	Spiræa filipendula. D.
Polytricum striatum. D.	Stellaria holosteaa. D.
Prunella vulgaris. D.	Sysimbrium mur. C.
Ranunculus auric. D.	Thalictrum minus. D.
Rhinanthis crista gall. D.	Thlaspi arvense. D.
Ribes rubrum. H.	Thymus acinos. H.
Rubia peregrin. V.	Tormentilla repens. H.
Rubus idæus. H.	Trifolium ornithop. V.
Ruta muraria. D.	Tragopodon pratense. H.
Salicornia herb. A. B.	Turritis hirsuta. C.
Salvia prat. D.	Valeriana officin. H.
Sambucus ebulus. D.	Verbena officin. Olveston.
Sanicula Europæa. D.	Veronica agrest. D.
Scilla autumn. C.	Veronica spicata. V.
Scrophularia nodos. D.	Viburnum opulus. H.
Serapias grandif. H.	Viola hirta. V.
Serap. longiflora. H.	

MINERALS, STONES, &c.

IRON ORES, exist in abundance in many parts of the county: at Mangotsfield (317), Iron Acton (307), Berkeley (251), Falfield (306), and the neighbourhood, particularly in the Forest of Dean (*vol. ii. p. 11.*) they are easily discovered; but in other parts, as Robins-wood,

hill near Gloucester (241), the boggy low meadows in Twynning (36), Standish park (183), &c. they are known to be secreted in the bowels of the earth, by the ochreous appearance of the water, (*vol. ii. p. 21, note 7*).

LEAD, is found more or less in every lime-stone rock, as at Sodbury (238), Westbury-on-Trim (314), Yate (315), Tytherington (310), Almondsbury (268), Deynton (300), &c. but no where in sufficient quantities to encourage an active prosecution of the veins. The kind most frequently discovered is of a bluish grey colour and foliated texture, both chrytallized and in masses; sometimes near the surface, at others at a considerable depth. There seems to be little question as to Pen-park hole (314) having been a lead mine, probably not exhausted, but worked till obstructed by the irruption of water, which in early ages they had no engines capable of preventing.

COPPER and TIN, it is presumed, have never been discovered in any part of the county. The latter is mentioned (295) upon vague tradition. PYRITES, *Sulphuret of Iron*, or *Mundic* as it is called in Cornwall, exists in great abundance, and in various forms of combination. It is generally found in beds of blue clay-stone, particularly on the western banks of the Severn, at Awre (222), at Westbury (209), and Frethern cliffs (176), where it completely *mundicises* the Ammonites and other fossil productions. Pyrites has not been applied to any use in this county; but in Cornwall, where it is necessarily separated from the copper and tin ores, with which it is intermixed, the decomposition is said to produce poisonous and destructive fumes. So dreadfully deleterious, says Dr. Maton, are the fumes of arsenic constantly impregnating the air of these places, and so profuse is the perspiration occasioned by the heat of the furnaces, that those

who have been employed at them but a few months become most emaciated figures, and in the course of a few years are generally laid in their graves.

LAPIS CALAMINARIS, is found at Redland (314), and generally, though in small quantities, among the limestone rocks at other places.

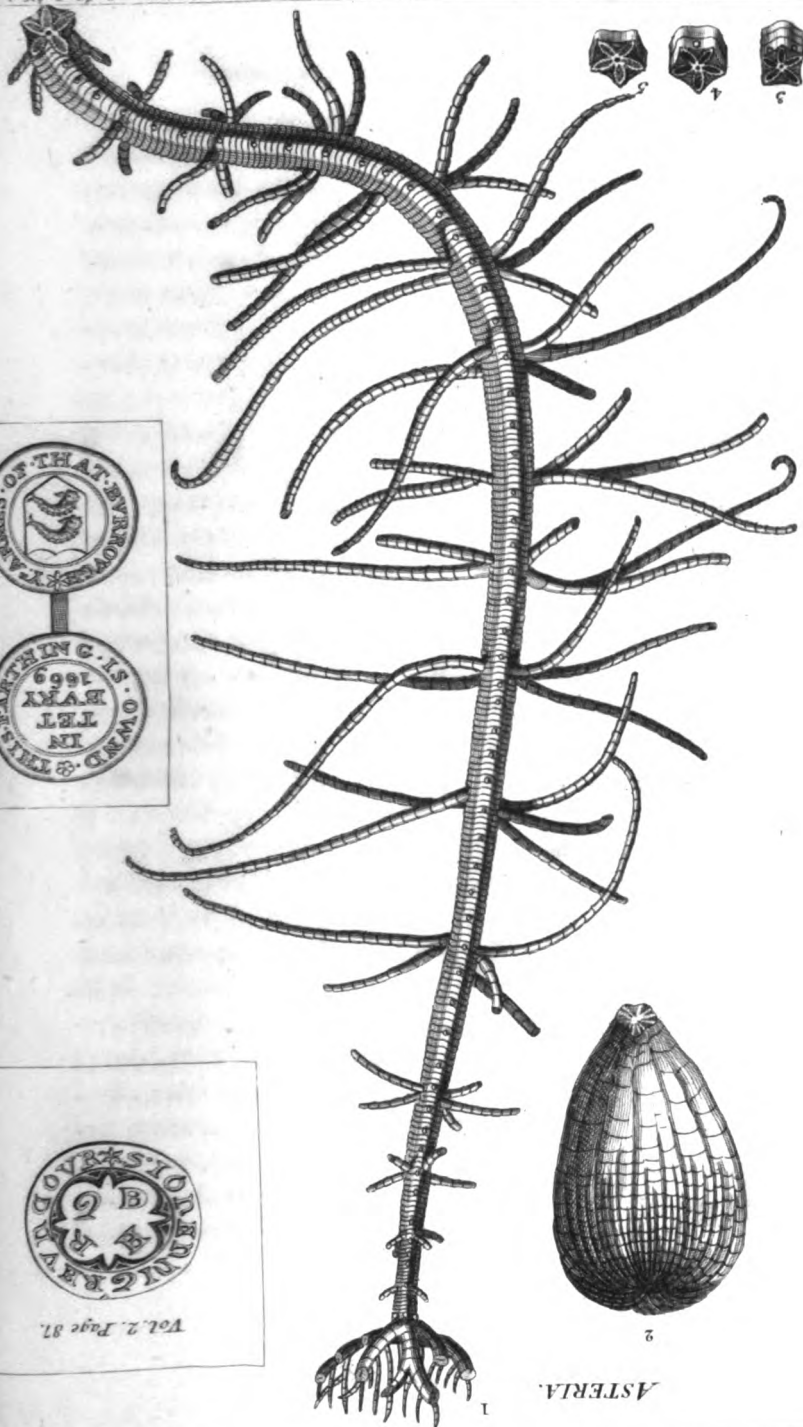
COAL, abounds plentifully in the Forest of Dean (*vol. ii, p. 11*); and on the eastern side of the Severn, is said to be found every where within the elliptic circle of Limestone rocks, which begin at Cromhall, and expand on each side till they meet again in Somersetshire. The Forest of Kingswood is the almost inexhaustible depôt which supplies the city of Bristol, and neighbourhood, with fuel for domestic purposes, and answers the vast demands of the different manufactories (294) (296), &c.

STONES: among the most curious are the *Cotham* stone (314), the *Dagham-down* stone (106), the *Tophus*, *Towfe* or *Puff* stone (256), the *Toad* stone (309). Among the most useful is the *Free* stone (161) (86) and many other quarries on the Cotswolds; *Grit* or *Pennant* stone (317) (319) (301) (307), &c. *Limestone* of excellent quality (202) (255) (283) (287) (315) (298) (316); of an inferior quality (249). *Petrosilex* at Wick; *Sulphate of Strontian* at Redland (324), Sodbury and Aust passage (312); at the latter also *Gypsum* in large beds.

FOSSILS, are found in great variety and abundance in almost every quarry that is opened on the Cotswolds, from the most northern extremity down to Bath. In the vale the beds of blue clay-stone are stored with the **CORNUA AMMONIS**, **CONCHÆ RUGOSÆ**, &c. Frethern Cliff (176), the western shore of the Severn near Awre (222), Pyrton Passage (224), Westbury Cliff (209), afford a fine field of

investigation for the naturalist: at the last place particularly, most curious and singular petrifications of bones and other substances are found. LUDUS HELMONTII, BELEMNITES, CORALOID bodies, MYCETITÆ conoides, ASTROITÆ, Calcareous SPARS, Trigonal SPARS, VERMICULI, PATELLÆ, AMMONITÆ, TROCHI, COCHLEÆ²⁵, CYLINDRI, BUCCINA, PECTINES, OSTREA, CONCHÆ rugosæ, ANOMIÆ, PECTUNCULI, CUNEI, TELLINÆ, MYTILUS pinniformis, ECHINI or DISCOIDES, OVARIUM, are found at Sherbourn, Northleach, Dursley, Birdlip Hill (148), Crickley Hill (225), Yanworth (136), Winruah, Fairford, Farmington, Leckhampton Hill, Eastington (138), Risington, Barrington, Badminton, Sodbury, Upper Slaughter, and almost every where on the Cotswolds.—ASTROITÆ foraminosi, STALACTITÆ, Hexagonal SPARS, Hexagonal pyramidal SPARS, NODULES enclosing spars, ECHINATED chrystalline and sparry balls, are found at Kingsweston (312), Wick (297), Vincent's rocks, and Redland quarries (314).—ASTERIÆ or STARSTONES or ENCRINI, at Pyrton-passage, Lassington, Dursley, Sherbourn, Robin's-wood-hill (230).

The ASTERIA being a curious production, the following account is given of it: the small pieces which are generally collected, and seldom more than an inch long, are pieces of the original animal. Several species have been found in a living state: viz. on the coasts of Martinico, Barbadoes, and Greenland. Plate 1. fig. 1. represents the stem or *vertebra* of one taken on the coast of Barbadoes, with a part of its head, fingers or claws broken off: its length is about 14 inches, and diameter one third of an inch. The joints are pentagonous, regularly placed one over another, of a crustaceous substance, and united by thin cartilages. This makes the *vertebra* capa-



ASTERIA.



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ble of bending at the will of the animal in all directions. A small hole may be perceived between every vertebra, which communicates through the middle to the cavity in the centre of the head: along this stem, at different distances, there are many circles of cylindrical jointed arms, five in each round; each series is of equal length, and placed much like the *Quisium* or Horse-tail plant. Each arm is inserted into one of the five cavities of the vertebra, and its joints into one another, so that the upper end of the joint incloses the lower end of the next to it with a small margin. These joints of the arms are generally about one-twelfth of an inch in length and the same in diameter. A small hole may be plainly traced in the arms, passing through the midst of the joints, which communicates, through the centre of the starry vertebra in the main stem, with the hooked joint at the extremity. With this, and some minute tubercles in every joint, the animal probably takes secure hold of whatever it seizes. As the stem of this appears to have been broken off short at the bottom, it must remain a doubt whether it moves about the sea, or is fixed to rocks by a base like corals, sponges, &c.

In the centre of the head, or perhaps as properly the body of the animal, is a small hole which apparently communicates with the internal part of the vertebra of the stem. In a dry specimen, more accurately examined, was found a cup of crustaceous substance and of an oval form, about an inch in length, three quarters of an inch over, and a quarter of an inch deep: here were probably lodged the intestines and stomach. This cup is supported by the basis of six dichotomous testaceous arms or branches; these lower parts or bases of the branching arms consist of three joints each, and surround the cup

to which they seem united ; each of these divide into two other jointed branches, and from the upper edges of each alternate joint arise two rows of small jointed claws like fingers, and these two opposite rows bend towards each other : each of the joints is concave at the lower end, into which is inserted the convex end of the joint below : with these joints, claws or fingers, they secure their prey.

Fig. 2. is a representation of a curious petrified head found at Pyrton-passage (224).

Fig. 3, 4, and 5, represent fragments of the stem, usually called *star stones*.

The arms of this animal, which are inserted into the stem, are said to drop off, take root or fix themselves to the rocks, where they grow up to full maturity ; the usual mode in which the species is propagated.

Mr. Whitehurst observes, that amongst the various marine productions contained in the Derbyshire strata, he never saw any *asteria* ; they are generally found in the soil which composes the banks of ditches and rivulets, as at Staunton, co. Nott. and Lassington (230), in this county ; whence he infers, that such places were originally their native climate, though they now inhabit the West-Indian Seas. See *Whitehurst's Enquiry, &c.* p. 235, and *Phil. Trans.* vol. 52.

PICTURESQUE APPEARANCE.

THE county of Gloucester may, with justice, be said to stand high in the scale of Picturesque Beauty. The Cotswolds are usually considered as an exception to the general remark ; even in *them* however, among the numer-

ous *dens* and *combes* into which they are broken, very delightful spots may be selected; the *STOUR*, during its short course, adds no inconsiderable beauty to the higher parts of the county (49); the vallies through which the *CHURN*, the *COLN*, and the *WINRUSH*, with their assistant rivulets, direct their meandering streams, are pleasingly diversified with rich meads and hanging woods, but much inferior to the Vale and the Forest.

In the *FOREST OF DEAN*, especially between Colford and the Speech House, and to the left hand of that road, are some beautiful specimens of forest scenery; not indeed possessing the fine distances which accompany many of the views in the New Forest, but equal in respect of internal scenery; natural lawns, broken and surrounded by fine wood; the ground itself well disposed by nature, and intersected by rivulets and forest roads. The weeping birch flourishes in all its natural wildness, and attains an unusual size. The *Wye* also, which for a considerable extent is the boundary of the forest and the county, is indebted to Gloucestershire for two of her grandest scenes; the rocks at *Coldwell*, and the *New Weir*.

In the great *VALE* of *GLOUCESTER*, more particularly in the lower parts of it, the *Severn* is so grand an object, as to ornament every scene that overlooks it; the expanse of its waters enabling it as well to dignify the fore ground, as adorn the distance. In the latter case, perhaps, the *Severn* gives more picturesque beauty to the scenes which it embellishes than in the former, as its banks are in general tame; nor is there often sufficient traffic on its waters to keep up a moving picture of shipping, or give the bustle of commerce; both which circumstances contribute so essentially to render water picturesque in itself. At a distance, however, the *Severn* seldom fails to intro-

duce itself well into the view of the lower vale; and it is a very striking feature when seen from an elevated situation (264). The upper part of the vale, below Gloucester, is no where, perhaps, seen to greater advantage, at least in point of extent, than near the town of Dursley, upon the road from that place to Newport (251). The river here adds little to the beauty of the prospect, being generally lost beneath its banks: the view is, however, grandly terminated by the Malvern hills, which rise proudly from the vale, with the flatness of which they form a happy contrast.

The environs of Bristol are distinguished by every admirer of picturesque beauty. Nature has here been profuse in the supply of every circumstance which is wanting to fill up the finished landscape: water, rock, and wood, in their combinations, produce the happiest effects. With the rich woods of Kingsweston and Blaize castle in the fore ground, contrasted by the picturesque assemblage of gardens and villas in Henbury and Westbury; with the Severn and Bristol Channel in the middle distance, and the mountains of South Wales to bound the prospect; it will be difficult, perhaps, to form a scene more sublime and interesting.

The vallies, particularly in the neighbourhood of Stroud, have far more picturesque features than are to be found in the vale with which they communicate: the abundance of white buildings which there force themselves forward, in some measure offend the eye, but the beauties of nature are too prominent to be altogether destroyed by the labour of art. Among the lesser vallies in this neighbourhood, the scenery in Standish-park (183) is pre-eminently beautiful, having, in addition to the views of the distant vale, varied charms of its own to boast of, the ground

admirably disposed and broken, and the trees grouped in the happiest style.

On many of the great roads with which the county is intersected, the traveller will be highly gratified with the scenery of the surrounding country. The great road to Bristol becomes interesting about ten miles from Gloucester; and during the remainder of its course, presents, at intervals, pleasing views down the Channel. The road from Chepstow to Newnham, on the opposite side of the Severn, gives several river views of consequence, and leads through a woody and picturesque track of country. On the road leading to Minsterworth, the city of Gloucester, backed by the white cliffs of Birdlip, Crickley and Leckhampton hills, appears to greater advantage than at any other point, except, perhaps, at Woolridge, on the Worcester road, whence its prominent buildings, especially the Cathedral, appear so happily disposed, as to suggest an idea of greater importance than really belongs to it; and when under a strong light, the whole is finely relieved by the range of hills in the back ground. Looking northward from the same spot, the Malvern hills appear with uncommon grandeur; and in the vale, to the right, the spire of Ashelworth church(249) just appears; whilst, below it, the Severn makes an easy bend, and is lost behind a wooded part of Wainload hill. The various roads which cross the Cotswolds grandly descend into the vale, interesting as well by their intrinsic beauty, as by the force of contrast. They have each their respective merit. From Frocester-hill, the view is given, perhaps, in its greatest extent and richness(186); but the Pass over Crickley-hill has a dignity in itself which the others want. The ground is boldly disposed; the tracks of winter torrents, and neglected roads, descend in sweeping lines

towards the bottom : at each turn of the road, the vale is either partially seen, or thrown into perspective between projecting points of the hill ; circumstances more picturesque than when the whole vale bursts suddenly on the sight, as in Birdlip and other descents.

This is the general character of the lower half of the county : but in a district of high and complete cultivation, and where manufactories abound to so great a degree, all cannot be picturesque. The shape and colour of corn fields, and the straight lines of fences ; the ugly pollard, the naked elm, and the rounded apple tree ; are totally at variance with beauty ; as well as the multiplicity of whitened objects which, in the clothing vallies, so powerfully obtrude themselves. In the investigation of scenes of this kind, however, the eye must not be too hastily offended by the introduction of what adds to its country's wealth, and results from industry, manufacture, and trade. These, indeed, in the view of the politician, are *happy* exceptions ; and a great master in the art of landscape has observed, that " when agriculture, in its general progress, interferes with picturesqueness or beauty, the painter may indeed lament ; but that science which, of all others, most benefits mankind, has a right to more than his forgiveness, when wild thickets are converted into scenes of plenty and industry, and when gypsies and vagrants give way to the less picturesque figures of husbandmen and their attendants."

The foregoing description aims at nothing more than a hasty glance at a few beauties, among a great variety equally interesting. One good purpose will be answered, if it should happen to rouse the curiosity of the artist to a more minute investigation of the picturesque character of the county.

MANERIAL AND OTHER PROPERTY.

LITTLE is known of the property of this kingdom under the Saxon government. Soon after the conquest an exact survey was made of every county except Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Durham, part of Lancashire, and Wales: the result of this survey was entered in a book now called Domesday book. In this an account is given, in the most legible manner, of all the lands in the nation, with the foregoing exception, with a description of the quantity and particular nature of them, whether meadow, pasture, arable, wood, or waste ground. It sets down their rents and taxations, with the names of the several possessors, their number and distinct degrees. According to this account all the estates in this county were in the hands of seventy-eight proprietors, besides the King's tithes, which made the number ninety-one. Most of the possessors of estates in the reign of Edward the Confessor had Saxon or British names; but under the Conqueror were chiefly Norman: which shews the entire conquest of the nation, and the arbitrary subversion of the liberties and properties of the kingdom. At this time, in this county, there were about a hundred manors in the Crown, about one hundred and forty in the church, and upwards of two hundred in the laity. The very large possessions which were thus, by way of necessary reward, placed in the hands of the Conquerors' followers, proved a source of much uneasiness and considerable danger to himself and some of his successors: it became therefore an indispensable policy to divide the

Barons themselves, and enable them, by Act of Parliament, to alienate their properties, to prevent the subversion of the throne. The rich men were engaged in expences which made them needy, and by degrees the tenants became independent landholders. The landed property was thus gradually shared into more hands; and those immense baronies were divided, either by the failure of male issue and the consequent partitions among co-heirs, by provisions to younger children, by sale, or by escheating to the King, who gratified a great number of his courtiers by dealing them out among them in smaller portions. No cause, however, probably contributed more to the destruction of the old families, and partition of their property, than the revolutions in Government at different periods, and particularly during the contest between the houses of York and Lancaster: where two parties met, with hostile views, the conquered were sure to be injured; and the first mode which obviously offered itself to the conqueror was, to indemnify his own and the losses of his followers by the seizure and proscription of the possessions belonging to the vanquished party. During these convulsions, however, which so often shook and dispersed the estates of individuals, those of the church remained fixed and unalienated: but the time was fast approaching when these also were to change masters; and the vast accumulation of property which belonged to the religious houses, was destined to flow into various smaller channels, under the hands of Hen. VIII.²⁶ So rapid was the subdivision of estates which followed, assisted by other causes, that in the fifth year of the reign of James I. there were only seventy-nine persons in the whole county who were charged with ten pounds or up-

wards, as appears by the subsidies. During the great rebellion, many of the King's adherents were reduced, and a considerable variation of property ensued; not so much from the absolute forfeiture of estates, as from the heavy sums imposed upon the holders of them, by way of fine or composition, to the usurping power, which could not be raised without the sale of a certain portion. But the great cause which has operated in modern days, may be found in the altered state of the tenure of lands. Under the feudal system, the cultivators of the land, by whatever name they were called, were considered as the property of their masters, and transferable at his pleasure. A certain portion only of the profits was reserved for their own use, while the remainder was carried to the castle, for the supply of a numerous retinue, constantly employed in military services. Under these circumstances, a bare subsistence was all they gained, and a state of independent property was scarcely within their comprehensions. The custom of letting out lands at a yearly rent was become pretty common in England towards the latter end of the 14th century. Thomas, fourth Lord Berkeley, was among the first in this county who did so. From this period may be traced the gradual acquisition of property on one side, and diminution of it on the other. Of the seventy-nine families which were charged with ten pounds and upwards in 1608, only twenty-nine remained in 1708; and at this period about seventeen names of the same number remain, and twelve are in possession of the family estatesⁿ. During the last fifty years it is not at all difficult to account for the changes which have taken place. The extraordinary advantages accruing to the tenant from the increased price of provisions, and the im-

proved state of agriculture on one hand, and the luxurious and expensive mode of living adopted by landlords on the other, without a proportionate advance in the rent roll²⁸, enable the former to become the purchaser of the estate which he has rented, and from which he has derived the means of making the purchase. Whether the causes and progress of the subdivision of property be rightly traced or not, the fact is incontestible, that in the year 1087 there were only 78 proprietors, exclusive of the King and church; and in 1776 five thousand seven hundred and ninety-two freeholders voted at the contested election: and since that period a great addition has been made to the catalogue.

POPULATION.

IT is gratifying to the mind of the politician to observe the progressive increase of population, not only in this county, but in the kingdom at large; for that this is really the truth, has been satisfactorily evinced, in opposition to the ideas of those who have taken the other side of the question. In Gloucestershire, at the beginning of the last century, according to Atkyns, the number of inhabitants was 133,820: soon after the middle of the century, an increase had taken place to the amount of 145,568; and by the returns made to the Parliament in 1800, the total was 202,616; making an addition of 56,048, or more than one in three, in the course of one century. The increase of inhabitants seems to have gone

on in nearly an equal ratio, in every district, where accidental circumstances have not concurred to produce an exception.

The following is a summary of Baptisms, Burials, and Marriages during the last century, extracted from the returns made to Parliament in 1800:—

BAPTISMS.				BURIALS.		
Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1700	2071	2031	4102	1669	1672	3341
1710	2068	1901	3969	1925	1843	3768
1720	2477	2231	4708	2349	2143	4492
1730	2532	2399	4931	2308	2234	4542
1740	2427	2397	4824	2604	2446	5050
1750	2646	2844	5490	2123	2139	4262
1760	2983	2730	5713	2308	2290	4598
1770	2863	2903	5766	2562	2744	5306
1780	3113	3065	6178	2370	2354	4724
1781	3331	3199	6530	2317	2308	4625
1782	3181	2914	6095	2209	2290	4499
1783	3092	2779	5871	2514	2503	5017
1784	3002	3061	6063	2590	2602	5132
1785	3159	3157	6316	2545	2825	5370
1786	3204	3006	6210	2431	2501	4932
1787	3216	3159	6375	2327	3256	5583
1788	3365	3107	6472	2296	2324	4620
1789	3338	3138	6471	2236	2414	4650
1790	3342	3312	6654	2113	3182	5295
1791	3418	3273	6691	2266	2300	4566
1792	3692	3636	7328	2352	2279	4631
1793	3572	3540	7112	2400	2484	4884
1794	3536	3295	6831	2338	2379	4717
1795	3405	3210	6615	2535	2384	4919
1796	3513	3318	6831	2185	2256	4441

BAPTISMS.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1797	3653	3354	7007
1798	3677	3413	7090
1799	3449	3312	6761
1800	3351	3181	6532

BURIALS.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1797	2294	2346	4640
1798	2215	2245	4460
1799	2113	2242	4355
1800	2482	2462	4944

MARRIAGES.

Years.	No.	Years.	No.	Years.	No.	Years.	No.
1754	1309	1766	1745	1778	1972	1790	1945
1755	1560	1767	1547	1779	1809	1791	2161
1756	1479	1768	1656	1780	1880	1792	2226
1757	1468	1769	1841	1781	1930	1793	2072
1758	1634	1770	1870	1782	1758	1794	2027
1759	1838	1771	1701	1783	1898	1795	1848
1760	1881	1772	1823	1784	1994	1796	1815
1761	1825	1773	1732	1785	2026	1797	2090
1762	1829	1774	1695	1786	1914	1798	2009
1763	1998	1775	1837	1787	1990	1799	2180
1764	1912	1776	1983	1788	1975	1800	1782
1765	1711	1777	1910	1789	1996		

During the whole century, the births have been gradually gaining ground of the burials, so as, in 1800, to have produced a difference of 1588 in favour of the former. Taking the total of inhabitants as stated before, it appears that one of forty-one dies every year, upon a general calculation. Some districts appear to be more healthy than others; and, generally speaking, the Cotswolds than the vale. In the hundreds of Upper and Lower Slaughter, the average is as high as sixty; while, in Bristol, and the hundred of Barton Regis, it is reduced as low as thirty-five²⁹. In the parishes lying immediately on the banks of

the Severn, the lives of the inhabitants were formerly much shortened by ague, and other complaints attendant on swampy situations; but a great change has been produced by the prudent mode of draining of lands, under the controul of the Commissioners of Sewers, and the vigilance of private proprietors; so that at present, instances of continued health and longevity are nearly as common as in the most favoured parts of the vale.

THE DIOCESE OF GLOUCESTER,

Comprehends one archdeaconry, ten deaneries, and 315 parishes, according to its present arrangement. Before the reformation, the whole county on the east side of the Severn was included in the bishoprick of Worcester, and constituted the archdeaconry of Gloucester. After the dissolution of the religious houses, the new see of Gloucester was erected; the archdeaconry, with the exception of the Bristol deanery, together with the parishes on the west side of the Severn, taken out of the diocese of Hereford, were included within its jurisdiction. Nine however of the parishes within the Bristol deanery lying in the county of Gloucester, and two within the city of Bristol, were still retained by the Archdeacon of Gloucester; as was the whole Forest deanery by the Archdeacon of Hereford. The peculiar of *BIBURY* claims an exempt jurisdiction within its own parish, and those of *Aldesworth*, *Barnesley*, and the chapelry of *Winson*; and

attends no visitation either of Bishop or Archdeacon. WITHINGTON has a peculiar jurisdiction within itself, and over Dowdeswell. BISHOP'S CLEEVE the same over Stoke Archer. The two last peculiars attend the Bishop's visitation, but not the Archdeacon's. DEERHURST peculiar has a jurisdiction over eight parishes; attends the Bishop's visitation, but not the Archdeacon's, except within the peculiar. The same privileges are claimed by the vicar of Childs-Wickham, but only within that parish (23).

ECCLESIASTICAL BUILDINGS.

ABBIES.—At the time of the dissolution there were within the archdeaconry of Gloucester seven religious establishments of this description. St. Peter's at Gloucester, Cirencester, Tewkesbury, Hailes, Kingswood, Winchcomb, and Flaxley. The first six were GREATER MONASTERIES, having revenues of more than 200*l.* per annum each, and the three first enjoyed the privilege of sitting and voting in the House of Lords.

PRIORIES.—Lanthon was the only *Prioratus Indigena*, and from the greatness of its revenues was ranked among the greater monasteries.

ALIEN PRIORIES.—Beckford, Brimpsfield, Deerhurst, Minchinhampton, Horseley, Newent. These were cells to foreign monasteries, and are mentioned more at large under their respective titles.

Besides these, were several other religious establishments under the titles of hospitals, nunneries, monasteries, cells, colleges, frieries, preceptories, and commandries.

Most of the buildings have undergone a complete dilapidation; of many no vestige remains by which the scite

can be ascertained, except from tradition. The most perfect are St. Peter's, Tewkesbury, Cirencester, Hailes²⁰, and Kingswood. Some description of the four last will be found in the subsequent history, under their several heads.

Whatever were the virtues or vices, merits or demerits of the monks, the admirer of ancient architecture will ever lament the hasty zeal of the reformers, in destroying those fine monuments of genius and persevering industry, which modern artists have hitherto in vain attempted to imitate with success.

The CHURCHES in this county are in general handsome structures; the styles of architecture differ, exhibiting progressive specimens from the heavy Saxon to the light modern Grecian. The antique buildings, from the repairs occasioned at different periods by length of time, and the unavoidable corruption of the materials, have only a few of the original parts left; the reparations having always been adapted to the prevailing fashion of the period when they took place. The simplest form of churches admitted no distinction either in height or breadth between the nave and chancel: the dimensions were small, and no belfry. Of this kind there is no remain in the county.

Soon after the conquest this form was improved by making the chancel narrower, and lower in height than the nave, and placing a small belfry at the western extremity of the roof, with one or two openings for bells, the ropes of which descended through the roof into the church. Of this kind are Harscomb (239), Boxwell (276), Swell (16), Rudford with some improvements in the tower (197), &c.

In these buildings the windows were very narrow and small, admitting little light and giving the whole interior a gloomy appearance. These were succeeded by structures of larger dimensions, with the addition of a tower, at first low and massive, afterwards improved in height and proportion, finished at the top with battlements, and about the 14th century, or a little before, ornamented with pinnacles. The tower was placed sometimes at the west end, sometimes on one side, and when the cruciform mode was introduced, in the middle, with an aisle on each side, called the transept. This was the fashion, but continually increasing in ornaments during the reigns of the five Edwards. In the 13th century was also introduced the spire. In the early part of this period the windows were very sharply pointed, but they gradually became less and less so, till the time of Henry VII. when the square window was brought in, divided into small pointed compartments. To the third period, which comprehends what is generally called the middle ages, the greater part of the ecclesiastical buildings belong. Tewkesbury church, founded 1102, is an unrivalled specimen of early architecture, and is more than usually interesting on account of the great and eminent characters of ancient times, whose ashes are there deposited. BERKELEY church (251) exhibits the style of different periods, but particularly of the 12th century in the west window. Of the middle ages are Westbury upon Trim (314), Chipping Sodbury (287), Mitcheldean (213), Chipping Campden (3), Fairford (125), Cirencester (99), Bitton (299) Dursley (256), &c. For stained glass of early workmanship, Fairford is particularly distinguished; and in similar ornaments of modern date, it would be difficult to exceed

the elegance of Preston upon Stour (49). To the architecture of the middle ages succeeded the square headed window. There are very few parochial edifices which have not one or more of this kind. This is particularly observable in the parts adjoining to Somersetshire; where it is said that Hen. VII. built many churches, in reward of the attachment of that county to his cause. Since that period few new churches have been built in this county. Of the modern ones Great Badninton (274) has a decided preference. It is built in the chastest style of Grecian architecture, and will be a lasting monument of the pious munificence of the house of Beaufort. Aston Subedge (1), though on a small plan, is remarkable for its neatness and simplicity. And, as an instance of the fine effect produced by the substitution of a grey colour in the place of the common white-wash, Upper Slaughter (95) merits particular attention. Bourton on the Water likewise (88) holds a distinguished rank among the modern exertions of art in the Grecian style. Tetbury church (173) is built in imitation of the Gothic style, but in the execution much has been introduced, particularly in the ornaments, to offend the eye of a very moderate judge of architectural propriety.

The vestiges of Romish superstition remain in many churches; the door and stair case leading to the *Roodloft*, as in Whaddon (245), Alvinton (223), &c. The *Piscina* is very frequent, as likewise the *Almery*, and the *Aperture* from the nave to the chancel, for the purpose of seeing the elevation of the host, as at Minsterworth (203). The *Saint's bell* turret generally marks the antiquity of the building, and is found on various churches, as at Upper Swell (16), &c. The *Lich-gate* or *Lich-yate* is found al-

most exclusively on the western side of the Severn, and in two instances on the eastern, at Welford (50) and Leonard Stanley (188). The seats continue for the most part as they were fixed after the reformation, low, open, and ornamented with carved work: in a few instances they have been modernized, in others completely renewed, as at Standish (183), Preston (49), and in all the market towns. The stone pulpit is retained at Westerleigh (296), North Cerney (155), Pitchcomb (242), Staunton (221). In the three former they are of elegant construction, and highly ornamented. Stone fonts of large capacity for immersion are very common, but much differing in their forms and ornaments, from extreme rudeness and simplicity to great variety of sculptured quatrefoils, foliage, roses, and tabernacle work, as at Cotes (105), Pucklechurch (294), Rendcomb (156), Siddington (116), Alveston (298), Campden (3), Tormarton (290), Deerhurst (51), Pitchcomb (242), Ebrington (7), Saintbury (14), Upper Swell (16), Minsterworth (203), Churcham (206), Hempstead (240), Eastington (184), &c.

Besides the churches and chapels, almost every parish has one MEETING HOUSE or more for divine worship, dissenting from the establishment. From the year 1724 to the end of 1800, 222 places, of different denominations, have been licensed by the Ordinary only, and many others by the justices at the sessions. The whole time, divided into periods of ten years, furnishes the following account. *N. B.*—I. means *Independants*; P. *Presbyterians*; B. *Baptists*; C. *Congregationals*; Q. *Quakers*; A. *Anabaptists*; P. D. *Protestant Dissenters, or Methodists*.

<i>From 1724 to 1734.</i>						
I.	P.	B.	C.	A.	P.D.	Q.
3	2	2	3	0	9	0
<i>From 1734 to 1744.</i>						
0	0	1	0	0	36	0
<i>From 1744 to 1754.</i>						
2	0	2	1	0	16	1
<i>From 1754 to 1764.</i>						
1	0	3	0	0	3	2
<i>From 1764 to 1774.</i>						
3	0	0	0	0	16	0
<i>From 1774 to 1784.</i>						
5	0	4	0	0	12	0
<i>From 1784 to 1794.</i>						
4	0	1	0	0	29	1
<i>From 1794 to 1800.</i>						
9	0	2	0	1	46	2
27	2	15	4	1	167	6

The clergy of the diocese are represented in convocation by the Rev. Henry Bathurst, LL. D. and the Rev. Robert Penny, D. D.

BIOGRAPHY.

ATKYNs, Sir Robert, the son of Sir Edward Atkyns, Baron of the Exchequer, born in 1621, was educated at Baliol College, Oxford, and afterwards entered at one of

the Inns of Court. At the coronation of Cha. I. he was made Knight of the Bath, and 1672 a Judge of the Common Pleas. He was a great friend to constitutional liberty; and in the case of Lord Russel, gave a decided and clear opinion against *constructive treason*. For his services in promoting the revolution, King William made him Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and in the same year he was chosen Speaker of the House of Commons, which office he held till 1693. In 1695 he resigned his place, and retired to his seat in this county, where he died 1700. His tracts, which were collected into one 8vo volume, are esteemed a treasure of constitutional and legal knowledge.

ATKYNs, Sir Robert, son of the last, was born in 1646. He was educated under his father's inspection and care, and was chosen into Parliament for the county of Gloucester in 1685. He wrote the *History of Gloucestershire*, which was printed in 1712, after his death, and has since been reprinted. He died in 1711, and was buried at Sapperton, co. Gloucester.

BAYNHAM, James, son of Sir Alex. Baynham, of Westbury-upon-Severn, was a barrister, and learned in the law. He suffered a great many severe persecutions on account of his attachment to the reformation, under the direction of Sir Thomas More, then Chancellor of England. By persuasions and threats he was at length prevailed upon to recant, but became so uneasy in his conscience afterwards, that he made an open declaration in St. Austin's church, London, that he had denied God. In consequence of which he was burnt as an heretic, April 30, 1552. He made a public profession of his religious principles at the stake, and died with great firmness, and, as he declared himself, when his legs and arms were half consumed, without feeling more pain than if he had been in a bed of down.

BENEFIELD, Sebastian, was born at Prestbury in 1559, and received his education in Corp. Chr. Coll. Oxf. In 1608 he was admitted to the degree of D. D. and appointed Margaret professor of divinity, which office he held 14 years, and then retired to his living of Meysey-Hampton, where he spent the remainder of his life, and died 1630. He was author of several works in theology.

BIDDLE, John, was born at Wotton-under-Edge in 1615, and educated at Magd. Hall, Oxf. In 1641 he was appointed master of Crypt free grammar-school, in Gloucester. He was of the Socinian persuasion, which brought him into many difficulties, and was at length the occasion of his dying in prison.

BRADLEY, James, was born at Sherbourn 1692; and educated at Baliol Coll. Oxf. where he took his degrees in arts, and then entered into orders. In 1719 he obtained the vicarage of Bridstow, co. Heref. which, with a small sinecure in the diocese of St. David, was all his church preferment. He gained a knowledge of the mathematics from his uncle, Dr. James Pound. In 1721 he succeeded Dr. Keill, as Savilian professor of astronomy, and agreeable to the rules of the founder, resigned his livings. In 1730 he became lecturer of experimental philosophy, which he resigned two years afterwards, and on the death of Dr. Halley was appointed astronomer royal; at the same time receiving from the University the degree of D. D. In 1747 he wrote on the apparent motion of the fixed stars, which procured him the gold medal from the Royal Society. The King offered him the living of Greenwich, which he declined, as not compatible with his other pursuits, and received in lieu of it a pension of 250*l.* a year. He died at Chalford 1762, and

was buried at Minchin-Hampton. His *Observations* are extant, in perfect order, contained in 13 vols 4to. MSS.

CANTON, John, was born at Stroud in 1718, and apprenticed to a broad-cloth weaver. He devoted all his leisure time to mathematical studies, and without instruction made a dial upon stone, which shewed the hour of the day, the rising of the sun, his place in the ecliptic, and other phœnomena. This being fixed against the front of his house, so far attracted the attention of the neighbouring gentlemen that they gave him free access to their libraries, and thus enabled him to pursue his favourite studies to advantage. In 1739 he went to London, and assisted Mr. Watkins in his academy in Spital Fields, whom he afterwards succeeded. About 1746 he made some important discoveries in electricity, and received the annual gold medal from the Royal Society, of which he was also admitted a member, for an improved method of making artificial magnets. In the same year the University complimented him with the degree of M. D.; and the Royal Society elected him one of the council. He made many communications to that society upon astronomical and philosophical subjects, but does not appear to have published any separate work. He died in 1772, leaving a widow and several children.

CARPENTER, John, D. D. was born at Westbury-upon-Trim, received his education at Oriel coll. Oxf. of which he was afterwards Provost, and Chancellor of the University. In 1430 he was rector of Beaconsfield, and then promoted, by the bull of Pope Eugenius IV. to the see of Worcester. He retained an affection for the place of his nativity, where he was revered as a saint, and affected to stile himself Bishop of Worcester and West-

bury. He joined with Sir William Cannings, the Dean of Westbury, in rebuilding the college; to which he added a stately gate, and augmented the endowment. He died at Northwyke, near Worcester, and was buried at Westbury, where his monument is still remaining. See note 82, p. 366, Vol. ii.

CHAMBERLAYNE, Edward, born at Oddington, entered at St. Edmond's Hall 1634, proceeded to the degree of A. M. at Oxford, and Doctor of Laws at Cambridge. He wrote several books, and among others the *Modern State of England*. London, 1668.

CHILMEAD, Edmund, born at Stow, entered at Magd. Coll. Oxf. 1625, and was afterwards chaplain of Ch. Ch. Coll.; from which situation he was ejected on a parliamentary visitation. He was afterwards reduced to great distress, but procured a scanty maintenance at length by a musical exhibition at the Black Horse, in Aldersgate-street, London. He was a competent master of music, a great mathematician, and considerable linguist. He published many works on various subjects; and dying 19th Feb. 1653, was buried within the precincts of St. Botolph, near Aldersgate.

CLUTTERBUCK, Richard, born at Rodborough in 1638, though perfectly blind, had so quick an ear, that he could hear the fine sand of an hour-glass fall, and such exquisite feeling, that he could perform almost any sort of curious work, such as making heads for canes, and all sorts of string musical instruments; he could take a watch to pieces, and set it together again, and do a variety of other things of the same curious kind.

GUISE, William, was born at Ablode's Court (233), and received his education at All Souls Coll. Oxf. He was one of the greatest masters of the oriental languages that

Europe ever produced. He translated the Jewish Misna from Hebrew into Arabic, by which he obtained the name of Misna Guise. Besides this, he wrote a fair manuscript, with his own notes to it, of *Abulfeda's Geography*, which, after his death, was presented to the University by his relict, and is the fairest MS. of that work in Europe. It was the intention of Queen Caroline to have had an edition published, at her own expence, from this manuscript, and she had actually engaged Mr. Gagnier, the Arabic Professor at Oxford, in the work, but death defeated her intentions.

FOWLER, Edward, was born at Westerleigh in 1632, and educated at Corpus Chr. Coll. Oxf. At the restoration, he hesitated some time about conformity, but at length he complied, and was presented to Allhallow's, Bread-street, London. In 1675 he was made prebendary of Glouc. and in 1681, vicar of St. Giles, Cripplegate. He was made D. D. the same year. For his zeal in promoting the revolution, he was elevated to the see of Glouc. He died at Chelsea in 1714. He published several religious books, and among others an excellent Treatise on the Design of Christianity in promoting the moral Rectitude of Man.

Fox, Edward, was born at Dursley, educated at Eton, from whence he was removed to King's Coll. Camb. of which he was made provost in 1528. By Wolsey's interest he was sent as ambassador to Rome with Gardiner, to manage the business of Henry the Eighth's divorce from Catharine of Arragon. He went afterwards in the same capacity to France and Germany, and in 1535 was advanced to the see of Hereford. He died in 1538. He was a great advocate for, and zealous promoter of the reformation, by his influence and writings.

IRONSIDE, William, born at Hawkesbury, Nov. 25, 1588, entered scholar of Trinity Coll. Ox. 1605, and fellow 1612. He proceeded S. Th. B. 1609, and was afterwards rector of the two Winterbourns, co. Dors. At the restoration of Ch. II. he was made Bishop of Bristol, and consecrated at Westminster Abbey, Jan. 6, 1659. It is remarked of him, that though he was neither King's chaplain, nor dignitary in the church, he was raised, without interest, from the situation of parish priest to the episcopal chair, solely for his learning, prudence, and piety. He wrote several Theological Tracts, and died Sept. 19, 1671, at the age of 83, and was buried in Bristol Cathedral.

HARRIS, Robert, born at Broad Campden, 1578, was educated at Magd. Hall, Oxf. On the approach of the civil war, he went to London, and, after having zealously and constantly preached at St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate, he was presented to the living of Petersfield, co. Hants. In 1646, when Oxford was taken by the republicans, he was named among the ministers who were appointed by parliament to reform the university. Two years after he was made D. D. and president of Trinity Coll. by authority of parliament, and dying the 9th of Dec. 1658, in that office, was buried in Trinity Coll. Chapel. He wrote 39 sermons, besides other tracts.

GRAVES, Richard, was born at Mickelton in 1676. He succeeded his father, Samuel, in the lordship and estates. He was complete master of the Greek, Latin, and Saxon tongues; was admirably well read, and skilled in the Roman and British antiquities, and was a most curious historian, antiquary, and medalist. He died 17th of Sept. 1729. He had made great collections towards the history and antiquities of those places, where the several parts of

his estates lay. After his death his papers were published by James West, Esq. His collection of medals, about 500, and chiefly Greek and Roman, were purchased by Roger Gale, Esq. The MSS. were sold in 1773 to Wm. Petty, Earl of Shelburne.

KYRLE, John, generally known by the name of the *Man of Ross*, was born 1637, at Whitehouse, in the parish of Dymock. He was descended from an ancient family in the county of Hereford, whose names were originally written *Crull*, *Crulls*, and *Crylle*. Robert Crull, of Alstone, (*Oldtown*), near Ross, was the common ancestor of the families of Clarke of the Hill, and Kyrle of Walford Court. John Crulle, of the Hall, from whom the Man of Ross was the ninth in lineal descent, was living in 1473, which proves that the family did not come into England in the reign of Hen. VII. as some have supposed. John was entered a Fellow Commoner of Baliol Coll. Oxf. April 21, 1654. On his admission, he presented a piece of plate to the College, with a promise, that when any person gave a better, he would enlarge his present. It seems that this promise was afterwards fulfilled; for it appears upon record in the register, that this plate in 1654 weighed 18 oz. 10dwts. and in 1670 he improved it to 61 oz. 10 dwts. and this, it is presumed, is the tankard still in use there.

The munificence and public spirit of this celebrated person are so well known, and have been so poetically immortalized by Pope, that it is unnecessary to detail them here. He died at Ross in 1724.

LIGHTFOOT, John, was born at Nelfield's farm, in the parish of Newent, Dec. 1735; received the first part of his education at Newent, the latter at Crypt school, Gloucester, whence he was removed, on one of Townsend's exhibitions, to Pem. Coll. Ox. and after having taken the

degree of A. M. was appointed to the benefice of Uxbridge, as exhibitioner, in pursuance of the directions of Townsend's will. To this fortunate, though, in point of value, inconsiderable, appointment, he owed his connection with the Portland family, and subsequent preferment in the church. His favourite pursuit had been botany and natural history for some time; and being now situated in the neighbourhood of Bulstrode, his merit soon became known to the Dutchess Dowager of Portland, who made him librarian and chaplain, and afterwards procured him, from the Duke of Portland, the valuable living of Gotham, co. Nott. In 1772, he travelled, in company with Thos. Pennant, Esq. and the Rev. Mr. Stuart, of Lussin, Dumbartonshire, to the Highlands and Isles of Scotland. His object was to examine and collect the vegetable productions of that country. It is said, that Mr. L. had been introduced at Windsor by his noble friends, and that the younger branches of the Royal family had profited by his botanical knowledge. It is certain that he had the fairest prospect of great and dignified preferment in the church, had he lived a few years longer; but he died, after a short illness, on Feb. 20, 1788, leaving behind him a valuable collection of British plants, scientifically arranged, which, it is said, was presented to the Queen. He was author of two papers in the Philos. Transact. viz. 1. An account of an English bird of the Genus *Motacilla*, found on the banks of the Coln, near Uxbridge, to which he gives the name of *Motacilla arundinacea*, or *Reed Wren*. 2. *A Description of some minute British Shells*. He also arranged for sale, and drew up, the catalogue of the capital museum of the Dutchess of Portland. His last and greatest work was the *Flora Scotica*, published in 1777, at the sole expence of Mr. Pennant, illustrated by many en-

gravings, and enriched with the papers of several eminent botanists.

MASTERS, Thomas, born at Cotes, and Fellow of New Coll. Ox. He was a great scholar, linguist, and poet. He died of the gaol fever, 1643, and was buried in New Coll. Chapel.

MORWENT, Robert, born at Hartpury, educated at Magd. Coll. Ox. and from thence removed to Corp. Ch. Coll. where he was made Vice Pres. by the Founder, and afterwards Pres. 1537. He died 1558, and is buried in the chapel. He was so great a patron of learning, that, in a speech before the University, he was styled *Pater patriæ literatæ Oxoniensis*.

OLDHAM, John, was born at Shipton Moigne, in 1658. He was educated at Edmund Hall, Oxf. and after having proceeded B. A. he became usher to the Free School, at Croydon, Surrey. In consequence of some of his poems having fallen in the way of the Earls of Rochester and Dorset, he was appointed tutor to the grandson of Sir Edmund Thurland, and afterwards to a son of Sir William Hicke. He next resided with the Earl of Kingston; at whose seat he died of the small-pox, in 1683. His works have been printed in 3 vols. 12mo.

RUSSEL, William, born at Wickwar, educated at the Grammar School, at Wotton-under-Edge, then entered at Lincoln Coll. Ox. where he proceeded M. A. He was afterwards schoolmaster at Sodbury, and then of the College School, at Gloucester. He wrote against Biddle, a native of the same town. Dying, July 5, 1659, he was buried at St. Michael's Church, in Gloucester.

THEYER, John, was born in 1600 at Cooper's Hill, in Brockworth entered at Mag. Coll. Oxf. in 1613, from which, after three years, he removed to an inn of court,

called *New Inn*, in London; and having completed his studies in the law, retired to his patrimonial estate, and acquired great knowledge in the study of antiquity. He was a lover of learning, a zealous partizan in the royal cause, and suffered much for the king and church. He died at Cooper's Hill, Aug. 26, 1673, and was buried in the church-yard of Brockworth, near the grave of his grandfather Theyer, who had married the sister of Rich. Hempsted (whom Wood calls Hart), the last prior of Lanthony (243). He left behind him nearly 800 ancient MSS. which being offered for sale to the University, were refused on account of the price, and were afterwards purchased by R. Scott, a bookseller, of whom they were again bought by Cha. II. and laid up in the Royal library, at St. James's (227).

TYNDALE, William, was a native of Gloucestershire, born about 1500. He was entered at Magdalen Coll. Oxf. and early imbibed the doctrines of Luther. Being desirous of translating the scriptures into English, which could not be done with safety in England, he went to Antwerp, and there gave the first English version of the bible. The Papists pursued him with implacable resentment, and at length had him strangled and burnt, near Antwerp, in 1536.

WARNER, John, born at Haresfield, about 1616, and being admitted member of Magdalen Hall, Oxf. 1628, proceeded to the degree of A. M. in 1635. He was afterwards minister of Christ Church, co. Hants. He published two tracts, *Damna temporalia spiritualiter resarta*. Lond. 1643; and *Diatribam fidei justificantes qua justificantes, &c.* Oxon. 1657.

WIDDOWES, Ægidius, born at Mickleton, elected Fellow of Oriel Coll. Ox. 1609, He is recorded as an un-

blameable character, a steady adherent to the church of England, and a constant opposer of fanatics. He wrote against William Prynne, who had been his pupil. He was buried at St. Martin's, Ox. of which he was Rector, Feb. 4, 1645.

ARMS.

- A'DEANE.** Argent, a lion rampant azure.
- ADEY.** Arg. on a bend az. three leopard's faces caboshed.
- ADY.** Or on a bend sable, two leopard's faces cab.
- ALDRIDGE.** Arg. on a cross sab. a leopard's head cab.
- AUSTIN.** Arg. a lion passant, regardant, in chief az. a besant or, between two estoiles of the first.
- BAGHOT.** Ermine, on a bend gules, three eagles displayed or.
- BAKER.** Az. on a fess or, three cinquefoils gules between as many swans' heads erased of the second, gorged with ducal coronets of the first.
- BARKER.** Az. five escallops in cross or.
- BAMFYLDE.** Or upon a bend gules, three mullets arg. with the arms of Ulster.
- BARRINGTON.** Arg. three chevrons gules.
- BATESON.** Or, three bats' wings erected, two and one, on a chief arg. a lion passant guardant sable.
- BATHURST, Earl.** Sable two bars erm. 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 arg. each gorged with a collar gemel erm. **MOTTO.** *Tien ta foy.*
- BAYLEY.** Arg. three torteaux, in chief gules a mullet.
- BEALE.** Or, on a chevron sable, between three griffons' heads, erased gules, as many mullets arg.
- BEAUFORT, Duke of.** Quarterly, France and England, within a bordure compone, arg. and az. **CREST.** On a wreath a portcullis, or, nailed az. chained of the first. **SUPPORTERS.** On the dexter side a panther, arg. spotted with various colours, fire issuing out of his mouth,

and ears proper, gorged with a collar and chain or, on the sinister, a wyvern vert, holding in his mouth a sinist. hand, coup'd at the wrist proper. **MOTTO**, *Mutare vel timere sperno*.

BERKELEY, Earl. Gules chev. arg. between ten crosses pattee, six above and four below argent. **CREST**. On a wreath, a mitre gules, garnished or, charged with the paternal coat. **SUPPORTERS**. Two lions arg. the sinister ducally crowned, plain collar and chain, or. **MOTTO**. *Dieu avec nous*.

BLACKWELL. Argent, a greyhound courant sable collared, on chief indented of the second three besants.

BLAGDEN. Azure, three trefoils argent on a chief of the second, three annulets gules.

BLATHWAYT. Or, two bendlets ingrailed sab.

BOEVEY. Ermine on a bend parti per bend gules and sable, charged with three gutties d'or between two Cornish choughs of the third. In a canton the arms of Ulster.

BRAGGE. Or, a chevron between three bulls pass. sab.

BRERETON. Argent, two bars sable.

BROWNE. Or, on a fess gules, three chess rooks of the first, in chief as many martlets sable.

BURGH. Or, a cross gules.

CAMBRIDGE. Arg. on a pile gules, a cross crosslet of the field between six cross crosslets fitchy, sab.

CAPLE. Checky or, and azure on a fess vert, three lozenges arg.

CHAMBERLAYNE. Gules, a chevron between three escallops or.

CHEDWORTH. Or, a fess between three wolves heads erased, sab. a crescent for difference. **CREST**: on a wreath, a dexter arm in armour, erased below the elbow, lying fessways, holding in the hand a scymitar erect, all proper, hilted and pomelled or, pierced through a boars head, coup'd, sab. **SUPPORTERS**: dext. a lion arg. pelleted, armed, and langued, gules; sinist. an angel, prop. the face profile, with brown hair, habited crimson, the under garment azure, wings arg. **MOTTO**: *Justi et propositi tenax*.

CHESTON. Gules, three garbs, or.

CLIFFORD. Checky, or and az. on a bend gules, three lions ramp. of the first.

CLIFFORD, Baron. Arg. three cinquefoils, gules, each charged with six annulets of the first. **CREST**: on a wreath a demi-Indian goat,

arg. charged on a body, with three annulets gules. **SUPPORTERS**: dexter, a wyvern with wings expanded, gules; sinister, a monkey environed about the middle, and chained proper. **MOTTO**: *Le Roy, le vent.*

CLUTTERBUCK. Az. a lion ramp. arg. in chief three escallops of the second.

CODRINGTON. Arg. a fess, sab. between three lions passant, gules.

COLCHESTER. Or, a chevron between three estoiles, gules.

COX. Azure, a chevron or between three attires of a stag, fixed to the scalp arg.—*Lippiatt.*

COLET. Argent, a chevron az. between three horses of the field.

COXWELL. Argent, a bend wavy, sable, between six cocks, gules.

CRAVEN. Argent, a fess between six cross crosslets fitchy, gules.

CRESWICKE. Or, a lion rampant, purple.

DAUNT. Argent, a chevron, sable, between three Cornish choughs, heads erased of the last.

DAVIES. Gules, a chev. between 3 mullets, or, pierced of the field.

DE LA BERE. Azure, bend cotized arg, between six martlets of the last.

DIGHTON. Az. a lion pass. between three crosses formy fitchy, or.

DE CLIFFORD, Lord. See Southwell.

DUCIE, Lord. Argent, a chevron, gules between three square buckles, sable. **CREST**: out of a wreath, a moor cock rising, proper, combe and wattles, gules. **SUPPORTERS**: two unicorns, argent, armed, maned, tufted and hooped, or, each gorged with a ducal coronet, party per pale, or and gules. **MOTTO**: *Perseverando.*

DUTTON, Lord Sherbourn. Quarterly 1 and 4, arg. 2 and 3, gules, charged with fret, or.

ELTON. Paly of six, or, and gules; over all, on a bend, sable, three mullets of the first.

ESTCOURT. Ermine on a chief indented, gules, three estoiles, or.

FENDALL. Gules, cross fourchy, or.

FETTYPLACE. Gules, two chevronels, or.

FLETCHER. Sable, a cross flory or, surmounted of another of the first, between three escallops or.

FOLEY. Argent, a fess engrailed, sable, within a bordure, between three cinquefoils, sable.

FOWLER. Quarterly azure and or, in the first a lure of the second.

FREEMAN. Azure, three lozenges, arg.

FUST. Argent, upon a chevron between three hedge-bills erected sable, as many mullets of the field.

GAGE, Lord. Party per saltire, azure and argent, a saltire, gules. **CREST:** on a wreath a ram, proper, armed and ungued, or. **SUPPORTERS:** two greyhounds, tenne, each gorged with a coronet compounded of fleurs de lis. **MOTTO:** *Courage sans pour.*

GRAVES. Ermine on a chevron, gules, three escallops.

GUISE, Bart. Gules, seven lozenges vaire 3, 3, 1, on a canton, or; a mullet pierced, sable, with the arms of Ulster on an escutcheon.

GWINNETT. Az. chev. between three spear heads arg.

HALE. Argent, a fess, sable, in chief three cinquefoils of the second.

HANCOCKS. Gules, a dexter hand couped, arg. on a chief of the second; three fighting-cocks of the first.

HARDWICKE, Earl. Arg. on a saltire az. a besant. **CREST:** on a wreath a lion's head erased proper, collared gules, charged with a besant, sinist. a stag proper, attired and ungued, or, collar'd as the dexter. **SUPPORTERS:** dext. a lion guard. or, collared gules, charged with a besant. **MOTTO:** *Nec cupids nec metuas.*

HARMAR. Argent on a chevron between three annulets, gules, another of the field.

HAWKER. Sable, a fess, or, between three hawks, argent.

HAYNES. Argent, on a chevron gules, three bezants, between as many demi-hinds, azure.

HAYWARD. Argent, on a bend three fleurs de lis, or; on a chief of the second a lion passant of the third.—*Quedgeley.*

HAYWARD. 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 third.—*Sandhurst.*

HARTLEY. Argent on a cross azure, voided in the centre, four cinquefoils or, and in the first and fourth quarters a martlet, sable,

HICKES. Gules, a chevron wavy between three fleurs de lis, or.

HICKES, Gules, a fess undy between three fleurs de lis, or. *Crom-hall and Beverston and Witcomb.*

HOLFORD. Argent, a greyhound passant, sable.

HOWARD. Gules on a bend between six cross crosslets, fitchy ar-

gent. a shield or, therein a demi-lion pierced through the mouth with an arrow, within a double tressure, counter flory gules.

HUNTLEY. Argent, on a chevron between three stag's heads crazed sable, as many bugle-horns stringed of the first.

JAMES. Argent, three millrines sable.

JERNINGHAM. Argent, three buckles lozenge sable.

JONES. Argent, a lion rampant sable, gules.

KING. Sable, a lion rampant crowned, between three cross crosslets or, armed and langued azure.

KINGSCOTE. Argent 10 escallops, 4, 3, 2, 1, sable, in a canton gules a mullet pierced or.

KNIGHT. Argent, three pallets gules, in a canton gules a spur rowelled.

LANGTON. Quarterly, sable and or, over all a bend argent.

LAWRENCE. Argent, a cross raguly gules.

LEIGH. Gules, a cross engrailed, argent, a lozenge in the dexter, chief of the second.

LIPPINCOTT. Per fess crenelle, gules and sable, three mountain cats argent, with the arms of Ulster.

LYGON. Argent, two lions passant gardant, in pale gules.

LYSONS. Gules, a chief argent, on the lower part thereof a cloud, the sun's resplendent rays issuing thereout proper.

MASTER. Gules, a lion rampant gardant, his tail double or, holding in his paws a rose argent.

MEE. Chevron between three goats heads crazed.

MORGAN. Sab. chev. between three spear heads arg.

MORRIS. Vert, cross argent between four wheat-sheaves or.

NELMES. Three elm trees.

NEWBURGH, Earl. Argent on a bend between three july-flowers, gules an anchor of the first, all within a double tressure, flowered and counterflowered, vert. **CREST.** A moor's head coupéd proper, banded, gules and argent, with pendants, argent at his ears. **SUPPORTERS.** On the dexter side a savage, proper, wreathed about the head and middle, vert; and on the sinister, a horse argent, furnished gules. **MOTTO.** *Se je puis.*

NEWTON. Argent on a chevron azure, three garbs or. In a canton a sinister hand, coupéd at the wrist, and erect.

NORFOLK, Duke of. Gules on a bend between six cross crosslets fitchy, argent, a shield or, therein a demi-lion rampant, pierced through the mouth with an arrow, within a double tressure counterflory, gules. **CREST.** On a chapeau gules turned up ermine, a lion of England, his tail extended, and gorged with a ducal coronet, argent. **SUPPORTERS.** On the dexter side a lion, and on the sinister a horse, both argent, the latter holding a slip of oak fructed proper. **MOTTO.** *Sola virtus invicta.*

PARKER. Sable, a buck trippant argent, between three phæous or, within, a bordure argent charged with twelve pellets.

PARSONS. Azure, a chevron sable, between three trefoils, argent, *Kemmerton.*

PAUL. Ermine on a fess azure, 3 crosses crosslets or, with the arms of Ulster.

PAUNCEFOTE. Gules, 3 lionels rampant, argent; on an escutcheon the arms of Ulster.

PEACH. Gules, 3 martlets between two chevronels argent.

PHELPS. Argent, a lion rampant sable between six crosses crosslets fitchy gules.

PHILLIMORE. Barry of six sab. and or, in chief of the field three cinquef. arg.

PICKERING. Ermine, a lion rampant azure, crowned or.

PROBYN. Ermine, on a fess gules a lion passant or.

PURNELL. Argent, on a fess between three mascles azure, as many cinquefoils of the field.

PYRKE. Argent, a fess sable charged with three mullets of the field, a canton ermine.

RADNOR, Earl. Quarterly 1 and 4, party per fess, or and argent, an eagle displayed, with two heads sable, 2 and 3 gules a bend vaire, being the original arms of Des Bouveries. **CREST.** On a wreath a demi eagle displayed, sable, beak'd and ducally gorged, or, on his breast a cross crosslet, argent. **SUPPORTERS.** Two eagles regardant, sable, ducally gorged or, charged on the breast with a cross crosslet, argent.

RICHARDSON. Argent, 3 chaplets vert. *Iron Acton.*

ROBERTS. Arg. 3 phæon's heads, in chief sable a greyhound courant.

ROGERS. Arg. a mullet sable, on a chief gules a fleur de lis or.

SELF. Ermine three chevronels gules.

SAMPSON. Gules, a cross flory arg. bet. 4 escallops or.

SANDFORD. Per chevron sable and erm. in ermine two boar's heads coupé or, in chief an annulet.

SANDYS. Or, fess dancetty bet. 3 cross crosslets fitchy gules, a crescent for difference.

SAVAGE. Arg. 6 lionels ramp. sable, 3, 2, 1.

SAUNDERS. Party per chev. sab. and arg. in chief 3 elephants' heads erased, countercharged.

SCUDAMORE. Gules, 3 stirrups with buckles and straps or.

SOUTHWELL, Lord De Clifford. Argent, 3 cinquefoils, gules, each charged with annulets or. **CREST.** On a wreath, a demi Indian goat, argent, charged on the body with three annulets gules. **SUPPORTERS.** Two Indian goats, argent, each charged with three annulets as the crest, ducally gorged and chained, gules.

SNELL. Quarterly, gules and az. over all a cross flory or.

SMALL. Sable, on a bend arg. 3 roses, gules, on the sinister a chess rook of the second.

SHEPPARD. Ermine, on a chief sable, 3 battle axes arg.

STEPHENS. Per chev. az. and arg. in chief 2 eagles displ. or.

STOKES. Sab. a lion ramp. his tail double erm.

TRACY. Or between two bendlets gules in chief dexter, an escallop sable.

TROTMAN. Argent, a cross between four roses gules.

TRYE. Arg. a bend azure.

TUCKER. Arg. three lions rampant, 2 and 1.

VEEL. Arg. on a bend sable three calves or.

VINER. Azure, a bend or, upon a chief arg. a saltire engr. gules betw. 2 Cornish choughs. *Badgeworth.*

VINEY. Arg. a cluster of grapes, with its stalk truncated proper.

WADE. Azure, a cross moline or, between four escallops or.

WAKEMAN. Vert, saltire wavy ermine.

WALLINGTON. Barry undy of six argent and sable, on a chief gules a saltire or.

WEBB. Gules, a cross between four Muscovy ducks, or. *Hatherop.*

WEBB. Sable, three escallops, arg. bendwise. *Cromhall.*

WEBSTER. Azure, on a bend cotised, or, between two demi lions rampant, argent.

WELCH. Azure, six mullets, or.

WHITMORE. Vert, fretty argent.

WHITTINGTON. Gules, a fess checky or and azure, in chief an annulet.

WILBRAHAM. Argent, 3 bendlets wavy azure.

WILLIAMS. Quarterly 1 and 4 sable on a chevron between three pistols, or, as many roses, gules, 2 and 3 ermine, on a fess gules a lion passant.

WINSTONE. Gules and azure per pale, over all a lion rampant, argent, holding in his paws a tree, proper.

WOOD. Argent, a chevron sable engrailed, between three fleur de lis, gules.

WYNDHAM. Azure, a chevron between three lions heads erased, or.

WYNNIATT. Gules, vert, or and azure.

WYRHALE. Gules, a chevron, or, between three crosses crosslets, argent, in chief a lion passant of the third.

YATE. Azure, a fess arg. in chief, two mullets of the second.

NOTES.

1. *Page xviii.*—**ALFRED** the Great is generally said to have divided England into shires, hundreds, &c. but this is not strictly true; though it is probable that he made a new and more regular division than that which had subsisted before his time.

2. *p. xviii.*—Atkyns derives Cotswold from *cots* for sheep, and *would* a mountain: but Baxter, from *coit*, British for *wood*, and *woulds*, a word nearly of the same signification, in the Teutonic language. The composition of two words so nearly alike in their meaning is no objection, not being uncommon; but the difficulty is in applying the character to a tract of land, where so few woods now appear. In early times, the whole country is supposed to have been covered with wood.

3. *p. xviii.*—Perhaps the most easy division would be into the vale of Severn and vale of Avon. At present there is a great discord of opinion, and probably no two persons are agreed as to the exact line where one ends, and the other begins. The two rivers seem to furnish the natural limits. The vale of Evesham may properly begin with the Avon at

Tewkesbury, and take in the whole country lying between that river and the Upper Cotswolds, as far as Stratford. In ancient maps, this distinction is observed.

4. p. xix.—If the term vineyard was ever used to mean an orchard, it is singular that no instance should now occur of its being retained in those counties where apples grow in the greatest abundance. The etymon of orchard may be traced through the Saxon *ortgeard*, from the Gothic *aurtgard*, (a fence of a garden), while the derivation of vineyard may be collected from *weingard*, (an inclosure for vines), *weintriu*, (a vine), *weinuberge*, (grapes), *weinatains*, (a vine-branch), &c.

5. p. xxiii.—It does not at all seem clear that *Fedaluca* was the present *Fræthern*, especially if the etymology be correct, as given in the text.

6. p. xxv.—Those names among the fresh-water fish marked with *, are found in the Severn, but do not properly belong to it; they follow the stream from some of the rivulets which fall into it. The *char* has been mentioned among the inhabitants of the Severn, but it should seem improperly, as, perhaps, it belongs exclusively to the lakes.

Those marked with * among the salt-water fish, are properly *marine*, and are very seldom seen higher up than the Old Passage.

7. p. xxviii.—The part here meant will be seen by referring to the map.

8. p. xxix.—The most remote spring of the Churn which falls into the Isis, is by some considered as the source of the Thames; but the Isis, though not so distant at Cricklade from its spring as the Churn, is, however, much wider at the same place, and has more of the river character in its appearance.

9. p. xxxii.—Mr. Lysons has given a good etching of the tunnel, (plate 15), and from his account the dimensions are given; but in *Bigland's Collections* the height is stated at 16 feet, and the width at 14 feet 3 inches.

10. p. xxxiv.—At the commencement of the work, the surveyor estimated the completion of the tunnel at 1000 yards, and each yard at 7*l.*; but when finished, it was found to be 2170 yards, and the real expence was more than 18*l.* per yard.

11. p. xxxiv.—To shew that the original expectations were well founded, it ought to be observed, that no less than 3060 hogsheads of cyder were brought down the canal to the Quay, at Gloucester, between October 1801, and April 1802, besides timber for various uses. The general charge of tonnage is 2*d.* per mile per ton, but for some articles this varies.

12. p. xxxv.—The Druids worshipped in groves of spreading oaks, in which were: 1. *Gorseddau* or hillocks, where they sat and pronounced their decrees, and spoke to the people. 2. *Carnedde*, or heaps of stones, on which they had a peculiar mode of worship. 3. *Cranleche*, or altars, on which they performed the solemnities of sacrifices. *Rowland*, p. 69.

The Druids sacrificed oxen, sheep, and goats, and also offered human victims to their gods. On some occasions the victims were consumed entirely upon the altar. It was an article in the Druidical creed, that nothing but the life of man could atone for the life of man. In consequence of this their altars streamed with human blood: these altars were cromlechs, or stone-tables, on which they prepared their sacrifices. *Rowland, sect. 7, 9.*

13. p. xxxvi. Cæsar has the following passage: "Huic, (i. e. Marti), quum prælio dimicare constituerunt, ea, quæ bello ceperint, plerumque devotent. Quæ superaverint animalia capta immolant: reliquas res in unum locum conferunt. Multis in civitatibus harum rerum extractos tumulos locis consecratis conspici licet." *Lib. vi. sect. 15.*

14. p. xxxvi.—Mr. Coxe, however, in opposition to this opinion, says that the tumulus was the constant attendant on Roman roads and stations. *Coxe's Monmouth, vol. i. p. 15.*

15. p. xxxvii.—The etymology of this Prince's name is *Togo duwn*, in British; *Dux Dobunorum* in Latin; or, *the Chieftain of the Duwn.*

16. p. xxxviii.—The walls of the Romans were usually constructed of regular facings of alternate rows of squared stone and brick, on the two outside surfaces; but within, between these two uprights, they were composed merely of chalk, rubble, small stones, and flint, thrown in carelessly, with liquid cement or mortar, spread over them at proper distances, so as to sink into the whole mass. Such is the composition of the celebrated wall or bulwark of Severus, in the north; the magnificent *castrum* of Ricborough, in Kent, built, or begun at least, in the time of Claudius, by his Prætor Plautius, and completed by the Emperor Severus about 205. At the small camp at Tytherington (310), are evident remains of such a wall; the interior composition is of lime and rubbish, but the facing stones are removed.

17. p. xl.—The account here given of Cirencester and Colesbourn remains is copied from *King's Munim. vol. ii. p. 174 and 179.* The first is supposed to be the same place mentioned by Sir Rob. Atkyns, and afterwards more at length by Dr. Stukeley. These remains were probably covered over again with earth, and planted upon; nor does it appear that even the scite was known till the discovery accidentally made by the workmen in the garden, which was about eight years before the time mentioned in *Archæologia.* An account more in detail, will be found in the *History of Cirencester*, printed in 1800. The observations made by the author, who was probably resident on the spot, are ingenious, and no doubt correct; but the little ceremony with which he treats the investigations of those who have gone before him in the same walk, shews that some antiquaries will rather break the systems of others, than not make them bend to their own ideas.

The method of warming rooms by flues and *hypocausts*, was first introduced only about the time of the Emperor Nero. *Senec. Epis. 90.* Before this time it was by fire placed in pans in the middle of the room. The account of Chedworth remains is taken from Bigland's Collect.

18. p. xlii.—This account is extracted from *King's Munim.* and was by him transcribed, with his own observations added, from *Lyson's Woodchester Antiquities.* Those who would wish to see the elaborate and perfectly satisfactory explanation there given, will refer to the work itself, in which will be found representations of the pavement, as well as of other parts of the building, equal in accuracy and beauty to any thing of the kind ever yet attempted.

From Pliny we learn that tessellated pavements succeeded to the old painted pavements, which had their origin in Greece; and he describes such as were made of rude *tesserae* of brick; those made of smaller dies, or *tesserae* of different colours; those made either of bits of shells or tiles, (*testulae*), and those made of glazed *tesserae*, or *tesserae* of glass. The Roman Generals, amongst their other baggage, were used to have a quantity of these dies, sufficient to pave the place where they set up the *pratorium*, or general's tent. *Suet. in vita Ju. Cæs.*

These were called *lithostrata*, when made of small square marbles of divers colours; *pavimenta tessellata*, or *opus musicum*, when of small bricks or tiles, artificially tinged with colours, annealed and polished; and both *asarota*, because they were not to be swept, but wiped with a sponge. *Pliny, lib. 36, c. 25.*

19. p. xliv.—See Note 24, on the New Gaol; and Note 54, p. 359, vol. i.

20. p. xlvii.—Dr. Plott, in his *History of Oxfordshire*, calls it *Akerman* street, and continues it under that name to Bath. He leads the *Ikenild* through the southern part of the county of Oxford, from N. E. to S. W. so as not to touch at all any part of Gloucestershire. This is contrary to the opinion of Dugdale and other antiquaries, and the Doctor himself, swayed by their authority, suspended his opinion. The *Ikenild*, which is said to enter the county at Eastleach, and the *Akerman* of Dr. Plott, may be the same road; for the latter name is evidently of more modern date than the Romans, and was given by the Saxons. Bath was called by them *Acemannes-caestre*, that is, the City of Invalids, and the road that led to it *Aceman-street*.

21. p. xlviii.—It is not unusual to terminate the *Foss* at Cirencester, and to continue it to Bath, under the name of Akeman street; and the place where it leaves the turnpike road, being called *Jacument's*, or more properly *Acman's* bottom, shews that it was known by this name among the Saxons, but speaking of it as a ROMAN road, the *Foss* is most appropriate.

Mr. Lysons, in the *Antiquities of Woodchester*, continues the *Ikenild* street by Trewsbury, Cherrington, Kingscote, and Croomhall to Aust Passage; but Mr. Lemon conceives the same causeway to be a continuation of the Akeman street, (which we have called the *Ikenild-way*), from Cirencester to Caerleon. He traces it to the Severn in the following manner; by *Trewsbury*, *Hockbury*, and *Cherrington*, to the end of the Wolds; it then traverses the turnpike from *Telbury* to *Hampton*, passes a house called the *Star and Garter*, to Chevenage

Green, from whence it is an obscure horseway through the inclosures to the Bath turnpike road, (which it crosses about a quarter of a mile before the separation of the Frocester and Rodborough roads,) then descends into Lasborough vale, with a kind of sweep, and winds up the opposite hill to regain its course, having tumuli for a direction on each side. It passes the inclosures by the edge of the valley, in which Bagpath village is placed, tending towards a vast tumulus on the brow of the hill, close to the turnpike leading to Dursley and Rodborough, and near Symond's-hall. Here Mr. Leman pursued it no further, but was of opinion that it communicated with the Via Julia at Caerwent.

22. p. lii.—To transport or convey, *trajicere*, and *διαφορμωω*, are synonymous, for passing troops to the other side. In this sense they are used by the best authors. In the *Itinerary* the word is used in the same sense in different passages. In the *ITÆR* a Burdigala ad argentomagum (from Bourdeaux to Argenton) the word Trajectum is found, viz.

Burdigala —

Agennum, M. P. 71.

Trajectum, M. P. 34.

It again occurs in the *ITÆR*, a Lugduno ad Coloniam Trajanam (from Leyden to Köln), Trajectum ad Mannaricum, M. P. xv. &c. In both instances is meant the passage or ferry of a large navigable river (in the first of the Dordogne, in the second of the Rhine), and can therefore hardly be applied in the "*ITÆR* Britanniarum xiv." to an insignificant rivulet, such as the Boyd, over which a Roman legionary soldier could stride without difficulty; or even to the *Axon*, where Horseley places the *Trajectus*, over which a bridge might have been constructed in a few hours, sufficient for the purpose of passing over the army.

After all however, as Mr. Coxe confesses, much remains to be ascertained, and the field of conjecture is still open.

23. p. liii. This is taken from Atkyns and Rudder, but it is strongly to be suspected that both are mistaken in the application of the Domesday record. *Estrighoiel* is most probably the Castle of Chepstow, at that time included in the survey of the county of Gloucester: for as the castle of Gloucester is mentioned immediately before, with the circumstance of 16 houses being taken down for the scite, and Caerleon, the Wye and the Usk, with Wales immediately after, it may fairly be presumed that Chepstow Castle is meant: besides that, the same name, or some nearly resembling it, is found in ancient deeds as applied to Chepstow. It is also observable that the castle first mentioned is described as in *burgo civitatis*; the second (*Estrighoiel*) as in *villa*, which cannot easily apply to Gloucester.

24. p. lxxiii.—This catalogue contains some plants not altogether common. The grasses are omitted. The Latin names only are given, as being sufficient to direct the search of the botanist: the learner will have recourse to scientific books, where the English names, characters, &c. of the plants will be found. Should the reader have expected a fuller catalogue, it may be observed, that the plants growing in this county would make up a considerable volume.

25. p. lxxviii.—At the east end of the common at Frenchay (305), is a remarkable fossil of the muscle form, consisting of the upper and under shell, which are closed together, of a great size and weight: it was taken out of a stone-quarry at Downend. *Bristol Guide*, p. 84.

26. p. lxxxvi.—At the suppression, Henry received from the different religious houses, an annual revenue of 273,106*l.* 18*s.* 3*d.* or, reduced to the present value of money, 3,277,282*l.* 19*s.* and this was only the reserved rent of the ecclesiastical estates, and the annual produce of their demesnes, without computing fines, heriots, renewals, plate, jewels, &c.

27. p. lxxxvii.—The names of the extant families are * Tracy, Stratford, * Chamberlayne, Norwood, * Delabere, * Dutton, (*Lord Sherbourne*), * Kingscote, * Codrington, * Huntley, * Newton, * Hall, (*Ld. Gage*) * Coxwell, * Rogers, * Estcourt, Trye, Winstone, * Atkyns. Those marked with * have still the family estates.

28. p. lxxxviii.—It is not meant that the rents are not sufficiently raised upon the estates, but that they do not, and indeed cannot, keep pace with the present increasing expences of the proprietor, without the strictest economy.

29. p. xc.—The superior healthiness of the Cotswolds is, in a great measure, ascribed to the dryness of the atmosphere. Dr. Mitchell, and other eminent chemists, are of opinion, that countries abounding with calcareous matters, are seldom visited with epidemic disorders. Azote, or septon, is the cause of most epidemic, and of many sporadic disorders. It exists naturally in the atmosphere, under the name of azotic gas. In calcareous countries, the excess of septon in the air is prevented by its attaching itself to the quicklime of the soil, as fast as it is extricated. In other places, it is wafted about in the atmosphere, and forms various compounds, by which its virulence is restrained or modified.—*Med. and Philos. Journal*, No. 43, p. 223.

The great mortality in Barton Regis hundred, is attributed to the deleterious effects of the manufactories, and the crowded manner in which the houses are inhabited.

30. p. xciii.—Since the account of Hailes Abbey was printed, the embattled square building (vol. i. p. 62) has been completely demolished, and the materials removed for the repairs of Toddington-house.

THE
HISTORY
 OF THE
COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

KIFTSGATE DIVISION.

THIS division contains eight hundreds, five market-towns, ninety-four parishes, 6069 houses inhabited, 7114 families, 270 houses uninhabited, 15,786 males, 16,487 females, 13,073 persons employed in agriculture, 4466 persons employed in trade, &c. 13,779 persons not engaged in any particular occupation, 32,273 persons in total.

I. KIFTSGATE HUNDRED.—*Upper Part,*

Contains the following parishes and hamlets:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| 1 Aston Subedge . | | 4 Condicote (part) |
| 2 Battesford | | 5 Cowhonibourn (hamlet) |
| 3 CAMPDEN (Chipping) a
market town | | 6 Dorsington
7 Ebrington |

8	Lark Stoke (hamlet)	14	Saintbury
9	Longborough	15	Seisincot
10	Marston Sicca	16	Swell, Upper
11	Mickleton	17	Weston Subedge
12	Pebworth	18	Weston upon Avon
13	Queinton	19	Willersey.

Lower Part.

20	Aston Somerville	30	Pinnock
21	Buckland	31	Rowel (extra paroch.)
22	Charlton Abbots	32	Snowhill
23	Childs Wickham	33	Stanton
24	Didbrook	34	Sudley
25	Dumbleton	35	Todington
26	Guiting Power	36	Twining
27	Guiting Temple	37	WINCHCOMB, m. t.
28	Hawling	38	Wormington.
29	Hayles		

II. TIBBLESTON.

39	Ashton under hill	41	Hinton on the Green.
40	Beckford		

III. CLEEVE.

42 Cleeve, with its tythings.

IV. CHELTENHAM.

43	Charlton Kings	45	Leckhampton
44	CHELTENHAM, m. t.	46	Swindon.

V. DERHURST.—*Upper Part.*

47	Coln Dennis	49	Preston upon Stour
48	Compton Little	50	Welford.

Lower Part.

51 Deerhurst		54 Staverton
52 Leigh		55 Wolstone.
53 Prestbury		

VI. TEWKESBURY.—*Upper Part.*

56 Alderton, with Dixton		60 Prescott
57 Bourton on the Hill		61 Shennington
58 Clifford Chambers		62 Stanway
59 Lemington		63 Washbourn.

Lower Part.

64 Ashchurch		68 Oxenton
65 Boddington		69 TEWKESBURY, m. t.
66 Forthampton		70 Tredington
67 Kemmerton		71 Walton Cardiff

VII. WESTMINSTER.—*Upper Part.*

72 Moreton-hen-marsh		74 Todenham
73 Sutton under Brayles		75 Tirley.

Lower Part.

76 Corse		78 Hasfield.
77 Elmstone		

VIII. SLAUGHTER HUNDRED.—*Upper Part.*

79 Addlestrop		82 Oddington
80 Bledington		83 Srow, m. t.
81 Broadwell		84 Swell, Lower
*81 Icomb (hamlet)		85 Westcot.

Lower Part.

86 Barrington, Great		88 Bourton-on-the-Water
87 Barrington, Little		89 Clapton

90 Naunton	95 Slaughter Upper, with
91 Risington, Great	*95 Eyford
92 Risington, Little	96 Slaughter, Lower
93 Risington Wick	97 Widford
94 Sherborne	98 Winrush.

The hamlets which are inserted in the foregoing list, are either such as belong to parishes in another county, or, being extra parochial, are not dependant on any in this. References to the other tythings and hamlets will be found in the General Index.

The hundreds which are divided have each a separate high constable.

Neither the names nor distribution of the hundreds are exactly the same now as at the time of the Conquest. The following are taken from Domesday Book, and applied to the modern names, in this division:—

CHELFLEDE, CHELFLEODE, CHELFLEDESTORN, CHEFTESIAT, WITELAI, GRETSTANES, HOLEFORDS, HOLIFORD, are nearly included in KIFTSGATE.

DERHERST included in WESTMINSTER and DERHURST.
SALEMANESBERIE, BERINTONE, BERNITONE, in SLAUGHTER nearly.

TETBOLDESTANE included CLEEVE and TIBBLESTONE.

KIFTSGATE DIVISION.

KIFTSGATE HUNDRED.—*Upper Part.*

I. ASTON SUBEDGE, *anciently ESTUNE,*

Is a parish containing 625 acres, two miles distant north from Campden, and 30 north east from Gloucester. The soil is in general of clay, but in some places has a mixture of sand, and is applied nearly in equal proportions to arable and pasture. The name, according to the ancient mode of writing it, evidently signifies the town east of some other place, and *Subedge* is added as another mark of distinction, and is characteristic of its situation under the edge of a hill.

The common fields were inclosed about 1775.

The manor was the property of the Stafford family from 1381 to 1420; afterwards of the Savages till 1546. It was next granted to Endymion Porter, by James I. and sold by his widow and son to Richard Graves, Esq. after whose death it was resold to William Morgan, who had married his daughter. Richard Morgan his grandson devised this manor and others in the county to Morgan Graves, Esq. of Mickleton, in the county of Gloucester, in 1740, whose son, Walwyn Graves, Esq. is the present lord of the manor, and proprietor of the greater part of the parish.

The royalty of the extensive hundred of Kiftsgate descended with this manor, and the hundred court for the upper part is held here.

The ancient manerial house near the church is occupied by a farmer.

The lower classes are generally employed in agriculture, except in the winter, when the manufacturers from Strafford supply them with flax for spinning. Till within a late period, considerable quantities of flax were raised in this and the northern parishes of the county; but the practice has been almost entirely discontinued, from the idea, that the strength of the land is very much diminished by crops of this kind. These two latter observations will apply to the whole of this neighbourhood.

Mr. Endynion Porter, so much esteemed in the reigns of James and Charles I. was born in this parish, and died 1652.

Four freeholders voted in 1776.

Population 104--63--116. Houses inhabited 25.

The benefice is a rectory in Campden deanery, in the patronage of Lord Harrowby. Thomas Lloyd, M. A. is incumbent.

The old church, dedicated to St. Andrew, was taken down, and rebuilt on a small but neat plan, in 1797. It consists of a nave and chancel, with a turret in the ancient Norman style, at the west end. In the middle window of the nave, on the south side, are the arms of Graves, in painted glass, and in the opposite window, as follows:

T. JOHNSON,
ARCHITECT,
WORCESTER,
1797.

Aston Subedge does not occur in Pope Nicholas's taxation. In the King's books it is valued at 10*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*

II. BATSFORD, *anciently* BECESHORE,

Is a parish containing 930 acres, four miles from Campden south east, and twenty eight miles from Gloucester north west. The soil is a mixture of sand and clay, or stone brash, and principally in pasture. The great Roman road, from the north, runs through this parish to Cirencester, and there is a small entrenchment almost entire, supposed to have been thrown up by the Romans. The ancient name of Beckshore or Beceshore, implies a situation near a brook or stream; for *becc*, Sax. is a stream of water, (and in Yorkshire small rivulets are still called, *becks*,) and a brook runs from hence into the Evenlode.¹

An ornamented pillar at the extreme eastern point of this parish marks the boundary of four counties: Oxfordshire east, Gloucestershire west, Warwickshire north, and a detached part of Worcestershire south.

Ansfrid held Beceshore soon after the conquest. Hugh Giffard of Brimsfield, by marriage of one of his granddaughters, held the manor, and the family held it till 1336. From this period the records are deficient till the time of John Croker, who was lord of it in 1608. From his three daughters were descended, Sir Christopher Hales, formerly of Coventry; — Pye, Esq. of Farringdon; and a family of the name of Barker, of Berks, who had this manor in 1712. From them it passed to the family of Freeman, *which is* descended from John Freeman, who had a considerable property here in the reign of Henry VII. Thomas Edward Freeman, Esq. the present lord of the manor and proprietor of the estates, is the youngest son of Walter Edwards, Esq. who married Mary, only daughter of Richard Freeman, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, who died in 1710; who was the son of John Freeman, by Margaret Croft, of Sutton, whose father was Thomas Freeman, the

purchaser of the manor, and descended from John Freeman, as above.

The family seat is a very elegant modern mansion, inclosed by a park of great beauty, and disposed in correct taste.

Thomas Freeman, a famous epigrammatist of Magdalen college, Oxford, in 1614, was of this family.

Four freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 80—87—89. Houses inhabited, 15.

The benefice is a rectory in Campden deanery, in the patronage of Christ Church, Oxford. R. Rogers, M. A. incumbent.

The parish was inclosed in the reign of Elizabeth, and glebe set out for the rector of considerable value.

In ancient records this church was denominated *Capella de Bachford*, and was under the peculiar jurisdiction of Blockley, Worcestershire, where the inhabitants had right of sepulture, and still pay mortuaries to the vicar of that parish: but the name does not occur in P. N. taxation.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is small, but modern, and perfectly neat, and without a tower. It was repaired and embellished in 1774.

In the King's books 13*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*

III. CAMPDEN, *anciently* CAMPEDENE,

Is a market town, thirty miles N. E. from Gloucester, and consisting of one street, nearly a mile in length. For a town decidedly of great antiquity the buildings are decent and commodious. It generally has the additional name of Chipping, [*Ceupian*, Sax. *to buy*,] to denote its being a market town, and also to distinguish it from Broad Campden, a hamlet in the same parish. *Camp*, in

Saxon, signifies a *battle*, and *den*, a woody place in a valley; hence some are of opinion, that it received its name from a battle, which was fought here between the Mercians and West Saxons. The camp of the former is said to have been at Willersey, and of the latter upon Meenhill. Here also tradition reports that the Kings of the Saxon Heptarchy met in 689, to take measures of war or peace with the Britons. The town is an ancient borough, and had its charter renewed in the third year of James; by this they were made a corporate body, consisting of fourteen capital burgesses, and twelve inferior burgesses. Out of the former are elected annually, on Wednesday before Michaelmas, two bailiffs. They elect also a steward, who is removeable at pleasure. The bailiffs and steward have a court of record every fourth Friday, in which they hold pleas of trespass, debt, contract, fraud on the case, and all personal actions arising within the borough, not exceeding £6. 13s. 4d. Two serjeants, with silver maces, execute their processes. There are four annual fairs; on Ash-Wednesday, St. Andrew, St. George, and St. James; the emoluments of the two first belong to the corporation, of the two last to the lord of the manor. Wednesday is the market day. In the 14th century Campden was a place of very considerable importance, when it was a most crowded mart for wool, and the residence of the most opulent merchants, who exported it to Flanders, then the seat of the manufacture of cloth for the general supply of Europe. One house of the building of that period now remains, from which may be conjectured the splendour and size of others. The public buildings are the court and market houses, in the middle of the street: the first is very ancient, the latter was built by Sir Baptist Hickes, in 1624, at the expence of £190

Whatever might have been the original importance of this town, it has been for some time declining, and the corporation themselves seem not very solicitous to keep up even their own dignity and authority.

The manor was held by Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, in the reign of the Conqueror, after which time it descended through Guinar Briton, 1199, Sir Ralph de Someri, 1216; Robert Earl of Chester and Lincoln, 1218; Serlo, 1220; Roger de Somery, with a grant of free warren and markets, 1247; Ralph Cromwell, with others, 1272; John Strangeways, 1276; John de Ludloe, 1295; Gilbert Clare, Earl of Gloucester, after, and his son, 1315; The family of de Ludloe, a moiety for several years; John Molyneux, Esq. 1474; Sir John Russel, 1557; Elizabeth, on her coming to the crown, granted it to the family of Smith, and Anthony Smith, Esq. was lord of the manor in 1608, of whom it was purchased by Sir Baptist Hickes, created Viscount Campden 1629, with remainder to the noble family of Noel, who had married Juliana, eldest daughter and one of the co-heiresses of Sir Baptist, whose descendants have been the subsequent lords of the manor of Campden. Edward Noel, the fourth Viscount, was created Earl of Gainsborough, 1682. Henry, the sixth Earl, was lord of the manor, and proprietor of the large estates appendant, till his death, when Gerard Noel Noel, Esq. his relation and testamentary heir, became proprietor of the estates here and in this neighbourhood.

Sir Baptist Hickes, the first Viscount Campden, built a large house, reported to have occupied, with the offices and outbuildings, eight acres of ground, and to have cost £29,000. A lanthorn was erected at the top of the house, with lights for the benefit of travellers in dark nights. This noble building was destroyed by order of Baptist

Lord Noel, that it might not fall into the hands of the Parliamentary army. This in the event proved unnecessary, as the republicans did not advance nearer than Warwick. From an accurate plan now existing, it appears to have been executed in the boldest style of that period. Part of a wall, discoloured with fire, and the two banqueting-houses which terminated the terras, are the chief remains of this great pile. The hospital, and other buildings which he gave for the benefit of the inhabitants, are in the same style, and distinguished by his armorial ensigns.

HAMLETS.

1. THE BOROUGH.

2. **BROAD CAMPDEN**, a populous village, with a dilapidated chapel.

3. **BYRENTON OR BERRINGTON**, in which the church stands. Here, it is said, the battle before-mentioned was fought, and that the name is derived from *Barrow town*

4. **WESTINGTON and COMB.**

The soil in a parish of fifteen miles circumference, and containing 4500 acres is necessarily various, but the proportions of pasture, arable, and sheep-down are nearly equal; the latter indeed is now much reduced, since the inclosures in this once wild, uncultivated neighbourhood.

Sixty freeholders voted in 1776.

Population 1618—2000—1213. Houses inhabited 246.

The benefice is a vicarage in the deanery to which it gives the name. The rectory formerly belonged to the abbey of Chester, and prior to that to the nunnery of St. Warburg in Chester, which saint is said to have been the daughter of Wolpher, King of Mercia. It was granted to the Chapter of Chester 33 H. VIII.; and, with the church, to Baskerville and Blake, 3 James. It is now a

part of the manor and estates. The great tithes of Winfryth, county Dorset, were annexed to the vicarage Ch. I. The lord of the manor is patron, and Hamlyn Harris, M. A. incumbent.

The church, dedicated to St. James, is a structure perfectly symmetrical, consisting of a spacious nave sixty feet high, with an aisle on each side, and two chapels at the end, formerly chantries. That on the south side is the dormitory of the family of Hickes and Noel. The tower with twelve pinnacles and battlements, is 120 feet high, and ornamented in the chastest gothic stile. To the munificence of the merchants in the flourishing period before mentioned, it is probable, that this beautiful building owed its erection; several of whom are here interred with brass effigies and memorials. From a grey marble flat stone in the church for Mr. William Grevel, who died in 1401, on which he and his wife are represented on a brass plate, standing in two niches, adorned with pinnacles, exactly corresponding with the fine gothic carved work over the great door and belfry windows at the west side of the tower, it is conjectured, that Grevel either built or contributed largely to the building of the tower. The floor of the nave was formerly adorned with very curious plated marble flat stones, but they are now hid from sight by pews. Few fragments of painted glass now remain. In an old chest is shewn a cope of crimson velvet, semée of ducal coronets and estoiles, and on the border the portraits of saints curiously embroidered. Four chantries were founded in this church, with competent endowments.

In the reign of James I. games, in imitation of the Olympic of old, were instituted by Robert Dover, and for many years the most manly diversions were kept up

and celebrated by an immense concourse of people, on Thursday in Whitsun week, but at present the festival is thinly attended, and the amusements degraded into those of a common wake.

Dr. Robert Harris, President of Trinity college, Oxford, was a native of this place, born in 1578.

In P. N. taxation the church of Campeden is valued at 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* In King's books it is valued at 20*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

IV. CONDICOTE

Is a parish containing 1500 acres, distant three miles from Stow north-west, and twenty four north-east from Gloucester.

The soil is light and generally ploughed, including with the common fields, which were inclosed in 1779, a circumference of four miles. In the village over a plentiful spring are the remains of a very ancient cross. The termination *cote* either implies, that the place was once woody, or may merely signify the place of residence, and the prefix *may* probably be the name of the ancient proprietor.

The manor was at the time of Domesday survey divided among several proprietors. The principal part was held by the Archbishop of York in 1553, and seems in the antecedent periods to have been held by mesne tenants under him. It was granted in 1553 to Sir Thomas Chamberlain. It has belonged to Mr. Machin in 1608; to Mr. Cox at the beginning of the last century; afterwards to Mr. Haslam; and now to Mrs. Hickes (widow of William Hickes, Esq. late of Bicester, co. Oxford, and one of the three coheireses of Anthony Compeer, Esq.): Edward Widmore Knight, Esq. of Gloucester, and Thomas Davis, Esq. of Bicester, who married the two other sisters, are

now jointly lady and lords of the manor, with a good estate.

HINSWICK is a considerable estate or hamlet, from which an annual payment of 3*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* is due to the rector; it is divided between this parish and the parish of Breeden, county of Worcester, and the property of Lord Sherbourn.

One freeholder voted in 1776.

Population 80—105—115. Houses inhabited 25.

The benefice is a rectory in the deanery of Stow, in the patronage of the coheirs before-mentioned, and Joseph Gosgoine Littlehales, A.B. is incumbent.

The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a small building, and was once in the peculiar of Blockley.

The tythes belonged to the abbey of Winchcomb, and were granted to Sir T. Seimour 1547, but the rectory has since been restored. An extensive glebe was allotted on the inclosure at the latter end of last century.

In the King's books (discharged) 7*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*

V. COWHONIBORN, HOMBURN, or HENIBERGE,

Is a district or hamlet belonging to Church-honiborn in Worcestershire, 30 miles north east from Gloucester. The soil is a deep clay, divided between arable and pasture, and extends over 1225 acres.

In Domesday it is called Heniberge, in Celfede hundred, taxed at ten hides, and belonging to the abbey of *Winchcomb*. The right of free warren was allowed in 1287. It continued with that abbey to the dissolution, when the manor was granted to Lord Burley and John Fortescue, Esq. in 1591; and in 1594 it was purchased by Sir E. Grevil,

of Milcot, Warwickshire, who was lord of it in 1608. Walwyn Graves, Esq. now claims to be lord of the manor; but it is said, that the inhabitants hold under the crown.— In Pope Nicholas's taxation it is called *Homburn* and *Hombourn*, and four carucates are taxed as belonging to the abbey of Winchcomb, and three to the abbey of Evesham, the former of which was probably that portion which belonged to Cow-honiborn, as being in the same county with the religious house to which it belonged.

Twelve freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 156—160—274. Houses inhabited, 60.

There was a chapel anciently belonging to the deanery of Campden, but it has long since been converted into a poor-house. The old tower is still seen in ruins. Mention, however, is made only of one chapel, in Pope Nicholas's taxation. Which was the more ancient, is perhaps now not easy to decide, as the whole of Hombourn, though separated by different properties, was in the Archdeaconry of Worcester.

VI. DORSINGTON, *anciently* DORSINTUNE,

Is a small parish, containing 1000 acres of deep land, in nearly equal proportions of pasture and arable, and thirty-one miles north east from Gloucester. By a late inclosure a large tract of land has been brought into cultivation.

The manor, taxed at ten hides, was formerly held by Roger de Belmont, from whom it passed through the several generations of the Earls of Warwick, till it came to Thomas de Beauchamp in 1401. The family of de Drayton were possessors of it in 1466 and 1480, and William Watson in 1573, from whom it passed to G. Shirley, Esq. who was lord of it in 1608. In the reign of James I.

Thomas Rawlins, serjeant at law, became possessed of it, with nearly the property of the whole parish. He was succeeded by his son Thomas; and Thomas Rawlins, Esq. a descendant from him, has lately sold the manor, and property appendant thereto, to Mr. Shuff.

Bragginton farm, late the property of Thomas Rawlins, Esq. is sold to Mr. Hodges.

Three freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 100—90—100. Houses inhabited, 19.

The benefice is a rectory in Campden deanery, the advowson of which was in Thomas Rawlins, Esq. but now transferred with the manor. William Callow, M.A. is incumbent.

The old church, dedicated to St. Peter, mentioned by Atkyns, was burnt down, with some part of the village, in 1754, and was rebuilt with brick, on a small plan, with a nave only, in 1758.

Dorsington is not found in Pope Nicholas's taxation.

In the King's books it is valued at 12*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*

VII. EBRINGTON, EBBURTON, *anciently* BRIS- TENTUNE,

Is a parish two miles east from Campden, thirty miles south-east from Gloucester, and contains 2500 acres. The village is situated on an eminence, and the soil in general is light and gravelly, more in pasture than arable.

The name of Ebrington or Ebburton is not found in Domesday, but it is generally supposed to have been the place called *Bristentune* in Domesday survey, containing ten hides, in the hundred of Witelai, and possession of William Goizenboded. The present name occurs in 1271, when it was held by Roger de Quincie, Earl of

Winchester. The family of Bosco, or the Boys, were possessed of the manor till the beginning of the 14th century, when it passed to Alan de Zouch, and afterwards to the Corbets, of whom it was purchased by Sir John Fortescue, Lord Chancellor of England in Hen. VI. After the battle of Tewkesbury, so fatal to the Lancastrians, he was attainted, and his estates confiscated, but he was at length permitted to retire to Ebrington, where he died, and was interred². A temporary alienation of the manor and estates took place in consequence of the attainder, and a grant was made to Sir John Brug, who died seized 1472, but they were afterwards restored to the Fortescue family, and Hugh Earl Fortescue (half brother to the late Matthew, first Earl, and tenth in a direct line from Sir John) is now lord of the manor.

The manerial property is not great. The mansion house is large, in the style of the 17th century.

The principal estates are divided between Lord Harrowby and Gerard Noel Noel, Esq.(3)

CHARINGWORTH is a hamlet and ancient manor, distinctly specified in Domesday, under the name of *Cheuringaurde*, in *Witelai* hundred, as belonging to Ralph de Tōdeni, and containing ten hides. Richard Turstan held it in 1413. and the Greviles afterwards to the reign of Elizabeth. It has been subsequently the property of the Earls of Gainsborough, and is now vested in Gerard Noel Noel, Esq.

This manor owes suit and service to the King's court held at Aston Subedge.

HIDCOAT BOIS, *alias* COTE, given in Saxon times to the church of St. Mary Evesham. For many centuries the greater part belonged to the family of Keyt, but is now the property of Lord Harrowby.

Six freeholders voted in 1776.

Population 341—469—464. Houses inhabited, 90.

The benefice is vicarial in Campden deanery. The king is patron, and Jacob Mould, clerk, has been incumbent forty-four years. The advowson belonged to the abbey of Bittlesden, co. Bucks, 1377, and after the dissolution the rectory and church were granted to Anthony and Geo. Bonner, 1607. Tythes in Charingworth were granted to Sir T. Seimour, 1547. Out of these tythes, which belong to the Gainsborough family, a yearly stipend of 8*l.* is paid to the vicar, who has also 10*l.* a year more, the benefaction of Sir William Keyt, Bart.

The church, dedicated to St. Eadburgh, is large and neat, consisting of a nave, semitranssept, and low tower. The chancel is more modern, and has the window ornamented with the history of Joseph and his brethren, and the arms of Keyt, the donor, in painted glass.

In P. Nicholas's taxation the church of Ebriton is valued at 10*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*—Besides a portion belonging to the abbot of Alcester, 1*l.* 10*s.*

In the King's books, (discharged) 9*l.* 9*s.* 4½*d.*

VIII. LARK STOKE, *anciently Stock,*

Is a hamlet belonging to the parish of Ilmington, co. Warwick, but lying on the confines of this county. It contains 500 acres of clayey soil, mixed with a small portion of stone brash, applied in a greater proportion to pasture than arable.

STOCK is a Saxon word for *place* or *residence*, and it is probable, that the prefix denotes the proprietor in early times

In Domesday survey it is recorded as a distinct manor, belonging to Evesham abbey, under the name of *Stock*.

It was the property of the Bishopstones in the reigns of Edward II. and Henry VII. but some lands belonged to John de Wall, in 36 Edward III.

The family of Brent were afterwards possessed of it; then Crosier, who gave it to John Hart, Esq. from whom it has been transferred by purchase to Mr. Hurst, of Brome Court, co. of Warwick.

Population, 12. Houses inhabited, 2.

IX. **LANGBOROUGH**, *olim* **LANGEBERGE**,

Is a parish seven miles from Campden, s. three from Stow, and twenty-five N. E. from Gloucester. The soil is light, but fertile, chiefly arable, and the whole parish is inclosed, containing about 3027 acres. Two turnpike roads lead through the parish, one from Stow to Worcester, the other from Bath and Bristol to Harford Bridge, co. Warwick. The name is supposed to be given from the long form of a camp thrown up here, not far from the Roman foss-way, which passes by the village.

Domesday mentions two places under the name of Langeberge, one held by the crown, the other by Earl Moriton. These were afterwards either confused or consolidated, when they were granted by Hen. III. to his brother Richard, Earl of Cornwall, and King of the Romans, previously to his foundation of Hayles Abbey, in 1246. The abbot's right to this manor, with free warren, was confirmed in 1287, and proved to be holden as of the honour of Wallingford, which claim continued till the dissolution. The manor was granted to Rowland Hill and Thos. Leigh, 1553, and the descendants of the latter have continued in the possession of it to the present time. James

Henry Leigh, Esq. is lord of the manor of Longborough, with the greatest part of the property in the parish.

BLANK'S FEE, [*Blank's Estate*,] BANK'S-FEE, or SOUTHFIELD, is a hamlet, part in this parish, and part in Condicote, and was probably one of the manors recited in Domesday.

Richard de Blanc was possessed of a messuage and three plough tillages, 1287. The college of Westbury-upon-Trim was seized of a manor of the name of Southfield near Thornbury, which Atkyns and Rudder, misled by the name, have applied to this hamlet. William Freeman held this manor in the reign of Elizabeth, when it passed to John Talbot. In 1636, it was purchased by Sir Charles Shuckborough, Bart. in whose family it continued till 1753, when it passed by purchase to John Scott, Esq. who rebuilt the mansion house in a commodious style, and with great advantages of situation.

Mr. Scott died about 1796, and devised it to his eldest daughter, Charlotte Scott, who is now lady of the manor.

Daniel Raymond Barker, Esq. is lessee of the manor and estates.

Six freeholders voted in 1776.

Population 400—389—473. Houses inhabited, 105.

The benefice is a vicarage, consolidated with Seisincote, in the deanery of Stow, and patronage of James Leigh, Esq. for two turns, and the Earl of Guildford for the third. It was formerly appropriated to Hayles Abbey, and the abbot was decreed by the Bishop of Worcester to make it 10*l.* a year. Since the dissolution, the impropriation has been attached to the manor. T. Leigh, M. A. is incumbent.

The church, dedicated to St. James, consists of a nave, a handsome embattled tower, with pinnacles, and a sepulchral chapel, for the family of Leigh. It probably was

built by the abbey of Hayles. The floor was made of painted bricks, with the arms of Boteler, of Sudeley, and other devices, and the windows were once ornamented with painted glass.

In Pope Nicholas's taxation the church of Longa Berga, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

In the King's books, (discharged) 5*l.* 15*s.* 0*d.*

X. LONG MARSTON, MARSTON SICCA, MERESTONE.

In distinction from Broad Marston in Pebworth, is six miles south-west from Stratford upon Avon, and thirty four from Gloucester. The soil is of a stiff clay, subject at some seasons to frequent inundations, but parched and dry in the summer. It contains about 1500 acres of inclosed and cultivated land, chiefly in pasture and meadow. The old name may be resolved into the Saxon, *MERE*, a *marsh*, and *TON*, a *town*, not unaptly applied to the situation

The manor, taxed at ten hides, is said in Domesday to be parcel of the endowment of the benedictine priory of Coventry, in Celfleade hundred, whose right to free warren, markets, and fairs, was confirmed in H. III. and 15 Ed. I. The abbey of Winchcomb had a manor in Marston about this period, and the advowson of the church; and soon after the whole manor was vested in the abbey last-mentioned, and continued so till the dissolution. It was granted to Robert Earl of Leicester in 1566; and soon after reverting to the crown, on his demise, the estates were sold in various parcels; but the royalty of the manor was vested in Ralph Sheldon, Esq. in 1608, by whose descendant, William Sheldon, it was sold to Wil-

liam Loggin Cole, M. A. who is now lord of the manor, but without any property attached immediately to it.

The records shew, that some of the manerial lands were purchased by Henry Cooper, gent. and inherited by his descendants. The principal proprietors at present are, Mr. Tomes, who has built a good house south of the church, and Mr. Morris, of Norton, near Evesham, co. Worcester.

Seven freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 190—199—242. Houses inhabited, 51.

The benefice is rectorial, in Campden deanery, in the patronage of William Loggin Cole, M. A. who is also incumbent. The parish having been some years inclosed, is tythe-free, and the rector had a proportionate allotment of land assigned him.

The church is a small building, dedicated to St. James, consisting of a nave only, with a tower at the west end, low, mean, unembattled, and covered with lead. On the end of the nave are the remains of a saint's bell turret³.

Samuel Burton, M. A. rector of this church in 1606, was archdeacon of Gloucester till his death in 1634.

In P. N. taxat. the church of Marston Sicca is valued at 10*l.*; and the abbot of Wynchcombe, for tythes, 15*s.* It is valued in the King's books at 17*l.* 10*s.*

XI. MICKLETON, *anciently* MUCELTUDE,

Is a parish of large extent, three miles N. from Campden, and about 30 N. E. from Gloucester. It contains nearly 4000 acres of pasture land, with a small proportion of arable. The soil is deep and clayey, producing excellent crops.

The name is evidently derived from **MUCKLE**, a Saxon word, signifying the *great* town, a mark of distinction to which it was justly entitled, comparatively with the neighbouring parishes.

The manor was in the crown in 960, in the reign of Edgar. At the time of the survey it belonged to the abbey of Eglesham or Eynsham, co. Oxford. It was then a member of the hundred of Celfledetorn, and contained fourteen hides, besides the hamlets. At the general suppression it was reserved by the crown, till the reign of Eliz. when in 1591, it was granted to Richard Lukenore, and Richard Browne, Esqrs. and John Lampton, gent. with a reservation of the right of presentation to the vicarage. In 1594 the manor was sold to Edward Grevill, of Melcote, co. Warwick, from whom it passed by sale again, to the family of Fisher. Sir Edward Fisher, Knt. sold it to Richard Graves, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, 1656, in whose descendants it has been vested without interruption, to the present possessor, Walwyn Graves, Esq. who resides in the mansion-house, and is lord of the manor.

The perpetuity of holding a leet within the manor, was granted by King James the First, and it is now regularly held with the court.

The mansion-house is situated near the church, built originally in the style of the early part of the 17th century, but altered in some parts agreeably to the taste of the present age. The grounds on the east of the house are laid out with taste and freedom, and *Meen-hill* shews his long ridge not unpleasantly from various openings.

HAMLETS.

1. **HIDCOTE**, sometimes called **BALERAM** by way of distinction, or more anciently *Hidicote*, in Celfede hun-

dred, belonged to the abbey of Winchcomb at the time of the Domesday survey, and contained two hides. At the dissolution it was granted to John Wyley and John Scudamore, Esqrs. afterwards passed to the family of Keyte, and is now the property of William Freeman, Esq. of the same place.

2. CLOPTON, anciently CLOPTUNE, in Ceolfiete hundred, was taxed at the time of the survey at ten hides, and belonged to William Goizenboded, by whom it was given to the priory of Bonhonimes, co. Wilts, and was granted at the dissolution 1541, to William Michael Ashfield. The family of Overbury were next proprietors, and after them Thomas Rowney, Esq. of Oxfordshire. A descendant of this family gave it to the Noels, and Thomas Noel, Viscount Wentworth, is now lord of the manor, with a large property.

A good estate belongs also to Joseph Roberts, Esq. of New Comb,⁽¹⁶⁾ whose ancestors were settled in this place more than 100 years ago, as appears from a handsome monumental pyramid, erected to the memory of the family in Mickleton church-yard.

Meen-hill is partly in this parish. From the summit of this eminence the surrounding country is seen to a great extent, and for views of this kind few places surpass it.

Sir Anthony Keck, a lawyer of eminence, was born here.

Richard Graves, Esq. lord of this manor, who died in 1729, was celebrated for his extensive knowledge of history, antiquities, and heraldry.

Twenty-six freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 375—231—430. Houses inhabited, 98.

The benefice is vicarial, in the deanery of Campden. The King is patron, and Charles White, A. M. is incumbent.

The improper tythes belonged to Eynsham abbey till the dissolution. They were granted by Ed. VI. to Sir Thomas Seymour, and were afterwards vested in the Noels. Under the powers of the Act for the Redemption of the Land-Tax, they were purchased by several landholders in the parish.

By an award confirmed in the Exchequer, and dated Sept. 24, 1635, it was settled that all tythes, except corn, wool, and lambs, did belong to the vicar; also that twenty-four acres of land, viz. eight acres of arable, eight of meadow, and twelve tything-ends, which were exchanged by a former vicar, should be deemed as belonging to the vicarage, and exempted from all payment of tythes to the impropiator.

The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a handsome building, consisting of a nave and two side aisles, with a large chancel, and spire in the middle, of good proportion. The separating arches are circular, and rest on pillars, whose capitals are ornamented with foliage; whence it may be inferred, that the church is more ancient than the spire, since the latter was not introduced before 1222. The interior is now under reparation, and intended to be finished in a style of elegance suited to so handsome a structure.

On painted glass in the E. window of the N. aisle, it is written in Saxon characters, in two compartments, as follows:

EDGARUS REX
DEDIT
MYCCANTUNE
BRIDNOTO DUCE
ET ILLE
ÆDELMARO DUCE
ULTIMO
COMMISIT DONO
QUI
POSTEA EAM
MONASTERIO DE
EGNESHAM.

EDGARUS
REX
BIRTHNO
TUS DUX
ETHELM
ARUS DUX
ABBIA DE
EGNESHAM.

In the same window are several escutcheons, with the arms of Graves impaling those of Swan and Bates; also France and England quarterly.

As Atkyns makes no mention of the above, it is probable that Richard Graves the antiquary was the person who caused them to be put up.

In the chancel, on painted glass, are the arms of Fisher, variously quartered.

In P. N. tax. The church of Mickleton is	£.	s.	d.
valued at	—	—	—
	—	—	—
	—	—	—
	—	—	—
	11	6	8

Besides the portion of the abbot of Eynsham in tythes and money	—	—	—	8	0	0
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In the King's books it is valued at	—	9	14	4½
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XII. PEBWORTH, *anciently* PEBEWORDE,

Is seven miles N. E. from Evesham, and 32 N. E. from Gloucester, containing about 2960 acres of good deep land, nearly equally divided into arable and pasture, producing abundant crops of corn and grass. A little brook, called Noleham, runs from Mickleton through Pebworth in its course to the Avon.

The latter part of the name implies, that it was the residence of some Saxon chief, of whom nothing further has been recorded; for *worth* or *worde* in Saxon, is a *vil-lage* or *mansion*.

Pebworth was held in the time of Edward for two manors, but is not so distinguished in Domesday, at the period of which survey it was held by William Goizenboded, as in Ceolfede hundred, and taxed at six hides and one yard land. The following persons afterwards held the manor. Roger de Quinci Earl of Winchester, 1271.

The Grevilles of Campden, till 1401. Sir Richard Vernon, 1448. The Fortescues afterwards, in whose family it has continued, as in Ebrington(7), and Hugh Earl of Fortescue, is now lord of the manor.

Some estates belonged to the family of Rouse in the reigns of R. II. and H. VI.

Another manor with lands, and the rectory and church of Pebworth belonged to the abbey of Evesham, and after the dissolution was granted to Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, and upon his attainder to Richard Farmer, in 1545. It was again granted by the crown to Th. Andrews, and also to John Fernham, in the reign of Elizabeth. It was lately sold by — Martyn, Esq. to — Shackle, who is now lord of this manor. This estate pays an audit to the crown, and acknowledges a dependence on the dutchy of Lancaster, and therefore the inhabitants claim to be toll-free through the kingdom.

HAMLETS.

1. **BROAD MARSTON**, about a mile E. from the church. Sir Alan Bushel was lord of this manor in 1245, and was buried in Pebworth church. In his family it continued for eleven generations, in a direct line from father to son, till it passed to the Earl of Salisbury, whose descendant, James Cecil, Marquis of Salisbury, was lord of the manor, until it was sold, about 1794, to Mr. Horseman. It has since been resold.

2. **ULLINGTON**, is W. from the church. Here are the remains of an old chapel; and an elm on the verge of the parish marks the point where Gloucestershire, Worcester-shire, and Warwickshire unite. It belongs principally to Mr. Bennett.

3. **WINEKTON**. This is mentioned in Domesday as

held by a thane in Edward the Confessor's time, and by Gozenboded in the that of the Conqueror; but the inhabitants know no distinction of such a hamlet.

The principal property in the parish belongs to Mr. Millard and Mr. Shackle.

Twenty freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 400—436—579. Houses inhab. 116.

The benefice is a stipendiary vicarage in the deanery of Campden. The church of Pebworth belonged by gift of Richard de Tredville to the priory of Alcester, co. Warw. The impropriation afterwards belonged to Evesham abbey. Lawrence Baskerville and William Blake had a grant of it in 3 James, 1606. It afterwards belonged to the Salisbury family, and has been lately sold by the Marquis of Salisbury to Mr. Millard and Mr. Shackle, and again resold by them to the several proprietors of lands within the parish, with a reservation of the patronage. From the impropriation the vicar receives 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Jacob Mould, clerk, is incumbent.

The church, dedicated to St. Peter, consists of two aisles, with a tower embattled at the west end. The architecture is of the middle ages⁴.

In P. N. tax. the church of Pebbeworth is rated at 8*l.* In the King's books (discharged) 10*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*

XIII. QUEENTON, *anciently* QUENINTUNE.

Is a parish of considerable extent, containing nearly 2000 acres; six miles s. from Stratford, and 34 N. E. from Gloucester. The soil is fertile in the production of grass and corn, and the common fields and waste lands are inclosed.

There were two manors at the time of the survey, both belonging to Hugh de Grentemaisnil; one was taxed at two hides, the other at twelve, in Ceolfiede hundred.—The family of Marmion, who came over with William the Conqueror, were rewarded with the manor of Quenton, among others, and continued in the possession of it till 1428, when it passed to Sir Wm. Fitz Hugh by marriage with the heiress. The manor belonged to Sir John Bury, 1472, and some time after it was vested in Magdalen college, Oxford, to which it still belongs.

The editor of *Magna Britannia* is mistaken in saying, that here was once a preceptary of Knights Templars; it was at Quenington, near Fairford.

HAMLETS.

1. **UPPER QUEINTON.** A family of the name of Rutter had formerly considerable property in this hamlet; but they are now reduced. Michael Rutter paid 300*l.* to redeem his estate, which was sequestered in the great rebellion.

The largest estate in Upper Queinton belongs to Thomas Edwards Freeman, Esq. of Battersford. Another estate belongs to Mr. Corbett.

2. **LOWER QUEENTON, OF CHURCH QUEENTON,** where the church stands.

3. **ADMINTON, OF ADDERMINTON,** or anciently **EDELMINTON,** at the time of the survey belonged to the abbey of Winchcomb, who purchased free warren of it in 1251. The abbot afterwards assigned this manor to the abbey of St. Ebrulf, in Normandy, 1319; but it again reverted to the monks of Winchcomb, who held it to the dissolution. Some time after, in 1551, the manor and chapel of Adminton, and lands called Wind-Cerney, were granted to

W. Brent, alias Burston, and the tythes to Sir Thomas Seimour. The manor has been in the family of Greville for nearly a century and a half; and George Greville, Earl of Warwick and Brooke, was lord of the manor, till it was purchased by Mr. Corbett, of Lower Queenton.

4. RADBROOK is a single house, formerly belonging to Sir W. Clopton, afterwards to Roger Lingen, Esq. whose descendant Robert Burton, Esq. is the present proprietor. He took the name of Burton from his mother, who was sole heiress of a family of that name in Shropshire.

5. WINCOT, so called because Wenric was Lord of it, at the time of the survey. This manor belonged to Mr. Rob. Loggin, late chancellor of the diocese of Sarum, but is with the estate the property, by purchase, of Rob. Burton, Esq. before mentioned. The house and land in this hamlet belong to two parishes, Queenton and Clifford.

6. *Mæon* or *Meen*, is supposed to derive its name from the Icenii Magni, a people that inhabited Hampshire, and were descended from the Gauls, who dwelt on the river Mayne, and were there called Cenomanni. These people left their name to many places in Hampshire, as Meansborough, Meanstoke, and others. *Meen-hill* in this hamlet was the site of a very large camp, of double entrenchments, supposed to have been thrown up by the West Saxons, when the engagement happened between them and the Mercians at Barrington, near Campden.

Two stones are said by Rudder to have been lately found within the camp, one convex the other concave, which he supposes were used for grinding corn, and left there by the army⁵.

This hamlet was formerly a part of the manor of Langeberge or Longborough, in Cheftesiad hundred, taxed at eight hides, as appears from Domesday survey.

It was granted by King John to William de Gamash, and was afterwards divided between John de Pembroke, and Walter de Pedwardine, who had a third part. It was in the family of the Grevils for many years, but is now the property of the Rt. Hon. Thomas Lord Viscount Wentworth, who is lord of the manor of Mæon.

Fifteen freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 500—547—485. Houses inhabited, 117.

The benefice is a vicarage in Campden deanery, considerably improved by the inclosure in 1772. The advowson once belonged to the Nuns of Polesworth, 1139, and the tythes were appropriated to them 1389. At the dissolution the rectory and advowson were granted to the chapter of Worcester, and still continue with them. Rev. Chas. Warneford, B. D. is incumbent.

The church is large, dedicated to St. Swithin, with a nave and aisle on each side, and a well proportioned spire, pinnacled and embatteled, at the west end. At the end of the nave is a Saint's bell turret.

In Pope Nicholas's Taxation the church of Queinton is valued at 14*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*

In the King's books, 19*l.* 9*s.* 4½*d.*

XIV. SAINTBURY, *anciently* SUINEBERIE,

Is a parish two miles west from Campden, and twenty-seven from Gloucester. The village is situated on the n. w. side of the hill, and looks over the vale of Evesham. The extent of the parish is 1300 acres, the soil of which in general is deep, except near the summit of the hill, where it is stone brash. The greater part is in pasture. The name is said to be taken from Swayne, the great Danish marau-

der, who had a camp or *Berie* here. This etymology is strengthened by the various appearances of military works in or near this place. In the front of Newcomb-house is an elevated spot, called Castle-tump, evidently the work of art, and probably designed to overlook the adjacent countries, as it does in a most complete manner. No remains of any building are now extant; but near to it, foundations have been discovered. It is not improbable that the change from *Suine* into *Saint* took place when it came into the possession of Evesham abbey. In 1296 it was called *Seynebury*, which made the alteration obvious.

At the time of Domesday survey, Swineberie in Witelai hundred, containing ten hides, was held of the King by Hascoit Musard, and continued in the same family till 1306, when Masculine Musard granted it to Evesham abbey. At the dissolution the manor, with two mills, was granted to Richard Bartlett, and continued in that family till the beginning of the 17th century, when it passed to the Brawnes, and three coheireses of that family were proprietors at the beginning of the last century. One of them married — Sheldon, another — Marriott, and a third Hugh Brawne, by which last marriage this manor and estate came again into the same name, and Hugh Brawne, Esq. was lord in 1726. The property of the manor, and nearly the whole of the parish, is vested in Joseph Roberts, Esq. of Newcomb-house, by purchase.

NEWCOMB HOUSE, the residence of Joseph Roberts, Esq. was formerly a hunting seat belonging to the Beauchamp family. It has a northerly aspect, and commands a most extensive view over the vale: the seat of the Marquis of Hertford, at Ragley, in the county of Warwick, the tall spire of Stratford, and the more distant towers of Warwick, bound the horizon, while the foreground is

filled up with a plain of uncommon fertility, agreeably diversified with towers and spires, rising with their grey battlements among the green foliage of the trees, and broken with gentle elevations and the bold promontory of Meen-hill to the right. The whole presents a landscape for extent and variety seldom to be surpassed, and has only its aspect to counteract the advantages, which, by the northerly exposure, makes it rather an uncomfortable residence for the winter season.

Six freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 240—135—152. Houses inhabited, 25.

The benefice is a rectory in Campden deanery, in the patronage of Joseph Roberts, Esq.; and James Izod Roberts, A. B. is incumbent. The manor having belonged to the abbey of Evesham, the demesnes are tythe-free.

This parish was anciently in the deanery of Blockley, co. Worc. and as such is recorded in P. N. taxat.

The church dedicated to St. Nicholas has a chapel, or dormitory, of the Bartletts, on the north, and a spire on the south side. From the chapel are steps leading up either to a pulpit or confessional, or probably to the rood loft⁶. The Saxon arch of the north door, shews the antiquity of the original building. In the chancel is a piscina. It is to be lamented that the spirit of parochial or individual œconomy should be permitted to make such dreadful havoc with ancient architecture: this is too evident in the substitution of a small, unmeaning window in the chancel of this church, for the ancient one, which was pointed and handsome, in the style of the middle ages, as is seen from the mullions, &c. still lying near the spot.

In P. N. tax. this church was valued at 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

In the King's books it is valued at 19*l.* 9*s.* 4½*d.*

XV. SEISINCOTE, *anciently* CHEISNOCOT,

Is a small parish, four miles from Stow N. and twenty-seven N. E. from Gloucester. The village consists of a very few houses, which were built by Sir William Juxton for the farmers, the whole having been depopulated by the republicans in the civil war. The soil is partly stone-brash on the side of the hill, and clay in the lower parts, and is nearly divided between pasture and arable.

Atkyns derives the name from *Chesne*, British for oak, and *Coed*, a wood, but as no oaks appear to have grown here in abundance, it is not improbable that CHEISNO was the name of a Saxon proprietor, and *Cot* or *Cote* is Saxon for a house or mansion.

The manor was divided into five at the time of the survey, but the whole is now consolidated. The Conqueror gave it to Urso de Abetot, whose daughter Emeline carried it by marriage into the Beauchamp family, in which it continued to the reign of Ed. IV. when it passed to the Grevils, and continued with them to 1608. Sir Robert Atkyns records a series of villainy in the person of Ludowick Grevil, in the reign of Eliz. remarkable for the divine vengeance which followed. He invited one Web to his house, who had formerly been his servant, and had grown rich. While under his roof, he prevailed on two of his servants to murder him in his bed, and by a forged will, got possession of his property. One of these servants, some time after, being intoxicated, said he could hang his master; on this being told to Grevil, he prevailed on the informer to murder his fellow-servant. This second murder was soon discovered, and Grevil was convicted and executed: he would not plead at his trial, that his estate might not be forfeited, but his family never flourished

afterwards, and soon went to decay. The manor passed by purchase from Sir Edward Grevil to Sir William Juxton, and from him to Lord Guildford, whose descendant, Francis North, Earl of Guildford, sold it to Col. Cockerell, from whom it has descended by will to — Cockerell, Esq. the present lord of the manor.

No freeholder voted in 1776.

Population 30—43—44. Houses inhabited, 8.

The benefice is a vicarage, united with Longborough, in Stow deanery. The Earl of Guildford is patron for one turn, and James Leigh, Esq. of Addlestrop, for two turns. Thomas Leigh, LL.B. is incumbent.

The glebe land and tythes anciently belonged to the abbey of Bruern, co. Oxford, and were granted to Anth. Stringer and John Williams, at the dissolution; other tythes belonged to the abbey of Winchcomb, and were granted to Sir T. Seimour, in 1547.

The church was demolished in the civil wars, and not afterwards rebuilt. It was anciently a chapel in the deanery of Blockley, and charged in P. N. tax. at 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

The abbot of Bruere had at Senescot three carucates of land, and each carucate worth yearly twelve shillings. P. N. t. In the King's books, (discharged) 9*l.* 12*s.* 11½*d.*

XVI. UPPER SWELL, *anciently SUELLE,*

Is a small parish one mile w. from Stow, and twenty-four N. E. from Gloucester. It contains 1100 acres of soil, partly stone brash, and partly meadow, on the banks of the Dickler, which runs through the parish, on its way to Bourton on the Water. *Upper* distinguishes this place

from another of the same name, a mile below it, on the same stream.

The manor anciently belonged to the church of St. Mary, of Evesham, and continued so till the dissolution, when, with the tythes of corn, wool, and lamb, it was granted to Richard Andrews in trust, in 1542, after which it came to the Stratfords, and Anthony Stratford was lord of it in 1608. It was vested in Sir James Rushout, of Northwick, co. Worcester, at the beginning of the 17th century, and afterwards passed to Sir Hildebrand Jacob, who sold it about 1775, to Mr. Fitzherbert and Breresford, of whom it was purchased by Sir Charles Pole, with the whole of the parish.

The old mansion-house stands near the church, and was probably built about the latter end of the 16th century. It is now inhabited by a farmer.

Four freeholders voted in 1776.

Population 82—69—74. Houses inhabited, 13.

The benefice is a rectory in Stow deanery. The advowson formerly belonged to Hayles abbey, and at the dissolution was granted to Richard Andrews and Leonard Chamberlain; it was afterwards vested in the family of Rushout, and descended with the manor, and is now with the manor. William Wilton, A. M. is the present incumbent.

The rector, under the inclosure of 1726, had an annual rent-charge of eighty pounds, fixed for ever, in lieu of four yard lands, and all tythes, great and small, with an allotment of six acres of glebe, near the parsonage house 7.

The church is a low building, consisting of a nave only, and chancel. The Saxon arches and turret at the west end, shew its great antiquity; the square headed window on the south is of the æra of H. VIII.

In P. N. tax. the abbot of Evesham has a portion in the church of Upper Swell 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Also the Chamberlain has two carucates of land, and each carucate worth 12*s.* yearly, at Swell.

XVII. WESTON SUBEDGE,

Is a parish, one mile from Campden w. and about twenty-eight from Gloucester, containing 2000 acres. The soil is a deep clayey loam, divided nearly equally between pasture and arable. Weston Park contains about 100 acres of wood. The name was given on account of its relative situation, probably to Campden, and the addition being descriptive of its position under the brow of the hill, serves to distinguish it from Weston upon Avon.

It is said that the hundred court was formerly kept on the top of the hill, and from a gate near the place Atkyns thought it might receive the name of *Kiftsgate*^s. A good deal of flax used to be raised in this neighbourhood, and the spinning of it found employment for the female poor; but the culture is now discontinued, and little is to be done except in the fields (1). The manor is described in Domesday as in Ceolfede and Celflestorn hundreds, and divided between two great proprietors, Hugo de Grentesmaisnil, and Ansfrid de Cormeliis; the former contained four hides, the latter ten hides for two manors. The family of the Giffards held one of these manors for many generations. The first is found in 1279, and the last in 1573. With respect to other proprietors, the confusion is too great to apply the names to the particular manors or estates: but the two manors seem to have been consolidated when they passed to Sir E. Grevil, who was lord in 1608. Francis Throgmorton was also seized of it, but being at-

tainted of high treason, it was granted to H. Spiller, Esq. and others in trust for George Giffard in 1610, and was sold by them in 1612 to Henry Fleetwood and others. About 1656 it passed by purchase into the family of Graves, with other property (11). This manor was sold to William Morgan, Esq. who married a daughter of Richard Graves, and was by his grandson given back again by will in 1740 to Morgan Graves, Esq. great grandson of Richard, and is now the property of Walwyn Graves, Esq. his son.

WESTON PARK was sold by Fleetwood and others to Sir Baptist Hicks in 1710. It was afterwards the property of the Earl of Gainsborough; and is now by the will of the late Earl vested in Gerard Noel Noel, Esq. (3).

Three hamlets bear the name of Norton. The Giffards enjoyed an estate called from them Norton Giffard, (but generally Norton Under-edge), which afterwards was divided into three distinct hamlets.

1. UPPER NORTON was the property of Lord Say and Sele in the reign of James, afterwards of Sir William Keyt. He built a house here, which in 1741 was consumed by fire, and its possessor perished in the flames⁹. The estates were sold by his executors to Sir Dudley Ryder, Lord chief justice of England, whose son Nath. Ryder, Lord Harrowby, is the present proprietor. The old mansion house is now standing.

2. MIDDLE NORTON, which at the beginning of last century belonged to Mr. Sprig, is now the property of Lord Harrowby.

3. LOWER NORTON, where was formerly a chapel of ease, belonged to the Fiennes family about 1700; was sold by them to Mr. Maunder, of whom it was purchased by the present proprietor, T. Eden, Esq.

Sixteen freeholders voted in 1776.

Population 300—197—332. Houses inhabited, 66.

The benefice is a rectory of considerable value in Campden deanery, in the patronage of John Pelley, LL. B. who is also incumbent.

The church is a strong building, dedicated to St. John Baptist, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a tower, battlemented and pinnaced at the west end.

John Bell, rector of this parish, and Archdeacon of Gloucester, afterwards Bishop of Worcester, in 1539, resigned his Bishoprick, and died in retirement at Clerkenwell, in 1556.

In P. Nich. tax. the church of Weston sub Egge is valued at 18*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* In the King's books it is valued at 31*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*

XVIII. WESTON ON AVON, *olim* WESTON MAUDUIT,

Is a parish four miles w. from Stratford, thirty-six from Gloucester, and contains 2500 acres. It is situate on the banks of the Avon, the soil a black loam, deep and rich, mixed with pebbles, and chiefly in meadow and pasture. At the time of the survey there were many places of the name of Weston, which has occasioned considerable confusion, and rendered it necessary to distinguish them from each other by some addition: the reason of this is obvious. This parish is inclosed.

WESTUNE in Widelai hundred, at the time of the Conqueror's survey, contained three hides, and was parcel of the church of St. Mary of Evesham. How it passed from the abbey is unknown; but it belonged to the Mauduits, Earls of Warwick, till late in the reign of H. III. Wm. Malduith, from whom this family is descended, was cham-

berlain to William the Conqueror. Wm. de Beauchamp, of Elmley Castle, co. Worcester, son of Isabel, sister and heiress of William Earl of Warwick, succeeded him on failure of issue, and Guy de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, his son, died seized of the manor of Weston Mauduit, alias Weston upon Avon, in 1316. It passed to the family of the Grevils about 1400, and continued with them till about 1608, when it passed to the Cranfields, Earls of Middlesex, and is now vested in the Duke of Dorset (50).

One freeholder voted in 1776.

Population, 60—70—118. Houses inhabited, 20.

The benefice is rectorial in Campden deanery. The Duke of Dorset is patron, and James Davenport, D. D. is incumbent.

The church, dedicated to All Saints, is a small building consisting of a nave and chancel, with a low tower, embattled at the west end. The pews are modern and neat.

In P. N. taxation, the abbot of Alcester is taxed for the portions formerly belonging to the church of Weston super Abolam, at 5*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

The value in the King's books is (discharged) 7*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*

XIX. WILLERSEY, *anciently* WILLERSEI,

Is a parish three miles west from Campden, 26 from Gloucester, adjoining to the county of Worcester on the west, and containing about 1000 acres. The soil in general is clayey, and very productive. About 370 acres are in pasture. A considerable quantity of flax used to be raised in this parish; but, for the reasons given before (1), the growth of it is now discontinued. Beans and wheat are the principal produce of the lands in tillage.

On the top of the hill above the village is a large camp, inclosing about sixty acres of ground, supposed to have been formed in the time of the Danish incursions, and it still continues in tolerable perfection.

Out of a portion of Willersey, inappropriate tythes, now exchanged for lands, are paid, after the deduction of land-tax, the annual sum of 9*l.* 2*s.* to the family of Pendrill. This annuity, with several others charged on different estates elsewhere, was settled by Charles II. in testimony of his gratitude, for having been preserved in the oak by an ancestor of this family, and is to be continued for ever as a rent charge, payable so long as the family remains.

Atkyns seems mistaken in his translation of Domesday, in his account of this manor. It was not held by St. Mary of Winchcomb, but by St. Mary of Evesham. The same error occurred before in Upper Swell, and is again to be found in Broadwell. The abbey of Evesham purchased free warren in this and other manors, 1251, and continued in the possession till the dissolution, when the manor and demesne lands were granted to John Cock, and J. Wrath, and afterwards, in 1558, with the advowson of the rectory, to Sir John Bourn, Secretary of State; and the grant expressly mentioned, that the estate did belong to the abbey of Evesham. The manor was vested in Charles Kettleby, Esq. 1608, from whom it passed to Edward Winnington, Esq. son of Sir Francis Winnington, of Worcestershire, Attorney General to Charles II. and from him through several descendants, to Sir Edward Winnington, .M.P. for Droitwich, co. Worcester.

No landed property is attached to the manor.

Lord Harrowby, Joseph Roberts, Esq. Thomas Philips, Esq. and Wm. Scott, Clerk, are the principal proprietors.

Eighteen freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 250,—,—273. Houses inhabited, 53.

The benefice is a rectory in Campden deanery, the advowson of which formerly belonged to Evesham abbey, but at the dissolution was granted with the manor to Sir John Bourn, and the right of presentation has been since vested successively in Thomas Sandys, Anthony Roper, King William, John Ashley. William Scott, M. A. is now patron and incumbent.

In 1767 an inclosure took place, by which 145 acres were allotted to the impropiator, now Joseph Roberts, Esq. in lieu of tythes, and 83 to the rector, in lieu of glebe lands and tythes.

The church, dedicated to St. Peter, has a nave, and a north and south transept, with a tower in the middle battlemented and pinnaced. In the south transept is a piscina. The tower is of more modern date than the west end of the church, which appears to be a part of the original building. On the north side of this ancient part is a curious window, in the Norman style. The tower is supported by pointed arches, resting on beautifully clustered pillars in the center of the transept; but they are almost concealed as low as the capitals, by the floor of the bellfry. The capitals are adorned with heads and escutcheons, which have been defaced with white wash¹⁰.

On a brass plate over the communion table is the following inscription :—

This altar piece is the gift of John
Scott, Gent. son of the late rector of
this parish. A. D. 1784.

The founder is supposed to be buried in a niche on the right side of the chancel, now walled up. The spouts of the tower on the outside are monstrous figures, and contrary to the usual custom project from the angles; which

gives an uncouth appearance to an otherwise beautiful and well proportioned building¹¹.

In P. N. taxation, the church of Wyllardseye 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

The abbot of Evesham had two carucates of land, each valued yearly at 20*s.* In the King's books, 13*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

Lower Part.

XX. ASTON, *anciently* ESTUNE SOMERVILLE,

Is a parish four miles south from Evesham, twenty from Gloucester N. E. and containing about 1090 acres. The soil is clay with a small proportion of sand, and about half is cultivated for wheat, barley, and beans. The parish was inclosed in 1746. A small brook runs through it, and after joining one that is larger, falls into the Avon. The name evidently denotes some town to the east of another, and according to Atkyns, of the river Caran, and Somerville was added from the family which has long possessed it.

The manor was held by Ernesi in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and by Hescoit Musard in the reign of the Conqueror. The addition of Somerville is given to it in very ancient times, and therefore it must have been vested in that family soon after the conquest. The first record is of Sir John de Aston Somerville, in 1251. In 1303 Masculine Musard in trust for the abbey of Evesham, was seized of this manor with the advowson, but it soon reverted to the former proprietors on paying a fine of a hundred marks in 1312. With this family it continued till William Somerville, Esq. sold it in 1742 to Lord Somerville, who dying in 1765, was succeeded in honour and estate by his son Lord Somerville, the present proprietor.

The family is very ancient, and came in with the Conqueror. Roger de Somerville was summoned as a Baron to Parliament, and died 1327. Sir Philip his son, was obliged by tenure to give a fitch of bacon in his hall at Wicknore, co. Stafford, to all who would take an oath, a year after marriage, that they had not repented. He died in 1356, and with him the Barony was extinct.

The ancestor of the present Lord was created a Baron of Scotland in 1424. In the name and family, the manor has been vested full six hundred years. An ancient seat once stood near the church, moated round, but is now totally demolished.

No freeholder voted in 1776.

Population, 60—51—87. Houses inhabited, 15.

The benefice is a rectory in Campden deanery, of which Lord Somerville is patron, and William Somerville, M. A. incumbent.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was built in 1688, and consists of a nave only, with a handsome tower embattled and pinnacled at the west end. There was formerly an aisle on the south side, where the Somerville family were used to be buried, but is now wholly demolished. The bells were sold from the tower, and with the money a clock was purchased. On one of them was the following distich:

Desidium fugias, cum te Campana vocavit
Adsis, nulla pigræ sit tibi causa moræ.

In P. N. taxation the church of Aston Somerville is valued at 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*—In the King's books, 9*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*

XXI. BUCKLAND, *anciently* BOCHELAND,

Is a parish of middling extent, six miles w. from Campden, and twenty-four n. e. from Gloucester, containing

1160 acres of stiff clay soil, which is applied nearly in equal proportions to arable and pasture. The Saxons anciently held their lands by two kinds of tenure, by oral tradition, and written evidence. The one they called *Folk land*, and the other *Boc land*, from the latter of which this parish derived its name¹².

The manor belonged to the abbey of St. Peter from the earliest times to the dissolution; when it was granted to Sir Richard Gresham, Lord Mayor of London, for some in Yorkshire in exchange. He gave it, on marriage with his daughter, to Sir John Thynne, in which family it has since continued, till it was lately sold by the Marquis of Bath to Thomas Philips, Esq. of Middle Hill, co. Worcester.

The manerial estate is nearly half the parish.

The manor house is large and low, and has some remnants of ancient armour preserved in it.

LAVERTON is a hamlet, about a mile from the church, the property of which is in the manor. An ancient chapel is converted into a house for the poor.

Mrs. Sperrey and John Bayrand, Esq. are considerable proprietors.

Three freeholders voted in 1776.

Population 250—316—328. Houses inhabited, 58.

The benefice is a rectory in Campden deanery, in the patronage of Lord Weymouth. Thomas Scottman, A. M. is incumbent. One moiety of the impropriate tythes belong to the lord, and the demesne lands are exempt.

The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is in the style of the 15th century, and was probably built by the abbot of Gloucester. It consists of a nave, two aisles, and an embattled tower, at the angles of which are grotesque figures of demons, for spouts. The internal seems the work of

the same age. In the east window of the chancel are three compartments of painted glass, delicately done, each of which represents a sacrament of the Romish church. In the first, the ceremony of baptism consists of six figures: a priest in episcopal habit, with a crosier, and a woman holding a child, appear in the foreground; an ecclesiastic holds the book; behind is another woman with a child; another priest in a surplice has a casket or pyx in his hands.—In the second, are seven figures engaged in the office of matrimony: the bridegroom, habited according to the custom of the times, with a purse at his girdle; the bride has a vesture of blue and ermine, and holds a glove; the priest is joining hands and reading the ceremony; behind are several figures, old and young, one of which holds a pair of gloves.—In the third is represented the office of extreme unction: the same episcopally habited person as before, with a priest attending; the dying person reclined on the foreground, and behind are four persons, one in the attitude of commanding attention. This fine piece of painting was probably the work of some artist of Coventry, which, at the close of the 15th century, was the residence of many eminent artists in staining glass. Others have supposed it to represent the Abbot holding his court, and the steward with his purse at his girdle; but the former seems the most rational explanation. 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 rectory house was built about 1520. The hall has a lofty roof of timber, and in one of the windows are the arms of the abbey, and a device of a tun, with a graft or branch of an apple tree issuing from it, designed as a rebus for the name *Grafton*, which is written below it, in

ancient characters. Several labels, inscribed, *In no'ine Jesu*.

In P. N. tax. the abbot of Gloucester has at Bockland four carucates of land, and each carucate is worth thirty shillings a year.

The church of Bockland, 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Besides the portion of the abbey of Gloucester, 6*l.* In the King's books, 29*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

XXII. CHARLTON ABBOTS, *anciently CERLETONE,*

Is a small parish, 13 miles N. E. from Gloucester, containing 1500 acres.

The soil varies from clay to a lighter stratum at the base of the hills, and is chiefly employed in tillage. The additional name was given it to distinguish it from Charlton Kings.

The manor anciently belonged to St. Mary of Winchcomb, and continued with it till the dissolution, when it was granted first to the Bruges, of Sudeley, afterwards came to Henry Tracy, of Todington, 1553. From this family it soon passed by purchase to John Carter, whose descendants held it for several generations, and the last of the family, Edward Carter, Esq. bequeathed it to Francis Pym, Esq. the present proprietor of the whole parish.

No freeholder voted in 1776.

Population 60,—63—100. Houses inhabited, 90.

The benefice is a curacy in Winchcomb deanery, to which the curate is licensed by the bishop. The impropriator pays 10*l.* per annum for the performance of divine service; 5*l.* a year more has been added by the benefaction of Mr. Aylworth, for the augmentation of certain small livings.

The church or chapel, which is very small, has been refitted for occasional service.

In P. N. t. the abbot of Winchecombe has at Cherlereton four carucates of land, and each carucatè is worth 10s.

XXIII. CHILD'S WICKHAM, *anciently WICUENE,*

Is a parish containing 1400 acres, six miles w. from Campden, twenty-two n. e. from Gloucester. The soil is chiefly adapted to tillage: the common fields were inclosed in 1765. The high turnpike road from London to Worcester runs through it. Here is a very good salt spring, but not worked. The name is derived, by Atkyns, from *child*, or *the cold brook* that runs through it; but more probably it takes its name from an ancient proprietor, who owned Northwick likewise: *Wick* commonly denoting the presence of a salt spring. Robert Dispensator or De Spencer held the manor in the reign of the Conqueror, with whom he came over, and was rewarded with this and thirty-six manors more in different counties. Atkyns's account of the Peches having been once owners of this manor is observed by Rudder to be doubtful; particularly as in the reigns of Ed. I. and II. both the return of the Sheriff and the Escheator's inquisition found it in the possession of the Beauchamps, Earls of Warwick. In 1608 it was the property of Sir William Cornwallis, afterwards of the Sheldons, of whom it was purchased by the Fermors or Farmers. William Fermor, of Yorkshire, is the present lord of the manor, and proprietor of nearly the whole parish, except some tenements.

MURCOT is a hamlet n. w. from the church, which had formerly a chapel, and a piece of ground is now called Chapel close.

By custom immemorial, the lord of the manor furnishes a certain quantity of malt for ale, to be given away at Whitsuntide, and flour to make cakes. Every one who keeps a cow sends curd; others sugar, plumbs, and flour; and the landholders contribute sixpence each; from which fund every poor person of the parish may receive a quart of ale, a cake, a piece of cheese, and a cheese cake. In many parts of the county the name of Whitsun-ale is kept up, and a festival at the same time of year; but in this place only is it observed according to the original intention.

The benefice is a vicarage in Campden deanery: the last patron who presented was Sir Henry Watkin Dashwood, Bart.; and the Rev. Henry Barnard is incumbent. The advowson originally belonged to the abbey of Bordesley, co. Worc. but the impropriation both of Wickham and Murcot is now in Mr. Fermor. By the inclosure the vicar has a certain quantity of land in lieu of tythes, and for every person who dies worth 30*l.* a mortuary of ten shillings.

This parish, being a peculiar, is visited by the Bishop and Archdeacon at the manor house, where, by custom, the lord entertains the visitor with a cake, a loaf, a pound of butter, a quarter of a sage cheese, and a quarter of a plain cheese, a dozen of ale, and six bottles of strong beer. The vicar has the probate of wills within the peculiar.

The church consists of a nave and transept, with a handsome spire at the west end.

In P. N. tax. the church of Wykewane is valued at 15*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* In the King's books (discharged) 8*l.* 6*s.* 10½*d.*

XXIV. DIDBROOK,

Is a parish three miles N. of Winchcomb, and 16 N. E. from Gloucester, containing 1460 acres, and consisting of a light clay soil, less applied to pasture than arable. The rivulet Isbourn, which falls into the Avon, intersects it.

The manor continued in the abbey of Hayles from its first endowment in 1246 to the dissolution, and was then granted to the Tracies, in which family it has remained without interruption; and Charles Hanbury Tracy, Esq. by marriage with the heiress of Henry Lord Viscount Tracy, is lord of the manor.

COSCOMB Tything belonged also to the abbey of Hayles, and at the dissolution was granted to Mr. Justice Tracy, who rebuilt the ancient house, the residence of the abbots of Hayles, early in the last century. It has since passed, with a good estate, to his grandson, Robert Tracy, Esq. and from him to Robert Pratt, Esq. whose relict re-married to Steyner Holford, Esq. On her decease, Elizabeth Pratt, spinster, her daughter, became the possessor and lady of the manor.

The chapel mentioned by Atkyns is no longer applied to sacred uses.

WORMINGTON GRANGE belonged likewise to Hayles abbey, and was granted to Robert Acton, 1541. From the family of Jefferies it is now held by Sam. Guest, Esq.

Other lands are vested in the family of James, Ally, &c.

The hills above this parish abound with intrenchments of an early date.

Two freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 100—85—254. Houses inhabited, 44.

The benefice is a vicarage in Campden deanery. It was stipendiary to Hayles abbey, with a pension of ten

marks a year, which the impropiator still pays. The advowson passed with the manor at the suppression, and is now in the proprietor of it. This vicarage, with the rectory of Pynock and chapel of Hayles, was consolidated in the time of Bishop Benson, 1738. John Eddy, A. M. is incumbent.

The church, dedicated to St. George, consists of a nave only, with a light embattled tower at the west end. It was built by William Whytchyrche, abbot of Hayles, in 1470, as appears from an inscription under the head of an old man, in the chancel window, painted on glass, in old characters:—“*Orate p' a'i'a Will'i Wytchchyrche, qui hoc templum fundavit, cum cancello.*” He lies buried in a raised tomb of blue marble, beneath a niche on the north side of the nave. Upon the lid was a cross florette, on one side a chalice, and on the other a mass-book, but since defaced. In the window of the belfry are the effigies of the patron, St. George, and Pope Sylvester.

In P. N. tax. the abbot of Hayles has two carucates of land at Coscet, and each carucate is worth 10s. per annum. In the King's books, 8*l.*

There is no mention of this place, as a parish with a church, in P. N. tax.

DUMBLETON, DUMELTON, *anciently* DUBENTONE

Is a parish of considerable extent, containing 1909 acres, distant five miles N. from Winchcomb, and eighteen from Gloucester. The soil is a deep clay, but productive, and is about one-fourth applied to tillage. The small stream called Ishourn runs through it, in its course to the Avon.

This manor, with others, was given by King Athelstan

so early as 931 to the abbey of Abingdon; and it was in the same hands in the reign of William the Conqueror. The estate attached to the manor at that time amounted to seven hides and a half. A separate estate belonged to William Goizenboded. The abbey kept possession until the suppression, when, with the advowson, it was granted to Thomas Lord Audley and Sir Th. Pope, and was confirmed to the latter in 1545. By his will, it passed to Edmund Hutchings, son of his second sister, wife of Richard Hutchings, of Chipping-Norton, co. Ox. Edmund dying without issue, gave it to his wife Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Cocks, of Cleeve, who being a second time married to Sir Charles Percy, but without issue, settled the manor and estates on her brother Charles Cocks, Esq. 1646, on whose death, without issue, in 1654, Richard Cocks, Esq. his nephew, second son of Richard Cocks, Esq. of Castleditch, co. Hereford, and grandson of Thomas, succeeded, and was created Baronet in 1666. On the death of Sir Robert, the fourth in descent from Sir Richard, it devolved to the heir-general, Charles Cocks, of Castleditch, who was created Baronet in 1772, and Baron in 1784, by the title of Lord Somers, Baron of Evesham; and he is now lord of the manor, and proprietor of nearly the whole parish.

At the beginning of the last century the manor house was inhabited by the proprietor, but it is now converted into a farm house.

John Daston was seized of the lands formerly belonging to Goizenboded, called Littleton, which, in 1629 were purchased by the executors of Sir Tho. Wynne, Knt. and given to Jesus College, Oxford, for the maintenance of one scholar, and other purposes.

Two freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 200—200—307. Houses inhabited, 60.

The benefice is a rectory in Campden deanery, and pays 10s. a year to Trinity College, Oxford, which has a certain portion of impropriate tythes. The parish, it is said, has a claim to a fellowship in that college¹³. The patronage is in the lord of the manor. William Lisle Bowles, A. M. is incumbent.

The church, dedicated to St. Peter, consists of a nave, a low south aisle, and dormitory for the Daston family, with a massive embattled tower. The lord of the manor repairs the church, and Jesus College the north aisle.

In P. N. tax. the church of Dumbleton is valued at 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Besides the portion of the abbot of Abendon, 9*l.*

The abbot of Abendon held the manor, valued at 20*l.*

In the King's books, 18*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*

XXVI. GUITING POWER, POHER, *anciently* GETING,

Generally called *Nether* or *Lower Guiting*, is six miles w. from Stow, and eighteen E. from Gloucester. It contains 2600 acres of stone brash land, of which 1689 are in pasture and meadow, 200 in woodland, and the rest in tillage. The parish was inclosed in 1798.

The manor, containing ten hides, was given by the Conqueror to Goizenboded, from whom it descended to the Quinceys, Earls of Winton: under them it was held by lease by the Master of the Knights Templars, who had previously received a grant of two yard-lands, with certain immunities, from Roger de Watterville. Roger de Corbet died in 1314, possessed of this manor, with those of Ebrington, Catteslade, and Fermecott, from which it is probable, that at that period this, with the two last men-

tioned, were included in Ebrington, which still exercises a manerial jurisdiction as paramount. Adam de Hermington died seized of it in 1343, and Sir John Boteler, Baron of Sudeley, 1478. On the attainder of the Botelers, it lapsed to the crown, and Hen. VIII. granted it to William Whorwood, Esq. Attorney General, who left two daughters co-heiresses; Anne, married to Dudley, Earl of Warwick, and Margaret, to Thomas Throgmorton, of Coughton, co. Warwick, ancestor of the present Sir Thomas Throgmorton, Bart. The former dying without issue, was succeeded by her nephew, T. Whorwood, in 1573. The family of Stratford purchased the manor about 1600, and afterwards Sir James Howe, Bart. succeeded to it by marriage with the daughter and coheir of Henry Stratford. It continued but a short time in this family, for in 1726, David Hughes, Esq. and in 1753 his son held it, who dying without issue, it passed in equal shares to his three sisters, the eldest of whom was the wife of John Vernon, Esq. barrister, of Gloucester. From their grandson, Thomas Vernon, it has been transferred by purchase with the advowson to John Walker, Gent, who resides on the estate.

FERMECOTTE, or FARMCOTE, three miles from the church, is said anciently to have had parochial rights; but it does not appear in P. N. tax. It is now a chapelry annexed to Guiting Power. It is mentioned under the name of Fernecote in Domesday, and afterwards belonged to the Corbets and Grevilles, and in 1320 to John Stratford, whose descendant, John, the eighth in succession, was the progenitor of three opulent families settled at Farmcote, Temple Guiting, and Halling. It passed by purchase, about the beginning of last century, to Robert Tracy, Esq. of Corscombe, who left it to Robert Pratt,

Esq. whose daughter, Elizabeth Pratt, spinster, is the present possessor of this hamlet, and claims to be lady of the manor. The preceptory at Quenington, and the abbey of Hayles, both held lands in this hamlet.

Farmcote wood, as an appendant on the lordship of Sudeley, is the property of Lord Rivers.

QUITTING GRANGE, is an independent manor, and originally belonged to the abbey of Bruern. Upon the dissolution, it was sold, subject to a reserved rent to the crown, to Anthony Stringer and John Williams, 1543. In 1620, it passed by purchase to William Gardner, of Bermondsey, co. Surrey, and by his grandson re-sold to John Snell, Esq. of Gloucester, who marrying Anna Maria, heiress of Robert Huntingdon, D. D. and daughter by Mary his wife, sister of Judge Powell, had several sons, of whom Powell, the eldest, succeeded him. In 1737 he married Dorothy, one of the co-heiresses of Charles Yate, of Coldthrop, in this county, by whom he had issue, Powell, John, Charles, and Dorothy. On his death, in 1767, Powell, the eldest, succeeded to this and other estates, and is the present lord of the manor.

Within this manor, in the midst of an arable inclosure, the foundations of a chapel are visible, supposed to have been the burying-place of the family at the Grange. It was dedicated to Holy Trinity, and the adjacent brook is now called Trinity ford, and probably gave name to the old hundred, Hole-ford. The piece of ground between the house and ruins still retains the name of the Bier-way piece, and the immediate site of the ruins belongs to the vicar.

CATTESLADE, or CASTELLET, is a member of the manor of Ebrington, and it is said that a castle was built here by Edmund Earl of Stafford, in the reign of Henry IV. *Cateslat* is mentioned in Domesday as belonging to Goizenboded. It became the property of David Hughes, Esq. by marriage with the heir of the family of Colles, and descended to the representatives of his coheirs, by whom it has lately been sold to George Talbot, Esq. of Temple-Guiting, the present proprietor.

These two last manors are divided from Guiting Power by the brook.

Lord Fortescue is Lord paramount of *Guiting, Catteslade, and Farmcote*.

The Winrush rises in this parish.

It appears from Domesday, that at the time of the conquest, five salt pits were worked here, and yielded twenty seams of salt. There is at present no appearance of the pits, nor any traditional account.

Twelve freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 300—375—430. Houses inhabited, 94.

The benefice is a vicarage in Stow deanery, and belonged to the abbey of Bruerne, co. Oxford. The impropriate tythes of the Grange and Castellade belong to Christ church college, Oxford, and the remainder to the trustees of George Townsend, Esq. bequeathed by him to charitable uses in 1683. The great tythes came to Christ church by the gift of Bishop Fox, who bought them of Whorwood, to whom they were granted by Henry VIII. They originally belonged to a small preceptory, (dependant on the commandery of Quenington), which stood on a piece of ground called the Langet. The parsonage is with the manor, and Charles Whatley, M.A. is incumbent.

The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is of early Norman date. The two opposite door cases consist of indented mouldings, and the arch, which separates the chancel from the nave, is highly pointed with the same ornaments. An embattled tower stands at the west end.

In P. Nich. tax. the portion of the vicar in the church of Lower Guiting, 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* In the King's books, (discharged) 4*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*

XXVII. GUITING TEMPLE, *anciently* GUITING
MILITUM TEMPLI,

Adjoins the preceding parish on the north, and is twenty miles N. E. from Gloucester. The soil is of the same kind of stone brash which is generally found on the Cotswolds, and takes in nearly 4000 acres of land, chiefly applied to tillage, with 400 acres of woodland, and extensive sheep-downs. It was called *Temple*, from the considerable property which belonged to the Knights Templar here.

This was one of the 116 manors which the Conqueror gave to Roger de Laci, as a reward for his great services. His descendant Gilbert de Laci gave twelve hides of land, and his demesnes in Guiting to the Knight's Templars, and professed himself of that order. On the general suppression of the Knight's Templars in Edward II. their lands in Guiting and most other places were given to the Knights Hospitallers, and at the final dissolution of religious houses, to the Cathedral of Christ-church, Oxford.

The manor continued in the Laci family till 1349, when it passed to the family of Clinton de Say, and in the reign of Henry VIII. was purchased of Sir John Huddleston, Knt. by Dr. Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester, the founder of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, in 1517,

the members of which society are now lords of the manor.

The only freehold estate in this parish became the property of the Beale family in 1590, and John Beale dying in 1774, left it to his daughter, Mary, sole heir, married to John Browne, gent. of Cold Salperton, whose second son Thomas Beale Browne, Esq. is the present proprietor. George Talbot, Esq. is the principal lessee of the estate long held by the family of Allen, under C. C. coll.

HAMLETS. 1. **FORD** is a constablewick, in which was formerly a chapel of ease, but now converted to other uses. The monastery of Gloucester was possessed of a water mill here, the gift of Robert, Consul of Gloucester in 1120, during the abbacy of William Gedemon. It claims manerial rights, and formed a part of the estate of the late Lord Viscount Tracy, but is now devolved by marriage with the heiress of the family to Charles Hanbury Tracy, Esq. (35)

2. **BARTON**, belonging to Maurice Rodney in 1558, was parcel of the Knights Templars' estates, and is now in lease to William Raikes, Esq. of London, and John Inglest Fortesque, Esq. of Dawlish, co. Devon.

3. **KYNETON**, in 1350 belonged to the families of Cook, and Collett, but is now divided into several small freeholds: one of the large common fields is appropriated to this hamlet.

Three freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 191—428—301. Houses inhabited, 59.

The benefice is a stipendiary curacy of the certified value of 20*l.* 5*s.* which is paid by the chapter of Christ church, who are the impropiators and patrons. Francis Price, A. B. incumbent. The late Charles Hayward, Esq. was lessee under the chapter of Christ church.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary, consists of a nave, and embattled tower at the west end. The chancel is in a stile of building prior to the church. Dr. Talbot, who was incumbent in 1745, at the expence of 1000*l.* highly decorated the inside, with the modern flat roof and cornices.

XXVIII. HAWLING, *anciently* HALLING,

Is seventeen miles N. E. from Gloucester, and contains 1600 acres of a soil varying from stone brash to loam or clay, one third of which is pasture, with 100 acres of woodland. The common fields, containing 977 acres, were inclosed in 1756.

Sigar de Cioches held Halling of the Conqueror, taxed at ten hides. It was given to Winchcomb abbey by Rob-Gyves, 1251. At the dissolution it was sold by Hen. VIII. to William Whorwode, Esq. for 79*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* For the descent till the death of Richard Stratford, in 1692, see (26). It then passed to his sister and coheir, the wife of William Wyndham, Esq. younger son of Sir William Wyndham, Knt. who was the seventh son of John Wyndham, Esq. of Orchard, co. of Somerset, and has continued in that family.

Wm. Wyndham, Esq. is lord of the manor, and proprietor of nearly all the parish. The manor house was long the residence of the Stratfords, and seems to have been erected in the reign of Elizabeth.

Three freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 100—132—192. Houses inhabited, 35.

The benefice is a rectory, in Winchcomb deanery, the patronage of which is in the manor, and the Rev. John Lawrence is incumbent.

The church, dedicated to St. Edward the Martyr, consists of a nave only, with a low embattled tower at the west end.

At the inclosure in 1756, the tythes were commuted for an annual money payment of 25s. for every yard land, reckoning 30 yard lands. The glebe of 63 acres was also given up, and 10s. a year settled to be paid for each acre for ever, in the church porch, by the lord of the manor. The demesne pay 13s. 14*d.* in lieu of tythes (16).

In P. N. tax. the church of Halling, 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

The abbot of Winchcomb had at Halling three carucates of land, and each carucate was worth 10s.

In the King's books (discharged) 10*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*

XXIX. HAYLES, *anciently* HEILE,

Is two miles N. E. from Winchcomb, and seventeen N. E. from Gloucester. It contains 1500 acres of clayey soil, for the most part in pasture; about 250 acres in woodland.

The manor was taken from Osgot, a Saxon proprietor, and given to William Leuric, a Norman, by the Conqueror. A considerable part is said to have been given to the abbey of St. Ebrulph, in Normandy. After various possessors, it came in 1226 to the crown, and Hen. III. gave it to his brother, Richard Plantagenet, Earl of Cornwall, King of Almaine and the Romans, for the purpose of founding a convent for monks of the Cistercian order. This he did in 1246, and removed twenty monks from the abbey of Beaulieu, New Forest, Hants, and made one of them abbot. The expence was 10,000 marks. On the 9th of November, 1251, the new abbey was dedicated to St. Mary and All Saints, with great magnificence. Hen. III. his Queen, and a numerous assembly of Bishops, Abbots, Nobles, and

Knights, were present. The church cloisters and refectory were then finished. In 1271 the greater part of the monastery was burnt down, and the repairing it cost the founder 8000 marks more. Dying the next year, he was buried near the high altar. Senchie, his Queen, had been buried there before in 1261, and Edmund Earl of Cornwall his son after in 1300. This abbey was surrendered to the King in 1539, by Stephen Sagar, the last abbot, and the site of the monastery, with the greater part of the manor, containing 500 acres, were granted to Sir Thomas Seimour, in 1547. On his attainder, William Marquis of Northampton had the grant, and leased it out. It seems afterwards to have reverted to the crown; for Elizabeth granted a new lease to the same tenant, John Hodgkins, for 12 years, in 1579, who bequeathed this manor to his daughter, Alice, married to William Hobby, Esq. of Hurley, co. Berks, of whose family it was purchased by Lord Viscount Tracy, in the reign of Charles I. from whom it descended to the late Lord Tracy, and is now, in right of marriage, the property of Charles Hanbury Tracy, Esq. (35)

F. P. Stratford, Esq. is proprietor of an estate in this parish.

THE ABBEY.

It was founded 1246, as before, and was, though not originally, a mitred abbey. Walter de Trigge was the first abbot summoned to parliament, in 1300. Sixteen abbots are recorded from the foundation to the suppression in 1539. Great emoluments arose to this society from the pretended relic of the blood of Christ.

The form of the convent, from what now appears, was quadrangular, about 40 yards square. The ruined pointed arches are still to be traced, with trefoils in the heads. The abbot's lodgings at the s. w. end were rebuilt but a

few years before the dissolution. An embattled square building higher than the rest, with large bay windows, contained the principal room. Many of the offices are now inhabited as cottages; and the conventual barn still exists. The greater part of the building became a ruin in the year 1760.

There is a traditional report of a subterraneous passage from this place to Corscomb, which was called the Abbot's Lodging. It is said to be arched with stone, and in the walls niches or seats from one end to the other. There is an opening in the ground before the abbey, which appears to be covered with a kind of arch; but the passage is soon obstructed, so as to render it impracticable to ascertain how far the tradition is well founded. The account of ✓ Alexander Hales, in Atkyns, belongs to the monastery of the same name in Shropshire, as does another piece of history relating to the execution of an abbot, who was found in arms against Hen. IV. on Braham moor, in the north of England.

The abbey of Hayles was taxed at 5*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.* in P. N. tax. and at the dissolution was valued at 35*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*

Three freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 80—90—111. Houses inhabited, 19.

The benefice is a stipendiary curacy, in Campden deanery, and annexed, in 1738, to Didbrook. The rectorial tythes were granted in 1576, to John Dudley and John Ayscough, and are now held with the manor.

The church is among the meanest of ecclesiastical buildings. It has a nave only, and a small wooden tower. William Hobby, Esq. who died in 1603, aged 108, is said to have built it from the ruins of the old conventual chapel.

P. N. t. the church of Hayles, 16*l.* The vicar's portion, 8*l.*

XXX. PINNOCK, *anciently* PIGNOC SIRE,

Is a small parish two miles N. E. from Winchcomb, and seventeen from Gloucester. The soil is a mixture of clay and stone brash, divided nearly in equal parts between arable and pasture.

The postfix of *schire* does not here seem to convey the general meaning of a shire or county; but only a portion or division, and signifies Pignoc's portion or estate. Pinnock, Ford, and Hyde, make one constablewick, and seem to have constituted the district of Pignocshire.

The manor, of four hides, was held by Alwold, in the time of Edward the Confessor, and the Conqueror, and he appears among the few who were not dispossessed at the Norman conquest. In 1272 it belonged to the abbey of Averel, and 1287 the abbey of Hayles was seized of court-leet, waifs, and felon's goods. After the dissolution, it is probable that this manor descended, like that of Hayles, through the Tracy family, in whom it is still vested, with nearly the whole landed property.

Population, 24—25—125. Houses inhabited, 26.

The benefice is a rectory in Campden deanery, but was consolidated with Didbrook and Hayles, 1738, therefore has the same patron and incumbent. It has neither church nor parsonage-house. Atkyns mentions the former as converted to profane uses.

In P. N. tax. the abbot of Hayles has at Pyminsir, two carucates.

XXXI. ROWELL,

Is an extraparochial hamlet, containing 1000 acres, seventeen miles N. W. from Gloucester, and eight miles E

from Stow. The soil is stone brash and loam, and is applied in greater proportion to pasture and meadow than tillage.

William the Conqueror took this manor, containing ten hides, and in the hundred of Holeford, from Wolnard, the Saxon proprietor, and gave it to the church of St. Ebrulph, at Utica, in Normandy. At the suppression of alien monasteries in 1319, it was purchased by Ydebury, abbot of Winchcomb, for 550*l.* and annexed to his convent. At the general suppression of religious houses, it was granted, with the tythes, to Ralph Sadler, but in 1558 was in possession of Bryan Carter. The manor came afterwards into the Chandos family, from whom it was purchased by George Townsend, Esq. After his death, in 1693, it was sold by his executors to Christopher Montague, Esq. brother of the first Earl of Halifax. The Earl of Guildford is now lord of the manor, and sole proprietor.

In 1291, when P. N. survey was made, Rowell was a parish, and had a church, as appears from the following record, "*Ecclesia de Rowell, 2l. 3s. 4d.*" but no vestiges are now to be discovered, nor has any traditional account been handed down, by which a conjecture can be formed of the place where it stood.

Population, 41. Houses inhabited, 7.

XXXII. SNOWSHILL, *anciently SNAWSHILL,*

Is a parish containing 2100 acres, eight miles *N.* from Winchcomb, and 22 from Gloucester. The soil is generally stone brash, and in tillage. An inclosure took place in 1761.

Hill, signifying the same in Saxon and English, there is no difficulty in supposing, that the former part of the word was the name of an early Saxon proprietor.

The manor was given to the abbey of Winchcomb by Kenulph, the fourteenth King of Mercia, about 800. The same abbey possessed it, with only one interruption, till the suppression. It had been assigned to the abbey of St. Ebrulf, in Normandy, 1319, but returned again to Winchcomb, probably when the foreign monasteries were suppressed.

Hen. VIII. gave this manor to Queen Catherine, in part of her dower, and at her death it was granted to John, Earl of Warwick, by Edw. VI. On his attainder and execution, it reverted to the crown, and was granted to Henry Willoughby, by Queen Elizabeth. From that family it passed to the Sambachs, and from them by purchase, in 1759, to Samuel Blackwell, Esq. who soon resold it to John Small, Esq. of Clapham, Surrey.

Thomas Ponton, Esq. is now proprietor, by purchase, of more than half the parish.

The Earl of Coventry and Thomas Gore, Esq. are considerable proprietors.

BROCKHAMPTON, is a small hamlet in this parish, consisting of two farms.

No freeholder voted in 1776.

Population, 192—236—263. Houses inhabited, 52.

The benefice is a rectory in Campden deanery, annexed to Stanton. Reginald Wynniatt, M. A. is patron, incumbent, and impropiator. The abbey of Winchcomb formerly was possessed of the impropriation. By the inclosure in 1761, two hundred and two acres were allotted to the rector in lieu of all tythes in Snowhill, except the two farms at Brockhampton.

Snowhill was a chapel to Staunton at P. N.'s taxat.

The church is small, consisting of a nave only, and a tower at the west end, with battlements and pinnacles.

XXXIII. STANTON, STAUNTON, *anciently* STANTONE,

Is a parish seven miles N. from Winchcomb, and twenty-two N. E. from Gloucester. The soil differs, as it lies either on the hill, or in the vale; the latter is chiefly in pasture, the other arable. It contains 1000 acres, of which the greater part is in pasture.

The name has evidently some connection with *Stone*, but from what particular circumstance it was called STANTONE or STONETOWN, does not appear.

A small brook runs from hence into the Isbourn, which falls into the Avon below Evesham.

This manor, containing three hides in Gretestanes hundred, is supposed to have been given by Kenulph to the abbey of Winchcomb, and at the dissolution was granted to Queen Catherine. King Philip and Queen Mary granted their house in Stanton, with the manor and its privileges, to John Elliott, who obtaining a licence of alienation, conveyed them to Thomas Doleman the same year. In the reign of Elizabeth, Matthew Doleman parcelled it out to several purchasers. William Jackson, one of them, was possessed of part of the demesne lands, of common of pasture in Dukemead, in Berry Wormington, of the Sheephouse and tythes of Sheephay, which, except the last, were part of the manor of Staunton.

Mr. Izod had a good estate here, which he left by will to Reginald Wynniatt, Esq. father of Reginald Wynniatt, A. M. who, by purchase, is now become the proprietor of the greater part of the parish, excepting a few small freeholds.

On Shunborow-hill, in this parish, is a large camp with double intrenchments.

Twenty-two freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 300—310—256. Houses inhabited, 49.

The benefice is a rectory in Campden deanery, of which Reginald Wynnatt, M. A. is patron, incumbent, and impropriator. Snowhill is annexed to it, and the advowson of them was lately given in exchange, by Lionel Kirkman, clerk, with the present patron, for the rectory of Salford, co. Oxon. The rector has one-fourth of the great tythes, and the impropriator the other three. The demesne lands are exempt.

The church, dedicated to St. Michael, consists of a nave and transept, with a steeple at the west end. The south aisle is supposed to have been built by Maurice Tewksbury, from his name, *Mauricius tvexbury*, appearing in carved letters round the figure of a dove in the roof; but who he was, or when he lived, does not appear. The parsonage house is a very good one, and was built by the Rev. Mr. H. Izod, as appears by his arms on the chimney-piece in the hall.

In P. N. tax. the abbot of Winchcomb has at Staunton two carucates of land, and each worth 25s. yearly.

The church of Staunton, with the chapel of Snows-chull, is 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* In the King's books (discharged) 17*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*

XXXIV. SUDELEY, *anciently* SUDLEGE,

Is a parish, one mile s. from Winchcomb, and 16 N.E. from Gloucester. It consists of 1800 acres, which are about half, in rich meadow and pasture, on a fine loamy soil.

The name signifies *south place*, and evidently respects its relative situation to Winchcomb.

Herald, the son of Earl Radulph, held Sudlege of ten

hides, at the time of Domesday, and it was in the same family before. His son Ralph assumed the name of De Sudeley, and the manor continued in the same name till 1368, when John de Sudeley left Joan and Margery his sisters and co-heiresses. By marriage of the former with William de Boteler, of Wem, co. Salop, on partition of the family estates, this manor passed into the Botelers, in which name it continued some time. Ralph de Boteler was created Baron of Sudeley in 1444, by Hen. VI. He built the castle; and having sold both that and the manor to Edw. IV. died without issue. It was granted by Hen. VII. to his uncle Jasper, Duke of Bedford; again to Thomas Lord Seymour, by Edw. VI. who was created Baron of Sudeley. On his attainder, it was granted to William Marquis of Northampton, 1552.

By Queen Mary it was granted, with the castle, to Sir John Bridges, or Bruges, afterwards Baron of Sudeley, by the name of Lord Chandos. He was the ancestor of the present Duke of Chandos. Edmund and Giles lineally succeeded him; when, for want of issue by the last, his brother William became possessed of the manor, and was succeeded in a lineal descent, by Grey, and George the sixth Lord Chandos, who dying in 1654, left the inheritance of the manor and castle of Sudeley to Jane his second wife, and daughter of John Earl of Rivers. She was afterwards married to George Pitt, of Stratfield Say, co. Hants, Esq. and carried the estate into that family. George Pitt died in 1694, and George his great grandson was advanced to the dignity of Baron Rivers in 1776; he died in May, 1803, and is succeeded by his only son George, now Lord Rivers, who resides at Stratfield Say, Hampshire, the ancient seat of the family. The manerial property is about half the parish.

Other considerable proprietors are Alexander Townsend, Esq. Thomas Edwards Freeman, Esq. &c.

There was an ancient castle here (prior to that erected in the reign of Hen. VI.) which was supposed to be of the date of King Stephen. Ralph Lord Sudeley being suspected of a partiality to the Lancastrian family, was by Ed. IV. apprehended, and carried prisoner to London. To save his life, he was obliged to sell his castle to the King, and constables were afterwards appointed by the crown. Sir John Bruges, eldest son of Sir Giles, was constituted constable of Sudley castle, 29 Hen. VIII. In 1554 the castle and manor were granted in fee to him, with the Barony.

This place was the scene of much military action during the Rebellion. At the first commencement it was garrisoned for the King by 60 men, and in January 1642 was surrendered to a superior force under Col. Massie. On the taking of Cirencester by Prince Rupert, the castle fell again into the King's hands, and for a long time interrupted the communication between the parliamentary garrison at Gloucester and London. But in 1644, when the King's army retreated from Oxford, this place fell before the united forces of Sir William Waller, and Massie. Sir William Morton, the governor, with nine captains and 20 inferior officers, were made prisoners of war, and a quantity of cloth to the amount of 4000*l.* was found in it.

At this time the castle is supposed to have been entire; but it probably sustained great injury from the siege, and much more since, from time. There are now the remains of a beautiful building, the more valuable, as a specimen of the style of architecture in the fifteenth century.

No freeholder voted in 1776.

Population 90—25—68. Houses inhabited, 12.

The benefice is a rectory in Winchcomb deanery, and has a small manor attached to it, in the manor of Sudeley, and the rector holds a court Baron. The advowson anciently belonged to Rich. Anselme, who granted it to the abbey of Winchcomb, 1538. It afterwards passed with the manor to Lord Chandos, in which family, as described before, the patronage has continued ever since. James Daubeny, M. A. is incumbent.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was a small but neat building, ornamented round with battlements and pinnacles; but the outer walls are all that remain, except a small chapel or aisle, where divine service is performed once in every fortnight. Under the chapel is a vault, in which several of the Lords Chandos lie buried.

Catherine Parre, the last wife of Henry VIII. was buried in this chapel, with great funeral pomp. She was first married to Ed. Burgh, secondly to Lord Latimer, thirdly to Hen. VIII. whom she outlived, and fourthly to Thomas Lord Seymour, Baron of Sudley, and High Admiral of England, and died in childbed 1548. Her grave was opened a few years since, by which the historical fact of her burial was ascertained.

In the King's books (discharged) 6*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*

XXXV. TODINGTON, *anciently* TODINTUNE,

Is a parish of 1300 acres extent, distant from Winchcomb three miles N. and seventeen N. E. from Gloucester. The soil is strong, and remarkably fertile, and is applied nearly in equal proportions to arable and pasture.

Todintun, at the time of the survey, was held by He-

rald. He was grandson of Goda, youngest daughter of Ethelred II. by Walter de Maigne, a noble Norman. John de Sudley, son and heir of Herald, married Grace, daughter of Henry de Traci, Lord of Barnstaple, co. Devon. From this marriage sprung Radulph, who succeeded to the Barony of Sudley, and William, who took the name of Tracy in the reign of Hen. II.¹⁴ He probably held the Todington estate of his brother, by the service of one knight's fee; and from him the family has been continued in the following names in lineal descent: Oliver de Traci, 2 John; William de Tracy, 53 Hen. III.; Sir William Tracy, 1298; Henry Tracy, Henry Tracy, Thomas Tracy High-sheriff, 1359; John Tracy, knighted by Ed. III. and Knt. of the shire, Henry Tracy, John Tracy Highsheriff, 1379; William Tracy the same in 1395; William Tracy the same in 1416; William, H. Sh. 1442; William, H. Sh. 1449; Henry; Sir William, H. Sh. 1512; William; Henry died 1551; Sir John, H. Sh. 1578; Sir John, H. Sh. 1609; first Viscount, 1642; Robert second Viscount, John third Viscount, William fourth Viscount, Thomas Charles fifth Viscount, from whose marriage with Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William, son of Sir Edward Keyte, of Ebberton, Bart. sprang William, who died in 1752, and Thomas Charles, the second and surviving son and successor. He died in 1793, and was succeeded by his half brother John (whose mother was Frances, the daughter of Sir John Packington, Bart. of Westwood, co. Worcester, and second wife of Thomas Charles). John was warden of All Souls College, Oxford, and died soon after his coming to the title, without issue. He was succeeded by his brother Henry, the eighth and last Viscount, on whose death in 1797 the title was extinct. He left one daughter, heiress to the great estates, the Hon. Henrietta

Susannah Tracy, who was married to Charles Hanbury Tracy, of Pontypool, co. Monmouth, Esq. in 1798, the present lord of the manor, and proprietor of half the estates in the parish.

Todington House is a large and magnificent building, excellently finished in the style of the 17th century. In the hall windows are panes of painted glass, brought from Hayles abbey, bearing among others the arms of England and France quarterly, and those of Richard, duke of Cornwall, with RICHARD PLANTAGENET, SEMPER AUGUSTUS, FUNDATOR NOSTER.

The present proprietor is beautifying, and accomodating the mansion to the purposes and taste of modern life, but the alterations are managed with great judgment, to preserve entire the venerable appearance of antiquity in the exterior. The pleasure grounds and gardens are laid out in the present free and improved style. It is however to be regretted, that so noble a building should be removed from public observation, by its depressed situation. The park, which lies southward of the house on an elevation, takes in a compass of 150 acres, beautifully verdant, and well planted with trees.

Other proprietors are the Hon. Lady Hereford, Samuel Guist, Esq. &c.

STANLEY PONTLARCH, or PONTLARGE is a hamlet in this parish with its own officers, and a chapel where divine service is performed once a month, but the inhabitants have right of sepulture at Todington. Robert de Pontlarch, from whom this hamlet received its additional name, held this estate under the church of Tewkesbury. It now belongs principally to Lady Hereford (62).

Two freeholders voted for Todington in 1776, and two for Stanley Pontlarge.

Population of Todington, 200—186—268. Houses inhabited, 47.

Population of Stanly Pontlarge 44. Houses inhabited 10.

The benefice is a vicarage in Campden deanery with the chapel of Pontlarge annexed to it. The advowson of Todington formerly belonged to the Tracies, and was given by them to Hayles abbey. At the suppression it returned to, and still continues in the same family. The chapelry of Stanley Pontlarge belonged to the abbey of Evesham, and came to the same family as Todington at the dissolution.

Sir John Tracy rebuilt the chapel in 1635. John Eddy, A. M. is incumbent.

Todington church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is small but neat, and was rebuilt in 1723, by Thomas Charles Lord Viscount Tracy.

In P. N. tax. the church of Todington 12*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

In the King's books (discharged) 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

XXXVI. TWINING, *anciently* TWENINGE,

Is three miles N. of Tewkesbury, and thirteen N. from Gloucester, and is the only parish in the county that lies wholly on the N. W. of the Avon. It is bounded on the north by the county of Worcester, and on the east and west by the Avon and Severn. The circumstance of its having meadows on the banks of both rivers probably gave origin to the name, as *twi*, Saxon, signifies *two*, and *inge*, a *meadow*. It contains 3308 acres, chiefly in pasture and meadow, with some good arable; and is within the jurisdiction of the leet of Winchcomb, where the court is held for Kiftsgate hundred.

On an eminence above the meadows next to the Severn, are the remains of a camp, with a single entrenchment.

The site is called Towberry-hill. The form is an irregular oblong square. The west side, which looks to the Severn, is nearly twice as long as the east. The north and west sides are strongly defended by a precipitous declivity. The situation is elevated, and must have commanded an extensive view of the neighbouring stations.

At the time of the survey, the church of St. Mary of Winchcomb held Tueninge, in Gretestane's hundred taxed at three hides, and continued to hold it till the dissolution, with only a temporary alienation of the abbey of Saint Ebrulph (31). After the dissolution it was granted to Sir Rafe Sadler, with a meadow on the banks of the Avon, called Upham. From this family it passed early in the seventeenth century to Richard Baugh, Esq. who left three daughters coheireses, 1682, the eldest of whom carried the manor into the family of Hancock, by marriage. Peter Hancock died possessed of it in 1776, and left in dower to his widow, Mrs. Anne Hancock. On her death it devolved to their two daughters, coheireses, Anne, married to George Maxwell, Esq. of Twining, and Charlotte, married to John Embury, Esq. of the same place.

Mrs. Maxwell resides in the mansion house, and George Tollet, Esq. at the seat, late the residence of John Embury, Esq.

HAMLETS and PLACES. 1. Part of MYTHBROOK. The whole of this hook of land abounds with views of the most rich and beautiful kind. This was probably the estate which was held at the time of the conquest by Brictric, Lord of Tewkesbury, and has since been continued in the hundred of Tewkesbury.

2. WOODEND, where T. Kemble, Esq. had a good estate; on the death of his widow it devolved to Thomas Bland, Esq. of Ham Court, co. Worcester, in right of his wife,

Mrs. Bland, late Martin, and relict of ——— Martin, Esq. of Ham Court.

3. CHURCHEND, in which is the church and seat of the late P. Hancock, Esq. now of Mrs. Anne Maxwell, and the executors of the late John Embury, Esq.

4. SHUTHANGER, which lies on the turnpike road. A seat here belonged to the family of Turbervilles, but now to John Hampton, Esq. with other property.

5. HILLEND, where the Martins of Overbury have a good estate.

6. GREENEND, where Mr. Baldwyn's house and estate lay, late the property of the Rev. Mr. Vernon, afterwards of Thomas Vernon Dolphin, Esq. (95).

Puckrup is an estate formerly Mr. Baldwyn's, now belonging to John Clark, Gent.

Another of the same name is vested in Mr. William Phelps.

Phelps is another good estate, late belonging to Mr. Warren, now to Thos. Hodges, Gent.

Gubberhill is an ancient seat moated round, formerly belonging to the Reads, now to John Woodman, Esq.

It is called *Gobe's-hall*, and a manor, within the manor of Tewksbury, in the reign of Edw. I.

The park is the property of Henry Fowke, Esq. and Samuel Trewman, Gent.

Twynning Fleet is on the banks of the Avon. The name is derived from the Saxon *fleet*, which signifies a *bay, river, or stream*. Hence Fleet Ditch, North Fleet, &c.

Thirty-eight freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 600—567—752. Houses inhabited, 114.

The benefice is a perpetual curacy, formerly in Pershore deanery, in the archdeaconry of Worcester, now in Winchcomb deanery. The dean and chapter of Christ

Church, Oxford, are impropriators and patrons, and G. Foxton, A. M. is incumbent. The impropriation and advowson belonged to the abbey of Winchcomb, and were given to the chapter before mentioned at the dissolution.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, consists of a nave, and embatteled tower at the west end. The interior has been lately repaired, and the walls neatly stuccoed; so that few marks of antiquity are left, except in the arch and pillars that separate the nave from the chancel, and the north and south doors, which are in the early Norman style. On each side of the north door are niches for statues, and a piscina.

In P. N. tax. the church of Twyninge 15*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

In the King's books (discharged) 7*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*

XXXVII. WINCHCOMB, *anciently* WINCELCUMBE,

Is 16 miles N. E. from Gloucester, containing more than 5500 acres, and consists of nearly equal proportions of rich meadow, pasture, and arable land. The name is derived from the Saxon WINCEL, *a corner*, and COMB, *a valley*, which is descriptive of its situation in the corner of a vale.

It was in former days a market town of considerable consequence; and was stiled a borough in Domesday, (*burgum de Wincelcumb*) when only Gloucester and Bristol in the county besides, were dignified with that title. In the reign of Hen. VIII. there were appearances of the old town wall; and a great part of the town stood on the side of the river Isbourn, next to Sudeley castle, and on the other side above the church, where was the "farme of Corwedene." It had also been formerly defended by a castle, which stood near the south side of the present

church, and where are now some cottages and gardens. It was called the *Ivy Castle*, but not even the ruins were to be seen in Leland's time, nor yet known by the last prior, except from tradition. The records of this place are so imperfect, that it is impossible to fix with any certainty the period of its most flourishing state; but it is admitted, that so long since as the reign of Hen. VIII. it was falling into decay, and more rapidly after the dissolution of the monastery. The founding of the abbey by Kenulph, King of Mercia, 798, first made it a place of resort and consequence. A small territory adjoining to the town, and dependant upon it, was said to be a sheriffdom or county in the Anglo-Saxon time, and to have so continued till the reign of Canute, whose viceroy Edric, surnamed Streona, divested it of its independence, and annexed it to Gloucestershire. The town now consists of two streets, crossing each other; but having no great road through it, it is not often visited, except by those who have immediate business to draw them there. It is a borough by prescription, under two bailiffs and ten assistants, from which latter, the bailiffs are annually chosen and sworn into office at the court-leet. It has a market on Saturday, and two fairs in the year, one on the 6th of May, the other on the 28th of July, which are well frequented.

The difficulty of approaching the town on both sides, but particularly on the north, has hitherto prevented its being a much travelled thoroughfare; but the new turnpike roads have now opened an easy and short communication with the Tewkesbury road at Stanway, and from thence to Evesham, through a rich country, and of consequence have occasioned Winchcomb to be more visited.

THE ABBEY

Was founded by Kenulph King of Mercia, in 798, in the place of a nunnery, which had been built there in 787 by Offa. At its foundation, three hundred monks of the Benedictine order were maintained. The monastery was dedicated, with great pomp, to the Virgin Mary, and consecrated by Wulfrid, Archbishop of Canterbury, and twelve Bishops, in the presence of King Kenulph, Cuthred King of Kent, Sired King of the West Saxons, and most of the noblemen of Mercia; at which time, in honor of the solemnity, Kenulph released the King of Kent, who was his prisoner, and distributed rich presents to the noblemen; a pound of silver to those who had no lands, a mark in gold to each priest, a shilling to every monk, and many other valuables to the people. Kenulph died about 820, and was buried in the east part of the abbey church, leaving two daughters and an infant son, Kenelme, who was entrusted to the care of the elder daughter, Quendred. She, allured by the hope of succeeding to the kingdom, prevailed on Askbert, the young King's tutor, to murder him; which the villain accordingly did, by taking him into a wood, called Clenth, and, in an obscure place between two hills, cutting off his head. The place was called the *White Cow's Valley*, from the circumstance of its being frequented by a white cow. The body of the young King was thrown into a well, where it was said to have been found by a miraculous interposition. The legendary tale is not worth preserving, except to shew the ingenuity with which the monks of those days turned every thing to their own advantage.—A dove dropped a strip of parchment at the high altar of St. Peter's at Rome, with the following line in English:—

In Clent, in Cowberche, hed-beweryd, lyth Kenelme.

An Englishman present interpreted the writing to the Pope, who, by his apostolical letters, discovered the murder to the English Princes. The body was found, and after a long contention between the inhabitants of Worcestershire and Gloucestershire, as to the place of burial, it was agreed that Winchcomb should have that honor. While the corps was bringing into town, Quendred stood looking out of her window, and was repeating the words,—“*Let it thus happen from the Lord unto my enemies, and unto those who speak evil against my soul,*” when her eye-balls dropped out of her head, and besmeared the ground with blood, which remained visible for many ages afterwards. Quendred gained nothing by the murder, for the Mercians placed on the throne Ceolulph, uncle to the late King. The relicts of the young saint, Kenelme, brought infinite riches to the monastery, agreeably to the superstition of the times.

In 985 Oswald, Bishop of Worcester, rebuilt the abbey, after having been before changed into a college of seculars, and restored it to great splendor. He dedicated it to the Virgin Mary and St. Kenelm, whose story he cultivated to the enriching of the monastery. In the reign of the Conqueror, this church held the manors of Shireborn, Bladenton, Twining, Treolintune, Alderton, Newton, Stanton, Charleton, Snowhill, Heniberge, Edelminton, Kidicote, Winrush, Bradewell, Swell, Willersey, Wicwenne, Weston, and Stock. In 1091 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 peeral abbey, and the first summons to Parliament was in 1265. There were 28 abbots from the period of its foundation to the suppression, twelve of whom sat in Parliament. No description of the abbey be-

ing extant, it is not even known where it stood, but only conjectured that the site was on the east side of the present parish church.

It was taxed in the time of P. Nicholas at 105*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* and valued at the dissolution at 759*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* per annum.

The manor of Winchcomb was in the abbey till the time of the dissolution, when it was granted to Sir T. Seymour, on whose attainder for espousing the cause of Jane Grey, it reverted to the crown. It was afterwards in the Chandos family, who sold it to the Whitmores, from whom it passed to Dr. Lloyd, Chancellor of the diocese of Worcester, at the beginning of last century. From his two daughters after marriage it was transferred by purchase to George Pitt, Esq. and is now the property of Lord Rivers (34).

HAMLETS. 1. **SUDLEY TENEMENTS.** The largest property belongs to Lord Rivers, and had the same possessors as the manor of Sudley. Considerable property belongs also to John Lucas, Gent. and others.

2. **COTES** adjoins to the borough. The abbey had free warren in Cotes, 1251. Walwyn Graves, Esq. is the present lord, and holds court leet, called Gretestan court, to which several adjoining parishes owe suit. The property is very much subdivided.

3. **POSTLIP** is mentioned in Domesday as held by Ansfield de Cornelius. After having been in various possessors, it came into the Coventry family, and the whole now belongs to it. A large house belongs to the estate, with a chapel, now converted to common uses. The former was occupied till his death by Mr. Durham, one of the most considerable paper makers in the kingdom.

4. **COCKBURY.** The whole belongs to the Earl of Coventry.

5. **LANGLEY** is a single farm-house, two miles from the church.

Thomas Edwards Freeman, Esq. is lord of the manor(2).

6. **GREET**, is a mile from the church. The Master of the Knights Templars had a court leet. The proprietors are Charles Hanbury Tracy, Esq. and several others.

It had formerly a chapel.

7. **GRETTON** has a chapel of ease, and service once a month. Charles Hanbury Tracy, Esq. is lord of the manor, with some landed property. The greater part is divided among small proprietors.

8. **FRANTONE**.

9. **NAUNTON**, belonged to the abbey of Winchcomb, and continued with it till the dissolution. Thomas Culpeper held it 1642, after which it came to, and still belongs to that branch of the Tracy family which resided at Stanway. This, and Frantone or Frampton belong entirely to Lady Hereford(62).

10. **CORNDEANE**. The manor and whole property of this hamlet belongs to Lee Compere, Esq.(80)

Tobacco is said to have been planted in this parish, and yielded a considerable profit to the growers, till they were restrained by act of parliament.

Eighty-nine freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 2715—1960—1828. Houses inhabited, 415.

The benefice is a vicarage in the deanery to which it gives name, in the patronage of the Tracy family. I. J. Lates, clerk, is the present incumbent of this, with the chapel of Gretton. The impropriation formerly belonged to the abbey, but is now divided among several proprietors, who pay the vicar 16*l.* a year. The vicarial tythes belong to Charles Hanbury Tracy, Esq.(35)

The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a large handsome

building, with two aisles, and a battlemented tower at the west end; the church is embattled and pinnacled, but the pinnacles on the north side are broken and demolished. It was begun in the reign of Hen. VI. by the abbot William Winchcombe, at the west end of the abbey, where was a little chapel of St. Pancras. The abbot finished the east part, and the parishioners began the body, toward which they had collected 200*l.* but that not being sufficient, Ralph Boteler, Lord Sudley, finished the work, which was then dedicated to St. Peter, about 1450. The old church was dedicated to St. Nicholas, and stood in the west end of the town, but falling to decay, the inhabitants assembled for divine service in the body of the abbey church, till the present was finished. The figures round this building, and particularly over the chancel window, are unusually monstrous and horrid¹⁵

In P. N. taxat. the parish church of Wynchcombe, with the chapel, 14*l.*

Besides the portion of the vicar, 6*l.*

In the King's books, (discharged,) 3*l.* 4*s.*

XXXVIII. WORMINGTON, *anciently* WORMETUN,

Is a small parish containing 540 acres, five miles N. from Winchcomb, and nineteen N. E. from Gloucester. The soil is deep clay, and chiefly in arable.

This manor of five hides was held by Roger de Laci, and afterwards by the Knights Templars, who obtained a grant of court leet, waifs and felons' goods from Hen. III. From them it passed to the college at Westbury, near Bristol, and at the dissolution, this manor with all the estates belonging to that foundation were granted to Sir Ralph Sadler, 1544. John Newton, Esq. in 1608 was proprietor,

from whom it passed by marriage to Mr. Gwinnett, who sold it to Mr. Dobbins, and he resold it to Mr. Townsend. Mr. Kenrick laid claim to the manor at the beginning of last century, and that claim was continued by Mr. John Partridge who died about 1776, but a great part of the demesnes was given to charitable uses by George Townsend about 130 years ago. Nathaniel Jefferys, Esq. purchased the manor and advowson of the late Mr. Partridge, from whom it has since passed by purchase to Samuel Guest, Esq. with nearly the whole parish(24).

Two freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 80—86—91. Houses inhabited, 14.

The benefice is a rectory in the deanery of Campden, in the patronage of the lord of the manor. John Duddell, A. M. incumbent.

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. The whole building, consisting of a nave and a chancel, has lately been completely repaired by Sam. Guest, Esq. and a neat tower built at his own sole expence¹⁶.

In P. N. tax. the church of Little Wornington, 5*l.* 0*s.*
In the King's books (discharged) 7*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*

TIBBLESTONE HUNDRED.

II. *TIBBLESTONE*, anciently *TETBOLDSTONE HUNDRED*,

Is said to take its name from a stone now standing near the turnpike road from Tewkesbury to London. William Wakenian, Esq. is lord of it, and holds court leet and baron at Beckford.

XXXIX. ASHTON UNDER HILL, *anciently ESTONE*,

Is a parish seventeen miles N. E. from Gloucester, and consisting of about 1300 acres, nearly in equal proportions of arable and pasture, with some good orcharding. The soil is chiefly a deep clay, with a small part on gravel, and some sandy. An inclosure took place in 1773. Some part of this parish lies in the hundred of Tewkesbury. It was formerly a member of the manor of Beckford, and was probably called Estone, from its easterly situation to that place. The addition of *under hill* was given to characterise its situation on the declivity of a hill. A small manufacture of bed-ticks, sheeting, &c. is carried on here.

The manor, taxed at eight hides, was anciently held by Turbertes, a thane of Earl Harold, and Earl William made the two villas of Beceford and Estone into one manor, and gave the tythe and churches, with three virgates of land to the abbey of Cormeille. Atkins seems to have introduced some records here by mistake, concerning Aston Carant, in the parish of Ashchurch. The manor was granted by Hen. VIII. to Sir Richard a Lee, whose two

daughters, coheiresses, 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 this parish, in conjunction with Mr. Wakeman took a fresh grant of the manor from the crown, in the reign of James I. and afterwards by deed, reserving to himself and his heirs certain manerial rights over his own lands, conveyed all other rights over the residue of the manor to Mr. Wakeman; from whom William Wakeman, Esq. is a descendant. John Blackburn, Esq. claims to be lord of the manor of Ashton.

Twenty-seven freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 200— —, —305. Houses inhabited, 56.

The benefice is in Campden deanery, and is stiled the chapel of Ashton under hill. The impropriation is annexed to Beckford. John Timbrell, A. M. incumbent (40).

The church, dedicated to St. Barbara, consists of a nave and north aisle, and has a handsome tower with pinnacles at the west end.

XL. BECKFORD, BECCANFORD, *anciently* BECEFORD,

Is a parish five miles N. W. from Winchcomb, seventeen N. E. from Gloucester, and comprehending 1740 acres. The soil, which is in general a strong clay, is applied nearly in equal proportions of arable and pasture. The common fields were inclosed in 1773. The brook Carant, which rises in Ashton-under-Hill, continues its course through this parish till it falls into the Avon near Tewkesbury. The name is derived from *Becc*, Sax. a *small stream*, and *ford*, meaning a ford over the Carant.

On the side of Breedon hill, part of which lies int his

parish, Roman coins have been found in great abundance.—Here was probably one of the Saxon monasteries about which he contest was in the synod of Clovesho, A. D. 803, between the Bishops of Worcester and Hereford. *Tan. N. M.*

According to Domesday survey, Rotlese, huscarle of King Edward, held Beccford, in Tetboldstane hundred, which contained eleven hides. In 1272, the manor of Beckford, Aston, and Grafton, belonged to a priory and canons of the order of St. Austin, which was founded here by Robert Fitz Alan, and was made a cell to the abbey of St. Martin and St. Barbara in Normandy. William Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, held it as mesne lord, in 1287. Edw. III. upon his wars with France, had the estates of all the priories in England, which were cells to monasteries in France, granted to him by parliament, in 1336, and he let them out to farm. On the total suppression of all alien monasteries, the manor of Beckford, with the lands, were granted to Eton College by Hen. VI. in 1444, valued at 53*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and afterwards to the College of Fotheringhay, 1463.

In the first year of Edw. VI. 1547, when those few religious endowments which had escaped Hen. VIII. were taken away, the manor and park of Beckford, with the advowson of the vicarage, together with the advowson and rectory of Grafton, all belonging to that college, were granted to Sir Richard Lee, from whom it passed, as was seen before in Ashton-under-Hill. The mansion-house, which is large and antique, has been for ages the residence of the Wakeman family. William Wakeman, Esq. has nearly the whole property.

HAMLETS. 1. BECKFORD.

2. GRAFTON In this hamlet a considerable property belongs to William Wakeman, Esq. but the greater part to John Blackburn, Esq. (39)

3. **BANGROVE.** The principal estate belongs to Samuel Guest, Esq. another to — Baldwyn, gent. and the remainder to — Wells, gent.

4. **DIDCOT, or DIDCOT PASTURES,** lands in Didcot, formerly belonged to the abbey of Tewkesbury, and were granted to Richard Tracy, in 1545.

Eight freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 250—403—459. Houses inhabited, 87.

The benefice is a vicarage in Campden deanery, and being annexed to Ashton-under-hill, has the same patron and incumbent. The tithes of Beckford, Grafton, and Didcot, did belong to Mr. Wakeman, and part of the tithes of Bengrove, to Mr. Morris. The advowson was given to the abbey of Cormeille, by Henry I. and having accompanied the manor, was granted at the dissolution to Sir R. Lee.

The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, consists of a nave, and a handsome high tower in the middle, with pinnacles. This was once terminated by a spire steeple, which becoming dangerous by decay, was totally removed in 1622. The Saxon stile which prevails through the whole building, shews its high antiquity. Over the north door, is now remaining, a curious hieroglyphic, and on the north side of the chancel is a small structure, now used for a vestry, which was probably intended originally for an oratory. Over the entrance into the chancel, is the following inscription:—*This chancel was furnished with seats, for a school, at the charge of Mr. Jonathan and Mr. Isaac Blackwell, Anno Dom. 1656, R. E.*

Jonathan Blackwell was patron in 1674, since which the advowson has been frequently transferred. Thomas Timbrell, Esq. late of Pershore, co. Worcester, now of

Beckford, is patron, and John Timbrell, A. M. incumbent.

The whole parish is tythe free, except Didcot, and Ashton woods: about 213 acres were allotted to the vicar, under the inclosure.

In P. N. tax. the church of Beckford 27*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

The vicar's portion 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

The prior of Beckford had at Beckford four carucates of land, and each carucate was valued at 30*s.* a year.

In the King's books the value is 16*l.* 16*s.* 10½*d.*

XLI. HINTON ON THE GREEN, *olim* HYNETUNE,

Is a parish of considerable extent, containing about 2214 acres of rich arable and pasture, in nearly equal parts, which, from its superior verdure, is supposed to have given the distinguishing name to the place. The soil is of a deep clay, and the Isbourn runs through the parish in its course to the Avon.

In 981, Elfred, sister of King Etheldred, gave Hynetune, taxed afterwards at fifteen hides, 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, which exemptions were confirmed in 1166. In 1156, the county court adjudged it free from fines of murder; and 1287, free-warren, markets and fairs, were confirmed to the abbey, in their manor of Hynetun, and in the same year a fine was levied upon a view of francpledge, in the hundred court of Tibboldstone, before the justices in eyre. The family of Daston, of Wormington, were lessees, in the reign of Hen. VIII. At the dissolution, the manor was granted, with the advowson of the church, to Sir Edward Worth, 1545, to whom succeeded Thomas

Berners or Barnes, whose daughter and sole heiress was the wife of Thomas Baker, and their son, Sir Thomes Baker, was proprietor in 1608. The manor came afterwards to Sir John Hanmer, and then to Sir Robert Jason, of Broad Somerford, co. Wilts, whose widow was married to a third husband, David Warren, Esq. who, in her right, was lord of the manor in 1609. In 1738, Joseph Swayne, Esq. of Bristol, married the widow of a succeeding Sir R. Jason, and having gained the entire property of the manor, he sold it to James Stephens, LL.D. of Comerton, co. Somerset, from whom it passed by will to his brother Philip Stephens, Esq. In 1792, it was purchased by W. Baker, Esq. of London, who is now lord of the manor, with the whole of the property in the parish.

The manor-house is large and commodious, built about the commencement of the 17th century, and repaired by the first Sir Rob. Jason, Bart.

Two freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 100—105—196. Houses inhabited, 40.

The benefice is a rectory in Campden deanery. The impropriate tythes are held by lease under the Bishop of Gloucester, by W. Baker, Esq. who is patron, with reservation of a third part to the vicar, and Thomas Gresley, M. A. incumbent.

The church, dedicated to St. Peter, consists of a nave and embattled tower, of neat architecture. It was built about 1315, at the charge of the abbey of Gloucester. In 1740, on an old tomb-stone was found a mutilated inscription to the memory of William Hayford, an abbot of Bordesley, in Worcestershire, who died 1317.

In P. N. tax. the church of Hynnynton, 6*l*.

The portion of the abbot of Gloucester, 6*l*.

In the King's books it is valued at 8*l*. 13*s*. 11½*d*.

III. CLEEVE HUNDRED.

XLII. CLEEVE EPISCOPI; BISHOP'S CLEEVE, or CLIVE, *anciently TYMBRINZETUM and WENDESLIVE,*

Is a parish containing 9934 acres of cultivated land, besides some hundreds of acres in common, distant eleven miles from Gloucester, N. E. The soil is clayey, and in some places mixed with sand. The pasture and meadow are about half the quantity of the arable. The common lands lie on the summit and acclivities of the ridge of hills, which breaking into a bare rock, from their height and whiteness, are commonly called Cleeve-clouds, and afford excellent pasturage for sheep. The name of Clive was probably given it from its situation, as *Cliv*, in Saxon signifies a high rock or steep ascent, and the addition of *Bishop's* was given to distinguish it from Prior's Cleeve, it having been formerly the property of the Bishop of Worcester.

Vestiges of military transactions abound on the hill, the extremity of which is fortified by a deep vallation, extending 350 yards, in the form of a crescent, and inaccessible on every side but the front.

Another encampment is on Nottingham hill, in the same range.

About 790, in Offa's reign, a small fraternity of monks was established here, which became subject, and their revenues annexed, to the see of Worcester, in 888, by Werfrith; Bishop of Wiccia, in consequence of a grant from King Alfred¹⁷, and in Domesday the manor of Clive is

described as belonging to the church of Worcester, with whom it continued, but often in occupation of mesne lords, till the general suppression, when it came to the crown, and 1605 was granted to Peter Vanlore, merchant. John Bridges was lord of it at the beginning of last century. It passed afterwards to Thomas Hayward, Esq. and from him to William Strachan, Esq. whose son, Sir William sold it to Mr. Thorniloe, and Mr. Lilly, of Worcester; and by marriage with the nieces of the former, — Smith, Esq. and William Russell, Esq. of Powick, co. Worcester, are the present lords of the manor of Cleeve, and joint proprietors of a good estate.

TYTHINGS and HAMLETS. 1. **SOUTHAM**, so called from its southerly situation relatively to the church. This manor was held of the church of Worcester by the De Bohuns, Earls of Hereford; in 1302 was seized by the crown; and given, in 1483, to Henry Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, and having merged in the Dutchy of Lancaster, was granted by King James in 1608 to Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, who in 1609 sold all his interest in Southam to Richard De la Bere, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq.; who dying without issue in 1635, left Kinard De la Bere, of Kinnersley, co. Hereford, his heir. The direct male line being extinct in Kinard, 1735, he bequeathed this manor and estate to his nephew William Baghott, of Prestbury, Esq. who assumed the name and arms of De la Bere, and was succeeded by his eldest son T. Baghott De la Bere, Esq's.

Southam-house, the residence of this family, is a very old, if not the oldest dwelling-house in this county (281), with the peculiar circumstance of having continued from its erection in the reign of Hen. VII. to the present time in the same family, and nearly in its original state. The bow window belonging to the great chamber has under-

gone no alteration in its form or furniture for nearly three hundred years. One of the halls is paved with painted bricks brought from Hayles Abbey, upon which are frequently repeated the arms of Richard Earl of Cornwall, the founder; of De la Bere, and Huddlestone. There are likewise many very ancient paintings of eminent persons, and among the rest, a whole length figure of Edward the Sixth, on pannel, when very young, in a crimson robe of sattin ermined, by Hans Holben. This house did not originally belong to the manor, but came to the family of De la Bere, by the marriage of Kinard to Ellen, daughter of Sir John Huddlestone, of Metholme castle, in Cumberland, who was builder of the mansion. Thos. Baghott De la Bere is lord of the manor; but another manor of Southam, late Baker's, belongs to the same proprietors as Brockhampton below.

Haymes, in Southam tything was vested for several centuries in the Lorange family, from the reign of Ed. II. and claimed as a distinct manor. The last of this family being slain at Cirencester in 1688, it was purchased by Serjeant Goodinge, and after having been possessed by the family of Strachan, was resold to Thorniloe, of Worcester, and now belongs to William Russell, Esq. who holds his court at the manor-house, a modern building.

2. BROCKHAMPTON is also a hamlet in this tything. The manor is vested in Hester, and Mary Rogers, and Charles Coxwell, clerk, in right of his wife, Ann, daughters and coheireses of Rd. Rogers, Esq. late of Dowdeswell.

2. GOTHERINGTON is a tything and exempted manor, situate on the hill. It once belonged to the abbey of Saint Augustine in Bristol, and was granted with some lands to the dean and chapter of the same church. Another manor in the same tything formerly belonging to the abbey

of Tewkesbury, was granted to Anne Fortescue, widow of Sir Adrian Fortescue, and his heirs male, in 1558.

The Hon. Berkeley Craven, second son of the late Lord Craven, is the present lord of the manor.

3. **STOKE ARCHER**, or, as it is improperly stiled, *Orchard*, lies s. w. of the church, and is in Tewkesbury hundred. It was many centuries the property of the Bruggs or Brydges, Barons Chandos of Sudeley; and now belongs to the family of Rogers, of Dowdeswell. William Rogers, Esq. was lord of the manor, on whose death it came to his brother, Edward Rogers, Esq. of Dowdeswell¹⁹.

There is a chapel of ease in this hamlet.

4. **WOODMANCOTE**. Mrs. Hiatt has a good house, inherited from the Coxes.

Eighty-one freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 875—1252—1355. Houses inhabited, 309.

The benefice is a rectory in Winchcomb deanery, exempted from archidiaconal visitation, but subject to episcopal, and the rector has the power to grant administrations, and to record wills within the parish; and holds a visitation of the churchwardens within his own church.

The rectory belonged to the see of Worcester prior to the Domesday survey. In 1215 Walter de Grey, then Bishop, appropriated it to the prior and convent of Worcester, who in the same year leased out the tythes for 40 marks, and presented Robert, a monk, to the vicarage. Godfrey, Bishop of Worcester, in 1260, obtained this rectory for his life, by bull from Pope Alex. IV. The Bishops of Worcester continued patrons till the advowson was conveyed to Thomas Seymour, Lord Sudeley, on whose attainder it came to the crown, and was afterwards granted with the advowson of Stoke Archer, to Sir Chris. Hatton,

1579. John Cleymand, president of Magdalen college, Oxford, and appointed first president of Corpus Christi college, gave an estate in this parish for support of a scholar, native of Cleeve, in Brazenose college, Oxford.

Samuel Pickering, M. A. is patron and incumbent.

The church, dedicated to St. Michael the Archangel, is very large. It has an aisle on the north side, and two on the south, with a transept, and tower embattled and pinnacled in the middle. In 1696 the spire fell down, and the present tower was built in 1700, at the expence of 770*l*. The south porch and west door are in the pure Saxon stile, and the pinnacles at the west end have the zig-zag mouldings and other Saxon ornaments.

The hanging cloth for the pulpit and reading desk, which are of scarlet, were the work and gift of Mrs. Reid, the late rector's wife, in 1767.

The chancel has lately been neatly fitted up with handsome communion rails, at the expence of the parish, and an elegant marble slab for the table, supported on a frame of mahogany, the donation of Mr. Richard Cook, of Portland-road, London, as a testimony of regard to his native place.

In P. N. tax. the Bishop of Worcester at Cleeve 27*l*. 16*s*.

Exempt church of Clyve Episc. 40*l*.

Vicar's portion, 10*l*.

In the King's books, 84*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*.

IV. CHELTENHAM HUNDRED.

XLIII. CHARLTON KINGS, *or* ASHLEY,

Are sometimes blended, though properly Ashley is an insulated manor, held in fee farm of the lordship of Cheltenham, and is included in that manor in the King's land in Domesday survey. It is distant one mile *E.* from Cheltenham, and eleven *E.* from Gloucester. The soil partakes of clay and sand, and is very fertile. Three thousand acres are cultivated nearly in equal proportions in pasture and tillage.

The river Chelt intersects this parish in its course to the Severn. The manor is not separately mentioned in Domesday; yet its existence is proved by authentic records in 1246, when Walter de Esheley was seized of part of Charlton. The families of Cokesey and Greville possessed this manor before the 16th century, when Sir Edward Tame gave Rendcomb in exchange for it to Sir Edward Greville. In 1542 it was held by the families of Wells and Palmer. In 1608 Giles Grevil and Walter Palmer were the owners of it. John Prynne, Esq. collaterally related to the celebrated Prynne, in 1697 purchased it of the Mitchells: since which time the original estate has been considerably increased; and was bequeathed by the last William Prynne, Esq. to Doddington Hunt, Esq. who had married Elizabeth, his only daughter and heir.

The customary lands in the parish of Charlton Kings are held under the manor of Cheltenham, in which, not-

withstanding, are several dependent solely on Ashley, of which Dodington Hunt, Esq. is lord.

Some years since the manor house was rebuilt in a modern style, and the park, inclosing a circuit of about two miles, beautifully ornamented with a winding rivulet, has received from its present possessor every improvement of which it was capable.

HAM is a hamlet in this parish.

Besides the manor and estate of Ashley, the more ancient proprietors were the families of Pates, Packer, Higges, and Whithorne, which estates are now held by Cooke and Whithorne, the latter of which families held lands in this parish so far back as 1409.

Thirty freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 550—458—730. Houses inhabited, 122.

The benefice is a curacy in Winchcomb deanery, for the maintenance of which 40*l.* a year is charged on the impropriation, by a decree of chancery 1624. The appointment was vested in Jesus college, Oxford, subject to certain restrictions, which will be noticed in Cheltenham; and the impropriate tythes were granted to Sir William Ryder, from whom they descended to the present Earl of Essex, who has sold them to John Whithorne, Esq. of this parish. Benjamin Hemming, B. D. is the present curate.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary, has a nave, south aisle and transept, with an embattled tower in the middle. The stile of architecture is plain. It was made subject to the mother church of Cheltenham by William, Bishop of Hereford, in 1190, and afterwards given to the abbey of Cirencester.

XLIV. CHELTENHAM, CHELTHAM, or CHINTENHAM,

From which the hundred takes its name, is a parish and market town, ten miles E. from Gloucester. The soil of the lands, which comprize 1900 acres of arable and 1500 of pasture or more, admits of great varieties from a loose sand to clay or loam, but the whole is remarkably fertile. The name is probably from *Chilt*, which river runs thro' it. The town had the privilege of markets and fairs at an early period; but the precise æra is not known, though Atkyns mentions that in 1223 the grant was first made, and again renewed with a reserved rent in 1226. The town itself, which consists of one long street, and is now filled with handsome buildings, was formerly of no great account. The discovery of a medicinal spring first drew the attention of the public in 1740. It had been remarked in 1718, and Mr. Mason having purchased the field, made a well, and built a shed over it; but it owes its present appearance to Mr. Henry Skillicorne, who, in 1738, bought the premises, built a dome over the well, and erected a convenient room for the accommodation of company. It then received the name of *Cheltenham Spa*. and the great credit, the waters have obtained for the relief of scorbutic affections, together with the salubrity of the air, and pleasantness of the surrounding country, have now made it a place of great resort.

Mr. Skillicorne died in 1803, and is succeeded in his large estates here and in other places by the Rev. Richard Skillicorne Nash, son of Thomas Nash, D. D. of Great Witcomb, co. Gloc. He has assumed, by royal licence, the name of Skillicorne only.

Domesday mentions Chinttenham under the title of *Terra Regis*, or King's Land. It had formerly belonged to

Edward the Confessor, who charged it with a yearly payment of 9*l.* 5*s.* and 3000 loaves for the King's dogs. Henry Bohun Earl of Hereford held it in the reign of John, and exchanged it with the King for other lands. Henry III. granted the manor and hundred to William Long Espee Earl of Salisbury, in 1219, whose son lost them to the King, for going out of the kingdom without his leave. The abbey of Fischeamp in Normandy purchased the manor of Cheltenham, among others, by exchange of lands in Winchelsea and Rye, in Sussex, 1252, which the abbey sold again in 1290. It afterwards belonged to the priory of Montburg, in Normandy; but on the suppression of alien priories, was granted to the Nunnery of Sion, co. Middlesex, in 1444, in which it continued till the dissolution, and its reversion to the crown. William Norwood, Esq. of Leckhampton, held it by lease in 1590. About 1618, Charles then Prince of Wales sold the manor of Cheltenham and its dependancies to certain feoffees for 1200*l.* levied on the tenants of the manor, in consideration of the recognition and adjustment of their several copyhold customs. Parliament ratified the sale in 1625, and Giles Greville, lord of the manor of Ashley, assented, and received a proportionate consideration from the tenants of his manor. About 1629, John Dutton, of Sherbourn, Esq. bought it of the feoffees, and held his first court on June 2, 1629. In his descendants it has continued, and Lord Sherbourn is now lord of the manor; under whom some small estates are held by copyhold tenure.

By the custom of this manor, lands descend as by common law, but there is no co-heirship: the eldest female inherits solely. A surviving husband does not hold by courtesy, and the customary lands pass by surrender in the usual way. The greater part of the town consists of

burgage tenures under the manor : these now pass by lease and release, as other free lands, the grant by copy having been destroyed by a verdict of ejectment about 1717. To these, the right of commonage in the marsh, of about fifty acres, is solely appendant. Five fairs are held in the year : on the second Thursday in April ; on Holy-Thursday ; on St. James's-day, O. S. ; on the second Thursday in September ; and on the third Thursday in December. Thursday is market-day.

The Free Grammar School was endowed and established by Richard Pate, Esq. of Minsterworth. Queen Elizabeth granted some lands in aid, and was therefore stiled the foundress. The nomination of the head-master was vested in Corpus Christi College, Oxford, in default of heirs, which has since happened. The Rev. Henry Fowler, M. A. is the present master. The annual income of Pate's endowment was 73*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* as appears by the rental dated 1583. George Townsend, Esq. bequeathed eight exhibitions to Pem. Coll. Oxon. two of which are sent from this school.

Upon an easy eminence above the Spa, Earl Fauconberg built an elegant modern edifice, in the Attic stile, which in the summer of 1788 was honoured with the royal residence ; during which, another well was discovered, at a little distance from the mansion-house, at the depth of fifty feet, more copious, and of the medicinal qualities of the other.

HAMLETS, are three.—1. ARLE, about a mile from the town. *Arle* Court originally belonged to a family of the same name, from whom it came to the Grevilles, by marriage with a co-heiress. One of the female heirs carried it to the Lygons, and in the same manner it passed to Sir Philip Dormer, Knt. The Hon. John Yorke, third

son of the late Earl Hardwicke, was the late proprietor, in right of his lady, Elizabeth daughter and heiress of Richard Lygon, Esq.; but Thomas Packer Butt, Esq. who occasionally resides here, is the present possessor, by purchase, about 1797.

The date of '1250,' found on a beam, is supposed to have belonged to a chapel here.

— Welch, Esq. has also a considerable property in this hamlet.

2. ALSTONE. Of part of this district the principal and two senior fellows of Jesus Coll. Ox. are proprietors, in trust for certain exhibitions. Thomas White, and Rich. Critchett, Esqrs. have considerable properties here likewise. The property belonging to the Rev. Mr. De la Bere is sold.

3. WESTAL, NAUNTON, and SANDFORD, make a third hamlet. The first did belong entirely to John De la Bere, Esq. and descended to his son, the Rev. John de la Bere, who has lately sold it in small parcels.

The property in the second belongs to Dodington Hunt, Esq.; and the last is vested in James Wood, Esq. of Gloucester, having been in the family for two or three centuries. In 1779, John De la Bere, Esq. purchased of the Earl of Essex all the tythes and glebe of the three last places, and of his own in Alstone; and resold them to the different proprietors: these estates, therefore, being tythe free, were not included in the act of inclosure.

A new spring of pure chalybeate water has been discovered in the upper part of the town, which promises great advantages to invalids, in aid of the former.

A priory is mentioned in Tanner's *Notitia Monastica*, and said to have been founded in 803; but it is omitted by Dugdale and Stevens.

Seventy-two freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 1500—1433—3076. Houses inhab. 645.

The benefice is an endowed curacy, in the deanery of Winchcomb, and has always included Charlton-Kings. The impropriation formerly belonged to Sion Nunnery, afterwards to Cirencester Abbey, and after the dissolution was granted by the crown to Sir Henry Jerningham, in 1560; in 1592, to William Greenwell; in 1593, to Rich. Stephens; and in 1597, to Sir Francis Bacon, for forty years. After many altercations about the stipend which ought to be allowed for the service of the church, it was decreed by Chancery, when the impropriation was granted to Sir Baptist Hicks in 1624, that 40*l.* a year should be allowed by the impropiator to the officiating ministers of each parish. Sir Baptist then invested the Society of Jesus Coll. Ox. with the nomination, upon the following conditions:—That they recommend three Fellows, Masters of Arts, of two years' standing at least, and unmarried, to the heir of Lord Campden, who is to elect whom he pleaseth, and the person so elected to continue only for six years, unless by a new election. The said ministers not to be absent at the same time, nor to have any other benefice.—The impropriation was vested in the Right Hon. the Earl of Essex, but was lately sold to Joseph Pitt, Esq. of Cirencester. By the late act of inclosure, lands were allotted in lieu of tythes.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is large and handsome, consisting of a nave, transept, and two aisles. In the centre is the tower, supporting a well proportioned spire. In the north transept is a circular window, very curiously ramified, and singular in its appearance. The piscina in the chancel is very handsomely finished²⁰. Part of the ancient roodloft is still preserved. It is to be la-

mented that the want of accommodation for the numerous families attending divine service, has rendered it necessary to erect so many galleries; whereby the beauties of the interior are totally obscured, or lost in confusion.

In P. N. tax. the church of Cheltenham with its chapel is 24*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*

In the King's books, not in charge.

XLV. LECKHAMPTON, *anciently* LECHANTONE,

Is about three miles s. of Cheltenham, and eight e. from Gloucester. It contains about 1200 acres of land, applied to pasture principally; but the hilly parts are either in sheep walks, or inclosed for arable. The soil is a mixture of sand and loam. The name is generally derived from *lech*, signifying in British a *stone*. The rocky nature of the place supports the etymology, and serves to distinguish it from other places of the name of Hampton²¹.

Near the precipice are vestiges of a vallation or deep trench, across the point; which must have been an impregnable fastness in the rude state of war in ancient times.

The manor was held, according to Domesday, in two parts, by Leuric and Britric. The whole was afterwards held by Adam le Despencer, by grand serjeanty, who had a grant of markets, fairs, and free-warrens, 1253²². The same grant was afterwards allowed in 1619, and the original is in the possession of the proprietor of the manor. In the reign of Edward III. it passed to a younger branch of the family of Giffard; in which it remained till 1486, when it came by marriage of Eleanor, daughter and co-heir of John Giffard, Esq. to John Norwood, from whom it descended in right line to Henry Norwood, Esq. the late proprietor, who dying in 1797 left it by will to Charles

Brandon Trye, of Gloucester, Esq. great grandson of Thos. Trye, Esq. of Hardwick, who married Mary daughter of Thomas Norwood, Esq. of Leckhampton, towards the beginning of the last century.

Both are very ancient families. The former trace their origin from the Norwoods of Kent, in the reign of Henry II. and the monument of Jordan Norwood, the ancestor, is still to be seen in Minster church. The Tryes (as it appears on the family monument at Hardwick, in this county) derived their name and origin from a town beyond the seas called *Trye*, whence they came into England about six hundred years ago. Rawlin Trye was the first of the family, and Charles Brandon Trye, Esq. the present proprietor, is the thirteenth lineal descendant from him.

Of the manor house there are some remains. The form of the windows in the hall, and brick chimneys, which are twisted columns, prove the date of the building in the reign of Henry VII. In the beginning of last century a spacious addition was made, by the Rev. T. Norwood, in the modern stile.

Five freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 120—142—225. Houses inhabited, 29.

The benefice is a rectory in Winchcomb deanery, but not endowed with the tythes of the whole parish. Certain portions of them seem to have been divided between the abbey of Fischamp, in Normandy, and the Benedictine nunnery of Usk, in Monmouthshire. To the former belonged the advowson and certain lands, which, according to the custom of the ecclesiastics, were stiled a manor. By the inclosure, tythes are abolished, and lands allotted in lieu of them. The advowson is now with the manor, and W. Draper, M. A. has been incumbent thirty-six years.

The church was built about the middle of the 14th cen-

tury, consisting of a nave and a south aisle, with a neat spire in the middle, of good height and proportion.

In P. N. tax. the church of Leckhampton, 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

In the King's books, 18*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

XLVI. SWINDON, *anciently* SUINDONE,

Is a small parish one mile N. W. of Cheltenham, 9 N. E. of Gloucester, and containing 800 acres. The soil in general is a strong deep clay, and in pasture. A rivulet called the Swilgate runs through the parish, to its course to the Avon, at Tewkesbury.

The manor of Suindone belonged to the priory of Saint Oswald, in Gloucester, before the conquest: but in Domesday it is said, that Thos. Archbishop of York held it, as Stigand Archbihop of Canterbury had before, as superior of St. Oswald. It continued with the priory till the dissolution, when it passed into lay hands. James Clifford, Esq. of the family of Frampton-on-Severn, held it in 1608. It afterwards passed to Trotman, from him to Ashmead, and then to Sturmy. Mr. John Sturmy was lord at the beginning of last century. John Stratford, Esq. succeeded, and left the manor and estate to — Beale, Esq. who dying soon after, devised them to William Beale, Esq. the present proprietor.

A good estate has been vested in the family of Long for more than a hundred years.

John Surman, Esq. is proprietor of a considerable estate, and resides in a good house, east of the church, which has been occupied by the family many years.

BEDLAM is an estate held by lease under the corporation of Gloucester, to whom it was formerly left, for the benefit of insane persons

Six freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 90—105—116. Houses inhabited, 27.

The benefice is a rectory in Winchcomb deanery. Wm. Beale, Esq. is patron, by purchase of Thomas Edwards, clerk, the present incumbent.

The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, consists of a nave, and aisle on each side, with a low unembattled tower, built in a very singular style. The form is hexagonal, but two sides are more extended than the others.

In P. N. tax. the church of Swyndon, 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

In the King's books (discharged) 13*l.* 1*s.* 0½*d.*

DEERHURST HUNDRED.—*Upper Part.*

XLVII. COLN St. DENNIS, or CULNE SANCTI DIONISII,

Is a parish containing 1500 acres, three miles w. of Northleach, and twenty e. from Gloucester. The soil on the elevated parts is of the general nature of the Cotswolds, but on the banks of the Coln, a deep loam. The greater quantity is in meadow and pasture. The addition of St. Dennis distinguishes it from Coln Rogers.

This manor, soon after the conquest, was appropriated to the priory of Deerhurst, which was a cell to the abbey of St. Dennis, and the monks procured it to be annexed to the hundred of Deerhurst, though it lies many miles from any part of it. On the suppression of the alien priories, of which Deerhurst was one, this manor was granted to the abbey of Tewkesbury, 1468, and after the dissolution

sold in 4543 to William Sharrington. It came afterwards to the family of the Masters, of Cirencester, who sold it to the Darells, of Oxfordshire, and Edward Darell, Esq. is the present lord of the manor.

Considerable estates, independent of the manor, are held by the families of D'Oyley and Howse.

CALDECOTE, *or* CALCOTT, is the only hamlet.

Nine freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 80—112—163. Houses inhabited, 30.

The benefice is rectorial in Cirencester deanery, the advowson of which has long been vested in the family of Pine, but William Roberts, Esq. is the present patron, and James Hare, M. A. is incumbent.

The church is a small building, without ornament, with a low tower in the middle, supported by pointed arches.

In P. N. tax. the church of Culne Sancti Dionisii, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Prior de Deerhurst holds at Culne Sancti Dionisii one carucate of land, worth 10*s.*

In the King's books, 9*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*

XLVIII. COMPTON LITTLE, *anciently* CONTONE,

Is five miles N. E. from Stow, and thirty-orte N. E. from Gloucester. The soil is generally light, and applied to tillage with a proper proportion of pasture and woodland, and some common and uncultivated downs. The parish comprises 1570 acres. The additional name is given to distinguish it from Long Compton, co. Warwick, which adjoins it on the north. The reason of a place, so far distant from any in the hundred, being attached to it, is the same as given in Coln Dennis.

Till the dissolution, the proprietors of the manor were

the same as the last. Hen. VIII. granted it to Thomas Popé, 1547, who on his establishment of Trinity Col. Oxford, 1555, wished the natives of this and his other manors to have a preference, when candidates for the emoluments of this foundation, on condition that they possessed the qualifications required by the statutes (25). By his will this estate was bequeathed to John Dodmer, a son of his second wife, relict of Robert Dodmer, Lord Mayor of London 1529. Sir Robert Cotton, Knt. had it afterwards in right of his wife Elizabeth, daughter of John Dodmer. A few years afterwards it passed by purchase to Dr. William Juxon, of Juxton, successively Bishop of Hereford and London, and at the restoration promoted to Canterbury. He was succeeded by his nephew William Juxon, created a Baronet 1662, whose son Sir William Juxon, died without issue, in 1739. After his demise, his relict was remarried to Charles Lord Viscount Fane, and was lady of the manor till her death; when Michael Cogan, Esq. came in by purchase, and is the present lord of the manor.

The manor house was built by the Archbishop, and has since been modernized by his descendants.

Upon a point of land in this parish is a pedestal, with an inscription, purporting that it marks the junction of the four several counties of Gloucester, Warwick, Oxford, and Worcester; though the main body of the last county is at least twenty miles from this place; but the parish of Evenlode, which is disjointed from Worcestershire by a considerable tract of Gloucestershire, lies near this place.

One freeholder voted in 1776.

Population, 180—242—296. Houses inhabited, 55.

The benefice is a stipendiary curacy in Stow deanery, in the patronage of Ch. Ch. College, Oxford, to which the

tythes were transferred from the abbey of Tewkesbury after the dissolution. Thomas Ellis, M. A. is incumbent.

The church, dedicated to St. Dennis, in Stow deanery, is a very small and inconsiderable building.

In P. N. tax. the prior of Deerhurst holds the manor of Little Compton, and there are two carucates of land, each carucate worth 10s.

The church of Little Compton, 7*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

XLIX. PRESTON UPON STOUR,

Is a parish adjoining to Warwickshire on the E. and thirty-six miles from Gloucester, N. E. The soil is generally of clay, and chiefly in pasture and meadows, situate on the banks of the Stour, which flows through the middle of the parish.

The name was probably *Priest-town*, having been in early days the property of the church; and the addition was given to distinguish it from two other parishes of the same name in this county.

Preston, at the time of the survey, was taxed at ten hides, and belonged to the church of St. Dyonisius or Dennis, in Paris. It was made a part of the hundred of Deerhurst in the same manner as Coln Dennis(47), and the tenure was the same to the dissolution. Hen. VIII. granted it to Viscount Lisle, in 1546, who sold it to the family of Hunks, where it remained to the latter end of the reign of Eliz. who granted livery of the manor, rectory, and advowson, to T. Hunks. Sir Hugh Brawne was lord of the manor in 1609, and from him it descended to his son Richard, who died seized of it in 1650. Thomas Marriott, Esq. by marriage with one of his daughters and co-heiresses, became, in her right, possessed of the

manor of Preston and Alscot, and his son succeeded him at the beginning of last century. From him it passed to James West, Esq. who dying in 1772, was succeeded by his grandson, James West, Esq. the present lord of the manor, and proprietor of the greatest part of the parish.

ALSCOT is a hamlet separated from the western part of the parish by the Stour: in this is situated the manerial house, called *Alscot*. Tradition says that it rose out of the ruins of an ancient chapel, now totally demolished. The present house is built of freestone, and stands a little to the left of the great turnpike-road leading from Oxford to Stratford, near the three mile-stone. The Stour, beautifully meandering, flows through a park of fine pasturage, and is seen from the mansion, in various openings through the plantations, which are laid out in excellent taste. Nature and art have united their powers to render this one of the most pleasing and picturesque seats in the county.

Six freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 200— —, —267. Houses inhabited, 60.

The benefice is a stipendiary curacy in Campden deanery. James West, Esq. is patron and impropiator. Arthur Homer, D. D. is incumbent.

The impropriation is charged with the annual payment of 8*l.* to Christ Church Coll. Ox.

The church consists of a nave and chancel, with a tower, battlemented and pinnacled, and is dedicated to St. Mary. The interior is fitted up in a style of splendor, ill-adapted, as some think, to the simplicity of a country parish-church. On entering it, however, it is impossible not to be struck with the richness and elegance of the chancel and two side-windows, which have each three compartments of painted glass, of excellent workman-

ship. The subjects are principally taken from sacred history ; but some are connected with the early history of the church, and represent the several orders of monastic institutions, with their respective and appropriate insignia. On returning from the altar, the eye is caught by another elegant window in the west side of the tower. The whole arrangement of the pews and floor is unusually neat, and well preserved. The arms of West are emblazoned in the chancel window, attended with the following memorial :

JACOBUS WEST,
 FIERI CURAVIT.
 1754.

In P. N. tax. the church of Preston super Sturhm is valued at 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

In the King's books, (discharged,) 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

The prior of Deerhurst had two carucates of land at Preston, and each carucate was valued at 20*s.* yearly.

L. WELFORD, *anciently* WELNEFORD and WELLEFORD,

Is a parish of considerable extent, nine miles N. from Campden, and thirty-six from Gloucester. The soil is rich, and abundantly fruitful, in nearly equal parts of tillage and pasture. Including the hamlets, which are part of the county of Warwick, 2800 acres are comprized within its boundaries. By the late inclosure, a large quantity of good land has been brought into cultivation.

The lower classes are generally employed in agriculture, except in the winter, when the manufacturers from Stratford supply them with flax for spinning. Formerly considerable quantities of flax were raised in this parish as in Aston Subege (1), but the practice has been almost entirely discontinued.

The situation of this place on the Avon, clearly points out the etymology of the latter part of the name, as from hence, before the erection of the bridge, the communication with Warwickshire was over the *Ford*, but the reason of the prefix is not so easily ascertained.

This manor, soon after the conquest, was appropriated to the use of the priory of Deerhurst, which was a cell to the abbey of St. Dennis, and tho' it is many miles distant from Deerhurst, the monks contrived to have it annexed to that hundred. In the Domesday survey it is taxed at fifteen hides. At the suppression of the alien priories, this manor was given to Tewkesbury abbey, 1468, and after the dissolution of religious houses was granted by the crown, in 1554, to William Willington, of Barcheston, co. Warwick, and by marriage with his daughter, passed to the Grevils. Sir Edward Grevil sold it to Lionel Cranfield, Earl of Middlesex, with the whole estate. His daughter Frances carried both by marriage to Richard Sackville, fifth Earl of Dorset, from whom they have descended to George John Frederic Sackville, Duke of Dorset, the present lord of the manor.

Thirty freeholders voted in 1776.

Population 450—440—516. Houses inhabited, 91.

The benefice is rectorial, in Campden deanery; the Duke of Dorset is patron, and the Rev. John Hunt, A. M. incumbent. The advowson was anciently in Deerhurst Priory, afterwards in the Abbey of Tewkesbury, and at the dissolution was granted to Sir Ralph Sadler, by whom it was transferred to the Grevilles, and has continued with the manor to the present time.

Under the inclosing act, lands were allotted to the rector in lieu of tythes.

The church, dedicated to the Trinity, consists of a nave

and two aisles, with a high tower battlemented and pinnacled, at the west end. The circular arch and zig-zag mouldings of the south door, and some other of the same character in the interior, mark the antiquity of parts of the building. The piscina in the chancel, the font, and turret for the saint's bell at the end of the nave, are preserved.

At the south entrance of the churchyard is a *lich-yute*, or *lich-gate*, the only one in this part of the county²³.

In P. N. tax. the prior of Deerhurst is taxed for two carucates of land, and each carucate valued at 20*s.* yearly.

The church of Welleford was valued at 15*l.* The portion belonging to the abbot of Tewkesbury, 1*l.* And the prior of Deerhurst, in tythes, 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

In the King's books the value is 29*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*

Lower Part.

LJ. DEERHURST, DERHURST, *anciently* DERHEST, or DEORHYRSTE,

Is the chief of the hundred, a parish of large extent, distant three miles from Tewkesbury, eight n. from Gloucester, and containing 3000 acres. It lies on the Severn, and the soil is of a deep red loam, chiefly in pasture, but varying in the higher grounds. Upon the banks of the river a tract of commonable lands, belonging to different parishes, and undivided, extends for four miles. The situation of this parish subjects it very much to the inconvenience of inundations. In the year 1770 the water rose as high the first floor of most of the houses in the village, and continued so for many days.

The name seems to be derived from *Dwr*, water, in British, and *herst*, a wood, in Saxon, signifying the wood near the water; and this etymology is justified by the Domesday account, which mentions a wood two miles long and half a mile broad²⁴.

Prior to the conquest the manor was held by the abbey of Pershore, co. Worcester, from which it was separated forcibly, by the Conqueror, and given to the monks of Westminster. Robert Fitz-haman took it again from the new proprietors, but the right was recovered, by law, in the reign of Hen. II. From that period to the dissolution it formed a part of the revenues of St. Peter, Westminster; and at the dissolution was granted to the see of Westminster by Hen. VIII. and confirmed to the dean and chapter by Queen Elizabeth.

HAMLETS AND PLACES. 1. **APPERLEY**, anciently belonging to the abbey of Westminster. A considerable estate, long vested in the family of Lane, was bequeathed by the last of them to Capel Payne, Esq. in 1755, of whose representatives it was purchased by Wm. Newman, Gent.

A reputed and distinct manor in Apperley called *Plais-tow*, with a capital messuage, and 400 acres of land were held by Edward Bruges, in Hen. VI. He was succeeded by the Throckmortons, from whom it came to Powell, and Snell, of the latter it was purchased by William Newman, Gent.

In this hamlet the custom of erecting the *May pole* is retained, with its attendant games²⁵.

2. **WIGHTFIELD**. From Gilbert de Despencer this estate passed to Sir John Cassey, Knt. who died in 1400. John Cassey, Esq. was sheriff of the county in 1463. This family were proprietors till the beginning of the 17th century, since which period it has passed from Judge Powell

to Powell Snell, Esq. and from him to Joseph Barnard, Gent. of this place, by purchase; who dying in March, 1803, is succeeded by his son, William Barnard, Gent. in the lordship and estates.

3. WALTON, a manor held under the church of Westminster.

The Farm, belonged to the family of Badger, from the last of whom it came by will to Mr. Bower, of Newent.

Walton Hill, is vested in William Newman, Gent. by purchase²⁶.

Thomas Dowdeswell, Esq. of Pull Court, co. Worc. as lessee, holds courts for Plaistowe in this parish, which hath jurisdiction over all the manors in the lower division of the hundred of Westminster, and he is lord of the manor of Deerhurst and Plaistowe.

All the above-mentioned hamlets are contained in the lower division of the hundred of Westminster: the convent having procured most of their possessions in this county to be thus incorporated.

The principal estates in this parish, exclusive of those before mentioned, belong to the Earl of Coventry, T. Dowdeswell, Esq. and Benj. Hyett, Esq. of Painswick.

In 1016 the armies of Edmund Ironside, and Canute, the Dane, were drawn up here on each side of the Severn. They afterwards marched to the island of Olney, (*Alney*) where the division of the kingdom was ratified by treaty (231).

THE PRIORY OF DEERHURST,

Was founded about 750, when Dodo, already the founder of Tewkesbury abbey, by way of respect to his brother Almarick, who had lived and was buried here, erected over his grave a stately chapel, and established a fra-

ternity of priests. Almarick, it is said, had a palace here, and in the wall over the door it was written, that the palace was converted into a church by Dodo. In the year 1675 an old stone was dug up in Mr. Powell's orchard, with a latin inscription, intimating that " Duke Dodo caused this place to be converted into a church, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity, for the benefit of the soul of his cousin Elfrick." This structure was soon demolished by the ravages of the Danes, but was rebuilt in 980; it continued however in a low state till it was given by Edward the Confessor, in 1056, to the abbey of St. Dennis, in France, to which it became a cell of Benedictine monks, and was confirmed to them, 1069, by William the Conqueror. It possessed eight lordships, and was valued at 300 marks a year, when it was sold by the abbot and convent of St. Dennis, to Richard Earl of Cornwall, in 1250. Richard II. in 1388, on some pretence seized the lands, and granted them to John de Beauchamp, of Holte. It does not appear that they were inherited by that family, for in 1418, when the alien priories were dissolved, this being conventual was not within the statute; but in 1422 the monastery of St. Dennis was divested of its right, and the nomination of the prior conferred on the convent, the patronage of which was given to the monastery of Tewkesbury. Hen. VI. in 1441, on founding the college of Eton, dissolved the monastery of Deerhurst. Edw. IV. in 1478, willing to abrogate the acts of Henry VI. who was of the Lancastrian line, took away the lands from Eton, and gave them to Fotheringhay, co. Northamp. which was founded by Edward Duke of York, of his own family, in 1415. These lands were afterwards regranted to Eton college by Hen. VIII.

Lands in Deerhurst, 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 the co. of Berks. This property was purchased in the 17th century by the noble family of Coventry, and G. William Coventry, Earl of Coventry, is the present possessor.

In P. N. tax. the prior of Deerhurst, held at Compton Welneford, &c. 4*l.* 15*s.* 4½*d.*

Forty-two freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 620—530—646. Houses inhab. 115.

The benefice is a small stipendiary curacy of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* from the impropriation, and has been twice augmented. The church of Deerhurst exercises a peculiar jurisdiction over the parishes of Corse, Forthampton, Hasfield, Leigh, Staverton, Boddington, and Tirley; these claim archidiaconal visitation at the mother church, and had no right of sepulture in their own cemeteries, till they obtained it from the priors. The impropriation was in the Throgmortons, afterwards in the Fermors, then in Judge Powell, and from him passed to the Snells, of whom the representative, Powell Snell, Esq. sold it to Wm. Bernard, with other property here. The curacy was formerly in the gift of the impropriator, but from the beginning of last century the curate has been appointed by the Bishop. William Davies, clerk, is incumbent.

The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity and St. Dennis, is in the style of the 14th century. It has a very lofty nave and chancel, with two low aisles and a pinnacled tower at the west end, upon which was a spire, blown down in 1666. A more ancient building seems to have been connected with it: circular Saxon arches are incorporated in the walls, but the arches now seen are pointed, the capitals of the pillars are foliated, and the s. windows

square, in style of the later Gothic. Adjoining and communicating with the chancel are remains of the priory, now modernized; a date appears in the upper chambers of '1639.' The old inhabitants describe a very spacious hall and other apartments, which formed the quadrangle, at this time used for a dairy and cellar. At the upper end of the south aisle is a place 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, and figures of female saints, St. Agatha, St. Catherine, and others. The old church was built by Athelred, King of the West Saxons, in 870.

In P. N. tax. the church of Deerhurst, 35*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

LII. LEIGH, LYE, *anciently* LELAGE,

Is six miles N. from Gloucester, and four S. from Tewkesbury. The soil is a deep rich clay, extending over 1100 acres, and chiefly applied to pasture. This parish has a share in the large common mentioned before in Deerhurst, which extends a considerable way along the banks of the Severn, and is subject to frequent inundations.

Domesday mentions one hide as belonging to St. Dennis, in France, but the manor was either never held by them, or afterwards alienated; for in 1334, Gilbert de Kynardsley grants it, with other estates, to Joan de Rodborough, of Notgrove, who was succeeded by her son. By marriage with the heir of that family, it passed to John Browning, of Coaley; and from him, dying without issue, to Cicely Browning, wife of Sir Guy Whittington, who leaving six coheirs in 1547, it was sold to

Richard Browne, Esq. and by his descendants to Lord Viscount Tracy in 1680, who sold it again to Stephen Cooke, Esq. whose son Richard left it by will to his sister, wife of Richard Dalton, Esq. of Sunning-hill, co. Berks, whose daughter and sole heir was Sophia, late wife of Edmund Probyn, Esq. of Newland, the present proprietor in her right. Other proprietors are, Anne Hill, widow, and William Meekings, Gent.

EVINGTON is a hamlet in this parish, but lying in the lower part of Westminster hundred, and constitutes a manor, belonging to Thos. Dowdeswell, Esq. of Pull-Court.

Four freeholders for Evington voted in 1776.

Population, 160—245—303. Houses inhabited, 54.

The benefice is a vicarage, in Deerhurst peculiar, which, with the impropriation, was given to the abbey of St. Dennis, at Paris, and afterwards annexed to Deerhurst, but on the suppression of alien priories given to Tewkesbury, and at the general suppression 1574, purchased by Richard Pate, Esq. who conveyed them, in trust, for the maintainance of the free-school at Cheltenham(44). The King is patron, and John Chester, M. A. incumbent.

The church, dedicated to St. James, consists of a nave and small cross aisle on the south, with a low embattled tower at the west end.

In the King's books (discharged) 7*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*

LIII. PRESTBURY, *anciently* PRESTEBERIE,

Is a parish containing 3000 acres, two miles N. from Cheltenham, and eleven N. E. from Gloucester. It consists partly of hill and vale, and the soil differs accordingly.

This was formerly a market town, for Hen. III. at the instance of Peter, Bishop of Hereford, then lord of the manor, granted a charter of a weekly market on Tuesday, and an annual fair to continue for three days from the eve of St. Peter *ad vincula*. These privileges were afterwards confirmed twice by Rich. II. A fire which happened in the reign of Hen. VII. reduced the town to ashes. Some efforts were made in the succeeding reign to recover the market, for Leland observes, on his visit to this place, that, "It is now made a market town again a 20 years syns." Its near neighbourhood to Winchcomb and Cheltenham, probably prevented its flourishing as a market-town. It is now, and has been for many years, only a village.

The termination of the name seems to shew that it has been anciently the scene of military transactions; but sometimes it is otherwise; a *burg* or *bery* may signify merely a *town*.

During the civil wars Colonel Massie, governor of Gloucester, placed a garrison here to protect the market of that city, which served also to preserve a communication between the Parliamentary garrisons at Warwick and Gloucester, and to check the King's in Sudeley castle.

The manor at Domesday, comprizing Sevenhantone, together thirty hides, belonged to the Bishop of Hereford; soon, however, after the conquest the Earls of Gloucester, by usurpation, possessed themselves of it, but Gilbert de Clare restored it. After the reformation a long lease of the manor was granted to Sir T. Chamberlain, ancestor to the Mangersbury family, who resided here. The scite of the manor and lands called Middle Breach were granted to Robert, Earl of Leicester, 1574, and re-granted to Hen. Chilman and Robert Knight in 1606. Reginald Ni-

cholas, a servant of Sir J. Chamberlain, son of Sir Thomas, purchased a grant of the reversion of this manor, and was lord of it in 1608. It afterwards passed to the Craven family, and the Honourable Augustus Craven is now lord of the manor, and holds a court-leet.

An estate formerly belonging to the priory of Lanthony, and a reputed manor, belonged to William Baghott, Esq. at the beginning of last century, and is now descended to Thomas Baghott de la Bere, Esq. of Southam, in the parish of Cleeve(42).

Thomas Baghot, Esq. resides in a good house, with an estate.

Hewlets, late the property and residence of Thomas Baghot, Esq. an ancient house, lies part in this parish and part in Cheltenham. The family resided in this village upwards of four hundred years. The ancient name was Baghots, but by some mistake, in a grant of James I. it was called Badget alias Badger. It is now the property and residence of James Agg, Esq. by purchase of Tho. Baghot, Esq.

Mr. Caple has a good estate in this parish, and a handsome seat.

The *Hyde* belongs to the Hon. Aug. Craven.

Some attempts were made about 1750 to supplant Cheltenham in its reputation, and a treatise was written by Dr. Linden, to prove that the waters rising from a spring on this estate, were superior to the other; but the attempt failed, probably from the too great zeal of the Doctor, who made the experiment, and his suspected prejudice.

Thirty-one freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 445—500—485. Houses inhabited, 118.

The benefice is a vicarage, in Winchcomb deanery, in

the patronage of Thomas Baghot de la Bere, Esq. and Thomas Welles, B. D. is incumbent. The impropriation formerly belonged to Lanthony, and was appropriated to that monastery in 1398. Edward Baghot presented to the vicarage in 1587, and, with one exception, his descendants have continued so to do, to the present time. The Barton demesnes, once belonging to the Bishop of Hereford, now to the chapter of the same church, pay two-thirds tythes to them, and the remainder to the impropriator, who has the whole tythes of the farm-lands, but all other tythes, great and small, are divided between him and the vicar. Mortuaries are due to the improp. and vicar, according to the property of the deceased at the time of his death.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary, consists of a nave, with two aisles of unequal dimensions, and a strong embattled tower at the west end. The windows were formerly ornamented with painted glass, but only the letters I. W. the initials of John Wich, prior of Lanthony, are now visible.

In P. N. tax. the church of Prestebur. 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

The vicar's portion, 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

The dean of Hereford, 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

In the King's books, 11*l.*

LIV. STAVERTON, *anciently* STARVENTON,

Is a parish of 800 acres, five miles N. from Gloucester, intersected by the turnpike road to Tewkesbury. The soil is a deep clay, and chiefly applied to tillage. It is called in short *Starton*.

Domesday only records that St. Dyonisius at Paris holds three hides in Starventon. In 1416 Staverton was held by

John Browning, and by Sir Richard Baker 1608. At the beginning of last century the Earl of Oxford was proprietor of it and Uckington, in the parish of Elmstone Hardwick. Anthony Lechmere, Esq. is now lord of the manor of Uckington and Staverton.

Part of Haydon is in this parish, and pays to the parochial levies; the other part belongs to Boddington.

Twelve freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 200—120—159. Houses inhabited, 28.

The benefice is a vicarage, within the peculiar of Deerhurst, with Boddington annexed. John Blagdon, Esq. is patron, and John Neale, Clk. is incumbent.

The church, dedicated to St. John Baptist, consists of a nave and small cross aisle on the north side, with a low tower at the west end.

The vicar has the great tythes within the manor of Staverton. The advowson formerly belonged to the priory of Deerhurst, was afterwards granted to the abbey of Tewkesbury, and after the suppression of monasteries, was granted to Thomas Garwick and Anselme Lamb in 1558.

In the King's books, 12*l*.

LV. WOLSTONE,

Is a parish four miles distant E. from Tewkesbury, thirteen N. E. from Gloucester, and containing 600 acres. The soil is fertile, and favourable to the production of grass, which most abounds, and corn. It is situated on the side of a hill, and hence Atkyns supposes the name was derived, *wold* being Saxon for a hill.

This manor was parcel of the possessions of St. Dyonisius, at Paris, at the time of the general survey, after-

wards of Deerhurst, and upon the dissolution of alien monasteries was granted to the abbey of Tewkesbury 1468. Upon the general suppression, it was granted to the Throckmortons, who held it to 1630, when it was sold to the lord keeper Coventry, in whose descendants it has continued, and Lord Coventry is now lord of the manor of Wolstone, under the crown, to which 36*s.* a year is paid.

Thomas Arkell, Gent. of Great Washbourn, has a considerable property here.

Another estate belongs to Mr. Richard Delabere.

Four freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 90—100—83. Houses inhabited, 16.

The benefice is a rectory, in Winchcomb deanery, in the patronage of Lord Coventry, and Edward Southhouse, A. B. is incumbent.

The advowson of this church, in 1772, belonged to Deerhurst; and the provost of Eton College has presented to it.

The church, dedicated to St. Martin, was rebuilt in 1499. It is small, consisting of a nave with a north aisle, and an embattled tower at the west end.

In P. N. tax. the prior of Derhurst holds at Wolston two carucates of land, each worth 20*s.*

In the King's books, 13*l.* 6*s.* 0*½d.*

VI. TEWKESBURY HUNDRED.—*Upper Part.*

LVI. ALDERTON, with DIXTON, *anciently* ALDRITON, with DICKLESTON,

Is a parish, distant fifteen miles N. E. from Gloucester, and containing 1600 acres. The soil is in general a stiff clay, in some parts sandy, but consists chiefly of arable, with a little pasture; and in the hamlet of Dixton, a good deal of woodland. The name is derived from the Saxon *alder*, older, and *ton*, town, in reference to *Dixton*, or *Dickleston*, a hamlet about a mile west of the church.

Sir R. Atkins relates, that about forty-five years before he published his history, a great quantity of trees and wood, from the top of a hill, parted and slipped away out of this county into Worcestershire, to which it was adjacent. Some of the old inhabitants remember to have heard this circumstance related by their predecessors, and it still retains the name of the Slip. This parish is reputed to be within the honour of Gloucester: the turnpike road leads through it from Tewkesbury to London.

This manor is recorded in Domesday, under the head *Terra Regis*. In the reign of Edw. III. Dickleston and Aldreton belonged to the Dicklestons, and the former came into the family of Higford, by marriage with a co-heiress, one of the daughters of Sir John Dickleston, who died 1422. Aldriton came afterwards into the Tracey family, but did not remain long with them; for John Higford had livery of both in 1550, and they continued in the

same name till the death of Henry Higford, clerk, in 1795, when the estates descended to John Parsons, Esq. and the children of Mrs. Davis, of Chepstow; Mrs. Parsons and Mrs. Davis were daughters of Capt. Higford, and nieces of Henry, the proprietor of the estates, who died without issue (223).

DICKLESTON, *or* DIXTON, is a hamlet, on the side of a hill, formerly called Castle-hill, from some encampments on it. The family mansion is here.

Five freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 170—172—222. Houses inhabited, 44.

The benefice is a rectory, in Campden deanery, for many years in the patronage of the Higfords. Robert Lawrence, A. M. is incumbent.

The church, dedicated to St. Margaret, is a small antique building, with a south aisle, and a low strong embattled tower at the west end.

In P. N. tax. the church of Aldrington, *5l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

In the King's books, 22*l.* 1*s.* 10½*d.*

LVII. BOURTON-ON-THE-HILL, *anciently* BORTUNE,

Is a parish, five miles N. from Stow, twenty-nine N. E. from Gloucester, and containing 2960 acres. The soil is a light clay, principally in pasture, and inclosed. It is intersected on the western side by the great road to Worcester; and another turnpike road, through Moreton-in-Marsh into Warwickshire, passes through the village.

Here are two distinct manors, lying in different hundreds. One, in Tewkesbury hundred, was for some time in possession of the Lords Wentworth, and from them passed to Sir Nicholas Overbury, about the close of the sixteenth century, whose son, the celebrated Sir Thomas

Overbury, was a native of Bourton, and succeeded to the estate. His heir was a nephew of the same name. In 1680, the family of Popham became proprietors, by purchase, and from them it passed to the Batesons. The present possessor and lord of the manor is William Bateson, Esq. who resides in the manerial house.

The other manor, which lies in Westminster hundred, was a parcel of the revenues of the abbey of Westminster, and was continued to the chapter, when established by Hen. VIII. The same family of Bateson have been lessees for successive generations.

Another good estate is held by John Head, Esq. in right of his wife, sole heir of the family of Harward.

Five freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 250—269—369. Houses inhab. 68.

The benefice is a rectory, in Campden deanery, with the chapel of Morton-in-Marsh annexed, anciently in the peculiar of Blockley, and still subject to the payment of mortuaries. The patronage has been in the Kembles for nearly a century, but now, by the death of the late Mrs. Kemble, it has passed to Thomas Bland, Esq. in right of his wife, late Mrs. Martin, of Ham-court, co. Worcester, devisee under Mrs. Kemble's will.

The church, dedicated to St. Laurence, is a massive and capacious building, consisting of a nave, two aisles, and a low tower, with six bells and a Saint's bell. The parishioners obtained permission to bury in their own cemetery, ii. 1542.

In P. N. tax. in the deanery of Blockley, the church of Bourton, 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

In the King's books, 14*l.*

LVIII. CLIFFORD CHAMBERS, *anciently* CLIFORT,

Is a parish, ten miles N. from Campden, thirty-eight N. E. from Gloucester, containing 1298 acres. The soil is fertile, mixed of sand and clay, with pebbles, and principally applied in meadow and pasture. An inclosure of the waste and common lands took place in 1780.

The name is said to be derived from the Saxon words *cliff* and *ford*, meaning a clift and fordable place²⁷. The addition was probably taken from an ancient proprietor or mesne lord, under the abbey of Gloucester, with the intention of distinguishing it from Ryan Clifford, co. Warwick, from which it is separated by the Stour.

The manor, taxed at seven hides, was held by Roger de Bugli, or Bulley, soon after the conquest. In 1099, he gave it to the abbey of Gloucester, which held it till the suppression. In 1562, it passed, by purchase, to Charles Raynsford, Esq. Henry, the last of that family, was a strenuous supporter of Chas. I. and preserved his estate, after it had been sequestered by the parliament commissioners, by payment of a large sum of money. In 1649, he sold it to Job Dighton, Esq. whose lineal descendant, Lister Dighton, Esq. is now lord of the manor, with the greatest part of the landed property in the parish.

The mansion house is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Stour, and has received considerable improvements from the family of the present proprietors.

Ayleston is a hamlet, but lies in Warwickshire.

Wincot is partly in this and partly in the parish of Queinton(13).

A few coins of the lower empire have been discovered here.

Nine freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 320—249—223. Houses inhab. 50.

The benefice is rectorial, in Campden deanery, the advowson of which has never been detached from the manor. Arthur Annesley, A. M. is incumbent.

The church, dedicated to St. Helen, consists of a nave only and chancel, with a neat tower, battlemented and pinnacled, at the west end. The Saxon arch of the south door shews the antiquity of part of this structure; but from the square Gothic windows, part of it appears to have been either rebuilt or repaired in the Tudor æra. The whole interior is neat, and fitted up with pews of modern date.

In P. N. tax. this church was taxed at 6*l*.

The Abbot of Gloucester had in tythes 1*l*.; also four carucates of land, each worth twenty shillings yearly.

It is valued, in the King's books, at 18*l*. 15*s*. 7½*d*.

LIX. LOWER LEMINGTON, *anciently* LIMENTONE,

Is a parish, upon the confines of Warwickshire, and thirty miles distant from Gloucester. It contains about 1200 acres of gravelly and sandy land, nearly equally applied to tillage and pasture. The additional name of *lower* is given to distinguish it from Lemington, a hamlet, in Toddenham(74).

The manor was a parcel of the possessions of the abbey of Tewkesbury, from the time of Edward the Confessor, 1060, to the general suppression. It then continued in the crown till 1576, when Ambrose Smith, Esq. became the purchaser, and his heirs transferred it to Dr. W. Juxon, who bequeathed it to his nephew, Sir W. Juxon, Bart. of Compton. His relict, by marriage with Lord Viscount Fane, carried it into that family till her death,

in 1792, when it devolved by heirship to Sir Robert Hesketh, Bart. of Rufford, in the county palatine of Lancaster, who assumed the name of Juxon by royal sign manuel, and afterwards sold the manor to Michael Cogan, William Meyricke, Theophilus and William Walford, Esq. The share of the last is now vested by purchase in William Meyricke, who is therefore joint proprietor of the manor with Michael Cogan, Esq.

The proximity of this place to the Fossway, and the circumstance of coins having been found here, make it probable that it was a Roman station. *Camden.*

No freeholder voted in 1776.

Population, 36—59—61. Houses inhabited, 8.

The benefice is a perpetual curacy, in Campden deanery, originally stipendiary from the abbey of Tewkesbury, who had the impropriation, and paid 10*l.* yearly to the curate, which, with some benefits arising from augmentations, make the present stipend. The impropriation was formerly held by the Grevilles, of Seisincote, but is now annexed to the manor. Henry Adams, A. M. is curate.

The church is small and plain, without a tower; a single bell hangs in a small turret; the windows are square Gothic. Atkyns seems to have been misinformed as to the fact of its having been demolished in the great rebellion; the style of building is much earlier than that period.

LX. PRESCOT,

Is an extra parochial place, two miles w. from Winchcomb, and sixteen n. e. from Gloucester. It was anciently covered with wood, and belonged to the monks of Tewkesbury, whence it was called *Priest Coed*, and by

contraction Prescott or Priest's wood. The greatest part is now in pasture. The small river Tirlle passes it on the north, and after dividing Cleeve from Woolston, falls into the Carrant.

This place is not mentioned in Domesday, and probably at that time was not known by its present name. It was a practice with the monks to detach their property as much as possible from the laity, and where they held an estate, without any immediate concern with the affairs of the parish in which it was situated, to make a total separation: whence so many places are found extra parochial, like the present.

The manor continued with the abbey till its dissolution, and was granted, under the description of Prescott Coppice, with the tythes, to Walter Compton, in 1545. It passed afterwards to the Tracies, of Stanway, and is now vested in the Right Hon. Henrietta Charlotte Tracy, Viscountess Hereford, daughter of the late Anthony Keck Tracy, Esq.

A considerable property belongs to Thos. Peacy, Gent. Two freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 50—31—33. Houses inhab. 8.

LXI. SHENINGTON, *anciently* SENENDONE,

Is a parish five miles N. W. from Banbury, co. Ox. and about thirty-nine N. E. from Gloucester. It is bounded on the south and east by Oxfordshire, and on the north and west by Warwickshire, being entirely separated from the co. of Gloucester, and some miles distant from it.

Part of Edgehill lies in this parish, and is well known for the engagement which took place here on the 23d of October, 1642, between the King and Parliament.

6 The manor of Senendon occurs in Domesday under the title *Terra Regis*, and was at that time farmed by Robert de Olgi. It was afterwards divided into two manors, which occasions great confusion in the records. When Sir Robert Atkyns compiled his history, Oriell coll. Ox. was owner of one manor, and still continues; the other was the property of Mr. Richard Gooding, but now belongs to the family of Shelden.

Sixteen freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 280—300—300. Houses inhabited, 67.

The benefice is a rectory, in Campden deanery. The advowson formerly belonged to the abbey of Tewkesbury, and was granted to Richard Andrews and Thomas Hysley by Hen. VIII. It passed afterwards to Thomas Shelden, Esq. since which time the patronage has often been changed; Robert Dent, Esq. of Westminster, and John Keysall, of Moreton Court, co. Heref. devisees in trust of the will of Robert Child, Esq. deceased, presented Robt. Edward Hughes, A. M. the present incumbent.

The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, has a tower at the west end, with five bells.

In P. N. tax. the church of Schenyndon, 12*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

The portion of the abbot at Tewkesb. 13*s.* 4*d.*

In the King's books, 15*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*

LXII. STANWAY, *anciently* STANWEGE,

Is a parish twenty-one miles N. E. from Gloucester. It contains 4320 acres, generally of stone-brash soil, and principally in tillage. About 200 acres are in wood.

The name seems to be derived from the Saxon, *stane*, *stone*, signifying the *stony road*.

A small brook, called the Leame, runs from hence in its course to the Isbourn, and another to the Winrush.

This manor was given to the abbey of Tewkesbury by the two brothers Odo and Dodo, the founders of it, in 715. It belonged to the same abbey at the time of the survey, and in Domesday book mention is made of a monastery in this place, but no record takes notice of it afterwards. This estate continued in the abbey till the dissolution of it, and was then granted by the crown to William Tracy, Esq. of Toddington, an ancestor of the late Lord Tracy, to whom the present proprietor, the the Right Hon. Henrietta Charlotte Tracy, Viscountess Hereford, traces pedigree in the following manner:—She was daughter to Anthony Keck Tracy, Esq. who was fourth son of John Tracy, Esq. only son of Ferdinando, younger son of John, third Lord Tracy, who was the fifth in lineal descent from Richard, second son of William, the grantee.

The abbots of Tewkesbury had anciently a country seat here, a little eastward of the church, which was rebuilt and enlarged by abbot Richard Cheltenham, in the reign of Henry VII. and Leland calls it a “*foyre manour place*,” in the succeeding reign. The present manor house, which is spacious and elegant, was built by Sir Paul Tracy, in the reign of James I. and was the seat and residence of Robert Tracy, Esq. till his death, in 1767. Lady Hereford now resides here; and on her death, the estates pass to Lady Elcho, her sister, and afterwards to Lord Elcho and his heirs.

Doctor Dover, well known for the institution of the *Coteswold games*, died here in 1742, and, at his own request, was buried in the family vault of the Tracys.

• **HAMLETS.** 1. CHURCH STANWAY. 2. TADDINGTON, two miles east from the church. 3. WOOD STANWAY.

Five freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 340—260—342. Houses inhab. 65.

The benefice is a vicarage, in Campden deanery, of which the lord of the manor is patron and impropriator. The vicar has two pounds a year, in lieu of tythe hay, in Taddington, and eight pounds a year, in satisfaction of all great tythes.

The church, dedicated to St. Peter, consists of a nave and chancel, with a tower, embattled and pinnacled. The upper part is more modern than the lower. Some appearances of antiquity are preserved in a Saxon pillar, in the chancel. In other respects, the interior of the church is completely modernized²⁸.

In P. N. tax. the church of Staneweve, with the chapel of Lemynton, 7*l*.

In the King's books (discharged) 9*l*.

LXIII. WASHBOURN GREAT, *anciently* WASEBOURN,

Is a small parish, about fifteen miles N. E. from Gloucester. The soil is rich and fertile, and nearly equal in pasture and tillage. The whole parish contains about 710 acres.

John Cartwright, mentioned by Anthony Wood, the great traveller into the East, and who published his travels in 1611, was a native of this place.

Wasebourn belonged to the abbey of Tewkesbury, and soon after the dissolution was granted to the Fortescues, in which family it was in 1608. Mr. Starkey was afterwards the owner of it, from whose family it passed to the

Lords Craven ; and the Hon. Henry Augustus Berkeley Craven is now lord of the manor, and holds a court leet.

One freeholder voted in 1776.

Population, 60—60—89. Houses inhab. 16.

The benefice is a curacy, in Campden deanery, of which the patronage and impropriation are in Mr. Darke ; and Richard Darke, A. M. is incumbent.

The rectory formerly belonged to the abbey of Tewkesbury, and was granted to Drew, Drurly, and Edward Downing, in 1574.

The church is a small building, with a wooden tower in the middle, dedicated to St. Mary, and has service every fortnight.

Lower Part.

LXIV. ASHCHURCH,

Is a parish, two miles E. from Tewkesbury, eleven N. from Gloucester, and contains 3150 acres. The soil is chiefly clay, in some parts inclining to sand, but in general fertile ; in pasture and tillage nearly equal, and productive of cyder fruit.

The Carant runs near the northern borders of the parish, and falls into the Avon, above Tewkesbury ; and a small brook, called the Turle, passes the southern part of it, and joins the Swilyate not far from that town. The London road from Tewkesbury passes through it. The name was originally Eastchurch, from its relative situation to Tewkesbury.

The lands in this parish, in the time of Edward the Confessor, belonged to Brictric, and were held by tenants

under him, except a small part belonging to Tewkesbury. The Conqueror took them from Brictric, and gave them to his Queen; and they were afterwards held by the same proprietors, who retained the manor of Tewkesbury to the reign of Edward VI.

TYTHINGS and HAMLETS. 1. **NORTHWAY and NEWTON.** The manor of Northway was granted to the Earl of Leicester, 23 Eliz. and in the same reign, to T. COX, Esq. of Cleeve; and from niece of his grandson, it passed, by marriage, to John Stafford, Esq. and from his son, by purchase, to Thomas Hayward, Esq. of Quedgeley, whose son, Charles Hayward, Esq. was the proprietor and lord of the manor till his death, in 1803, when his brother, William Hayward Winstone, Esq. succeeded to the manors of Northway and Naunton (180).

2. **PAMINGTON** formerly belonged to the abbey of Tewkesbury, but was afterwards, the reign of Edward I. in the lords of Tewkesbury. In 1558, the crown granted it to Anne, widow of Sir Adrian Fortescue, and his heirs male. It is now the property of the Hon. Augustus Berkeley Craven, and he is lord of the manor.

3. **FIDDINGTON** was the property of the lords of the manor of Tewkesbury, till the reign of Hen. VII. when it belonged to Anne, Countess of Warwick. Edward VI. granted it to Sir Thomas Seymour; and John Earl of Warwick had a grant of it, in exchange for Warwick Castle, in 1550.

NATTON is included in Fiddington, which belonged to the abbey of Tewkesbury, and was the property of Thomas Clutterbuck, in right of his wife, in 1640. It lately belonged to Thomas Kemble, Esq. afterwards to his widow, Mrs. Kemble, and now to Thomas Bland, Esq. of

Ham-court, near Upton-upon-Severn, in right of his wife, the daughter of the forementioned, and first married to — Martin, Esq. of the same place.

John Morris, Esq. had a good estate here, which, on his death, came to his son, Robert Morris, Esq.(226), who sold it to William Fendall, Esq.(241). He is now lord of the manors of Fiddington and Natton.

4. ASTON, or *Aston upon Curan*, was formerly in the Earl of Warwick, afterwards in the crown, and granted to William Hawtree. In 1608, Thomas Hughes, Esq. was lord of the manor, but it is now the estate of Henry Wakeman, Esq. of Beckford(40).

This tything, though in the parish of Ashchurch, is within the constablewick, and part within the manor of Kemmerton.

Ashchurch, which gives name to the parish, and in which the church stands, consists of only two farms, and is in the tything of Northway and Newton.

The property is vested in Mrs. Smithsend, relict of the late Nicholas Smithsend, Esq.

Twenty-two freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 308—436—558. Houses inhabited, 110.

The benefice is a curacy, in Winchcomb deanery, in the patronage of John Parsons, Esq. of Kemmerton, who is also impropriator, and David Charles Parry, A.B. is incumbent. The impropriator of Northway and Newton pays 8*l.* a year to the curate. The curacy has been twice augmented; and by the will of Mr. William Ferrers, 5*l.* a year is charged on his estates in Lincolnshire, and a farther sum of 12*l.* a year by Mr. Scrimshire, charged on the impropriations of Tredington and Fiddington, in this parish, were given for the use of the curate.

The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a large ancient building, with battlements on the south side, and a handsome embattled tower at the west end, ornamented with pinnacles. The north aisle has some remains of painted glass, consisting of figures and devices. The south door is circular, with indented mouldings. The chancel is separated from the altar by a handsome antique screen.

LXV. BODINGTON, *anciently* BOTINTONE,

Is a parish, distant six miles N. E. from Gloucester. The soil, extending over 2500 acres, is universally a very strong clay, and the greater part of the lands pasture, with a considerable tract of coppice-wood. The Chelt passes through it in its way to the Severn near Wainload-hill. This parish is within the jurisdiction of the Court of the Honour of Gloucester.

Three hides of land are mentioned in Domesday as belonging to the manor. Amongst the early possessors of it was Robert Musgrose, 1254, and it was held as of the Honour of Gloucester, of the Earl of Gloucester and Hertfort, by one knight's fee, 1263 and 1315. John de Bures, and next John de Holloway, were seized of it about 1436. It came to the Barons de Ferrers, of Chartley, afterwards, and to the Beauchamps, Earls of Warwick, in 1503. Richard, Lord Beauchamp, left three daughters heiresses, which caused a triple division of the manor. In 1573, Oliver St. John had livery of the manor of Bodington, Barrow, and Heydon. It was afterwards purchased by Lord Craven, and re-sold to Mr. Lock. Matthew Lock, Esq. was proprietor at the beginning of last century, from which family it passed by devise to the Rev. Edward

Ford. Edward Blagdon, Esq. and John Neale, Clerk, are the present lords of the manor, and hold a court-baron.

The manor-house, which lies in the lower part of Westminster hundred, is an old building, surrounded by a moat, now occupied by John Neale, Clerk; and the park mentioned by Atkyns, is part of the farm.

In a field adjoining, was an oak remarkable for its growth, which, in 1790 was burnt down, whether by accident or design is not known. The following account is extracted from 'Marshall on Gardening':—"The circumference at the ground is twenty paces, walking close round it, in measure by rule somewhat more than eighteen yards. At three feet high it measured 42 feet, and at its smallest dimensions, (about five feet high), 36. At six feet it began to swell out larger, and form an enormous head. The stem, quite hollow, being near the ground, was a complete shell, forming a room of 16 feet diameter. The hollowness contracted upwards, and formed a natural dome, so that no light was admitted but at the door or window in the side. It had in 1783 a fine crop of acorns upon it²⁹."

An estate, formerly Owen's, has for many years been in the family of Ellis, and is now the property of Anthony Ellis, Esq. of Gloucester.

TYTHINGS and HAMLETS. 1. BODINGTON and BARROW. The latter received its name from a tumulus, which has the appearance of a hill in a level country like this. This barrow very much exceeds the usual dimensions, but there is little doubt of its having been the work of art. The last and greatest battle between Alfred and the Danes was fought here. After having been reduced to such extremities by famine within their entrenchments,

as to eat their own horses, and many of them perished by hunger, the Danes made a desperate sally on the English, and a great number fell in the action, A. D. 893³⁰.

2. HEYDON and WITHEY-BRIDGE lie in the lower part of Westminster hundred, and have one tythingman, but are considered as distinct manors. *Heydon* is part of the possessions of the church of Westminster, and is in lease to Thomas Dowdeswell, Esq.

Withey-Bridge comprehends a large estate, belonging, with the manor, to Lord Craven, who holds a court at *Butler's-Court*.

Bodington-Moor, is a lot meadow, containing a hundred acres, separated by mears, and commonable after the first crop is off.

Two freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 180—95—273. Houses inhabited, 52.

The benefice is a chapelry, in the peculiar of Deerhurst, annexed to Staverton, and endowed with vicarial tythes. The impropriation was formerly in the abbey of Tewkesbury, and has been held by lease in succession by the family of Brown, and Wells, and is now vested in Mr. Arkel. John Neale, Clerk, is incumbent.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, is a long building, consisting of a nave only, and chancel, of great antiquity, with a low tower at the end, covered with slate. Right of sepulture was granted by the abbot of Tewkesbury, in 1469.

LXVI. FORTHAMPTON, *anciently* FORTEMELTONE,
Is a parish, eight miles N. from Gloucester, containing 3000 acres, and bounded on the N. by Worcestershire, and on the E. by the Severn. The soil is a deep red

loam, more than half in pasture, and produces the oak and elm in great luxuriance.

As a member of the great manor of Tewkesbury, this manor belonged to the crown, and was in the King's own possession at the general survey. It was afterwards granted to the abbey of Tewkesbury, and continued there till its dissolution, when the manor-house and estate were granted to Giles Harpur, 1542. On its reversion to the crown, it was again granted to Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, 1608, and was afterwards transferred to Arthur Capel, Earl of Essex, in the reign of Cha. II. From his son it passed by purchase to Charles Dowdeswell, Esq. son of Richard Dowdeswell, Esq. of Pull-Court, who was succeeded by his sons Charles and Richard. Charles Dowdeswell, son of the last-mentioned Richard, sold it to Samuel Clarke, Esq. who re-sold it to Dr. Isaac Madox, Bishop of Worcester, about 1750, whose daughter and sole heir is the lady of the Hon. Dr. James Yorke, Bishop of Ely, who, in her right, is lord of the manor.

The estates formerly belonging to the family of Hayward, otherwise Cox, are now by purchase, in a great measure, annexed to the manor. The only independent estate of consequence, belongs to a female descendant of the same family, now the wife of Thomas Nash, D. D. rector of Great Witcomb, co. Glouc.

SWAILY and DOWNEND are two hamlets.

A passage leads from hence over the river to Tewkesbury, called the *Lower Load*.

The manor-house, the occasional residence of the Right Rev. proprietor, was anciently a villa belonging to the abbot of Tewkesbury, to which was annexed a private chapel.

John Wakeman, the last Abbot of Tewkesbury, and

first Bishop of Gloucester, frequently retired to this house, which he held as tenant, and died here in 1549.

Six freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 160—208—449. Houses inhabited, 54.

The benefice is a curacy, in the peculiar of Deerhurst, with a certain stipend from the impropriation, which belonged to the abbey of Tewkesbury, but has descended with the manor. The patronage is in Dr. James Yorke, as impropriator, and John Broome, LL.B. is incumbent.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary, underwent a complete repair in 1789, by which all marks of antiquity were erased. It is a large building, neatly pewed, (at the expense of the lord of the manor), with a strong plain unembattled tower at the west end.

In P. N. tax. the ab. of Tewkesb. receives, in the manor of Forthampton, with the hamlet of Pulla, of penny-rent, 5s. 8d.

LXVII. KEMERTON, *anciently* CHENEMERTONE,

Is a parish, situated at the base of Breedon Hill, four miles N. E. from Tewkesbury, and fourteen N. from Gloucester. It contains 1530 acres of land, the soil of which is a mixture of loam and clay, and in the largest proportion applied to pasture. The commonable lands were inclosed in 1772.

This was a member of the great lordship of Tewkesbury, and is said in Domesday to have been held by Brictric, son of Algar. It was held of the Clares, Earls of Gloucester, and their successors for some years after the conquest, and is still within the jurisdiction of the honour of Gloucester. Thomas, Earl of Arundel, afterwards had it, whose sister Joan carried it in marriage to William

de Beauchamp, Lord Bergavenny; in the reign of Hen. IV. by marriage with Anne, his grand-daughter, it passed to Richard Nevil, Earl of Salisbury and Warwick; she surviving him, was deprived of her property by act of parliament, in the reign of Edw. IV. but restored to her right by Hen. VII. who obtained the whole of her estates by a fraudulent deed (69). The manor appears to have been in Robert Lord Willoughby de Broke, by marriage with a daughter of Sir Richard Beauchamp, at the beginning of the 16th century, whose son, Edward Willoughby, left three daughters, by which means the manor was divided; but in the reign of Elizabeth the families of Hewes and Lygon became proprietors, and of Thomas Hewes, and Sir Andrew Lygon, Knt. it was purchased by John Parsons, Esq. who was proprietor at the beginning of last century, and was succeeded by his son John, in 1721, on whose death, in 1759, John Parsons, Esq. came to the possession, and is now lord of the manor. In this village are two manor-houses, but it does not appear that there were ever two distinct manors.

Eight freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 150—225—427. Houses inhabited, 67.

The benefice is a rectory, in Campden deanery. Godfrey Goodman, Bishop of Gloucester, 1638 granted the advowson to the corporation of Gloucester. On a vacancy, the avoidance is to be made known to the wardens of the hospital of Ruthyn, and the aldermen of that borough, to the intent that some of the blood of Goodman may be presented, and if none of that family offer, then it goes to the son of the mayor or senior alderman, according to the provisions of the deed. David Charles Parry, A. B. is incumbent.

The church is large, consisting of a nave and two aisles,

with a plain embattled tower at the west end, with six bells. The opposite arches which separate the nave from the aisles are Saxon and lancet; bearing evident marks of antiquity, but various from the frequent reparations.

In P. N. tax. the church of Kynemerton, 12*l.*

The portion of the abbot of Tewkesbury, 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

In the King's books, 17*l.* 13*s.* 1*½d.*

LXVIII. OXENTON, *anciently* OXENDON,

Is a small parish, four miles E. from Tewkesbury, twelve N. W. from Gloucester, and containing 900 acres. The soil is a deep fertile clay, principally in tillage, but producing excellent pasture, even to the summit of the hill.

This was a member of the great manor of Tewkesbury, but it does not appear from Domesday who held it at that time. John de la Hay was proprietor in Hen. III. Wm. Totchett in 1281, with a grant of free warren 1282. The last of this family joining the Earl of Lancaster, was taken prisoner, and hanged at York, 1322; on which the King seized the manor, and gave it to Hugh Despencer, the younger. Upon his attainder, it reverted to Barth. Badlesmere, heir of the Totchetts, who was also hanged at Canterbury, for rebellion; but his son, Giles, was allowed to succeed him, 1309. He was summoned to Parliament, 1336, and on his death, in 1339, his estates were partitioned among his four daughters, when this manor was assigned to Sir John Tibitot, who had married Margaret, the third. In this family it continued, till it passed to the family of Scroop, by marriage with Margaret, a descendant of the Tibitots; in which name and family it continued till the middle of last century, when it was transferred to the

Lechmeres. Anthony Lechmere, Esq. has lately sold the manor, with the estates (which nearly comprehend the whole parish), to John Darke, of Brendon, co. Worc. and John Parsons, of Kemmerton, Esqrs. The manor is now vested solely in John Darke, Esq.

Four freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 120—130—150. Houses inhab. 23.

The benefice is a curacy, in Winchcomb deanery, in the patronage of the lord of the manor; and Thomas Broadstock, A. M. is incumbent.

The impropriate tythes, which are charged with the annual payment of 6*l.* to the curate, were sold with the manor, and by an inclosure, which soon followed, were commuted for land.

The church is small, dedicated to St. John Baptist, with an aisle on the north side, and a tower, battlemented and pinnacled, at the west end.

LXIX. TEWKESBURY, *anciently* TEODECHESBERIE,

Is a parish and market-town, ten miles N. E. from Gloucester, containing 2246 acres. The soil is generally light and gravelly, with a small proportion of loam. The Severn and Avon take their course on the west side of the town, and unite their streams a little below it; but strictly speaking, the town is built on the E. bank of the latter.

The name is generally derived from *Theocus*, who is said to have been a religious recluse about the end of the seventh century. In this there is probably a good deal of legendary conjecture, and to many the explanation of Baxter may be more satisfactory. He supposes Tewkesbury to be the ancient ETOCESSA of the Romans, latinized by them from the British ETOC ISCEU, *faux aquarum*, and

changed afterwards by the Saxons into *Theocbyrig*, or the town of *Etocessa*.

Teodechesberie is mentioned in Domesday, as containing thirteen burgesses. The first incorporation of it by charter was in the 17 Eliz. under the title of bailiffs, burgesses, and community of the borough of Tewkesbury. Other charters were granted by James I. and James II.: the latter, in the second year of his reign, reincorporated them by the name of mayor, aldermen, and common council; but this charter was not acted upon, and the government of the town, as a corporation, was dormant, till 13 Will. III. when the present charter was obtained, under which the town is governed by twenty-four principal burgesses, who, with twenty-four assistants, act independent of the justices for the county. From these are annually elected two bailiffs and four justices, who, with the recorder, form the magistracy of the corporation.

The privilege of sending members to parliament was first obtained 7 James I. The election is in the freemen and freeholders within the borough, the latter of whom have also a vote generally for the county. The number of voters is at present about 500, and the bailiffs are the returning officers.

The principal manufacture for the employment of the inhabitants is stocking frame work knitting, particularly cotton. This supplies work in the HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, which is a modern building, well adapted for the purpose of rendering the poor cleanly, moral, and industrious.

The markets, which were established as early as the time of the Conqueror, are held on Wednesday and Saturday; and seven annual fairs, viz. the second Monday in March, first Wednesday in April, O. S. May 14, June 22.

September 4, October 10, and the first Wednesday in December, for cattle and pedlary.

The town-hall, which is a handsome building, was erected in 1788, at the expence of Sir William Codrington, Bart. at that time one of the representatives in parliament for the borough. The quarter sessions are held on the ground floor; and the upper room, ornamented with a portrait of the founder, by Sir William Beechey, Knt. is used for public entertainments and amusements, and as a council chamber for the corporation. The town is paved and lighted under the powers of an act of parliament obtained in 1786. Upon the whole, Tewkesbury, as a town, whether it be considered in reference to its buildings, internal government, or population, is justly entitled to a rank next to the county town.

This town is also rendered famous in history for the last battle fought near it, between the Yorkists and Lancastrians, wherein Edward IV. gave a total overthrow to Henry VI. Three thousand of the Lancastrians were slain in the field, and Margaret, Queen to Henry, was taken prisoner, with many others. John Beaufort, brother to the Duke of Somerset, the Prior of St. John's, St. Jervase Clifton, with others, were beheaded the day after the battle. The several circumstances which occurred during the engagement, and the events subsequent to the victory, are so fully related in every history of England, that it is unnecessary to repeat them here. The principal scenes of the action were the meadow (which, from this circumstance, is called the bloody meadow) and the vineyard. The former is about half a mile s. w. of the town, and here the greatest slaughter was made. The latter was the place where Queen Margaret was posted, and some remains of military works may now be traced.

Tewkesbury was also the scene of much action during the great rebellion. It was, at different periods, in possession of both parties. On the 5th of June, 1644, when it was held for the King, Governor Massie came from Gloucester, with 120 horse, about thirty dragoons, and three hundred foot, resolved to attempt taking it. On this occasion, there seems to have been a fatal inattention on the side of the royalists. When Massie advanced up to the town, he found the bridge down (*over the Swilgate*), the guards slender, the enemy without intelligence, and supinely negligent. Major Myn, governor of the town, was soon taken, and the King's forces threw down their arms; many escaped by flight, and many were taken prisoners. The taking of the town was of great consequence to the parliament, as a frontier town, securing that side of the county, and commanding a great part of Worcestershire.

THE ABBEY.

A monastery was first built here, and endowed by two brothers, Oddo and Doddo, Dukes of Mercia, A. D. 715, to the honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, which having undergone many calamities, during the civil and Danish wars, about 980 became a priory, subject to Cranburn, co. Dorset; but Robert Fitzhamon, a noble Norman, who came in with the Conqueror, enlarged the buildings, and increased the possessions of Tewkesbury so much, that the monks of Cranburn chose, about 1102, to remove to this place, leaving only a prior and two monks behind, and made Cranburn for the future subject to the abbey of Tewkesbury. From this period it became a great abbey of Benedictine monks; so that, at the suppression, ac-

ording to Dugdale, the annual revenues amounted to 1598*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*

This was the last of the monastic establishments, in the county of Gloucester, that yielded to the rapacity of Hen. VIII. John Wich, *alias* Wakeman, was abbot at the time of the surrender, and the twenty-sixth from the foundation. He was consecrated to the new see of Gloucester, Sept. 20, 1541. The arms of the abbey were, *Gules within a border argent, a cross ragule or.* The scite of this monastery was granted 36 Hen. VIII. to Thomas Strowde, Walter Erle, and James Paget.

The great manor of Teodechesberie was at the time of the conquest held by Brictric, son of Algar, and including its dependencies, was taxed at ninety-five hides. Brictric had been employed in an embassy to the court of Maud, Earl of Flanders, where unfortunately for him, he attracted the notice and affections of Maud, the Earl's daughter, who being disappointed in her expectations of a suitable acknowledgement from him, determined on revenge, and had afterwards an opportunity of executing her purposes; for being married to the Conqueror, she used her influence with such success, that Brictric was deprived of his manor of Tewkesbury, and other great possessions(309), himself was cast into prison, and his property confiscated to the Crown: to which it was attached till Will. II. granted it to Robert Fitz-hamon, son of Hamon, lord of Corboile, in Normandy; at his death in 1107, the manor came to Robert, a natural son of Hen. I. by marriage with Mabel, the eldest daughter of Fitz-hamon; ROBERT was created Consul and Earl of Gloucester: he died 1147, and was succeeded in his honours and estates by WILLIAM, his eldest son, who married

Hawise, daughter of the Earl of Leicester; he was founder of Keynsham Abbey, co. Somers. and dying 1183, without issue male surviving, was succeeded by JOHN Earl of Cornwall, who had the grant of the earldom and lordship from his brother, King Richard, together with Isabel, the youngest daughter of the preceding proprietor; he built the long bridge at Tewkesbury. Soon after his accession to the Crown, 1199, he divorced Isabel; she was secondly married to Geoffry de Mandeville, Earl of Essex, who was killed at a tournament in London: after which she was married to Hugh de Burgh, Chief Justice of England, and died without issue about 1218, whereby the manor of Tewkesbury came to her nephew ALMERIC MONTFORT, who dying without issue about 1221, GILBERT DE CLARE, son and heir of Richard de Clare, Earl of Hertford, husband of the second daughter of Earl William, was admitted to the honours of Gloucester and Glamorgan, and the lordships annexed, as his legal inheritance. He resided at Holme Castle near Tewkesbury, and dying in 1230, was buried in the middle of the chancel of Tewkesbury church; RICHARD, his eldest son succeeded and died 1262; his bowels were buried at Canterbury, his heart at Tunbridge, co. Kent, and his body on the right hand of his father; GILBERT, surnamed the Red, his eldest son, succeeded at the age of seventeen, and died at his castle at Monmouth, 1295, and was buried on the left hand of his grandfather; GILBERT, who was a minor at his father's death, succeeded when he became of age, and married Maud, daughter of John de Burgh, or Berrow, Earl of Ulster; his only son, John, died young, and himself was killed, in the 23d year of his age, at the battle of Bannockburn, near Striveling, in Scotland, 1314; his body was brought to Tewkesbury, and buried

in the Virgin Mary's chapel, now demolished. In him terminated the male line of the family of CLARE (309), but the lordship of Tewkesbury passed to HUGH DESPENSER, the younger, (the great favourite of Edw. II.) by marriage with Eleanor, the eldest sister of the last Gilbert; he was hanged at Hereford, 1326³¹, and was succeeded by HUGH DESPENSER, the third son of Hugh, by Eleanor. In this family the lordship of Tewkesbury continued till 1411, when it passed to RICHARD BEAUCHAMP, by marriage with Isabel. He was the fourth of that name, and Lord Abergavenny, afterwards Earl of Worcester, son and heir of William Lord Beauchamp; he died without issue, and his widow married his cousin-german, RICHARD BEAUCHAMP, fifth Earl of Warwick, by whom she left one son and daughter; HENRY, the son, was fourteen years old at his father's death, and at nineteen was crowned, by Hen. VI., King of the Isle of Wight, and premier of England; dying at the age of twenty-two, in 1446, at his castle at Hanley, and leaving only one daughter, who died in her infancy, he was succeeded by Anne, his sister and sole heiress. She married Richard Nevil, Earl of Salisbury, and carried into that family the vast united inheritance of the Despencers and Beauchamps. He was generally called the *stout Earl of Warwick* and *King maker*: he was killed at the battle of Barnet field, in support of the house of Lancaster, 1471. Anne, his Countess, was deprived by Edw. IV. of all her possessions, which were given to her daughters Isabel and Anne, and the partition of inheritance was confirmed by Parliament, 1473. Isabel, the elder, was married to GEORGE, Duke of Clarence, brother to Edw. IV. and had the manor of Tewkesbury included in her share; she died at the age of 25, at Warwick, 1476, and was buried in great

pop, in the middle of Tewkesbury choir. Her husband, George, Duke of Clarence, (and by marriage with her, Earl of Warwick and Salisbury) was privately executed in the tower about a year after³², and was buried at Tewkesbury. Edward and Margaret were the issue of this marriage: EDWARD, called *Plantagenet*, Earl of Warwick and heir of Tewkesbury, was beheaded when only twenty-five years old. He was imprisoned early in the reign of his uncle, Rich. III. and removed to the tower, for safer custody, by Hen. VII. and for a pretended conspiracy lost his life, 1499. His only crime was that of being the sole heir of the house of York. By the injustice of Edw. IV. his grandmother, Anne, Countess Warwick and Salisbury, had been deprived of her property as was before mentioned, which had in consequence descended through Isabel to him. Hen. VII. with a real view to get the whole into his own hands, but with a pretended regard for justice, caused the act of Edw. IV. to be repealed; and the whole property was resumed by Anne, with the power to alien all or any part thereof. She was obliged in the same year to convey by feoffment, to the King and his issue male in perpetuity, all the restored estates, which were very numerous: in this county Tewkesbury, Fairford, and twelve other manors, were of the number(224). From this time (1488) this lordship was annexed to the crown till 1547, when it was granted to Sir Thomas Seymour, and on his attainder reverted to the crown, and continued with it till 1609, when James I. in consideration of 2453*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* by his letters patent, granted, among other privileges, the manor and borough of Tewkesbury to the corporation thereof, and the same is now their property.

HAMLETS. 1. The MYTHE, lies on the n. w. side

of the town, and is remarkable for the beauty of its situation: on one side it is bounded by the Severn, and on the other by the Avon; these two rivers meet a little below and terminate this hamlet in a point. The higher parts are peculiarly well adapted for military defence, and unquestionably have often been used for that purpose. On the s. w. side there is a tumulus or elevated spot, from which the descent to the Severn is abrupt and precipitous. It used to be called the *Mythe Tute*, but in compliment to their Majesties, who, during their visit to Cheltenham, in 1788, frequently honoured this eminence with their notice and admiration, it is now more usually known by the name of *Royal Hill*.

The seat for many years occupied by the family of Jackson, is now, by purchase, the property and residence of Martin Lucas, Esq. Another seat, which delightfully overlooks the Avon and town, late the property of the Buckles, is now, by purchase, vested in — Dillon, Esq.

The word *Mythe* is derived by some from the Greek word *muthos*, which is said to signify *remotely a station*³³; but possibly the Saxon *mytha*, which signifies the *boundary*, the *limit* or the termination of a place, may lead to a more easy solution, since the reference is simple and obvious to a tract of land gradually lessening between two large rivers, and at length completely inclosed at a point by their conflux.

Holme Castle, has been supposed by some to have stood in the Mythe, and a house here has been mistaken for it; but the antiquity of the building is by no means so remote as to give any sanction to the opinion; besides that, the situation of the castle is generally understood to have been below the town.

2. SOUTHWICH, is mentioned in Domesday under the

name of *Sudwick*, as containing three hides, and at *Wick*, a salt pit belonging to the manor.

The *Lodge*, the seat of John Wall, Esq. is about a mile south of the town, and has many natural beauties arising from its elevated situation, and the fine country it commands in every direction. Leland mentions this as “a fair maner place of tymbre and stone yn this Theoksybyri parke, wher the Lord Edward Spensar lay, and late my Lady Mary.”

The *Swilgate*, or *Swylyate*, which rises near Cheltenham, falls into the Avon, a little below the town; according to Leland, “at Holme Castelle, by the lift ripe of it.”

Above the town, the Avon receives the Carron, which rises at Beckford, and is the boundary between the counties of Gloucester and Worcester through the whole of its course.

One hundred and sixty-nine freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 2500—3000—4199. Houses inhab. 859.

The benefice is a vicarage, in Winchcomb deanery, in the patronage of the crown, and Robert Knight, A. M. is incumbent. The revenues of this parish were for many years so trifling as not to be sufficient for the support of the ordinary service; but by several benefactions, and particularly the tythes of Fiddington and Tredington, the gift of Mr. Scrimshire, it is now become a valuable living.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a very venerable pile of building. At the dissolution it was devoted to ruin, but by the liberality and piety of the inhabitants, and at the expence of 483*l.* the chancel, steeple, bells, and churchyard, with the body, which was their property before, were rescued from the conflagration, in which the cloisters, chapter-house, the lady-chapel, and other appendant parts, were consumed.

The church as it now stands, consists of a nave, choir, and chancel, with a transept; upon the intersection of which the tower stands. The pillars of the nave are heavy and cylindrical, supporting arches of semicircular form. The mouldings, which are zig-zag, and the other ornamental parts, shew evidently the æra of Saxon or early Norman architecture. The tower is of the same construction, except the pinnacles, which were added about the beginning of the 17th century. The arch of the west window is singularly beautiful. Too much commendation cannot be given to the gentlemen who first conceived, and with such unremitting solicitude attended the improvements of the interior to their completion. The alterations were made at the expence of 3000*l.* raised in part by the munificence and public spirit of the inhabitants, assisted by the liberal donations of the representatives of the borough, and other gentlemen in the neighbourhood.

	<i>Feet.</i>
The length of the church from east to west is	300
The breadth of the choir and side-aisles is	70
The length of the transept is — —	120
The breadth of the west front is —	100
Height of the tower — —	132

The wooden spire which was on the top of the tower, fell down during divine service, on Easter-day 1559.

Few churches contain more sepulchral monuments, or are more interesting, on account of the illustrious persons whose ashes are here deposited. During the late repairs many were opened, and from the mutilated bones which were found in them, it was evident that both at the reformation and in the great rebellion, the vindictive enthusiasm of Henry's and Cromwell's commissioners had been

equally busy in demolishing the structures, and insulting the remains of founders and benefactors; who, however they might have been mistaken in their ideas, were yet entitled to all candid allowances when alive, and to at least, the common respect paid by all civilized nations when dead.

In P. N. tax. the church of Teuksbury, 58*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

In the King's books, not in charge.

LXX. TREDINGTON,

Is a parish, two miles and a half s. E. from Tewkesbury, and nine N. from Gloucester. The soil, extending over 636 acres, is a deep clay, and generally applied to arable.

The little river Swilyate runs through this parish, and receives two other streams before it falls into the Avon, a little below Tewkesbury.

This manor was appendant to the great lordship of Tewkesbury, and descended to the several successive proprietors of that lordship, till it came to Anne, widow of Richard Neville, the great Earl of Warwick, and from her to Hen. VII. (69)

Queen Mary, in 1558, granted the manor by the name of Warwick's lands, to Anne, widow of Sir Adrian Fortescue, in which name it continued to 1608, and had, at the beginning of last century, been transferred to the Craven family, of whom the Hon. George Augustus Berkeley Craven is now lord of the manor, and proprietor of the greatest part of the parish.

A house and estate in this parish belongs to John Surman, Esq. younger brother of William Packer Surman,

Esq. grandson of William Surman, who was proprietor at the beginning of last century, and died 1742.

Three freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 100—169—121. Houses inhabited, 26.

The benefice is a curacy, in the deanery of Winchcomb, to which the impropiator pays 12*l.* per annum, under the will of the late Mr. Scrimshire. It was formerly reputed a vicarage, and belonged to the priory of Lanthony. The impropriation is now vested in the vicar of Tewkesbury (69), and Henry Bond Fowler, M. A. is incumbent, under the nomination of the Bishop of Gloucester.

The church, dedicated to St. John Baptist, is a small building, with a low wooden tower at the west end.

✓ The only remains of the handsome cross mentioned by Atkyns, are the steps and column that supported it.

LXXI. WALTON CARDIFF,

Is a small parish, one mile s. e. from Tewkesbury, nine n. from Gloucester, and containing 490 acres. The soil is deep and fertile, and principally in pasture.

The stream called the Turle falls into the Swilyate at this place.

Walton was appendant to the great manor of Tewkesbury in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and was held of Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, 1263. In 1281, by the sheriff's return, it appeared that William de Kerdiff was lord of Walton Cardiffe, but that it was then in the hands of Margaret, Countess of Gloucester and Hertford. After the death of the Earl of Gloucester, it was found by the escheator's inquisition, that

Paulinus de Kerdyff then held Walton of the said Earl. The Kerdyffe's continued to hold it till 1370. William de Chesterton was seized of the manor in 1384, and Edward, Earl of Strafford 1402. In 1488 it came to the crown by the conveyance of Anne, Countess of Warwick (69); and in the reign of Hen. VIII. the family of Basset were seized of it, and continued the possession till 1531, when, after having been held by William Lord Willoughby, and others, it came to the Reads, who continued in possession for many years, and Foulk Read was proprietor in 1658. The manor is now vested in Mrs. Mary Smithsend, relict of Nicholas Smithsend, Esq. late of Worcester.

Some attempts were made a few years since to establish the reputation of the Walton water, but without success. By an analysis made under the direction of Dr. Johnstone, of Worcester, it was found to possess the same properties and medicinal powers as the water at Cheltenham. From the immediate residence of the proprietor on the estate, access to the well is now attended with difficulty.

Three freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 56—30—121. Houses inhabited, 26.

The benefice is a curacy, in Winchcomb deanery, in the nomination of All Souls College, Oxford, and was endowed with the small tythes by Foulk Read, Esq. in 1658. The curate receives an annual stipend of 17*l.* 10*s.* from the impropriate tythes. Edw. Williams, A. M. is incumbent.

The chapel, dedicated to St. James, was built by Foulk Read, Esq. 1658.

The parishioners bury at Tewkesbury and Ashchurch.

VII. WESTMINSTER HUNDRED,

Upper Part.

LXXII. MORETON-HEN-MARSH,

Is a parish, four miles from Stow, N. twenty-nine N. E. from Gloucester, and containing 600 acres. The name, which is sometimes written *in the Marsh*, is characteristic of its situation. Atkyns derives it from *hen*, old, and *meare*, a limit or boundary, this being the extreme extent of the county of Gloucester, and adjoining to the three counties of Oxford, Warwick, and Worcester (43).

The lands are chiefly pasture, and the soil varies from clay to stone-brash.

The Roman foss from Cirencester, leads through this place, and the Worcester London road crosses here. Considerable privileges were obtained from Hen. IV. for this place by the abbots of Westminster, and the burgesses, as they were then called, were exempted from tolls in the counties of Gloucester, Worcester, Oxford, and Warwick, but it does not appear that the place was ever of much importance. A public building in the middle of the village gives it the appearance of a market town, an advantage which it certainly enjoyed about two centuries ago, when other places were visited with the plague, but at present it is a neat well built village, the poor inhabitants of which are employed in the spinning of linen-yarn for different uses.

Its situation on the foss, and the discovery of some coins

in the neighbourhood, shew that it was once a small Roman station.

Atkyns seems to have misapplied the extract from Domesday, which belongs to Norton, in Weston Subedge, as also the records relating to the family of the Cormeiles. In truth, at the general survey, no mention is made of it as a distinct manor, and as it anciently formed a part of the parish of Bourton-on-the-Hill, it is probable that it was included in the eight hides which the church of Westminster had there, dependant on the manor of Deerhurst. At the dissolution of the abbey it was granted to the chapter of Westminster by Hen. VIII. but, in the fourth year of Queen Mary, when popery was restored, the abbey was vested with its former properties. In 1560, Elizabeth restored it to the chapter, where it has continued ever since, and William Bateson, Esq. is the present lessee, and holds a court-leet.

Fifteen freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 526—579—829. Houses inhabited, 169.

The benefice is a chapel of ease to Bourton-on-the-Hill, and having been under the peculiar jurisdiction of Blockley, it pays mortuaries to the vicar of that parish, where the inhabitants formerly had right of sepulture. The privilege of burying at Morton was granted by Pope Julius II. 1512.

The chapel was a small building, dedicated to St. David, with a north aisle, and an embattled tower at the west end, but has been enlarged with a south aisle, as appears from a tablet on the south wall, "*This additional aisle was erected in 1790*³⁴." The patron and incumbent are the same as Bourton-on-the-Hill (57).

LXXIII. SUTTON-UNDER-BRAYLES, *anciently*
SUDTUNE,

Is seven miles from Campden E. and thirty-five N. E. from Gloucester, situated in a fine rich country, on the banks of the Stour, entirely surrounded by Warwickshire, and some miles distant from the county of which it is a member.

The ancient name, Sudtune, refers to its southerly situation with respect to Brayles, an adjoining parish in Warwickshire.

The soil, extending over 1000 acres, is generally of clay, and applied in nearly equal proportions to tillage and pasture.

This manor belonged to the church of Westminster before the Norman conquest. It was held of the honour of Gloucester, by the fifth part of a knight's fee, in 1387. At the dissolution, it was granted to the chapter of Westminster hundred, 1543; but in 1545, regranted, with a water-mill, and a tenement, called Smith's-place, together with the manor of Todenham, to Sir William Petre and his wife, in exchange for lands in co. Warwick; and Robert Edward Lord Petre (son of Robert Edward Lord Petre, by his lady, the Hon. Miss Howard, niece to the late Duke of Norfolk), the tenth lord from their creation, in 1603, is lord of the manor.

One freeholder voted in 1776.

Population, 130—150—208. Houses inhab. 43.

The benefice is a rectory, in Stow deanery, in the patronage of the see of London; and John Willis, B. A. is present incumbent. The advowson anciently belonged to the abbey of Westminster, and, at the dissolution, was granted to Thomas, Bishop of Westminster, 1541. In

1551, it was given to the Bishop of London, and the grant was confirmed by the crown, 1553.

The church, dedicated to St. Thomas Becket, consists of a nave only, with a tower on the south side.

In P. N. tax. the church of Sutton, *5l. 6s. 8d.*

In the King's books, *13l. 13s. 4d.*

The abbot of Westminster holds at Sutton one carucate of land, worth 20s.

LXXIV. TODENHAM,

Is a parish, about eight miles from Stow N. thirty-three N. E. from Gloucester, and contains 2600 acres. The soil is a deep clay, mixed with pebbles, and applied more to pasture than arable. The waste lands are inclosed. A small brook separates this parish from Lower Lemington (59).

This manor belonged to Westminster at the time of the general survey, as one of those hamlets dependant on the extensive manor of Deerhurst. Robert Fitzhamon took it from the abbey in the reign of William II. but it was recovered by law in Henry II. and in P. N. tax. is recorded as parcel of the possessions of Westminster. After the dissolution, it was granted to the new see of Westminster, in 1543, but in a short time was taken away, and granted to Sir William Petre, and Anne his wife, in exchange for lands in co. Warwick, in 1736; from which time the succession of proprietors has been the same as in Sutton-under-Brailes (73).

HAMLETS. UPPER LEMINGTON, belonged to the abbey of Westminster at the general survey and was the property of the Grevills in 1493, afterward of John Newdigate, 1555. At the beginning of last century, it be-

longed to Sir William Juxton, afterwards to Lady Fane, and is now the property of Sir Charles Pole, Bart.

Nineteen freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 160—450—339. Houses inhab. 66.

The benefice is a rectory, in Campden deanery, in the patronage of the see of London; and William Aldrington, A. M. is incumbent. The advowson belonged to the abbey of Westminster, and at the dissolution was granted to the new see of Westminster, 1541; but this see being soon suppressed, it was granted to Nicholas Bishop of London, 1551, and confirmed by the crown, 1553.

It is a remark made by Dr. Parsons, in his MS. Collections, that the parish clerk's name was Green, and that the same had been the name of his predecessors for nearly two hundred years.

The church, dedicated to St. Thomas Becket, consists of a nave and two aisles. The north aisle is called Upper Lemington chapel. On the right hand of the chancel are three stone subsellia, under pointed arches of tabernacle work. Also a piscina, and a way from the n. transept to the rood loft. At the west end is a handsome spire. The whole building, particularly the interior, is preserved in neat condition, and good repair.

In P. N. tax. the abbot of Westminster holds at Todenham two carucates of land, each worth 20s.

The church of Todenham, 7*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

In the King's books, 18*l.* 19*s.* 9½*d.*

LXXV. TIRLEY, TURLEY, *anciently* TRINLEIE and
HAW,

Is situated on the west banks of the Severn, eight miles n. from Gloucester, containing 1891 acres of rich loamy

soil, chiefly in pasture and meadow. The commonable lands, which included the meadows, the Ham, part of Corse lawn, and some other small parcels, comprizing nearly 1000 acres, were inclosed by act of parliament, obtained in 1795, and the award was signed in 1798, at the expence of 4500*l.* The lord of the manor received in lieu of his rights on the waste 46A. 3R. 15P. on Corse wood hill. Both names are probably descriptive of the situation; *Ley* signifies upland pasture, and *Haugh*, or *Haw*, green land in the vale.

Trinleie is mentioned in Domesday as parcel of the abbey of Westminster, containing two yard lands and a half, in the hundred of Derhest, and was held by the same religious house till the general dissolution, when it was granted to the chapter of Westminster, and re-granted to the same society, after a temporary alienation in the reign of Mary, by Elizabeth, in 1560.

Thomas Throckmorton had livery of Turley in 1567, and Sir William was lord of it in 1608. It afterwards passed into the noble family of Coventry, and William Earl of Coventry is now lord of the manor, with an estimated property of about 700*l.* per annum.

George Hurdman had formerly a good estate here, which was afterwards the property of Mr. Griffin, but is now, by purchase, annexed to the Coventry estates. G. Hurdman is recorded on a monument in the chancel, as the grandson of Edward Hurdman, first mayor of Worcester.

The HAW, or HAWES, is a member of this parish, but in the lower division of Deerhurst hundred. It is not expressly named in Domesday; but under the title of *Terra S. Dyonisii Parisii*, it is described as two hides and a half on the further bank of the Severn. It belonged first to

the priory of Deerhurst, as subject to the abbey of Saint Dennis, in Paris; secondly, at the dissolution of alien priories, was given to the abbey of Tewkesbury; and at the general suppression, was granted to Giles Throckmorton, in 1544. The principal property in this hamlet belongs to Jeremiah Hawkins, Esq.

Mr. T. Hopkins is proprietor of a house and farm, called *Wiswood*.

Tozend belongs to Mr. John Dipper, and *Great Cumberwood* to Mr. William Newman.

Some lands also belong to John Parker, Esq. (78).

From the Haw is a passage over the Severn.

Twenty-eight freeholders voted in 1776, for Tirléy and Haw.

Population, 300—280—365. Houses inhab. 66.

The benefice is a vicarage, within the peculiar of Deerhurst. The King is patron, and Charles Sandiford, A. M. is incumbent. It is not easy to ascertain the period when Turley first obtained parochial rights. Trinleie occurs in Domesday, but in P. N. tax. the name is not found; and the first presentation on record is from the crown, in 1474.

The impropriation in part was annexed to the manor³⁵, but both rectorial and vicarial tythes were commuted under the late inclosure for lands. The allotment to the impropriator was 77A. 3R. 35P. and to the vicar about 190A. in addition to the ancient glebe, which was about four acres, a small portion having been deducted to redeem the land-tax.

The church, dedicated to St. Matthew, consists of a nave and chancel, with a low embattled tower at the west end.

In the King's books (discharged) 9*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Lower Part.

LXXVI. CORSE,

Is a parish, six miles n. from Gloucester, and containing 2050 acres. The large common, generally called Corse Lawn, containing within this parish 1350 acres, was inclosed by act of parliament about 1788, by which a great tract of land was reduced to tillage, and plentiful crops of corn raised, where before only sheep were pastured, and those, from the nature of the soil, subject to rot. The soil is a deep red loamy clay, now by draining rendered dry, but formerly boggy, from the stagnant water. Fruit trees thrive here with great luxuriance.

It is probable that this large common was anciently covered with wood, and from the circumstance of the old buildings in general in Gloucester having been built with chesnut, that has been supposed to have grown there in abundance; but at present the elm and the oak only are in the hedge rows.

Cors, in old British, signifies a *marsh*, or place overgrown with reeds, which obviously explains the ancient state of the common.

Domesday does not record this place, but in all the records from Hen. III. to 13 Ed. IV. 1474, it is described as the manor and chace of Corse.

Corse-court was held by Philip Throgmorton, 1514, and continued in that name till 1608. It afterwards passed to William Dowdeswell, Esq. speaker of the house of commons, who died in 1755, from whom it has descended to Thomas Dowdeswell, Esq. the present lord of the manor.

It has been found in the earliest records, that two manors have been separately claimed and held in this parish. The manerial jurisdiction of Corse Lawn was anciently appendant to the abbey of Westminster; it was granted to the dean and chapter of the same 1543, and confirmed to them in 1560.

Corse Farm, was the property of the late Mr. Wilson, and descended by devise, together with *Stonend-house*, to James Wood, Esq. of Gloucester.

Seventeen freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 300—253—335. Houses inhab. 65.

The benefice is a vicarage, in the peculiar of Deerhurst, endowed with the whole tythes, but now, in consequence of the inclosure, with lands allotted in lieu of tythes. The patronage was anciently in Deerhurst, afterwards in Tewkesbury, but since the suppression in the King. Edward Jones, M. A. is incumbent. The glebe allotted under the inclosure was 170 acres.

The church, dedicated to Saint Margaret, consists of a nave, finished at the west end with a low octagonal spire. The square Gothic windows shew the architecture of the sixteenth century in the repair of those parts.

In the King's books (discharged) *6l. 2s. 11d.*

LXXVII. ELMSTON, *anciently* ALMONDESTON,

Is a parish containing 1500 acres, and seven miles N. W. from Gloucester. The soil is generally of clay, and principally applied to pasture.

The river Swilyate runs through this parish in its course to the Severn.

Brictric held one hide in Almondeston. Originally the manor was included and described as a part of the manor

of Deerhurst. Robert Fitzhamon took it unjustly from the monks of Westminster in the reign of William II. and detained it till Hen. II. when Lawrence, the 25th abbot of Westminster, recovered it by a suit of law. The abbey enjoyed it till the dissolution, when it was granted to the same church, the dean and chapter of which are now lords of the manor.

Arthur Jones, Esq. of Chasselton, co. Oxford, is lessee of the estate lately belonging to the family of Hancock.

The church is in this division of the parish, but no house.

HAMLETS. 1. **UCKINGTON**, lies in the lower part of the hundred of Deerhurst, and under the name of Hochington belonged anciently to the church of St. Dennis (51). The Earl of Oxford was lord of the manor at the beginning of last century, on whose death, in 1741, it was sold to the Rogers's, of Dowdeswell, and passed from them to Joseph Berwick, Esq. of Worcester, by marriage with Ann, daughter and heiress of John Rogers, Esq. The principal property now belongs to Anthony Lechmere, Esq. who is also lord of the manor.

An estate, late the property of Mrs. Agg, is vested in the family of Wood, of Gloucester.

This hamlet is a manor, and extends its jurisdiction over Staverton, the inhabitants of which attend the court-leet at Uckington. It has also its own constable.

2. **HARDWICK**, with the addition of *Elmston* to distinguish it from a parish of the same name. In Domesday it is described as a member of Deerhurst, and containing five hides. In the reign of Hen. VIII. it belonged to Maurice Lord Berkeley; from this family it passed, in 1567, to Richard Lygon, Esq. of Arle Court. From the beginning of last century it has been in the family of

Dowdeswell, of Pull Court(76). Thomas Dowdeswell, Esq. is now lord of the manor.

Six freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 150—144—177. Houses inhabited, 29.

The benefice is a vicarage, in the deanery of Winchcomb. The impropriate tythes formerly belonged to the abbey of Tewkesbury. From the dissolution they remained in the crown till 1612, when they were sold to the society of Jesus Coll. Ox. without the advowson. The family of Gwinnett have been for many years lessees(225).

The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, consists of a tower, battlemented, and having grotesque figures projecting from the angles for spouts. On the west side are two figures playing on musical instruments. It has a nave only and chancel, and from the depressed arches of the windows appears to be an erection of the 15th century.

It does not occur in P. N. tax.

In the King's books (discharged) 9*l.* 2*s.* 3½*d.*

LXXVIII. HASFIELD, *anciently* HASFELDE,

Is a parish on the west banks of the Severn, six miles N. from Gloucester, containing 1550 acres of land, 125 of which are arable, 40 woodland, and the rest in meadow and pasture. A common lot meadow of 403 acres belongs to this parish, but as it has never been separated from the meadows adjoining, certain estates in Ashelworth, which were formerly parcel of the possessions of the priory of St. Oswald, claim an equal privilege in Widenham, containing 356 acres. For this privilege the lord of the manor of Hasfield could formerly command the use of men, waggons, and horses during the harvest; but in the reign

of Hen. VI. this service was commuted for an annual payment of 50s. *Mowing-lot* meadow, 386 acres, and *Wynhales* or *Wynholte*, 123 acres, belong exclusively to Hasfield. All of them, from their proximity to the Severn, and low situation, are subject to inundation. The soil of the parish in general is a fine deep clay, well adapted to orcharding.

Domesday mentions one hide and half as held under the church of Westminster, who claimed Hasfelde as a member of the great manor of Deorhyrste. But the manor was granted, in 1245, to Richard de Planco-pede or Pauncefoot, in whose descendants it remained till the reign of Elizabeth. In 1608 Paul Tracy, of Stanway, was proprietor, whose heir, Sir Humphrey, sold it to John Parker, Esq. of North Leach, in 1655.

John Parker, Esq. the present lord of the manor, and principal proprietor, is the great great grandson of the first purchaser, who was great great grandson of — Parker, of Notgrove, co. Glouc. who was father of William Parker, *alias* Malvern, last abbot of St. Peter's, Gloucester.

Hasfield Court, is the manerial house, built in the style of the 17th century, but near it stands a large portal or gateway, with several blank escutcheons, the remains of a mansion of higher antiquity.

An estate belonged, in 1437, to Edward Bruges, of Lone, the brother of Sir Giles Brydges, of Coberley, and is called a manor in the inquisition taken after his death. Edmund Lord Chandos died in 1573 seized of the manor in Hasfield.

Lands given in Saxon times to the abbey of Westminster, were styled a manor. In 1681, on a trial respecting its jurisdiction, it appeared from the court rolls, that

1335, it was held of the heirs of William Russell, by the service of presenting a Ger. falcon yearly.

The family of Browne were possessed of considerable property here about 1600, which was purchased by the ancestor of the present proprietor, Benjamin Hyett, Esq. of Painswick.

Wickeridge, is a hamlet in this parish.

Twenty-five freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 200—175—187. Houses inhab. 35.

The benefice is a rectory, in the peculiar of Deerhurst, The estate belonging to Benjamin Hyett, Esq. formerly Browne's, originally a parcel of the possessions of Deerhurst, and sold from the court of augmentation in two parcels, one in 1558 to Francis Phillips and Richard Moore, and the other in 1571 to Richard Hill and William James, is exempted from tythes. The patronage was for many years in the Parker's, as appendant to the manor estate, but is now vested by purchase in William Millar, Gent.; and Saunders Wm. Millar, A. M. is incumbent.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary, consists of a nave only, and an embattled tower at the west end.

The present incumbent has rebuilt the parsonage house. In the King's books, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

VIII. SLAUGHTER HUNDRED.—*Upper Part.*

LXXIX. ADDLESTROP, ÆDELSTHORP, *anciently*
TEDESTROP,

Is a parish, distant three miles N. E. from Stow, and twenty-nine N. E. from Gloucester. The soil, extending over 1150 acres, is various, consisting of clay, sand, and loam, and is applied nearly in equal proportions to pasture, arable, and meadow. The river Evenlode runs near the western side, in its way to the Isis. The name is derived from *Edel*, a Saxon nobleman, and *thorp*, a mansion or village, having been probably, in Saxon times, the residence of a Saxon nobleman. It occurs in ancient writings under the name of Castlethorp, probably from a round fortification, supposed to be Danish, called Castlebarrow, upon Castleton-hill, near the boundaries of this parish.

The manor was in the abbey of Evesham till the dissolution, when it was granted to Sir Thomas Leigh, in 1554, in which family it has continued ever since, and James Henry Leigh, Esq. is now lord of the manor, and proprietor of the whole parish. He lives in the old family mansion, which is in the Gothic style, and has been much beautified and enlarged.

The pleasure grounds and gardens are arranged according to modern principles, and the natural beauties of the situation have been much improved by the hand of the artist. Repton ranks amongst its picturesque features, a lively stream of water, which leads through the flower-garden, where its progress down the hill is occasionally

obstructed by ledges of rocks, and after a variety of interesting circumstances, falls into a lake at a considerable distance from the house, but in full view both of the mansion and parsonage; to each of which it makes a delightful, because a natural, feature in the landscape.

This family derive their name from High Leigh, in Cheshire, where they were seated before the conquest, and are the same with Lord Leigh, of Stoneleigh.

One freeholder voted in 1776.

Population, 200—200—225. Houses inhabited, 38.

The benefice is a rectory annexed to Broadwell, in Stow deanery. The patron is James Leigh, Esq. and Thomas Leigh, LL.B. is incumbent. The advowson was anciently in the abbot of Evesham, and at the dissolution was granted to Richard Andrews. The rector pays 6*l.* a year to the patron, as was paid 1450 to the abbot of Evesham.

The church has been twice rebuilt in the space of a few years. The present building was erected in 1764, chiefly at the expence of James Leigh, Esq. but the old tower, with battlements, at the west end, still remains. It is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and has two cross aisles. The inhabitants formerly buried at Broadwell, but in 1590, the ancestors of the present family gave a piece of land, which was consecrated for the purpose of interment.

The large and handsome parsonage house, which has received many improvements from the present incumbent, was built by Dr. Johnson, rector of this church in 1670, at the expence of 1500*l.*

In P. N. tax. the abbot of Evesham holds at Tattlesthrop (Castlethorp) two carucates of land, each worth 10*s.*

LXXX. BLEDINGTON, BLADINGTON, *anciently*
BLADINTUNE,

Is a parish, on the borders of Oxfordshire, three miles s. e. from Stow, and twenty-eight e. from Gloucester, and contains more than 1343 acres. The soil is mixed, of clay and gravel, and is more in pasture than arable. The common fields were inclosed in 1770, with the exception of Far-heath and Cow-common; six acres of furze or heath ground were vested in the church-wardens and overseers, for raising fuel for the use of poor parishioners.

The manor belonged to Winchcomb abbey, and was assigned in 1319, to St. Ebrulph, at Utica, in Normandy, but on the seizure of foreign monasteries, was granted to the abbey of Evesham, where it continued till the general dissolution, when it was granted to Sir Thomas Leigh, and remained with that family in the same succession as Addlestrop, till 1771, when it was purchased by Ambrose Reddall, Esq. Rich. Ambrose Reddall, and Wm. Townsend, Esqrs. are now joint lords of the manor, in trust for Mrs. Osborne, daughter of the late Ambrose Reddall, Esq.

A considerable estate belongs to Thomas Stayt, Gent.

Eleven freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 260—251—232. Houses inhabited, 54.

The benefice is a vicarage, in Stow deanery, of which Christ Church, Oxf. are patrons, and John Allen, A. M. is incumbent.

The impropriation belonged, with other lands, to Winchcomb abbey first, and afterwards to Evesham. At the dissolution it was granted to the newly-erected chapter of Oxford, whose lessee was Ambrose Reddall, Esq. as above. The vicar receives 20*l.* a year from the impropriation.

At the inclosure, lands of 4*l.* a year were laid out as an augmentation. It had before been twice augmented.

The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, is handsome, having a double row of windows on the north side, ornamented with portraits of saints, and the early bishops and martyrs, with legends on scrolls. There is an aisle on the south side, and tower at the west end.

In P. N. tax. the church of Bladington, 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

In the King's books (discharged) 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

LXXXI. BROADWELL, *anciently* BRADEWELLE,

Lies in the N. E. extremity of the county, seven miles in circumference, and distant from Stow two miles, and from Gloucester twenty-six N. E. The soil, extending over 1751 acres, is generally clay, and the lands chiefly in tillage. The name is said to be derived from a large spring or well, which rises here, and runs into the Evenlode.

The manor was part of the possessions of the abbey of Evesham, and not of Winchcomb, as Atkyns mentions. The fraternity of Knights Templars had court-leet, waifs, and felons' goods, by grant of Hen. III. Afterwards the great families of Beauchamp, Clinton, and Hastings, possessed it; but as it appears that the abbey of Evesham held it at the dissolution, the before-mentioned persons were probably mesne lords. At the suppression it passed to the Baskervilles, and about 1610 was purchased by the family of Hodges; and Mary Leigh, widow, sister and heir of the late Henry Danvers Doughty Hodges, Esq. is lady of a moiety of the manor. The remaining moiety is divided between Mary Hicks, Rich. Widmore Knight, and Th. Davis, Esqrs.(4), who have one quarter, and Messrs. Fletcher and Guy, who have the other.

The mansion-house was re-built in 1757, by Dr. Thos. Chamberlayne, then Dean of Bristol, who married a daughter of a former Hodges.

The largest estate, formerly vested in the Chadwells, now belongs to the family of Dawe (88). In the seventeenth century a mansion-house and good estate belonged to the Selwyns, a branch of the Matson family, since sold to the Shutes, from whom it is inherited by William Lenthall, Esq. of Bessil's Leigh, co. Oxford.

Lee Compeere, Esq. has a good house, in which he resides.

An estate belongs to Mary Hicks, Messrs. Knight, and Davis (4).

Another good estate belongs to John Barker, Esq.

Eleven freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 126—245—239. Houses inhabited, 42.

The benefice is a vicarage, with Addlestrop annexed, in Stow deanery. The advowson, and great part of the tythes, belonged to the abbey of Evesham, but descended with the manor, till purchased by the family of Leigh at the close of the 17th century. The patron and incumbent the same as Addlestrop.

The church, dedicated to St. Paul, is a decent building, with a south aisle, and embattled tower at the w. end.

In P. N. tax. the abbot of Evesham holds at Bradewell four carucates of land, and each carucate worth 10s.

The church of Bradewell, 6l.

In the King's books, 23l. 11s. 10½d.

*LXXXI. ICOMB, or ICCUMBE,

Is a hamlet, containing 600 acres, and member of a parish of the same name, or according to Atkyns of *Dulesford*, co. Worcester, two miles s. e. from Stow, and

twenty-six N. E. from Gloucester. It was formerly considered as extra parochial, but was determined in the King's bench to be a vill; a constable having always been appointed to it by the hundred and leet of Slaughter. The name *Ycwm*, British for valley, is descriptive of its low situation on the banks of the Evenlode.

At the time of the survey there were three manors of the name of Icombe, two of which have since exchanged it for Westcot. The third was held by Durand, of Gloucestre. In 1281 Thomas de Icombe was lord of it. From this period the descent is confused, till the hamlet of Icombe come into the family of the Copes, of Oxfordshire and Berkshire. Colonel William Cope was succeeded by his son, Colonel Henry Cope, who held it at the beginning of last century. Richard Cope Hopton, Esq. of Cannon Froom, co. Heref. and John Stackhouse, Esq. of Woolhope, co. Heref. are the present joint lords of the manor, with the whole hamlet.

The large mansion house of the Copes is now in decay, and occupied by a farmer.

The inhabitants of the hamlet have the use of one aisle of Icombe, which, though in the county of Worcester, is in the archdeaconry of Gloucester.

One freeholder voted in 1776.

Population, —, —, 15. Houses inhabited, 3.

LXXXII. ODDINGTON, *anciently OTINTUNE,*

Is two miles E. from Stow and twenty-seven E. from Gloucester, consisting of about 1100 acres of fine red loam, divided between arable and pasture. The Evenlode runs along the E. side of it, and bounds the county.

The manor was held by Eldred Archbishop of York,

though it formerly belonged to St. Peter, at Gloucester. The occasion of this alienation, was a compromise between the archbishop and abbot, for the manors Leche, Stanedis, and Bertune, which had been mortgaged by the church of Gloucester to the see of York for considerable sums of money, expended by the Archbishop in the repairs of St. Peter's abbey; these were restored, and in lieu of them the manor of Oddington was granted absolutely to the see of York, in 1157, and continued in it to the dissolution. It was then granted to Sir Thomas Chamberlain, 1553; from the Chamberlain's it passed to Ch. Coxe, Esq. a descendant of the family on the female side, and then by purchase to Nath. Pigot, Esq. whose son N. Pigot, Esq. residing in Yorkshire, is now lord of the manor, with a large estate.

A good mansion-house is the property of Lady Reade, daughter of the late Sir Hungerford Hoskins, of Herefordshire, and relict of Sir John Reade, Bart. who died about 1793, leaving a daughter and two sons, the elder of whom, Sir John Reade, Bart. is heir, and a minor. This estate was purchased, about 1780, by the late Sir John, of the family of Craile.

The Meadow Saffron (*Colchicum Autumnale*), grows plentifully here; the Flowering Rush (*Butomus Umbellatus*), on the banks of the Evenlode; and the (*Nymphaea major Lutea*) or greater Water Lilly, with yellow flowers, between this place and Dailsford.

Fifteen freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 250—338—421. Houses inhabited, 81.

The benefice is a rectory, in Stow deanery, in the patronage of the precentor of York cathedral, and Henry Dixon, A.M. is incumbent.

The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, stands at a con-

siderable distance from the houses. It has two aisles, a large chancel, and a low embattled tower on the south side. The windows of the church were formerly decorated with painted glass, but the fanaticism of the republicans destroyed it. The south door is circular, with pillars of the late Saxon æra; the only remains probably of the ancient church.

In P. N. tax. the church of Otinton, 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Præcentor of York, 4*l.*

In the King's books, 21*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*

LXXXIII. STOW, STOW-ON-THE-WOLD, STOW ST.
EDWARDS, and EDWARDESTOU,

Is twenty-five miles N.E. from Gloucester, lies in the high Coteswold country; and the turnpike road from Coventry and Warwick to Bath and Bristol passes through it. The Roman foss is very visible in many places between this and Cirencester. It received the addition of St. Edwards from a hide of land which was given in this place to the church of St. Edward. This parish, with its hamlets, contains 4000 acres of stone-brash land, principally in tillage.

Stow, is a market-town, situate on the top of a hill, and the tower is a conspicuous object for many miles round the country. The town is irregularly built, and small; the market is on Thursday, and it has two well attended fairs, on the 12th of May, and 24th of October. The charter for these was granted by Ed. III. and since confirmed by James I. There are in this town a free-school, a hospital, and almshouse, all of them well endowed. On the wall of the east end of the buildings is the following inscription: SCHOLA INSTITUTIONIS PUE-

ROREM IMPENSIS RICHARDI STEPHAM, CIVIS ET MERCATORIS, LONDINENSIS, INSTRUCTA, AN. DOM. 1594.

Stow was till very lately in want of that necessary article of domestic life, water, but the inconvenience was removed a few years since by the erection of some works, which, by means of pipes, supply the town at a moderate expence.

At the general survey Stow seems to have been included in Malgeresberie, and belonged to the abbey of Evesham, where it continued till the dissolution. Thomas de Beauchamp, Earls of Warwick, are said, in the records, to have been seized of Stow, but probably only as mesne tenants or trustees. After the dissolution it was granted to Sir T. Seymour, 1547, and upon his attainder to John Earl of Warwick in 1550; it was again granted to the family of Willoughby, and afterwards passed to the Chamberlaynes, of Mangersbury, and Edmund John Chamberlayne, Esq. son of the late Rev. John Chamberlayne, rector of Ilford, co. Essex, is the lord of the manor. This family is descended from John Count de Tankerville, of Tankerville Castle, in Normandy, who came with William the Conqueror into England, but returned into Normandy, leaving John de Tankerville, a younger son of the former Earl, behind, who was Lord Chamberlain to King Hen. I.; his son Richard was Lord Chamberlain to Stephen, and thereupon assumed the name of Chamberlayne. The present family, who are settled at Mangersbury, are descended from Sir Thomas Chamberlayne by his second wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Ludington, and widow of — Machine, and from him the present lord of the manor, Edmund John Chamberlaync, Esq. is the seventh descendant in a regular line.

HAMLETS. 1. DONNINGTON, famous for the defeat

of Lord Aston, by Colonel Morgan, on the 21st of March, 1645, which put an end to all hopes of preserving the King's garrison at Oxford. Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, was seized of Donnington in 1314. Livery of this manor was granted to the co-heiresses of Thomas Hale, in 1573. The manor and principal estate are now vested in Thomas Barton, Gent.

2. MAUGERSBURY, belonged to the abbey of Evesham, and after the dissolution was granted to Sir Thos. Leigh, and in 1563 came to the Chamberlaynes, whose possession it now is, and place of residence.

A good estate here belongs to Mr. Brown.

Sixty-six freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 1300—1180—1471. Houses inhab. 301.

The benefice is a rectory, in the deanery to which it gives name, and John Hipplesley, A. M. is patron and incumbent. The rectory of Stow, and a portion of tythes, formerly belonged to the abbey of Evesham, and were granted to Wm. Wright, Esq. and William Breme, 1609.

By the inclosure, 1766, tythes were abolished and lands allotted in lieu of them.

The church is large, and the tower, which is 81 feet high, adorned with battlements and pinnacles, stands on the south side of it. The original church was built in the 10th century, by Ethelmare, Earl of Cornwall and Devonshire, on a ground then called Edward's Close, and dedicated to St. Edward, who is said to have been a hermit of great sanctity and an eminent confessor. The present building is the work of different periods during the 14th and 15th centuries.

In P. N. tax. the church of Stow, 8*l*.

The abbot of Evesham holds at Malgaresbury two caruc. of land, each worth 18*s*. In the King's books, 18*l*.

LXXXIV. SWELL, LOWER, *anciently* SUELLE,

Is a parish one mile w. from Stow, and twenty-four n. e. from Gloucester, and lies on the *Dickler*, a little rivulet that runs through this place to Bourton-on-the-Water, and from thence into the Winrush. Its relative situation to the other parish of the same name, being lower down the stream, occasioned the addition.

The soil, extending over 1100 acres of inclosed land, is stone-brash, and, except on the banks of the rivulet, chiefly in tillage.

Suelle was held by Radulf de Toden; and afterwards, by the sheriff's return, 1281, it appeared to belong to the abbot of Hayles, under the name of Nether Swell, and the manor was in the same abbey, with lands, woods, and a pasture ground, called the Park, containing 250 acres, in 1321. The manor was held of the honour of Gloucester in 1393. At the dissolution it came to the crown, and was afterwards vested in the Bartletts, of the heirs of which family it was purchased by Mr. Carter, and re-sold by him to Sir William Courteen, after whose death, it was purchased by Sir Robert Atkyns, about 1659. He died in 1709, and was succeeded by his son, Sir Robert, of Sapperton, who died in 1711. Robert Atkyns, Esq. of Swell, left two co-heiresses, the elder of whom was married to Edm. Chamberlayne, Esq. of Mangersbury (the grandfather of Edmund John Chamberlayne, Esq.); and the youngest to Thomas Hoarde, Esq. After a long litigation in chancery, the estates were given up to the heir at law; and John Atkyns, Esq. is the present lord of the manor, and proprietor of more than half the parish.

An estate belongs to Charles Higgs, Esq.

Five freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 160—213—239. Houses inhab. 54.

The benefice is a vicarage, in Stow deanery, in the patronage of Christ church, Oxford; and Charles Sandby, A. M. is incumbent.

The rectory, vicarage, and church, of Nether Swell, belonged to the priory of Osney, Oxon, and were granted by Hen. VIII. to the chapter of Oxford. The impropriation is on lease to Mrs. Merey Ayshcombe. The vicar has the third part of corn tythes in all tytheable lands.

The abbey of Tewkesbury had tythes in this parish.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small building of ancient architecture, with a turret and one bell. The south door is a fine specimen of the Saxon style.

In P. N. tax. the abbot of Hayles holds, at Sowell, nine caruc. of land, each worth 12s.

In the King's books (discharged) 6l. 12s. 3½d.

LXXXV. WESTCOT, *anciently* ICUMBE,

As it is called in all the records some years lower than the reign of Edw. I. is four miles s. e. from Stow, and twenty n. e. from Gloucester. The soil is stone-brash, except near the river, where it is a clay or loam. The culture is chiefly in tillage.

The derivation of the latter name is given under Icomb(*81), and the situation accords with the etymology.

The river Evenlode is the eastern boundary of the parish.

The manor was in two properties, if there is no mistake in the application of the ancient records; Radulph de Toduni and Roger de Laci were the two proprietors. It came to the Baskervilles soon after the conquest, and one

of the family gave a hide of land in Combe to the abbey at Gloucester. In 1281, by the sheriff's return, it appeared to be in possession of Sibilla Baskerville. It afterwards passed to the Sheldons, by marriage, and Ralph Sheldon was lord in 1608. The late Dr. Owen, canon residentiary of St. David's, was lord of the manor at the beginning of last century, and had a good house near the church, which is now the property of the Rev. Dr. Brookes, but the manor is divided among the freeholders.

The house and estate which belonged to Benj. Baron, Esq. and afterwards, in right of marriage, to Sir Thomas Littleton, speaker of the house of commons, at the beginning of last century, passed, by purchase, to Mr. Snell, and is now the property of Powell Snell, Esq. of Guiting Grange. This estate, by the appropriation of a ground, called the Breach, to the rectory, is tythe free.

Other proprietors are, Joseph Vines, Esq. and William Hambege, Gent.

Eleven freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 160—120—127. Houses inhab. 27.

The benefice is a rectory, in Stow deanery, of which Thomas Brookes, D. D. is patron and incumbent.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary, hath a handsome tower, adorned with battlements.

In P. N. tax. the church of Coumb, 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

In the King's books, 9*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*

*Lower Part.***LXXXVI. BARRINGTON, GREAT', *anciently* BERNITONE,**

Is a parish, at the extremity of the county, on the Oxfordshire side, six miles E. from Northleach, and twenty-six in the same line from Gloucester. The soil, extending over 1000 acres, is a mixture of clay and gravel, and the arable land prevails, except on the banks of the Winrush, where are meadows of high fertility. Some part of the lands and houses in this parish are in the county of Oxford.

The manor, in ancient times, belonged to Earl Harold; and after him, at the conquest, to Elsi de Ferendon, as tenant to the King. It was afterwards granted to the priory of Lanthony, near Gloucester, and continued with it till the dissolution, when it was given to John Gyese, ancestor of the late Sir William Gyse, Bart. of Rendcombe, in exchange for Asple-Gyese, in co. Bedford, 1541. It then passed, by purchase, to Richard Monnington, 1553, and, by marriage with his only daughter, to Reginald Bray, Esq. in which family it continued nearly two hundred years³⁶. About 1734, Reginald Bray, Esq. sold it to Lord Chancellor Talbot, for the use of, and principally with the money of, the late Mary Countess Talbot, daughter and heiress of Adam de Cardonnel, Esq. secretary at war in the reign of Queen Anne, and wife of William Earl Talbot, but at the time of the purchase in her minority. On her coming of age, she sold her estates

in Hampshire, Sussex, and Yorkshire, and made good the purchase of this and other manors. Cecil Rice Cardonnel, created Baroness of Dynevor in 1780, was married to George Rice, Esq. of Newton, in Carmarthenshire, whose son, the Hon. George de Cardonnel, Lord Dynevor, is present lord of the manor of Great Barrington, with nearly the whole parish.

The present mansion, surrounded by a park of 200 acres, and raised 300 yards above the Winrush, was built in the Doric style, by Lord Chancellor Talbot, in 1737, soon after which the old house was burnt down. The present mansion is in Gloucestershire, but the offices are in Oxfordshire.

Some property in this parish belongs to Giles Greenaway, Esq. (87).

Very good freestone is dug in this parish.

Eleven freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 120—393—348. Houses inhab. 62.

The benefice is a vicarage, in Stow deanery. The patronage was formerly in the priory of Lanthony, now of the lord of the manor and impropiator. John De la Bere, A. M. is incumbent.

The impropriation pays 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly to the crown, and one acre of wheat and another of barley, in lieu of tythe corn of the demesnes, and a modus in money for sheep and mills.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was built about the reign of Hen. VII. consisting of a nave and one aisle, which was the burying place of the Brays, with a handsome embatteled and pinnacled tower at the west end. An effigy of a man in armour, with a ruff and sword girt on the *right* side, is extended under the furthest window of the aisle. It represents Captain Bray, who, in conse-

quence of having received a pardon from Queen Eliz. for having killed a man, at Tilbury camp, ever afterwards wore his sword on the *right* side, and, in token of his true sorrow, never used his right hand.

In P. N. tax. the prior of Lanton. holds at Bernynton two caruc. of land, each worth 30s. yearly.

The church of Bernynton, *5l. 6s. 8d.*

In the King's books (discharged) *7l. 6s. 8d.*

LXXXVII. BARRINGTON, LITTLE,

Adjoins to the last on the N. E. to which a communication was made over the Winrush by a long causeway, the work of Thomas Strong, a London mason.

The soil bears the same character as the parishes around it, and extends over 1300 acres.

The common fields were inclosed in 1760.

The manor was anciently divided, as two proprietors, William Goizenboded, and Walter, under the King, are mentioned in Domesday. Hen. III. granted a court-leet and other privileges to the Knights Templars, in Little Barrington. The priory of Lanthony held another manor, which had been granted by Maud, the Empress, in 1287; other lands belonged to the abbey of Bruern, in Oxfordshire, and were granted to Edward Powell in 1545. The manors were the joint property of Thomas Smith, Esq. of London, and Mr. Joseph Ellis, of Ebley, in 1768, who had purchased this moiety of the family of Greyhurst. On the death of Joseph Ellis, his nephew, Mr. Thomas Ellis, purchased the other moiety of Mr. Smith, and the whole has since been re-sold to Giles Greenaway, Esq. of Gloucester, who is now sole lord of the manor, and proprietor of the greatest part of the parish.

Seven freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 82—124—140. Houses inhabited, 27.

The benefice is a vicarage, in Stow deanery, the patronage of which formerly belonged to the priory of Lanthony, but has since been in the crown. The impropriator and vicar have lands in lieu of tythes. Benjamin Boyes, M.A. is incumbent.

The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a low building, with an aisle on the north side, and an embattled tower at the west end.

In P. N. tax. the church of Little Bernynton, 2*l*.

The vicar's portion, 4*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.

In the King's books (discharged) 4*l*. 19*s*. 2*d*.

LXXXVIII. BOURTON-ON-THE-WATER, *anciently*
BORTUNE,

Is a parish, four miles s. w. from Stow, and twenty-four E. from Gloucester, containing about 2400 acres. The soil on the high grounds is light, and chiefly in arable, but the meadows lying on the stream which runs from Swell, and other places, and finely waters this place, are rich and fertile. It is a large village, and from some appearances of ruins, seems to have been formerly more extensive. A handsome stone bridge is thrown over the river, which was built in 1756. The great Roman foss passes about a quarter of a mile to the east; and at the same distance from the road is a camp, inclosing sixty acres, decidedly a Roman station, from the number of coins and other vestiges discovered there. Among others, was a curious gold signet, weighing nearly an ounce, too small for the finger, representing a Roman soldier sitting on a tripod, with a spear in his left hand, and the Roman

eagle at his feet. Round part of the camp a paved aqueduct was discovered not long since, and human bones have often been taken up in digging foundations.

Three brooks meet in this parish; one from Slaughter, another from Guiting, and a third from Swell. To these is added, a little below, another from Sherbourn, which, running on together, form the Winrush. These streams abound in trout and cray-fish.

The Saxons generally gave the name of *Burgh* to a camp or fortified station, hence *Burgh town* or *Bourton*, and the postfix is added to distinguish it from Bourton-on-the-Hill.

Petrifications of various kinds of shell-fish are commonly found here in the quarries; among others, one of a spiral form, with the volutions separate, and distant from each other.

The manor anciently belonged to the abbey of Evesham, who purchased a charter of free-warren in 1251. At the dissolution it came to Edmund, Lord Chandos, and was sold by Grey, Lord Chandos, about 1630, to Sir Thomas Edmonds, Privy Counsellor to Cha. I. From him it passed to Henry, Lord de la Ware, by marriage; then by purchase of his grandson, to Chas. Trinder, Esq. and through three successive proprietors, Mr. Boddingham, Mr. Church, and Mr. Partridge, to Samuel Ingram, Esq. and from him descended to Thomas Ingram, Esq. who is now lord of the manor.

The manor-house is large and commodious, and the gardens are watered by the river, which here abounds with trout of excellent quality.

A good house stands in the village, now unoccupied and decaying. It was built by **W. Moore, Esq.** a few years since. His relict was, after his death, married to Sir James

Harrington, whom she likewise outlived, and afterwards married John Chaunler, A.M. of Colu Rogers. The house and estates here, and in other places, descended to W. N. Dawe, Esq. a descendant in the female line.

NETHERCOT is a hamlet in this parish, formerly vested in the abbey of Evesham, but now in the family of Palmer by purchase of the Collets.

Thirty freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 350—500—697. Houses inhabited, 145.

The benefice is a rectory, in Stow deanery, the advowson of which was anciently vested in the priory of Kirkham, co. York. After the dissolution it was granted to Christopher Hatton, Esq. 1579. The parishes of Clapton and Lower Slaughter are annexed.

The patronage has been, during the last century, in the Vernon family, but by purchase in Thomas Ireland, D.D. who is also incumbent.

The old church, dedicated to St. Mary, with a tower in the middle of singular construction and great antiquity, was taken down, and the present structure begun in 1784, towards which, Sarah Yates, spinster, bequeathed 1500*l*. The base of the tower at the west end is in the rustic style, the corners are ornamented with Ionic pillars, and the whole finished with a balustrade, urns, and a cupola. The exterior of the church is plain; on the inside it is ornamented with a colonade of the Ionic order, and neatly pewed. The south aisle is appropriated to the inhabitants of Clapton. William Marshal, architect, drew the plan.

In P. N. tax. the abbot of Evesham holds at Bourton three carucates of land, each worth 16*s*.

The church of Bourton, 13*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*.

In the King's books, 27*l*. 2*s*. 8½*d*.

LXXXIX. CLAPTON, *anciently* CLOPTUNE,

Is a parish, distant twenty-three miles E. from Gloucester, containing about 1100 acres of land, which is applied, with the exception of 100 acres of common, nearly in equal proportions to pasture and tillage: the soil is generally light.

William Goizenboded held Cloptune in the time of the Conqueror. It appears afterwards to have been in the family of Alan la Zouch, and to have passed by marriage into that of Brugg, where it continued till 1472. It was included in the manor of Bourton-on-the-Water. The manor and estate, which have long been in the family of Woodman, were lately sold by Phillip Woodman, Esq. to William Fox, Esq.

A good estate here belonged to Tho. Vernon Dolphin, Esq. (*95)

Two freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 80—112—103. Houses inhab. 23.

It is a chapel of ease to Bourton, in Stow deanery, and most of the church offices are performed there. The present small chapel was erected in 1670, and dedicated to St. James, in which a right of sepulture is claimed by a few families only.

XC. NAUNTON, NEWINGTON, *anciently* NIWETONE,

Is a parish containing about 2500 acres, of light soil, and chiefly applied to tillage. It is distant nineteen miles E. from Gloucester. A small rivulet runs through in its way to the Winrush.

There were anciently three manors in this parish: according to Domesday, one, taxed at five hides, belonged

to Roger de Oilgi; and a second, taxed at nine hides, to Crenild the monk. By the escheator's return in 1281, it appears, that the priories of St. Oswald, in Gloucester, and Lesser Malvern held the manor of Niwetone at that time. Atkyns was led into a mistake by the similarity of names, and has applied the description of Naunton, as he found it in Domesday, in the parish of Winchcomb, to this parish. It does not appear that any part of this ever belonged to the abbey of Winchcomb. After the dissolution of monasteries, it had several proprietors. Giles Venfield and John Collett were joint proprietors in 1608; since which it has been divided between several freeholders. Various claims are made to the manor, but no court has been held for many years, and therefore it is undecided to whom it belongs. Powell Snell, Esq. is among the claimants, and has appointed a gamekeeper.

HAMLETS. 1. AYLEWORTH, situate about a mile from the church, lies in Bradley hundred, and gave name to a family who were ancient possessors of it. It is a distinct manor, and is specified in Domesday to belong to W. Goizenboded. At the dissolution it was in the priory of St. Oswald, Gloucester, and was granted in trust to Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple, 1544. A farm also in this hamlet belonged to the priory of Lanthony, and was granted to Vincent Calmudee and Richard Calmudee, 1564. Other lands, and a grove, belonged to the chantry of St. Mary in Westbury, and were granted to Anthony Cope, 1613. Lands in Naunton had belonged to the family of Ayleworth so early as 1477; and Richard Ayleworth was seized of this manor, with the lands belonging to St. Oswald, and a farm called De Lantone, in 1567. Joshua, the last of this family, died in 1718, when the manor, with the estates, passed by purchase to —

Herring, Esq. and afterwards to the family of Blagg, co. Nottingham, who are the present proprietors of about two-thirds: the remainder belongs to Mrs. Ruck.

2. HARTFORD, or HURFORD as it is mentioned in Domesday, was held by Gislebert, the son of Turoid. It was afterwards in possession of William de Clinton, Earl of Huntingdon, 1355; and of Richard, son of John Browning, in 1401. The priory of Lanthony held lands here in 1412. William Moore, Esq. died siezed of Hartford; in right of his wife, about 1771. It is now the property of W. N. Dawe, Esq. (88)

LOWER HARFORD belongs to Corpus Christi Coll. Ox. and was in lease to Mrs. Tracey, relict of Thos. Tracey, Esq. and heiress of Sir William Dodwell. She died without will, and the heirs at law are not yet ascertained.

The principal proprietors are, Powell Snell, Esq. Edm. Ruck, gent. and the executors of the late Mr. Dolphin.

Eight freeholders voted in 1776, for Naunton and Hartford; and two ditto for Ayleworth.

Population, 140—288—433. Houses inhabited, 85.

The benefice is a rectory, in Stow deanery, in the patronage of the Bishop of Worcester, and the Rev. Anselm Jones is incumbent.

The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a handsome structure, consisting of a nave, and north aisle (the place of sepulture for the Ayleworth family). The font, of an octagonal form, is a curious piece of antique sculpture: the tower is handsomely finished with battlements and pinnacles, and in the church are remains of painted glass, with which it seems formerly to have been ornamented.

In P. N. tax. the church of Newenton, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

The vicar's portion, 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

In the King's books, 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

XCI. RISINGTON, GREAT, *anciently* RISEDONE,

Lies five miles N. E. from Northleach, twenty-five E. from Gloucester, and comprehends 1500 acres of good arable on the higher grounds, and rich meadow and pasture on the banks of the Winrush. The name seems to characterize the situation of the parish, on the side of a rising ground: *dune*, Saxon, signifying a *down*, or elevated tract of land. A large down here still remains uninclosed.

In Domesday it was a part of Salmandsberie hundred, and was held by Robert de Todeu; which family was succeeded by Alard de Fleming, in the reign of John, whose descendants held it till it passed, by marriage with two coheireses, at the latter end of Hen. III. to William de Lisle and Henry Hoese, or Hussey, whose descendants were possessed of it for many generations, in equal moieties. The manor came afterwards to the Grevills, from them to Lord Sandys, and sometime in the reign of Elizabeth to the Brays, by whose descendant it was sold to Lord Chancellor Talbot, as in Great Barrington(86).

Lord Dinevor is now lord of the manor, with the greater part of the parish.

Charles Vernon, Gent. is a proprietor, and the representative of the ancient and once wealthy family of that name in this neighbourhood.

Twenty-six freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 277—252—349. Houses inhabited, 63.

The benefice is a rectory in Stow deanery, in the patronage of Lord Dinevor; and George Talbot, A. M. is incumbent.

The church, dedicated to John the Baptist, is large, and has a low strong embattled and pinnacled tower in the middle, between the north and south transepts. 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.

In P. N. tax. the church of Great Rysendon, 16*l*.

In the King's books, 22*l*. 0*s*. 5*¼d*.

XCII. RISINGTON, LITTLE, or RISINGTON BASSET,

Adjoins to the last parish on the N. and is about the same distance from Gloucester. The lands, comprehending 1200 acres, are nearly of the same quality, and the situation similar, as the name signifies. It received the postfix of Basset from the family, who were formerly possessed of the manor.

Roger de Laci held it at the time of the survey, afterwards his brother, and then a son of his sister Emme. It soon after passed to Ralph Basset, chief justiciary of England, whose grandson Gilbert, vesting the Knights Templars with lands in this parish, died, leaving an only daughter, married to Richard de Comvil. Robert de Briwes or Brus was the next proprietor, and after him, Robert Burnell, Bishop of Bath and Wells, who dying in 1281, was succeeded by Philip Burnell, his nephew and heir. It passed afterwards to John de Handelo by marriage with Maud, widow of John Lovell, and Nicholas de Handelo, his son, succeeded in 1347, and assumed the name of Burnell. In his grandson, Edward, the male line was extinct, and the manor reverted to William Lord Lovel, the great grandson and heir male of Maud by her first husband Lord Lovel. Francis Lord Lovel, grandson of William, being attainted in 1485, and in 1488 slain at Newark, the manor came to the crown, and being afterwards granted

to Thomas Duke of Norfolk, again reverted on his attainder, but was again granted as security for money borrowed to Paul Withepool and other citizens of London in 1545. John Fettiplace, Esq. was lord of it in 1608, but afterwards it was purchased by seven persons, who held it in common, and is now divided among several freeholders, and held of the honour of Ewe Elm, co. Oxon.

The principal proprietors are George Bennett, Gent. Mrs. Sneaks, &c. but the estates are generally small, and much divided.

Fourteen freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 170—176—217. Houses inhab. 33.

The benefice is a rectory, in Stow deanery, in the patronage of the King; and John Dechair, D. D. is incumbent.

The church, dedicated to St. Peter, has a small aisle on the N. side, and against it a tower low and battlemented. Part of the saint's turret remains. The south and north door-ways are plain Saxon, but the latter is stopped up.

In P. Nich. tax. the church of Risindon Bassett, with the ancient portion of the abbot of Oseneye, 7*l.*

In the King's books, 10*l.* 3*s.* 1½*d.*

XCIII. RISINGTON WICK.

Adjoins to the last on the north, is three miles s. from Stow, and contains 1600 acres. The soil is fertile, and in a great proportion applied to pasture.

Atkyns has omitted to notice the ancient tenure of this manor, which was in Robert de Olgi. It came afterwards to Robert de Briwes in 1269. By the sheriff's return in 1281, it appeared to have been transferred to the abbey

of Evesham, who, with William Luce, Esq. were seized of it in 1467. The manor passed afterwards to the Stratfords, and was in possession of a descendant of the same name and family in 1608, and for more than a century afterwards. It has since been the property of Mr. Dickenson, who built a good mansion house here, called *Wickhill*. From the last proprietor it passed by purchase to — Coxe, Esq. and again to Sir Charles Pool, Bart. the present lord of the manor, and proprietor of the greatest part of the parish.

Wickhill-house, situated on the acclivity of the hill, and commanding extensive prospect, is the property of — Moore, Esq.

Eight freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 120—182—217. Houses inhabited, 33.

The benefice is a rectory, in Stow deanery, in the patronage of the King; and George Clarke, A. M. is incumbent.

The church, dedicated to St. Peter, consists of a nave and tower at the west end, built by — Wakefield, who lies buried in the chancel.

In P. N. tax. the church of Wyk Risindon, 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

In the King's books, 16*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

XCIV. SHERBOURN, *anciently* SCIREBURNE,

Is twenty-three miles E. of Gloucester, and contains 3000 acres, chiefly of stone-brash, and in tillage.

The situation of the village on a brook or *born*, gives name to it. *Scir* and *burn*, in Saxon, signify a clear stream. Atkyns derives it from *schire*, from its relative situation on the border of the shire; and *born*, signifying

a *bottom*, with *water*. The former is favoured by the Saxon etymologists.

The manor belonged to the abbey of Winchcomb till the dissolution, with the exception of a small interval, during which it was assigned to the abbey of St. Ebrulph, in Normandy; but on the dissolution of alien monasteries, it reverted to the same again. In 1224, this manor was discharged from the hundred court, and had charter of free warren in 1251. After the dissolution, it was, together with the rectory and advowson, granted to Sir Christ. Alleyn, who, with Ethelreda, his wife, levied a fine of them to Thomas Dutton, Esq. in 1553, in whose descendants they have continued ever since. This ancient family is descended from a Norman, of the name of Hudard, who came over with the Conqueror, and had the township of Great Aston, and a moiety of Weston, in Cheshire, given him. He was seated at a place called *Duntune*, in the same county, and from it took the surname of Dunton or Dutton; and Hudard's sword has passed on from heir to heir, and, it is said, is still carefully preserved. The Right Hon. James Lord Sherborne is the twenty-third in lineal descent from Hudard, but not in the male line. Sir John Dutton, Bart. dying without issue, in 1743, bequeathed his estates to James Lenox Naper, Esq. of Ireland, his sister's son, who dying in 1776, left three sons and four daughters, by his second wife, Jane, daughter of Edm. Bond, of Newland, in this county, the elder of whom, James, was created a peer, May 20, 1784, by the title of Lord Sherborne, Baron Sherborne, of Sherborne, in the county of Gloucester. He is now lord of the manor, and proprietor of the whole parish.

Sherbourn-house, has been the residence of this family for more than two hundred years. The eastern part is

supposed to have been one of the seats of the abbot of Winchcomb. The modern part was built by, or according to a plan of, Inigo Jones. The entrance is under a large gateway into an area; and over the gateway, are the arms of the family, with their intermarriages. The parks and pleasure grounds about the house are picturesque and pleasing.

James Bradley, D. D. and regius professor of astronomy, was a native of this place.

Four freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 300—360—526. Houses inhab. 84.

The benefice is a vicarage, in Fairford deanery, and was consolidated with Winrush in 1776. Lord Sherborne is patron, and Thomas Birt, A. M. incumbent.

The church, dedicated to Saint Mary Magdalen, was built at the expence of the late James Lenox Dutton, Esq. and consists of a nave only and chancel, with a portico on the north side, supported by Doric pillars. A handsome spire is at the west end.

In P. N. tax. in the deanery of Feyreford, the church of Schirebourn, 7*l*.

The vicar's portion, 5*l*.

In the King's books (discharged) 15*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*.

XCV. SLAUGHTER, UPPER, *anciently* SCHLOSTRE,

Is a parish, of middling size, and twenty-three miles N. E. from Gloucester. The soil, extending over 1200 acres, is a stone-brash on the elevated parts, and a loam on the banks of the rivulet; the former is in tillage, the latter in meadow and pasture.

The whole place is well watered with springs, which empty themselves into the Winrush.

The manor, of seven hides, belonged to Edward the Confessor, and continued in the crown till Hen. III. who granted it, with the hundreds of Salmanesburie and Chiltham, to the abbey of Fishcamp, in Normandy, in exchange for lands in Winchelsey, and other places in Kent, and the same abbey held it in 1312. On the dissolution of alien priories, this estate was disposed among several religious houses. A messuage, belonging to the abbey of Bruern, co. Ox. was, at the general suppression, granted to Edward Powel. *Haymeadow*, belonging to the abbey of Evesham, was granted to Sir Ph. Hobby, in 1546; and *No Man's Lands*, belonging to the Bishop of Hereford, were granted to Robert Earl of Leicester, in 1574.

The ancient family of the Slaughters were lords of the manor for many generations, and resided in this parish upwards of three hundred years. From this family, in 1740, it passed, by purchase, to Mary, sole daughter and heiress of Sir William Dodwell, of Sevenhampton, Knt. wife of Thomas Tracy, of Sandiwell, in this county. She survived him several years, and dying without will, the great estates here, and in other parts of the county, belonging to the Dodwells, descend to the heir at law, who has not yet justified his claim.

Except an estate belonging to John Collett, Esq. the other properties are small.

Six freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 150—178—253. Houses inhab. 45.

The benefice is a rectory, in Stow deanery, in the patronage of the representatives of the Dodwell family; and Ferdinando Tracy Travel, M. A. is incumbent. The parsonage house has been much improved by the present rector, and the gardens around it planted with taste and appropriate simplicity.

The church, dedicated to St. Peter, consists of a nave and n. aisle, separated by pointed arches, with a handsome embattled and pinnacled tower at the west end. The interior has been completely modernized, and exhibits a peculiar neatness from the grey tint of the walls.

In P. N. tax. the church of Upper Slaughter, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

In the King's books, 14*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*

* XCV. EYEFORD, *olim* AIFORDE,

Is an extra parochial place, adjoining to Upper Slaughter, containing 1000 acres, chiefly of pasture and meadow land.

The name is derived from *Eye*, signifying water, and *Ford*, the same with *Waterford*, and this derivation is justified by its situation, close on a rivulet formed by the union of several springs which rise here and run through Slaughter to the Winrush.

The manor was held by Hascoit Musard, and in 1263 by Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, and as appeared by the Sheriff's return, 1281, to Roger de la Mare. It afterwards came to John de Rous and others, who obtained licence of the King to grant it, with the advowson, to the Abbey of Evesham, which held it till the dissolution, when it was granted to Sir Philip Hobby, Knt. 1546; Sir Thomas, his brother, died seized of it in 1567; his widow married Lord Russel, and soon after his death she demised the manor to the Earl of Huntingdon and Lord Burleigh, in 1592: the Earl of Worcester was lord of the manor in 1608. It was afterwards purchased by Mr. Andrew Wanley, and descended from him through many generations till it came to William Wanley, Esq. who died in 1762; it was then sold to John Dolphin, Esq.

of Shenstone, co. Stafford, who was succeeded by his son, Thomas Vernon Dolphin, Esq.; he died in 1802; leaving one daughter, an infant.

The mansion-house is delightfully situated on the west side of the rivulet of ancient date, and formerly the retreat of the Duke of Shrewsbury. King William visited the Duke in this place, and was much pleased with the sequestered beauties of the situation; but what gives it a peculiar interest, is the circumstance of Milton's having written a great part of his *Paradise Lost* in a summer-house built over a cascade in the garden, but long since fallen to ruins.

This place is not mentioned in P. N. tax.

Population, —, 25—57. Houses inhab. 11.

XCVI. SLAUGHTER, LOWER, *anciently* SCLOSTRE,

Is a small parish, six miles N. from Northleach, twenty-three N. E. from Gloucester, and containing 1000 acres: the soil is in general nearly the same as the last, as well as are the agricultural purposes to which it is applied.

Sclostre is said to be derived from *Sclo*, the name of some Saxon proprietor, and *tre* a place, signifying Sclo's place or possession³⁷.

The manor of three hides was anciently held by Roger de Laci and his mother, and soon after the conquest belonged to the priory of Mounberg, in Normandy. On the dissolution of alien priories, in 1415, it passed, with the hundred of Slaughter, to the nuns of Sion, in Middlesex. When all religious foundations were suppressed, both came the crown, and in 1611 were granted to Geo. Whitmore, Esq. whose grandson, Richard, was

seized of them at the beginning of the last century. The late Lieutenant General, William Whitmore, (next brother to Sir Thomas Whitmore, Knt. of the Bath), died in 1771, and was succeeded by George Whitmore, Esq.

An estate, late belonging to Mr. Head, is now vested in the family of Dolphin, of Eyeford, by purchase (*95). Joseph Roberts, Esq. of Newcomb(14), is proprietor of an estate here.

The village consists of one street with a beautiful clear stream running through it, and in the middle stands the mansion-house of the Whitmore's, of modern building.

Ten freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 150—194—198. Houses inhabited, 44.

The benefice is a rectory, in Stow deanery, but annexed to Bourton-on-the-Water, and therefore has the same patron and incumbent. The advowson was granted to Sir Christ. Hatton, 1579, and passed to the present proprietor in the same manner as Bourton.

The church is small but neat, consisting of a nave, north aisle and chancel, with a low slated tower.

The inhabitants were formerly buried at Bourton, but have for some years past had right of sepulture at their own church.

XCVII. WIDFORD, *anciently* WIDIFORD,

Is a small parish, containing 480 acres, and thirty miles E. from Gloucester. It is entirely surrounded by Oxfordshire, and from the ford over the Winrush, which passes through it, the name of *Wide ford* is derived: the soil is of the stone-brash kind and chiefly in arable, with 150 acres of woodland. A house called *Cap's Lodge*,

though lying within the boundaries of Whichwood Forest, belongs to Widford, where by ancient custom the inhabitants of Burford assemble yearly and chuse a lord and lady.

In 1086 this manor belonged to St. Oswald's priory, in Gloucester, and had so for many years before. It is not known how it passed from the church, but in 1281 a layman was returned by the sheriff, as lord of it: some time afterwards it came to the Lovels. Francis Lord Lovel, the last of the family, was Lord Chamberlain to Richard III. He was attainted, 1485, and entering the kingdom in arms, was slain near Newark, 1488, leaving no issue (92).

Hen. VII. then granted the manor to his uncle the Duke of Bedford, but on his death without issue, 1496, it reverted to the crown, and was afterwards mortgaged to the City of London, 1545. The manor belonged to the Johnsons in 1608, and passed from them to the Fettiplaces about 1700. Sir Charles Fettiplace, Bart. was lord of it in 1712, Robert Fettiplace, Esq. succeeded, and Charles Fettiplace, Esq. is now lord of the manor and proprietor of the whole parish.

The family seat and park comprehend the greatest part of the parish.

One freeholder voted in 1776.

Population, 36—20—40. Houses inhabited, 8.

The benefice is a rectory, in Stow deanery, in the patronage of Mr. Fettiplace. The advowson passed with the manor. William Montague, A. M. is incumbent.

The church, dedicated to St. Oswald, is small, without any steeple.

In the King's books (discharged) 20*l.* clear yearly valuc.

XCVIII. WINRUSH, *anciently* WENRIC,

Is four miles w. from Burford and twenty-four E. from Gloucester, and lies on a gentle declivity to the river of the same name. The soil, extending over 1800 acres, is generally a loam, and chiefly in meadow and pasture.

Atkyns supposes the name to be derived from *Ric*, signifying in Saxon a *Rush*, on account of the battle fought here among the rushes; but the opinion of Rudder seems more probable, that *Wen* was the name of an ancient proprietor, and *ric* in the Anglo Saxon signified a *dominion*, *province*, or *district*. There is no doubt of its having been the scene of much military business, from the entrenchments and tumuli or barrows which are frequent here.

The *Siliquastra* or fossil-pods, some petrifications of the vivalvular kind, and the *Asteria columnaris*, are found in the quarries here.

The manor, at the time of Domesday survey, belonged to several proprietors. In 1280 it belonged to John De-lamere, and in the following year, by the sheriff's return, it appeared to be held by the abbey of Winchcomb, William Pynchpole, and Robert de Marys. The manor was afterwards, for many years, in the family of Bereford, but belonged to the crown in 1608. It was afterwards the property of Sir Ralph Dutton, and has descended to the Right Hon. James, Lord Sherborne, who is the present lord of the manor, and principal proprietor (94).

HAMLETS. 1. MARIS. 2. PINCHPOOL. 3. LAY MARIS.

The properties in these hamlets are small, and much divided.

Five freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 140—190—317. Houses inhab. 58.

The benefice is a vicarage, in the patronage of Lord Dutton, and was consolidated with Sherborne in 1776.

The impropriation belonged to the priory of Lanthony in 1412, and was granted, with the church, to Francis Phillips and Richard Moor, in 1609. The whole is now vested in the lord of the manor.

The church, dedicated to St. Peter, has a small aisle and chapel on the south side, and a tower at the west end. The chapel is dedicated to St. Mary, and is called Hungerford's chapel, because many of that family lie buried in it.

In P. N. tax. the church of Wenrugg. *3l. 6s. 8d.*

In the King's books (discharged) *5l.*



SEVEN HUNDREDS DIVISION,

CONTAINS 7 hundreds, 8 market-towns, 93 parishes, 11,658 inhabited houses, 13,180 families, 326 uninhabited houses, 27,741 males, 31,057 females, 11,306 persons employed chiefly in agriculture, 15,103 in trade, 32,389 not comprised in the two last classes, and 58,798 total.

IX. CIRENCESTER, WITH CROWTHORN AND MINETY³⁸,

Contains the following parishes:

99 CIRENCESTER, m. t.

CROWTHORN AND MINETY.

100 Amney Crucis	110 Dunteshourn Rous
101 Amney St. Mary	111 Harnhill
102 Amney St. Peter	112 Meysey Hampton
103 Bagendon	113 Minety
104 Baunton	114 Preston
105 Cotes	115 Siddington St. Mary
106 Daglingworth	116 Siddington St. Peter
107 Down Amney	117 South Cerney
108 Driffild	118 Stratton
109 Dunteshourn Abbots	

X. BRITWEL'S BARROW.

119 Aldsworth	125 FAIRFORD, m. t.
120 Barnesley	126 Hatherop
121 Bibury	127 Kempford
122 Coln St. Aldwyns	128 Leachlade
123 Eastleach Martin	129 Quenington
124 Eastleach Turville	130 Southrop

XI. BRADLEY.

131 Aston Blank, or Cold Aston	139 Notgrove
132 Coln Rogers	140 Salperton
133 Compton Abdale	141 Sevenhampton
134 Dowdeswell	142 Shipton Oliffe
135 Farmington	143 Shipton Solers
136 Hampnet	144 Stowell
137 Hasleton	145 Turkdean
138 NORTHLEACH, m. t.	146 Whittington
	147 Withington

XII. RAPSGATE.

148 Brimpsfield	153 Cubberley
149 Chedworth	154 Elkstone
150 Colesbourn	155 North Cerney
151 Cowley	156 Rendcombe
152 Cranham	157 Side

XIII. BISLEY.

158 Bisley	162 Saperton
159 Edgworth	163 STROUD, m. t.
160 Miserden	164 Winston
161 PAINSWICK, m. t.	

XIV. LONGTREE.

165 Avening	170 Rodborough
166 Cherington	171 Rodmarton
167 HAMPTON, MINCHIN, m. t.	172 Shipton Moign
168 Horseley	173 TETBURY, m. t.
169 Lashborough	174 Weston Birt
	175 Woodchester

XV. WHITSTON.—*Upper Part.*

176 Frethern	181 Randwick
177 Haresfield	182 Saul
178 Longney	183 Standish, <i>with</i>
179 Morton Valence	*183 Hardwick
180 Quedgley	

Lower Part.

184 Eastington	188 Stanley, St. Leonard's
185 Frampton-upon-Severn	189 Stonehouse
186 Frocester	190 Wheatenhurst, <i>or</i> Whit-
187 Stanley, King's	minster.

CIRECESTRE and GERSDON, GERSDUNES, are included in CIRENCESTER, CROWTHORN, and MINETY.

BRICWOLDESBERG, BECHEBERIE, BEGEBERIE, included in BRITWEL'S BARROW.

BRADELEI, BRADELEGE, and WACRESCUMB, included in BRADLEY nearly.

RESPIET, RESPIGETE, in RAPSGATE.

BISELEIE, in BISLEY.

LANGETREU, LANGETREWES, in LONGTREE.

WITESTANE, and BLACELAWES, BLACELEW, nearly in WHITSTON.

SEVEN HUNDREDS DIVISION.

IX. CIRENCESTER HUNDRED.

XCIX. CIRENCESTER, *anciently* CIRECESTRE,

The *Caer Cori* of the Britons, the *Corinium Dobunorum* of the Romans, according to Ptolomy, and by Antoninus called *Duro-Cornovium*, is a borough town contained within its own hundred, and distant from Gloucester seventeen miles s. e. The parish comprehends 4000 acres, intersected by the river Churn, and consists of half in pasture, and the remainder in arable and woodland, nearly in equal proportions. The soil is light, and in some parts gravelly. The parts of the parish without the borough are in Crowthorn and Minety hundred.

The town in its present state, is inferior to few provincial boroughs, either in extent, situation, or buildings. It consists of four chief, and seven less considerable streets, in each of which are houses of a superior style, which mark the opulence, as well as the public spirit of the inhabitants. It has two market days, Monday and Friday; and three fairs, Easter Tuesday, July 8th, and November the 8th.

Cirencester is not mentioned by Bede as one of the twenty-eight British cities, though it afterwards occurs in

the catalogue of Henry of Huntingdon, under the name of *Caer Cori*, as a British city. But the great consequence of this place arose from the Romans, who established a military station here, being the point where their three great roads met, and called it *Corinium Dobunorum*, the metropolis of the province of the Dobuni. The old city was surrounded with a wall and ditch, many vestiges of which were visible in the time of Leland, (15th century), and in 1723, Dr. Stukeley, in surveying the boundaries, found them answer to his description.

The present town occupies a part only of the ancient scite which lay on the east and south sides, now cultivated as gardens and meadows, which also was the case when Leland made his survey. Frequent discoveries have been made of Roman works, altars, pottery, and pavements³⁹.

The coins which have been found, are in general of the later empire, Antoninus, Dioclesian, or Constantine. The account of Constantine having been crowned in this town is generally discredited now, and equally so the legend of King Arthur's being crowned in Grosmont's tower. On the east side of the town lies *To-barrow-hill*, which is unquestionably a tumulus, and seems to be the hill said to stand in Colton's field, near Cirencester, of which a strange account was given in a paper printed by William Budden, 1685, and preserved in the Bodleian, among Dr. Rawlinson's papers.

Records do not take notice of any remarkable circumstance in the history of this town from the departure of the Romans to the Saxon Heptarchy, when it was included in the kingdom of *Wiccia*, afterwards incorporated with *Mercia*, and between 577 and 676 was alternately held by the *Mercians* and *West Saxons*. The famous treaty, by which the Danish leader, *Guthrum*, and his army, after

their defeat at Ethandun, in Wiltshire, had their lives spared, and a settlement granted them in East Anglia and Northumberland, by the great Alfred, is said to have been made here: the conditions were, that they should be peaceable, and embrace Christianity. In 1020, King Canute, on his return from Denmark, held a council here at Easter, by which Ethelwolf was expelled his dominions.

The castle, which stood on the s. w. side of the town, was burnt by King Stephen, in 1142, but being repaired and garrisoned by the barons, in the rebellion against Hen. III. was taken, and totally demolished.

On the usurpation of Hen. IV. and imprisonment of Rich. III. Edward Plantagenet, with other nobles, formed a plan for the restoration of the deposed king; but the conspiracy being discovered, the conspirators were surprised at Cirencester, and beheaded by the townsmen. In this reign the wall and gates were entire, nor can it be certainly said when they were demolished. In 1774, parts were uncovered, eight feet thick, and three high, of hewn stone, very strongly cemented, but most of these have been levelled. From this period till the great rebellion this town does not seem to have been disturbed with military operations, but destined to make the first forcible opposition to Cha. I. by insulting Lord Chandos, then Lieutenant of the county, and executing the commission of Array. He received the greatest indignities from the populace, and narrowly escaped with his life.

This place was afterwards garrisoned by the Parliament's forces, and was attacked on the 2d of February, 1642, under Prince Rupert. The attack began at an inclosure near Mr. Poole's house, (now Lord Bathurst's), and the Barton house, which ended in the taking of the town.

Col. Fettiplace, the governor, with many others, were taken prisoners, and confined in the church, and, according to Corbet, were treated with great contumely, and commanders and gentlemen had no better quarter than common soldiers, but were all reserved for a triumph. From this time to the conclusion of the civil war, the town was alternately in the hands of both parties. After the siege of Gloucester, Lord Essex surprised Sir Nich. Crisp in his winter-quarters here, and captured 400 horse, with ammunition and provisions.

Here also was the first blood shed in 1688, when Lord Lovelace, on his march to join the Prince of Orange, was attacked by Capt. Lorange, of the county militia, animated by the Duke of Beaufort, who was strong in the interest of James. Lorange and his son were slain, but Lovelace was at length overpowered, and carried to the castle at Gloucester.

A college, consisting of a deanery and prebendaries, was established at Cirencester in early Saxon times.

Reimboldus, Chancellor to King Edward the Confessor, presided and held large estates in several adjacent parishes, which on his death came to the crown.

THE ABBEY

Was founded by Hen. I. begun in 1117 and finished in 1131, the conventual church being dedicated to St. Mary and St. John. The monks were canons regular, of the order of St. Augustine. All Reimbold's and other estates were granted as an endowment; Richard I. annexed to it the jurisdiction of the Seven Hundreds, and King John confirmed these grants by charter. The lands of William of Cirencester, in Minety, were granted in 1204, and a new farm in 1216. In the same year this monastery had

the grant of a fair, and another grant of fairs in the town of Cirencester, in 1253; and of markets there and in the Seven Hundreds, 1258. From the first establishment, in 1131, to the dissolution, in 1539, were thirty abbots. Roger de Rodmarton, the 10th abbot, was the first summoned to parliament, but the seat was not confirmed till the time of William Best, the 21st abbot, who obtained the mitre and a seat among the barons for himself and successors in 1416. The abbey was surrendered December 29, 1539, and was valued at 1071*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* ob. The abbots had the privilege of coinage: a brass piece, somewhat smaller than the old copper halfpenny, was found in the abbey garden in 1772; on one side was a coronet, charged with three ram's heads (part of the abbey arms) and this inscription, "AVE MARIA GRACIA PLENA;" on the reverse, a cross fleury between four fleurs de lis; and round the quarters G. A. repeated for George Abbas, from which it appears that the piece was coined between 1445 and 1461, during which period William George was abbot. So complete a demolition of the abbey seems to have been immediately made, that no ruins remain to ascertain with any degree of certainty the exact spot of ground where it stood: Willis conjectures that the scite was in the N. E. part of the present churchyard. After the dissolution the scite of the abbey and its appendages were granted to Thomas Lord Seymour, *in capite*, by service of one Knight's fee, 1546, and upon his attainder, reverting to the crown, was in 1564 conveyed to Richard Master, M. D. physician to Queen Elizabeth, the direct ancestor to the present possessor, Thomas Master, Esq. the seventh in lineal succession, who married Mary, daughter of James Lenox Dutton, Esq. and sister to the present Lord Sherbourn.

✓ The first house built by the Masters, and represented in Atkyns, was of the age of Elizabeth, but this has been taken down and replaced by a handsome modern mansion, with suitable offices and environs, by Thomas Master, Esq. in 1772, on the same foundations.

The manor of Cirencester anciently included several vills, but in the reign of Hen. IV. the privileges and immunities of a distinct hundred were granted to the inhabitants as a reward for having defeated the conspirators. The out-parishes, with Minety, were named the "*Out torne*," corruptedly *Croæthorne*; but this settlement respected the borough only, as the abbey retained their peculiar rights to the dissolution, and have ever since been included in the *Out torne*. The first grant of the manor was made after the dissolution to Sir Thomas Seymour, Lord Seymour, of Sudley, which in 1554 was transferred to Sir Anthony Kingston; in 1595 Sir John D'Ânvers died seized of it, by whose son, the Earl of Danby, it was sold to Henry Poole of Saperton. About 1645 it descended by heirs female to James Earl of Newburgh. The widow of his son Charles Lord Newburgh, sold the manorial estate to Sir Benjamin Bathurst, Knt. 1695, whose great grandson, Henry Bathurst, Earl Bathurst, is now lord of the manor of Cirencester and the Seven Hundreds.

The ancestors of this noble family were seated at a place called Bathurst, in Sussex, not far from Battle Abbey, of which they were dispossessed and their castle demolished in the troublesome times of dispute between the houses of York and Lancaster.

Lawrence Bathurst, of Cranebrook, in Kent, was succeeded by his eldest son, Edward, who was seated at Staplehurst, and among other children had Launcelot Bathurst, Alderman of London, whose youngest son, George

Bathurst, had twelve sons and four daughters, several of whom dying in the service of Charles I. and the others without issue, the youngest, Sir Benjamin, succeeded to the estates, and dying in 1704 left three sons, of whom the eldest, Allen, was his heir; he was advanced to the dignity of a peer of Great Britain, by the title of Lord Bathurst, in 1711; the eldest son, Benjamin, dying without issue, Henry, the second son, succeeded to the title and estates, and was created Baron Apsley, in 1771, having been on the 12th of the same month, January, appointed Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain; in the following year, August 27, he was advanced to the dignity of Earl Bathurst, Baron Bathurst of Battlesden and Apsley. His Lordship dying in 1794, was succeeded in his title and estates by Henry, the present Earl Bathurst, his eldest son, by Tryphena, daughter of Thos. Scawen, Esq. of Maidwell, co. Northampton.

The borough of Cirencester first sent burgesses to parliament in the thirteenth year of Elizabeth: Gabriel Blike, Esq. and Thomas Poole, Gent. were the first representatives; and Michael Hicks Beach, Esq. and Sir Robert Preston, Bart. are the representatives in the present parliament.

TYTHINGS AND HAMLETS, all in the hundred of the *Out-torne*, or Crowthorn and Minety. 1. SPITAL-GATE, 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. The Almery Farm, so called from the almery of the abbey, belongs, with the former, to Thomas Master, Esq. The almery gate is now standing.

2. WIGGOLD, lies on the N. E. of the town, beyond

the last-mentioned, and is a distinct manor, claimed as such in the reign of Hen. III. Sir William Nottingham, who lies buried in the church, was seized of it in 1481. It now belongs to the families of Master and Cripps, but the tythes were granted, as part of the abbey estate, to the former.

3. CHESTERTON, situate on the south and south-east sides of the town, contains the greater part of the ancient city, as is evident from the name. Large estates were held by the Langelys in this tything for several centuries. Robert D'Oile gave the impropriation of Chesterton to the abbey of Gloucester 1080, which was purchased by Earl Bathurst of Sir John Nelthorp, Bart. between whom and the families of Master and Coxe, the other property is divided.

4. BARTON tything, includes a considerable track of land on the west side of the town, and was originally the great grange of the abbey for storing their corn rents. At the dissolution it was granted to Rich. Berners, 1545, had passed to Sir Rich. Onslow, Speaker of the House of Commons in Queen Anne's reign, from whom it came by purchase to the Bathursts, the present proprietors.

5. OAKLEY tything lies farther west of the town. It is called Achelie in Domesday, and was possessed by Roger de Laci. It was afterwards granted to the abbey, and at the dissolution to Sir Thomas Seymour, and upon his attainder, to John Duke of Northumberland 1553. On his attainder, it was regranted, 1560, to Sir T. Parry, from whose son it passed by purchase to Sir John Danvers, and afterwards, through the family of Pool, to Sir Robert Atkyns, of Saperton, of whom Oakley Woods were purchased by Allen Lord Bathurst, under whose care the very extensive plantations here, so much admired and

visited, were formed, and he had the uncommon happiness of living to an age, when he saw them flourish to maturity. Ten large avenues or ridings meet in a centre, from which the bounding objects have a good effect. Concealed in the thickest groves is *Alfred's hall*, an imitation of a dilapidated castle, rendered habitable by modern additions. The similarity of *Æglea*, where King Alfred made a convention with the Danes, to *Ackeley*, suggested the idea to the noble owner, who well knew how to improve it. Over the north door in Saxon characters is an inscription copied from the "*Fædus Aluredi*." Over the south door is the following Latin translation,

Fædus quod Ælfrædus et Gythrunus reges, omnes Angli sapientes, et quicumque Angliam incolebant orientalem, serierunt; et non solum de ipsis, verum etiam de natis suis, ac nondum in lucem editis, quotquot misericordiæ divinæ aut regiæ velint esse participes jure jurando sanxerunt.

Primo ditionis nostræ fines ad Thamesin evehuntur, inde ad Leam usque ad fontem ejus, tum recta ad Bedfordiam, ac denique per Usam ad viam Vetelingianum.

Behind this building is a ruin with a stone over the chimney piece, on which, in ancient characters, in relief, is this inscription,—

IN. MEM. ALFRÆDI,
REL. RCZTAVR:
ANO. DO. 1085.

In Oakley woods is found the truffle in great abundance.

The old mansion house was built by Lord Danby, in the improved style of the age of King James, consisting of three sides of a quadrangle. The present mansion was rebuilt early in the last century, and has a long principal front in the Attic style, inclosed within an area. The other front is finished with two wings and a portico, and

commands a central view of the avenue in the park, terminated by a column and colossal statue of Queen Anne.

The park and grounds are justly admired for originality of design, and the liberality of the noble family cannot be too much praised, which allows a free participation of the pleasures of these beautiful plantations to strangers as well as the inhabitants.

The whole of the two last tythings, with a very small exception, belongs to Lord Bathurst.

The Churn, which rises at the Seven Wells(153), passes by this town in its way to Cricklade, near which, by uniting with another stream, usually called the head of the Thames, it forms the Isis.

The advantages of internal navigation arising from the Junction Canal, are communicated to Cirencester by a side branch, of nearly a mile in length, which terminates at the Quay, on the south side of the town.

One hundred and four freeholders voted in 1776, for the county.

Population, 4000—3878—4130. Houses inhab. 837.

The benefice is a curacy, in the deanery to which it gives name, without glebe, but endowed with oblations and all privy tythes, excepting those of the demesnes. The impropriation was vested, soon after the dissolution, in the family of Bouchier, of Barnsley, and now belongs to the Earl of Bathurst. The Bishop of Gloucester is patron; and William Shippen Willes, M. A. is curate. In 1708 a house was purchased for the minister, which has been greatly improved by the present incumbent.

The church, dedicated to St. John Baptist, is a structure singularly magnificent and beautiful, consisting of a nave, two aisles, and five chapels, besides the chancel. The roof is supported by two rows of five clustered pil-

lars, light and well proportioned; these divide the nave from the aisles. Over the arches are an equal number of windows, once ornamented with painted glass. Affixed to the capitals are busts of benefactors, with their armorial ensigns, initials, and devices. The nave is 77 feet long, and the breadth of it, including the two aisles, 74. At the entrance of the chancel is a gallery or screen-work, with a handsome organ, erected in 1683, and at several times since repaired and enlarged.

The scattered remains of painted glass have lately been collected together, and, with the addition of some fragments from Siddington (115), arranged in the west and east windows, with nice taste and judgment, by Samuel Lysons, Esq.

The tower stands at the west end of the church, 134 feet high, well proportioned and finished, with battlements and pinnacles. It was probably the work of the early part of the 15th century.

The south porch is a most elegant specimen of the Gothic style at the close of the 15th century. The rich open work of its battlements and pinnacles, the profusion of figures in front, and its fine ribbed cielings within, are peculiarly striking. It was built chiefly at the expence of Alice Avening, aunt of Bishop Rowthale; and by consent of Bishop Nicholson, the great chamber has been used for holding vestries and other public assemblies, since 1671.

In P. N. tax. the church of Cirencestr. 28*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

In the King's books not charged.

CROWTHORN AND MINETY.

C. AMNEY CRUCIS, *anciently* OMENIE,

Is about two miles E. from Cirencester, and nineteen s. E. from Gloucester. The soil, comprizing 4000 acres, is chiefly of a deep clay, and is employed in arable, meadow, and pasture, nearly in equal proportions. The common fields were inclosed in 1770. The name is supposed to be derived from *ammis*, Latin for a river; and this might be adapted to its situation on a rivulet, were it correspondent to the ancient appellation of Omenie. It is however possible, that the more ancient name might approach nearer to the present one, and that the corruption might take place in the time of the Saxons. The addition of Crucis was intended for a distinction, and was probably assumed from a cross, the remains of which are now to be seen; and as the Saxons called the cross *halig-rode*, it has sometimes been stiled Amney holy rood.

The three parishes of Amney Crucis, Amney St. Mary, and Down Amney, not having been distinguished from each other in the general survey, it is difficult to assign to each, with any certainty, that portion of the record which belongs to it.

The abbey of Tewkesbury was possessed of property in Amney holy rood so early as Hen. I. which was considerably increased to them during the reigns of Edw. I. and II. After the general dissolution, the manor and rectory were granted to John Playdell, or Pleydell, of Westcot, co. Berks, 1562. Robert Playdell was lord of the manor in

1608. John, his son and successor, died without issue, and the estate came to his brother Robert, whose son Robert left a son and two daughters, the youngest of whom, Charlotte Louisa, surviving the brother and sister, carried this and other estates, by marriage, to the Hon. John Dawney, eldest son of Henry Lord Viscount Downe, in 1724. In 1765, the manor and estate of Amney Crucis came, by purchase, to Samuel Blackwell, Esq. and at his death, in 1785, to his widow, the present proprietor.

The manor house, formerly the seat of the Pleydells, is a building of ancient architecture.

Ten freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 350—357—514. Houses inhab. 119.

The benefice is a vicarage, in Cirencester deanery, the advowson of which formerly belonged to the nunnery of Clerkenwell, co. Middlesex. At the general inclosure, in 1770, lands were allotted to the several impropiators and the vicar. The patronage is now in the King; and Thomas Boys, M. A. is incumbent.

The church, dedicated to Holy rood, has a nave and transept, with a tower at the west end. The whole is embattled. The arms of the Clares are seen in the E. window, placed there by the abbey of Tewkesbury, in honour of Isabel Clare, their benefactress.

In P. N. tax. in Feyreford deanery, the church of Aumeneye Crucis, 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

CL. AMNEY ST. MARY, or EASTBROOK,

Is three miles E. from Cirencester, and twenty-one E. from Gloucester. The principal part of the parish lies on the east side of the brook, which runs from the last parish

into the Churn, whence the name is derived. The soil is chiefly a strong clay, and more in arable than pasture and meadow. The common fields were inclosed at the same time with the last. From the intermixture of lands belonging to the two parishes, it is probable that, in very early times, they formed but one. The whole is 1100 acres.

The property and descent of the manor are very uncertain, till the year 1608, when John Partridge, Esq. was lord of it. It came afterwards to the Pleydells, and from them to Samuel Blackwell, Esq. as in Amney Crucis, and lastly to Michael Hicks Beach, Esq. by purchase, with the property of more than half the parish.

An estate belongs to the Rev. Mr. Cumberland, of Driffield.

No freeholder voted in 1776.

Population, 80—118—167. Houses inhab. 34.

The benefice is a perpetual curacy, in Cirencester deanery. The impropriation once belonged to the abbey of Cirencester, and was granted to Peter Osborn and others, in 1561; but the tythes of the demesnes were granted to John Playdell. The claims of the impropiators and incumbent were settled by allotment, at the time of the inclosure. The patronage is with the manor; and Thomas Boys, M. A. is the present curate.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is small, having a nave and chancel only, and no tower. Some appearances of Saxon architecture mark its antiquity.

In P. N. tax. the church of Ammeneye B. Mari. 4l.

CII. AMNEY ST. PETER, *or* EASTINGTON,

Is a mile further to the E. than the last, and consists of 600 acres of meadow and pasture, on a light gravelly soil. Its eastern situation accounts for the name of *Eastington*, or *East town*.

The manor and impropriation belonged to the abbey of Gloucester in 17 Edw. III. and continued a parcel of their possessions till the dissolution. In 1553 they were granted to Richard Knight, and from his son Robert they went to George Gascoigne, Esq. who was lord of the manor in 1608; and then passing to the Pleydells, came to Samuel Blackwell, Esq. and is now, by purchase, the property of Richard Dennison Cumberland, Clerk, with some landed property.

Lord Coleraine, and James Habgood, Gent. are the principal proprietors.

Five freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 100—105—162. Houses inhab. 33.

The benefice is a curacy, in Cirencester deanery, the impropriation of which formerly belonged to the abbey of Gloucester, and was granted to the same see in 1542, in whose patronage also is the curacy. Thomas Boys, A. M. is incumbent.

The church, dedicated to Saint Peter, is a small old building, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a very low tower.

CIII. BAGENDON, *anciently* BENWEDENE,

Is a parish, containing 1100 acres, three miles N. from Cirencester, and fourteen s. E. from Gloucester. The

soil is light and stony; but on the arable lands, which are greater in proportion than the pasture, artificial grasses are cultivated with success. A small rivulet runs through the village, and falls into the Churn a mile below the church. Its situation near the Foss Way, with two considerable entrenchments and barrows, evidently shew that it was the scene of some military engagement in Saxon times, or when the country was annoyed by the Danish marauders.

The same kind of stone is found here as at Daglingworth (106), called Dagham Down stone.

Benwedene is recorded in Domesday as lying in Cirencester hundred, but in the sheriff's return, in 9 E. I. it is not mentioned. In the reign of Edw. III. it occurs, and in 1383 it was vested in trustees for the use of the chantry of the Holy Trinity in the church of Cirencester. After the dissolution of chantries, the manor was granted to Sir John Thynn, and it continued in that family till Thomas Lord Viscount Weymouth, lately sold it to Joseph Pitt, Esq. of Cirencester, who is now lord of the manor, with a considerable estate.

Edward Haines, Gent. is a principal proprietor.

One freeholder voted in 1776.

Population, 60—139—133. Houses inhab. 28.

The benefice is a rectory, in Cirencester deanery, formerly in the presentation of the chantry before mentioned, and for many years of the Weymouth family, but now of Jos. Pitt, Esq. John Lewis Bythesea, LL. B. is incumbent.

About seventeen acres of meadow and pasture, and forty-seven of arable, belong to the glebe.

The church, dedicated to Saint Margaret, consists of a nave, with a north aisle, and low tower.

In P. N. tax. the church of Baginden, 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

In the King's books (discharged) 8*l.* 4*s.* 4½*d.*

CIV BAUNTON, *anciently* BAUDINGTON and PEN-
NINGTON,

Is a mile N. from Cirencester, and eighteen from Gloucester, bounded on the west by the river Churn, and the great Roman foss on the east. The soil, extending over 1100 acres, is in general stony, and therefore principally applied to tillage. The common fields were inclosed in 1776.

This manor was very early vested in the abbey of Cirencester, and at the dissolution came to the possession of the Georges, in which family it continued 400 years. William George sold it to Thomas Master, Esq. about the end of the 17th century, whose descendant, Thomas Master, Esq. is lord of the manor, and proprietor of the whole parish, except one small tenement.

No freeholder voted in 1776.

Population, 70—56—108. Houses inhabited, 20.

The benefice is a perpetual curacy, and the impropriation descended with the manor, with the nomination of the curate, who is James Daubeny, M. A.

The church is a mean building, dedicated to St. Christopher, consisting of a nave only, without steeple or tower. The inhabitants were formerly buried at Cirencester: but in 1625 a burial place was consecrated for them by Dr. Goodman, Bishop of Gloucester.

CV. COTES or CoATS,

Is three miles w. from Cirencester, and eighteen s. e. from Gloucester. The soil is light and generally applied to tillage: the parish contains 2585 acres, including the common fields contiguous to Rodmarton, which are very extensive, but cannot be exactly separated from that parish, from neglect of perambulation and ancient mears. The name does not occur in Domesday; the parish, however, is described under the titles of Hunlafese], Tursberie, and Torentune, but in the sheriff's return, 9 Ed. I. these names were omitted, and the general name of Cotes used in their stead. The name seems more probably derived from the British *Coed*, a wood, than from its being seated among the cotts in Coteswold according to Atkyns, because here was one of those woods which are supposed to have extended from this place to Stow, and to have given the name of Coteswold to a large extent of ground on the Gloucestershire hills. Two large woods still remain, at Hailey and Oakley, the latter of which was granted by the crown to the abbot of Cirencester, on condition that it should not be assarted or converted to tillage: a restriction which has preserved it to the present time.

The manor anciently belonged to Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, and has therefore been considered as subject to the honour of Gloucester. About the middle of the 15th century it was purchased of the family of Vernon by Sir William Nottingham, from whom it passed to Richard Poole, by marriage with his widow. Of his descendants, in 1660, it was bought by Sir Robert Atkyns, and resold in 1787 by his heir general to the family of Tombes, with the demesnes and advowson; and William

Tombes, Gent. is now lord of the manor, with a considerable estate.

HAMLETS. 1. HUNLAFESD OR HUNLAFE'S SEAT, so called from a Saxon proprietor, now called Hullased.

The abbess of Romsey had the advowson of a chapel, and was possessed of lands in this place, 1458. The chapel is now standing and retains the name, but is used as a barn.

2. TREWSBURY: the name implies a camp or fortification, the vestiges of which are now visible; probably a *Castra exploratoria* of the Romans.

Considerable property belongs to Charles Westley Cox, Esq.

The Roman foss passes here.

3. TORLETON, lies partly in Rodmarton.

The royalty of these hamlets is vested in the lord of the manor of Cotes.

The Thames and Severn canal, after having passed more than two miles under ground, emerges here.

One freeholder voted in 1776.

Population, 120—220—226. Houses inhabited, 32.

The benefice is a rectory, in Cirencester deanery, endowed with 85 acres of glebe and 950 sheep pastures.

The tythes of the demesnes belonged to the abbey of Cirencester, and in 1486 Richard Peachy, rector, quitted his claim to Richard Clype, abbot: Richard Vernon, lord of the manor, being a party in the indenture. William Tombes, Gent. is patron, and Bryan Mackey, A. B. is incumbent.

The church, dedicated to St. Matthew, consists of a nave and north aisle, with a sepulchral chapel, said to have belonged to the Nottinghams. The tower is a neat Gothic structure, built by John Wyatt, rector, in the 14th

century, who also beautified the church on the outside at the same time, as appears from an inscription on the architrave of the chancel window.

In P. N. tax. the church of Cotes, 7*l*.

In the King's books, 9*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*.

CVI. DAGLINGWORTH,

Is a parish fifteen miles s. e. from Gloucester. The soil is in general light and stony, and chiefly applied to tillage, with small exception of pasture and woodland; the whole being 1200 acres. The Irmin-street passes through this parish, and may be distinctly traced in many places. Some ruins of foundations and a tessellated pavement were discovered some years ago in a ground called *Cave's close*, in this village.

Daglingworth is not mentioned in Domesday, but was probably at that time considered as a member of Stratton, but in the sheriff's return, 9 Ed. I. Danglingworth only is mentioned and Stratton omitted. Ralph Bloet held the manor in the reign of Hen. II.; his grand-daughter, by marriage, carried it to Sir James de Berkeley, in which name and family it continued till 1600, when it passed by purchase from Henry Lord Berkeley to Sir Henry Poole, from whose descendants it came to Sir Robert Atkyns, who was lord of it in the beginning of last century. With some of the adjoining estates of Poole and Atkyns, it was purchased by Allen Lord Bathurst, and Earl Bathurst is the present lord of the manor.

The demesnes are not extensive, and the principal proprietors of estates are the families of Haynes and Hinton.

On Daghham Down is found near the surface, on a bed of black earth, a kind of stone, in detached blocks, of

the most grotesque formation and uncommon figures, occasioned by a number of circular perforations, exceedingly smooth; it resists the weather, and is used to ornament grottos and rustic buildings, in which it produces an effect much superior to any thing artificial. On the same Down is another kind of stone, near the surface, of a very close grain, full of petrifications, and resembling the Derbyshire marble, when polished.

Seven freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 138—184—215. Houses inhabited, 45.

The benefice is a rectory, in Cirencester deanery, in 1499 in the patronage of the abbess of Godstow, co. Oxford, and at the dissolution was retained by the crown. The King is now patron, and John Chapman, A. B. incumbent.

The church, dedicated to the Holy Cross, is a plain structure, with a nave only, and low embattled tower, and was built at the expence of the nunnery before-mentioned.

In P. N. tax. the church of Daglingwrth, 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

In the King's books, 8*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*

CVII. DOWN AMNEY, *anciently OMENIE and OMENEE,*

Is a parish twenty-three miles s. e. from Gloucester, contains 2300 acres, of soil varying from loam to gravel, and equally applied to pasture and tillage. It is intersected by Amney Brook in its way to the Isis, and takes its additional name as lying lower down the stream than the other parishes of the same name. Wiltshire bounds it on the south.

Eduod held Omenee, in Gersden hundred, in the time of Edward the Confessor, and Radulf de Todeni in the

reign of the Conqueror. Considerable confusion prevails in the application of the ancient records to the respective parishes of the same name; and as it is now mere matter of curiosity to learn the names of ancient possessors, we pass on to that period where certainty begins: about the beginning of the reign of Rich. II. it was purchased by Sir T. Hungerford, who was the first standing speaker of the House of Commons, 51 Ed. III.; he had free warren granted him 1385. Bridget, the daughter of Sir Anthony Hungerford, the seventh in lineal descent from Sir Thomas, carried the estate into the Dunch family, by marriage with Edmond Dunch, Esq. 1645. From them the manorial estate passed by purchase to James Craggs, Secretary of State to Geo. I. who bequeathed it to his natural daughters and co-heirs: Anne, first married to John Knight, Esq. of Gosfield Hall, co. Essex; secondly to Robert Nugent, afterwards Lord Clare; Harriot, married to Richard Eliot, of Port Eliot, co. Cornwall, whose son, on the death of his mother and aunt, became sole proprietor. He was created a Baron, 1784, by the title of Lord Eliot of St. Germain's, in the county of Cornwall, who is now lord of the manor.

The old manor-house, now improved and modernized, was built before the reign of Hen. VIII. The arms of Hungerford were exhibited in various parts of the building. The portal, or grand entrance, was flanked by two octangular turrets, embatteled, and embellished with the arms of Sir Anthony Hungerford, the builder, who was also member for the county in 1553. Upon the wainscot, made of small compartments, filled with mantles, were many grotesque mouldings, and a date '1537.'

Two freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 180—548—279. Houses inhabited, 48.

The benefice is vicarial, in Fairford deanery, the impropriate tythes of which were given by Edw. I. to the Knights Templars; in 1315, when the knights were suppressed, they passed to the abbey of Cirencester, and at the suppression were granted to Christ Church College, Oxford, who are now patrons, and Andrew Price, A. M. is incumbent.

The church, dedicated to All Saints, consists of a nave, supported by four arches, pointed, with two aisles, a transept, and embattled tower, finished with a spire. The fraternity of Knights Templars were certainly the founders of this church, about 1260.

In the King's books (discharged) 10*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*

CVIII. DRIFFIELD, *anciently* DRIFELLE,

Is a parish, twenty-one miles from Gloucester s. e. It consists of 1100 acres of light soil, which is in tillage, and some grass lands, not very fertile.

Reinbald the priest held Drifelle at the general survey. He gave this manor, and advowson of the church, to the college of Cirencester, of which he was dean. At the dissolution the manor was granted to Humphry and George Brown, in exchange for lands in Waltham, co. Essex, 1546, in whose family it continued till the reign of Eliz. Thomas Wilford was lord of the manor in 1608. It was afterwards bought by John Hanger, a Turkey merchant. Gabriel, the fourth in lineal descent, was created Baron Coleraine; of Coleraine, in the county of Londonderry, in 1761. He died in 1773, and his eldest son, John, by Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Richard Bond, Esq. of Cowbury, co. Heref. is present lord of the manor, and proprietor of the whole parish.

The abbots of Cirencester had a country residence on the scite of the present manor-house. At this place the last abbot, with the grant of an annual pension of 200*l.* spent many years in religious retirement.

One freeholder voted in 1776.

Population, 120—137—128. Houses inhabited, 26.

The benefice, in the deanery of Cirencester, is vicarial, endowed with all vicarial tythes and forty-one acres of glebe. Thomas Smith, Esq. presented last, but the patronage is now in Mary Jane Jenner Watts, and Lucy Anne Watts, daughters and co-heiresses of the late Rich. Watts, Esq. of Wotton-Basset, co. Wilts, and Richard Dennison Cumberland, LL.B. is incumbent.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was rebuilt about thirty years since, at the sole expence of Gabriel Hanger, Lord Coleraine. It is in the modern style, and particularly neat, and well-proportioned, especially in the internal decorations. The altar-piece is very handsome. It has a small tower at the west end.

In P. N. tax. the church of Driffeld, 6*s.* 8*d.*

In the King's books, 8*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*

CIX. DUNTESBOURN ABBATIS, *or* UPPER,

Is a parish, twelve miles s. e. from Gloucester, and containing 1100 acres. The soil is light, and principally in tillage. The Irmin-street passes on the n. e.

The manor was held by the abbey of Gloucester, with about 600 acres of land, by grant of Emmeline, relict of Walter de Laci, in 1085, and at the dissolution was purchased by William and James Dolle, in whose descendants they continued till the time of Oliver Dolle, in 1660, though with considerable diminutions. The manor was

sold to the family of Pleydell, and Sir Mark Stewart Pleydell, Bart. on his death in 1770, devised the whole to the Earl of Radnor, who is lord of the manor.

Sir Mark, about forty years since, built a house on a singular plan, on an eminence in this parish: he selected the spot for its beautiful scenery, and spent much of his time at this favourite villa.

DUNTESBOURN LYRE, so called because it belonged to the abbey of Lyre or le Lira, in Normandy, is a hamlet in the hundred of Rapsgate. At the suppression of alien monasteries it was transferred to the Augustines of Cirencester, 1416. In 1575 it was bought by John Pleydell, of Weston, co. Berks, and incorporated with the manorial estate, but is now the property of Thomas Raikes, Esq. It is a separate manor, and includes Nutbean Farm.

Fourteen freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 180—176—245. Houses inhabited, 51.

The benefice is a rectory, in Cirencester deanery. The advowson, originally annexed to the manor, is said to have been obtained from the crown by Egme Stuart, Duke of Richmond, in 1611, but it does not appear from the registry of Gloucester, that he presented. From the family of Estcourts, and others who have been patrons since 1593, it has been transferred to the family of Chapman. Charles Meseman, A. B. is incumbent.

The church, dedicated to St. Peter, has a low slated tower at the west end.

In P. N. tax. the church of Duntiesburn Abbis, *5l. 6s. 8d.*

In the King's books, *13l.*

CX. DUNTESBOURN ROUS, or MILITIS RUFII,

Is a parish thirteen miles N. E. from Gloucester, adjoining to the last parish on the east, and comprehending about 800 acres of light soil, chiefly in tillage. It is sometimes called Lower, in reference to its situation on the *bourne* or rivulet.

The family of Rufus, or Rous, were formerly proprietors of this parish, who therefore added their own name to it, by way of distinction, and *Militis* in contradistinction to *Abbatis*.

William, soon after the conquest, gave this manor to William de Ow, and afterwards to John Rufus, or Rous; the last of which family was attainted for high treason, but his lands restored. The manor afterwards passed into the family of Mull, and on the attainder of Thomas and William Mull in 1463, it was granted to Thomas Herbert, and on his dying without issue, to Sir Richard Beauchamp, 1475. Dr. Fox, bishop of Winchester, purchased it in the reign of Hen. VII. and settled it on Corpus Christi College, Oxford, 1517, with whom it now remains.

PINBURY, is a hamlet, part in this, and part in the parish of Edgworth. It is an ancient manor, and was given by the Conqueror to the nuns of Caen, in Normandy. In 1416, it was transferred to the nuns of Sion, Middlesex, who had a cell, and upon the general suppression, was granted to Andrew, Lord Windsor, in exchange for other lands. From him it passed by purchase to Sir Hen. Poole, of Saperton, and from that family to the Atkyns's; and afterwards from the heir-general of that family, to Lord Bathurst, 1786, and Henry, Earl Bathurst, is now lord of the manor, with two-thirds of the property of the parish.

Part of Oakley is within the boundary of this parish.

The family of Haines are considerable proprietors.

No freeholder voted in 1776.

Population, 60—72—93. Houses inhabited, 21.

The benefice is a rectory, in the deanery of Cirencester.

The advowson was separated from the manor, and purchased by Dr. Morwent, the second president of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, who left it by will to that society, 1557, and they are now the patrons. John Skelton, B.D. is incumbent.

The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is small. Under the chancel is a vault, communicating with the church by stairs, apparently not for sepulchral, but some superstitious purposes of the Romish worship.

In P. N. tax. the church of Duntresburn Milit. 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

In the King's books, 8*l.* 14*s.* 9½*d.*

CXI. HARNHILL, *anciently* HAREHILL,

Is a parish twenty-four miles s. e. from Gloucester, containing about 700 acres of inclosed land, of fertile clay, and equally divided between tillage and upland pasture.

Domesday specifies Harehill to contain five hides, the property of Radulf de Todeni. The manor descended to Humphry de Bohun, and was held of the honour of Hereford in 1324, by William de Harnhull. It was in the families of Stonor during the reigns of Richard II. and Henry IV. and V. From this family it went to the Tames, the last of whom, in 1545, left three coheiresses, whose husbands in their right were lords of this manor. It had passed to Thomas Aubury, Esq. 1608, and was purchased by Humphrey Smith, M. A. rector of Farmington 1660, and in 1787 was resold by the executors of the late Tho. Smith, Esq. of London, to Richard Watts, Esq. of Wotton

Bassett, co. Wilts, whose daughters Mary Jane Jenner Watts and Lucy Anne Watts, are proprietors of the manor and manerial estate, comprizing about half the parish.

Another estate of nearly equal extent was the property of the late Sam. Blackwell, Esq. of Williamstrip, and now of his relict.

No freeholder voted in 1776.

Population, 80—89—71. Houses inhab. 13.

The benefice is a rectory, including the tythes of the whole parish in Cirencester deanery. The patronage is annexed to the manor, and Richard Dennison Cumberland, LL. B. is incumbent.

The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is small, consisting of a nave, and low spire at the west end.

In the King's books (discharged) 5*l.* 16*s.* 5½*d.*

CXII. MEYSEY-HAMPTON, *anciently* HANTONE,

Is a parish twenty-three miles s. e. from Gloucester, containing 2000 acres, of a soil varying from stone-brash to clay, and more in tillage than pasture. It is bounded by the Thames on the south, and the turnpike road from Cirencester on the north. Meysey was the name of an ancient proprietor and added to distinguish it from other Hamptons in the county.

Domesday records Earl Roger as the ancient possessor of the manor and five hides of land. In the reign of Henry III. it was held of the honour of Gloucester, and is now within the jurisdiction of that court. It came into the family of Meysie about 1255, and passed to Nicholas de St. Maur or Seymour, by marriage with a female descendant, with the advowson, about 1300. From this

family it passed, by marriage with the great grand-daughter of Nicholas, to William Lord Zouch 1401, whose daughter Frances carried it in the same way to William Saunders, and from him to Lord Chandos. Sir John Hungerford was lord of the manor in 1608. After him Sir Matthew Hale, who exchanged it for Alderley with Mr. Barker, of Fairford, whose descendant, Raymond Barker, Esq. is now lord of the manor, with a considerable estate.

Other proprietors are Estcourt Cresswell, Esq. M. H. Beach, Esq. Thomas Maule, Esq. and John Hewer, Gent.

MARSTON is a hamlet lying in Wiltshire, of very considerable extent, with a neat chapel of ease, consecrated July 25, 1742, by Martin Lord Bishop of Gloucester.

Seventeen freeholders voted in 1776.

Population 260—265.—315. Houses inhab. 69.

The benefice is a rectory, in Fairford deanery. The advowson was in the Chandos family in the 16th century, but has belonged to Corpus Christi Coll. Ox. from 1697. George Clarke, B. D. is now incumbent.

The church is small, dedicated to St. Mary, consisting of a nave, and transept, with a low embattled tower in the middle and six bells.

In P. N. tax. the church of Hampton Moysey, 20*l*.

In the King's books, 20*l*. 17*s*. 3¼*d*.

CXIII. MINETY, *anciently* MINCHEY,

Is twenty-five miles s. e. from Gloucester: one part of the parish, which comprizes the church, is in Wiltshire, and the other, far the greater, is in Gloucestershire, from which the whole is totally detached. This parish gives one part of the name to the hundred. The soil is deep

and fertile, consisting chiefly of pasture, with some arable and woodland. The forest of Minchey, which Rudder supposes to be Bredon, was reserved by King John in his grant to the abbey of Cirencester.

In this parish is found a kind of fibrous, talky substance, white, opaque, and laminated, called by some the *Silver Mica*, by others, the *Fibrous Plaster Stone*. It lies nine or ten feet below the surface. Here is also a good purgative spring, formerly much recommended, but now little regarded.

Minety is not mentioned in Domesday, as probably at that time it was part of the manor of Cirencester. That part which lay in Gloucestershire was given to the abbey of Cirencester, and after the dissolution was granted to Edward Brydges and Dorothy Praye, 1545. It continued in the Chandos family till 1608, but afterwards was granted to Sir William Sandys, and Lord Rivers is now lord of the manor, and holds a court leet.

Several estates of inheritance are held by copy of court roll, unalienable but by surrender in court.

Population 480—480—479. Houses inhabited, 109.

The church is in the county of Wilts, and diocese of Sarum.

CXIV. PRESTON, *anciently* PRESTUNE,

Is a parish, eighteen miles and a half s. e. from Gloucester, and containing 1400 acres. The lands are partly arable, with a small portion of pasture, but the greater part of rich meadows, lying on the Churn, which are occasionally flooded by artificial trenches. This is an improvement in husbandry, much practised in this neighbourhood, and surprisingly assisting to vegetation.

Kingsmead, containing upwards of a hundred acres, lies part in this, and the greater part in Cirencester parish, but is common to both after mowing. This parish is bounded by the Irmin-street on the west. An ancient rude stone, about four feet high, commonly called Hangman's stone, with a vulgar tradition annexed to it, not worth recording, stands in the road, about two miles from Cirencester, and is now converted into a mile-stone. Rudder supposes that the name was originally *Hereman*, Saxon for *army man or soldier*, and that the stone was placed there as a monument for some military person.

Preston is evidently *Priest town*, and in Domesday it is recorded as the property of Rainbald the priest, to the amount of eight hides and a half. Hen. I. having built the abbey of Cirencester, gave to it, among other possessions, the estates that had belonged to Rainbald the priest, which that society held till the dissolution. The manor, with the advowson and tythes of Northcote, were granted to John Pope, 1546, and soon after came into the family of Master, and Thomas Master, Esq. is now lord of the manor, and proprietor of the manerial estates, which comprehend the greatest part of the parish.

NORTHCOTE, or the North wood, is a hamlet and ancient manor, part of which formerly belonged to the same Rainbald. Thomas Master, Esq. possesses part of this hamlet, and another part was vested in William George, Esq. of Cirencester, whose widow, the late Mrs. Rebecca Powell, gave it, with other lands, for the support of a charity school in Cirencester, called the Yellow School, to the amount of more than 150*l.* per annum.

No freeholder voted in 1776.

Population, 70—171—141. Houses inhab. 34.

The benefice is a vicarage, in Cirencester deanery, in the patronage of Thomas Master, Esq. and James Daubeny, M. A. is incumbent.

At the inclosure of the common fields, in 1771, lands were allotted to the impropiator and vicar, in lieu of tythes.

The church, dedicated to All Saints, is small, having a chapel on the north and south sides, and a low stone tower at the west end, with four bells.

In P. N. tax. the church of Preston, with the chapel of Northcote, 2*l.* 10*s.*

In the King's books, 9*l.* 10*s.* 7½*d.*

CXV. SIDDINGTON ST. MARY, *anciently* SUDINTONE,

Is a parish, eighteen miles s. e. from Gloucester, and bounded by Wiltshire on the south. The greater part of the parish is in tillage, the remainder is good meadow and pasture. Sudintone signifies South town, with respect to Cirencester, and this parish is generally called Upper Siddington.

The two Siddingtons were formerly but one vill, though distinct manors, as mentioned in the sheriff's return, in 1231.

The proprietor of this manor in Domesday, was Humphrey, the chamberlain; next Hugh de Spencer, 1281; Edmond Earl of Kent, 1327; Jeffery Mortimer, by grant from the crown, on the attainder of the Earl, who held it only a few months, when, on the attainder and execution of his father, the Earl of March, it was re-granted to the Kent family, who held it till 1423. Edmond Mortimer, Earl of March, by marriage with the

heiress of the Earls of Kent, was proprietor, 1425. The manor came afterwards to Walter Langley, lord of Lower Siddington. Henry Kettleby held both manors in 1540, in right of Isabel, his wife, probably the heiress of the Langleys; and Andrew, the last of the family, dying without issue, left them to Jane, his wife, and her heirs. From the heir general of this family, they passed, by purchase, to the Danvers, 1608, from whom they were sold to Sir William Poole, and from him transferred to the family of Bathurst, and descended to the present noble proprietor, Earl Bathurst (99).

The principal property belongs to the manor. An estate is vested in the Rev. John Keble, A. M.

The benefice is a rectory, in Cirencester deanery, annexed to Siddington St. Peter, in the patronage of the King; and John Washbourne, D. D. is incumbent.

The church, now demolished, was a small building, dedicated to St. Mary, and had a small chapel on the north side, which was likewise dedicated to the same saint, as appeared from the following lines, which were legible a few years since, but now obliterated:—

Cælos assumpt. cum nato Virgo Maria,
Crimina tu cuncta dilue virgo pia.

The chapel was richly ornamented, and several Monkish verses scattered about.

In P. N. tax. the church of Sodington B. Marie, 7*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

In the King's books, 8*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*

CKVI. SIDDINGTON ST. PETER,

Is a parish, adjoining to the last, and now consolidated with it, eighteen miles s. e. from Gloucester. It is seated

on the banks of the Churn, and consists of good meadow land, which is watered according to the practice of this district. The name of Langley is sometimes added from the Langleys, who were long the proprietors. This, with the other Siddington, contains 2100 acres.

The earliest possessor on record is Hascoit Musard, who held ten hides. His descendants were proprietors till 1281, when it went from the family, and passed to the Langleys, as mesne tenants to Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester. The Langleys continued to hold it till the reign of Edw. IV. when the other Siddington was added; and from this time, both the Siddingtons have been possessed by the same proprietors, and, in the same manner as the last, are vested in the noble family of Bathurst.

Two freeholders voted in 1776, for both parishes.

Population, —, 153—325. Houses inhab. 53.

The benefice is a vicarage, in Cirencester deanery, with Siddington Saint Mary annexed. The impropriation was vested in Mr. Coxwell, of Turkdean, the beginning of last century, and passed afterwards to Sir John Nelthorp, of whom it was purchased in 1776, together with the impropriation of Chesterton, in Cirencester, by the father of the present Earl. The patronage is in the crown, and John Washbourne, D. D. is incumbent.

The church, dedicated to St. Peter, has a handsome chapel or aisle on the north side, built by Edmund Langley, in the 15th century, and an unfinished tower, with three bells, at the west end. In this chapel are many escutcheons with the arms of Langley about the arched recesses in the wall, where many of the family were buried. There is an opening through the wall, which separates the chancel from the nave, for the purpose of seeing the elevation of the host from the chapel. The

south door is of Saxon architecture, and over it, within the arch, a rude sculpture of a figure, supposed to be Christ, with a saint on each side kneeling. The arch which separates the nave and chancel is pointed with zig-zag mouldings. In the windows of the church and chancel were some curious and well preserved figures in stained glass, chiefly of the Langley family, which have lately been removed, and now form a part of the elegant east window in Cirencester church.

CXVII. SOUTH CERNEY, *anciently CERNEI.*

Is a parish 21 miles s. e. from Gloucester, containing 3000 acres. Near the river Churn the soil is deep, and in meadow, favourably situated for flooding, which is scientifically practiced. Farther from the river the soil is light, and more in tillage, and 600 acres of common land yet remain to be inclosed. The name is derived from Cern-ey, signifying the Churn-water, and South is added to shew its relative situation to North Cerney.

In the earliest records three distinct manors are mentioned in this parish; that which belonged to Lanthony priory was the benefaction of Margaret de Bohun, confirmed by the charter of King John. At the suppression it passed from William Fitz-Williams, Earl of Southampton to the family of Wye, and was called Wye's manor. The ancestors of the present proprietor, Thomas Jones, Esq. purchased it in 1677.

The second, which is of the greatest extent, was in the family of St. Amand for 400 years, from them it came to Sir Nevil Pool, who sold it to Sir Edward Atkyns, by whose grandson it was sold to different freeholders, but is now the joint property of the families of Jones an

Weare in different proportions. It was called *Atkyns's Manor*.

The third manor was granted by the crown to the dean and chapter of Bristol. The former lessees were the family of Dewe, who were succeeded by Thomas Bush, Esq. who had a handsome house and large estate annexed to the manor. On his death it descended to John Robert Lucas, Gent. of Bristol, in right of his wife, a niece of Mr. Bush.

The principal property belongs to Thomas Jones, Esq. and John Robert Lucas, Gent.

Timothy Stevens, Gent. has an estate here.

CERNEY WIKE or WICK is the only hamlet, in which are many freeholders of various property.

The navigable canal, which unites the Severn and Thames, passes through this parish.

Thirty-nine freeholders voted in 1776.

Population 500—806—798. Houses inhab. 176.

The benefice is a vicarage, in Cirencester deanery. The advowson and tythes were given to the monks of St. Peter's, in Gloucester, in the reign of Henry I. At the dissolution they were granted to the see of Gloucester, in whom the patronage is now vested, but the tythes have been in lease for many years to the family of Hinton. Anselm Jones, M. A. has been incumbent forty-four years.

The church, dedicated to Allhallows, contains a nave and aisle on the north, with a semi-transept, and in the middle a low tower and spire.

The whole is of Saxon architecture, and the south door in particular is very much enriched with beads and other ornaments of that æra. In the chancel is a lavatory, with a canopy of Gothic foliage, excellently carved. *Lysons*, No. 5.

CXVIII. STRATTON, *anciently* STRATONE,

Is a parish, sixteen miles s. e. from Gloucester, and comprehending 1312 acres. The soil on the higher grounds is light and stony, and applied to tillage; the lower grounds are in pasture. The common lands were inclosed in 1771. This parish is intersected by the great foss road, and probably takes its name from STRATÆ, a general Latin word, signifying *paved ways*, and applied by Bede and other authors to the *viæ consulares*, &c. Hence *Stratton* or *Stretton*, a town on one of those streets.

Stratone was held by Roger de Laci in the Conqueror's time. His son gave two-thirds of the tythes of his demesnes to the priory of Hereford, and his son, after confirming the grant, in 1101, gave the priory, with all its appurtenances, to the abbey of Gloucester, to which it became a cell. Richard Martin, William Cassey, and his descendants, were proprietors of the manor 1547. It then passed to Thomas Watson, and from his son to Thomas Nicholas, Esq. who was lord of the manor in 1608. From this family it passed to the Sheldons, and from them was purchased by Jasper Chapman, Esq. who died in 1713. Thomas Master, Esq. had it by marriage with Joanna, daughter of Jasper Chapman, and his grandson, Thomas Master, Esq. is now lord of the manor, with the greatest part of the parish.

Four freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 150—173—166. Houses inhabited, 33.

The benefice is a rectory, in Cirencester deanery, in the patronage of Thomas Master, Esq. and James Daubeny, M. A. is incumbent.

By the inclosure in 1771, lands were allotted to the rector, in lieu of tythes.

The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is small, and has a low slated tower in the middle, with two bells.

In P. N. tax. the church of Stratton, 6*l.*

In the King's books, 12*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

X. BRITWELL'S BARROW HUNDRED.

CXIX. ALDSWORTH, *anciently* ALDESWRDE,

Is a parish twenty-four miles E. from Gloucester, extending over 3500 acres. The soil is light and stony, and in a great proportion applied to meadow and pasturage. The name is evidently derived from some Saxon proprietor, and *worth*, Saxon for villa or farm, and is the same as *Alde's Court*, *villa*, or *place*(225). Some extensive downs adjoin this parish, and the brook *Leach* runs through a considerable part of it in its course to Leach-lade.

The manor anciently belonged to the abbey of Gloucester, and was retained by the crown after the dissolution till 1668, when, or soon after, it was granted to the Dutton family, and Lord Sherborne is the present proprietor, with nearly all the parish.

Two freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 120—120—288. Houses inhabited, 54.

The benefice is a perpetual curacy, in the peculiar of Bibury, and is in the patronage of Christ Church, Oxford, having been granted to the chapter soon after the dissolution of the monastery of Osney, by which it was then

held. About 250 acres of glebe belong to the impropriation. This curacy, with the vicarage of Turkdean, is given to the eldest Bachelor of Arts unprovided for in Christ Church College. George Illingworth, B. D. is incumbent.

The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, consists of one aisle, and has a handsome spire, with three bells. It bears the marks of antiquity in the pinnacles and grotesque images with which it is decorated⁴⁰.

A feast in honour of the tutelary saint is held on the Sunday after St. Bartholomew's day.

CXX. BARNESLEY, *anciently* BERNESLEIS,

Is twenty-one miles s. e. from Gloucester, and contains 2000 acres, the greater proportion of which is in pasture and meadow. The soil is of various qualities; but the greater part inclines to loam. An excellent kind of free-stone is raised here, and in large quantities.

This manor anciently depended on Bibury, and was held of the Bishop of Worcester, but soon after the conquest came to the Fitzherberts, the last of whom was proprietor about 1300, when it passed to the Despencers, and on their attainder was granted to Edmund Earl of Kent, 1327, in which name it remained till 1409, when it passed by marriage of Eleanor Holland, the sister and coheir to the family of Holland, to Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, and his son died seized of it, 1425, without issue, whereby Richard Duke of York, son of Anne his sister, and heir to the crown of England, became his heir, but he being slain at the battle of Wakefield 1460, Cecily, his widow, had the grant of the manor, and on her death 1495, King Henry VII. having married the heiress of the house of

York, became heir of this manor in right of his **Queen**. It was soon after granted to the Moretons, and from them to Ralph Johnson, by marriage, 1525. From them it passed to the Bouchiers by purchase, and afterwards by marriage to Henry Perrot, Esq. He left two daughters, the younger of whom dying unmarried in 1773, the manor of Barnesley, with a large estate, came to Mrs. Cassandra Perrott, the surviving sister, and on her death in 1778, to James Musgrave, Esq. with the greatest part of the parish.

The ancient residence of the Bouchiers stands in the middle of the village, much dilapidated.

The present manor-house, called Barnesley Park, was built by Henry Perrott, Esq. It is a sumptuous edifice in the high Italian style, where, in a very magnificent saloon are fresco paintings by the best masters. The park is extensive, and well planted.

The old inn is said to have been built by Sir Edmond Tame, for his accommodation, while he was superintending the building of a church at Rendcomb.

Three freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 160—217—271. Houses inhab. 63.

The benefice is a rectory, in the peculiar of Bibury; the patronage is annexed to the manor, and Charles Coxwell, M. A. has been incumbent thirty-five years.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary, consists of a nave, and north aisle, with a small tower, finished on the top with sharp pediments on each side, and is said to have been built by Sir Edmund Tame, of Fairford, about the beginning of the 16th century. The interior of the church is modernized and neat.

In P. N. tax. the chapel of Barndesleye, 7*l*.

In the King's books, 13*l*. 15*s*. 5*d*.

CXXI. BIBURY, *anciently* BECHEBERIE,

Once gave name to a hundred, which is now, with the other members of it, included in Britwell's Barrow. It is a parish of very considerable extent, containing, with its hamlets, 4800 acres, and is twenty-three miles s. E. from Gloucester. The soil is generally light, and since the inclosure, has been employed in tillage, except the rich meadows, lying on the banks of the Colne, which runs through this parish in its course to the Isis near Leachlade.

Domesday records this manor as belonging to the church of Worcester, containing twenty-one hides, and the same see held it till it was alienated therefrom in 1550, and granted to John Dudley, Earl of Warwick, afterwards Duke of Northumberland; hence one part of Bibury, is now, for distinction sake, called *Bibury Northumberland*. William Westwood, Esq. was lord of the manor in 1608, of whose descendant it was purchased by Sir Thomas Sackville, who, as appears by an inscription over the porch, built the mansion-house in 1623. By marriage with Elizabeth, the heiress of the Sackvilles, Edmond Warneford, Esq. became the proprietor, and by marriage with his only daughter Anne, Thomas Estcourt Cresswell, of Pinkney, co. Wilts, Esq. came to the manor and estates, which devolved to his only son, Estcourt Cresswell, Esq. who is the present lord of the manors of Bibury Osney, Bibury Northumberland, and Arlington, with the principal part of the property.

Domesday mentions another manor, which, with the rectory and advowson, formerly belonged to the priory of Osney, and was granted to the chapter of Oxford 1543.

HAMLETS. 1. BIBURY is divided into two tythings,

BIBURY *Osney*, and BIBURY *Northumberland*, which are mentioned before.

2. ABLINGTON, in which a good house, built in 1590, and estate belong to Charles Coxwell, Clerk; he is descended from an ancient family in Cirencester, which, from their large possessions, gave name to a street there. From 1208 to 1665, the succession of this manor is the same as Frampton Cotterell (301), Weston Birt (174), Poulton in Awre (222), and Sandhurst (233). The Rev. Charles Coxwell is lord of the manor, with nearly all the property.

3. ARLINGTON is mentioned in Domesday under the name of Alvredintune, and belonged to Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford, 1307. After passing through several proprietors, it was given to Osney priory, and pursuant to the will of Hen. VIII. was granted to John Barrington by Edw. VI. Estcourt Cresswell, Esq. is the principal proprietor.

4. WINSON, lies in Bradley hundred, three miles from the church, and has a chapel of ease, dedicated to St. Michael, with a burying-ground, consecrated 1738. The patronage is in Mr. Cresswell. Charles D'Oyley, Esq. is lord of the manor, with extensive property.

A considerable estate belongs to John Howse, Esq. who resides in a good house near the chapel.

The lord of the manor of Bibury holds a court-leet, to which Aldsworth, Barnsley, and Winson owe suit and service.

Seventeen freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 500—780—707. Houses inhab. 144. .

Population of Winson, —, —, 145. Houses inhab. 27.

The benefice is a vicarage, with the chapel of Winson

annexed. The impropriate tythes were granted to Osney abbey, about the year 1130.

Bibury is a peculiar, with jurisdiction over Aldsworth, Barnsley, and Winson. There had been continual disputes concerning the rights of this peculiar ever since the erection of the see, which were agreed to be adjusted by an award of the Dean of Arches, made in 1741. The death of Bishop Benson left things in the same unsettled state as they were before. The lord of the manor, however, claims a prescriptive right of appointing his own official and chancellor, who hath the recording of wills, and the grant of licences, within the peculiar. Nor doth the lord of the manor allow to the Bishop the right of visitation. Estcourt Cresswell, Esq. is patron and Robert Davies, Clerk, is incumbent.

At the period of endowment of this vicarage, the whole parish was in sheep down, and contrary to the usual practice, the tythe arising from the wool and depasturing of sheep was reserved by the rector, and that of corn given to the vicar. Since the inclosure, the latter is become very valuable, and has increased the benefice to a great amount.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is large and handsome, of the architecture of the middle ages, supposed to have been erected by the monks of Osney, who presented to the church from 1268 to 1533. It consists of a nave and two aisles, with an embattled tower at the west end of the north aisle. The north and south doors are early Norman. From the square Gothic window in the upper story of the tower, it may be conjectured that it was built or repaired in the reign of Hen. VII.

In P. N. tax. the church of Bybur. 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

In the King's books, 13*l.* 1*s.* 5½*d.*

CXXII. COLN ST. ALDWYNS, *anciently* CULNE,

Is a parish, twenty-five miles from Gloucester, and contains 1778 acres. The soil on the banks of the Coln is a deep rich loam, and in meadow and pasture; the rest, which is the least portion, is stone-brash, and in tillage. The name is derived from the river, and St. Aldwyns is added to distinguish it from Coln Rogers. The parish was inclosed in 1770. The bridge over the Coln is partly repaired by this parish, and partly by Quennington.

The church of St. Peter, at Gloucester, held this manor long before the conquest till the general suppression, when it was made part of the endowment of the dean and chapter of Gloucester, under whom Thomas Ingram, Esq. is lessee of the manor, estates, and impropriation, and resides in the ancient manor house, near the church. This is the only instance where the manor and nomination to the benefice are in lease from the Chapter of Gloucester, and this lease will fall in 1804.

WILLIAMSTRIP is a hamlet and distinct manor, about half a mile east from the church. John de Handelo possessed it in 1331; in 1670, Henry Powle, Esq. speaker of the house of commons; and afterwards Henry Ireton, Esq. by marriage with the daughter and heiress of Henry Powle. It afterwards passed to Brooke Forrester, and then to Humphry Mackworth Praed, who sold it to Sam. Blackwell, Esq. on whose death it came, by purchase, to Michael Hicks Beach, Esq. 1794.

The mansion house was built in the beginning of last century, and has received many additions and improvements from the several proprietors since that time.

The situation is on an elevated spot, but defended from

the effects of a bleak exposure by plantations of trees, which grow with great luxuriance and freedom.

The Ikenild Roman road from Oxfordshire leads thro' this parish to Cirencester, and is still visible on a high ridge in many parts of it.

Eight freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 300—392—385. Houses inhab. 82.

The benefice is a vicarage, in Fairford deanery, the impropriation of which was given in 1207 to the abbey of Gloucester, and the impropriate tythes are now held in lease with the manor, chargeable with 20*l.* a year to the vicar, by Thos. Ingram, Esq. Sir John Bridges, and Dame Rebecca his wife, George Shifner, Esq. and Mary his wife. John Keble, M. A. is incumbent.

The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, has a nave only, with a tower on the south side, with plain pinnacles and open battlements, which bear the arms of the abbey and De Clares Earls of Gloucester. The architecture was of mixed Gothic and Saxon, but a general reparation was made in 1762, and the church neatly pewed. On the tower are the initials J. G. for abbot Gamage, which ascertains the foundation of this structure to be at the latter end of the 13th century.

In P. N. tax. the church of Culne Sci. Aylwyni, with the chapel of B. Pet. 7*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

In the King's books (discharged) 8*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*

CXXIII. EASTLEACH MARTIN, *anciently Lece,*

Is three miles N. from Lechlade and twenty-seven E. from Gloucester, containing 1700 acres of a light soil, three parts in four of which are in pasture and meadow.

The name of *Lece* was applied to four places on the

rivulet Leche, and additions were afterwards given to distinguish them one from the other. This parish has the prefix *east*, characteristic of its situation, and *Martin* is the Saint to which the church is dedicated. It is also sometimes called BUTHROP.

The manor formerly belonged to Drogr the son of Ponz, and consisted of ten hides. The abbey of Malvern once held it for a short time, but it came from Walter de Clifford to the abbey of Gloucester in exchange for the manor of Glasebury, and the grant was confirmed by King Stephen, 1144. It continued in the same possession till the suppression, when it was granted to the dean and chapter of the same church.

The hamlet of FIFIELD includes the larger estate long held by the Trinder family. In the beginning of last century, Joseph Small, Gent. became lessee, and built the manor-house. From Viner Small, M. D. it was transferred to — Jervis, who was succeeded by Slade Nash, Esq. the present lessee, who resides at Martley, co. Worcester.

Burthrop-Farm, held likewise under the church, was first in lease to a branch of the family of Blomer, of Hatherop, and for many years to the Dowdeswells of Pull-Court. In 1775 it was purchased by Tim. Kimber, Gent.

Two freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 120—313—210. Houses inhabited, 40.

The benefice is a rectory, in Fairford deanery, in the patronage of the King, and the Hon. Francis Knollys, M. A. is incumbent.

The parsonage-house, which is very commodious, was rebuilt by Henry Smith, D.D. a former incumbent.

The church, dedicated to St. Martin, (according to Ecton to St. Mary), is of great antiquity, with a nave, semi-transept, and slated tower.

In P. N. tax. the church of Lech Sci. Martini, 12*l*.
In the King's books, 10*l*.

CXXIV. EASTLEACH TURVILLE,

Is nearly the same distance from Gloucester as the last, from which it is separated by the Leche. It contains about 2500 acres, chiefly in tillage, except on the banks of the rivulet; the sheep-lays, which formerly took up the greatest part of the parish, are now, in consequence of the inclosure, in a state of cultivation. The additional name was probably taken from some family which once belonged to this place, but no records take notice of them. The Ikenild-way is tolerably perfect here, and easy to be traced. Several springs, and particularly one in Church-lane, have a strong cathartic quality.

Domesday mentions five hides as belonging to Roger de Laci. The manor afterwards was in Clare, Earl of Gloucester, and continued in that family and others connected by affinity to it, till the beginning of the 16th century. From this time till the reign of Hen. VIII. is a total deficiency in the records. Sir Edmond Tame, and his son after him, held it in the reign of Hen. VIII. The latter left three sisters, co-heiresses, from one of whom by marriage, and purchase of the two sisters, it passed to Sir Thomas Verney, Knt. of Compton Murdac, co. Warwick. By his descendant it was transferred by purchase to William Blomer, Esq. before 1608, from whom by heirship it belonged to Sir John Webb, Bart. of Canford, co. Dorset, and on his death to Edward Arrow-smith, Esq. devisee in trust, named in the will of the said Sir John Webb, Bart.

Another reputed manor, with a good estate, was given

by William Camerarius, to the Cistercian monks of Bruerne, co. Oxf. which, after their suppression, was granted to John Doddington and John Jackson 1559. Richard Keble purchased it of them, and transmitted it to five successors of the same name, by the last of whom it was sold to Sir John Webb, who annexed to it the whole property of the parish.

One freeholder voted in 1776.

Population, 200—400—370. Houses inhabited, 65.

The benefice is a stipendiary curacy, in Fairford deanery, and the impropriation was given to the abbey of Tewkesbury by Robert Fitzhaimon 1100. In 1347 it passed to the abbey of Gloucester, and is now by lease under the dean and chapter, charged with 30*l.* a year to the curate. The dean and chapter are patrons; and John Mitchell, LL. B. prebendary of Gloucester, is incumbent.

The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is ancient and small, with an aisle on the north side, and a low tower at the west end, with two bells. This and the church of Eastleach Martin are not much more than a hundred yards from each other, separated by the river.

In P. N. tax. the church of Lech St. Andrea, 11*l.*

CXXV. FAIRFORD, *olim* FAREFORDE,

Is distant eight miles E. from Cirencester, on the London road, and nearly twenty-six from Gloucester. It consists of 3427 acres, of a light soil, intermixed with gravel and lime-stone, mostly in tillage, and productive of artificial grasses in great perfection. On the banks of the Coln are some rich meadows. The name is probably derived from *fare*, Saxon for a passage, and signifies the *passage at the ford*. There are about 100 acres of wood land,

and all the commonable lands are now inclosed. Fairford is a market town, with two streets. The market day is Thursday; and two fairs, on May 14, and Nov. 12.

William the Conqueror seized this manor into his own hands, which at that time contained 21 hides. In 1263, Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, obtained it, with privilege of a market and fairs, whose daughter Eleanor, transferred it by marriage to Hugh le Despencer the younger in 1314. From this family it descended to the Beauchamps and Nevilles, Earls of Warwick, and was one of the 114 manors which were fraudulently obtained from Anne Countess of Warwick by Henry VII. (69) John Tame purchased the manor in 1498, several years before which he had been settled here; from him it passed to the Verneys as in the last. About 1600 Sir Richard Verney transferred it to Sir Henry Unton, and John Cooke, Esq. who soon afterwards sold it to the Tracys. Sir John Tracy was lord of the manor 1608. Andrew Barker, Esq. bought the manor of the Tracys, and was succeeded by his son Samuel, who married the daughter of Mr. Hubbard, of London, and left two infant daughters co-heiresses. Esther, the surviving sister, was married to James Lamb, Esq. of Hackney, co. Middlesex, who died without issue 1761. His relict dying in 1789, bequeathed Fairford and other estates to John Raymond, Esq. who has since by royal sign manual assumed the arms and name of Barker, and is now the lord of the manor, and proprietor of nearly all the lands.

The old manerial house was taken down by Andrew Barker, who built the present mansion, some furlongs distant from the ancient scite. In digging the foundations, it is said, many coins and medals were discovered. Within the park are inclosed 200 acres, well planted, with an

avenue of a mile in length. The whole grounds are laid out with taste and elegance.

In the reign of Henry VIII. John Morgan, Esq. of the Tredegar family, settled in this parish. His estate had been inherited by his descendants till 1773, when it was sold by Robert Morgan, Esq. to Mr. Raymond.

Charles Tyrrel Morgan, Esq. barrister at law, now resides in the house inhabited by his ancestors.

In this parish are three TYTHINGS. 1. The BOROUGH, which has its own constable. 2. EAST END. 3. MILL-TOWN END, each of which has a tythingman. Every estate is dependant on the jurisdiction of the court baron.

Eight freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 660—1200—1326. Houses inhab. 264.

The benefice is a vicarage, in the deanery to which it gives name. The chapter of Gloucester are patrons; and James Edwards, M. A. is incumbent. The impropriate tythes in 1313 were confirmed to the abbey of Tewkesbury by Edward II. and at the dissolution were granted to the dean and chapter of Gloucester 1542. They were soon after leased to Nicholas Oldysworth, Esq. by whose lineal descendant, Rev. John Oldisworth, they were sold to Raymond Barker, Esq. who is the present lessee.

The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is a large and beautiful structure, in the Gothic style of the close of the 15th century. It consists of a lofty nave, two aisles, and a pinnaced tower in the middle, with a parapet adorned with escutcheons, and quatrefoil openings. It is also surrounded with a series of grotesque figures, on the architrave, and is so low in proportion, that it has been thought a steeple was originally intended to be built upon it. The whole exterior is embatteled. The

interior parts of this edifice are highly embellished. The aisles are divided from the nave by four light and fluted arches, low enough to admit a range of windows above them. The chancels at the end of the three aisles belong to the vicar and impropiators, and round the middle is a skreen of very beautiful Gothic carving in oak, with stalls in the same style. On the left hand of the altar are niches or subsellia for the officiating priests. The pavement is of blue and white chequered stone, and the pews are neat. The church, 125 feet long and 55 wide, owes its present form to John Tame, who began it, and Edmond Tame, who finished it. About 1492, soon after the siege of Boloigne, a vessel laden with painted glass, bound to Rome, from the Low Countries, is said to have been taken by John Tame, who immediately determined to build a church for its reception. The subjects are chiefly taken from scripture history, contained in twenty-eight windows, and four compartments in each. The eight last windows represent the Roman emperors who were persecutors of the church, and twelve who were the preservers of it. The execution of the whole is remarkably fine, and many of the figures are so exquisitely well done, as scarcely to be exceeded by the best pencil. Some suppose that Anthony Durer was the artist, but in Bigland's Collections a conjecture is offered, that Francisco Francia, born at Bologna 1450, peculiarly eminent in the art of encaustic painting, was the designer. These beautiful paintings escaped the fury of fanaticism in the great rebellion, by the care of Mr. Oldysworth, the impropiator, who had them taken down, and concealed, till the more favourable period of the restoration allowed their being replaced in their former situation. In 1725, to prevent further injury, the Hon. Elizabeth Fermor,

daughter of William Lord Lempster, by Jane his first wife, daughter of Andrew Barker, at the expence of 200*l.* secured each window with a lattice of wire.

In P. N. tax. the church of Feyreford, 20*l.*

In the King's books, 13*l.* 11*s.* 5½*d.*

CXXVI. HATHEROP, *anciently* ETHEROPE,

Is a parish, twenty-seven miles s. e. from Gloucester. It contains 1882 acres of deep soil, less in tillage than pasture, and is bounded by the river Colne.

There were anciently two distinct manors in this parish. One containing seven hides, held by Ernulf de Herding, from whom it soon passed to the Barons de Cadurcis or Chaworth, and afterwards to the nunnery at Lacock in Wiltshire, founded by Ela, wife of William Longspee, natural son to Hen. II. by fair Rosamond. At the suppression it was granted to Sir William Sherrington, and soon sold by him to John Blomer, Esq. an ancient family, about this time settled at Cowley, in this county. By the demise of John and William Blomer, their only surviving sister succeeded to this manerial property. The descendants from her second marriage with Sir John Webb, Bart. of Canford, co. Dorset, have been the successive proprietors. Sir John Webb, the fifth in descent from Sir John, created a baronet in 1644, left a son and heir, under age, and Edward Arrowsmith, Esq. devisee in trust, is lord of the manor, to which the greater part of the parish is attached.

The lesser manor is described in Domesday to contain two hides only, and to have been given by the Conqueror to Roger de Laci, from whom it passed to the Despencers. In 1299, John de Handelo, Governor of St. Briavel's Cas-

tle levied a fine. In 1363 a partition was made between the co-heiresses of this family, and soon after both manors were purchased by Sir William Sherrington, since which time no distinction has been preserved.

The manor-house is very spacious, situate above the river Colne, and was built by John Blomer, Esq. early in the reign of Elizabeth, but having long ceased to be the residence of the Webbs, is fast going to decay.

A considerable estate belongs to M. H. Beach, Esq.

Few estates of consequence are independant of the manor.

No freeholder voted in 1776.

Population, 150—204—247. Houses inhabited, 52.

The benefice is a rectory, in Fairford deanery, in the patronage of the lord of the manor, and Thomas Pettat, A. M. is incumbent.

The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, consists of a nave only, and a low slated tower on the east end of it, at the commencement of the chancel. It was rebuilt at the expence of the convent of Lacock, to which the impropriation and presentation belonged, about the middle of the fifteenth century.

In P. N. tax. the church of Hethrop, 12*l*.

In the King's books, 10*l*.

CXXVII. KEMPSFORD, *anciently* CHENEMERESFORD,

Is a parish, twenty-six miles s. e. from Gloucester, consisting of about 4821 acres of land, chiefly inclining to clay, about one-third in tillage, with some very rich meadows on the banks of the Isis, which here forms the boundary between this county and Wiltshire.

Domesday mentions Chenesmersford as containing twenty-one hides, and held by Ernulf de Herding. It passed to the family of Chaworth, and by marriage with Isabel, relict of Patrick de Chaworth to Hugh le Despencer. Her daughter Maud carried it to Henry Earl of Lancaster, by marriage. In 1355, Henry Duke of Lancaster granted it to the College of St. Mary the Great in Leicester, which had been founded in 1330, by his father, for the support of a dean and twelve prebendaries. Free-warren was granted them in 1357, and the manor continued their property till the dissolution. Edw. VI. gave these estates to Sir John Botteville, otherwise Thynne, the favourite of the Protector Somerset, who had been much enriched with the spoils of the church. In the descendants of this family they continued till Thomas, the present Marquis of Bath, sold them to the late Gabriel, Lord Coleraine, whose relict, in right of dower, is lady of the manor, with a large proportion of the parish.

About the year 800, Æthelmund, general of the Wiccii, who were inhabitants of Gloucestershire, passed on horseback through the ford of Kynemeresford to fight Wearitan, general of the Walsati, who were inhabitants of Wiltshire. Both generals were killed, but the Walsati gained the victory. In 1670, iron bits for horses, much eaten with rust, and larger than now used, were found in ploughing up the ground where this battle was supposed to have been fought*. *See 393*

Henry, Duke of Lancaster, resided here in the reign of Edw. III. where his only son came to an unfortunate end, which determined him to leave the place; and his horse casting a shoe at his departure, the inhabitants nailed it to the church door, where it remains to this day.—*Rudder.*

WELFORD, HORCOTE, and DUNVILLE, are three hamlets.

The commonable lands have been lately inclosed.

Eleven freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 340—493—656. Houses inhabited, 91.

The benefice is a vicarage, in Fairford deanery. The Bishop of Gloucester is patron, and William Roskilly, A. M. is incumbent. The advowson was given to the church of Gloucester by Ernulf de Herding, and the grant confirmed by Hen. I. The abbey had also the impropriation of Welford, which, together with the advowson, was granted to the see of Gloucester by Hen. VIII. and confirmed by Edw. VI. The tythes, which had been for many years in lease to the Weymouth family, were sold in 1801 to Mr. John Hewer, of Fuzey-Hill, in the parish of Kempford.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was built probably in the 14th century, at the expence of the Duke of Lancaster. It consists of a nave only, with a lofty tower in the middle. Against the pillars are the arms of Edward the Confessor, Lancaster, Clare, and Cornwall, or Plantagenet.

In P. N. tax. the church of Kynemaresford, 14*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

In the King's books, 19*l.*

CXXVIII. LEACHLADE, *anciently* LECELADE,

Is a parish and market town, twelve miles E. from Cirencester, and twenty-nine from Gloucester s. E. It contains 3122 acres of land, the soil of which varies from stone-brash to gravel and clay. A considerable portion is in tillage, but more in pasture and meadow upon the

banks of the rivers. The name is evidently derived from *Leche*, the rivulet which here empties itself into the Isis.

Leachlade has long enjoyed the privilege of a market, with two fairs for cattle, cheese, and other commodities, which are much frequented, especially that which used to be held on the 9th of September, in a meadow, near Saint John's bridge, but now transferred to the town. The other fair is held on the feast of Saint Lawrence; and the market day is Friday. Richard Earl of Cornwall first obtained the grant from Hen. III.

From this place the Isis or Thames becomes navigable to London, and here the junction is completed with the Severn by a long canal⁴².

The manor of Leachlade is recorded in Domesday as containing 15 hides, the property of Henry de Fereres, and afterwards of the Mortimers, by inheritance. King Hen. III. gave it to his brother Richard, Earl of Cornwall, but on the death of his son Edmond, it reverted to the crown. It then passed in succession through the Talbots, Despencers, Hollands, and Greys, till confirmed by Edward IV. to his mother Cicely, Dutchess of York.

The manor and town were afterwards made part of the dower of Catherine, Queen to Henry VIII. and after her death were granted to Dennis Toppes, and Dorothy, his wife, 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, 1551. Early in the reign of James I. they were granted to Robert Bathurst, Esq. who appears then to have been newly settled at Leachlade, descended from the Bathursts, of Horsemunden, co. Kent. In this family they continued till 1670, when they were transferred to Coxeter and Greening, by marriage with the two daugh-

ters of Lawrence Bathurst, Esq. whose descendants sold the manor in moieties to different persons, and it passed so divided to Sir George Wheate, Bart. but after many law proceedings respecting the claims of Greening's descendants, the sole right was confirmed to the late Sir Jacob Wheate, Bart. in 1774, upon whose death, in 1780, the title descended to his brother, the Rev. Sir John Thos. Wheate, Bart. from whom it passed, by purchase, to Sam. Churchill, Esq. the present lord of the manor.

Two spacious houses were taken down by Sir Jacob Wheate. One of them, called the Lanthorn-house, on account of a large glazed cupola on the top of it, was built by Sir Edward Bathurst, and upon its scite the present mansion was erected.

A considerable estate belongs to Edward Arrowsmith, Esq. (126).

The other property is very much divided.

A priory of black canons, or hospital of a master and certain poor and infirm brethren, dedicated to Saint John Baptist, was founded here upon a piece of ground, called Lade, near the bridge over the Thames (hence called St. John's bridge), given to that use by the Lady Isabel Ferrers, some time wife of Hugh Mortimer, before 30 H. III. But this house being much decayed, Edw. IV. in 1473, gave his mother Cicely, Dutchess of York, leave to get it dissolved, and then to apply the revenues of it to the endowing of a perpetual chantry of three priests at the altar of St. Mary, in the parish church, which continued till Dean Underwood, in the reign of Hen. VII. found means to place two of the priests at Wallingford college, and let the third remain at Lechlade; and so the scite of the priory, as parcel of the possessions of Wallingford college, was granted to Dennis Tappes, 14 Eliz.

Some foundations have lately been discovered near the bridge, which are supposed to have belonged to the priory.

Thirty-three freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 500—925—917. Houses inhab. 187.

The benefice is a vicarage, in Fairford deanery, the patronage and impropriation of which formerly belonged to the priory of St. John Baptist, in Leachlade. Lawrence Bathurst, Esq. son of Sir Edward, endowed the vicarage with the tythes of his whole estate, by will, 1670. The patronage is now in Samuel Churchill, Esq. and John Leigh Bennett, A. B. is incumbent.

The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a handsome building, and uniform in its style. It was built about the middle of the 15th century, by Conrade Ney, then vicar, and the priory and inhabitants. The nave is large, divided from the aisles by light pillars, chantries at each end, and a spire of very elegant proportions. The pulpit and font are of sculptured stone.

In P. N. tax. the church of Lechlade. 10*l*.

In the King's books, 12*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.

CXXIX. QUENINGTON, *anciently* QUENINTONE,

Is a parish, two miles N. from Fairford, twenty-six from Gloucester S. E. and contains 1733 acres. The soil on the banks of the Coln is a rich loam, and on the higher lands a stone-brash: of the latter about 700 acres are in tillage, and the rest in pasture and meadow. The present and ancient name in Domesday seems to be a corruption from Connington, which will signify a town on the river Cone, as it is expressed.

Quenington contained eight hides, and belonged to Ro-

ger de Laci, who was son of Walter de Laci, whom the Conqueror rewarded with this and nineteen other manors in Gloucestershire. Agnes Laci and others founded a preceptory here for the Knights hospitallers, and endowed it with their lands. The prior of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, residing in England, held the manor of Quenington, as appears by the sheriff's return, 1281. At the dissolution the preceptory was granted first to Sir Rob. Morisine, and then to Sir Anthony Kingstone; William Kingston, Esq. was lord of the manor in 1608, from whom it passed through several hands till it came to Hen. Powle, Esq. whose only daughter carried it in marriage to Henry Ireton, Esq.; from this family it passed to Brooke Forrester, Esq. and from him to Humphrey Mackworth Praed, Esq. who sold it to Samuel Blackwell, Esq. of Williamstrip; and on his death it was purchased by Michael Hicks Beach, Esq. the present lord of the manor, who resides at Williamstrip, and is proprietor of a large proportion of the parish.

Court Farm, parcel of the demesnes of the preceptory, is tythe free, and belongs to the lord of the manor.

Other proprietors are James Tombs, James Haynes, John King, Gent. &c.

A paper manufacture is carried on here by Mr. Rodway. Eight freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 120—267—239. Houses inhab. 57.

The benefice is a rectory, in Fairford deanery. Michael Hicks Beach, Esq. is patron, and John Pettat, M.A. is incumbent.

The church, dedicated to Holy Rood, is an ancient low building. There was formerly a spire between the nave and chancel, of which no part is now remaining.

The north and south doors are ornamented with very curious sculptured figures: over the north door Christ is represented treading Sin under foot, and the lower end of cross thrust into his mouth; the south door way is in the highest and most exquisite style of early Norman, ornamented with figures, chevron mouldings, &c. ⁴³

In P. N. tax. the church of Quenynton, *9l. 6s. 8d.*

A portion of the abbot of Gloucester, *13s. 4d.*

In the King's books, *7l. 18s. 4d.*

CXXX. SOUTHROP, *anciently LECE,*

Is a parish twenty-six miles E. from Gloucester, and containing 1400 acres. The soil is light, and in tillage, except the meadows, which lie on the banks of the Leach. The more modern name of Southrop was given to distinguish it from the three others, which have been already mentioned, and signifies the *south village*.

The manor, taxed at ten hides, was anciently held of the King, and in 1247 by Robert Creping and Nicholaa his wife, with the advowson. John de Philebert levied a fine of Southrop to the King, 1358, and a grant of the same was made to William Herney and Mary his wife, 1377; Mary surviving, died seized of Philebert's court and Grey's court, 1406. Leversedge and Horseley were tenants for life under the King, in the reign of Ed. IV. A grant was made thereof, as part of the Dutchy of Lanter, to Peter Bradshaw, 1606, and to Robert Earl of Salisbury, 1608, and in the same year Sir Thomas Row appears to have been lord of the manor, which soon after passed by purchase to Wadham coll. Ox. and now remains with that society, who are lords of the manor.

William Hicks Beach and John D'Oyley, Esqrs.; Tuckwell and Brooks, Gents. are the most considerable proprietors.

Three freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 170—206—238. Houses inhabited, 52.

The benefice is a vicarage, in Fairford deanery, in the presentation of Wadham coll. and John Baldwyn, A. M. is incumbent.

Alice de Clermont gave the church to the Knights hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, in Clerkenwell, London, and the grant was confirmed by Richard de Clare, Earl of Hertford: but since the suppression to the end of the 16th century the crown presented, and during the two last centuries the society of Wadham college.

The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is small and uninteresting.

In the King's books (discharged) *5l. 16s. 8d.*

XII. BRADLEY HUNDRED.

CXXXI. ASTON BLANK *or* COLD ASTON, *anciently* ESTONE,

Is a parish five miles N. from Northleach, and twenty E. from Gloucester. The soil, extending over 2500 acres, is a light stone-brash, and chiefly in tillage (293).

Domesday records the manor as held by Drogo, and containing ten hides, of the Bishop of Worcester. During the reigns of John and Edw. I. and II. it was held by the

Baskervills and Pipards, and afterwards by the Botelers or Butlers, by marriage with the heiress; James Boteler Earl of Ormond was seized of the manor in 1461, but being on his attainder forfeited to the crown, was immediately granted to Sir Walter Devereux and his heirs; he was created Lord Ferrers, and was slain in Bosworth field fighting for King Rich. III. On the success of Hen. VII. the manor reverted to the Botelers. Thomas Earl of Ormond dying without issue male, it descended to his two daughters: Anne, married to Sir George St. Leger, survived her sister and husband, and the manor came to her son and heir, Sir John St. Leger, from whom it passed to John Carter, Esq. whose family held it more than a century, when it passed to Sir John D'Oyley, of Chessel Hampton, co. Ox. afterwards to Dr. Newcomb, Bishop of Waterford, by marriage with a grand-daughter of that baronet; next in possession of Lord Newcomb, now of Rev. Mungo Henry Noble, with nearly half the parish.

A considerable estate, called the *College Farm*, belongs to Pembroke coll. Ox. for the support of eight exhibitors, under the will of George Townsend, Esq. who died 1683.

Two freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 120—171—216. Houses inhabited, 43.

The benefice is a vicarage, in Stow deanery, in the patronage of the King, and Wadham Huntley, A. M. is incumbent.

The priory of Malvern had the presentation till the suppression. The impropriate tythes are vested in Edmund Waller, Esq.

The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is an ancient building, consisting of a nave and chancel, with an embattled tower at the west end, and five bells. The

south door is of the early period, circular, and ornamented with billeted mouldings. The tower is of the fifteenth century; and has a square Gothic door way.

In P. N. tax. the church of Great Aston, 9*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

In the King's books (discharged) 9*l.* 18*s.* 1½*d.*

CXXXII. COLN ROGERS, *anciently* COLN ON THE HILLS,

Is twenty-one miles *s. e.* from Gloucester, and contains 1500 acres. The soil, except on the banks of the Coln, is light and in tillage. The name of Rogers was given on account of Roger, constable of Gloucester, who having been mortally wounded at the battle of Wallison, gave this manor in 1105 to the monks at Gloucester to pray for his soul. The grant was confirmed by King Henry, and the abbey of Gloucester was possessed of it till the dissolution, when it was granted to the dean and chapter, who are the present lords of the manor.

Michael Hicks Beach, Esq. is lessee of the greatest part of the parish, to whom it passed by purchase from the representatives of the late John Chandler Ready, Esq. of Cirencester.

Pindrop, Pendrop, Penthorp, or Pinbury, is a considerable farm, late the property of Thomas Cotton, Esq. now of Mrs. Cotton, of London, who has a good house upon it. This is copyhold, under the chapter of Gloucester.

Two freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 70—125—110. Houses inhab. 25.

The benefice is a rectory, in Cirencester deanery, endowed with forty-eight acres in the common field, but with only a twentieth part of the tythes of the demesne lands. The patronage has been in the chapter of Glou-

cester since the reformation. John Mitchell, LL. B. is incumbent, and a prebendary of Gloucester.

The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a small and inconsiderable building, consisting of a nave and chancel only, with an embattled tower at the west end, and three bells. The north door is circular, and finished with quatrefoil ornaments.

In P. N. tax. portion of the abbot of Glou. in the church of Culne Roger, in great and small tythes, 2*l*.

In the King's books, 7*l*. 0*s*. 5*d*.

CXXXIII. COMPTON ABDALÉ, *anciently CUNTUNE,*

Is seventeen miles E. from Gloucester, containing 1800 acres of a light soil, and nearly equal in pasture and tillage. It lies in a small valley, on the river Colne, and the situation of the village in a *combe* or narrow valley, suggested the name.

Domesday records the manor as containing nine hides, and held by Stigand, Archbishop of York. It was occupied by mesne lords, till the dissolution, when it was granted to Sir Thomas Chamberlain, 1553. It afterwards passed by purchase to Sir Richard Grubham, of Wishford, co. Wilts, who dying without issue, left this, and many other estates, to his nephew, Sir John Howe, from whom it has descended to John Howe, Lord Chedworth, the present lord of the manor(144).

The manerial estate extends nearly over the whole parish, with the exception of some property belonging to John Browne, Esq. and Mrs. Hart.

Three freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 130—130—157. Houses inhab. 37.

The benefice is a perpetual curacy, in Cirencester

deanery, augmented. The impropriate tythes, with the appointment of curate, originally belonged to the priory of St. Oswald, in Gloucester, and were granted to the chapter of Bristol by Hen. VIII.

The church is a small plain building, with a nave and north aisle, divided by low pointed arches, dedicated to St. Oswald.

CXXXIV. DOWDESWELL, *anciently* DODESUUELLE,

Is a parish, four miles E. from Cheltenham, thirteen N. E. from Gloucester, and contains 1600 acres. The soil is a mixture of clay and gravel, chiefly in pasture, with about 200 acres of wood land.

Dowdeswell was anciently an appurtenant to the large manor of Withington, which, at the time of the survey, belonged to the church of Worcester. Hen. III. granted the manors of Dowdeswelle, Pegsworth, and Aniford, to the Knights Templars, and after their suppression, they passed to the college of Westbury-upon-Trim. On the dissolution of Westbury college, Sir Ralph Sadler had the grant, as held of the manor of Guiting Temple. From this family it was transferred, 1608, to William Rogers, Esq. the ancestor of the present possessor, Edw. Rogers, Esq. lord of the manor of Lower Dowdeswell and Rosley, with a considerable estate and good mansion-house appendant.

UPPER DOWDESWELL belonged, in the reign of H. VII. to Sir Edmond Tame, from whose son it passed to Nich. Habington, whose family retained it for several generations. Sir Edward Rich succeeded by purchase, of whose heir general it was bought by Charles Van Notten, Esq. who has since assumed the name of Pole, and Sir Charles

Pole is now lord of the manor of Upper Dowdeswell, with a considerable estate.

SANDIWELL and ANDIFORD were anciently members of the great lordship of Gloucester, 1263. In the beginning of the 17th century, they were purchased by William Rogers, and bequeathed by him to John Rogers, his youngest son. Of his descendant it was bought by Henry Brett, Esq. 1680, who began the present mansion-house, which was sold by his son to Henry Lord Conway. His successor, the Earl of Hertford, sold it to the late Thomas Tracey, Esq. whose relict, daughter and sole heiress of Sir William Dodwell, Bart. of Sevenhampton, in this county, dying without will, in 1798, this and other considerable properties descended to the heir at law of the Dodwell family, who is at present unknown.

The mansion-house is a handsome modern building, inclosed within a park of nearly a hundred acres.

Pegglesworth Farm, is a considerable estate, lately belonging to John Wade, Esq. but now, by heirship, to Anna Gordon, relict of the late William Gordon, Esq. of Bristol(205).

The great road from Cheltenham to London has been brought lately in a new direction through this parish to Frogmill, by which the ascent is rendered much easier than by the former course up Crickley-hill.

Near to Andover's ford, a severe engagement happened between the King's and parliament forces, during the civil wars.

Three freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 120—199—196. Houses inhab. 37.

The benefice is a rectory, in Winchcomb deanery, the patronage of which has been vested, with temporary alienations only, in the family of Rogers, since the reign

of Queen Elizabeth. William Baker, LL. B. is present incumbent. It is dependant on the peculiar of Withington, to which it was anciently a chapel, therefore not subject to the archdeacon's visitation.

The church, dedicated to St. Michael, consists of a nave and transept of equal height and dimensions, with a low massy spire in the centre, said to have been built in 1577, by Richard Habington and Richard Rogers.

In P. N. tax. it is recorded as a chapel to Withington.

In the King's books, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

CXXXV. FARMINGTON, *anciently* TORMENTONE,

Is a parish, two miles N. from Northleach, and twenty-one E. from Gloucester. The soil, extending over 1600 acres, is light, and about half in tillage, with 60 acres of wood land. This parish lies on the great road from Gloucester to London.

This is recorded in Domesday under the name of Tormentone, as part of the large manor of Lecce, now Northleach. The similarity to Tormarton has occasioned some confusion. It belonged to the Phileberts in Ed. I. II. III. and the last of that family sold it to William de Eddington, Bishop of Worcester, for 200 marks, 1352, who gave it to the Augustin priory of Bonhommes, at Eddington, co. Wilts, founded by him, 1352. After the dissolution, the manor was purchased by Michael Aysfield, or Ashfield, from whose descendant it passed to Sir Rice Jones, Knt. about 1610. On the death of his son, Sir Henry Jones, it passed, by marriage with his daughter, to the first Earl of Scarborough, who, in her right, was lord of the manor at the beginning of the last century. Of him it was purchased by Edmund Waller, Esq. of Beconsfield, county of

Bucks, the father of the present proprietor, Edmund Waller, Esq.

The manor-house is handsome and commodious, and is surrounded by a large estate.

Three freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 100—195—216. Houses inhab. 39.

The benefice is rectorial, in Cirencester deanery, in the patronage of Edward Waller, Esq. and Harry Waller, LL. B. is incumbent.

The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a small plain building, neatly pewed, with a low tower at the west end. The inhabitants were formerly buried at Northleach, and the vicar of that parish claims an annual pension of 6s. 8d. on that account.

In P. N. tax. the church of Tormarton, 10*l*.

In the King's books, Thormerton, *alias* Farmington, 16*l*. 5*s*. 5*d*.

CXXXVI. HAMPNET, *anciently* HANTONE,

Is a parish, eighteen miles E. from Gloucester, containing 1000 acres. The soil is light, and since the inclosure, generally in tillage. The Leche has its source here, and is said to have its name, from the petrifying quality of its water near the spring head, *Lech*, in British, signifying *stone*. The name of the parish appears to be a diminutive termination, to distinguish from other Hamptons larger than this; Hamptonet, shortened into Hampnett. In P. N. tax. it is called *Hampton*.

Domesday records this manor as taxed at ten hides, and held by Roger de Lurei. In 1361, it had passed to Roger Mortimer, Earl of March; and in 1508, Rich. Hercourt, and Agnes his wife, levied a fine of the manor and ad-

vowson. Edward Horn was seized of them 1547, and on his death, Anthony Bourn had livery of Hampnet, by marriage with his daughter, 1555. Henry Atkinson was proprietor in 1608. Sir Henry Atkinson, the last male heir, gave the manor to William Earl Strafford, grandson to Sir William Wentworth, who had married Anne, the eldest sister of Sir Henry. From the Earl of Strafford it came, by purchase, about 1700, to John Howe, Esq. the father of the first Lord Chedworth, and ancestor to the present noble proprietor, John Lord Chedworth, who, with a very trifling exception, owns the whole parish.

One freeholder voted in 1776.

Population, 60—78—90. Houses inhabited, 17.

The benefice is a rectory, in Cirencester deanery, annexed to Stowell in 1660. Lord Chedworth is patron. Peter Hawker, A. M. is incumbent.

The church, dedicated to St. George, consists of a nave only and chancel, with an embattled tower.

In P. N. tax. the abbot of Oseney's portion in the church of Hampton, 1*l*.

In the King's books, 10*l*.

CXXXVII. HASLETON, *anciently* HASEDENE,

Is a parish seventeen miles E. from Gloucester, containing 1500 acres. The soil is stone-brash, and nearly in equal proportions of tillage and upland pasture. The commonable lands were inclosed about thirty years since.

The manor, containing ten hides, was held by Sigar de Cioches at the time of the general survey, and was given to the abbey of Winchcomb by Robert Gyves, 1251. At the dissolution it was granted to Thomas Culpeper the younger, whose descendant, Anthony Culpeper, was

lord of it in 1608; it passed afterwards to Mr. Serjeant Wyatt, of Kent, from him to Mr. Serjeant Bannister, and from him to Edmund Waller, Esq. of Farmington, whose descendant, Edmund Waller, Esq. is the present lord of the manor, and proprietor of the whole of Hasleton.

YANWORTH is a hamlet, separated from the parish by Hampnet. Sigar de Cloches held five hides. Radulph de Zouch gave *Janesworth*, and Reginald de Thokys made a farther donation to St. Peter's abbey of Gloucester. The manor at the suppression was granted, with Hasleton, to Thomas Culpeper, and passed from that family to the Howe's, and Lord Chedworth is now lord of the manor of Yanworth, and sole proprietor.

One freeholder voted in 1776.

Population, 100—161—195. Houses inhab. 40.

The benefice is a rectory, with the chapelry of Yanworth annexed, in Stow deanery. At the inclosure lands were allotted in lieu of tythes, and the glebe is now sixty acres. The advowson belonged successively to Winchcomb and Hayles, but since the suppression has continued in the crown. Harry Waller, LL. B. is incumbent.

The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is a small building, consisting of a nave only, with a low embattled tower, which was rebuilt in 1670.

The chapel of Yanworth, dedicated to St. Michael, is an inconsiderable building, with an aisle on the north side, and an embattled tower. It had anciently no right of sepulture; and in 1366 a chaplain was established here by decree of the Bishop of Worcester.

In P. N. tax. the church of Hasleton, 5*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

In the King's books, 19*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*

CXXXVIII. NORTHLEACH, *anciently* LECCE,

Is a parish and market-town twenty miles E. from Gloucester, on the direct road to London. The soil, like all the high Coteswold country, is light and stony: it contains 3600 acres, the greatest part of which is in pasture. The parish is intersected by the river Lech, and receives the additional name from its relative situation to the other places which have already been noticed (123) (124).

The Roman foss-way runs about half a mile west of the town. This was formerly a place of considerable trade, and the residence of many clothiers and merchants of the staple, about 200 years ago. Hen. III. granted to the monks of Gloucester two yearly fairs, on the feasts of St. Peter and St. Paul; and the abbey had a confirmation of fairs and markets in 1221. Some of the buildings now remaining shew the extent of its former trade, and the memorials in the church record the names of many opulent clothiers 300 years since.

There are two constables in this town and an officer called a bailiff, annually appointed at the lord's court, whose office is only to collect the tolls and manage the rents of the town estate. Wednesday is the market day; and the same day of the week preceding the 23d of April, the third in May, and that preceding the 29th of September, are fair days.

Hugh Westwood, Esq. founded and well endowed a free grammar-school here, with the impropriate tythes of Chedworth. By a decree of chancery, 4 Jac. the patronage of it was vested in Queen's coll. Ox. The master has 80*l.* and the usher 40*l.* a year. From this school is sent every fourth year an exhibitioner to Pembroke coll. Ox. on the foundation of Geo. Townsend, Esq. (131),

The manor belonged to the abbey of Gloucester long before the conquest, and that society continued to enjoy it till the dissolution: there were twenty-four hides. After the dissolution it passed into lay hands. Sir Ralph Dutton was lord of the manor at the beginning of last century, and it continued in his family till about 1769, when by the will of John Dutton, eldest son of James Lenox Dutton, of Sherbourn, Esq. it passed to the Rev. Mr. Rice, but is now the property of James Lord Sherborne.

EASTINGTON, is a tything on the east of the town, comprehending the greatest part of the land in the parish, independant of the town both as to parochial and other taxes. Here was formerly a chapel but now demolished: the chapel yard belongs to the vicar. *Pinswell*, in Cubberley, is mentioned in Domesday as belonging to the manor of Lecce. It is now charged to the taxes with Eastington. Lord Sherborne is lord of this manor.

Considerable property belongs to Lord Chedworth.

Here is a large camp called Norbury, with a double agger, and from its proximity to the foss-way supposed to be Roman. It incloses about eighty acres, and in some places visible to be traced. Baxter derives the name from *Morbyrig*, of which it is a corruption; that is, the great camp or station, and thinks it the *Salenæ* of the Itinerary⁴⁴.

In this hamlet Dr. Woodward made a great part of his valuable collection of fossils.

Thirty one freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 900—683—814. Houses inhab. 133.

The benefice is a vicarage, in Cirencester deanery, in the patronage of the Bishop of Gloucester, and Thomas Wilkinson, clerk, is incumbent.

The church, which lies in Eastington tything, and is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a large handsome

building, consisting of a nave and two aisles, with a chapel on each side of the chancel, and a strong well proportioned tower on the west end, and six bells. The porch at the south entrance is remarkably elegant. The roof of the nave was raised at the expence of John Forty, a clothier of opulence, in the 15th century. He is buried in the middle aisle. William Bicknell built the south aisle in 1489, and is buried there.

In the King's books, 11*l*.

CXXXIX. NOTGROVE, *anciently* NATEGRAVE,

Is situate four miles N. W. from Northleach, and seventeen N. E. from Gloucester. The soil, extending over 2000 acres, is light and stony, chiefly in tillage, with some pasture and downs. It is probable that the name was derived from *Nate*, the name of an ancient proprietor, and *graf*, Sax. a grove, meaning Nate's grove⁴⁵.

In his account of this manor, Atkyns has fallen into some errors, in representing it as lying in the old hundred of Witelai, and dependant on the manor of Condicote, which Rudder supposes to have arisen from his having used an incorrect copy of Domesday. This manor belonged to the church of Worcester, and was held by Schelinus, as tenant, containing five hides. The Rodboroughs, Brownings, and Whittingtons were mesne lords successively; to the general suppression from the time of Edw. III. It was granted by Hen. VIII. to the Whittingtons. John Whittington, descended from the family of that name at Pauntley, was lord in 1608. It came afterwards to Sir Clement Clerk, and by purchase to Nathaniel Pyrke, Esq. of Mitchel Dean, at the beginning of last century, from whom it has descended to the present pro-

prietor, Joseph Pyrke, Esq. of Little Dean(214), with nearly the whole parish.

Four freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 150—218—214. Houses inhabited, 44.

The benefice is a rectory, in Stow deanery, in the patronage of the King, and Thomas Cooks, clerk, is incumbent.

The advowson of this parish came into the hands of Hen. VII. in the same way as the other properties of Anne, Countess of Warwick (69).

The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, has a nave, with a semi-transept on the north side, and a low spire, with three bells, at the west end.

In P. N. tax. the church of Nategrave, *6l. 13s. 4d.*

In the King's books, *15l. 6s. 8d.*

CXL. SALPERTON, *or* COLD SALPERTON, *anciently*
SALPRETUNE,

Is a parish, sixteen miles E. from Gloucester, and contains 1350 acres of inclosed land. The situation is elevated and much exposed, and the soil light and stony.

Salpretune, taxed at ten hides, was held by Hugo Lasne. The Knights Templars were seized of this manor, and their right was confirmed in 1287. The same knights held it 1329, of William de Clinton, Earl of Huntingdon. On their suppression, it was granted to the Benedictine nunnery of Stodeley, co. Oxf. and at the general suppression it was granted to Winchester College, to which it still belongs. John Browne, Esq. of Salperton, is lessee under the college, and proprietor of all the freehold lands in the parish. He has a very good and commodious stone-built house near the church, where he resides.

Four freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 60—155—186. Houses inhabited, 39.

The benefice is a curacy, in Stow deanery. John Brown, Esq. is patron. John Lawrence, LL.B. is incumbent.

The advowson belonged to the nunnery of Stodeley, and at the dissolution was granted to Rich. Andrews and Nicholas Temple, in trust. The impropriation passed through several possessors till it came to Thomas Browne, Esq. father of the present proprietor, John Browne, Esq.

The curacy has received two augmentations from Queen Anne's bounty, and another from the benefaction of Mr. Aylworth, who left 800*l.* to be laid out in the purchase of land, for the benefit of this, Charlton Abbots, Sevenhampton, and Compton Abdale.

The church, dedicated to All Saints, is small, with a handsome new-built tower at the west end.

In P. N. tax. the church of Sapton, 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

CXLI. SEVENHAMPTON, *anciently* SEVENHANTONE,

Is a parish, five miles E. from Cheltenham, and thirteen N. E. from Gloucester, containing 3000 acres. The soil varies according to its situation of hill or bottom, the former being light and chiefly in tillage, the latter deeper and more in pasture. The river Colne rises in this parish, and after having passed by, and given names to several villages, falls into the Isis near Leachlade.

Domesday records this parish as dependant on Presbury, and a vill adjoining to the manor, but without the hundred, and containing twenty hides. It belonged to the Bishop of Hereford, with free-warren, in 1241, which was confirmed 1391. What Sir Robert Atkyns mentions

✓ of this manor being in possession of Elizabeth Courteney, Countess of Devonshire, and descending to her granddaughter, either belonged to Brockhampton, in this parish, or related only to a few lands, and not to the manor, which continued in the see of Hereford till 1562, as appears from a grant made by Elizabeth to Bishop Scory, in consideration of several manors therein mentioned, of which Sevenhampton was one. Some lands formerly belonging to the see of Hereford, were granted to Christopher Hatton 1576. Mr. Robert Lawrence was lord of the manors of Sevenhampton and Brockhampton in 1700. Mr. Anthony Lawrence was proprietor of Sevenhampton about 1710. Walter Lawrence, Esq. afterwards, who was succeeded by a son and grandson of the same name, the latter of whom is now lord of the manor, and resides there in the manerial house.

BROCKHAMPTON is a hamlet and manor of considerable extent, formerly belonging to the ancient family of Le Crouper. In 1608 Sir William Throckmorton sold it to Anthony Lawrence, of Sevenhampton, from whom it has descended to Walter Lawrence, Esq. now lord of the manor.

Considerable property in the hamlet belongs to the representatives of Mrs. Tracy (134), but no claim to the manor, as mentioned by Rudder.

PUCKHAM, anciently PULCUMB, is the name of a large estate in this parish, formerly belonging to the Bishop of Hereford, now by purchase vested in James Agg, Esq. (53).

Six freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 180—288—349. Houses inhab. 73.

The benefice is a curacy, in Winchcomb deanery. The impropriation formerly belonged to the priory of Lan-

thony, and is now vested in Walter Lawrence, Esq. and Mr. Hincksman, who pay a small quit-rent to the Bishop of Hereford, and 10*l.* a year to the incumbent. The living has been augmented with Mr. Aylworth's benefaction and Queen Anne's bounty. The patronage is in the impropiators; and John Lawrence, LL. B. is incumbent.

The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, consists of a nave and transept, with a low embattled tower in the middle. It was built by John Camber, for whom there was the following inscription on a stone in the chancel:

Hic jacet, Joh^{es} Camber, qui obiit xxvi Feb. 1448.

In P. N. tax. the church of Sevenhampton, 9*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

CXLII. SHIPTON OLIFFE, *anciently* SCIPETUNE,

Is a parish, fourteen miles N. E. from Gloucester. The soil is light and stony, and more than half in tillage. The prefix of the first name (*Scipe*) was probably that of an ancient owner before the conquest, and the latter was added to distinguish it from another Shipton adjoining, and was the name of an ancient family who lived in the parish for many generations, and are buried in the chancel.

The manor belonged to the Archbishop of York, and contained only one hide. It is much intermixed with Shipton Solers, and in the ancient records, where no additional name marks the distinction, it is not always easy to ascertain to which the record belongs. Soon after Edw. I. it came to the Olliffs, who continued in possession till the end of the seventeenth century, when Ralph Olliff, Gent. sold it to William Peachy, Esq. from whom it de-

scended to his daughters Margaret and Susanna Peachy. William Chappau, Esq. is now lord of the manor.

HAMPEN is a hamlet in this parish, distinguished into Upper and Lower, formerly belonging to Lionel Rich, of Upper Dowdeswell, out of whose family it passed by purchase to Mr. Van Notten, of London, who assumed the name of Pole (134), and Sir Charles Pole is now lord of the manor of Lower Hampen.

The old mansion, built about the latter end of Elizabeth, is in a ruinous state. The front is in good preservation, and a fine specimen of the architecture of that period.

The population is taken together in the next parish, as likewise the freeholders.

The benefice is a rectory, in Stow deanery; the patronage is in the lord of the manor; and John Chappau, A.M. is incumbent. This is united with Shipton Solers.

The church is small, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a low wooden turret at the west end.

CXLIII. SHIPTON SOLERS, *anciently* SCIPETON.

Is a parish adjoining to and intermixed with the preceding, and in respect of soil and cultivation nearly the same. The contents of both are 2660 acres. The additional name was given by way of distinction, and taken from a family who owned the manor and other estates in the county in the reign of Edward II.

The property of the manor was much divided at the time of the general survey. That part which came to the Solers was first held by Ansfred de Cormeljes, and his descendants. The last of the family left three daughters,

and by marriage with the youngest of them, Simon Solers came to the possession of the manor, in the reign of Henry III. In 1361 it had passed to the Tyrrels, and afterwards into the family of the Twinihos, who were proprietors for many generations. By marriage with Anne, the elder daughter of Edw. Twiniho, in the reign of Hen. VIII. it passed to the family of Heydon, and from them to William Peachy, Esq. by marriage with the heiress of the Heydons, towards the close of the 17th century. William Peachy, Esq. his grandson is lord of the manor, with more than half the parish.

Two freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 200—243—239. Houses inhabited, 47.

The turnpike road to London leads through this parish, over the river Coln, by an inn called Frogmill.

The benefice is a rectory, in Stow deanery, in the patronage of the lord of the manor; and John Chappau, A. M. is incumbent of the united parishes.

The church is small, with a low ancient stone turret at the west end; the windows are narrow, and in the early Norman stile of architecture.

A portion of tythes in Shipton Solers, which belonged to the abbey of Gloucester, was granted to the see by Henry VIII. and confirmed by Edward VI.

In P. N. tax. the portion of the prior of Stodl. in the church of Schipton *Chaunflour*, 15s.

CXLIV. STOWELL, *anciently* STANUELLE,

Is a parish, two miles s. w. from Northleach, eighteen E. from Gloucester, and contains 800 acres. The soil is light and stony, chiefly in tillage, except on the banks of the Coln, where are some good meadow lands. The Ro-

man foss leads along the east side. The name is probably derived from Stone-well, on account of its petrifying quality.

Stowell seems to have been a member of the extensive manor of Northleach. Domesday records it as adjoining to the manor of Lecce. The family of Martell were seized of it from 1272 for many generations. It afterwards passed to the Tames, and was transferred to Edmond Horn, by marriage with the daughter and heiress of that family, in the reign of Edw. VI. and again to Anthony Bourn, in right of his wife, the daughter of the last-mentioned proprietor, 1555. Henry Atkinson, Esq. was lord of it in 1608. Sir Henry Atkinson, the last heir male of the family, gave the manor to William, Earl of Strafford, grandson of Sir William Wentworth, who had married Anne, the eldest sister of the before-mentioned Henry Atkinson. From the Earl of Strafford it passed by purchase to John Howe, Esq. and has descended from him in a direct line to John Lord Chedworth, who is the fourth baron from the creation in 1741, and derives his pedigree from John Howe, of Stanlighth, co. Somerset, at the beginning of the sixteenth century.

The whole parish is appendant to the manor.

The mansion-house is situated in the parish, within a park of 100 acres, and surrounded with well-arranged plantations. It was built about the reign of the first James, by one of the Atkinsons, as appears by the arms of that family carved in freestone over the north door, viz. azure, a cross flory argent, between four lions rampant or.

Population, —, —, 13. Houses inhabited, 2.

The benefice is in Cirencester deanery, and was annexed to Hampnett in 1660. The patron and incumbent the same.

The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, consisted of a nave and transept, but the north aisle has been long since taken down, and divine service has not been performed in it for many years. The whole is in a most ruinous condition.

CXLV. TURKDEAN, *anciently TURGHEDENE,*

Is a parish, nineteen miles E. from Gloucester, and contains 2000 acres of inclosed land. The soil is of stone-brash, and partakes of the general nature of the Cotswolds. A deep *den* or valley intersects the parish, from which circumstance it might have taken its name. This place was very early divided into two manors.

William Leuric is said in Domesday to hold Dene, of five hides, one yard land and half; and Robert de Olgi to hold Turchedene of five hides, two yard lands and a half. UPPER TURKDEAN belonged to the College of Westbury, near Bristol, and after the dissolution was granted to Sir Rafe Sadleir 1544. It came afterwards into the family of Bannister, and passed from them to the Wallers, and Edmond Waller, Esq. is the present lord of the manor, with great part of the property.

LOWER TURKDEAN belonged to the priory of Lanthony, near Gloucester, by the donation of Richard Poney, soon after its foundation. After the dissolution it was granted to Richard Andrews and Nicholas Temple, in trust 1544. John Walter had livery of it in 1558, from whom it passed to Oliver St. John, and from his son to the Coxwells, who were proprietors about half a century. From them it passed into the family of Nelthorp; Sir John Nelthorp sold it to Edmund Waller, Esq. who has since re-sold it to

Thomas Willan, Esq. the present proprietor, who resides at Beaconsfield, co. Bucks.

A considerable estate belongs to Lord Sherborne.

Three freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 120—113—143. Houses inhabited, 30.

The benefice is a vicarage, in Stow deanery, in the patronage of Christ Church College, Oxford, and George Illingworth, B. D. is incumbent.

The impropriate tithes and advowson anciently belonged to the priory of Black Canons of Osney, and were granted to the new see of Oxford, at the reformation. Tho. Willan, Esq. is the present lessee.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is small, with an aisle on the south side, and an embattled tower at the west end. The tower appears to have been carried up through the old church, of which half of one door-way remains, with billeted mouldings.

In P. N. tax. the church of Turkedon, 5*l*.

In the King's books (discharged) 10*l*.

CXLVI. WHITTINGTON, *anciently* WITETUNE,

Is a parish, thirteen miles E. from Gloucester. The soil is light and stony, and chiefly in arable.

Witetune, taxed at three hides, was held by William Leuric; afterwards by Serlo; then by Hugh de Stratton, in right of his wife, the relict of Serlo, 1220. It was afterwards in the family of Crupes, and in 1416, Edward, son of Edmond de Langley, Duke of York, fifth son of Edw. III. who was slain at the battle of Agincourt, was seized of Whittington. Richard le Despencer, Earl of Gloucester, was seized of this manor at his death, whereby his sister

Isabel became his heir. She was first married to Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Worcester, and afterwards by special dispensation from the Pope, to Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, who, in her right, died seized of the manor of Whittington 1437. From Anne, their daughter, it came finally to Hen. VII. (69) by whom it was granted to the Cottons. William Cotton, the last heir male, was lord of the manor in 1608. The heir female carried it by marriage to Sir John Denham, the author of *Cooper's Hill*: he left two daughters, the younger of whom, on the death of her sister without issue, became possessed of the whole property, having been married to Sir William Morley, who likewise left two co-heiresses, of whom Mary, the surviving sister, carried the manor by marriage to James Earl of Derby. It afterwards passed to Lord Conway, and from him, by purchase, to the late Thomas Tracy, Esq. whose relict, Mrs. Tracy, died possessed of it, with other estates, and leaving no will, the inheritance is undetermined (134), but Charles Hanbury Tracy, Esq. and the Hon. Henrietta Susannah Tracy, his wife, as trustees of the several estates, are present lords of the manor.

SYREFORD, is a hamlet in this parish.

Four freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 126— —, —194. Houses inhabited, 39.

The benefice is a rectory, in Winchcomb deanery; the patronage is annexed to the manor, and George Wasey, A. M. is incumbent.

The church is small, consisting of a nave and south aisle, with a low wooden turret in the middle. It was built by the Cottons, in the sixteenth century.

In the King's books, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

CXLVII. WITHINGTON, *anciently* WIDINDUNE,

Is a parish, distant fourteen miles E. from Gloucester, and contains 4000 acres. The soil is light and stony, and chiefly in tillage, except on the banks of the Colne, which runs through it. The sides of the hills, and acclivities on the south, are covered with wood, to the amount of 600 acres.

In Saxon times there was a nunnery in this place, and probably endowed with the manor.

Wilfrith, 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 abess. His successor, however, made a fresh grant of it in 774, to the lady Æthelburga, who was abess of a religious house in Worcester, on condition that both this and her own monastery at Worcester should devolve to that see on her death. This accounts for the following record of Domesday :—

“ The church of Wirecestre holds *Widindune*, in *Wa-
“ crescumb*e hundred, containing thirty hides.”

The manor continued in the occupation of mesne lords under the bishops of Worcester, till the dissolution, when, according to Willis, this manor, with some others, were reserved by the crown, but re-granted to the see of Worcester by Queen Mary. The Bishop of Worcester is lord of the manor, and George Knapp, Esq. is lessee, with a large estate.

A good old manerial house stands near the church, with sharp pointed pediments.

HAMLETS. 1. COMPTON, *or* CONTON, lies on the Coln, and is generally called Cassey Compton, from the ancient family of the Casseys, who were owners of it for

many generations. John Cassey, Esq. held it in the reign of Hen. VII. and the last of the family died at the latter end of the reign of Elizabeth. Lord Chedworth is the present proprietor, and lord of the manor.

The mansion-house is a handsome building of the seventeenth century.

2. FUSCOTE, commonly written FOXCOTE, formerly belonged to Westbury College, near Bristol, and at the general dissolution was granted to Ralph Sadleir 1544. Mr. Rook was lord of the manor in the time of Atkyns, afterwards Edward Ansell, and now William Marshall, Gent.

3. BROADWELL END is another hamlet.

4. LITTLE COLESBOURN. Lands in this hamlet formerly belonged to the Cistercian Abbey of Bruern, co. Oxf. and at the dissolution were held by Thomas Bredon, and granted to Edward Herman, 1544. It belonged to the Fettiplaces, and was purchased of them by the family of Roberts, a descendant of whom, John Roberts, Esq. is now lord of the manor.

Here are the remains of a chapel, anciently endowed with tythes of 20*l.* annual value, but now consolidated with the rectory of Withington. It adjoins a farm-house, and is called the Priory.

5. OWDESWELL formerly belonged to the priory of Black Canons at Studley, co. Warwick. Francis Heydon had livery of it 1558, and it now belongs to Will. Lawrence, Esq. (234)

There was formerly a chapel here, but now disused.

6. HILCOT, a reputed manor, once belonged to the Casseys, but now to Lord Chedworth.

Upper Hilcot belongs to — Clarke, Esq.

7. ROSLEY or ROSELY. Atkyns seems by mistake to

have applied an extract from Domesday to this place, which belongs to Cowley. It formerly belonged to Winchcomb, and in 1547 was granted to John Dudley, Earl of Warwick. William Rogers died seized of it 1642, from whom it has descended to Edward Rogers, Esq. the present lord of the manor.

The hamlet is separated from the parish by Dowdeswell intervening.

The whole parish, except Upper Hilcot, pays a chief-rent to the Bishop of Worcester.

Ten freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 320—500—572. Houses inhabited, 124.

The benefice is a rectory, with peculiar jurisdiction, in the patronage of the Bishop of Worcester; and Benj. Grisdale, A. M. is present incumbent.

This parish and Dowdeswell are subject to the bishop's visitation, but not to that of the archdeacon, the rector of Withington exercising the usual rights of peculiars within the two parishes.

The church, dedicated to St. Michael, consists of a nave and aisle on the south, belonging to the Compton estate, and now the dormitory of the Chedworth family. The tower rises from the middle, ornamented with pinnacles and battlements, and containing six bells. Part of the ancient church is seen in the south and north doors, two of the pillars which support the tower, and arch that leads to the chancel; all ornamented with zig-zag mouldings. The west window is large and handsome. Grotesque figures of demons issue from the angles of the tower. A plain parapet wall is carried round the church.

The parsonage house is spacious and handsome.

In P. N. tax. the church of Wythindon, with the chapel (exempt) 20*l*.

In the King's books, 30*l*.

XII. RAPSGATE HUNDRED.

CXLVIII. BRIMPSFIELD, *anciently* BRIMESFELDE,

Is a parish, distant seven miles s. e. from Gloucester, and situate on the ridge of hills which bounds the Coteswold division towards the vale of Gloucester. The soil is chiefly light, and in tillage, with a considerable quantity of wood land, making in the whole more than 2000 acres.

The manor was given by the Conqueror to Osborn Giffard, the descendant of a noble family in Normandy. For his services in the invasion of England, he was rewarded with this and three other manors in this county. His immediate descendants were great benefactors to the abbey of Gloucester, and John, the fifth in succession, founded Gloucester Hall in Oxford in 1283. He was a baron in parliament 1279. His son, called John the Rich, taking part with the barons against the Spencers, Edward II. in his march from Cirencester to Worcester, sent a party to demolish his castle at Brimpsfield. He was afterwards sent to Gloucester, to be executed as a traitor. On his attainder, the castle and manor of Brimpsfield were granted to Hugh le Despencer, the elder, 1322, but on a change of affairs, the estates lately belonging to the

family of Giffard, were given to the infamous Maltravers 1327, as a reward for murdering the late King. He was soon after convicted of high misdemeanours, and his estates seized. The custody of the castle and manor was granted for life to Maurice Berkely 1341, and after him to the Duke of Clarence 1353. By marriage with the daughter of the last proprietor, it came into the family of Mortimer, Earl of March, in which it continued till 10 Hen. VII. when by the death of Cicely, Dutchess of York, relict of Richard, Duke of York, son and heir of Anne, sister and heir of Edmond Mortimer, the last Earl of March, it came to the crown 1495, and was settled afterwards by Henry VIII. on Queen Catherine. In 1547 the manor and park were granted to Sir John Bridges, afterwards Lord Chandos, in which family it continued till 1574, when it passed by purchase from the two daughters and heiresses of Giles Lord Chandos to Miles Sandys, proprietor in 1608, whose grandson sold the manor to Miles Sandys, of Miserden. By his son it was resold to Dr. John Gilbert, Archbishop of York, and by marriage with his daughter came to Lord Mount Edgecumbe, who has lately sold it to Joseph Pitt, Esq. the present lord of the manor, and proprietor of the demesnes.

The wood called *Hazel Hanger* is parcel of the manor.

The castle, the foundation of which is uncertain, is totally demolished, and the scite of it is only to be discovered by a moat or ditch of about 300 yards, now covered with a close thicket, which was carried round the rampart.

Here was an alien priory of Benedictine Monks, cell to the abbey of St. Stephen, at Fountenay in Normandy.

The scite of it is still shewn, and it is said that some fragments of Gothic architecture have been discovered, in the *Priory* ground.

The founder is not known, but at the dissolution of alien priories by Henry V. this came to the crown, and was granted by Edward IV. to the collegiate church of Windsor.

The Froome, which runs to Stroud, rises in this parish.

HAMLETS. 1. CAUDLE-GREEN. The estate, lately belonging to the family of Walbank, is transferred to Joseph Pitt, Esq. by purchase.

2. MANLESS-TOWN has no house in it.

3. BIRDLIP, so much of it as lies on the south side of the foss or turnpike road, is in this parish.

Seventeen freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 200—283—299. Houses inhab. 71.

The benefice is a rectory, in Stonehouse deanery, annexed to Cranham. The patronage is passed by purchase to James Pitt, M. A. who is also incumbent.

The church is small, with a low tower in the middle, and to dedicated St. Michael.

In P. N. tax. the church of Bruniesfeld, 10*l*.

In the King's books (discharged) 9*l*. 12*s*. 1*d*.

CXLIX. CHEDWORTH, *anciently* CEDEORDE,

Is a parish, containing 2000 acres, distant from North-leach four miles s. w. and seventeen s. E. from Gloucester.

The soil is light, and generally arable, except on the banks of the Coln, where is good pasture, and some commonable and woodlands.

The manor is recorded in Domesday as belonging to the crown, and containing fifteen hides. In 1133 it was granted by William Rufus to Henry de Newburg, first Earl of Warwick. From his descendants it came to the Beauchamps, in the reign of Hen. III. and by marriage with Anne, to Richard Nevil, Earl of Salisbury, and finally to Henry the seventh, from the same Anne, Dutchess of Warwick (69).

In 1547 the manor was granted to John Dudley, Earl of Warwick, afterwards Duke of Northumberland, and on his attainder, in 1553, and its reversion to the crown, was granted to Sir Richard Unton, and afterwards came to the Tracys, from whom it was transferred to Sir Rich. Howe, of Compton, an ancestor of the present noble family (144). More than half of the parish is annexed to the manor.

Woodlands, an estate of considerable value, is the property of Edward Wilbraham, Esq. (168).

About 1760 the vestiges of a Roman hypocaust were discovered in Listercomb Bottom⁴⁶.

On the adjoining hill was a tumulus or barrow, with a large rough stone set upright on it, which, not long since, was drawn from its place, and a quantity of human bones were exposed to view. These were probably British, and the stone a memorial of their sepulture.

Sixty-three freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 500—787—848. Houses inhab. 191.

The benefice is a vicarage, in Cirencester deanery, in the patronage of Queen's Coll. Oxford; and Benj. Grisdale, M. A. is incumbent.

Hugh Westwood, Esq. gave the impropriation towards the support of a free grammar school at Northleach (138). Queen's Coll. Society have presented since the year 1682.

The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, consists of a nave and north aisle, and has a low embattled tower. The pulpit is of carved stone, and in the style of the 15th century.

In P. N. tax. the church of Chedewrth, 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

In the King's books, 7*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*

CL. COLESBOURN, *anciently* COLESBORN,

Is eleven miles E. from Gloucester, containing 2148 acres. The soil is light, and consists of pasture and arable, nearly in equal proportions, with some wood land.

Domesday records Colesborn as a parcel of the church of Worcester, taxed at eight hides. In 1293, it was alienated from that church, and given to Lanthony, where it continued till the dissolution. Thomas Reeves and others had the grant of it in 1564. William Higgs was proprietor in 1608; and in 1680, it passed by purchase to Mr. Sheppard, of Hampton, whose descendant, John Sheppard, Esq. sold it, in 1770, to Francis Eyre, Esq. on whose death, John Elwes, Esq. came to the possession by devise, and is lord of the manor of *Colesbourn Magna*, or *Colesbourn Lanthony*, without property in *this* hundred.

Maydown belongs to the Bishop of Durham, in right of his lady, sister of the late Sir William Guise, Bart. (156).

In the North Field are the remains of an encampment.

The manor-house, a modern building, with the estate, is situate in the hamlet of Rapsgate, which gives name to the hundred.

An eminence, called Colesbourne-pen, or top, is esteemed the highest ground in the county.

On a part, lying in this parish, of the estate belonging to Combe-end, in Elkstone, were discovered, in 1779, the

foundations of a Roman villa; and in 1787, the remains of another were discovered in the same place⁴⁷.

Excepting an estate belonging to the family of Coxe, this whole hamlet is appendant to the manor.

Six freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 120—254—231. Houses inhab. 50.

The benefice is a rectory, in Winchcomb deanery⁴⁸, endowed with one-third of the tythes. Two portions, called Colesbourn Leholte, and Sampson, were given, in 1137, to Lanthony, by Milo, constable of Gloucester, and are exempt. The advowson, which, before the suppression, belonged to Lanthony, was granted to George and John Huntley, 1564, since which it has passed through many hands, and is now annexed to the manor. James Holmes, clerk, is incumbent.

The church, dedicated to St. James, consists of a nave and transept, with a low embattled tower at the west end. The windows are square Gothic.

In P. N. tax. the church of Colesbourn, in Winchcomb deanery, 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

In the King's books (discharged) 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

CLI. COWLEY, *anciently* CULEGE,

Is a parish, nine miles E. from Gloucester, and contains 1700 acres. The soil is light, and principally in tillage, with some pasture, and more than 100 acres of wood land. This is the second village on the Churn.

Domesday records the manor as belonging to the abbey of Pershore, and taxed at five hides. It was never alienated till the general dissolution, when, in 1543, it was granted to the church of Westminster, and confirmed to the chapter of that see in 1560. The family of Blomer

were among the first lessees, from whom it came by heirship to the Bretts; by the last of whom, in 1750, it was sold to Samuel Hawker, Esq. of Rodborough, and by his heirs re-sold to Theyer Townshend, Esq. in 1787, who dying in 1801, bequeathed this and other estates to Wm. Lawrence, Esq. (147).

The manor comprizes the whole parish, under leases determinable by lives.

The manor-house was built about the commencement of the last century, by the last Henry Brett, Esq. and has been much improved by the late possessor.

HAMLETS. 1. STOCKWELL, distant a mile from the church.

2. BIRDLIP, so much of it as lies on the north side of the road leading to Cirencester.

One freeholder voted in 1776.

Population, 160—268—251. Houses inhab. 45.

The benefice is a rectory, in Stonehouse deanery, and in the patronage of the crown. Jas. Commeline, M. A. is incumbent.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small ancient building, with a neat embattled tower at the west end, in which are six musical bells, the sole donation of Henry Brett, Esq. in 1750.

In P. N. tax. the church of Couleye, 5*l*.

In the King's books, 9*l*. 1*s*. 10½*d*.

CLII. CRANHAM, *anciently* CRONEHAM,

Is six miles s. e. from Gloucester. The soil, extending over 1200 acres, is stone-brash, and chiefly in tillage, except some large beech woods.

This manor was anciently included in the barony of

Brimpsfield. The Giffards were early proprietors. He-lias Giffard gave it to the abbey of Gloucester, of which he was a monk, 1165. At the suppression, a considerable estate, by the name of a manor, was granted to the chapter of Gloucester, 1542, with whom the lordship still continues.

BUCKHOLT, now called Cranham wood, was sold in fee to Robert Morris, Esq. by the chapter, under the land-tax redemption act, with exception of the manor; from him it passed by purchase to Thomas Jeffreys, Esq. of Creed-place (244), and soon after to David Whatley, Esq. of Cirencester. These woods lie in the parishes of Cranham, Upton, and Brockworth.

Another manor was given in jointure to Catherine of Arragon, repudiated Queen of England, and on her death, in 1536, was granted to John Bridges, afterwards Lord Chandos, from whom it descended, with Brimpsfield (148), to Lord Mount Edgecumbe, and has passed by purchase to Joseph Pitt, Esq.

Climperwell, a considerable estate, was purchased by the late Sam. Hayward, Esq. (233) and now, by marriage with his daughter, belongs to Walter Wilkins, Esq. who claims manerial rights.

The bee orchis, or *ophrys apifera*, grows plentifully in the woods.

Thirteen freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 170—170—250. Houses inhab. 52.

The benefice is a rectory, in Stonehouse deanery, and annexed to Brimpsfield.

The church, dedicated to St. James, consists of a nave and south aisle, with an embattled tower at the west end.

In the King's books (discharged) 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

**CLIII. CÜBBERLEY, COBERLEY, *anciently* COBERLEIE,
and CULBERLEGE,**

Is a parish, nine miles E. from Gloucester, and containing 3133 acres. The soil is light, and consists of arable, woodland, and pasture, but chiefly the former. Some part of this parish is in Bradley hundred.

The Churn rises at the Seven Wells, near the turnpike road, about seven miles from Gloucester. This being the most inland of the several streams which fall into the Thames, is by some considered as the head of that river.

Coberley contained two manors at the time of the Domesday survey, which occasioned an error in Sir Rob. Atkyns's observation, that the manor passed to Robert Waleran; but the truth seems to be, that one manor which lay in Rapsgate hundred, and is mentioned as belonging to Berchelai, continued in the Berkeleys, (a family distinct from the barons of the castle), till by marriage, in the reign of Hen. IV. it passed to Sir John Brugg, the ancestor of the Chandos family, from whom it passed, at the beginning of the 17th century, to the Duttons, of Sherbourne, and was given in dower by John Dutton, Esq. with Lucy his daughter, to Sir Thomas Pope, Earl of Down. The Castleman family were afterwards proprietors by purchase, and in 1720 Jonathan Castleman, Esq. sold it to the father of John Howe, first Baron Chedworth, whose descendant, John Lord Chedworth, is the present lord of the manor, and proprietor of the whole parish, with a small exception.

PINSWELL, the only hamlet, is in Bradley hundred, and was a member of the manor of Northleach. In the reign of Edw. II. it was held by Robert de Waleran, as a distinct manor, under the abbey of Gloucester; but after

the suppression it was consolidated with the other estate, and by unity of possession, both are considered as one manor. The name of Pinswell is derived from *Pen*, the top, and *well*, a spring of water, descriptive of its situation on the top of a hill, and a continual spring of water descending from it.

No freeholder voted in 1776.

Population, 80—178—161. Houses inhab. 25.

The benefice is a rectory, in Stonehouse deanery, in the patronage of Lord Chedworth, and William Wright, clerk, is incumbent.

The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is supposed to have been built, with the tower and south aisle, by Thomas Berkeley, in 1330. His effigy and arms still remain, the latter on the buttresses and in the windows of the nave.

In P. N. tax. the church of Cobrightleye, 10*l*.

In the King's books, 10*l*.

CLIV. ELKSTONE, *anciently* ELCHESTANE,

Is a parish lying on the Foss road to Cirencester, from which it is eight miles N. W. and ten E. from Gloucester. The soil is dry, light, and stony, chiefly in tillage, and comprehending about 2830 acres.

Domesday records Ausfrid de Cormeliis as proprietor of the manor; and before this time the two Leuini as holding it for two manors. In 1266 John le Brun, and 1303 his son held the manor of Elkstone. John de Acton was seized of it 1315, and George de Acton having lost his property by rebellion, it was granted to Hugh Mustel, and on his death, in 1326, it was held, probably in trust, for Sir John de Acton, a minor, who had been restored to his father's lands, by Richard de Bellers in 1327.

Sir John dying without issue, left his cousin Maud heir, and the manor passed into the Poyntz family, by her marriage with Nicholas Poyntz, whose descendants held it for many generations (307). In 1608, James Huntley, second son of Sir George Huntley, Knt. of Frocester Court, was proprietor, and about 1630 it was sold to William, afterwards Earl Craven, from whom it has been transmitted to the Hon. Augustus Berkeley Craven, who is lord of the manor of Elkstone, and a large proprietor.

HAMLETS. 1. COCKLEFORD, about a mile N. W. of the church.

2. COMBEND, so called from its situation at the top of a *comb* or valley, about a mile E. of the church, includes a very considerable estate and manor, which became the property of the Estcourt family, in the reign of Elizabeth. It passed afterwards to the Hortons, by sale to Sir John Horton, Knt. of Broughton, co. Wilts, whose descendants resided in the manor-house, now taken down. William Blanch, as heir at law, succeeded Thomas Horton in 1727; on his death, without issue, in 1766, he left his estate to his wife for her life, with remainder to Mr. Jas. Rogers, of Gloucester, and his heirs. The widow was afterwards married to Mr. Samuel Walbank, of London, wine-merchant, and joining with the Rogers's, sold it to Samuel Bowyer, Esq. in 1778, from which family it has since passed to — Robertson, Esq.

Six freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 160—178—299. Houses inhabited, 60.

The benefice is a rectory, in Stonehouse deanery, in the patronage of Earl Craven; and Fulwar Craven Fowle, M. A. is incumbent.

The church, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, consists of a nave only, and well proportioned Gothic tower

at the west end. Some parts of the church, and particularly the chancel and door-case, exhibit proofs of their having been originally built in Saxon times, or soon after the conquest. The tower, which is of a later period, was probably built by Sir John Poyntz, Knt. as the arms of that family, with their predecessors, Nicholl and Acton, are affixed to the wall.—*Lysons.*

In P. N. tax. the church of Elkeston, 10*l.*

In the King's books, 12*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*

CLV. NORTH CERNEY, *anciently CERNEI,*

Is a parish four miles N. from Cirencester, fourteen E. from Gloucester, and contains 3370 acres. The soil is light and stony, chiefly in tillage, except on the banks of the Churn, where the meadows are of a deep land, and fertile. The name is probably derived from Churn, the name of the river softened, and *ey*, signifying water (117).

Domesday records one manor in Cernei as held by St. Oswald's priory, in Gloucester, before and after the conquest, and valued at four hides. Another, held by Gislebert valued at seven hides. This Gislebert took part with Robert Curtoise against William the second, and lost his estates, among which was this manor, and the de Clares were afterwards proprietors of it. After them the Staffords from the reign of Rich. II. to the 13th of Elizabeth, 1571, when Edward Lord Stafford was proprietor. In 1608 John Partridge, Esq. was lord of the manor. It was afterwards the joint property of three persons, Mr. Combs and two of the name of Oatridge, who sold it to the late Earl Bathurst; and Henry Earl Bathurst is now lord of the manor, with a large property.

A good house and estate belonged for many generations to the family of Rich, which were sold to the late Thos.

Tyndale, Esq. and after his death, in 1783, was sold to Earl Bathurst.

Another good estate belongs to Mr. Kimber.

HAMLETS. 1. WOODMANCOTE, is a part of the family estate of Guise, held by Thomas Otto, 1274; by Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, 1287; by John Blount, 1448; and now by the Hon. and Right Rev. Shute Barrington, Bishop of Durham, in right of his lady, Jane, sister of the late Sir William Guise, of Rendcomb.

2. CALMSDEN, was held by the Earl of Gloucester and John Blount, and was given by Richard Calmsden to the Knights Templars, but afterwards came to the Knights Hospitallers at Jerusalem. After the dissolution of religious houses, these lands were granted to Thomas Lord Seymour, and on his attainder, reverting to the crown, were granted to the Bucklers, 1553.

Calmsden now forms a joint manor with Woodmancote, independent of the principal manor, and was claimed as such by the late Sir William Guise, Bart.

There was formerly a chapel in each of these hamlets, but both are demolished.

Cotswold House, a modern freestone house, with a considerable estate, is the property of William Veel, Esq. The house is very delightfully situated on a sloping bank, covered with plantations which protect it from the easterly winds. The front looks over a fine valley and commands the view of a more distant country.

Ten freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 190—384—565. Houses inhabited, 106.

The benefice is a rectory, in Cirencester deanery; the patronage was some years since in the families of Coxe or Guise, but being subject to continual disputes, it was sold to University coll. Oxf. by agreement of both parties.

William Surtees, M. A. is incumbent, who is also a prebendary of Canterbury cathedral.

The church, dedicated to All Saints, consists of a nave, transept and slated tower. Some remains of painted glass are still to be seen. The pulpit is of stone, with beautiful Gothic carving, and in the church-yard are the shaft and base of an ancient cross.

In P. N. tax. the church of Northcerneye, 18*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

In the King's books, 21*l.* 10*s.* 7½*d.*

CLVI. RENDCOMBE, *anciently* RENDECOME,

Is six miles N. W. from Cirencester, and fourteen S. E. from Gloucester. The soil in general, extending over 2200 acres, is that of the Cotswolds, and chiefly in tillage, but on the banks of the Churn the meadow land is deep and fertile. The park and woods occupy about 290 acres.

Domesday records two distinct manors, one taxed at five hides, held by Gislebert, and another of three hides, held by the same. On the defection of Gislebert (155), this manor and other great estates were granted to Robert Fitzhamon: from him they descended, as in Tewkesbury (69), to Gilbert de Clare the third, on whose death the estates were divided between his three sisters, when this manor fell to Margaret, then the wife of Piers Gaveston, and afterwards of Hugh de Audley, who was created Earl of Gloucester and died 1348, leaving an only daughter, Margaret, who by marriage carried the manor into the Stafford family about 1350. The descendants and collateral branches were proprietors till the death of the last Earl, who was created Duke of Buckingham, and was slain at the battle of Northampton in 1460. He was at-

tainted by Parliament after his death, whereby Rendcombe came to the crown after having been 400 years in the same family. The manor was then granted to Richard Nevil, the great Earl of Warwick, who being slain at the battle of Barnet, 1471, the manor again came to the crown, and was granted to John Tame, whose grandson dying without issue, his estates devolved to three sisters, the eldest of whom being married to Sir Humphry Stafford, they had livery of their manor 1545 (125). The Staffords were proprietors till 1571, when it was sold to Sir Richard Berkeley, of whose descendants it was purchased by Sir Christopher Guise, from whom the late Sir William was the fourth in lineal descent, and seventeenth from Robert, of the family of Gyse, of Asple Gyse or Gowiz, co. Bedf. whose son, Nicholas, by marriage with a near relation of John de Burgh, son of Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, had the gift of the manor of Elmore, out of respect to whom Nicholas, assumed the arms of de Burgh, and the family has borne them ever since. The Bishop of Durham, in right of his lady, is lord of the manor, and proprietor of the whole parish, with a small exception.

The late Sir William Guise resided at the family seat here, which is an elegant mansion, surrounded by an extensive park, ornamented with well arranged plantations.

Marisden, in this parish, has been esteemed a distinct manor, and is so called in the records. It belonged to the Cistercian abbey of Bruerne, co. Oxf. and at the dissolution was granted to Sir Richard Berkeley, from whom it came by purchase into the Guise family, and by unity of possession, the two manors are consolidated.

Eycot, British for the wood, a considerable estate, was formerly a member of the manor of Bibury, and a parcel

of the possessions of the church of Worcester. It now forms a part of the estates of the family of Guise.

One freeholder voted in 1776.

Population, 120—139—147. Houses inhab. 28.

The benefice is a rectory, in Cirencester deanery. The patronage was in the manor till the attainder of the Duke of Buckingham, when it was granted to Sir Richard Cornwall and his heirs, 1485. Joseph Pitt, Esq. is now patron, and Thomas Jane, clerk, is incumbent.

The church, dedicated to St. Peter, consists of a nave and south aisle, with two chancels, and embattled tower at the west end. It was built by one of the Tame family, and the initials of Sir Edmond, E. T. are in the window of the south chancel.

In P. N. tax. the church of Rendcomb, 8*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

In the Kings books, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

CLVII. SIDE

Is a parish ten miles s. e. from Gloucester, and contains 800 acres. The soil is light and stony, chiefly in tillage, with some pasture and woodlands. It is separated from Brimpsfield by a small rivulet, which is one of the heads of the river Froome.

The herb *valerian* grows in great abundance in the woods.

Domesday records the manor as part of the possessions of Ansfrid de Cormeile. It afterwards came to the Giffards, of Brimpsfield, and continued in that family till the reign of Edward II. (148) On Giffard's attainder, it passed as in Brimpsfield to the family of Berkeley. 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 Edward III. The same family held it till the reign of Edward VI. It passed soon afterwards to the family of Partridge, and in the beginning of the 17th century, by purchase, to Sir William Sandys in trust. Mr. Nathaniel Ridler was lord of the manor at the beginning of last century, from whom it passed to Nigel Kingscote, Esq. and through some intermediate possessors to Robert Kingscote, Esq. (257) who has lately sold it to Joseph Pitt, Esq. (103) now lord of the manor, and proprietor of the estates appendant thereto.

No freeholder voted in 1776.

Population, 70—47—41. Houses inhab. 10.

The benefice is a rectory, in Stonehouse deanery. The patronage is in the lord of the manor, and Joseph Colborne, A. M. is incumbent.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small building, consisting of a nave, and low tower at the west end.

In the King's books (discharged) 3*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*

XIII. BISLEY HUNDRED.

CLVIII. BISLEY, *anciently* BISELEGE,

Is a parish, distant ten miles s. from Gloucester, and gives name to the hundred. It comprehends 6000 acres, of consequence the soil is various. Tillage is most frequent on the hills, with a portion of woodland, and in the valleys, which are watered by frequent rivulets, there is good pasturage.

The appearance of a market is retained on **Thursdays**, but it is little frequented. Two considerable fairs are held on **St. George's day** and **All Saint's day**, the grant of **James II.**

Domesday records **Earl Hugh** as proprietor of this manor. It soon afterwards came to the crown, and in the time of **Edward I.** it came by marriage to the **Mortimers**, afterwards **Earls of March**, and after having continued in that family for nearly three centuries, devolved to **Edward Duke of York**, afterwards **King Edward IV.** the heir general of that family in the female line. With a few interruptions it was united to the crown, till **King James I.** gave a grant of it to the **Marquis of Rockingham**, who sold it to **Thomas Master, D. D.** from whose heir it passed to **Sir Rob. Atkyns**, and again to **Thomas Stephens, Esq.** who was succeeded by his son **John Stephens**, of **Upper Lyppiatt, Esq.** and on his death in 1778, it descended to his nephew **Thomas Baghot de la Bere, Esq.** who has since sold it to **Paul Wathen, Esq.** the present lord of the manor.

TYTHINGS and HAMLETS. 1. **BISLEY**, in which is the village. The most considerable estate, called *Higgin's Court*, was long held by the **Jaynes's**, who were settled here in the reign of **Edward VI.** It now belongs to the family of **Mills**.

2. **AVENAGE.** 3. **BIDFIELD.** 4. **BUSSAGE.**

5. **CHALFORD** lies chiefly in a valley called **Chalford bottom**. The river **Froome**, which runs through it, gives all possible advantages to the manufacture of cloth; and it is here carried on in great extent. A neat chapel was built here by subscription in 1722; the minister of which is supported by the same means, aided by the interest of 500*l.* the benefaction of **William Tayloe, Esq.** in 1773.

Many good houses are found in this district. Rev. William Moore is minister of the chapel, and the right of appointment is in the subscribers.

The canal, which forms the junction between the Thames and Severn, is conducted through this valley.

6. OCKERIDGE, *anciently* OKERINCH. 7. STEANBRIDGE. 8. TROHAM, or TROUGHAM, called DRUFFHAM. This district produces tiles, which are much esteemed. 9. TUNLEY and DANEWAY.

Agreeably to the tradition of Camden, Sir R. Atkyns has recorded that the celebrated Roger Bacon was a native of this parish. He was supposed to have been educated at a place now called St. Mary's Mill, in Chalford, and the house belonging to Mr. Th. F. Clark is said to contain the room where he studied; but Dr. Cave and other biographers have fixed his birth at Ilchester, co. Som. ✓

One hundred and four freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 3200—4905—4227. Houses inhab. 902.

The benefice is a vicarage, in Stonehouse deanery, in the patronage of the King. Edward Hawkins, M. A. is incumbent.

The tythes of this parish and Stroud, formerly annexed to it, are now vested in the Hon. Thomas Coventry Bulkeley. In 1360 the tythe of all tythe corn and hay belonging to the impropriation, and all tythes of lamb and wool, with oblations, offerings, and all privy tythes, and the full tythes of the glebe, were allotted to the vicar, by an endowment made by Reginal Bryan, Bishop of Worcester.

The church, dedicated to All Saints, is large and lofty, consisting of a nave and two aisles, with a high spire at the west end, and six bells. The whole was new seated

in 1771, and is very neat. The arms of Mortimer and Clare appear on the outside on the battlements, from which it is supposed that part was built by one of the Mortimers, and from the cognizances of the houses of York and Stafford, it is probable that the aisle where they are fixed to the roof was built in the reign of Edward IV.

The vicar's portion in Bysleye church, *6l. 13s. 4d.*

In the King's books, *19l. 10s. 5d.*

CLIX. EDGEWORTH, *anciently* EGESWORDE,

Is a parish, containing about 700 acres, six miles N. W. from Cirencester, and twelve S. E. from Gloucester. The soil is light, and chiefly in tillage, with some fertile meadows on the banks of the Froome, and a small portion of wood land. Its name from *ege*, Saxon for the sharp side of a thing; and *weord*, a village. This corresponds with the situation of the place, which is that of continued acclivities.

Domesday records this manor as the property of Roger de Laci, taxed at one hide and a half. It was anciently connected with Painswick, having been jointly inherited by Audomar de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, in 1324. It belonged to Walter Helvin in 1343, and to Robert de Aston and John Coaffe in the latter part of Edward III. still held of the manor of Painswick. It soon after passed in dower to the noble family of Talbot, of Goodrich-castle, co. Hereford, of whom it was held by lease by Thomas Raleigh, in 1397, whose descendants held by socage, as of the manor of Painswick, for more than 200 years. Sir George Raleigh and his son conveyed it, by joint deed of sale, to Sir Henry Poole, Knt. of Saperton

in 1602, and about 1670 it was re-sold to Nath. Ridler, Esq. who built the present manerial house soon after. From him it descended to Thomas Ridler, Esq. who left three daughters; Elizabeth, married to William Prynne, of Charlton Kings, Esq. whose share is inherited by Dodington Hunt, Esq.; Mary, who died unmarried in 1774, and bequeathed her share, with the manor, to Thos. Brereton, Esq. her nephew, after the decease of her sister Barbara, who was wife of the late Richard Brereton, M. A. and till her death held the third portion, in her own right, with the other bequeathed by her sister. Thomas Brereton, Esq. their son, succeeded to the estates at the latter end of last century, and is now lord of the manor. He married the heiress of the family of Westfaling, of Ruddall, co. Hereford, and assumed, by royal licence, the name of Westfaling.

Only one small freehold is independent of the manor.

Two freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 120—106—116. Houses inhab. 24.

The benefice is a rectory, in Stonehouse deanery, in the patronage of T. Westfaling, Esq. and Anthony Freston, A. M. is incumbent.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary, consists of a nave only, with a neat embattled tower at the west end, of early Norman architecture. In the church are the portrait of a priest, episcopally habited; a lavatory and sub-sellium, or stone bench, on the left side of the altar, with the steps of the ancient rood loft.

In P. N. tax. the church of Eggeswrth, 6*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

In the King's books, 8*l.*

CLX. MISERDEN, MUSARDEN, *anciently* GRENHAM-
STEDE,

Is a parish, seven miles N. W. from Cirencester, and nine S. E. from Gloucester, containing 2100 acres, of a soil chiefly gravel, with some clay, two parts in three applied to tillage; 300 acres are in wood. The Froome separates it from Duntsbourn and Winston. The latter name is taken from the proprietor; and *den* signifies a deep valley, which gives the character of the place.

The manor was held at the time of the survey by Hascoit Musard, and was then called Grenhamstede. This Hascoit attended the Conqueror to England, and was rewarded with great estates in several counties; but the principal seat being at Miserden, the whole were comprehended under Baronia de Musarden. This manor continued in the family till 1301, and soon after came to Hugh le Despencer the younger, and after his attainder to Edmond of Woodstock, Earl of Kent, who likewise being attainted, Jeffry Mortimer, son of Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, had the grant from the crown. On his attainder and execution, it reverted to the crown, and was granted to the sons of Edmond of Woodstock, who were restored to blood. From John, son of Edmond, it passed, by marriage of Joan, the Fair Maid of Kent, his sister; to Sir Thomas Holland, who, in her right, was made Earl of Kent. Roger Earl of March, who married Eleanor, sister and coheiress of the family of Holland, held the manor in the reign of Edward III. whose son, Edmond Mortimer, dying without issue, it descended to Ann, his sister, who was married to Richard Duke of York, heir to the crown of England. At his death, it was vested in the crown; and at the latter end of Hen. VIII. the manor and park of

Miserden were granted to Sir Anthony Kingston, in whose family they were in 1608. William Kingston, Esq. sold them to the Jerninghams, of Norfolk, of whom they were purchased by Sir William Sandys, the descendant of an ancient family, in the county of Cumberland. Samuel Sandys, Esq. the present proprietor, is a lunatic, and the management of the estates is vested in George Richards, Gent.

The manerial house, situated on an eminence in the park, is reported to have been built with the materials of the old castle, founded in the reign of John, by Ralph Musard; but the period when the one was demolished, or the other rose from its ruins, is not easily traced. The old castle stood on a circular mound, surrounded by a moat, in the middle of the valley which the park encloses. The arms of Sandys appear in different parts of the mansion, and some good family portraits are preserved.

Miserden was a garrison in the time of the civil wars, on the side of the parliament.

HAMLETS. 1. WISHANGER, *anciently* RISANGER, was given by Asculf Musard to the Knights Templars, from whom it went to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, at whose dissolution it was granted to Sir Thomas Palmer, and on his attainder to William Lord Howard, in 1553. Christopher Bumpsted levied a fine on John Brown, 1557, from which time it was vested in the family of Partridge, but has now passed to Wm. Somers, Gent. the present lord of the manor.

Hazle House, formerly belonging to the Knightly family, of Kingston, is the residence of the family of Mills. A valley called the City, containing a few cottages, and on the opposite side, the *Camp*, are within this hamlet.

2. SUDGROVE, *alias* SOUTHGROVE, because situate on

the s. w. side of the village, contains a modern building, first erected by — Durston, rector of Miserden, afterwards sold to Mr. Temple, then to the late William Trye, Esq. of the Hardwick family. Tho. Trye transferred it to the late John Selfe, Esq. of Cirencester, who resided till his death in 1801, after which it passed by purchase to Joseph Pitt, Esq. of Cirencester, and from him to Richard Creswell, Esq.

3. The SLAD, or SLADE, from the Saxon *Slade*, a slip of ground, lies three miles n. w. of the village.

Eight freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 250—477—469. Houses inhab. 91.

The benefice is a rectory, in Stonehouse deanery, endowed with ninety acres of glebe land, forty-four of which lie in the common field. The patronage has been in the family of Sandys for more than a century. William Mills, A. M. is incumbent.

The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, consists of a nave and two cross aisles, of modern structure, with a low embattled tower at the west end. In the north window are some fragments of painted glass, with the cognizance of the Duke of York, and over the arch which separates the nave from the chancel, are escutcheons for the family of Sandys. On the south side is the dormitory of the Sandys family.

In P. N. tax. the church of Musarden, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

In the King's books, 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

CLXI. PAINSWICK, *anciently* WICHE,

Is a parish and market town, 6 miles s. e. from Gloucester. The soil, extending over 4500 acres, is light and stony on the hilly parts, and generally in tillage, but in the vallies

of a firmer texture and greater depth, and affording good pasture. The beech-woods are in considerable quantity. The ancient name of Wiche received the prefix of Pain, from a lord of the manor of that name about the reign of Hen. III. The town lies about the middle of the parish, irregularly built on the side of a hill called *Sponebed*. It has two fairs, on Whit Tuesday, and the 19th of September, and another large fair or great market, on Tuesday before All Saint's day, old style. The market was established by charter 17 Edw. II. and renewed in 1627. The clothing manufacture is carried on here to a considerable extent.

On the top of *Sponebed Hill* is an ancient fortification of double entrenchments, called *Castle Godwin*, or Kimsberry Castle, or Kynemard's Barrow, in Saxon, the King's Eminent Hill. The camp incloses about three acres of ground. It was probably British in early days⁴⁹, but, from the advantage of its situation, has been used by Danes, Saxons, and Romans. For the latter it served as one of the *Castra Exploratoria*. In the time of Edward the Confessor, it seems to have been occupied by Earl Godwin, in the insurrection that was made to expel foreigners out of the kingdom, whom the king, who then lay at Gloucester, seemed too much to favour. This post was also occupied by the army of King Charles, after quitting the siege of Gloucester.

Domesday records Wiche as held by Roger de Laci, who, on account of his joining the party of Robert Curthose, lost his property, which was given to his brother, Hugh de Laci. From this family it soon after passed into the family of Pain Fitz John, about the reign of John. By marriage with Agnes, one of his daughters, it was transferred to William Fitz Warine de Mochensy, (de monte

Canisio), and by Joan, his sister and heiress, it was carried to the family of Valentia, afterwards Earls of Pembroke, by marriage. On failure of male issue, it passed by marriage with a descendant in the female line⁵⁰, to Rich. Talbot, of Goderick Castle, co. Heref. and the manor of Painswick continued in that family till about 1472, when Elizabeth Courtney, Countess of Devonshire, was seized of it, and afterwards Sir Arthur Plantagenet, his cousin and heir, 1520. The manor being afterwards in the crown, was granted to Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, and on his attainder to George, Earl of Shrewsbury, 1539, afterwards to Sir Anthony Kingston, who levied a fine of it to Sir Nich. Pointz, in 1552. It then passed to the Jerninghams, of Cossey, co. Norf. from whom it has descended through several generations, to Sir James Jerningham, Bart. the present lord of the manor, and proprietor of large estates within the parish.

The *Lodge*, or *Manor-house*, is a large building, but has not been occupied by any of the Jerningham family for many years.

The customs of this manor are in some respects different from many others.

The wife has a right to her free-bench during life, on payment of a penny. This grant was made by Lord Talbot in 1400, to recompence the widows of those who were slain in foreign wars. On a representation being made that eleven married men out of sixteen had lost their lives beyond the sea, it was allowed by the lord that the widows should have their livings during their life, and marry with whom they list.

On the death of a tenant's eldest son, leaving issue, such issue shall inherit as 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 to have a yard or half yard land, and the same with regard to tenements.

No sheriff to serve any process upon any person within this liberty, except with a commandment or *subpoena*. These, with several other less important articles, were settled in Chancery, 11 James.

TYTHINGS and HAMLETS. 1. Tything of **EDGE**, alias **RUDGE**. A good estate belongs to the family of Webb.

2. **SPONEBED**. *Buenos Ayres* is the name of a house and estate belonging to Benjamin Hyett, Esq. It is finely surrounded with woods, and commands a view of the town, with the neighbourhood, as far as Stroud, and to the west of the Severn and vale.

3. **SHEPSCOMBE**, *anciently SEBBESCOMBE*. Sir Anthony Kingston, Knight Marshal, and lord of the manor of Painswick, had a gallows erected on Shepscomb-Green, for the punishment of insurgents, in the reign of Edw. VI. and a prison built in Painswick for the confinement of offenders, and gave three estates in his lordship, now called Gallows-lands; one to maintain the gallows; a second to keep two ladders always ready; and the third for halters; and provided that the tything-man of this tything should be hangman, and have an acre of land for his services, which is now called Hangman's Acre. The gallows was standing in the time of Atkyns, and in the memory of some persons who have very lately died.

4. **STROUD-END TYTHING**. *Steanbridge-House* is the property and residence of Robert Laurence, A. M. who has taken the name of Townsend, to whom it came by devise of Theyer Townsend, Esq. the late proprietor. It is situated within a mile of Painswick. The valley, from

this spot to Stroud, is peculiarly picturesque: the banks are finely broken, and beautifully wooded. By the side of this valley, a new road leads to Cheltenham.

Ebworth, is a considerable estate in this parish. The abbey of Gloucester was seized of the manor of Ebworth. It was the property of Nicholas Webb, Esq. deceased, and was sold by him to Stephen Welch, Esq. whose only daughter is married to John Fletcher, M. D.

Free-stone of very fine quality, is dug up in large blocks from the hills in this neighbourhood.

Forty-one freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 2120—3300—3150. Houses inhab. 625.

The benefice is a vicarage, in Stonehouse deanery. The rectory was given by Hugh de Laci, and confirmed by Earl Roger to the priory of Lanthony. After the dissolution it passed into lay hands, and was distributed among several proprietors.

The advowson of the vicarage, which belonged to Lanthony, was granted to Thomas Lord Seimour, and on his attainder to Sir Christopher Hatton, 1579. William Newport sold it to Sir Henry Winston, of whom it was purchased, in the names of trustees, for the inhabitants of the parish. The right of presentation has often been disputed; but by a late determination of the Court of Exchequer, is confirmed to a majority of the inhabitants. John Fearon, clerk, is incumbent.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary, consists of a nave, with two aisles, and a chancel at the end of each, belonging respectively to the vicar, one portion of the rectory, and the lord of the manor. The north chancel was formerly a chantry chapel, of which William Corbush was last incumbent. The church is of different styles of architecture. The north aisle and nave belong to the old build-

ing, which appears to be of the sixteenth century, from the decoration of grotesque figures around the battlements. The south aisle is modern, supported by Doric pillars, with corresponding capitals.

The altar-piece is of free-stone, of the Ionic order, given by the late Benj. Hyett, Esq. and executed by John Bryan, late of Painswick, in 1743.

The tower, supporting a well-proportioned spire, which rises to the height of 174 feet from the ground, stands at the west end.

The church-yard is kept in neat order, and much admired.

In P. N. tax. the church of Payneswyk, 21*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

The vicar's portion, 7*l.*

In the King's books, 14*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*

CLXII. SAPERTON, *anciently* SAPELTORN,

Is a parish, five miles w. from Cirencester, and fourteen s. e. from Gloucester, containing 1250 acres. The soil in general is light and stony, and principally in tillage.

Domesday records this manor as the property of Robert de Todeni. He gave a plow tillage to a priory of his own foundation, at Belvoir, co. Lincoln. This, with other manors, descended as in Great Risington(91), to the time of Rich. II. when one moiety was vested in William de Lisle, who died 1385, and Anchoret, widow of Henry Husey the elder, was proprietor of the other moiety of Saperton, and died in 1390. Sir William Nottingham purchased both moieties, and died without issue, leaving his widow a life-interest in the manor, and the reversion to trustees. Richard Poole, of Coates, descended from an

ancient family, co. Chester, married the widow of Sir William Nottingham, and purchased the inheritance of the manor from the trustees, 1492. Sir Leonard Poole succeeded, and his descendants continued in the possession of it to 1660, when it was sold to Sir Robert Atkyns, Knt. This family originally resided in Monmouthshire. Thomas Atkyns lived in the reign of Edw. III. from whom Sir Robert Atkyns, Knight of the Bath, and the Chief Baron in the Court of Exchequer, was the ninth in lineal succession, and purchaser of this manor, whose son, Sir Robert, succeeded him in 1709. On the death of the last Sir Robert, the manor of Saperton passed out of his family by purchase to Allen, first Earl Bathurst, whose grandson, Henry, Earl Bathurst, is now lord of the manor.

The manor-house has long since fallen into ruin.

FRAMPTON, or Town on the *Frome*, sometimes called *Frampton Mansel* by way of distinction, is a hamlet within this parish, and anciently belonged to the Mansels, but now Earl Bathurst is lord of the manor.

HAYLY is another small hamlet, and a manor within a manor, belonging to Charles Coxe, Esq. of Kemble, co. Wilts.

In 1759 a large quantity of Roman coins were found near a place called the Lark's Bush, in the hamlet of Frampton, by a waggon accidentally passing over, and breaking the urns that contained them. They were of silver and brass, and all of the lower empire. The most ancient in the series collected by the Rev. Mr. Dallaway, was a Severus in silver, and a Gallienus in brass; the most modern was a Valerianus, brother to Gallienus, in silver, and an Aurelian in brass. Near to the place where these coins were discovered, are the remains of a camp, and upon a high ground, a little south-east of it,

stood an ancient beacon, whence the field was called *Beacon Field*, and the *Beacon Hill* is close by the road that leads from Cirencester to Hampton.

The Severn and Thames canal passes through this parish, nearly two miles under ground. A large arch, with free-stone front, leads into the subterraneous passage, so perfectly straight as to afford a view of the opening at the further extremity, like a distant star⁵¹.

Eight freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 320—300—351. Houses inhabited, 82.

The benefice is a rectory, in Stonehouse deanery, of which Earl Bathurst is patron, and Henry Bathurst, LL.D. incumbent.

The church, dedicated to St. Kenelm, consists of a nave and transept, with a small spire in the middle.

The parsonage-house was built by Mr. Davis, rector, in 1695, and greatly improved by the Hon. and Rev. Allen Bathurst, who died in 1768.

In P. N. tax. the church of Saperton, 12*l*.

In the King's books, 17*l*.

CLXIII. STROUD,

Is a parish and market-town, ten miles s. from Gloucester, and contains 2182 acres. The soil is various, as it is found in the high grounds or on the banks of the river Froome, which here begins to make some considerable appearance, and lends its aid to the numerous mills and other mechanical works for expediting the manufacture of cloth. The water of this river is said to have a peculiar property in assisting the scarlet dye; but probably the superiority is more owing to the skill of the artist. The town is situated on the ridge of a declivity, near the con-

fluence of the Froome and Slade water, and has several good buildings in it: the market is on Friday, and the two fairs, on the 12th of May and 21st of August. The town is a thoroughfare from Gloucester by two roads, one through Painswick and the other through Stonehouse, where it joins the South Wales road over the Newnham-passage, leading on to Cirencester and London, or dividing on Hampton common for Tetbury, Malmesbury, and what is called the west of England. The steep acclivities and continued unevenness of ground render travelling through this district rather troublesome, but the great diversity of picturesque landscape which on every turn is presented to view, and the various dyes of the cloth as it is stretched on the tenters, particularly in the bottoms, afford a succession of objects pleasing to the eye, and more especially grateful to the contemplating mind of the politician, who beholds with exulting pride the increasing riches of his countrymen, the effects of unrivalled ingenuity and industrious perseverance.

A communication is formed with the Severn and Thames, by two canals which commence at this town.

This place is not mentioned in Domesday, but was at that time a member of the parish and manor of Bisley, and its distant and scattered situation, in respect of the principal seat of the parish, seems at first sight to justify the derivation of Atkyns, from the Saxon *strogd*, which signifies *scattered*; and the great objection to the etymology is the improbability of applying a Saxon word at so late a period after the Norman conquest as 1304, when the name is first mentioned in a composition between the rectors of Bisley and La Stroud. Others make *Stroud* and *Strund* synonymous terms, and suppose that the first houses were built on the banks of the Froome, and the

town gradually extended to its present situation. The Whittingtons were anciently lords of the manor, and contributed to the building of the south aisle, as may be inferred from their arms, which are visible on the stonework of the porch. The manor now belongs to Paul Wathen, Esq. (158).

TYTHINGS AND HAMLETS. 1. **UPPER OR OVER LYPIAT**, was held of the honour of Hereford, anciently in the Mansells, and till the 19 Rich. II.; for several succeeding generations it was in the family of Wyes, who are mentioned by Leland as residing at Lypiata, and afterwards, in the reign of James, was held by the Throckmortons. This manor was purchased by Thomas Stephens, Esq. a younger brother of the Stephens of Eastington; he died, 1613, and left three sons, the eldest of whom, Edward, was ancestor of the family at Sodbury, the second of Lypiata, and the youngest of Cherington; John, the second son, succeeded to the manor and estate at Lypiata; his son Thomas was sheriff of the county, 1693, and afterwards Knight of the shire, and was succeeded by Thomas his son, whose son John died lord of the manor towards the latter part of last century; on his death it came to the family of the De la Bere's, and T. Baghot De la Bere (42) sold it, with other manors, (including the whole parish of Stroud) and estates (158) (242), to Paul Wathen, Esq. the present proprietor.

2. **LOWER LYPIAT**: this manor was also held of the honour of Hereford, and Lypiata-hall was a seat of the family of the Freams. It came to Charles Coxe, Esq. by marriage with one of the heiresses of that family, and is now the property of Charles Coxe, Esq. grandson of Judge Coxe.

BRIMPSCOMB is a small hamlet, in the lower division of Lypiat, on the banks of the Froome, and the Junction Canal.

3. PAGAN HILL, *or* PAKEN HILL, lies on the west of Stroud, and is entirely separated by the intervention of a part of Painswick parish, which reaches close to the town of Stroud. This manor was held of the Earl of Hereford in 1373. Thomas Warner, Esq. was lord of the manor at the beginning of last century, on whose death, in 1736, his sisters son, Henry Wyatt, Esq. succeeded to the Warner's estate; after his death it passed to the family of Cooke, by purchase, and is now the property of Rich. Cooke, Esq. who resides in a house built on the estate, called *Farm Hill House*.

The Fields' were an ancient family, long resident in this division: Thomas Field, Esq. died in 1510; his estate came in lineal succession to Thomas Field, who enjoyed it in the last century; and the descendants of his nephew, John de la Field Phelps, late of Dursley, Esq. afterwards; it is now by purchase the property of James Tyers, Esq. who has rebuilt the mansion-house, called *Field Place*.

4. STEANBRIDGE. Thomas Baylis, Esq. built a good house here, which he called New Mills; on his death it descended to his son Daniel Baylis, Esq. the present proprietor.

One hundred and forty-six freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 3000—4000—5422. Houses inhab. 1048.

The benefice is a perpetual curacy, in Stonehouse deanery, in the patronage of the Bishop of Gloucester. The Rev. James Webster, LL. B. archdeacon of Gloucester is the present incumbent. The impropriation belougs to Lord Coventry, who pays the curate 10*l.* per annum.

The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, consists of a nave and two aisles, with a spire steeple and eight bells at the west end. The chancel which was the original chapel of ease to Bisley, was taken down about 1736, and the present one built in its place: on the former was the ancient turret and two small bells. The nave seems to have been the first addition to the chapel; then the south aisle. The north aisle was built in 1759, by contribution, and the whole has since been repaired and beautified at different periods.

CLXIV. WINSTON, *anciently* WINESTANE,

Is a parish, twelve miles s. e. from Gloucester, containing 1120 acres. The soil is light and stony, and generally in tillage, but its elevated and bleak situation is unfavourable to the early or plentiful production of corn. The name may be either derived, according to Atkins, from *win*, which signifies a battle having been fought and won in this place, or from *Wine*, an ancient proprietor of it.

Atkins seems to have fallen into an error in applying some records, which belong to Winston in Bibury, to this place. The extract expressly records the place there mentioned to be in Bradley hundred. With respect to Winestone in Biselege hundred, Ansfrid de Corneliis is recorded to have held it. Edward II. granted it to the elder Hugh de Spencer, from whom it passed to the Mortimers, Earls of March, and by marriage with Anne, sister of the last Earl, to Richard of Conningsburgh, heir to Edmund Langley, Duke of York, who was fifth son of Edward III. and progenitor to the Kings of England of the house of York, and thus the manor was united to the

crown. Richard, Duke of York, in 1446, levied a fine of this manor; and 1460, it was granted to Cicely, his Dutchess, for her life. In the reign of Henry VIII. it was granted the Tames (125). Sir Anthony Hungerford was lord of it in 1599, and Sir Thomas Hungerford, in 1608, whose arms are still perfect over the door of the old manor-house. It afterwards came by purchase into the Sandys' family, and is now the property of George Richards, Gent. committee of the estates of Sam. Sandys, Esq. a lunatic.

There was another manor dependant on the greater, belonging to the Estcourts of Shipton Moigne, as appears by the escheator's inquisition, in 1599, which was held of Anthony Hungerford, Gent. as of his manor of Winston, by fealty, and the rent of 7s. 7d. per annum.

WASHBROOK is a hamlet, but has only one house.

Seven freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 100—160—143. Houses inhabited, 36.

The benefice is a rectory, in Stonehouse deanery, in the patronage of the lord of the manor; and John Longden, M. A. is incumbent. About forty-seven acres in Parkfield, and forty-four in Fossfield, besides some small inclosures, belong to the glebe.

The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is a small building, with a low tower at the west end.

In P. N. tax. the church of Wynston, 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

In the King's books (discharged) 7*l.* 10*s.*

XIV. LONGTREE HUNDRED.

Which was anciently written Langtree, that is, Long-town, for tree, or tref, in British, signifies a town, house, or home.

CLXV. AVENING, or AVENINGE,

Is sixteen miles s. of Gloucester, and contains 3000 acres. The soil is in general light, and chiefly in tillage, with some pasture, and about 600 acres of park and wood land, chiefly beech.

Avon, a small rivulet, rising at Aston hill, forms a boundary to this parish on the west, and probably gives name to the place. *Avene*, British, is a small river, and *ing* is an usual termination to the name of villages, in a low situation, particularly in Lincolnshire.

Strata of stone lie within a foot of the surface in many places, in which, as about Stroud, are to be found the anomia and other fossil shells in abundance.

This manor originally belonged to Brictric, who falling under the displeasure of the Conqueror, lost his estates, which were given to the nuns of Caen, in Normandy, and continued in their possession till the alien priories were suppressed, when it passed to Sheen or Sion abbey, in Middlesex, and was held by them till the general suppression. Andrew, Lord Windsor, exchanged it with Henry VIII. for the manor of Stanwell, near Windsor, which had been in the family from the conquest. Thos. Lord Windsor, a lineal descendant, sold it to Samuel Sheppard, Esq. in the 17th century, whose son Philip

succeeded him, and he was succeeded by his son Samuel. Samuel, son of the last named Samuel, was next in possession, and upon the death of his son, of the same name, without issue, in 1770, this manor came to his brother, Edward Sheppard, Esq. who built the present mansion-house. He died in the course of this year (1803), and is succeeded by his son, Philip Sheppard, Esq. The park is not wholly in this parish, but partly within the limits of Minchinhampton.

The ancient manor-house stands nearly midway between the church and Aston.

A large tumulus or barrow in a field adjoining to Gatcombe Park (now planted with fir trees) was probably thrown up by the Danes. In the common field near it are two large stones, set upright in the ground; one has its top broken off; the other is perfect, and stands nearly ten feet above the ground. They appear to be sepulchral stones or pillars of memorial, and tradition assigns, one or both to the memory of *Long*, a Danish chieftain; whence the name of *Long's stone* or *pillar*. Two ancient rings have been found near it.

HAMLETS. 1. NAILSWORTH is a very populous village, a mile and half west of the church. An elegant chapel has been lately built here, but not consecrated, in which the service of the established church is performed, and a chaplain supported by subscription.

2. ASTON is so called from its easterly situation, in respect of Avening. The family of Driver were the proprietors of Aston farm, with the extensive farm of Loesmore. The relict of the last of the family sold the whole to Mr. Breresford, of whose executors Aston was purchased by Edmund Estcourt, Esq. and has since been sold by Thomas Estcourt, of Shipton Moigne, Esq. to —

Lowsley, Esq. *Loesmore*, a reputed manor, was sold to Mr. Sloper, whose son, George Sloper, Esq. was succeeded by Henry Hall Sloper, Esq. of Tetbury, the present proprietor.

Mr. Robert George has built a handsome house, not far from the church, and resides in it.

Avening farm is the property of John Wiltshire, Esq. Fifty-one freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 600—, —1507. Houses inhab. 376.

The benefice is a rectory, in Stonehouse deanery, and the patronage is annexed to the manor. Nath. Thornbury, LL. B. is incumbent.

The church, dedicated to Holy Cross, consists of a nave, transept, and a low tower in the middle, with five bells; it has also a small aisle attached to the nave, belonging to the Drivers, of Aston. The pillars, windows, and mouldings, exhibit the stile of architecture in the Norman æra.

In P. N. tax. the church of Avening, 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

In the King's books, 24*l.*

CLXVI. CHERINGTON, *anciently* CERINTONE.

Is about three miles N. from Tetbury, sixteen S. from Gloucester, and contains 1840 acres. The soil is generally light and in tillage, but more than half in pasture.

About 1640 the commonable lands were inclosed and allotted. The small river Avon rises here, and immediately forms a lake of some acres extent in a valley, on the acclivities of which the village is situate.

On the downs, in this parish, a severe engagement was fought between Lord Hopton and Sir William Waller,

when the latter gained the victory for the parliament, March 29, 1644.

This was one of the eighty-eight manors which the Conqueror bestowed on Milo Crispin, for his assistance in the invasion. It was held by the family of De la Mere of Edward Earl of Cornwall, as of the honour of Wallingford, in the reign of Ed. I. with whom it remained till the reign of Henry IV. This honour was transferred to Ewelme, co. Ox. by Hen. VIII. and held jurisdiction of this and other manors, but is now vested in the crown. The manor passed to the Beauchamps, 9 Hen. VI. and from them to the Bayntons, of whom it was purchased, about the beginning of the 17th century, by Thomas Stephens, Esq. of Lypiatt (163), who was lord of the manor in 1608. He bequeathed it to his third son, Nathaniel Stephens, the first of that family settled at Cherington, from whom it descended, by the heir female, to John Neale, Esq. of Allesley, co. Warwick. It became afterwards the property of Sir John Turner, Bart. by purchase, and soon after was re-sold to the family of Smith, in London. Samuel Smith, Esq. is lord of the manor, proprietor of the manor-house and considerable estates.

Lands in Cherington belonged to the Benedictine nunnery of Godstow, and were granted, in 1564, to John Smith and Richard Duffield.

A part of this estate belongs to Lord Ducie.

WESTRIP is a small hamlet in this parish.

Three freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 120—159—173. Houses inhab. 37.

The benefice is a rectory, in Stonehouse deanery, with 330 acres, allotted at the time of the inclosure. Samuel Lysons, M. A. is patron and incumbent.

The church, dedicated to Saint Nicholas, consists of a nave and semi-transept, with a low embattled tower.

In P. N. tax. the church of Chirinton, 8*l*.

In the King's books, 13*l*.

CLXVII. MINCHIN-HAMPTON, *anciently* HANTONE,

Is a parish and market town, fourteen miles s. e. from Gloucester. It contains 3000 acres, the soil of which is generally light, except near the rivulets Avon and Stroud-water, which are the boundaries of the parish on the north and south. There is a considerable quantity of beech wood land, and more than 600 acres of common, which produces excellent pasturage for sheep. The name is derived from *ham*, a village; and *ton*, a town; and the prefix *minchin*, is the old word *monchyn*, a nun, because it once belonged to the nuns of Caen, in Normandy.

Minchinhampton became a town in 1213; the abbess of Caen purchased the privilege of a free market on Tuesday weekly, and two fairs, on Trinity Monday, and 29th of October, of Hen. III. which grant was renewed to Andw. Lord Windsor, in 1545.

There are three market houses, two of which were built by Philip Sheppard, Esq. in 1700, with the design of establishing a wool market, but without success. The town consists of four streets, lying at right angles, but irregularly built. The manufacture of cloths is carried on to a considerable extent without the town, where the streams of water are favourable for the purpose. Here was formerly a blomary, or iron forge, as appears from the *scoria*, or iron cinders, which are dug up (Vol. II. p. 12).

Domesday specifies eight hides as belonging to Goda, a Saxon Countess, before the survey; and at the time of it, to the nuns of Caen, in Normandy. At the dissolution of alien priories, it was granted by Hen. V. to the nunnery of Sion, in Middlesex, a parcel of which it continued till the general suppression, when it was granted in like manner as Avening (165), and is now vested in the same proprietor.

The ancient manerial house is said to have been situated in the centre of the town, in the time of the Wyndsors.

The large mansion, near the church, called the *farm*, was once occupied by the *fermarius*, or receiver of the abbey rents. P. Sheppard, Esq. when he purchased it, made it his residence, and has since considerably improved and added to it.

Several names are recorded as proprietors of the manor in ancient times, but they were only mesne lords, under the religious houses before mentioned.

TYTHINGS. 1. HAMPTON, contains the hamlets of Box, Forwood, and Hawcombe or Holcombe. Box and Longford were held in 1376, of the Bohuns, Earls of Hereford; and Forwood belonged, at the beginning of last century, to the Drivers, of Aston, in Avening. In 1547, a fine was passed of lands in Hawcombe, by John Hyett, to William Webb, whose descendants have since been settled there, and formed distinct houses.

2. RODBOROUGH tything, includes LITTLEWORTH, THEESCOMBE, and ST. CLOE, or more properly St. Lieu.

St. Lieu was purchased by the trustees of Nathaniel Cambridge, Hamburg merchant, who, at his decease, in 1697, left 1000*l.* for the establishment of a free school, confined to the inhabitants of this tything, and the adjoining parish of Woodchester.

3. CHALFORD tything, includes CHALFORD, HYDE, BURLEY, BRIMPSCOMBE, and COWCOMBE.

The part only of Chalford is in this parish (158), which lies on the south side of the river. The springs which rise on the north side of the hill are of a strong calcarizing nature, and form *tophi* and *stalactiks*.

HYDE is divided between the families of Clutterbuck, Beale, &c.

COWCOMBE. On the attainder of William Mull, *alias* Mill or Mylle, of Harescomb, during the York and Lancaster wars, the lands which belonged to his family were granted to Thomas Herbert, and his heirs male, 1466.

The greatest part of Brimpscombe lies in Stroud parish.

AMBERLEY is a large tract of common of pasture, on the west side of the town, containing about 1000 acres, given as it is said by dame Alice Hampton to poor housekeepers resident in the parish. It is also the scite of a large and remarkable entrenchment. The great vallum is irregular, with smaller trenches branching from it. Commencing at Littleworth, it extends for nearly three miles to Woeful Dane bottom; a smaller, skirting the brow of Nailsworth hill, meets it at the eastern extremity. The name of *Woeful Dane* given to the bottom, implies some fatal overthrow to the Danes, but the precise time is not known.

Many rare and curious plants are to be collected on Hampton common and the neighbourhood.

One hundred and nineteen freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 1800—4000—3419. Houses inhab. 710.

The benefice is a rectory, in Stonehouse deapery. The nuns of Caen, in Normandy, formerly possessed the impropriation with the manor; and after them the abbess of

Syon, 1538. The family of Sheppard have presented since the year 1665. Henry Charles Jefferis, A. M. is incumbent.

The chapel of Rodborough is annexed to it.

The church, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was built about the reign of Henry III. and consists of a nave, transept, and two aisles. The separating arches are on one side round and heavy, and on the other plain Gothic. The south transept was built in 1382, by Sir John De la Mere and Maud his wife, which is more lofty than that on the north, having a very large window of beautiful ramifications, and several others, with narrow lancet arches, inserted between buttresses. An eagle, part of the arms of De la Mere, appears on a shield, almost effaced.

The tower, which rises in the centre, is finished with an embattled parapet. The spire was blown down in 1602.

In P. N. tax. the church of Hampton Monial, 2*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*
In the King's books, 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

CLXVIII. HORSLEY, *anciently* HORSELEI,

Is a parish containing about 4000 acres, three miles s. e. from Hampton, and seventeen s. from Gloucester. The soil is in general light and stony, less than half in tillage, and the remainder in pasture, and 400 acres of woodland. The face of the country is irregular, and broken into steep acclivities and narrow vallies, through which many small rivulets run, and supply water to the numerous mills, erected for the manufacture of cloth.

Domesday records this manor as belonging to the church of St. Martin, of Troars, in Normandy. It was exchanged

with the prior of Bruton, co. Somers. for lands in Normandy belonging to that priory, 1372.

Sir Robert Atkyns seems to have misplaced a record belonging to the great farm of Hirstleye, in the parish of Berkeley, in his account of this parish.

The manor of Horseley continued a parcel of the estates of Bruton, till the dissolution, when it was granted, 1542, to Sir T. Seymour, and upon his attainder, 1553, to Sir Walter Dennys, of Dyrham, from whose son, Richard Dennys, Esq. of Siston, it passed, by purchase, to the family of Stephens, of Eastington, in which family it continued, till, by failure of male issue, on the death of Henry Stephens, Esq. at the latter end of last century, it came by will to Henry Willis, Esq. who assumed the name of Stephens. He is a descendant in the female line of Richard Stephens, of Eastington, whose daughter married Mr. Packer, and had a son and daughter; the former, Robert Packer, took the Little Sodbury estate as heir at law, and the daughter married the grandfather of the present proprietor, who is second son of the late Rev. Mr. Willis, rector of Little Sodbury.

The manor-house, which has been the residence of the family for many years at Chavenage, in this parish, was built by Richard Stephens, in the reign of Elizabeth. A chapel adjoins it, where divine service is performed for the family.

On the ground, where now is built a Penitentiary, was once an alien priory, dependant on the abbey of St. Martin, which Roger, of Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury, in the time of the Conqueror, had founded at Troars, in Normandy, and endowed with this manor. It afterwards became a cell to Bruton, co. Somers. by exchange of lands belonging to that society in France, for this and

other estates in England. It was afterwards quite dissolved, having neither prior nor canon, but still continued a parcel of the estate of Bruton monastery. All remains of the ancient priory, as well as the chapel near the church, are now destroyed. The Gothic windows of the latter are removed to Chavenage, and it is now converted into a modern tenement.

Very extensive beech woods, formerly called the Priors, are the property of Sir John Hugh Smyth, Bart.

TYTHINGS. 1. **DOWNEND**, includes the lower part of the parish.

2. **NUPPEND**, or the upper end, in which Edward Wilbraham, Esq. has a good house and estate(149), inherited from the family of Butler.

The house and estate late belonging to Paul Castleman, is now vested in Anthony Keck, clerk, by purchase.

3. **BARTON-END**, where there was a barton, for storing the corn rents belonging to the abbey of Bruton. By the Webbs family it was bequeathed to Paul Castleman, Esq. and has since been sold to John Remington, Gent. Some manerial privileges are claimed by this *tything*.

4. **NAILSWORTH**. A small part lies in this parish. Thirty-seven freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 1200, —, 2971. Houses inhabited, 562.

The benefice is a vicarage, in Stonehouse deanery. In 1376 Henry Wakefield, Bishop of Worcester, appropriated the tythes of this parish to the abbey of Bruton, and in 1380 appointed twelve marks to be paid annually to the officiating priest. The vicarage has received several augmentations, and a benefaction from Paul Castleman, Esq. In 1564 the impropriation was granted to Sir Walter Hungerford, Knt. and passed from the families of Willett and Hillier to John Selfe, Esq. and by heirship to

Rich. Self, Esq. The King is patron; and Rich. Davis, Clerk, incumbent.

The church, dedicated to St. Martin, consists of a nave, south aisle, and chapel, with a pinnaced and battlemented tower. The way to the rood-loft, piscina, &c. still remain.

In P. N. tax. the church of Horsleye, 8*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

In the King's books (discharged) 7*l.* 11*s.* 5½*d.*

CLXIX. LASBOROUGH, *anciently* LESSEBERGE,

Is a parish nineteen miles s. from Gloucester, and contains 750 acres. The soil is light, and chiefly in tillage, except in the park. The name signifies the smaller camp or fortification; and this post might have reference to the chestles at Kingscote, as a larger station. Mr. Lysons conducts the Ikenild road through Lasborough Vale in its way to Aust. A monumental stone, evidently Roman, with a mutilated inscription, was found a few years since in Bowlsdown field: "D. M. SUI ICENA ANNOS XIII VIXIT," were legible upon it.

Lessesberge is recorded in Domesday as containing five hides, and held by Hugo Mamenot, of Gisleberte, Bishop of Lisiaux. It was afterwards held by a family that took their name from it, 1261. William de Dene held it of Hugo le Despenser by the service of one Knight's fee, 1320. It was in the family of Basset(266) from 1355 to 1398, when it passed to Walter Brown by marriage with Margaret, the heiress. Thomas Perry and his son were proprietors during the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth. The manor came afterwards, by purchase, to the Estcourts. Walter Estcourt was proprietor at the beginning of last century: Thomas succeeded, and on his death his only

brother, Edmund, who left one daughter, Anna Maria, married to Thomas Earl of Malmsbury. The estates were bequeathed to Thomas, son of Matthew Estcourt, of Cam. Edmund Estcourt, Esq. his brother, is now lord of the manor, and proprietor of the parish.

The old mansion-house, now occupied by poor families, stands near the church, built in the stile of the early part of the 17th century. The present proprietor has erected a new mansion, in a more advantageous situation and elegant stile. The park is large, and includes the church and nearly all the parish.

One freeholder voted in 1776.

Only three houses, and about 15 inhabitants.

The benefice is a rectory, in Dursley deanery, in the patronage of the lord of the manor. It claims to be a free chapel; but the rector is instituted by the Bishop of Gloucester. Charles Dewell, A. M. is incumbent.

The chapel, dedicated to St. Mary, is a small building, not of very ancient date. It has only a nave and chancel.

In the King's books (discharged) 8*l.*

CLXX. RODBOROUGH.

Is ten miles s. e. from Gloucester. The soil, extending over 1200 acres, is light and stony, except on the banks of the small stream which rises at Avening and Horseley and falls here into the Froome, near Dudbridge. Arable and pasture divide the parish nearly into equal parts.

This place in Domesday is included in Hampton. It anciently belonged to a family which took their name from it; of whom Thomas de Redbeargh was lord of the manor (52).

Philip Sheppard, of Hampton, Esq. son of Samuel

Sheppard, died seized of it in 1713, and Philip Sheppard, Esq. son of the late Edward Sheppard, Esq. is now lord of the manor (165).

Hill house, the seat of Sir Geo. Onesiphorus Paul, Bart. is situated on an eminence in this parish, and commands a beautiful prospect over the vale. It was built by the late Sir O. Paul, who was high sheriff of the county in 1760, and knighted in the same year, and created a baronet in 1762.

The Fort, built in the castle style, about forty years ago, stands on the brow of Rodborough hill, and carries the eye over an unbounded tract of country; having the *bottoms* in the foreground, and the Severn, Forest hills, and Welch mountains in the distance.

Bowenhams, situate on the brow of the hill Northward, was built by Mr. James Winchcomb, and is now the property of Nathaniel Clifford, Esq. (185).

The turnpike road to Bath from Gloucester leads through this parish.

Thirty freeholders voted in 1776.

Population 750—1481—1658. Houses inhab. 322.

The benefice is a chapel of ease to Hampton, and in Stonehouse deanery. The rector of Hampton is obliged to provide a curate to officiate in it. Henry Charles Jeffers, A. M. is incumbent.

A lecture on every Sunday morning is supported by the revenues of an estate, given by different benefactors in early times, and confirmed by decree in chancery in the reign of James I.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene, has a nave and south aisle, with a pinnacled tower at the west end. Six shillings and eight-pence are paid yearly to the mother church, as an acknowledgement of its dependance.

CLXXI. RODMARTON, *anciently* REDMERTONE,

Is five miles w. from Cirencester, and sixteen miles s. from Gloucester. It lies at the eastern extremity of the county, and is separated from Wiltshire by the Roman foss road from Cirencester to Bath. The soil is light, and chiefly in tillage, without any wood. The name *Redmer-tone* signifies a boundary-town on the road.

It was probably an advanced post from Cirencester, or Roman station. A tessellated pavement was discovered here in 1636, with some brass coins of Antoninus and Valentinian. The circumstance of the discovery is recorded in the register by the rector of the parish, in the year before mentioned, but as no explanatory or descriptive account is given, the figures on the pavement are unknown.

Domesday records one part of Redmerton as the property of Hugo Maminot, and another as belonging to Osward, a thane, which was the smaller. This double property has caused great confusion in the subsequent records, and no certain reliance can be placed upon them, but as detached properties.

In 1608, Robert Coxe was lord of the manor; Sir Walter Long in 1710, and Charles Westley Coxe, Esq. of Kemble, co. Wilts, is the present proprietor.

HAMLETS. 1. CULKERTON was divided into three estates at the general survey. The manor belonged to the Knights Templars 1287. It afterwards passed from William de Clinton, Earl of Huntingdon, to the Monoxes, from them to William Webb, who was lord of it in 1608. Charles Coxe, of Lypiatt was proprietor about 1710, and it now belongs to Charles Westley Coxe, Esq. who also is proprietor of another hamlet, called, 2. TORLETON, *olim* Tornentone, as lessee to a prebend in the church of Sa-

lisbury. The same family have been lessees and lords of the manor for many generations. 3. HASLEDEN, the greater part of which lies in Rodmerton, but some in Cherington parish, and contains only one farm-house. Reginald de Waleric was lord of Hazleden in 1140. He built a monastery for Benedictine monks in this place. They removed to Tetbury for want of water, and from that place to Kingswood, where they continued till the dissolution. This large farm or grange is now the property of Lord Ducie, who is also lord of the manor.

The abbey-barn at Hasleden still remains; within the eastern porch is this inscription:—

ANNO DNI. MCCXC. HENRICI ABBATIS XIX: FUT ISTUM
CONSTRUCTUM.

Three freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 180—241—305. Houses inhab. 65.

The benefice is a rectory, in Stonehouse deanery. It formerly belonged to the abbey of Osney, co. Oxf. but by inheritance from the late Daniel Lysons, M.D. the purchaser, Samuel Lysons, A.M. is now patron and incumbent.

The church, dedicated to St. Peter, consists of a nave with two aisles, and a spire in the middle.

In P. N. tax. the church of Rodmerton, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

Abbot of Kyngewood, in tythes in the Grange of Hazleden, 2*l.* 14*s.*

The abbot of Osney, 2*l.*

The prior of Lanthon. 1*l.*

In the King's books, 18*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.*

CLXXII. SHIPTON MOIGNE and DOVELL, *anciently*
SCIPETONE,

Is two miles s. from Tetbury, and twenty-two s. from Gloucester, bounded on the s. e. by the county of Wilts. The soil, extending over 2669 acres, is more inclined to clay than stone-brash, and the greatest part in pasture. It is a boundary parish of the county.

The additional names were given from two families, who were ancient proprietors, and by way of distinction from other places of the same appellation in the county (142) (143).

A small stream runs through this parish in its course to the Avon, at Malmesbury.

Domesday records three manors in this parish. Maci de Mauritania held three distinct properties, taxed at thirty-one hides, and William de Ow held two hides, which were held by Waler in the time of Edward the Confessor.

William de Moygne was seized of a manor in 1221, which he held of the crown, by the service of keeping the King's larder. He purchased free-warren in 1253. According to the sheriff's return 1281, Johanna le Moyn, Margaret Gifford, and William de Dowe were lords of the vill of Shipton Moyne. On a writ of *Quo Warranto* 1287, the claim of William de Moygne was allowed. It passed into the family of Stourton by marriage of William de Stourton with Elizabeth, the heiress of Sir John Moigne, in 1398, on which occasion the Stourtons took for their crest, *a demi-monk, with a penitential whip in his hand*, alluding to Moigne, which signifies a monk. (*Rudder*). In this family it continued till 1556, when Charles Lord Stourton, the seventh baron from the creation in 28 Hen.

VI. was hanged at Salisbury for murder. The family of Hodges, or Hedges, succeeded soon after. John Hodges died seized of Shipton Moigne and Dovel in 1598. His son Thomas was lord of the manor in 1609, and high sheriff of the county in 1622. Another Thomas was lord of the manor, and died in 1696. He married Edith, youngest daughter of Thomas Estcourt, Esq. whose son Thomas dying under age in 1708, the manor and estate came to his younger brother, Estcourt Hodges, Esq. Walter Hodges, clerk, was lord of the manor, and the last heir male of the family. He was provost of Oriel Coll. Oxf. and died in 1757. The whole estate, with the manor and advowson, have lately been purchased by Thomas Estcourt, Esq.

The manor-house is a modern structure, of free-stone, with balustrades over the attic story, and the family arms of Hodges in a large shield in the centre of the principal front.

The family of Estcourt, who have resided here upwards of 300 years, are proprietors of a large manor and estate. The ancestor, John Estcourt, died seized of a manor in Shipton Moigne, in 1475; and by the escheator's inquisition, it appears that Thomas Estcourt, Esq. died in 1559, seized of a manor and lands in Shipton Moigne, called le Estcourt, which he held of Thomas Hodges, Gent. as of his manor of Shipton Moigne. He was also seized of another manor and lands, which he held of the Queen, as of her manor of East Greenwich, in Kent, in common socage. His son Thomas had married Mary, daughter of William Savage, and on his death, was succeeded by Walter, his son, who dying in 1726, left this manor and estate to Thomas Estcourt, Esq. upon whose death, in 1746, they came to Edmond Estcourt, his only brother

and heir. He married Anna Maria, third daughter and co-heiress of Charles Yate, late of Coldthrop, in the parish of Standish, by whom he had one daughter, Anna Maria, married to the late Thomas Earl, of Malmsbury, Esq. deceased, but he bequeathed the bulk of his ample fortune to Thomas Estcourt, Esq. son of the late Matthew Estcourt, of Cam, Esq. who is the present lord of this manor, and proprietor of many considerable estates here and in other places.

v The manerial house, a large old building, with a great gateway in front, and in the time of Atkyns towers on each side, was taken down towards the latter end of last century, and rebuilt in a modern and elegant style. The house commands a fine view of Tetbury and its church, with the distant country, and in the fore ground has a large and beautiful piece of water.

Four freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 250—234—273. Houses inhab. 45.

The benefice is a rectory, in Stonehouse deanery; Thomas Estcourt, Esq. is patron, and William Bowen, A. M. is incumbent.

The church, dedicated to St. John Baptist, consists of a nave and two aisles, with a tower and five bells.

The north aisle is the dormitory of the Estcourt family, and contains a monument of Judge Estcourt and his lady.

In P. N. tax. the church of Schipton, 14*l*.

In the King's books, 18*l*. 1*s*. 10*½d*.

CLXXIII. TETBURY, *anciently TETEBERIE,*

Is a parish and market town, twenty miles s. from Gloucester, bounded on the east by the county of Wilts, and containing four thousand acres. The soil is in ge-

neral light and stony, and in the greatest proportion in pasture.

The town consists of four streets, crossing in the centre, and many good stone buildings. The head officer is a bailiff, who is annually chosen for the management of the affairs of the town. In size and population, it may rank as the fifth in the county. The market is held on Wednesday, and two fairs annually, on Ash Wednesday and the 22d of July, on a spacious area, called the Chipping (3).

The woolstapling and woolcombing branches are carried on here, but to no great extent. The clothing manufacture was formerly attempted, but the want of a continual supply of water prevented its being brought to perfection. Even for domestic uses, water has, till within a few years, been scarce; but in 1749, an old well was sunk lower to the depth of 104 feet, since which time other wells have been opened, and the inconvenience in a great degree removed. The situation of the town is healthy, and the inhabitants in general long lived. The widow of the famous Powell, so often mentioned in the Tatler, died at the age of 90, and in the same house four other women were living at the same time, whose ages amounted to 306; but the most extraordinary instance of longevity was Henry West, who resided at Upton, in this parish, in the reign of James I. He lived to the age of 152, and saw before his death a hundred grand children.

The name of this town evidently determines it to have been a military station. It is said that the Britons called it *Caer Bladon*, from a supposed King of that name, and the Saxons afterwards *Tetteberg*, which was gradually softened into *bury*. Either termination implies something of a camp or entrenchments, but it is not very probable

that any castle ever stood here, according to the common tradition. No traces of it remain, nor is it mentioned by Camden or Leland. A camp there certainly was, and it was levelled some years ago, within the memory of many living. Several heads of arrows and javelins were found, with horse-shoes, and spurs without rowels, such as were used soon after the conquest; and under the agger were discovered several ancient English coins, particularly one of Edward the Confessor, one of King Stephen, and two of Henry III. Roman coins have also been found, of the Emperors of the lower empire, near the town. A situation so elevated and commanding, was no doubt occupied by the British in the more early times, and by Romans, Saxons, and English, after them. Some hewn stones, which were thrown up, have been supposed to favour the notion of an ancient castle, but it is equally probable that they might belong to a house of the Mowbrays. Atkyns takes no notice indeed of either; but a castle has always been an object of so much attention among historians and antiquaries of all ages, that it is very unlikely no notice should have been taken of one in a part of the kingdom which had been so often the scene of military transactions.

There was formerly at the east end of the town, a religious house, afterwards called *Hacket's Court*, to which the monks retired from Hasleden(171). Upon the scite of this Mr. Matthew Sloper built a good house in 1765. No vestiges of it therefore now remain. Atkyns says that Hacket Court was reputed to have been the old manor-house.

Two turnpike-roads lead through the town in cross directions, one to London E. and Bath w. the other to Gloucester N. and Southampton S. A deep hollow, in the na-

ture of a moat, at the west end, made the entrance into the town inconvenient, till the commissioners of the roads threw a high bridge of four arches across it in 1775.

Domesday records the manor of Teteberie as held by Roger de Lurei, and taxed at twenty-three hides. Soon after the conquest it came to St. Waleric, who took his name from St. Valeric, a port in Normandy. Reginald de St. Waleric was the founder of the religious house at Hazleden, (see Rodmarton, p. 345), Maud, the heiress of the family, carried the manor by marriage to William de Braose, Lord of Brecknock, with whose descendants it continued till the reign of Hen. VI. when Margaret, the widow of Sir Th. Braose, transferred it to the Berkeley family by a second marriage with John Berkeley, from whom it descended to Maurice Lord Berkeley, the fifth of that name, and brother to Willliam, Marquis of Berkeley, as co-heir 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, to the use of the inhabitants, in 1632, and they are now vested in trustees.

The Warren is a large common, regulated by the trustees, for the winter pasture of sheep.

HAMLETS. 1. UPTON, appears from the frequent foundations dug up, to have been more considerable than at present. At the latter end of the reign of Hen. III. it belonged to the Earl of Gloucester and Hertford. After having been possessed by the families of Braosa, Tame, Verney, and Huntley, in the reign of Elizabeth, it came to the family of Cripps, and others. Thomas Cripps, Esq. has a good estate, with a handsome modern-built house.

The *Grove* estate belongs to Thomas Saunders, Esq.

whose ancestors came out of Wiltshire. He resides in the house which has long been the property of the family.

2. *DUFTON* or *DOUGHTON*, is the property of different persons. Thomas Talboys, Esq. is the principal landholder, and lord of the manor.

A large barrow is seen in a field here, supposed to have been thrown up after the battle fought at Sherston between the Danes and English about 1016, in which the former were routed, and have left their name to another field called Danes end, not far from it.

3. *ELMSTREE*, or *ELMUDESTRE*, was given by St. Waleric to the Benedictine monks of St. Ebrulph, in Normandy. On the dissolution of alien priories, Ed. IV. granted it to Westbury college, where it continued till the general suppression. It was afterwards in the family of Tooke, then of the Deacons. In 1769 Mrs. Deacon left the estate to Thomas Jenner, Esq. of Oxford, and it has since passed to Thomas Brooks, Esq. who is now lord of the manor.

4. *CHARLTON*, belonged to Mortimer Earl of March, and afterwards to Cicely Dutchess of York, 1461. Queen dowager Catherine of Hen. VIII. held it in dower, and on her death it was granted to Drew Drury and Edw. Downing, 1574. It was afterwards purchased by an ancestor of the Ducie family, and Lord Ducie is now lord of the manor.

The *Grange*, belonged to the abbey of Kingswood, and was granted by Hen. VIII. to Richard Andrews and Thomas Hysley. It was vested in the Gastrels for many generations; but the house, with the estate, which is tythe free, belongs now to Mr. Fisher.

High Grove is a handsome house, lately built by, and now the residence of, John Paul Paul, Esq.

The old chapel is converted to common uses.

One hundred freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 1200—3500—2500. Houses inhab. 533.

The benefice is a vicarage, in Stonehouse deanery, endowed with the whole tythes of Dufton, with the small tythes of Upton, and of the rest of the parish, the Grange excepted, all but corn. The rectory and advowson, anciently belonging to the abbey of Eynsham, were at the dissolution granted to Christ Church Coll. Oxf. who retain the impropriation, but in 1563 sold the advowson to the Berkeleys, and George Lord Berkeley sold it again to trustees for the inhabitants of Tetbury, which trustees present to the living of their own right. Richard Davies, clerk, is incumbent.

The old church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, said to have been built by Reginald de Waleric, soon after the conquest, having become from length of time very ruinous, was taken down, and being re-built on the same scite at the expence of 5000*l.* (the ancient tower and spire still standing), was opened for divine service in 1784.

In P. N. tax. the church of Tettebur, 24*l.*

In the King's books 36*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

CLXXIV. WESTON BIRT, *anciently* WESTONE,

Is twenty-four miles s. from Gloucester, and contains 1900 acres. The soil is in general light and stony, but more in pasture than tillage.

Domesday records it as held by William, son of Baderon, and Earl Hugh. Sir Robert Atkyns seems to have applied to this place the records referring to Maurice de Gaunt, Margaret, widow of John Giffard, Thomas, Lord Berkeley, and others of that family, which in all proba-

bility belonged to King's Weston. Where so many places occur of the same name, it is not always easy to avoid confusion in the application of ancient records. The names of Hugh le Despencer, 1312, Sir Ralph Willington, 1349, John Wrath, by marriage with Joan, the heiress of the Willingtons, about 1400, Sir Will. Poulton and William Beaumont, by marriage with the sisters of John Wrath, occur in the records. In the family of Beaumont it continued several years, and at length coming to the crown, was granted to Edward, Duke of Somerset, and on his attainder, this, with several others, were granted to James Basset, 1557, and confirmed to Arthur Basset, 1565. Nicholas Dymery was lord of the manor in 1608. Afterwards the Crews; from whom it passed, by marriage with an heiress, to Sir Richard Holford, Knt. then to Robert Holford, Esq. and from him to Peter Holford, Esq. the present lord of the manor.

One freeholder voted in 1776.

Population, 80—106—157. Houses inhab. 26.

The benefice is a rectory, in Hawkesbury deanery, in the patronage of the lord of the manor; and Charles Norford, M. A. is incumbent.

The church consists of a nave and chancel only, with a low tower at the west end.

In P. N. tax. the church of Weston, 5*l.*

In the King's books (discharged) 6*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*

CLXXV. WOODCHESTER, *anciently* UDECESTRE,

Is a parish, thirteen miles south from Gloucester, and contains 1600 acres. The soil is light, except on the banks of a small river, which runs through it, and more in tillage than pasture.

The clothing manufacture is carried on to a great extent, and here the first napping mill was erected, by the late Sir Onesiphorus Paul, Bart. By this machine a nap is raised in small knots upon the cloth, at regular intervals.

Domesday records two manors in this parish. The principal of them was held by Guida, the mother of Earl Herald (251). The other was held by Brictric of the King, under the name of *Widecestre*. The manor of Wodechestre was held by John Maltravers of William, Earl Mareschal, and by his son, in the reign of Edw. I. In the same name and family it continued till the reign of Rich. II. when it passed to the Arundels, by marriage of John Arundel, second son of Richard, Earl of Arundel, with Eleanor, sister and heiress of Henry Maltravers, in which family it continued till the sixth year of the reign of Elizabeth, when it was granted to George Huntley and John Huntley, from which family it was purchased by Sir Robert Ducie. All his sons dying without issue, Elizabeth, his daughter, became his heir, from whom, by marriage with Edward Morton, of Morton and Engleton, county of Stafford, Esq. the present Lord Ducie is descended.

This noble family came from Normandy with a regiment, to the assistance of Queen Isabel against the Spencers, and for his services had grant of lands in Staffordshire, which were enjoyed by the family till about the latter end of Henry VIII. when the greatest part was sold by James Ducie, Esq. whose second son, Henry, left his heir, Sir Rob. Ducie, one of the sheriffs of London in 1620, and afterwards alderman and baronet. He was Lord Mayor in 1631, was made banker to Charles I. and lost by him 80,000*l.* on the breaking out of the civil war.

He purchased the manor of Woodchester, and left four sons, of whom Sir Richard was the eldest, but he dying without issue, was succeeded by his brother, Sir William Ducie, Bart. On his death, without issue also, the estate descended to Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Ducie, Esq. (younger brother of Sir Richard) who, by marriage, carried it into the Morton family, as before mentioned. Matthew Ducie Morton, her son and heir, was created Lord Ducie, Baron of Morton, in Staffordshire, 1720. He died in 1735, and was succeeded by his son Matthew, Lord Ducie, who, having no heir male, by himself or brothers, obtained a new patent, 1763, by which, in default of issue in the direct line, the title of Lord Ducie, Baron Ducie, of Tortworth, co. Glouc. was entailed on his nephew, Tho. Reynolds, Esq. and in failure of issue male, to Francis Reynolds, brother of the said Thomas, and his heirs male. On his lordship's death in 1770, Thomas Reynolds succeeded to the title and estates. He also died soon after, without issue, and his brother, Francis, the present Lord Ducie, succeeded him.

Lord Ducie has a seat in this parish, beautifully situated within an extensive park, where his lordship once resided, but his principal residence is now at Tortworth.

PUDHILL formerly belonged to the Smalls, from whom it passed to Thomas Wade, Esq. and on his death to his daughter Anna, then wife but now relict of William Gordon, Esq. (205).

Sir Samuel Wathen, Knt. high sheriff of the county, resides in a good house, near the church: and adjoining are the remains of a Roman palace lately discovered under ground⁵².

Thirty-one freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 460—792—870. Houses inhabited, 191.

The benefice is a rectory, in Stonehouse deanery, in the patronage of Lord Ducie; and Peter Hawker, M. A. is incumbent.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary, consists of a nave, with an aisle on the south side, and a low embattled tower at the west end.

In P. N. tax. the church of Wodecestr, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

In the King's books, 10*l.*

XV. WHITSTON HUNDRED.—Upper Part.

CLXXVI. FRETHERNE, FRETHERN, *anciently* FRIDORN,

Is a small parish, containing 450 acres, nine miles s. w. from Gloucester, and bounded on the w. by the Severn. The soil is clay, and more in pasture than arable. The name has been derived from *frith*, a straight or narrow passage of the sea; and *hurn*, signifying a corner; which is certainly descriptive of its situation.

The manor of Fridorn, in Blachelaue hundred, of three hides, belonged to Turston, son of Rolf; had passed to Nicholas de Vele, in 1316; and afterwards was held by the family of de Frethern, till 27 Ed. III. In 1608, it belonged to James Clifford, Esq. who built a house, called *Frethern Lodge*, for the reception of Queen Elizabeth, in her progress to Bristol, in 1574. It is described in Parsons MSS. as a stately house, with a most noble stair-case, and turrets of freestone. What remained of it was taken

down in 1750, and removed to Arlingham-court. In 1623, the manor passed to the family of Cage or Gage, of London, probably by marriage, as John Cage married Mary, only daughter of James Clifford. William Bayly, Esq. soon afterwards held it by purchase, and his family in succession for many years, till the trustees of Colonel Walter Yate, in pursuance of his will, purchased one undivided fourth-part of John Pritchard, and three-fourths of W. Hayward, serjeant at law. In 1777, it was again sold to Richard Stephens, Esq. of Eastington; and Henry Willis Stephens, Esq. of Chavenage, is now lord of the manor (168).

Other estates belong to Thomas Morse, Esq. (256), Paul Wathen, Esq. (163), William Purnell, Esq. (256), &c.

Fretherne, then called FETHANLEAGE, is supposed to have been the place where Ccaulin and Cutha, Saxon princes, fought against the Britons. Cutha was slain, but the victory remained with the Saxons³³.—*Camden*.

Frethern is said to be the birth place of Fair Rosamond, the daughter of Walter Lord Clifford, and a house near the road is marked as the father's residence at that time.

Fretherne Cliff rises sixty feet above the surface of the water. The soil is a blue clay, and contains variety of fossils.

The highest point of this cliff commands a very beautiful view of the Severn, which is here very much expanded; and by the projection of the rocks some miles below, assumes the appearance of a wide lake, except on the east, encircled with wood.

Eleven freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 125—96—117. Houses inhab. 28.

The benefice is a rectory, in Gloucester deanery, in the

patronage of the Yate family ; and Henry Gorges Dobyns Yate, LL. D. is incumbent.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary, consists of a small nave and chancel, with a low wooden tower at the west end.

In P. N. tax. the church of Frethorn, 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

In the King's books (discharged) 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

CLXXVII. HARESFIELD, *anciently* HERSEFEL,

Is five miles s. from Gloucester, containing about 2000 acres. The soil is generally a deep stiff clay, and more in pasture than tillage : it produces cheese and cyder of good quality. It is sheltered on the e. by a long and high ridge of hills, called *Broad Ridge*, or *Broad Barrow Green*, on which are the remains of an encampment, generally supposed to be British, but probably used by all the people who succeeded them.

Milo, Earl of Hereford, held this manor soon after the conquest. His eldest daughter carried it, by marriage, into the family of Bohun, which held it till 1373⁵⁴. After this it passed, by marriage with a descendant of the Bohuns, to Humphry Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, on whose attainder, in 1522, it came to the crown. In 1551, it was granted to Sir Anthony Kingston, from whose family it was transferred to the Jerninghams, and from them, at the beginning of the 18th century, to William Trye, of Hardwick. His son Thomas sold the manors of Haresfield and Hardwick to Sir Philip Yorke, afterwards Earl of Hardwicke. Philip Earl of Hardwicke is the present proprietor of the manor, with considerable estates (*183).

TYTHINGS or HAMLETS. 1. **HARESFIELD**, or middle division, in which the church stands.

The *Moat*, formerly belonging to the family of Rogers, and afterwards to the Poultons, was purchased by the late Samuel Niblett, Esq. and given, with other estates, to his son, John Niblett, Esq. who dying in 1794, left them to his son, a minor.

The *Mount*, with the estate, formerly Smith's, is appendant to the manor.

A good estate, lately belonging to George Savage, Esq. was purchased by, and is the property of, Sir T. Crawley Boevey, Bart. (215).

2. **HARSCOMB**, or upper division. The principal property belongs to James Lord Sherbourn, who has also the great tythes.

3. **PARKEND**. A good estate, appendant to the manor, lies in this hamlet.

Oakey's Farm, formerly Rogers, now belongs to the family of Bearcroft (194).

Parkend Farm, is the property of Sam. Lysons, Clerk, of Rodmarton, by will of his late brother, Daniel Lysons, M. D. of Bath (240). This was formerly the property of the ancient family of the Botelers.

Twenty freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 500—500—553. Houses inhab. 93.

The benefice is a vicarage, in Gloucester deanery. The rectory and church of Haresfield formerly belonged to the priory of Lanthony, and were granted to Lawrence Baskerville and William Blake, scrivener, in 1606. The Earl of Hardwicke is now patron and impropiator of Haresfield tything; and Thomas Rudge, B. D. incumbent.

The great tythes of Harscomb tything belong to Lord Sherbourn.

The church, dedicated to St. Peter, consists of a nave and two chancels. That adjoining to the nave belongs to the impropriator, and the farther one to the vicar. A handsome spire stands at the west end. The general stile of the building is that of the 14th century, probably the work of the monks of Lanthony. Some remains of a more ancient church are still seen in the north wall of the impropriator's chancel.

In P. N. tax. the church of Harsefeld, 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

In the King's books (discharged) 17*l.*

CLXXVIII. LONGNEY, *anciently* LANGENEI,

Is seven miles s. w. from Gloucester, and bounded on the west by the Severn. The soil is a strong clay, chiefly in pasture, and producing great abundance of excellent cyder, among which the *Longney Russet* is much esteemed. The whole parish includes about 1000 acres.

This manor was given to the monastery of Great Malvern, soon after the conquest, by one Osburt, and the grant was confirmed by Hen. I. At the general dissolution it passed into lay hands. The first proprietor mentioned is Sir Henry Bond, in 1608. Certain trustees of the will of Henry Smith, Esq. soon after purchased the manor and estates, comprehending the greater part of the parish, the income of which was directed to be laid out for charitable purposes. The trustees are lords of the manor.

The property independent of the manor, is much subdivided.

Five freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 260—217—314. Houses inhabited, 53.

The benefice is a vicarage, in Gloucester deanery. The presentation was anciently in Malvern abbey, but at the dissolution came to the crown, which has presented ever since. Joseph Chester, D. D. is insumbent.

The impropriation belongs to Mr. Smith's trustees, who have for some years granted the annual sum of 10*l.* to the vicar out of one of their estates in Sussex, but the quantity and continuance of the stipend are in their own discretion.

Sten Meadow, having been parcel of the property of Malvern abbey, is tythe free.

In P. N. tax. the prior of Great Malvern holds at Longeney three carucates of land, and each caruc. is worth 20 shillings.

The church, dedicated to St. Lawrence, is a neat Gothic structure, with embattled nave and tower on the south side. A small chapel is attached to the south side of the chancel. Atkyns says, that under a niche of the wall, on the north side of the chancel, the founder of the church is buried. The whole appears to be the architecture of the middle centuries.

In P. N. tax. the church of Longeney, 10*l.*

The vicar's portion, 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

In the King's books (discharged) 12*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*

CLXXIX. MORETON VALENCE, *anciently* MORTUNE,

Is six miles s. from Gloucester, and bounded on the w. by the Severn. The soil, extending over 1620 acres, is a very strong deep clay, which is generally in pasture and orcharding, with a small portion of arable. The name implies a town on the water, the British *Mor* signifying the sea, or great river or water, and so far it is applica-

ble to this place, as the western side is extended along the banks of the Severn, and the lands, from their low situation, subject to frequent inundations. *Valence* was added from the name of an early proprietor.

Domesday records the manor as belonging to Durand of Glowce'. In 1246, Robert de Pont de Larch sold it to William de Valentia, half brother to Hen. III. afterwards created Earl of Pembroke. In 1295 this manor was appendant to Whaddon, and was vested in Audomare de Valencia. He was slain in France, and left three sisters co-heiresses. Joan, the youngest, was married to John Comyn, one of the competitors for the crown of Scotland, and their daughter Elizabeth being married to Richard Talbot, of Goodrich castle, carried a third part of the manor into the family of the Earls of Shrewsbury. Elizabeth, Countess of Shrewsbury, died seized of it 1520, when Arthur Plantagenet, and Elizabeth his wife, had livery granted them. The manor soon after came to the crown, and having been granted to Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, was, on his attainder, regranted to Sir William Kingston, and descended to his son, Sir Anthony Kingston.

The manor was afterwards purchased by the Jerninghams, from whom it passed early in the last century to Sir Ralph Dutton, whose descendant, James Lord Sherbourn is the present lord(94).

A claim to the manor is also maintained by Benjamin Hyett, Esq. who has considerable property in the parish(161).

Some foundations of hewn stones, discovered in a field near the church, are supposed to point out the scite of the manerial mansion of the Valences, or their successors.

Moorend House and estate are the property of Daniel Willey, Esq. of Gloucester.

HAMLETS. 1. HORSEMARLEY, in which Thomas Skip, Esq. has several estates. 2. LITTLE MORTON. 3. EPNEY. 4. FRAMILODE (184). In these hamlets the properties are much divided.

• Twenty freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 150—169—265. Houses inhab. 47.

The benefice is a curacy, augmented by Queen Anne's bounty, in Gloucester deanery. The impropriation belongs to one of the prebendaries of Hereford. John Remington, Esq. the lessee, has lately assigned his right to Jos. Pitt, Esq. who is now patron, and Benj. Jones, clerk, is incumbent.

The church, dedicated to St. Stephen, consists of a nave and large south aisle, with an embattled tower at the west end. Over the church door is a representation of St. Michael fighting with the dragon, rudely carved.

In P. N. tax. the church of Morton, with the chapel of Whaddon, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

CLXXX. QUEDGELEY,

Is three miles s. from Gloucester, and contains 1110 acres, consisting chiefly of pasture and meadow land, with some arable and orcharding. It is bounded on the west by the Severn, and the turnpike-road to Bristol leads through it. The western side of the parish is intersected by the Berkeley canal.

The name of Quedgeley does not occur in Domesday, nor is it known to what larger parish it belonged at the time of the survey. The manor is first mentioned in the reign of John, when the grant of twenty quarter acres

was confirmed from Margaret de Bohun to the priory of Lanthony, which religious house had possession of it till the dissolution, when it was granted to Arthur Porter in 1541. Sir William Dodington purchased it, and had a grant of common of pasture and of lands lately belonging to the priory. He was lord of the manor in 1608, and built the parsonage house. His son, William Dodington, Esq. having murdered his mother by running her through with his sword, the manor came to his two nieces, co-heiresses, one of whom was married to Thomas Hobbey, Esq. and the other to Lord Brooke, who, in her right, was lord of the manor and patron. The manor had passed to Mrs. Anne Chapman about the beginning of last century, and not long afterwards to Thomas Whorwood, Esq. about 1733, from whom it passed by purchase to the Yate's, of Bromesberrow, whose descendant, Walter Honeywood Yate, Esq. sold it in 1800, to John Beach, Gent. of Hardwick (*183), who is now lord of the manor, and possessed of the greatest part of the estates appendant thereto.

The manerial house is a large building, with a moat round it, about two centuries old, and now used as the principal farm-house, on the manerial estate.

Netheruge, formerly belonged to the monks of Lanthony, and was held by the Walshe or Waley's family in the reign of Hen. V. by the service of one knight's fee. It was part of the manor-estate, and is now held with it.

In P. N. tax. the prior of Lanthon. holds at Quedesleye three caruc. of land, and each caruc. is worth thirty shillings a year.

WOLSTROP, which Rudder has placed among the south hamlets as extra-parochial, is a hamlet in this parish, and pays a portion of all rates and assessments. It is in the

hundred of Dudston and King's Barton. Robert de Pont Larch held Wolrichesthorp in 1246; it afterwards passed to the Valencia's Earls of Pembroke, and from them, by marriage, to the Talbots, of Goderic Castle. The Walsh's were mesne lords to the Talbots, and held it by the eighth part of a knight's fee. William Hayward, Esq. was lord of the manor at the latter end of the 17th century; Chas. Hayward, Esq. his great grandson in lineal descent, dying in 1803, is succeeded by his brother, William Hayward Winstone, Esq. who is now proprietor of the whole hamlet, and resides at *Wolstrop* house (64) (319) (249).

Two freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 170—166—200. Houses inhab. 27.

The benefice is a donative, in Gloucester deanery. Francis Dugdale Astley, Esq. is lay rector, as trustee for the son of the late Rev. John Fletcher. Charles Palmer, A. M. is curate.

The church, dedicated to St. James, consists of a nave and south aisle, to the west end of which the tower and spire are attached. The south aisle belongs to the proprietor of Field Court, in the parish of Hardwick.

CLXXXI. RANDWICK,

Is a small but populous parish, three miles N.W. of Stroud, eight s. from Gloucester, and contains 500 acres. The soil is light and stony, chiefly in tillage and woodland. The name may be derived from the Saxon *rendan*, to divide, and *ric*, a street, which is descriptive of the situation of this place, divided from Standish, to which it formerly belonged, and is now a chapel of ease.

Domesday record does not mention this place, nor is there any account of it till 1440, when it was held by

William ap Adam; and in 1557 Thomas Whiston and Anne his wife levied a fine of the manor to Thomas Mills. It was in the Mitchells at the beginning of last century: and Miles Mitchell, Gent. a descendant of the same family, is the present lord of the manor.

The common people are employed in spinning and other branches of the clothing manufacture; and are in general very poor.

Twenty-three freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 400—650—356. Houses inhab. 120.

The benefice is a perpetual curacy, in Gloucester deanery, in the patronage of the vicar of Standish, who pays the curate 8*l.* 8*s.* a year. Thomas Alleston Warren, B. D. is incumbent.

The church, dedicated to St. John, consisted of a nave only, till about seventy years since an aisle was built by subscription, and the profits of the seats are applied to the support of an afternoon lecture on Sunday. There is a low embattled tower at the west end.

A piece of ground was given by the lords of one moiety of the manor in 1459, sixty-five feet in length and thirty-five in breadth, to build a house to the honour of God, the Blessed Virgin Mary, and All Saints, in the church of Randwick.

There remains now only an old house, called the church house, inhabited by poor people.

The tythes, and some glebe, belonged to the abbey of Gloucester, and were given to that see at the dissolution. The small tythes belong to the vicar of Standish. The parish pays 3*s.* 4*d.* a year to be exempt from the repairs of the mother church: and Standish pays an acknowledgement of 10*d.* a year to be exempt from relieving the poor of Randwick.

CLXXXII. SAUL, *anciently* SALLEY,

Is a parish nine miles s. from Gloucester, bounded on the north by the Severn, and on the east by the river Froome, and contains 500 acres. The soil is mixed with clay and gravel, chiefly in tillage, but the pasture and meadow lands are rich. From its low situation and proximity to the Severn, it is much liable to inundations, and the inhabitants to those kind of disorders which generally attend a moist atmosphere.

By the sheriff's return in 9 Ed. I. it appears that the abbot of St. Peter, in Gloucester, and Galfrid de Frothorne, were lords of the vill of Salley, in the hundred of Wyton. The manor came afterwards to the Staffords, of Thornbury, and continued for many generations in that family: Sir Hugh Stafford was seized of it in 1422. It came afterwards to the Lloyds or Floids, of Wheatenhurst, one of whom was lord of the manor at the beginning of last century; from them it passed to the family of Cambridge, and Mary Cambridge, relict of the late Richard Owen Cambridge, Esq. (190) is now lady of the manor and principal proprietor of the parish.

Three freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 130—151—349. Houses inhabited, 72.

The benefice is a perpetual curacy, in Gloucester deanery, in the patronage of the vicar of Standish. Henry Davis, A. M. is incumbent. The great tythes formerly belonged to the abbey, and were regranted to the see of Gloucester at the dissolution. Mr. S. King is lessee to the Bishop.

The church, dedicated to St. James, is a small building, with an embattled tower at the west end.

CLXXXIII. STANDISH, *anciently* STANEDIS,

Is a parish six miles s. from Gloucester, and contains 3000 acres. The soil is partly of loam, on a stratum of gravel, but in general of clay: the greater proportion is in pasture and meadow, with some woodland. The turnpike road to Bath leads through the parish.

The church of Gloucester, which was then occupied by secular canons, held fifteen hides in Standish, by grant from the King of Mercia in 821. The manor was afterwards held by Eldred, Archbishop of York, and by his successor, Thomas, who restored it, with all its appendages, to the abbey of Gloucester, about 1095, in which it continued till the dissolution. Edward Duke of Somerset held it by grant from the crown 1 Ed. VI.; upon his attainder it passed to Sir Anthony Cook 6 Ed. VI.; Sir Henry Winston held it in 1608, and at the beginning of the last century Sir Ralph Dutton, from whom it has descended to his great grandson, the present James Lord Sherbourn (94).

The manor and estates of Standish were applied to the purposes of charity while they continued in possession of the abbey. An almoner was among the principal officers of the monastic establishment; and because the chief revenues for charitable uses arose from Standish to the abbey of Gloucester, he was generally called the almoner of Standish. His residence was at a house formerly called the *Almery*, near the church, now the *Court* house, as having been used for the manor-house since the suppression. The pointed arch of the gateway still remains, and is a good specimen of Gothic architecture.

Thomas Carbonel, ninth abbot in 1202, restored the whole manor to the use of the poor, and in 1346 the Bi-

shop of Worcester decreed that the almoner should pay for the poor a certain weekly sum for bread and ninety yards of woollen cloth yearly at Christmas, for 30 poor people. In 1516 these charitable allowances were abolished, and Malvern, *alias* Parker, the last abbot, established a fraternity of thirteen men, called Peter's men, in honour of the Holy Cross; one of which was to be prior, and to wear a black mantle for distinction. They were to be provided with a black cloth gown, each yearly, close before and with close sleeves, and a mantle, allowing three yards of cloth for each gown and hood, not under 20*d.* a yard, beside what was for the mantle: each to have 8*d.* per week, and the prior 9*d.* They were to wear continually a large hood, a great pair of beads, the abbey arms embroidered on their right shoulders, and a red and blue cross on their breasts; and diligently to attend divine service. Towards the charge of all this, the cellarer was to pay 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per annum for their bread, beer, and weekly pay; and the almoner all other charges out of the manor. On the n. w. side of the church yard is a building, which from the style of architecture (Hen. VIII.) was no doubt erected for the use of this fraternity.

In P. N. tax. the abbot and convent of St. Peter at Gloucester, hold at Stanedye four caruc. of land, and each caruc. is worth thirty shillings a year.

The park belonging to the almery or manor-house contains as many picturesque beauties, arising from the natural disposition of the ground, and the accidental arrangement of the trees, as are to be found any where within the same compass of ground.

HAMLETS. 1. COLTHROP *or* COLDRUP, separated from the parish by Haresfield, was the property of Chas. Yate, Esq. about 1700. He left by his second wife, Eli-

zabeth, eldest daughter of Richard Yate, of Arlingham, in 1721, six daughters, coheiresses; two died unmarried: Dorothy, the second, was married to Powell Snell, Esq. of Guiting Grange (26), by whom he had three sons, Powell, John, and Charles; Charles, the third, inherited the Coldthrop estate, and sold it about 1780 to Samuel Niblett, Esq. (177), who dying in 1798, left it to his grandson, a minor.

A considerable estate, called the *Hayes*, belongs to Thomas Martin, Gent. by purchase.

This hamlet is assessed to the land-tax with Hardwick.

2. PUTLOE, including STANDISH MORETON. The principal part of this hamlet belongs to Lord Sherbourn.

A considerable estate belonged to the late Geo. Fielder, Esq. on whose death it descended, by will, to the late Mr. John Croome, of Cirencester, related by marriage with Fielder's sister.

3. OXLINCH, including PITCHCOMB and LITTLE HAREFIELD. The lands in these hamlets, with very little exception, belong to the manor. *Pitchcomb* hamlet is entirely separated by the intervening parish of Randwick. This estate was anciently the property of John Bridgeman, of Prinknash, but now of John Caruthers, Gent. *Hlinc*, Saxon, signifies the boundary of private or public property, which perhaps gives the etymon of *Oxlinch*.

Eleven freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 500—400—504. Houses inhabited, 93.

The benefice is a vicarage, in Gloucester deanery, in the patronage of the Bishop of Gloucester, and Robert Hallifax, A. M. is incumbent and rural dean.

The impropriate tythes belonging to the see of Gloucester, are in the occupation of different lessees.

The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, consists of a nave and chancel, with a high spire resting on an unembattled tower at the west end. The whole was new pewed with oak, and in other respects beautified and repaired in the time of the late vicar, Dr. Benson; who at his own expence put up the altar-piece. The cieling of the church was formerly much ornamented and neatly framed with rosettes at the joints. The chancel is spacious, and repaired at the joint expence of the vicar and lessees; the former being charged with one third.

The vicarage house, which is spacious and convenient, has received great improvements from the present incumbent. Dr. Frampton, Bishop of Gloucester, who was deprived for refusing to take the oaths after the revolution, retired to this house and was buried in the chancel.

In P. N. tax. the church of Stanedisch, *9l. 6s. 8d.*

The portion of Master Thom. de Stok. *4l.*

In the King's books, *44l. 2s. 8½d.*

* CLXXXIII. HARDWICK⁵⁵,

Is four miles s. w. from Gloucester, and contains 1800 acres. The soil in general is a cold deep clay and not very fertile: the greatest part is in pasture. Rudder derives the name from *harrd*, British, *splendid*, and *wic*, Saxon, a *village*; but perhaps more probably the name is a corruption of *heord-wic*, Saxon, signifying the *herdsman's village*.

The manor was originally included in that of Standish, and was held of the Earls of Gloucester, but seems to be distinct from Hardwick Park Court, which had been long before held by the Botelers. Sir Almeric Boteler à Park died in 1449, and this estate came to John Trye by right

of marriage with Elizabeth, the elder coheir, in which family it continued for more than 300 years(45). In 1730 Thomas Trye, Esq. by virtue of a special act of parliament sold it to the Right Hon. Sir Ph. Yorke, Attorney General, who, on his being appointed Lord High Chancellor, in 1773, was created Baron Hardwick, and Earl of Hardwick in 1754; he was succeeded by his son Philip, the late Earl, on whose death in 1797, without issue, Philip, the present Earl, his nephew, and son of Charles, (who died suddenly, immediately after his appointment to the office of Lord Chancellor) came to the possession of the large estates and manors of Hardwick and Haresfield(177).

The *Court* or mansion-house, formerly surrounded by a park, was built about 1625, on the scite of the ancient house of the Botelers, and has a spacious hall and large apartments, now occupied by the tenant.

RUDGE and FARLEIGH is a hamlet, adjoining to Elmore. This is a manor of itself, and has been in the abbey of Gloucester since the time of 17 E. III. when it was called *Farleigh* and *de la Rugge*. At the dissolution it was granted to the see of Gloucester, and is now a part of its endowment. It is parcelled out to several lessees.

Field Court, formerly *Feld*, and *la Feld*, is an ancient house, which was held for many years by the family of the Berows or Barrows. Edward Berow held it in 1570, and from him it descended to Thomas Barrow, Esq. the fifth in lineal descent, who in 1736 left the whole estate to his daughter Eleanor, the wife of Tho. Savage, Clerk, from whom it descended to their son George Savage, Esq. on whose death, without issue, 1793, this, with other estates, was sold, for the use of his two sisters; one, the lady of Sir Tho. Crawley Boevey, Bart. and the other,

of T. Mills, Esq. of Gloucester, who is now by purchase proprietor of Field Court.

Eight freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 280—250—341. Houses inhab. 52.

The benefice is a chapel, annexed to Standish; and held by the same incumbent.

The church consists of a nave and south aisle, and two chancels, with a low embattled tower at the west end of the aisle. The south chancel is the dormitory of the family of Trye, and has many monuments and memorials of that family. The way to the ancient rood-loft remains, and the opening, through which those who sate in the aisle saw the elevation of the host.

Lower Part.

CLXXXIV. EASTINGTON,

Is distant from Stroud six miles w. and from Gloucester nine s. It contains about 2000 acres, partly of clay and gravel, chiefly pasture, and rich meadow on the banks of the Froom.

The name does not occur in Domesday, and is therefore supposed to have been included in the adjoining lordship of Frampton.

The manor was held in the reign of William II. by Winebald de Balun or Baladon, a Norman knight. By marriage in 1319, it passed to Hugh de Audley, and in the next reign in dower to Ralph, Baron Stafford. On the attainder of the Duke of Buckingham in 1552, T. Heneage, Esq. had a grant of it for his own and wife's life. On their decease in 1532, it reverted to Henry,

Lord Stafford, and was sold by his son to Ed. Stephens, Esq. in 1573, in whose lineal descendants it continued till the death of Robert Stephens, Esq. when it descended by will to Henry Willis, Esq. a collateral branch, who took the family name of Stephens (168).

The manor house, which had been built in 1578, in the best style of that age, with a front of very curious and expensive masonry, was taken down in 1778, and the materials sold.

With this manor are held the lordship of the hundred of Whitstone, and estates of very extensive value.

FRAMILODE tin-plate mills are in this parish, formerly belonging to the abbey of Gloucester, now of Messrs. Purnell and Co.

A good estate belongs to Nicholas Barnes, Esq. of Gloucester.

ALKERTON, or ALCRINTON, is a hamlet or tything, and a separate manor, though now held under the same lord.

A spring of water, of very strong cathartic quality, has been discovered here. By an analysis of Dr. Short, it produced, on evaporation of a gallon, 64 grains of calcareous earth, and 688 grains of saline matter, mostly a calcareous glauber salt, but with a small proportion of sea salt.

Nineteen freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 450—767—988. Houses inhab. 180.

The benefice is a rectory, in Stonehouse deanery, in the patronage of the lord of the manor; and William Davies, A. M. is incumbent.

The church, dedicated to St. Michael, consists of a nave and aisle, with an embattled tower at the west end. It seems formerly to have been much decorated. The roof is of oak, with ornamented rosettes at the joints. Over

the south door are S. B. in Gothic letter, for Stafford and Buckingham, with a ducal coronet between them, charged with R. The same letters frequently occur in stained glass, and the arms of the Earls of Glouc. The aisle is supposed to have been built by Ed. Stafford, the last Duke of Buckingham.

The font is antique and curiously sculptured.

In P. N. tax. the church of Estinton, with chapel, 10*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

In the King's books, 32*l.* 14*s.* 9½*d.*

CLXXXV. FRAMPTON-UPON-SEVERN,

Is a parish nine miles s. from Gloucester, intersected by the road leading to Newnham and Framilode passages across the Severn, and contains 2300 acres of light soil, on a bed of gravel, applied nearly in equal parts to pasture and arable. It receives its name from the river Froome, that forms a boundary on the north side. The addition of "*upon Severn*" is given to distinguish it from another village of the same name near to Bristol, which also lies on another Froome. The Severn washes the s. w. side, and is more than a mile across. It is said, that all endeavours to prevent the encroachments of the river on the Frampton side are useless, and that every year the land is wasting, to a very considerable extent.

The manor was given by William at the conquest, among other grants, to Droco fitz Pons. From him, through his brother Richard, it came to Walter, Lord of Clifford Castle, co. Hereford, the father of *Fair Rosamond*. It passed through many branches of this family till about 1630, when Humphrey Hooke, alderman of Bristol, purchased it. He died and left three co-heirs, from one of

whom the family of Grove, of Ferns, co. of Wilts, derived their manerial rights, which are transferred to Nath. Clifford, Esq.

Henry, brother of Sir Hugh Clifford, purchased lands of considerable value, in the reign of Edw. I. which are now by devise of Richard Clutterbuck, Esq. the property of Nathaniel Winchcomb, Esq. late of Stratford-house, near Stroud, but now of Frampton. He has taken the name of Clifford, and resides in a handsome house, which was built by R. Clutterbuck, on the ancient scite, in 1731, and is finished in a superior style, with spacious offices on each side, ornamented with Ionic pilasters. The gardens are laid out in a neat and improved manner, by the present proprietor.

In the family mansion is a portrait of Rosamond, but somewhat different from one described by Hearne.

A considerable estate belongs to S. Peach Cruger Peach, Esq. which in 1470 passed from Henry Clifford, in dower with Alice, his daughter, to Wm. Test. From this family it was transferred to the Codringtons, and thence, by marriage settlement, to Ed. Bromwich, Esq. of Bromesberrow about 1650. Soon after it came by purchase to the Yates, and in 1779 Robert Gorges Dobyns Yate, Esq. sold it to Sam. Peach, Esq. of Bristol, upon whose death it came to the present possessor, as grandson, by the marriage of his father, S. Cruger, Esq. M. P. for Bristol, with Miss Peach. The mansion house belonging to the estate is an old building, and displays something of the grandeur of ancient days. In the windows are still remaining some arms of Codrington and Clifford emblazoned.

Twenty-nine freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 500—600—860. Houses inhab. 170.

The benefice is vicarial, in the deanery of Dursley: the impropriation and advowson formerly belonged to the family of Clifford, but now to Elizabeth Wicks, widow, of Gloucester. The Rev. Wm. Jenkin, LL.B. is incumbent.

The church was built in 1315, and dedicated to Saint Mary. It contains a nave, two aisles, and a chapel on each side of the chancel. The tower has a deep and open embattled parapet, with pinnacles. In the north aisle and chapel, under arcades, are two recumbent effigies in freestone of a croisader and a lady, supposed to be Cliffords.

In P. N. tax. the church of Frompton, 10*l*.

The vicar's portion, 4*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*.

In the King's books (discharged) 7*l*. 11*s*.

CLXXXVI. FROCESTER, *anciently FROWCESTRE,*

Is eleven miles s. w. from Gloucester, on the road to Bath, and contains 1774 acres, besides wood land. The soil is rich, and chiefly pasture. The village lies at the bottom of a high hill, which screens it on the east.

The manor once belonged to the see of York, afterwards to the abbey of Gloucester, till the reformation. In 1547, it was given to the Protector, Edward Duke of Somerset, and upon his attainder, was confirmed, in lieu of dower, to his widow. It lapsed to the crown on her death, and was granted, by Elizabeth, to Sir Christopher Hatton, Knt. Sir W. Dodington, Knt. of Bremer, co. Hants, was possessor in 1608, whose son, John Dodington, left it by will to his daughter Anne, the wife of Robt. Greville, the fourth Baron Brooke. In 1759, the dignity of Earl of Warwick was added to the family, in the person of the eighth Lord Brooke; and George Earl of Brooke

and Warwick is the present lord of the manor, and proprietor of more than half the parish.

John Huntley, in 1554, purchased the Court-house, with the impropriation of the court of augmentations, and the family held them till 1612, when they passed, by purchase, to Sir Robert Ducie, Bart. and now belong to Lord Ducie, containing nearly a third of the parish.

The *Court-house* appears to have been built in the reign of Elizabeth, and was made the residence, for one night, of that Queen, in her progress through this county. An entry was made in the parish register, which fixes it to the day of the feast of St. Lawrence, in 1574. An old conventual barn, 70 yards in length, is still remaining here, in an entire state.

On the summit of the hill, which is lofty, a very beautiful landscape is presented, and the road which leads up to it is picturesque and interesting. On the left is Camley Pike, of a volcanic shape, and the bold projecting head of Stinchcombe; in the foreground, two expanded reaches of the Severn; and the intermediate distances between the Forest hills, the blue mountains of Malvern, and the turrets of Gloucester, are filled up with cultivated fields, village churches, and buildings of various descriptions, among which the castle and tower of Berkeley, with their lofty battlements, are easily distinguished.

Six freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 250—262—362. Houses inhab. 79.

The benefice is vicarial, in Stonehouse deanery. Lord Ducie is patron; G. Hayward, A. M. incumbent.

The church, dedicated to St. Peter, consists of a nave and south aisle, of equal length with the chancel, and a low obtuse spire. The chancel was formerly the burying place of the Huntleys, and now belongs to the Earl of

Warwick. Divine service is performed at a chapel which was built in the seventeenth century; and all parochial duties are performed here, except burials, which still remain with the old church.

In P. N. tax. the church of Froucestr. 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

The vicar's portion, 5*l.*

In the King's books (discharged) 10*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*

CLXXXVII. KING'S STANLEY, *or* STANLEY REGIS,

Is a parish, three miles s. w. from Stroud, ten s. from Gloucester, and comprehends 1500 acres. The soil in general is strong and deep, and principally in pasture. The name is derived from *Stan*, Sax. for stone, and *leag*, a ley-pasture on rising ground; which is descriptive of its situation; and it received the distinction of KING'S, as being part of the demesnes of one of the Mercian kings, who resided in this neighbourhood (175). Part of the village is called the Borough, for which two bailiffs are chosen, who execute the office of constable within its precincts.

The lower classes here are employed in spinning, and other branches of the clothing manufacture.

This manor was given to Walter Despencer by Hen. II. in which family it continued till the reign of John, who took it from them for rebellion, and gave it to Osbert Giffard, his natural son. The family of Giffard were proprietors till 1323 (148). John Lord Maltravers, infamous for the murder of Edw. II. obtained a grant of it, and his descendants possessed it till it was carried into the family of Fitz Alan or Arundel, by marriage of Eleanor, sister of Henry, the last Maltravers, with John, second son of Richard Earl of Arundel, in the reign of Rich. II. In this

family it continued nearly two centuries. It was in the crown in the reign of James, and was granted in trust to George Walter and John Williams, for William Garraway and others. It passed soon afterwards to the family of Ducie, and F. M. Lord Ducie is now lord of the manor, with considerable property.

TYTHINGS and HAMLETS. 1. The BOROUGH is a distinct tything, of which Nathaniel Peach, Esq. was lord, but now Samuel Paul Paul, Esq. and Sir Samuel Wathen, Knt.

2. DUDBRIDGE. John Hawker, Esq. has here a handsome mansion-house, and very extensive works for dyeing cloth. It is said that seven furnaces are continually employed, and often forty-two pieces dyed in one day. The process is curious, and assisted by machinery.

3. STANLEY'S END. A good house, called *Stanley Park*, with an extensive estate, belonged to Tho. Pettat, Esq. and passed from him to Sir G. O. Paul, Bart. by whom it was sold to Henry Burgh, Esq. the present proprietor.

4. THE LEIGHS. 5. PIG-STREET. A good house and estate belong to the family of Clutterbuck. 6. HIGH-STREET.

Near the church is a house, which belonged to the late John Holbrow, Esq. and was given by him to Mr. Hawker, who sold it to the present proprietor and occupier, Nathaniel Wathen, Esq.

Forty-six freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 1100—1257—1434. Houses inhab. 321.

The benefice is a rectory, in Stonehouse deanery, in the patronage of Jesus Coll. Cambridge, and Thomas Bayley, A. M. is incumbent.

The church, dedicated to St. George, consists of a nave and south aisle, with an embattled tower at the west end.

In P. N. tax. the church of Stanl. Regis, 5*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*
 In the King's books, 18*l.* 5*s.* 1½*d.*

CLXXXVIII. STANLEY ST. LEONARD,

Is four miles s. w. from Stroud, eleven s. from Gloucester, and comprehends 900 acres. The soil is in general deep and rich, affording good pasturage, and producing cheese and cyder of prime quality. It is situate on the north side of a large and extensive wood, called *Bucholt*, which in Saxon is *Beech-wood*⁵⁶.

This place had the privilege of a weekly market, and two annual fairs, on the 6th of November, St. Leonard's day, and on the Saturday after the 15th of July, which is St. Swithin's day, so early as the reign of Edw. II. and the charter was confirmed in 1620. It was no doubt, in former days, a market-town of considerable consequence, being the only one in the hundred of Whitstone, but a very ruinous fire which happened in May, 1686; destroyed the principal part of the buildings, and left it, what it appears at present, a straggling, desolated village.

Domesday records this manor as held by Radulph de Berchelai. It afterwards continued in the family of Berkeley, till the reign of Rich. II. Maud, a descendant of the Berkeleys, and wife of Robert de Cantelupe, died seized of this manor, 1403. By marriage with her daughter, it passed to Richard Cheddre; and again, by marriage with the daughter, heiress of Cheddre, it passed to Thomas Wekys, who died seized of it, 1474, and his grandson had livery of it the same year. The Whitmores, a Staffordshire family, were the next proprietors, whose descendant, the late William Whitmore, sold it to Robert Sandford, Esq. of Stratton, in this county, whose

son, Robert Sandford, Esq. of Cirencester, is the present lord of the manor.

The priory of St. Leonard, in this place, is generally supposed to owe its foundation to Roger de Berkeley, who became a shorn monk in it in 1091. He gave the patronage of the priory, with all its rights, to the abbey of Gloucester, in 1146, by which it became a cell of Benedictine monks to that abbey. Dr. John Crosse was prior in 1189, and lies in the south aisle of the church. The following old Monkish inscription was once upon the stone:—

Qui jacet hoc tumulo, Doctor John Crosse nominatur,
Ille prior Stanly sancti fuerat Leonardi,
Hunc sancto rotulo scribat Deus et tucatur.

He is supposed to have died in 1199.

Some time before the dissolution, Henry VIII. desired, by letter, 1589, that the only two monks which remained in the priory might be recalled to the abbey, and that the cell might be leased to Sir Anthony Kingston, for ninety-nine years, which was done at the yearly rent of 36*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* The scite of the cell, with all its appurtenances, was granted to the same person in 1545. From him they passed to Anthony Bouchier, Esq. and again to John Sandford, Esq. 1550, who is the ancestor, in a direct line, to Robert Sandford, Esq. the present proprietor.

The old priory house was the residence of his grandfather Robert, who died there in 1719. His son, of the same name, took it down about fifty years ago, and built the shell of another house on the same spot, but dying in 1769, left it unfinished, and it still remains so.

In P. N. tax. the prior of Stanley holds at Stanl. one caruc. of land, which is valued at 30*s.* per annum. The

whole revenues valued at 8*l.* 14*s.* At the dissolution 126*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*

Twenty-three freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 400—512—590. Houses inhabited, 78.

The benefice is a donative, in Stonehouse deanery ; it has been twice augmented, and received some improvements from the impropiator. Robert Sandford, Esq. is patron ; and John Symonds Breedon, D. D. incumbent.

The church, dedicated to St. Swithin, consists of a nave and transept, with a heavy embattled tower in the middle. The church is well pewed and neat, at least that part of the building which is appropriated to divine service. The windows are in general lancet shaped, but the west window is enriched with all the ornaments of the improved Norman style.

In P. N. tax. the church of Stanl. Monach. 6*l.*

CLXXXIX. STONEHOUSE, *anciently* STANHUS,

Is four miles w. from Stroud, nine s. from Gloucester, and contains more than 1000 acres. It consists chiefly of a rich soil, lying on a bed of gravel, more in pasture than in tillage. The name seems to have been taken from the circumstance of the manor-house being built of stone, (*Stan hus*, Sax. *Stone house*) which was at that time not common in the vale⁵⁷. The turnpike roads from Gloucester to Bath, Stroud, &c. lead through this parish, and the navigable canal to the last place, and now continued to the Thames, intersects it, in a parallel line with the turnpike road from the Severn passages.

The clothing manufacture is carried on to a great ex-

tent on the Froome. Here are two fairs in the year; one on the 1st of May, the other on the 10th of October.

Domesday records the manor as belonging to Wm. de Ow. It was held of the Bishop of Worcester. The Giffards of Brimpsfield were the next proprietors, from whom it descended, as in Kings Stanley, to the Arundels and Sandfords. William Sandford assigned it to William Fowler, who died seized of it in 1599. It was carried into the family of Smyth, of Nibley, by marriage of Mary, the grand-daughter of William Fowler, to Thos. Smyth, Esq. then residing at Nibley. His grand-daughter, by marriage, carried it to Mr. Ball, of London, at the end of the 17th century; from the family of Ball it passed, by purchase, towards the latter end of last century, to Thomas White, Esq. who resides in the ancient manerial house near the church, which he has much improved. A good estate is attached to it.

EBLEY and WESTRIP, lie partly in this parish.

Among the proprietors of good houses and estates are Thomas Skipp, Henry Eycott, William Cole, Edward Hill, Edward Sheppard, Merrott Stephens, Esqrs. &c.

Fifty-two freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 500—759—1412. Houses inhab. 240.

The benefice is a vicarage endowed, in the deanery to which it gives name, in the patronage of the King; and William Baker, LL.B. is incumbent.

The advowson formerly belonged to the nunnery of Hel-lenstow, which received from the vicar 6*l.* a year, now paid to the crown.

The church, dedicated to St. Cyril, consists of a nave and aisle, with a low embattled tower at the west end. It was newly roofed, leaded, and repaired in 1713. The aisle was built chiefly at the expence of the Rev. Samuel

Harris, a former incumbent, in 1746; and the vicar now receives an annual rent for the pews in it. Some remains of the ancient church are seen in the north door-way. At the time of the general repairs the roof of the church having been lowered, left the chancel on the exterior considerably higher than the rest of the building, which gives it a singular and uncouth appearance.

In P. N. tax. the church of Stonehouse, 6*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.*

The vicar's portion, 5*l.*

In the King's books, 22*l.*

CXC. WHEATENHURST, WHITMINSTER, *anciently*
WITENHURST,

Is eight miles s. from Gloucester. The soil is a mixture of clay in some parts, and of fine loam on a bed of gravel in others. The meadow and pasture lands are of a rich quality, and exceed in quantity the portion in tillage. Witenhurst signifies a *strong wood*, hence it probably was in ancient times covered with wood. . Minster was added to the contracted name, when some property came into the hands of the monks of Gloucester, who affected to call every place a manor where they had lands, and in general acquired manerial rights in process of time. The From separates this parish from Saul, and the canal passes through it. The eastern part of the parish is intersected by the road to Bristol, and by another in a cross direction to Stroud from Newnham and Framilode passages.

Domesday records the manor as held by Hardine, in mortgage of Brictric, one of the king's thanes. It passed by marriage from Jeffery Fitz Peirce, Earl of Essex, to the family of Bohun, Earls of Hereford; and in the reign of Edw. III. Eleanor, a daughter of the last Earl of Here-

ford, carried it to Thomas of Woodstock, youngest son of Edw. III. He was smothered under a feather bed at Calais in 1398, and his son dying without heir, Anne Plantagenet, his sister, married first, Thomas Earl of Stafford, and afterwards his brother Edmond, by which this manor came into, and was in possession of the Stafford family for several generations. The unfortunate Sir Walter Raleigh lost it by attainder in the reign of James I. if this be the same which was granted to Peter Vanlore, merchant, and William Blake, scrivener, and is mentioned as having formerly belonged to the abbey of Gloucester. It had passed to William Bayley, Esq. in 1608, and from that family to the Eckley's, who were lords at the beginning of last century. It came afterwards to Lord Middleton and Alexander Colston, Esq. in right of their wives, and from them by purchase to the late Nathaniel Peach, Esq. who is succeeded in the manor and estates by his grandson, Sam. Peach Peach, Esq. of Tockington. (303)

There is another manor in this parish, which formerly belonged to Richard Bird, who dying in 1612, left a daughter and heiress, afterwards married to Thos. Lloyd, of a Monmouthshire family; of whose descendant, George Lloyd, the house and estate were purchased in the beginning of the last century, by an ancestor of the late proprietor, Rich. Owen Cambridge, Esq. who dying in 1802, left his property to his relict, Mary Cambridge. (182)

Near the church is a manufacture of paper, belonging to Mrs. Smith.

Eight freeholders voted in 1776.

Population, 200—231—287. Houses inhabited, 57.

The benefice is a perpetual curacy, in Gloucester deanery. The impropriation and patronage belonged to the abbey of Bruton, co. Somers. and to Troars, in Normandy,

1272, and lately to the Selwyn family; but on the death of the relict of the late Jasper Selwyn, Clerk, it passed to his relict, and on her death in 1802, to Rich. Aldridge, Esq. of Bristol. The Rev. John Hawkins, A. B. is curate.

The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, consists of a nave and chancel, with a lofty handsome embattled tower at the west end.

In P. N. tax. the church of Whitenhurst, in the deanery of Stonehouse, 10*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

NOTES.

1. Page 7.—**T**HIS etymology is taken from Atkyns and Rudder, but it is not satisfactory, since no stream rises here of sufficient consequence to be taken notice of.

2. p. 17.—The table tomb over Sir John Fortescue was placed there, 1677, by Robert Fortescue, Esq. and was beautified by Matthew Lord Fortescue in 1765.

3. p. 22.—This received the name of saint's bell from being rung when the priest came to those words of the mass "*Sancte! Sancte! Sancte! Deus Sabaoth,*" that all persons who were absent might fall on their knees in reverence of the holy office then performing in the church.

4. p. 28.—This church is an instance of the little attention paid by the principal proprietors of some parishes to the decent reparation of sacred structures; and while the proper officers, whose business it is, in conformity to their oath, to look to these things, neglect *their* duty, it is almost impossible that the ordinary can do *his*. The chancel here is in a worse state than the church; not an unusual consequence of the repairs attaching to lay impropiators.

5. p. 30.—On enquiry, no well authenticated account could be procured of these stones.

6. p. 33. It is generally supposed that the roodloft was placed between the church and chancel, intimating that all who entered the latter, must pass under the *cross*. This is not universally allowed, and a learned author who lived soon after the reformation, acknowledges himself uncertain of the situation of the roodloft. However in most churches where there are any remains at all of it, they are traced at the arch which separates the church and chancel: and this seems to be the most probable idea; since at the altar the most sacred part of the services were performed, and it is likely that the *cross* or *rood* would be placed in a situation, to which the eyes of the congregation were so often directed.

7. p. 36.—The great injury this rectory has suffered in its revenues proves the impropriety of fixed money payments, under acts of inclosure, in lieu of tythes. Supposing the yardland on an average to be 20 acres, it is clear that at this period of improved rents, the four yardlands would have been worth at least the whole annual sum allotted, without the tythes, which might reasonably be estimated at more than 100*l.* on 1100 acres.

8. p. 37.—This etymology does not seem to be well founded: the supposed site of this gate was in Ceolfede and Celfestorn hundreds, and supposing these to be only different names of the same district, yet the old word *Chefsiat* will hardly allow the signification of the modern Kiftsgate.

9. p. 38.—A circumstantial detail of this unfortunate event is to be found in the *Gen. Mag.* for April 1774.

10. p. 42.—The modern modes of beautifying churches are often destructive of very fine remains of antiquity. The whitewasher, without distinction, runs over escutcheons, fresco paintings, and whatever comes in his way. Arches of beautiful symmetry, as in the present instance, are hidden from view, apertures are made in the columns, and windows lose some of the most scientific beauties of masonry that can be conceived, by having their mullions knocked out, and their fine tracery destroyed.

11. p. 43.—The grotesque figures at the corners of towers were probably intended for demons, which in ancient times were supposed to fly away at the sound of bells. These bells, on being put up, were usually sprinkled with holy water. In the middle ages there seems to have been a general taste for ridiculous and grotesque exhibition. It prevailed not only in the ornaments of churches, but also in the pageantry and shews which were exhibited on occasions of joy and solemnity. Nymphs, fawns, satyrs, gods, goddesses, angels, and devils, appeared in company with giants, buffoons, and dwarfs. Heathen mythology, the legends of chivalry, and Christian divinity, were ridiculously, and without meaning, jumbled together.

12. p. 45.—Boc-land was one of the titles by which the ancient Saxons held their lands, and was always in writing; hence called, *terra codicillaria*, deed land, or charter land. It was, like the *allodium*, descendible

to all the sons, therefore called *gavel kind*, devisable also by will, and therefore called *terra testamentaris*, as the Thane that possessed them was said to be, *testamento dignus*. Bockland sometimes signifies merely a *farm*.

13. p. 53.—The claims of this parish, as well as Compton Little (48) are not unconditional, the requisite qualifications specified in the statutes are presupposed, and on this condition only the founder recommended the natives of his manors.

14. p. 71.—The Tracies came over with the Conqueror, and took their name from Traci, a town in Normandy.

15. p. 82.—On the wall near the bellfry is inscribed “KENWULPH, King of the West Saxons, founder of Winchcomb Abbey, and built this church, *Ann. Dom.* 800.” It might have been more properly expressed, “Founded a church here.” Of the ancient building not a stone remains.

16. p. 83.—This church furnishes a contrast to Pebworth (note 4.) highly gratifying. Too much cannot be said in commendation of those gentlemen, who testify their zeal for religion by a laudable attention to the decency of the places, where its services are performed.

17. p. 90.—It was not unusual for Archbishops and Bishops to establish a peculiar and exempt jurisdiction, in those parishes, where they had manors and houses, as at Cleeve, Withington, Bibury, &c. Monasteries, before the dissolution, had the same privilege; but by 31 H. VIII. it was abolished, and all churches, wherein the right had been exercised, were made subject to the jurisdiction of the ordinary of diocese, as at Deerhurst.

18. p. 91.—The ancestor of the De la Bere family came over with William the Conqueror. Rudder has the name Dalabar, till the reign of Hen. VII. but in the extract given by Stow, from the table of Battle Abbey, it is written Delabere. Sir Richard was present at the battle of Cressy, 20 Ed. III. where he acquired great honour by rescuing the Black Prince from danger, and was presented with the crest which is now worn with the family arms, *five ostrich feathers issuing out of a ducal coronet*. Rudder has carried the antiquity of Southam House as far back as Hen. IV. which seems erroneous. Stukeley has the following observation. “Here (at Southam) dwellith Sir John Hodleston, and hath buildid a pretty mannour place.” He was sheriff in 1482 and 1499, near to which period the building of the house is to be placed. By a marriage with this family, the Delaberes came into possession of Southam House, and left Kimmersley, co. Heref. where they had resided from the time of their settling in England.

19. p. 93.—In an inquisition taken in the reign of 23 Ed. III. the name is *Archer*.

20. p. 101.—The piscina was used for holding or draining the holy water, usually placed in the chancel; in some churches it was very plain, but in others, as in Cheltenham, highly ornamented. Generally speaking, the plainer they are, the greater is their antiquity.

21. p. 102.—On this range of hills are many curious fragments of rock, of large dimensions, and standing awfully on the edge of the precipice: one is seen on the left, in going up Crickley Hill, and another at Leckhampton, called the Devil's Chimney.

22. p. 102.—One of the ancestors of the Despenser family was in the household of William the Conqueror, and received the name from *Dispensator*, or steward: and from him are descended the present Dukes of Marlborough.

23. p. 112.—*Lice* in Sax. signifies a dead corpse, and Lich-gate, the place through which the dead were carried for burial. The custom still remains of resting the corpse there, till the minister is prepared to meet it. In some places it is called the *Litchet* or *Lichgate*. This at Welford and another at Leonard's Stanley, are the only ones on the eastern side of the Severn.

24. p. 113.—The name may also be derived from *Deor*, deer, and *herst*, a wood, or the Deer Park. Baxter is of opinion, that this is the place mentioned in the Itinerary under the name of *MACACORION*, between *ETOCSSA* (*Teukesbury*), and *GLEVUM* (*Gloucester*). In the ancient dialect, *Mach a corton*, or *maes y keirii*, answers to the Latin, *Cervorum saltus*, or Deerhurst.

25. p. 113.—The celebration of May Games is of great antiquity, but the period of their institution is not exactly known. The following account is given by Bourne, in his *Antiq. Vulgarcs*. "On the first of May, commonly called May day, the juvenile part of both sexes were wont to rise a little after midnight, and walk to some neighbouring wood, accompanied with music and blowing of horns, where they brake down branches from the trees, and adorn them with nosegays and crowns of flowers; when this is done, they return with their booty homewards about the rising of the sun, and make their doors and windows to triumph with their flowery spoils; and the alter part of the day is chiefly spent in dancing round a tall pole, which is called a May-pole; and being placed in a convenient part of the village, stands there as it were, consecrated to the Goddess of Flowers, without the least violation being offered to it in the whole circle of the year." This custom is without doubt a relict of Heathenish superstition, in imitation of the festival observed during the last four days of April and first of May. However innocent these kind of pastimes may be in their original intention, they are seldom enjoyed without abuse. Philip Stubs inveighs against this solemnity with his usual acrimony. He calls the May-pole their stinking idol, and represents the company of men, women, and children, as following it with great devotion; and after its being reared he says, "they fall to banqueting and feasting, to leaping and dancing about it, as the heathen people did at the dedication of their idols." In a pamphlet intitled *Funebria Flora*, or the Downfall of May Games, published 1660, the May-pole is treated with still greater invective, and charged with the introduction of atheists, papists, drunkards, swearers, lewd men, light women, &c. In a poem, by the same author, he represents the May-pole as addressing the traveller in the following words:—

There's not a knave in all the town,
 Nor swearing courtier, nor base clown,
 Nor knight debauch't, nor gentleman
 That follows drabs, or cup or cann,
 That will give thee a friendly look,
 If thou a MAY-POLE can'st not brook.

26. p. 114.—Tradition has handed down a story that an estate here was formerly granted by the crown to an ancient proprietor, as a reward for having killed a vast serpent that infested the country, and the axe with which the beast was killed, is still shewn. A similar tradition prevails in the county of Durham, where the representative of Sir Ed. Blackett is obliged to render service to the Bishop, on his first coming into the county, by presenting a faulchion, with which the ancestor of that family slew a monstrous reptile; the faulchion thus presented secures the possession of a large estate held by this tenure.

27. p. 127.—This etymology is not justified by any *cliff*, or appearance of it, hanging over the river Stour: besides that, the termination of the old name is *fort*.

28. p. 133.—It is remarkable, that there is no memorial of any of the Tracy family, though many of this branch are interred here.

29. p. 138.—In Lysons's Etchings, a correct view is given of this oak, as it appeared a little before it was burnt down.

30. p. 139.—This account is abridged from Hume, p. 99. duod. edition. Henry of Huntingdon mentions the Danes being at Boddington, p. 201.

31. p. 150.—Hugh Despencer the younger, at his death, was seized of 59 manors, 28,000 sheep, 1000 oxen, 1200 kine, 40 mares, 160 horses, 2000 hogs, 3000 bullocks, 40 tuns of wine, 600 bacon, 80 carcasses of Martinmass beef, 600 muttons in his larder, 10 tuns of cyder, 36 sacks of wool, besides plate, jewels, and money to the value of 10,000*l.* and upwards.

32. p. 151.—The general story is, that he was drowned in a butt of malmsey, at his own desire; but it is unknown what death he suffered.

33. p. 152.—The mistake of the etymologist seems to have arisen from an idea that *σλασις*, which he found in the Lexicons as a synonym of *μυθος*, would bear the sense of *statio* in that place; but the truth is, that in Hesychius, where the synonym is found, reference is made to a passage in Homer, in which the meaning of *σλασις* is decidedly *seditio*.

In Hederic's Lex. the remote meaning of *μυθος* is *seditio, factio*, and in *Scapula*, the same synonym is given as in Hesychius, and explained by the Latin of Hederic. Hence there can be little doubt but that in the *Tewkesbury Guide* too hasty a conclusion was formed of the derivation of *Mythe*. To this it may be added, that it is not at all probable, that the Romans would have given a Greek name to a place in this solitary instance.

34. p. 159.—The eye of the artist is offended in the additions which

have been made to this church. The new aisle is erected in the modern Grecian stile, and separated from the ancient church by Doric pillars.

35. p. 164.—Sir William Throckmorton, son of Sir Thomas, of Tortworth, settled so many appropriate tythes upon the parish church of Turley, as to double the vicarage, at the time he was lord of the manor. He is mentioned in a book, called *Balleofurgus*, or a history of persons educated at Bal. Coll. Ox. to have been steadily attached to the church and churchmen. His great expence in preserving the Forest of Deau, on the confines of which his lady's estate lay, injured his property, and obliged him to retirement.

36. p. 184.—Sir Reginald Bray was an excellent character in the reign of Hen. VII. and is commended by Hall for his patriotic spirit, in often admonishing the King, when he did any thing contrary to justice or equity.

37. p. 201.—See Errata.

38. p. 206.—Rudder has clearly proved, from the sheriff's return of all the hundreds, &c. 9 E. I. that these two divisions make but the hundred of Cirencester. Crowthorne is a corruption from Th' out-torn, by way of distinction to the In-torn, or court within the borough. If this be not the fact, and Cirencester and Crowthorn be considered as two hundreds, there will then be eight hundreds, instead of seven.

39. p. 210.—See General History, p. xxxix.

40. p. 247.—In Bigl. Coll. this church is supposed to have been built in the 13th century. Had this been the case, it would have been recorded in P. N. tax.

41. p. 262.—This account is copied from Atkyns, who has given it without any reference to the historian from whom he took it. Rudder is of opinion that this could not be the place where the battle was fought; because the author whom he cites, says, "that Ethelmund leaving his own territories, marched out as far as the ford *Chimeresford*," that is, he marched out of Wiccia, where the battle was supposed to be fought. From other circumstances he thinks it probable that *Cummerford*, near Calne, co. Wilts, was the place; especially as large entrenchments remain there. The account given by Henry of Huntingdon is as follows: "Defuncto autem rege prædicto (*Brictric*) cum reversus regnum suscepisset, eodem die Edelmund Consul recessit a *Wicum* et veniens *KNE-MERESFORD*, obiit Wicstan Consuli cum Wilsatis, et illico simul pugnaverunt, et ambo consules occisi sunt, et Wilsates vicerunt." Ethelwerd, another historian, has the account a little different: "Transeunte Ethelmund duce per quoddam prædium quod *Huuicum* vocatur, volens ad vadum quod dicitur *Cyne mæres forda*, ibique ei occurrit Vuexstan dux cum centuriis populi provinciæ Vuilsætum, ambo cadunt illic inita pugna, Vuilsæte tamen victores existunt." It is obvious that neither of these historians mention a word of the *Wiccii*, but only *Wicum*, which the last explains by calling it *quoddam prædium*, a certain farm or demesnes; where this place lay is perhaps at this time difficult to ascertain; but certainly it may be inferred, that the account of Sir R. Atkyns is

not correct, and therefore that the conjecture of Rudder has the greatest probability on its side.

The two last historians differ also in their etymology of Kempford. Atkyns says, that *Kynemeresford* means the King's eminent ford. Rudder resolves the word into *chene* or *kyn*, chief; *mere*, a boundary and *ford*; signifying the great boundary ford, or the great ford at the boundary of the shire. He observes likewise, that *mer* signifies the sea, or some large water; but it is not likely that a British word would be inserted between two decidedly Saxon. *Mearse* is Saxon for marsh: may not the low, and at that period marshy, situation of this part of the country, have suggested the name of the ford at or over the great marshes? The reader will chuse which he likes best.

42. p. 264.—See General History, p. xxxi.

43. p. 268.—The north and south doors are unquestionably the richest specimens of ancient architectural ornament in the county. One figure on the arch over the south door probably represents the founder, as near him is the model of a church, with a tower terminating conically. No part of the spire or turret now remains, but a dormant window on each side of the roof, which gives it the appearance of a garret. The total demolition of every resemblance of tower, is as great a departure from one of the distinguishing external characters of church structures as any where to be found. At first sight, it is difficult to conjecture the destination of the building; and but for a few scattered tomb stones, the general resemblance is that of a barn. It is to be regretted that some liberal spirit is not aroused, either in a wealthy individual, or the parishioners, to erect a turret at least, on a building in other respects venerable for its antiquity (1) (38) (274) (285).

44. p. 280.—Morbyrig is a compound word, signifying *the great camp*.

45. p. 281.—Atkyns supposes this place to have had its name from the abundance of nut trees growing there, (*Nutgrove*), but the ancient Nategrave will not support this conjecture; nor is it probable, from the present appearance of the country, that this kind of tree was ever plentiful here.

46. p. 298.—See General History, p. xxxix.

47. p. 300.—See General History, p. xli.

48. p. 300.—This parish is mentioned as in Winchcomb deanery, agreeably to the Bishop's visitation book, P. N. tax. and Browne Wil-
lis; but in Ectou it is placed in Stonehouse deanery.

49. p. 319.—The form of the camp is not square, but as nearly so as the ground would permit. From the s. w. angle to the n. w. it forms an irregular curve. The situation, from its height, commands all the adjacent stations, particularly at Broadridge Green (178), and others towards the east. The aggeres are now being removed by workmen for sake of the stones which they contain; and if the demolition proceeds with the same industry as is shewn at present, this monument of antiquity will in a few years be completely levelled.

50. p. 320.—Richard Talbot married Elizabeth, daughter of John Comyn, and Joan, sister of Audomar de Valentia. This Elizabeth was seized at Kennington, co. Surrey, and confined in different castles, till she was, by menaces of death, compelled to pass this manor to the elder De Spencer; but on the downfall of these favourites the manor was again vested in the legal proprietor.

51. p. 325.—See General History, p. xxx.

52. p. 356.—See General History, p. xli.

53. p. 358.—The account given by Ethelwerd is as follows: "*Cessan et Cutha institunt bellum contra Britannos in cognominato loco Fe-thanieage, Cutha ruit.*" According to the historian this happened within a year after the battle of Dyham (286), when the three cities of Gloucester, Cirencester, and Bath, surrendered, and the countries around them; it is not therefore likely that a stand could be made by the Britons so near to Gloucester, and in a place where, in case of being conquered, they could not have escaped, on account of the Severn, which almost surrounded them. See *Rapin H* p. 141. vol. 1.

54. p. 359.—It is said that Elmore Court was built with the ruins of the De Bohun's castle at Haresfield; but this appears erroneous, as no remains or tradition of such a castle exist. The old mansion mentioned in vol. ii, p. 167, the materials of which were carried to Elmore, was probably the residence of the Mill's, as it is in the parish of Harscomb, where it does not appear the Bohuns had any property. An old house now standing is said to have been the bakehouse. The removal of the materials rests entirely on the tradition of the neighbourhood, which is, that 80 waggons were employed in the undertaking. It is, however, remarkable that Atkyns, who lived so much nearer to the time, did not receive any information about it. The first mention is in *Bigland's Coll.* but without reference to any written authority.

55. p. 372.—It was owing to an omission in the arrangement that Hardwick has the same number with Standish; the difference is marked with an asterisk.

56. p. 382.—Buckholt may also be derived from *buc*, Saxon for *buck*, and *holt*, Saxon for a *wood*, meaning a wood where bucks range, or a *park*. Either etymology will account for the word, as it is found that the woody places, known now by the name of Buckholt, abounded with beech (227), and it is probable that the great Saxon proprietors had an inclosure for deer adjoining their mansions.

57. p. 384.—In the reign of Alfred there were scarcely any but timber houses. It was rare to see a house built with other materials. This Prince having raised his palaces with stone or brick, the nobility by degrees began to follow his example: but the practice did not become general till several ages after.

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