



ABEL WANTNER'S HISTORY of the CITY AND COUNTY of GLOUCESTER

being a hitherto unpublished edition of *Bodleian MS. Top. Glouc. c. 3*, a collection of manuscript materials assembled c.1680-1700 by Abel Wantner, by profession a Minchinhampton innkeeper. Transcribed and annotated by the late John Fendley, it was originally edited for publication by the late Prof Christopher Elrington, then General Editor of the Gloucestershire Record Series. It was last worked on in 2009.

Although projected for publication in the Series, the text was eventually judged not suitable, partly because Wantner had taken much of his material from other readily available sources, while his own contributions were not always accurate or scholarly. After the decision not to publish the whole, John Fendley was invited to develop his introductory matter into a stand-alone article. This appeared in the BGAS *Transactions*, vol 128 (2010).

Upon reconsideration in 2020, it was agreed that a better resolution of the abandoned project would be to put a digital version into the public domain, since, as Fendley's article made clear, even if the accuracy of the History sections is sometimes suspect, Wantner includes much local colour not seen elsewhere, and the listings in his Appendices contain much material of continuing value.

This pdf version has been prepared from Word files left by Christopher Elrington, with John Fendley's article taking the place of his original Introduction, for which no Word file survived.

At the time the project was abandoned, the Acknowledgements, list of Abbreviations, and Indexes which would normally have accompanied a Series edition had not been prepared.

James Hodsdon
General Editor
Gloucestershire Record Series

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If citing any of this material, please use the Bodleian reference and folio number.

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**Abel Wantner and his History of the City and County of
Gloucester**

by John Fendley
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Abel Wantner and his *History of the City and County of Gloucester*

By JOHN FENDLEY

The Author

Abel Wantner, ‘citizen of Gloucester’, worked for more than forty years on a ‘History of the City and County of Gloucester’. He never completed it, but the many documents that he accumulated contain much that is valuable, some of still unpublished, and offer a picture of an endearingly determined and resilient character of the turn of the 17th century.

Wantner was baptised in the church of St John the Baptist in Gloucester in 1639 and was buried there in 1714.¹ He came from a family of modest status well established in the city. His grandfather William Wantner was described as a ‘smith’ when his son Abel was bound apprentice in 1618. This Abel, the father of Abel the author, was described as ‘innkeeper’. In the registers of freemen and apprentices the younger Abel appears variously as ‘innholder’ and ‘clerk’. Two of his sons were apprenticed respectively to a barber surgeon and to a cordwainer.

Notwithstanding his modest antecedents Wantner aspired to the status of gentleman and in his history was ready to interrupt his discourse to assert his claims. He married Alice, ‘the eldest daughter of John Elton of Tetbury ... graduated doctor of physick, a branch of the ancient and honoured family of Hazle House in the county of Hereford’. His daughter Mary also married into a family of standing, to ‘Timothy Lowe Esq. of Ozleworth manor, the son of Sir Gabriel Lowe and a descendant of a lord mayor of London who acquired the manor in Queen Elizabeth’s day’ and Wantner as grandfather proudly announced that Timothy ‘hath two hopeful young gentlemen, his sons, viz. Timothy and Gabriel’. He seems to have acquired a nice sense of social distinction. The people of the Forest of Dean, he said, had been improved by example, ‘the gentry and the better sort’ having reduced them to ‘far greater civility, obedience and conformity’ than before.

For some years Wantner was innkeeper at the White Hart at Minchinhampton. He took pride in his calling. In his description of the city of Gloucester he transcribed a list of the city companies from Sir Robert Atkyns’s history² and added to it the company of innholders, now ceased: ‘the propagating of the last might be very advantageous to the city’. As a further patent of gentility Wantner, now described as ‘gent’, was among those summoned (albeit as an afterthought) to attend the officers of the College of Arms when in the course of their visitation of Gloucestershire of 1682 and 1683 they were accommodated at the White Hart.³ Subsequently he returned to

1. Biographical details are based on Brian Frith, ‘Abel Wantner, an unpublished Gloucestershire Historian’, *Trans. BGAS* 99 (1981), p. 170 and on two volumes of the Gloucestershire Record Series of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society: vol. 4, *Registers of Gloucester Freemen, 1641–1838*, ed. J. Juřica (1991) and vol. 14, *A Calendar of the Registers of Apprentices of the City of Gloucester 1595–1700*, ed. J. Barlow (2001).
2. *The Ancient and Present State of Glostershire* (1712).
3. P.L. Dickinson, ‘The Heralds’ Visitation of Gloucestershire, 1682–3, *Trans. BGAS* 117 (1999), pp. 11–33, especially the facsimile reproduction at p. 19 of the list of those summoned from Longtree hundred.

Gloucester, where he became clerk to the parish of St John Baptist. Nothing survives to show when he went, but he was almost certainly in Gloucester in 1691 when in the roll of apprentices one of his sons was described as 'Thomas, son of Abel, clerk, of Gloucester'.

There is little in his early life to suggest a future dedicated to history. No record of his education has survived. He wrote in a robust and literate style in a clear hand. His frequent errors in the transcription of Latin show that he was no scholar, but he was sufficiently recognised as an antiquarian in Gloucester to be the recipient of Roman coins excavated there. He was greatly interested in heraldry. The composition of a manuscript described as 'Arms of the Gentry of Gloucester collected by Abel Wantner, 1683'⁴ may have been stimulated by his involvement in the heralds' visitation.

The Inception and Progress of the Project, and its Aftermath

All that is known of Wantner's project is found in two matching volumes in the Bodleian Library. That with the shelfmark MS Top. Glouc. c. 2 contains nearly 400 folios that are almost all relevant in some measure to his undertaking, but otherwise for the most part have little in common. Nearly all are manuscript, but they also include several copies of printed prospectuses and copies of the only printed pages from his proposed History that are known to exist. The manuscripts range from substantial booklets to unidentifiable fragments. Many are amplifications and reworkings of entries intended for his History which often contain valuable matter that he later discarded.⁵ Others, in several different hands, include material which he followed closely for important parts of his work. The companion volume MS. Top. Glouc. c. 3 devotes nearly 300 pages to a draft of Wantner's entire History.

Wantner intended to fund the publication of his History by subscription. In 1685 he printed a prospectus (see Appendix 1) in which he announced that for the past twelve years it had been his 'great design' to prepare a 'large and true history of the city and county of Gloucester, in folio'. In the prospectus he included what he described as 'a brief abstract of the most remarkable heads therein contained' with the purpose 'to satisfy the curiosity of many who possibly thereafter may seem unwilling to subscribe before they know the subject matter on which it treateth'. The prospectus also sought to encourage subscribers by setting out the names of those who had previously undertaken to subscribe. Wantner's practice appears to have been to ask newly recruited subscribers to append their names to a copy of the prospectus and then to consolidate them in a subsequent printing. Three printings of the prospectus of 1685 are known (one of them in two copies) with a total of 126 names.

This might suggest that Wantner's quest for supporters had already proved quite successful, but he soon became concerned that actual payments were falling short of promises. In 1686 he printed a revised prospectus in an improved format. There is no doubt that its main purpose was to stimulate payments. In 1685 he had done no more than to announce that the subscription money 'for, and towards the completion of, this design is ten shillings' (and 10s. more on receipt). Now there was a note of urgency: 'The author requesteth all gentlemen ... not to defer any longer their subscribing, which hath been the only reason for holding it back so long, which, if now encouraged, will be the means to have it appear by midsummer at the latest'. The plea was expressed still more

4. It was sold at the sale of the books and manuscripts of Peter le Neve, Norroy King of Arms, according to a manuscript note in a copy of a sale catalogue for 3s.: Bodleian Library Bibl. III 8° 10.

5. The most substantial item to be discarded was a history of Bristol, of which three separate complete versions, each of over 5,000 words, are in his working papers.

forcibly in another manifesto which survives in a much altered draft in which he referred to his 'labour, care, trouble and great expense' and to his unwillingness to expose himself to 'the hazard of uncertainties'.

Despite his preoccupations Wantner remained optimistic. Perhaps he had some justification for by 1686 he had attracted 172 intending subscribers, whose names make an impressive list. The nobility of the county was well represented by the duke of Beaufort, the earl of Worcester, the earl of Berkeley and Viscount Tracy. They had all promised a double subscription, as had the bishop of Gloucester, Robert Frampton, and, presumably to encourage a fellow historian, Sir Robert Atkyns. Many subscribers can be identified as clergy or gentry of the county, including several of those summoned to the heralds' visitation. Outside the county Wantner made his mark at Oxford, where subscriptions were promised by several members of the University, among them the influential Robert Plot, secretary of the Royal Society, with whom he corresponded. He might reasonably have expected men of such probity to fulfil their undertakings, and was confident enough to try to reach out farther. In the optimistic belief that a history of Gloucester would attract patronage in London he announced in his prospectus that he would be accessible 'any morning this week' at the Three Cups in Bread Street to talk to anyone interested, and that anyone then persuaded to subscribe should take their money to his agent Luke Singleton, in the Poultry, who would in due course hand over their copies of the History. Perhaps unsurprisingly, there is nothing to show that his optimism was justified.

In the prospectus of 1685 Wantner had done no more than announce that his 'large and true History' was in progress. In 1686 he committed himself more fully by referring to the History as 'now in the press, as may appear by the specimen of the first sheet ready to be presented to any gentleman that desires sight of it'. It was not true that the History was then in the press. His working papers show that by 1685 he had made progress on several of the subjects set out in his prospectuses, but with one exception nothing in print has survived, and almost certainly none existed; it is inconceivable that a work of the size contemplated, having been incomplete for want of funds, should in the next year, funds still wanting, have been printed in its entirety. Probably Wantner was guilty of no more than over-enthusiastic use of the prophetic present.

In fact more was printed than the promised single page. Six pages survive which have the appearance of two distinct extracts to be offered together as a sample from a longer work. The title *The Natural History of Gloucestershire by Abel Wantner, citizen of Gloucester*⁶ is followed by *Chap. I: Of the Ancient City of Gloucester, from the Original*. The following text ends in mid-sentence; then follows the heading *Chap. II. Of the Ancient Abbey and now Cathedral Church of Gloucester, from the Originals*; the subsequent text similarly ends abruptly.

No record survives of any further attempt to attract support, and probably none was made. The sad words expressed in the manuscript of his History in his last years encapsulated the ultimate failure of his life's work: 'Hoping that these my poor endeavours will find acceptance and encouragement that so this manuscript may be made public by way of subscriptions to the printing of it to what order and method the judicious shall prescribe for the carrying on of the work'. In fact what he had by then achieved still fell well short of a publishable work. Wantner seems to have overstated his achievements to the end.

When Wantner died in 1714 his intentions for a history had long since been revealed by the detailed summaries of its proposed contents included in his prospectuses. In particular the

6. An unfamiliar hand has changed its title to begin *The Antiquities and Memoires of the City and County of Gloucester* ..., more closely akin to the titles later adopted by Wantner, with the following headnotes altered accordingly. Wantner may have arrived at his earlier, misleading, title from a misguided analogy to Robert Plot's *The Natural History of Oxfordshire* (1677).

scholarly world had been alerted through his association with Robert Plot. Wantner's papers were not to become generally accessible for another forty years after his death, but the mere knowledge of his endeavours led to a stream of lively comment. It seems that by 1695 it had become known that he had failed to get the money that he needed. Reactions were at first sympathetic. In his edition of 1695 of Camden's *Britannia* Edmund Gibson included 'a catalogue of some books and treatises relating to the antiquities of England' which mentioned Wantner: 'He had been twelve years in the collecting but not meeting (I suppose) with answerable encouragement the book still remains in manuscript'. William Nicolson in the 1696 edition of his *English Historical Library* felt strongly for him: '[Wantner,] who meeting with the discouragements that are common in that case [i.e. publication by subscription] (an untoward recompense for a gentleman's twelve years' pains and study), was content to enjoy the fruits of his labour himself'.

These views had not been universally shared. Several years previously, Wantner had been given a most unfriendly reception by Richard Parsons, chancellor of the diocese of Gloucester, who maintained that some of the local gentry had besought him to compose a history of the county in default of the composition of 'a blockheady innkeeper that could not write his own name and pretended to be an antiquarian of the county, but it was a ridiculous thing void of all sense'.⁷ It would seem from this that Parsons, a regular visitor to Oxford, knew nothing of the interest there in Wantner, for his remarks were addressed to Arthur Charlett, master of University College, who was one of those who had previously undertaken to support him. Charlett appears to have kept his own counsel, but it may well have been Parsons's baleful influence that persuaded Bishop Nicolson, whose acquaintance and correspondent he was, to take a very different view of Wantner's attainments in the revised version of his *English Historical Library* published in 1714. He now thought it appropriate that Wantner should 'meet with those discouragements that were suitable to the man's busy meddling in things beyond his station'. Soon after, this appraisal was echoed, with uncharacteristic moderation, by the redoubtable Richard Rawlinson in his *The English Topographer* of 1720: '[Wantner was] thought by some unequal to the task he had undertaken'.

By Rawlinson's time much attention had been given to Wantner, but still nobody had a clear idea of what he had actually done. What little had been printed was in the sample pages available with his prospectuses. Only one copy appears to have survived and we cannot tell how widely the samples were broadcast; they would have done little for his reputation as he was at his weakest in the naïve accounts of early history he selected for display. Rawlinson referred to 'the manuscript collections of Wantner or Parsons' and surmised that they were still in manuscript 'or more probably incorporated into one I shall speak of later' – i.e. Atkyns's history of Gloucestershire; a misconception which has not yet been entirely dispelled.

The mystery was not solved until 1755 when the two volumes of Wantner's papers were acquired by the Bodleian Library as part of a bequest of Richard Furney, archdeacon of Surrey. As well as the two volumes of Wantner the bequest contained three volumes in Furney's hand related to the history of Gloucester. Furney made some use of Wantner in them. We do not know when Wantner's papers reached him, but it is certainly possible his comment 'Wantner appeared to me to be a man very little qualified for his work' in a letter of 1719 was the first appraisal to be based on observation rather than speculation.

Wantner's manuscripts have been used intermittently up to the present day. The earliest recorded users are Thomas Warton, fellow of Trinity College, who in his *History of English Poetry* of

7. Parsons to Charlett, Bodleian Library, MS Wood 43 f. 194 (7 May 1690).

1778⁸ cited Wantner as authority for an event in 13th-century Bristol, and the Gloucestershire historian Samuel Rudder, who in his *A New History of Gloucestershire* (1779) used Wantner's accounts of Almondsbury and Painswick. The continuator of Bigland in his *Historical Collections* printed much of Wantner's notes on Northleach and Stow, and recently Suzanne Eward in her *No Fine but a Glass of Wine* included substantial entries related to James II's visit to in Gloucester. Recent volumes of the *Victoria County History of Gloucestershire* have used Wantner extensively, with over a hundred citations.

The first surviving criticism of Wantner after his work became accessible was made, with characteristic acerbity, by the local historian Thomas Dudley Fosbrooke in his *An Original History of the City of Gloucester* (1819): 'of his tasteless account [of the merits of the cathedral] nothing need be said; the ideas are those of a parish clerk'; and of Wantner's whole work '[it was] happy that they were not published'. In recent years several commentators have been favourable and sympathetic, their judgements not always influenced by an intimate knowledge of their subject.

The Contents of the History

The first indication of what Wantner intended for the contents of his History is in the 'brief abstract of the most remarkable heads' in the prospectus of 1685. In fact it was much more than a brief abstract, being a list of contents set out in some detail under 23 headings. The implication that it presaged a well-ordered work is misleading. It was evidently concocted from the miscellany of documents already acquired by Wantner in the course of twelve years' work, and put together in haste when he realised that the need for more funds was pressing. All but two of the headings in the prospectus have an exact counterpart in the working papers.

From the early days of his project Wantner continually augmented and revised his drafts and experimented, sometimes at length, on the way he should present his material. It was probably after he came to realise that his search for support had failed him that he repented of his headstrong assurance that a History existed and set to work on an entirely new presentation, which was ultimately to appear as MS Top. Glouc. c. 3. The items of the prospectus were still addressed, but Wantner now had in mind a History wider in scope than the prospectuses might have suggested. He included transcriptions, often extensive, of charters, grants of privileges and similar formal documents, which together account for more than a tenth of his entire text. In the 1685 prospectus he had repeatedly drawn attention to the inclusion of heraldic matters in his catalogues of persons. In 1686 he mysteriously removed them, but in his History he returned to them with enthusiasm, and an almost obsessive interest in heraldry permeated his entire work; he even described Minchinhampton church tower in heraldic terms. Descriptions of memorials and monuments were prominent throughout. Of especial interest are the many digressions and anecdotes which he introduced, under the subtitle 'Observations', into his accounts of market towns and of parishes. These, like his accounts of the contemporary city and cathedral of Gloucester, add a vivacity to his work not to be found in its many catalogues or in its ponderous expositions of earlier history. Often the 'observations' are only marginally relevant to their immediate context and appear sometimes to be included because Wantner could not resist telling a good story. Sometimes he seems gullible in unreservedly accepting them as true, though regardless of their truth they can be valuable as examples of the folk-lore alive in his day.

8. Warton, *The History of English Poetry from the close of the eleventh to the commencement of the eighteenth century* ii (1778), p. 140, citing 'History of Bristol, MS Archiv. Bodl. c. iii by Abel Wantner'. Warton described Wantner's work as a document in the Furney papers, 'supposed to have been compiled by Abel Wantner of Minchinhampton'.

His History was now divided into five parts, or 'books' as he called them. Throughout they are set in double column and written in the same clear hand. They were clearly meant to make a single document, but the differences in the way they were presented show that Wantner never finally decided on the form his History was to take.

The titles of the first two books are very similar in style (suggesting that Wantner may once have considered issuing them as individual works): 'The History of Gloucester, or the Antiquities, Memoirs and Annals of the Present City and Royal Dukedom of Gloucester from its Original to the Present Time, by Abel Wantner, Citizen of Gloucester, 1714' and 'The Antiquities, Memoirs and Annals of the Ancient Abbey and now Cathedral Church of Gloucester, from their Originals to this Present Time' by Abel Wantner, 1713/4'. They are also similar in the way their contents are presented. Each starts with an account of early history with few local associations, entirely derivative and arid but of interest because they closely resemble the sample pages printed by Wantner. Thereafter events up to Wantner's day are set out chronologically, their presentation increasingly attractive and their content of increasing value.

In 'The Third Book', thus simply entitled, Wantner at first proposed 'an account of the county and diocese of Gloucester according to their civil and ecclesiastical jurisdiction'. This, however, did not survive, though a page in his working papers shows that he gave it a trial, and the contents of the third book are introduced by 'And first of its civil affairs'. It is nearly all accounts of market towns, which notwithstanding its introduction include descriptions of their parish churches. The introduction to the fourth book, 'The description of the county of Gloucester according to its ecclesiastical jurisdiction' shows it was meant to be complementary to the third. Nearly all of it is an itemised catalogue of parishes (with an unusually large number of omissions). As it was left in the History it is clearly a working document with several notes stitched on to its folios and annotations in a foreign hand not yet assimilated into its text.

The fifth part is entitled 'The Honorary Part, or the Fifth Book', continuing 'in which is contained the Names, Seats, Coats of Arms (and most of the Crests) belonging to the Nobility and Gentry of the County of Gloucester from 1 Hen. II A.D. 1154 to the present time'. In it Wantner unconvincingly tried to consolidate ten catalogues of holders of different 'degrees of honour', assembled independently in his working papers without any pretence of uniformity.

A plausible deduction from the presentation and content of the books as they survive is that by about 1706 Wantner arrived at drafts of all five. These he continued to update and to modify. The changes and additions to the third, fourth and fifth books did not disturb their format. By contrast, the conjectural versions of the first and second books were overtaken by completely rewritten books.

Wantner's Sources of Information

Much that Wantner recorded was based on his own observations. His accounts of recent events in the city reflect personal knowledge or hearsay, and his description of the interior of the cathedral has the air of a guided tour. Clearly he visited many parishes and their churches, especially notable with the churches of the city and Minchinhampton, places where he had lived. His notes on the government of market towns, which include matter since lost, were probably based on the inspection of records held locally. He certainly made much use of the borough records of Gloucester, transcribing charters and grants of privileges at length and using the records of the common council. His transcription of the regulations of St Bartholomew's hospital is made additionally interesting by an interpolated note: 'Next to this paragraph was a half sheet of paper torn out of an ancient copy, which I suppose contained'. Several tantalising references to ancient

documents are made throughout his work, usually with an introduction such as 'I once had perusal of an ancient text' and 'I have seen in an ancient writing'.

He often sought information directly. He assured his readers that it was not for want of trying that he had fallen short: 'As for the dedication of churches I have been very inquisitive but when ministers know nothing of it how can it be expected that I should give a true record thereof?' he asked plaintively; and 'As to charitable endowments and other benefactions, though I have been very anxious in my inquiries and exact in taking cognisance thereof, yet I suppose that there are more than came to my knowledge'.

In his working papers there are several substantial documents with information that he probably sought. He acknowledged the help of Nathaniel Freind of Westerleigh, a genealogist of some standing, who gave him a booklet which included 'a catalogue of the gentry of Gloucester whose arms I have' which he used in his 'honorific part'. In another instance he noted: 'As to the present value of every incumbency, these I received from the hands of Mr Charles Peirson, deputy registrar of the reverend chancellor of the diocese of Gloucester, exactly transcribed according to an inspection that was made over the county presently after the restoration of King Charles II'.

Wantner had access to many of the well-known authors of the day. For his accounts of early ecclesiastical and civil history, and of topography, he relied in particular on Camden's *Britannia* and Leland's *Itinerary*. Some topographical descriptions apart, these accounts lack perception, though Wantner did not always accept his authorities uncritically, and he noted apparent discrepancies between them, while candidly recognising that it was beyond him to resolve them. Throughout his work he continued to make use of Leland and Camden and other contemporary authorities, notably Fuller's *Worthies of England* and *Church History*. Some of the anecdotes of events in parishes he found in comparatively obscure works, and two in the *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society*. For these, and also for Leland, not then yet in print, he probably depended on his connections at Oxford.

A work of a different kind that greatly influenced Wantner when it was published in 1712 was Sir Robert Atkyns's history of Gloucestershire. Atkyns's aims were very similar to his own, and almost certainly it was its appearance that led him radically to revise his first two books. Transcriptions of Atkyns, ranging from entries of several paragraphs to brief sentences, frequently occur in them. In one case Wantner introduced an extract from Atkyns by saying: 'Now a late author [i.e. Atkyns] saith (but showeth no authority for what he saith)' –making him probably the first of a long and continuing line with the same regret. In others his reliance on Atkyns was made explicit: '(a catalogue of gifts to Gloucester abbey) being too voluminous for this tract I shall therefore refer the reader that is desirous to read Sir Robert Atkyns his present state of Gloster where he may be fully satisfied' and '(all the statutes of the Cathedral, Henry VIII's charter etc.) I could here have included, but as Sir Robert Atkyns has already saved me that trouble I shall recommend ... the perusal of his present state of Gloster, where [the reader] may fully satisfy his curiosity'. Clearly the good-natured Wantner harboured no resentment on finding his life's work anticipated. They may, indeed, have had friendly exchanges; Wantner's transcription of a Latin catalogue of the sheriffs of Gloucestershire corresponds exactly to the list of sheriffs, in English, in Atkyns's History.

Wantner Revealed in his History

The text of the History contains over a hundred inputs from Wantner which tell much about him (see Appendix 4). They are cast in an idiosyncratic style in which he often took the reader into his confidence over the planning and progress of the History and candidly acknowledged his difficulties and failures. He addressed the reader with an informality most unlikely for a serious work of history, occasionally breaking into doggerel rhyme. Throughout the History he

didactically explained matters that he thought might be unfamiliar, and introduced his own esoteric and largely irrelevant knowledge on a slender pretext. At the end of his account of the cathedral in the second book he added his own list of ten of its merits, and concluded with a painful play on the names of cathedral dignitaries which makes embarrassing reading after three centuries.

The History is pervaded by a spirit of piety, not always expressed with Christian charity. He invoked 'the blessed assistance of Almighty God' when starting work on one book and came to the end of another 'through the gracious assistance of my Heavenly Father'. He was an ardent supporter of the Established Church, calm enough when noting the total absence of Dissent in Newent – 'to the glory of God be it spoken and to the honour and praise of Christ's ambassadors there residing', – but in a more historical perspective quite uncharacteristically vituperative; he could not forgive the insinuation of Benedictine popery into Gloucester abbey and neither, he would have it, could God. Into his survey of the cathedral in post-Restoration times he inserted an extravagant survey of recent Church history, and likewise his account of the hospitals of Gloucester was interrupted by a thousand words of exhortation of the virtues of charitable giving. In it he asserted that 'the gift is doubled by a speedy deliverance', no doubt ruefully recalling his experiences when seeking subscriptions.

Wantner Appraised

If critical appraisal may include admiration for sustained industry it must certainly be afforded Wantner in full measure. Equally he deserves sympathy for having to accept at the end of his days that the hopes long held of a published work had come to nothing. By then he had accumulated much of value to offer. He is at his best as a recorder of his own and recent times (see Appendix 2), where he usually abandoned literary pretension to give well-ordered and occasionally vivid accounts of matters sometimes not recorded elsewhere, some of them significant in national history. This is especially so for the city and cathedral of Gloucester, where as clerk of St John's parish he was well placed to observe both civic and ecclesiastical affairs. His enthusiasm for seeking out and recording anecdotal matters, some gleaned during his travels in the county, often led to a relish for local history that is frequently entertaining (see Appendix 3).

Unfortunately Wantner pretended to more than a mere recorder, and as a historian he leaves little to be said in his favour. Some licence may be extended to a modicum of inadvertent error but not to errors of fact recorded with such circumstance that they could not have been oversights. Thus, John Parker was recorded as succeeding William Malvern to become the last abbot in 1540, whereas the last abbot was William Malvern, *alias* Parker, elected in 1514. Wantner compounded his error by saying (rightly) that the abbey was resigned by the prior, (wrongly) in 1558, i.e. 1 Eliz. He described James Brooks, the only Marian bishop of Gloucester and a figure of some historical significance, as 'consecrated the third bishop of Gloucester in the first year of Queen Elizabeth, 1558'. In what was ostensibly a translation of a contemporary charter he ascribed the title of Defender of the Faith to Richard III. He maintained that the Statute of Mortmain of the time of Edward I was designed to counter the baneful influence of the Jesuits. Remarkably in a field that was Wantner's great interest, errors in the recording of coats abound, and provoke a grave suspicion that he attributed to his subjects the arms of others, or even invented a coat. In his descriptive list of abbots of Gloucester the account of John de Gamage was confused by the intrusion of an entry relating to a fictitious John Gagg, whose supposed armorial bearings were given in detail, and an error even more blatant assigned to Abbot Peter (*fl.* 1104) a coat of arms devised in the time of Henry VIII.⁹ Such obvious failings apart there are throughout the text of the

9. This information was given by Mr Patric Dickinson, Richmond Herald.

History many less blatant but still palpable errors which show it to have been written with little care. Especially in the tabulations of nominal and numerical data there are frequent differences between the text of the History and the corresponding working papers which can only rarely be seen as deliberate corrections, and where Wantner's data differ from generally accepted authority they carry no suggestion of an independent investigation. The cumulative effect of these failings is to destroy confidence in Wantner's pretensions as a historian.

Nevertheless the story of Wantner's life and works should not end with selective strictures on his shortcomings, for we owe to him much that would otherwise be lost. Moreover he deserves to be remembered as a personality of Gloucestershire history, albeit a lesser one – a warm-hearted enthusiast for whom, prolix and didactic though he could be, cheerfulness was always breaking in.

APPENDIX 1

The contents of the 'History' as proposed in 1685.

To the Nobility, Clergy and Gentry of the city and county of Gloucester
Abel Wantner, citizen of Gloucester and inhabitant of Minchinhampton
in the county aforesaid, most humbly certifieth:

That for twelve years past he hath made it his great business and design to collect the antiquities and other remarkable observations of his native city and county into one entire volume, being a large and true History of the City and County of Gloucester, in folio.

Now for the better information incouragement of all gentlemen and others that are willing to promote the completing of so good and useful a work (by way of subscription) the author hath here inserted a brief abstract of the most remarkable heads therein contained, purposely to satisfy the curiosity of many who possibly thereafter might seem unwilling to subscribe, before they know the subject matter on which it treateth.

Be pleased therefore to observe, That first you have the original foundation of that once most stately fabric the ancient abbey or monastery of Gloucester, with its continuation till Canute the Dane.

Secondly, you have a compendious memorial of the now cathedral church of Gloucester, with the names of each founder, and how endowed, with the variety of other remarkable passages, from Edward the Confessor to King Henry the Eighth.

Thirdly, you have its ordained constitution into a bishop's see, with their prescript rule of living, their yearly stipends and other allowances, the time when every bishop and dean was consecrated and installed, to the late unhappy wars, with several other things relating thereunto.

Fourthly, you have its particular dimensions, both within and without, with an account of all statues, monuments, memorials, and coats of arms therein contained, with the articles (of the chapter) of the foundation, the supposed valuation of every minister, and other men's places belonging thereunto, by the year, with the names of every bishop, chancellors, and dean, archdeacons and prebends that have been since His Majesty's restoration to this present year, with most of their coats of arms.

Fifthly, you have the original denomination and building of the village, borough and city of Gloucester, and by whom augmented and increased, traced through the ancient Britons, Romans, etc. to the second year of King Richard the Third; begun with variety of historical relations and continued with sundry remarkable and modern observations, briefly compiled out of the most approved authors, as well before as since the Conquest.

Sixthly, you have a particular survey of the strength and fortification of the city of Gloucester before its demolishment with a compendious narrative of the river Severn. After this you have a general survey of the whole city by way of delineation with the ancient names of every street and lane, the descriptions of the demolished churches, where they stood and to what parishes they are now annexed.

Seventhly, you have a particular description of every parish church now standing in the city, with an account of all statues, monuments, memorials and coats of arms therein contained, and what charitable gifts, are bequeathed to the poor of every parish.

Eighthly, you have an account of all hospitals, almshouses, free schools and other charitable endowments within the city, with the names of their founders, and how many poor people each of them entertaineth, and what yearly or weekly allowance each of them have; and when, and by whom, each of the chiefest and most eminent places in all the city were built, with many other

memorable observations relating thereunto.

Ninthly, you have the constitution of its government, their number and assistants, their usual manner of election and bringing home of the mayors, etc., the extension of the mace and many other remarkable passages, with an account of the names and coats of arms of all the most noble and potent princes that have been dignified with the honourable titles of earls and dukes of Gloucester [with the ancient and present arms of the city *deleted*].

And lastly, you have names of every mayor, from its first being made a city to the restoration of His Sacred Majesty, and from thence to this present year you have the names of every mayor and sheriff, with most of their coats of arms.

So much for the city.

Now for the general description of the county:

First you have the particular division thereof, according to ecclesiastical order, branched forth into ten deaneries, briefly compiled into eight columns. In the first you have an alphabet of every parish church and chapel belonging to every deanery in the county, and to what abbey, monastery or other religious house it belonged. In the second you have the names of the present patrons, in the third the names of each minister, in the fourth the supposed valuation, in the fifth their tenths, in the sixth their procurations, in the seventh their pentecostals and in the eighth their synodals.

Secondly you have a particular division of the whole county according to the common or civil jurisdiction, principally separated into four columns, which is afterwards drawn into thirty hundreds and lastly subdivided into parishes, hamlets and tithings, all alphabetically.

Thirdly you have an account of every market town as it lieth within its respective hundred, with its original denomination, how situated, extended and bounded, either with hills, rivers, woods and commons, the constitution of their governments, the antiquity of their charter; lords of the manors and the particular trade on which each town dependeth, and how far distant it lieth from the next adjacent markets.

Fourthly you have the description of every church belonging to every market town, by whom and when some of them were built, and to what saint dedicated, with an account of all statues, monuments memorials and coats of arms contained in any of them, and to what family they belonged, etc.

Fifthly, to the intent that the pious and charitable endowments of all well disposed Christians for and towards the relief of their poor distressed brethren may be publicly recorded to future posterity I have here inserted a catalogue of most, if not all, the hospitals, free schools and other good and commendable gifts bequeathed either to the church or poor in any market town or village within this county, with the names of each donor, and how many poor people every such hospital or almshouse doth entertain, and what weekly allowances, and other privileges they have, and what every schoolmaster and usher (if any) have by the year, and by whom paid.

Sixthly you have in every hundred of all Roman and Mercian fortifications, Saxon rampires and Danish camps, with the signification of those piles of rubbish earth called barrows, and what hath been found under many of them, as also your chequer-work pavements, stoves, numismatas, veins of ore, quarries, and variety of solid stones found up and down many places in this county etc.

Seventhly for the better preservation of the honour and antiquity of the nobility and gentry of this county to further ages I have at the end of Forest division inserted an alphabet of all His Majesty's present justices of the peace of this county, their seats and coats of arms.

Eighthly at the end of Kiftsgate division you have the names, seats and coats of arms of all the high sheriffs, and knights of the shire that have been in the county since His Majesty's most happy restoration.

Ninthly at the end of the Seven Hundreds division you have an account of the names, seats [and coats of arms *deleted*] of all the knights, baronets and knights of the Bath belonging to this county and when they were dubbed or created.

Tenthly, for the better illustration of the work you have at the end of Berkeley division the names, seats and titles of honour appertaining to the greater luminaries of the county, viz. the viscounts, barons, lords, earls, marquesses and dukes, gradually ranked according to their ascending qualities, with their shields of honour, mantlings, supporters and mottos displayed by precious stones.

Eleventhly you have a small tract of the military jurisdiction and discipline of the county, to which is annexed a list of all His Majesty's commissioned officers that now are, according to their several places of command in a regimental order and how many soldiers every parish, hamlet and tithing provided.

Twelfthly you have an alphabet of the private gentlemen's names, seats and coats of arms.

And last of all you have the original denomination, situation, enlargement and continuation, with sundry other remarkable observations on the famous city of Bristol from its first foundation to the late unhappy wars etc.

APPENDIX 2

Wantner as recorder of his own times.

The following extracts from the 'History' are selected as examples of Wantner at his best.

The chronological account of the city of Gloucester in Wantner's first book, which is entirely derivative in its earlier stages, concludes with much that must have drawn on personal observation. The extract below covers the period from the Restoration to Wantner's own day. It includes an instance of Wantner's readiness to interrupt his exposition with long interpolations, in this extreme example by a transcription of the current charter of the city which occupied thirty-three pages.

(Book 1, ff. 24v.– 42v.)

In the 12th year of the reign of King Charles II, 1666 the Oatmeal market house, and public pump which stood at the east end of St John Baptist church, were converted to private uses.

In the 13th year of his reign, 1667, he commanded the walls and the gates of the city to be thrown to the ground because they shut them against his father.

In the 23th year of his reign the king was pleased to call in their charter, being the first charter in the kingdom that he took into his own hands.

Here followeth the present charter of the city of Gloucester. [*A transcription of the charter of 1668 follows.*] In this charter is contained the heads of all the former charters granted by several kings and queens to the village, borough and city of Gloucester.

In the 16th year of the reign of King Charles the second A.D. 1671 the four stewards of the city were discharged of their places, viz. Mr John Matthews Mr Daniel Comeline, Mr William Lugg and Mr Daniel Collens, being the last that bore that office in the city, and in their places was chosen a chamberlain, Mr Matthew Bower.

In the second year of the reign of King James the second A.D. 1685 John Hill Esq., being the mayor of the city, did set up a mass house in the new Tolsey of the city.

The next year following the aforesaid mayor Hill (for he continued mayor two years) with consent of the chamber of the city caused the effigy of King James the Second to be most curiously cut out of stone and placed on the top of Trinity conduit looking westward, which cost the city (with the adorning of the conduit) three score pounds sixteen shillings and twopence.

The same year His Majesty King James the second came in his royal progress to Gloucester where he was most magnificently received by the mayor, aldermen, sheriffs and common council in their formalities kneeling and then presented the king with one hundred pieces of broad gold, each worth £1 6s. 0d., and paid Sir Thomas Dupper for the city's homage fees £36 6s. 8d. All the chiefest streets and lanes of the city was covered either with gravel or sand and all beset with green boughs and branches of trees, and strewed with variety of flowers and garlands not a few, so that the city seemed to be more like a pleasant grove than what it was. Through which His Majesty accompanied with his nobles and thousands of people rode to King Edward's gate, which giveth entrance into the college upper churchyard, where the dean and prebendaries of the cathedral met His Majesty without vestments and received him on their knees, and from thence attended him to the deanery where His Majesty resided. The next morning His Majesty went privately to see the cathedral and the whispering place, and the same afternoon was graciously pleased to touch and stroke in the Ladies' Chapel of the said church 103 persons that were troubled with the distemper called struma, or the king's evil, and gave unto each of them a medal of gold to hang about their necks.

In the beginning of the reign of King William and Queen Mary the stately effigy of King James, which stood on the top of Trinity conduit, was most opprobriously and contumaciously thrown

down by some of the duke of Bolton's regiment, which then quartered in town, and broken all to pieces, and in contempt to His Majesty was most scornfully and ignominiously put into a wheelbarrow and rugged down the street to the quay and thrown there into the river Severn.

In the second year of the reign of King William and Queen Mary, Trinity conduit, on which King James his effigy stood, was taken down, and the cistern and pipes removed under Trinity tower.

In the third year of their reign, A.D. 1691, Doctor Robert Frampton, the then Lord Bishop of Gloucester, was displaced of his bishopric for refusing to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and Doctor Edward Fowler, a prebendary of that church, was consecrated Bishop of Gloucester in his stead.

The same year [*recte* 1694] King William conferred the honour of knighthood upon John Powell, citizen and town clerk of Gloucester, Esq., and afterwards made him one of the barons of his honourable Court of Exchequer.

The same year the new pyramidical glasshouse at the quay was built by Mr Thomas Brown, Mr Benjamin Hyett and Mr Henry Footen, who were then the undertakers and partners in the carrying on of that work.

The same year the new water works at the Westgate bridge, which supplieth the city with Severn water, was begun to be built, by Mr Thomas Nichols, plumber, Mr Lowbridge and Mr Dench. The two last sold their half parts unto the mayor Thomas Longdon, Alderman Thomas Webb and Mr Thomas Lloyd. And Mr Sam. Palmer bought the other two shares of Mr Lowbridge and Mr Dench.

The same year the new causeway from the hithermost rails on this side St Margaret's hospital to the uppermost part of St Mary Magdalen's hospital, was raised and new pitched at the city's charge.

In the 10th year of King William A.D. 1699 the dissenters' meeting house without the east gate was built.

The same year the causeway from the sign called White Hall in Barton Street to the gout that crosseth the way was raised and new pitched.

In the 11th year of his reign A.D. 1700 the dean and chapter of the cathedral of Gloucester did cause the highway behind the college wall (from the blind gate by the Pelican) almost to the end of Hare Lane to be raised and new pitched raising the footway so far as the new pitching went.

In the first year of our most gracious Sovereign Lady Queen Anne, A.D. 1702, John Powell aforesaid was made one of the judges of her Majesty's Royal Bench.

In the second year of her reign some of the citizens of Gloucester were at the charge of procuring an act of parliament for the building and establishing of a public workhouse, for keeping the poor of the city at work. In order thereunto they took a lease from the city of the great house at the Eastgate (called Bridewell formerly) for the poor to work in until the new workhouse was finished, which was never yet begun.

In the 5th [*sic MS*] year of her reign, A.D. 1705, the highway from Alving Gate (alias Anne Gate) was raised and new pitched, so far as the Red Lion Back Gate.

The same year the crown of Mr Scrivens's conduit was taken down, new built and beautified.

In the 5th year of her reign, A.D. 1707, the Reverend Doctor Knightly, dean of Gloucester, and several other gentlemen, finding the decay of the public workhouse for the poor (beforementioned) to be such that there was no likelihood of its being maintained or being kept up, under that notion promoted (in its stead) the setting up of a charity school for the education of poor children of the city of both sexes, the boys to read and write and the girls to spin and sew, allowing the master twenty pounds a year and the mistress ten pounds a year, which is continued with great

encouragement and good success to the everlasting praise and honour of those who were and are the promoters thereof.

In the year aforesaid, March 6th, being the commission day for the assizes, or gaol delivery, for the city and county of Gloucester, it was observed, and a thing worthy of notice, that the judge, Sir John Powell, knight, the High Sheriff, Henry Wagstaff, Esq., and the Under Sheriff, Benjamin Hyett, gent., were all of them inhabitants and free burgesses of the city of Gloucester at that time.

At a Quarter Sessions held for the city and county of Gloucester A.D 1709 it was ordered that Maisemore bridge, of wood, which (within the memory of man) had been burned down, should be built with stone, and arched over the river Ouzbourne (as Leland calls it) which was undertaken by one Henry Englynd, a bricklayer, and accordingly finished the next year after. As also the causeway from Maisemore bridge to Over's bridge was raised and made four foot wider than it was before and new pitched from one end to the other, which cost the city of Gloucester two hundred pounds. And one hundred pounds was raised by peoples' benevolence, and two hundred pounds was raised out of the parish of Maisemore.

Wednesday August 10th 1709 was brought up the river Severn to the quay of Gloucester a young whale or grampus which was near twenty foot in length.

About the latter end of April A.D. 1710 one Robert Meek of Barton street in the tithing of St Michael's in the city of Gloucester had a sow which carried six pigs, five of them according to nature but the other was a most deformed creature having two heads, two bodies, conjoined in the middle, four eyes, four ears and eight legs, two tails but so strange sort of face that it was a very difficult thing for anyone to give a true description of it. This monster of a creature was publicly shown by beat of drum in the city of Gloucester and elsewhere to the great admiration of all spectators.

Upon 28th September A.D. 1711 being the eve of St Michael the Archangel, the royal effigy of our most gracious Sovereign Lady Queen Anne was set up betwixt the High Cross conduit and the wheat market, not far from the royal effigy of King Charles II which stands upon the end of the wheat market house, Caple Paine Esq. being then mayor; but not finished and set forth to public view till the Queen's birthday, February 6th, Samuel Hayward Esq. being then mayor. Which most noble piece of art work was made by John Ricketts of the city, carver, worth £50 the making.

The High Cross aqueduct or conduit being out of repair was thoroughly amended, richly painted and most nobly gilded and finished October 4th 1712, Samuel Hayward Esq. being then mayor.

In the month of August A.D. 1713, James Furney Esq. being the mayor, the Chamber of the city began to build the New (or Little) Quay for the better convenience of unlading and burdening their trows and barques which saileth up and down the river.

Wantner's first book includes accounts of the six city churches demolished during the civil war and of the five survivors, of which that of St John the Baptist (where Wantner was parish clerk), is set out below. In content and presentation it resembles those of the churches of Gloucester and of the market towns described in his third book. Characteristically Wantner in recording his wife's death draws attention to her social position. His brief reference to the financial status of the living is an abbreviation of a note in his working papers: 'Tis now a rectory in the gift of the Lord Chancellor, but of so mean a value by reason that lands and tithes formerly belonging thereunto is clearly lost, that were it not for the parishioners contributing thereunto it would hardly be worth any man's acceptance.'

(Book 1, ff. 53–55v.)

Of the church dedicated to St John Baptist.

This lovely spire church standeth near the upper Northgate which was built by Æthelstan the 25th king of the West Saxons and made into a priory of Black Canons of St Augustine. It was

afterwards made into a chantry and annexed to Trinity Church in the 13th year of King Edward III, 1340. There was also another chantry, dedicated to the Holy Rood, to which the abbey of Gloucester did present. There was likewise a chapel in this church dedicated to St Bridget. In the reign of King Henry VI the church of St John the Baptist in Gloucester was a sanctuary, for after the battle fought at Tewkesbury between King Edward IV and King Henry VI A.D. 1471 the two Lords Stafford (father and son) and Sir Thomas Lovell with others took sanctuary in this church. In the 13th year of the reign of King Henry VIII 1522 the abbey of Gloucester were patrons of this rectory.

The church consists of a large body with an aisle of the same size and a fair chancel.

It is now a rectory depending on the inhabitants' benevolence.

Charitable gifts bequeathed to this church and poor of this parish.

Hugh ap Howell of this parish, gent., gave by his last will two tenements lying in the lower Northgate Street now in the possession of Alderman Rodway, the chief rent thereof being £1 6s.8d. to the use of the parish.

John Weyman of this parish gave by will one tenement lying in the lower Northgate Street near the inn called the Red Lion, now in the possession of Mr Francis Yate. The chief rent thereof being twenty shillings.

John Soames, an alderman of this parish, gave by will one pound six shillings and eight pence a year for ever, part thereof to the minister for preaching a sermon in the said church the Sunday after the Purification of the Virgin Mary and the remainder to the poor of the said parish, binding several houses in St Mary Aldates parish for the payment of the said monies yearly, which houses are now in the possession of Mrs Lyes, widow.

Mr John Keylock of this parish gave by will three pounds a year for the reading of divine service every Wednesday morning for ever.

John Hayward, gent., an alderman of this city gave by will several tenements in St Aldates parish towards the maintenance of two poor widows of this parish, allowing them six pence a week and house rent from two little houses by the church door.

Sir Thomas Rich, knight and baronet born in this parish gave to this parish eight pieces of gilt plate, viz. two silver gilt flagons, two bowls with covers, one basin and a chalice; as also one damask communion table cloth and a napkin. One crimson communion carpet lined with red silk, one crimson velvet pulpit cloth lined with red serge, and a cushion of velvet, all richly fringed, edged and tasselled, with deep gold lace.

Daniel Lysons of this city, gent., gave to the poor of this parish thirteen shillings a year in bread for ever.

Sarah Wright, widow, gave ten shillings a year to the poor of this parish to be distributed in bread for ever. And 16s. every second year for the clothing of poor widows and fatherless children of this parish, which is now given in bread to the poor.

Mr John Crumwell of this city gave to the use of this parish two acres and a half of land lying in Cow meadow and the Windmill field, the rent thereof for the buying of coal for the poor people of this parish at Christmas, and to be distributed according to the discretion of the trustees appointed for that purpose etc.

Monuments and memorials in the church.

In the north side of the chancel are four monuments.

The first is the memorial of Eleanor the wife of William Shepherd, gent., the daughter of William Hayward an alderman of this city, who departed this life in childbirth July 2nd 1650. Her epitaph:

She feared God, she lov'd his word and ways,
 She was her husband's crown, her kindred's praise.
 Of modest prudent, pious carriage, she
 Might to her sex a living pattern be.
 But see! Before five lustres she had told
 The great good shepherd took her to his fold.
 Her fears are past, her throws and pains are ceast
 Her labour's don, and she is now at rest.
 Ask you why she so soon is gon, I'll tell
 What we who knew her think, God lov'd her well.

Their coat of arms: Sheppard: Ermine on a chief gules 3 battleaxes erected or. Hayward: Or an eagle displayed with two heads sable.

The second is erected in memory of Edward Grevil of this parish and Mary his relict, the daughter of William Hayward aforesaid with several others of that family. He died May 15th 1669, she died April 4th 1690. Grevil: Sable a cross and bordure engrailed or bezanty. Hayward: as before.

The third is erected in memory of Robert Carpenter, gent., but no coat of arms thereon. He died January 22nd 1669.

The 4th is erected in memory of Martha the relict of Thomas Peirse of this city and of Rebeccah Merret widow, their daughter, which said Rebeccah and Martha lieth both interred in this church, but no coat of arms thereon. Martha died February 16th 1699; Rebeccah, December 14th 1696.

At the upper end of the chancel stands a fair monument and demi-effigy of Thomas Price, Esq., twice mayor of this city, captain of foot and major of horse to King Charles II, who died January 14th 1678. He married with Dorothy the daughter of John Driver of Aston in the parish of Avening in the county of Gloucester, gent. Price, Driver: Their coats of arms: Argent a lion rampant sable per pale indented argent and azure two lions rampant respecting each other counterchanged.

On the other side of the chancel wall stands a very fine effigy monument of black and white marble, erected in memory of Mrs Dorothy Price (by her entirely beloved sister Mrs Bridget Prior) the daughter of the aforesaid Major Thomas Price, whose rare endowments is most eloquently set forth in the said monument, as followeth:

To the memory of the once graceful and now glorious virgin Dorothy Price, daughter of Major Thomas Price of this city, whose modesty, piety and affability added so real a luster to her exterior beauty that it rendered her the joy of her parents, the honour of her family and the delight of all that knew her. Prepared by those divine accomplishments for a more heavenly conversation in the year of her mortality XXIII and of her redemption MDCXCIII she was received into the habitation of the blessed. Her loving and dearly beloved sister Bridget desirous at once to show and express her grief and gratitude erected this monument of their mutual love which after time hath ground this marble into dust and buried all monuments in oblivion shall preserve to immortality.

Price: Her coat of arms: the shield is lozengeways argent a lion rampant sable.

On the right hand of the last stands the memorial of Richard Broad, once sheriff of this city. He died October 14th 1670. His coat of arms: Azure a chevron between 3 leopards' heads cabossed coronated proper.

Upon the next pillar stands the memorial of John Matthews of this city. He died December 12th 1656.

In the south-east end of the chapel dedicated to St Bridget (where the officers of the parish do hold their vestry) lieth interred the body of Mrs Alice Wantner, the wife of the author. She was

the daughter of John Elton of Tetbury in this county, graduated doctor of physick, a branch of the ancient and honoured family of Hazle House in the county of Hereford.

In the middle of the chancel under a large blue stone lieth the body of John Seames, once mayor of this city, etc. His effigy, and his heirs', are enchased thereon in large plates of brass and at the foot of the stone is written in letters of brass, viz:

Here under buried John Seames lyeth
Who had four wives, the first Elizabeth
And by her six sons and daughters five
Then by Agnes, his second wife
They sons had seven, daughters plenty
The full number in all six and twenty
He passed to God in the month August
One thousand five hundred thirty six yeares just.

In the chancel on a square piece of brass is written to the memory of Robert Lawrence, son of Robert Lawrence of Sevenhampton, gent. He died 1670.

In the same chancel an inscription for Thomas Adams, alderman, who died 1621.

Another inscription for Richard Keylock, sheriff, who died 1636.

Another for Richard Bosley, sheriff, who died A.D. 1677.

In the south aisle there is an inscription for Hannah the wife of John Hiatt, mercer. She died 1673.

In the cross aisle (next to the mayor's seat) lieth interred the body of Richard Smith, twice mayor of the city. He died July 31th 1637. Smith: His coat of arms: Argent a fess between 3 millrines in saltire sable.

Next to the last lieth interred under a large blue stone (enchased with the effigies of a man and woman in plates of brass) the bodies of John A'Bruges and his wife and at the foot there is written on a plate of brass in old text as followeth:

John A Bruges, gentleman, lieth buried heare
Sometyme of this county worshipful squire
The 9th day of April flesh and blood died he
One thousand four hundred fourscore and three
And Agnes his wife, good woman shee
They'n been turned to dust, so been yee
Of earth we been made and formed
And unto earth we been turned
Have this in mind and memory
You that live here, learn how to die
And behold your own destany
For as ye been now, so sometime were we
Jesue for thy Moder Mayden free
Have mercy on us for great pity
And give them joy and everlasting life
That prays for John a Bruges and Agnes his wife
That their pains releaced may be
Of charity say a Paternoster and an Ave.

Next to the last lieth interred the body of Francis Yeate of this parish, shoemaker, who died February 24th, 1699. This honest, substantial tradesman when he died had seven apprentices living. Six of them carried his corpse to the grave, and the seventh preached his funeral sermon,

viz. Mr Merret schoolmaster of St Mary de Crypt school.

At the foot of the last lieth interred the body of Mr James Commelin, physician. He died May 12th 1668. Commelin: His coat of arms: Argent a fess between 3 demi-unicorns salient sable.

As one goeth toward the pulpit in the alley there lieth the body of William Russel, twice mayor of the city. He died January 24th 1681. Russel: His coat of arms: Argent a chevron between 3 cross-crosslets bottony fitchy sable.

The next inscription to this last is that of John Hayward, an alderman of this city. He died June 8th 1640.

Wantner's description of the cathedral in his second book is the account of a perambulation. After visiting the nave and the Lady Chapel, he moved to the whispering place, and with a passing mention of twelve more chapels then turned to the great cloister. His list of the names of 'persons of honour' who were buried there includes some not recorded by Leland and otherwise unknown. Wantner then moved on to the new library. A comparison with his working papers reveals a change of mind; previously he had been 'desired not to mention the Parlimentary officers involved in its construction . . . when learning and loyalty were both greatly discountenanced'.

(Book 2, ff.114v.-115v,)

I am now come to speak of the great cloister, whose outside wall is seven times round a complete measured mile. having on the south side twenty places (or seats) for scribes to write the affairs or business of the church before printing was found out. Near the middle of the west quarter stands a door which giveth the entrance out of the deanery into the cloister and into the garden within the cloister which appertaineth to the deanery. In the north quarter of the cloister standeth the lavatory (or fountain) for the priests and others that belonged to the abbey to wash their hands and faces; on the other side in an arch of the wall was the place where they hanged up their towels to wipe in. In the east quarter of the cloister in an arch of the wall stand a very fair monument erected in memory of Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Abraham Rudhall of this city, bellfounder and surveyor of the cathedral. She died November 7th 1699. Also in memory of his 3 sons, viz. Isaac who died April 22nd 1697, Jacob who died October 4th 1699 and Joseph who died October 11th 1701. On the left hand the last monument stands a lofty and well built great wainscot door which giveth entrance into the old chapter house and new library, which place (according to Leland) was formerly set apart for the burying of the nobility and gentry even as the Lady Chapel is to this day. And to prove the same I will now give you the names of several persons of honour and quality that were buried there in the days of old, whose names were written on the walls near the graves wherein they were laid.

Hic jacet Rogerus, comes de Hereford.

Hic jacet Richardus de Strongbow filius Gilbert, comes de Pembroke.

Hic jacet Gualterus de Lacy.

Hic jacet Hugh de Lacey.

Hic jacet Philipus de Foy, miles.

Hic jacet Bernardus de Nova Marcatu.

Hic jacet Peganus de Cadurcis.

Hic jacet Adam de Cadurcis.

Hic jacet Alured frater de Utred.

Hic jacet Helius de Brimpsfield.

Hic jacet Patrick de Cadurcis (alias) Chaworth.

Hic jacet Patrick filius.

Hic jacet Rogerus de Barkley.

Hic jacet Ralphus comes de Chester.

Hic jacet Gozeline frater.
 Hic jacet Gilbertus de Clare comes de Glouc.
 Hic jacet Robertus comes Hereford.
 Hic jacet Thomas de St John.
 Hic jacet Helius de Hereford.
 Hic jacet Hugh de Kilpeck.
 Hic jacet Wegnebald de Drew Balssdon.
 Hic jacet Robartus comes de Glouc.
 Hic jacet Robertus de Oily.
 Hic jacet Willielmus de Scealers.
 Hic jacet Walterus de Clifford.
 His jacet Robertus de Newmarch.
 Hic jacet Richard comes de Chester.

These noblemen beforementioned, with many others, who in their life times had shewed themselves bountiful benefactors to this abbey, were all interred in the old chapter house, as appeareth by their several tombs, which is now called the library, of which I am next to treat of.

The inside, or ornamental part of this library (I do not mean the books), was built in the very heat and vigour of the late civil wars, when learning, loyalty and piety were much discountenanced, yet notwithstanding all obstruction the chief promoters and first moving wheels that carried on this most noble work was Captain Pury, junior, and Captain Heming, who showed their inward zeal and outward affections, though clouded, both to church and state by placing the royal ensign of England and France with that of the principality of Wales and the dukedom of Gloucester at the upper end facing the coming into the library, erecting between them the four cardinal virtues, viz. Prudence, Justice, Fortitude and Temperance, all of them richly carved in the best of oak, standing up on pedestals and pillars erected between them after the Corinthian order. Moreover, to adorn this noble library they placed aloft, in the same order, upon pedestals between pillars seven figures most richly carved representing the seven liberal sciences, viz. Medica., Mathematica, Arithmatica, Musica, Rhetorica, Dialectica and Grammatica. And on the left hand are placed in the same order eight other figures, viz. Chronica, Historica, Philosophica, Poetica, Militaria, Marcatoria, and Archina, all of them most richly carved, standing upon pedestals between pillars and other excellent carved work, being a very noble, lovely and costly performance. The only thing wanting to adorn this library and to beautify the minds of the learned are books, which I heartily wish were better furnished.

The following account of the cathedral gates from Wantner's working papers has more detail than his 'History'. Its precise observation of the present-day scene is typical of many of his topographical references.

(MS. Top. Glouc. c. 2, f. 132.)

There are three principal gates that leadeth to the cathedral. The first is called St Peter's gate, which leadeth into the upper part of the churchyard. The second was originally called the abbey gate because it led directly to the abbey, but of latter years it was (and still is) called King Edward's gate, in regard that it was built with part of the people's offerings at King Edward's shrine, and therefore called King Edward's gate, which was a very stupendous structure, but falling to decay part thereof was lately taken down and rebuilt as it now standeth. The third gate stands at the west end of the lower churchyard which was built, according to Leland, by one Osborne, cellarer of Gloucester, which was formerly a noble pile of building, having had on the top thereof a lofty embattled tower. There is another gate on the north side of the church made of late years more for necessary uses than any other thing, which standeth just before Mr Abraham Rudhall's

bellfounding house, which now serves to pass through the grove (or common orchard) to the college free school, to the bishop's palace and from thence to the deanery or repair to any other part of the cathedral.

APPENDIX 3

Anecdotes of local history...

Wantner was eager to record striking episodes of local history, which he appeared often to have gleaned from hearsay during visits. Some are obviously fanciful, while others, if sometimes hard to believe, have the authentic ring of traditional tales handed down orally. Some are set out below.

(Book 3, f. 167v.)

I shall conclude my discourse of Bisley with a Gloucestershire proverb, viz. There is one, said Pearse, when he fell in the well. Which saying was thus occasioned: The church of Bisley being out of repair the officers of the parish set some men at work to mend what was amiss. Amongst those labourers there was one called Pearse, who with the rest at dinner time came into the churchyard where there was a winch-well, and where they usually sat round whilst they did eat their victuals. Now it fortuned that as they were just waiting for the striking of the clock to go to work, that as the clock struck Pearse replied There's one, which word was no sooner spoke but he fell backward into the well and was there drowned.

(Book 4, f. 210v.)

Within the memory of man there was in the parish churchyard of Notgrove in the county of Gloucester a sepulchral stone with the representation of a monk in his sacerdotal robes cut thereon, which stone was removed from out of the churchyard, by the consent of the minister, churchwardens and others of the parish, into the town for the making of a trough for the cattle to drink in, which was no sooner done but the same evening those cattle that came to the well to drink out of that trough were immediately stupefied with a kind of madness, insomuch that they bellowed and roared and ran about leaping over gates, hedges and ditches in such a confused condition that it made an uproar in all the village; and moreover there appeared coaches and horses, and lights and fires, to the great astonishment of the beholders. After which the minister and parishioners who first caused the sepulchre to be moved out of the churchyard agreed to have it carried back again and put into its proper place; which being done all things were afterward as it was before. All which is to be attested by several old men now living in the said parish.

(MS. Top. Glouc. c. 2, f. 152.)

In this parish here dwelleth few or none but a company of poor weavers which do usually upon the day aforementioned meet together under a certain great tree where is ready a wheelbarrow covered with green boughs. Now after such time as they have nominated the Mayor (as they usually calls him) they give him a formal drunken oath and so place him in the single wheel chariot with a wooden bowl in his hand and driveth him through the town where he drinketh out of his bowl at most houses as they pass by, having 3 or 4 of the black guard on each side with great log swabs attending him. After this they truckels him down to a great pond where after some nonsensical speech to the mayor of purpose to bring the people round the pond they rush him and the barrow into the middle of the water, where presently he with his bowl and his guard with their swabs do so bemire and wet the standers-by that it causeth a great deal of mirth and laughter. After this they draws him forth and wheels him in the same picket to his cott, where is ale and cakes, music and dancing and something else for strangers, and at last they make a collection. And this custom they have held from time to time for above three hundred years, as I am credibly informed.

(Book 4, f. 221v., s.v. Berkeley.)

The first original of the mayor of Ham. There was an honest farmer that lived in the tithing of Ham whose name was Legg, whose wife being brought to bed he took his horse and rode to

Berkeley market to buy provision for the baptising of his child. Now after he had put his horse at his usual inn he went for to buy what he had occasion for, which having done he ordered the butcher to bring down the meat which he had brought to the inn, being about eighteen pound weight (besides several other necessities), which he puts up into his bag and tieth it fast. The honest farmer having done his marketing and the butcher having a good customer they stuck close to the pot and the pipe till they were very merry; and having discharged the reckoning away goes the farmer to his bag and up he takes it on his back and trudges home with it (being near a mile) when his servants saw, and knowing he took a horse with him they admired why he should slave himself so and to put himself into so great a sweat, whereupon they asked him what was become of his horse that he rode forth with. He answered that he took no horse with him, but they soon made him sensible of his mistake, and thereupon he sent one of his men to Berkeley, and brought back the horse. This being publicly discoursed of at the christening of the child they all agreed to make him mayor of Ham and appointed a day when he should give them a treat, which accordingly he performed, and from that time ever since when any gentleman (or others) committed any gross mistake, as some has done by pounding of their own cattle, &c., they then maketh him mayor of Ham and then he maketh a great feast, and most of the gentry and neighbourhood thereabout are invited to it, where they inquire amongst themselves who committed the last mistake, and then they make him the next mayor, and so it goes round.

(*Book 3, f. 167v., s.v. Bisley.*)

A little before Christmas A.D. 1707 the lofty spire of Bisley church through the violence of a great storm was thrown aside, whereupon one Larrum of Minchinhampton (a bold but dexterous fellow in repairing of steeples and setting up of weathercocks) undertook to set it upright, who in the performance thereof having fixed several bell ropes together which reached from the top to the bottom for men to pull by, he having almost brought it to perfection hastily called to the men below, whilst he sat on the bowse above, to pull away, who drew the ropes with such vigour that they pulled down the top of the steeple and him together and so perished in the fall.

(*MS. Top. Glouc. c. 2, f. 157v.*)

There was a thief, who having stolen some sheep was driving them along, meeteth (at Wickwar town end) with a poor man. The thief desireth this man to drive his sheep through the town for him, and he would pay him for it, pretending that he would meet him at the other end of the town. Upon this the poor silly man undertaketh the sheep and driveth them, but he had not gone far but the hue and cry overtaketh him with the sheep, for which he was condemned to be hanged, and accordingly he was, upon Charfield Down, but before he was executed he prayed to God that he would cause the two dead posts of the gallows to grow as a token of his innocence, which accordingly did till of late years, when one of them died, the other yet remaining alive, and sprouts out her branches as well as the other trees. This is generally received for certain truth.

APPENDIX 4

Revelations of Wantner's character.

The following examples of Wantner's contributions to the text of his 'History' are selected from the many that illustrate the personal element that he brought to it.

Commentary to the Reader.

(*Books 1–5, passim.*)

I will give you a personal account of . . .

It only remaineth that I give you . . .

I might have abbreviated this long narration . . .

Give me leave to acquaint the reader . . .

Here I should proceed according to my scheme to have disposed of Grumbold's Ash . . . but I thought it better to dispose of Kingswood here.

I confess it beyond my poor abilities to give you a true and significant description thereof.

[an anecdote] I was desired to insert but to conceal some names.

I never could certainly find out . . .

In all my enquiries . . . I never could find out where that custom lieth . . .

The charter of King Charles I I much want.

I suppose that there are more gifts bequeathed to this town . . . I should be very thankful if I had the rest.

So how to make these two to bear / I know not, 'tis beyond my spear.

Whose names and inscriptions should I recite / Would be o'er tedious for me to write / Or you to read with any great delight.

In pursuance of this tract I shall endeavour to use as much brevity as possible, in regard the subject on which it treateth is very copious.

Didactic Expositions.

(*Book 3, f. 203.*)

Now in regard those are the first (of that nature) [i.e. barrows and Roman fortifications] that I have met with in my gradual survey of the county I think it may be very expedient to give the reader a brief description and explanation not only of the Roman fortifications but likewise of the Saxon rampires and the Danish camps. ‘

And first of the Roman fortifications.

After such time as the Romans had possessed this island they commonly fortified themselves upon the highest sites or the most impregnablest hills that could meet with, forming their camps in such order that the cloud or forepart thereof should be a natural defence unto it, and the other parts they artificially secured by raising deep and high trenches for three or four ascents one above another; planting themselves so near together that if they were assaulted in the night they would mount to the top thereof and make a great fire as a signal to the rest.

Similar accounts follow of 'Saxon rampires', Danish camps' and barrows.

(*Book 3, f. 196.*)

Now for the better information of the reader I will here lay open the obscure meaning of the foregoing hard and unaccustomed names and withal their significations, because they are not explained in the charter *De Foresta*, where they are likewise very often mentioned.

Imprimis: The word pannage is the money taken by the agisters for the food (or feeding of hogs) with the mast in the king's forest.

Similar brief definitions follow of the terms passage, paage, lastage, stallage, talage, pesage, pitage, tirage *and* murage.

(Book 4, f. 190v.)

Now in regard I should have occasion throughout this fourth book to mention some of the meaner preferments in the church, viz. impropriations, vicarages, parsonages, rectories, corps, sinecures, chapels and donatives, I suppose it may not be unsuitable to the work in hand if I here give you a brief account of them all.

Of appropriated churches.

Now those churches which are said to be appropriated are such as by the consent of the king and bishop of the diocese are under certain conditions tied (or as the form runneth) united, annexed, and incorporated unto monasteries, colleges and hospitals, either that for the said churches were built within the lordship's lands or else granted by the lords of the said lands, who endowed them with some revenues which (after monasteries and abbeys were destroyed) became lay fees; and these are again of two sorts, viz. the one with vicarages, the other without.

Similar descriptions follow of the seven other 'meaner preferments' identified by Wantner.

Esoteric Knowledge Displayed.

(Book 1, f. 129.)

And since Mr Speed in his Chronology acquaints us that there is no river in England better stored with fish, give me leave here to render you an account of what sort of fish is bred in this river of Severn, as firstly the barble, bleek, botling, bream, chub, carp, dace, elvers, eels, eels-conger, flocks, flounders, gudgeons, jacks, lampernes, lamprays, mullet, pyke, plaice, perch, prawns, roach, salmon, samblets, smelts, shadds, sole, shrimps, tench, trouts, twaits.

Personal Views Introduced (after the description of Gloucester cathedral).

(Book 2, ff. 123–23v.)

Now to wind me out of this labourinth give me leave to acquaint the reader that I have heard divers persons of quality, and gentlemen that have travelled beyond sea, and many ingenious artists, say that the buildings of the cathedral of Gloucester is the noblest and most finest pile of stones (set apart for the worship of God) in all the kingdom, which is agreed upon by all men of judgement that ever saw it. And although it must be allowed that Westminster for sepulchres of kings and York for ancient monuments and Salisbury for a steeple, windows and doors and marble pillars surpass all others in England, yet when all is done there is not any cathedral (or church) in Great Britain that can parallel the cathedral of Gloucester for eleven choice and remarkable things comprehended in one church, which are as followeth: First, for a most noble and magnificent tower, or minster. Secondly, for eight tunable bells and chimes. Thirdly, for a great sermon-bell which weigheth sixty-five hundred pounds, whose note is bemi sharp and whose sound hath been distinguished down the river Severn as far as Lydney, which is fifteen miles from Gloucester. Fourthly, for a lofty choir and the tresayick roof. Fifthly for two side aisles one above the other on the right and left hand the presbytery; the like is not in any other cathedral in England. Sixthly, for an east window case of stonework and glass. Seventhly, for a whispering gallery. Eightly, for two slender arches that supporteth the north and south sides of the tower. Ninthly, for a stately and spacious chapel which hath two aisles in it like a church. Tenthly, a neat and stupendous cloister or quadrangle. Eleventhly and lastly, for a most magnificent library, not for books but for the variety of most curious carved work therein contained. Besides the aforesaid varieties I may justly add to them a sweet and noble double organ whose diapasons hath been heard above a mile out of the city.

And one thing more I dare affirm, viz. that there is no cathedral in the kingdom that is governed by such noble persons as the cathedral of Gloucester lately was, viz.

A king, a duke, a lord, a knight, a squire

Were heads, and members, in this church and choir.

Explained: Benjamin King D.D.; a prebend; Richard Duke B.D.; a prebend; Edward, Lord Bishop D.D; Knightly Chetwood D.D., dean, esquire by virtue of his place and of the quorum a justice of the peace.

Extravagant Opinions Expressed.

(*Book 2, f. 98.*)

No sooner had this monastery received those monks being men endowed with no saving knowledge nor sober conscience, but were blinded with utter darkness and impossible of all Christian duty, and hardened against all virtue and godliness, Almighty God, being a jealous God, of his honour suffered those monks to be rooted out by permitting the devouring flames to consume all the buildings of the monastery and to be laid level with the earth.

(*Book 2, ff. 110–10v.*)

The thick mists and fogs of superstition and idolatry which have overspread this kingdom being dissipated by the transcendent rays of the merciful King of Heaven and his agent and viceregent here on earth, viz. King Henry VIII, the pure and unpolluted orthodox religion with its Episcopal government in one uniform order of common service and prayer, and of the administration of the sacraments and ceremonies of the Church of England, were restored and confirmed by act of parliament in the first year of the reign of King Edward VI A.D. 1546 which continued in its holy order during his life. But no sooner was he dead and his successor Queen Mary invested in her throne A.D. 1553 but she repealed that act to the great decay of the due honour of God and the discomfort to the professors of the truth of the Christian religion, for which truth's sake she sacrificed in her short (but overzealous) reign four hundred and seventy and seven persons, of which number five of them were bishops and one and twenty ministers of God's word. After whose fiery death (for she died of a burning fever) her sister Queen Elizabeth of glorious memory in the first year of her reign A.D. 1558 made void the Act of Appeal and caused the holy scripture (the sacred word of God) to be freely and publicly read and preached in the sanctuaries of our own mother tongue, and the blessed sacrament of baptism, and the Last Supper to be duly administered in both kinds and re-established (as much as in her then lay) the ancient holy catholic and apostolical rites and ceremonies of the church of England as it was in the days of King Edward VI. In which happy and flourishing state it continued during her prosperous reign and the peaceful reign of King James I, notwithstanding the sundry (but vain) attempts of the pope, the devil and the Spaniard, and all their emissaries, against their persons and the episcopal government established in this kingdom; but what the open enemies abroad could not perform by power or policy the native subjects of its own land accomplished at home in the reign of the pious martyr King Charles of ever blessed memory under the pretence of religion and reformation, making the first a hood and the last a cloak to hide and cover their villainous and bloody designs, which when they had once accomplished they soon trampled hierarchy and monarchy underfoot, abolishing all regal or kingly government, abrogating as well the civil as the ecclesiastical laws of the kingdom. And what was worse (if worse might be) in contempt of God and his most holy word (or what is most agreeable thereunto) they burnt the book instituted, the book of common prayer or divine service, in the open streets, and either murdered, banished or imprisoned the professors of it. And in hopes of eradicating not only the worship and service of God, but the very sanctuaries of the Lord in which he was daily worshipped, that either burned or other ways destroyed.

*Pious exhortation**(Book 1, ff. 94–6.)*

Charity for certain is the rich man's school, where he ought to learn acts of mercy, both in heart and hand. The disciples had all things amongst them in common not by legal community, but a charitable communication for charity is not perfect unless imparted. The charitable man is the best friend unto himself, laying up in store for the time to come, for every good work that he doth is a grain of seed for life eternal. Read the scripture, which, if you believe, put it forth in practice and let your good works go before you that Our Father's name in Heaven may be glorified. Charity ought to be free, for it is accounted not gift, when that which is given can no longer withhold. The gift is doubled by a speedy deliverance: lay not up riches where moths and worms will corrupt and for children that are wicked that will play and sport their father's grave, but rather follow the example of Our Blessed Saviour who went up and down doing good in healing diseases and doing works of alms and charity, than which he hath not laid upon us any other duty with a stricter injunction.

My prayer therefore is that God may so open the hearts of rich and wealthy men to the performance of this so good and pious a work that these words may belong to you: viz. Come, ye blessed of my Father, inherit the Kingdom prepared for you, for I was an hungry and ye gave me meat, I was thirsty and ye gave me drink, I was a stranger and ye took me in, I was naked and ye clothed me &c.

ABEL WANTNER'S HISTORY OF THE CITY
AND COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER

Bodleian MS. Top. Glouc. c. 3

BOOK ONE: THE CITY OF GLOUCESTER

[ff. 1–88v.]

- f. 1 The History of Gloucester or the Antiquities, Memoirs and Annals of the Ancient City and Royal Dukedom of Gloucester from its Original to this present time, by Abel Wantner, Citizen of Gloucester, 1714.

[At ff. 1–7v. is an account of the history of England to the time of William the Conqueror which cites the authors Baker, Camden, Dugdale, Plot and Ussher¹ and the chroniclers Henry of Huntingdon and William of Malmesbury. Gloucester is treated in greater detail in an interpolated passage at ff. 5v.–6:]

- f. 5v. Of the old city of Gloucester.

I had once the perusal of an ancient manuscript² written in old-text wherein (amongst many other pieces of antiquity) it was said that when the river Severn kept his ancient course that the more nobler part of the city stood where now the King's Home [*sc.* Kingsholm] is, which did then extend itself north and south, having little or no buildings either in the east or western parts thereof, which was accommodated with several fair and spacious streets, viz. White Street, which gave entrance into the city, London Road through Peada's mere, which at this day is called Pedmore's field [*sc.* Pedmarsh], where hath been dug and ploughed up abundance if numismatas, or ancient Roman coins (amongst the rest I had one given to me of silver with the image and superscription of Augustus Caesar which I presented to the Reverend Mr Matthew Hyet, a great preserver and lover of antiquities), King's Street, Queen Street, Silver Street and Silver Girdle Street, Long Street from whence Longford, Milk Street, Alvin Street and Water Street, the same we now call St Catherine's Street, with some others of lesser note. But in process of time (after the heavenly light of the gospel of Jesus Christ began to shine in those western parts of this kingdom (then called Mercia) and those churches beforementioned³ were built for the worship and service of God) the inhabitants of the old city began to be weary of their ancient habitations and by degrees to withdraw themselves from thence more nearer to those churches and into the more southern and higher part of thereof, by reason that violent inundations of the waters (occasioned by the hidra or flood and the sudden overflowing of the banks | did very often drown their dwelling houses, by which means the old city in time was almost half desolate. This being observed by the monks of the monastery of St Oswald's (who themselves had sundry times received great damages by the overflowings of

- f. 6 the banks | did very often drown their dwelling houses, by which means the old city in time was almost half desolate. This being observed by the monks of the monastery of St Oswald's (who themselves had sundry times received great damages by the overflowings of

¹ The editions of these authors likely to have been accessible to Wantner are: Richard Baker, *A Chronicle of the Kings of England* (2nd edn. 1653); William Camden, *Britain, or a Chorographical Description of England*, tr. Holland (1637); William Dugdale, *The Baronage of England* (1655–73); Robert Plot, *The Natural History of Oxfordshire* (1677); James Ussher, *Britannicarum Ecclesiarum Antiquitates* (1639).

² The 'ancient manuscript' was probably Leland's *Itinerary*, accessible to Wantner at Oxford, where transcripts were available in his day: Harris, *Bodleian Library Record*, 18(5) (2005) 476–8. Wantner's text is more detailed and extensive than Leland's (*Itinerary*, pt. v, fol. 70a; ed. Toulmin Smith vol. 2, p. 57), which refers only to St Bride's Street and Silver Girdle Street, and makes no mention of the excavation of a new river channel. *VCH Glos.* iv. 64 refers to the redirection of the river as 'a tradition', with Wantner the only authority.

³ f. 5: Lucius . . . built at Gloucester a church, dedicating it to the hinour of the Blessed Virgin Mary (since called st Mary Antiport and St Mary de Lode); f. 5v.: 'Aethelstan . . . built a fine spire church, dedicating it to St John Baptist, A. D. 834'.

the waters) they require the town to cut a new channel (or river) more remote from the convent, which they refused to do, whereupon there arose great strifes and dissensions between the town and the convent, insomuch that there were divers hearings and sundry suits at law commenced one against the other till at last the monks (by power) forced the town to cut another river, which is the same that now runneth from Abloads quay through the island Alney under the Westgate bridge to the quay of Gloucester.¹

Now before that new river was cut the old river Severn did run from the aforesaid Abloads quay through the roadway that leads from thence to Gloucester called Queen's dyke by the King's Home [*sc.* Kingsholm] well to St Oswald's and so to St Mary's church, through part of Archdeacon's Lane, [a]cross the Westgate Street where Mr Bubb's new brickhouse stands (a little below St Nicholas's church) and from thence it ran on the west side of the castle and fell in above the Eight or Neight [*sc.* the Island].

- f. 7v. In the reign of King Edward the Confessor Gloucester paid a yearly rent of twenty pounds in money, twelve sextaries of honey, after the measure of the place every sextary containing 8 quarts, and 36 dickers of iron, every dicker containing 10 bars. It further paid some other small customs to the king's household.²

It is observable that Gloucester was styled a city in Domesday Book when few other places had obtained that title, London itself at that time bearing only the name of burgh.³

[*The following transcriptions from Wantner's notes on the history of Gloucester from temp. William I to Wantner's own day (ff. 8–42v.) are confined to those which contain matter of predominantly local interest.*]

- f. 8 [King William I] In the 11th year of his reign A.D. 1077 he made Walter de Glou (or Walter of Gloucester) high constable of England and portreeve [*MS.* port-grave] of Gloucester,⁴ who perceiving the king much to favour the town procured the king's licence for the building of a castle upon his own domain [*sc.* demesne] lands and at his own proper charge, on the south west side of the town near the Severn. In the performance thereof he pulled down sixteen houses⁵ to make the fabric of | greater extent. He likewise built on the east side thereof a military forefence or watchtower looking towards the town, to keep it in subjection that it might not rebel, which was called the barbican. The tump, or hilltop, on which it stood is at this day called the Barbican Hill, which was peninsulated with a rivulet called the Bourn, over which stood a great gate and bridge which gave entrance to the castle. The Barton, in Barton Street, is so called because it was a farm (or barton) kept in the king's own hands for the subsistence of the castle of Gloucester, from whence it was called the King's Barton.

The chief trade or commerce belonging to Gloucester in those days was the making of iron, for it appeareth in Domesday book that the king demanded no other tribute from Gloucester than what they paid to King Edward the Confessor, viz. ten sextaries of honey and thirty dickers of iron etc.

- f. 8v In the second year of the reign of King William II A.D. 1088 a dreadful fire consumed most part of Gloucester.

¹ V.C.H. *Glos.* iv. 64 refers to this episode as 'a tradition', citing Wantner as the only authority.

² Atkyns, *Glos.* 83: 'a yearly rent of twenty six pounds'; apart from the omission of one sentence Wantner's version is an exact transcription.

³ Thus Atkyns, *Glos.* 83, who concludes the sentence with: 'but it is probable that the names of burgh and city differed little in their significance and that royal charters have since raised the distinction'.

⁴ Walter of Gloucester's appointment as royal constable was in 1114, *temp.* Hen. I.

⁵ The houses were in fact demolished for a castle previously built: *Trans. B.G.A.S.* 77 (1968), 68.

- f. 9 In the second year of the reign of King Henry I A.D. 1105 Milo (or Miles) son of Walter de Glou was made high constable of England,¹ the first constable of the castle of Gloucester and the first high sheriff of Gloucestershire. He it was that translated the canons of Llanthony which stood upon the bank of the river Bothny [*recte* Hothny] in Wales to a certain place near Gloucester called Hide, which was afterwards called Llanthony the second and dedicated to St John Baptist [*recte* St Mary], where he lieth interred in the chapel of that convent.

Leland saith that Hugh de Lacie and Humphrey de Bohun were great benefactors to this convent [Llanthony secunda] as appeareth by their coats of arms cut in stone over the great gate on the west side thereof, yet to be seen.

- f. 9v. In the beginning of King Stephen's reign A.D. 1136 the town of Gloucester was large and beautiful, but afterward it was greatly impoverished by reason that the town stood with the Empress Maud (or Matilda) and her brother Robert who was earl of Gloucester.

[*Entered without preamble:*] Henry II by the grace of God King of England, Lord of Ireland and Duke of Normandy and Aquitaine, Earl of Anjou etc., to his sheriffs of Gloucester, Worcester and Shropshire, greeting. I command that the men of Gloucester and all they that shall go by the river Severn have their way and passage by Severn with wood, coals and timber and all merchandise | free and quit, and do further forbid that any man for this do vex and disturb them.²

- f. 10

In the 6th year of his [*i.e.* Henry II's] reign A.D. 1160 Hugh Mortimer, a man of great power in those days, seized the castle of Gloucester and did great violence to the inhabitants, forcing them to pay a vast sum of money to save them from plunder.

The same year [1160] wicked Jews crucified a child in Gloucester, where they had a synagogue in the same place which is now St Kimbrose's chapel near to the south gate.

[King Richard 1] [*Entered without preamble:*] Richard by the grace of God King of England etc. Know that we have granted, and by this present charter³ confirmed to our burgesses of Gloucester, our borough of Gloucester to be holden of us and our heirs for ever at farm and paying yearly fifty pounds sterling money and ten pounds of increase of farm at the exchequer in the term of Easter and the term of St Michael, and we have granted to them the same customs and liberties throughout the land as the city of London and Winchester had in the time of King Henry, our father, etc.

King John in the first year of his reign A.D. 1199 held a royal parliament at Gloucester, at which time by his charter⁴ then granted he confirmed to the burgesses of Gloucester all the borough town of Gloucester and all the appurtenances, to hold of us and our heirs for ever, yielding and paying etc. And we will also and grant that the same our burgesses of

¹ Miles was appointed constable c. 1126.

² Furney, 'An Abstract or abridgement of the several charters and grants of privileges, wills and deeds belonging to the city of Gloucester and the several hospitals . . . whereby recourse may be had to the originals now remaining in the treasury and cupboards of the same city A. D. 1720', *Glos. Archives, Gloucester Borough Records* I 1/41, no. 1; Stevenson, *Calendar of the Records of the Borough of Gloucester* (1893), no. 2.

³ Furney, 'Abstract', no. 2; Stevenson, *Borough Records*, no. 3, which both refer to a yearly grant of fifty-five pounds.

⁴ Apart from the grant of a mintage the grants made by John at Gloucster and at Portchester are recorded in Furney, 'Abstract', no. 3 (26 April 1199) and in Stevenson *Borough Records*, no. 5 (21 April 1200). A mint had existed at Gloucester at the Conquest: Stenton, *Anglo-Saxon England* (3rd edn., 1971) 537.

f.10v Gloucester by the common council¹ of the borough may choose two of the lawful and discreet burgesses of Gloucester to present | them before our justices at Westminster, the which two, or one of them, shall well and faithfully keep and hold the head office² of the borough and shall not be removed so long as they behave themselves well in their bailiwick, but by the common council of the borough. John Blunt and John Field the 2 first bailiffs.

Moreover King John in the year aforesaid did greatly enlarge his charter to the town of Gloucester. Amongst other things he granted to the burgesses of Gloucester a mintage for coining as a token of their integrity and the trust he reposed in them. And at the same time he granted that the borough of Gloucester should and may choose four loyal and discreet burgesses who shall keep the pleas of the Crown in the same borough.

The same year King John at his palace at Dorchester [recte Portchester] April 26th amongst other things granted to the burgesses of Gloucester that all of them *de gilda mercatorum* and their successors for ever should be quit of and free from all toll, lastage, pontage, stallage whether within fair or without fair and through all the ports of the sea and beyond. And further whosoever shall come into our borough of Gloucester with merchandise, of what place soever they be, either strangers or others, they shall come, tarry and depart in our safe peace, yielding the right customs thereunto, and we forbid any man to wrong or hurt them therein or any ways to grieve them upon forfeiture of ten pounds to our use.

King John in the 5th year of his reign kept his royal Christmas at Gloucester.³

In the 7th year of his reign 1206 the borough town of Gloucester was set to farm to the burgesses.

f. 11 I had once the perusal of an ancient manuscript wherein was contained: viz. That when King John had summoned his parliament to appear at Gloucester, that fifteen persons arriving in the passage boat between Over and Gloucester were all drowned, whereupon they presently enacted that there should be a bridge of stonework made cross the river at the west end of the town, which is known as the Foreign [*MS.* far-end] bridge, which was undertaken and performed by one Nicholas, who was then constable of Gloucester.⁴ The aforesaid Nicholas did build the church and royal spire dedicated to St Nicholas in the Westgate street in Gloucester, which was founded and built by the licence and bounty of King John.

In the 14th year of the reign of King John A.D. 1213 the whole town of Gloucester was almost burnt to the ground.

King Henry III was crowned at Gloucester 1216, where he confirmed the grant and made good the charter which his father King John had given to the burgesses of Gloucester, and at the earnest request of Eleanor his queen he made the borough of Gloucester a corporation, and further granted to the aforesaid burgesses for ever that the bailiffs of the town for the year being shall have full power and authority to attach men by their bodies being not sufficient in whatsoever pleas of debt, accompts, trespasses, detaining of goods and chattels within the said suburbs and precincts of the town, at the suit of parties; saving always to the abbot of St Peter's in Gloucester and his successors, and that [*sic*] their

¹ Stevenson, *Borough Records*, no. 5: 'by the common counsel of the borough', a footnote points out that the reference is not to a council of the burgesses but to the deliberation of the whole borough.

² Stevenson, *Borough Records*, no. 5: 'keep and hold the reeveship (*præpositura*) of the borough'.

³ In Wantner's manuscript this entry was misplaced a paragraph earlier, thereby implying an incorrect date for the grant made at Dorchester.

⁴ This episode is recorded in two surviving manuscripts, according to which King Henry I was involved: Cambridge, Trinity College MS. 0.2.53 and British Library MS. Cotton Domitian iv, ff. 226–7. Cf. John Rhodes, 'The Severn Flood-plain at Gloucester,' *Trans. B.G.A.S.* vol. 124 (2006), 59. Rhodes considers it 'probably apocryphal'. No other record is known.

f. 11v tenants and servants under any pretence whatsoever or colour of this article, or any other, be not in any way attached. He further granted to the burgesses of Gloucester that if any bondman of any person shall tarry in the aforesaid borough, and also | shall hold himself in the same, and shall be in the guild of merchants and in house, scot and lot, with the same our burgesses by one whole year and one whole day without challenge, that he shall not after that be taken away, or required again of his lord, but shall remain freely in the said borough.

In the third year of his reign A.D. 1219 there happened a lamentable fire in Gloucester which consumed the greater part of the town. After this King Henry to confirm his favour to the town founded there an hospital (which was before a quarter college) and dedicated to the honour of St Bartholomew. And at the earnest request of Eleanor his queen he gave the lands and profits of St Nicholas church in Gloucester (which his father King John had caused to be built) for and towards the maintenance of the said hospital.

In the 47th year of the reign of King Henry the third, 1263, Sir Macy de Beseile, a Frenchman, was made sheriff of Gloucestershire but the barons set up Sir William Tracy in opposition to him. Sir William as he was holding a court as sheriff was assaulted and taken by Macy and imprisoned in the castle of Gloucester. Sir Robert¹ Clifford and Sir John Giffard are sent by the barons to Sir William to relieve him. They burned the gate and bridge and besieged the castle and took Macy in it. Macy's goods at Sherston were seized, and elsewhere, by Giffard and Clifford, and Clifford keeps possession of the castle.

f. 12 A carpenter in the castle who had slain a gentleman of the besiegers during the siege was compelled by Clifford to leap from off the top of the castle after it was taken, and so died miserably.

[*Entered without preamble*]: Edward by the grace of God, etc. Know ye that we have granted and confirmed to our burgesses of Gloucester the same customs and liberties throughout all our lands touching tolls, customs and suchlike things, that is to say, the best customs which at any time the citizens of London and Winchester had in time of King Henry our father.

In the first [*recte* sixth] year of King Edward I, A.D. 1278, he held a famous parliament at Gloucester where was enacted the statutes concerning liberties and franchises at this day called the statutes of Gloucester. And at the same time a writ of *quo warranto* was brought against the bailiffs of Gloucester upon the statute of Ragman. [*There follows a summary account of the responses of the bailiffs and the subsequent judgement in the Exchequer.*]²

In the 7th year of his reign Gloucester was greatly wasted by fire.

f. 13 In the 9th year of his reign A.D. 1289 [*recte* 1281] the king directs his letters to Walter de Stukly, high sheriff of the county of Gloucester, in manner and form following, viz. Edward by the grace of God &c. for divers good causes we are to be certified how many hundreds there be in your bailiwick and what they are and who are lords thereof. Therefore we straightly charge and command you by means and ways to satisfy thyself of the premises so that thyself at the next opposals before the exchequer and barons of the same that thou mayst fully inform us thereof, and for this cause be thou thyself at the next opposals in the said exchequer (unless thou shalt have leave of us to be absent) and that thou then and there shalt give full information of the premises to the treasurer of the exchequer and barons of the same, by whom we shall send to thee that so we may have no cause to find fault with thee, or with him that thou shalt so send, by which we may take it ill from thee. And that thou hast there this writ. Witness ourselves at Clipston March 5th etc. In obedience to the king's command the high sheriff made his return, viz: nulla [*est*] civitas Gloucestriæ, from

¹ Correctly Roger, as in Atkyns, *Glos.* 84.

² Wantner's account of the action and judgment is taken from Atkyns, *Glos.* 85–6. The writ was issued in the year 15 Edw. I; the error arises from his omission of the previous sentence in Atkyns.

which may we gather (saith Doc[tor] Fuller) that although Gloucester was then the seat of a mitred abbot yet it had not the reputation of a city.¹

In the 20th year of his reign A.D. 1292 the town of Gloucester did pay an annual fee farm rent of 65 pounds two shillings and five pence, which rent was in the same year settled by the king upon Queen Margaret as part of her dowry.

[*An account of the end of King Edward II continues on f. 13v.:*] His body was privately conveyed by some priests from Berkeley Castle to Gloucester where he was very meanly and without any funeral solemnities interred on the north side of the choir in St Peter's abbey in Gloucester. . . . It is left upon record that the expenses at his interment came to no more than nineteen shillings and some odd pence. But afterwards through the people's bountiful oblations at his shrine not only a most magnificent monument was erected over him (at this day to be seen) but likewise the north aisle and the charnel (or bone) house under ground. As also a most noble gate at this day called King Edward's gate. and a great gate that leadeth into the bishop's palace was built by abbot Parker, which offerings Leland [*sentence incomplete*].

- f. 14 Leland saith that the offerings at King Edward II's shrine were so great that it would have sufficed to have built another church from the ground.

King Richard II in the second year of his reign A.D. 1379 held a famous parliament at Gloucester, at what time he made the two bailiffs of the town justices of the peace and granted unto them and the burgesses thereof for ever all farms, issues and amercements whatsoever of all the inhabitants of Gloucester, as also the hearing and determining of all causes depending in the town, as also to correct and punish all the offenders within the liberty of the town. As also to have the goods and chattels of outlaws, felons, fugitives and deodands, and the knowledge of all the pleas to be holden in the guildhall of the said town, with many other ample privileges.

- Moreover he caused a most magnificent market house to be built in Gloucester, called at this day the King's Board, which was formerly a stately structure, being supported with pillars and arches. Over the arches are cut in stonework the historical part of the New Testament in figures, and at the four corners thereof are the representation[s] of the four
f. 14v. evangelists. The upper part was embattled round, having | in the middle thereof [a] pyramid of stonework, and on the top of it a cross, and at the four corners above the representation of a lion, a unicorn, a dragon and an eagle, each of them supporting a large iron pendant, whereon was printed the arms of England, etc. But now this lovely piece of antiquity is converted (that is to say the upper part) to supporting of a great leaden cistern, which holdeth the Severn water forced up into it by an engine from the Westgate bridge to supply the necessary occasions of the citizens.

King Henry IV for the better endowment of St Bartholomew's hospital in Gloucester granted thereunto a new charter at such time as he himself resided at Gloucester being November 19th in the 19th year of his reign 1401.²

- f. 15 [*There follows, without preamble, a transcription of the charter of Richard II of 1483 which established Gloucester as a city.*³]

King Richard III out of respect to the town of Gloucester, from which he had his ducal title, erected a herald of arms by the name of Gloucester and subjected all Wales to his jurisdiction.

In the reign of King Henry VII the castle of Gloucester (which before was styled the Duke's Palace for that King Richard III was duke of Gloucester) was not only stigmatised

¹ Fuller, *Worthies of England* (1662), 365, where a Latin version of the king's letter is printed.

² Cf. below, f. 65, where the charter is correctly dated 19 Nov. 9 Hen. IV [1407].

³ Furney, 'Abstract', no. 18; Stevenson, *Borough Records*, no. 20.

and greatly demolished in abhorrence of his most unnatural murdering of his two nephews to obtain the crown, but it was likewise in scorn and contempt to his usurpation made the common gaol (or prison) for all debtors and criminals belonging to the county of Gloucester, and afterwards, viz. the 19th year of King Henry VII, the said castle and some lands then apportioning thereunto was settled by a statute in the year aforesaid upon the county of Gloucester in the power of the sheriffs of the same county. The common gaol or prison for debtors and criminals belonging to the county of Gloucester was held before, viz. in the reign of Henry V, in Berkeley castle.

- f. 18 [King Henry VIII] In this king's reign the town of Gloucester was fallen into such ruin and decay that there was an act of parliament in the year 1536 to enforce the rebuilding of their houses in the chief streets. The form of which act runs thus: viz. that if the owners of the said houses did not rebuild them within the space of three years then the lords of whom these houses were held might enter and rebuild the same; and in case the lords did not rebuild them in three years then the corporation might enter and rebuild them; and if the corporation did neglect to do it within the same space of three years then the first owners might re-enter etc. This statute had its intended effect and the town was soon built.¹ And at the same time the magnificent structure, viz. the High Cross aqueduct or conduit, which is so beautifully adorned all round with the lively effigies of those kings and queens which have shown themselves royal and bountiful to this city, began to be built.²

In the 33rd year of his reign A.D. 1542 he erected the abbey of St Peter's in Gloucester into an episcopal see, [and] by a particular clause in the bishop's charter³ created Gloucester a city; and at the same time he confirmed, established and granted to the mayor and burgesses thereof and their successors for ever all and singular beforementioned liberties, privileges, customs and immunities whatsoever in as free, ample and large a manner as any of his predecessors or progenitors had granted to the cities of London and Winchester.

In this king's reign the great high causeway called Over's Causeway was thrown up between the low-lying meadows for the draining of the waters when overflowed.

- f. 18v. In this king's reign was the west gate built, and Over's Bridge of seven arches. | Now from Over's Bow (which leadeth over the rivulet Leadon [MS. Leddon]) to the Foreign [MS. far-end] bridge in the city, is half a mile and a half, under which continued causeway there are thirty-six arches, for the draining of the water as aforesaid, which is the longest bridge in the kingdom.⁴

- f. 19 [There follows, without preamble, a transcription of part of the grant of Queen Elizabeth of 21 Feb. 2 Eliz. (1561) extending the privileges of the mayor and burgesses of the city.⁵]

- f. 20 In Queen Elizabeth[']s reign the mayor's court (or the Old Tolsey) was held at the east gate in this city, and the old guildhall (or booth hall) was held in the same house which is now called the Ram Inn in the Southgate Street of the city.

[At ff. 20–21v. there follows, without preamble, a transcription of part of the grant of King James I of 2 Mar. 3 Jas. (1605)⁶ confirming and extending the privileges of the mayor and

¹ This paragraph is a nearly exact transcription from Atkyns, *Glos.* 85–6.

² In Notes, f. 122, an otherwise identical sentence concludes: 'built towards the latter end of the reign of King Henry VII A.D. 1508, William Henshaw then being mayor of the city'.

³ 3 Sept. 33 Hen. VIII (1542): Stevenson, *Borough Records*, no. 23.

⁴ Cf. Notes, f. 138v.: Now that nothing may be omitted that is truly remarkable or worthy of note be pleased to observe that the first entrance into the precincts of the Forest of Dean is over a bridge of forty-one arches near half a mile in length thrown up on high between the Westbridge gate of the city of Gloucester . . . and the hamlet of Over for draining of water out of those meadows which many times covereth all the surface thereof, and sometimes overfloweth the causeway and bridges likewise.

⁵ Cf. Furney, 'Abstract', no. 23; Stevenson, *Borough Records*, no. 28.

⁶ Cf. Furney, 'Abstract', no. 25; Stevenson, *Borough Records*, no. 30.

burgesses. At f. 21:] We do also assign Nicholas Overbury Esq. recorder of the . . . city during life. [*Following the transcription:*] These and several other privileges were conferred upon the city of Gloucester by King James I, etc.

In the first year of the reign of King James I A.D. 1602¹ the Tolsey at the High Cross began to be built.

In the third year of his reign 1605 the wheat market was built.

In the 4th and 5th years of his reign the new guildhall (or booth hall) was built.²

f. 21v. [*Inserted as a late entry*] The charter of King Charles I, I much want.³

f. 22 The siege of Gloucester.⁴ [*There follows an account of the siege, which includes a transcription of the exchanges between the king and the city when he sought its surrender.*⁵] During the time of the siege the king's army from without had so sorely battered the south gate of the city with great ball (from the high orchard by Llanthony) that in some little time
f. 23v. after the siege was raised it fell to the ground | whereupon the city immediately caused the new gate, now standing in the same place, to be built, upon which gate (on the outside thereof) were cut in capital letters round the arch viz: A city assaulted by man but preserved by God. And on the side of the wall next the city was cut in stone viz: Ever remember the fifth of September 1643. And give God the glory.⁶ But upon the restoration of His Majesty King Charles II all those emblems were pulled down and the royal ensign[s] of England with the arms of the duke of York and Gloucester were erected in stonework, at this day to be seen.

Here followeth the most humble petition of the mayor, burgesses and divers hundreds of inhabitants to the supreme authority the parliament of the commonwealth of England.⁷ [*A transcription of the petition follows.*]

In the eleventh year of the reign of King Charles I, 1636, the stately conduit at the south end of the wheat market in the Southgate Street was built at the proper cost and charge of Mr Scriven, citizen of Gloucester.

In the 20th year of his reign, 1645, the new Tolsey, where the mayor and the sheriffs do keep their courts, was built.

¹ *Recte* 1603; thus Notes, f. 122, 'Thomas Rich being then mayor of the city'.

² Notes, f. 122, 'The new boothhall was built in the fourth year of the reign of King James I but not finished till the sixth year of his reign A.D. 1609, John Thorne being then mayor of the city.'

³ The charter, dated 22 Feb. 1626/7, is included in Furney, 'Abstract', no. 26, and Stevenson, *Borough Records*, no. 31.

⁴ Cf. Notes, f. 122, a folio devoted to 'places of note in the city . . . and other remarkable observations': 'Here I could have given the reader a particular account of the most considerable transactions (and other passages) that happened both within and without the city during the siege, as also a true copy of His Majesty's letters to the soldiery and citizens therein, with their answer thereunto, but seeing that His Majesty King Charles the Second was graciously pleased for to pass an act of indemnity to all his loving subjects (some few excepted) I think it very needless for me here to scatter abroad those ashes which have hitherto been raked up, and to bring to mind now those things which I hope have long since been buried in the pit of oblivion'. In his *History* Wantner decided otherwise.

⁵ The account relies on Clarendon, *History of the Rebellion*, from which the exchange between the king and the city (vii. 152–3) was extracted *verbatim*.

⁶ Notes, f. 121: 'Above this (under the battlements) there were cut in the stones three round holes. Now in the middlemost there was the effigy of a man's head and face; out of the right hole came forth a dexter hand holding a sword and out of the left hole came forth a sinister hand holding of a trowel, in imitation of that saying in Nehemiah 4, v. 17: whilst the workmen were building the walls of Jerusalem every one with one of his hands wrought in the work and with the other they held a weapon.'

⁷ The petition is printed in Atkyns, *Glos.* 88.

f. 24v. In the 12th year of the reign of King Charles II, 1666 [*recte* 1660] the Oatmeal market house, and public pump which stood at the east end of St John the Baptist church, were converted to private uses.

In the 13th year of his reign, 1667 [*recte* 1661], he commanded the walls and the gates of the city to be thrown to the ground because they shut them against his father.

In the 23th year of his reign the king was pleased to call in their charter, being the first charter in the kingdom that he took into his own hands.

Here followeth the present charter of the city of Gloucester.¹ [*At ff. 24v.–39v. a transcription of the charter follows.*] In this charter is contained the heads of all the former charters granted by several kings and queens to the village, borough and city of Gloucester.²

f. 40 In the 16th [*recte* 23rd] year of the reign of King Charles the second A.D. 1671 the four stewards of the city were discharged of their places, viz. Mr John Matthews Mr Daniel Comeline *sc.* Commeline, Mr William Lugg and Mr Daniel Collens, being the last that bore that office in the city, and in their places was chosen a chamberlain, Mr Matthew Bower.

In the second year of the reign of King James the second A.D. 1685 [*recte* 1686] John Hill Esq., being the mayor of the city, did set up a mass house in the new Tolsey of the city.

The next year following the aforesaid mayor Hill (for he continued mayor two years) with consent of the chamber of the city caused the effigy of King James the Second to be most curiously cut out of stone and placed on the top of Trinity conduit looking westward, which cost the city (with the adorning of the conduit) three score pounds sixteen shillings and twopence.

The same year [*sc.* 1687] His Majesty King James the second came in his royal progress to Gloucester where he was most magnificently received by the mayor, aldermen, sheriffs and common council in their formalities kneeling³ and then presented the king with one hundred pieces of broad gold, each worth £1 6s. 0d., and paid Sir Thomas Dupper for the city's homage fees £36 6s. 8d. | All the chiefest streets and lanes of the city was covered either with gravel or sand and all beset with green boughs and branches of trees, and strewed with variety of flowers and garlands not a few, so that the city seemed to be more like a pleasant grove than what it was. Through which His Majesty accompanied with his nobles and thousands of people rode to King Edward's gate, which giveth entrance into the college upper churchyard, where the dean and prebendaries of the cathedral met His Majesty without vestments and received him on their knees, and from thence attended him to the deanery where His Majesty resided. The next morning His Majesty went privately to see the cathedral and the whispering place, and the same afternoon was graciously pleased to touch and stroke in the Ladies' Chapel of the said church 103 persons that were troubled with the distemper called struma, or the king's evil, and gave unto each of them a medal of gold to hang about their necks.

In the beginning of the reign of King William and Queen Mary the stately effigy of King James, which stood on the top of Trinity conduit, was most opprobiously and contumaciously thrown down by some of the duke of Bolton's regiment, which then quartered in town, and broken all to pieces, and in contempt to His Majesty was most scornfully and ignominiously put into a wheelbarrow and rugged down the street to the quay and thrown there into the river Severn.

¹ Cf. Furney, 'Abstract', no. 27; Stevenson, *Borough Records*, no. 33. The charter was printed in full by Atkyns, *Glos.* 94–118. Throughout Wantner misrepresents the word 'vill' as 'village'.

² A summary list of the heads, in an unfamiliar hand, is at Notes, f. 120v.

³ An otherwise similar account of the royal visit at Notes, f. 122v. has the city dignitaries receive the king on horseback and the cathedral dignitaries receive him in their vestments.

- f. 41 In the second year of the reign of King William and Queen Mary, Trinity conduit, on which King James his effigy stood, was taken down, and the cistern and pipes removed under Trinity tower.

In the third year of their reign, A.D. 1691, Doctor Robert Frampton, the then Lord Bishop of Gloucester, was displaced of his bishopric for refusing to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and Doctor Edward Fowler, a prebendary of that church, was consecrated Bishop of Gloucester in his stead.

The same year [*recte* 1694] King William conferred the honour of knighthood upon John Powell, citizen and town clerk of Gloucester, Esq., and afterwards made him one of the barons of his honourable Court of Exchequer.

The same year the new pyramidical glasshouse at the quay was built by Mr Thomas Brown, Mr Benjamin Hyett and Mr Henry Footen,¹ who were then the undertakers and partners in the carrying on of that work.²

The same year³ the new water works at the Westgate bridge, which supplieth the city with Severn water, was begun to be built, by Mr Thomas Nichols, plumber, Mr Lowbridge and Mr Dench. [*The following late entry is written over obliterated text and is itself imperfectly obliterated.*] The two last sold their half parts unto the mayor Thomas Longdon, Alderman Thomas Webb and Mr Thomas Lloyd. And Mr Sam. Palmer bought the other two shares of Mr Lowbridge and Mr Dench.

The same year⁴ the new causeway from the hithermost rails on this side St Margaret's hospital to the uppermost part of St Mary Magdalen's hospital, was raised and new pitched at the city's charge.

In the 10th year of King William A.D. 1699 the dissenters' meeting house without the east gate was built.

The same year the causeway from the sign called White Hall in Barton Street to the gout that crosseth the way was raised and new pitched.

In the 11th year of his reign A.D. 1700 the dean and chapter of the cathedral of Gloucester did cause the highway behind the college wall (from the blind gate by the Pelican) almost to the end of Hare Lane to be raised and new pitched raising the footway so far as the new pitching went.

- f. 41v. In the first year of our most gracious Sovereign Lady Queen Anne, A.D. 1702, John Powell aforesaid was made one of the judges of her Majesty's Royal Bench.

In the second year of her reign some of the citizens of Gloucester were at the charge of procuring an act of parliament for the building and establishing of a public workhouse, for keeping the poor of the city at work. In order thereunto they took a lease from the city of the great house at the Eastgate (called Bridewell formerly) for the poor to work in until the new workhouse was finished, which was never yet begun.

¹ The surname is added superscript. It is *recte* Fowler: *VCH Glos.* iv. 108.

² Cf. Notes, f. 119: 'In the fifth [*recte* sixth] year of King William and Queen Mary 1694, John Ewens Esq. then being mayor . . . the new pyramidical glass-house by the Foreign [*MS.* far-end] bridge was built . . . being the first of that nature that ever was built in Gloucester.'

³ Cf. Notes, f. 119: 'The same year [5 W & M, 1693] the new waterworks at the Westgate bridge conveyed from thence (by pipes underground) to the top of the King's Board into a vast leaden cistern which holdeth [*blank*] hogsheads of water, which from thence supplieth most houses in the city with Severn water, was begun to be built.'

⁴ Cf. Notes, f. 119: 'the same year [5 W. & M., 1693] the new causeway that leads from St Margaret's hospital to the Gallows Lane was begun to be pitched.'

In the 5th [*recte* 4th] year of her reign, A.D. 1705, the highway from Alving Gate (alias Anne Gate) was raised and new pitched, so far as the Red Lion Back Gate.

The same year the crown of Mr Scrivens's conduit was taken down, new built and beautified.

In the 5th [*recte* 6th] year of her reign, A.D. 1707, the Reverend Doctor Knightly, dean of Gloucester, and several other gentlemen, finding the decay of the public workhouse for the poor (beforementioned) to be such that there was no likelihood of its being maintained or being kept up, under that notion promoted (in its stead) the setting up of a charity school for the education of poor children of the city of both sexes, the boys to read and write and the girls to spin and sew, allowing the master twenty pounds a year and the mistress ten pounds a year, which is continued with great encouragement and good success to the everlasting praise and honour of those who were and are the promoters thereof.

In the year aforesaid, March 6th, being the commission day for the assizes, or gaol delivery, for the city and county of Gloucester, it was observed, and a thing worthy of notice, that the judge, Sir John Powell, knight, the High Sheriff, Henry Wagstaff, Esq., and the Under Sheriff, Benjamin Hyett, gent., were all of them inhabitants and free burgesses of the city of Gloucester at that time.

f. 42 At a Quarter Sessions held for the city and county of Gloucester A.D. 1709 it was ordered that Maisemore bridge, of wood, which (within the memory of men) had been burned down, should be built with stone and arched over the river Ouzbourne | (as Leland calls it) which was undertaken by one Henry Englynd, a bricklayer, and accordingly finished the next year after. As also the causeway from Maisemore bridge to Over's bridge was raised and made four foot wider than it was before, and new pitched from one end to the other, which cost the county of Gloucester two hundred pounds and the city of Gloucester one hundred pounds. And one hundred pounds was raised by peoples' benevolence, and two hundred pounds was raised out of the parish of Maisemore.

Wednesday August 10th 1709 was brought up the river Severn to the quay of Gloucester a young whale or grampus which was near twenty foot in length.¹

About the latter end of April A.D. 1710 one Robert Meek of Barton street in the tithing of St Michael's in the city of Gloucester had a sow which carried six pigs, five of them according to nature but the other was a most deformed creature having two heads, two bodies, conjoined in the middle, four eyes, four ears and eight legs, two tails but so strange sort of face that it was a very difficult thing for anyone to give a true description of it. This monster of a creature was publicly shown by beat of drum in the city of Gloucester and elsewhere to the great admiration of all spectators.

Upon 28th September A.D. 1711 being the eve of St Michael the Archangel, the royal effigy of our most gracious Sovereign Lady Queen Anne was set up betwixt the High Cross conduit and the wheat market, not far from the royal effigy of King Charles II which stands upon the end of the wheat market house, Caple Paine Esq. being then mayor; but not finished and set forth to public view till the Queen's birthday, February 6th, Samuel Hayward Esq. being then mayor. Which most noble piece of art work was made by John Ricketts of the city, carver, worth £50 the making.

¹ Cf. Notes, f. 180v., which perhaps recalls the same episode: 'Within the memory of man there came a young whale into the Severn sea with the tide which brought her up a great way and afterwards left her on the sands before Berkeley, where the inhabitants thereabouts joined 30 yoke of oxen together and so drew it on shore.'

The High Cross aqueduct or conduit being out of repair was thoroughly amended, richly painted and most nobly gilded and finished October 4th 1712, Samuel Hayward Esq. being then mayor.¹

- f. 42v. In the month of August A.D. 1713, James Furney Esq. being the mayor, the Chamber of the city began to build the New (or Little) Quay for the better convenience of unlading and burdening their trows and barques which saileth up and down the river.

- f. 43 Gloucester's situation and dimensions with other remarks.

[At f. 125 in *Wantner's Notes* is an account, whose preamble is lost, of the natural environment of the city:]

First then as to remarkable hills there is Robin Hood's hill (from whence so called is uncertain) which stands two miles south-east from the city, which may be termed for height and magnitude a second Mount Sion, being about a mile in height [*sic*] and near three miles round. Standing all alone and so rich and well replenished with wood, water, pasture and arable land that there is not one acre of barren land belonging to it. Having a deer park on the south side, and on the north side stands that never failing fountain that supplieth the city with water, and on the left standeth a beacon.

The second remarkable hill is Churchdown alias Chosen hill which standeth three miles north-east from the city, having upon the very top thereof the parish church, and no other hill within two miles of it.

The third remarkable hill is Norton hill which standeth three miles full north from the city, which by some is called Wainlode hill [*MS.* Waynlodes] from the multitude of carts and waines that are brought hitherto to be loaded with coals in the summer time.

The fourth and last remarkable hill is Lassington hill, which standeth about two miles full west from the city, famous for the natural production of the Lassington stones, better known to the lapidaries as astorites or star-stones (from their representation of a star), by some called moving stones. And well may they be so called for I have tried the experiment and so may any man if it be his pleasure, as thus: Take 3, 4 or 5 of these single stones and put them in a plate of vinegar at a distance one from the other and in some little time you will see them stir and move by degrees till at last they will draw all together in the centre of the plate. The learned Camden saith that if a man or woman carrieth some of these stones about them it is a great preservative against thunder and lightning.

- f. 125v. Secondly for woods and groves (adjacent to the city). There are many both on the north-east and south-east sides thereof, which stands not only as a rare ornament about it but a great convenience to it, and first there is Hatherley wood, Bagworth² wood, | and Brockworth wood, Prinknash, Upton, Barnwood, Matson and all Robin Hood hill to Newark, all these and many more are within four miles or much thereabouts about and round that part of the city.

Thirdly and lastly as for commons, meadows, hams and rich pasture grounds, there are few cities in England better accommodated, having the north-west and south-west side thereof wholly encompassed therewith. As first there is the Little Meadow, Meaneham, Langfords ham, then there is on the other side of the river Maisemores mead and Maisemore ham, the town ham and Poole mead. Next there is the castle mead, the Oxlease and Post ham and great Sudd mead. Besides these there are several other brave pasture grounds about the city which is a very great ornament and benefit to the inhabitants thereof.

Some authors say that the city of Gloucester is seated in the midst of the large rich vale of Evesham. The town lies at the upper end of the vale and the city of Bristol at the lower end, which two places are fifty miles asunder. Others there are who saith that the city of Gloucester lies near the middle of the vale of Gloucester which extendeth itself from that

¹ Cf. Notes, f. 119: 'In the fifth year of the reign of King William and Queen Mary, 1694, John Ewens then being mayor, the High Cross conduit (or aqueduct) was repaired and beautified, being at this day one of the stateliest structures of that nature in England.'

² *MS.* 'Baggworth' and on the *verso* 'Baggworth wood'.

part thereof which lieth upon the river of Avon above Tewkesbury where Worcestershire and Gloucestershire are divided, unto Nibley Green not far from Wotton-under-Edge, exempting the forest of Kingswood from being any part thereof.

But however let the city of Gloucester be seated either in the vale of Evesham or in the vale of Gloucester (if any such there be) it matters not much since we are certain that the city standeth upon the borders the second best navigable river in England, viz. Severn, where also into that spacious haven of that same city called the quay, ships and boats, laden with goods as well to be exported as imported, by the daily ebbing and flowing of the sea continually arrive, which supplieth not only the city but the adjacent country around with all things necessary and convenient for the public accommodation of an inland trade, being the first sea-port town (or city) upon the river Severn where Her Majesty's custom house is erected for that purpose.

[In his prospectuses Wantner promised 'a compendious narrative of the river Severn', intended as part of his history of the city of Gloucester. None is found in the final version of his work, but there are relevant draft documents (some confused) among the documents of the Notes, from which the extract below (ff. 128–30v.) is derived.]

Of the river Severn.

I am now to discourse of the river Severn, and first of its rise, passage and fall, with its original name and why so called. The ancient Britons called the name of the river Haffern, the Romans Sabrinæ and the British Saxons Severn, which received this denomination (according to William of Malmesbury) from the virgin Sabrinæ, who was the lovechild of Lochrine, the eldest son of the supposed Brutus begotten on Elfrida the fair, for which fact his wife Gwendoline first slew her husband and afterwards drowned the child Sabrinæ in the river, which is explained by William of Malmesbury as followeth

Into ye stream was Sabrinæ
The river then taking that virgin's name
Hight Abrin, therefore Sabrina at last
Which name in speech corrupt implies the same.

Of the rise of the river Severn.

The first main springs that supplieth this princely river issueth from out of a mountain called Plynlimon [*MS.* Plin-hill-limon] (and out of the same hill proceedeth the two great rivers Wye and Lugg) which falling down almost peninsulateth the metropolitical town in this kingdom, viz. Shrewsbury, and from thence it passeth to Bridgnorth and Bewdley and so to Worcester, Upton (upon Severn) and to Tewkesbury, Tirley, and Ashleworth (where there are three passages for men and beasts by boats). And a little below Abload's Quay (where was formerly a wharfage) the river Severn is divided by a nook of land called the upper parting of the river, the old stream, called Ouzebourne, running under Maisemore new bridge of stonework consisting of four arches, and under Over's bridge of seven arches to the lower parting of the water. And the other stream passeth under the Westgate bridge and quay of Gloucester and incorporateth with the other stream at the lower parting of the water. And from thence it falleth down upon the Stone-bank or bench, which is a rock of stones that groweth almost across the river, which doth obstruct the greater vessels and ships from sailing up the river to the city of Gloucester, which rock or bed of stones if it were blown up or otherwise destroyed would be of very great advantage to Gloucester and other places on that river according to the opinion of some. But others there are that say that if that | rock or bed of stone were destroyed it would prove far more disadvantageous than now it doth, in regard (say they) that when the water is low that rock or bed of stone keeps it up, and were it destroyed there would be hardly any water at the quay at Gloucester, &c. And from Stone-bench it runneth to Framilode, Newnham and Aust, where there are three passages more by boat, and from Aust it runneth into the King Road (by Bristol) and afterwards falleth into the Severn sea after it hath run its course for about 166 miles by land.

f. 128v.

Some remarkable observations relating to the river.

Mr Speed in his Chronology saith that there is no river in England for stream swifter, for channel broader or for fish better stored, having a daily rage or fury of waters (by some called the

hidra, by others the flood) which raiseth up the sands from the bottom into heaps, many times overflowing the banks, roveh a great way upon the surface of the bordering grounds and again retireth as a conqueror into its usual channel, forcing all things movable before it, and with such violence doth it come that it driveth the current of this stream quite backward the contrary way for near twenty miles above the city of Gloucester. Unhappy are those vessels which it taketh on the side, but the watermen being well aware thereof when they hear the flood is a-coming (for it may be heard a great while before it is seen) they turn their vessels afront it and so cutting through the midst thereof they escape its unresistable fury. Doctor Fuller in his *Worthies* saith that this hidra or flood is occasioned by the conflux of the salt and fresh water opposing each other, which he most elegantly sets forth in these, or the like, verses: [*seventeen lines of verse follow*.¹] | It hath been observed by many men who were inhabitants by the riverside that the tides or floods [one] year are largest at the full of the moon and the next year at the change and that the one year the night tides or floods are at the greatest and another year the day tides, and for several years together the tides get ground on the one side of the river and afterwards regains it from the other side of the river, let them do whatever they can by draining cribbing, walling or whatever else they can do to prevent it. The most allowable opinion (saith a reverend author) as to the flux and reflux of the river must be attributed to the divers affects and appearances of the moon.

f. 129

I shall conclude my discourse of the hidra or flood with a strange relation which happened in the fifth year of the reign of King James I, A.D 1606², about the middle of January a mighty west wind (which continued sixteen hours) brought in the sea, by reason whereof and the high spring tides, both which encountered the land waters after a great rain, caused the river of Severn, beginning at the Mount in Cornwall, to overflow her banks all along both sides up to and beyond the city of Gloucester, by reason of which sudden inundation whole multitudes of people and cattle were drowned and churches and villages were borne down and utterly destroyed; the like was never known before.

And since Mr Speed in his *Chronology* acquaints us that there is no river in England better stored with fish, give me leave here to render you an account of what sort of fish is bred in this river of Severn, as firstly the barble, bleek, botling, bream, chub, carp, dace, elvers, eels, eels-conger, flocks, flounders gudgings, jacks, lampernes lamprays, mullet, pyke, plaice, pearch, prawns, roach, salmon, samblets, smelts, shadds, sole, shrimps, tench, trouts, tways.

This river is in some places 2 or 3 miles over, and yet the tide flows the whole breadth of the current.

f. 129v. [*blank*]f. 130 [*Of Olney island.*]

The ancient Britons did call this island Olania, the English Saxon Olney, and of latter years Alney, which comprehended (before the Conquest) all that tract of ground which then lay between the river Ouzebourne, which runneth by Maisemore and Overs bridge in the west and the old river Severn on the north east which ran by Kingsholm (or court, the royal seat of Bernulph, king of the Mercians) under the walls of St Oswald's monastery to the mother church dedicated to St Mary the Virgin called St Mary de Lode, in regard that the quay, wharf or landing place stood just before it, and from thence it ran through part of Archdeacon's Lane (as we now call it) across the Westgate Street near St Nicholas church (long before that church was built or any houses or bridges were erected in that part of the town), which afterwards passed through the Bourne Park to the eight [*sc. the Island*] and so to the lower parting of the water etc.

Now whilst this old river Severn kept its ancient course the more nobler part of the town stood on the north side thereof, which we now call the Kingsholm, where were then several fair streets, viz. Kings Street, Silver Street, Silver Girdle Street and Water Street (the same we now call St Catherine's street) and others. But the river being there but narrow and consequently the floods more violent (being confined), the waters many times overflowed the banks, which made

¹ An inexact copy of the earlier part of lines in Fuller, *Worthies of England* (1662), there attributed to Drayton's *Polyolbion*.

² The fifth year of James I's reign began on 24 March 1607.

the inhabitants by degrees forsake that part and to live in the more higher, or southern. part of the town, which being observed by the monks of St Oswald's (who had received great damages by the waters themselves) they requireth the town to cut a new channel (or river) more remote from the monastery. But the town refused so to do, whereupon there arose a great strife and dissension between the convent and the town, insomuch that suits upon suits at law were commenced, but at last after divers hearings, several complaints and many hearings the monks (by power) prevailed and the town were forced to dig a new channel through the middle of the island Olney,¹ being the same that now runneth under the Westgate bridge of four arches, which bridge was built (according to Leland) in the reign of King Henry VIII.

In this island Olney (which I have now discoursed of) was fought the royal combat for no less than the whole kingdom of England between Cnut the Dane and Edmund surnamed Ironside, hand to hand. In which engagement Cnut, finding himself not only wounded but too weak for Ironside, proposed upon the spot an agreement with Ironside to divide the kingdom between them, viz. that Ironside should have the southern and Cnut the north side of the kingdom and both to live in peace and tranquillity, which proposition was accepted by both princes in sight of their armies, who stood as spectators to behold their heroic actions.

f. 43v. Being formerly a city of great esteem for merchandising and of no less reputation for the clothing manufacture and making of iron, all of which are now in a manner quite lost, the city's chiefest dependence at this day relieth most on their markets and fairs, their assizes and sessions. Being a great thoroughfare city into and out of Wales, and from out of the northern and into the southern parts of the kingdom, which together with their | commendable employments, trades, mysteries and occupations (whereby all cities and towns corporated are propagated and maintained), they are become a very wealthy, sedulous [*MS. cedulous*] and populous city, having not less (whatever more) than six thousand souls within the precincts thereof. Lying distant from Newent 7 miles, from Tewkesbury 7 miles, from Cheltenham seven miles, and from Stroud seven miles, and lies in the latitude of 51 degrees and 53 minutes and 81 miles north-west from London.

The city of Gloucester is a very handsome and neat city and yields a fair and pleasant prospect especially from the west side. It stands upon the gentle ascent of a rising ground which descendeth every way from the High Cross aqueduct or conduit, which is not only lofty but very beautiful, being adorned around with the lively statues of those kings and queens that have shown themselves royal benefactors to this city, viz. King Edward III and King John looking westward, King Henry III and Queen Eleanor his wife looking southward, King Richard II and King Richard III looking eastward, and Queen Elizabeth and King Charles I looking northward. Before the Grand Rebellion this city was adorned with eleven parochial churches (besides the cathedral) but in those dismal days of destruction (and since) six of those churches were quite destroyed and laid level with the earth, so that the city showeth only five churches, but six towers, all of which I shall give you a full account in their proper places.

The chiefest beauty of the city now consisteth of the four great and special streets and their smaller appendixes, and the castle. But the glory of the city is the cathedral. I shall speak here only of the two first, and refer the cathedral as a fit subject to be discoursed of by itself.

f. 44. And first, as to the buildings in the city they are for the most part, like itself, | ancient, but comely, and of late years mostly adorned with lofty brave brick houses in every street in the city. The streets are spacious and the lanes thereof fair, decently pitched and sweetly kept, in regard that the water from the three noble conduits runs through every street in the city.

¹ The above account of the redirection of the Severn is incorporated almost verbatim into Wantner's note 'Of the old city of Gloucester', above, f. 5v.

The Eastgate street from the High Cross to the East Gate is 294 yards long. In this street standeth a fine well-built market house for barley, beans and oats, and at the upper end is fixed the pillory and stocks.

The Westgate street from the High Cross is 938 yards long to the West Gate [*intercalated in a very small hand in Furney.*]¹. In the upper part thereof (called the Knapp) is the market place for the gardeners, and the fish market, where stands the King's Board, being a market house for butter and cheese, and betwixt is the market place for bacon and bacon meat where Trinity Church stood just before the city shambles. The beauty of this street is clouded by two middle rows of buildings, which were it not so, it might be deemed one of the finest streets in England.

The upper Northgate Street from the High Cross to the Upper Northgate is 180 yards long. In this street is found the fruit market, the poultry market and the pig market.

The lower Northgate Street from gate to gate is 265 yards long. In this street there is no market nor fair held, though the broadest street in the city.

The Southgate street from the High Cross to the South Gate is 391 yards long. In this street standeth the wheat market and below that (on Saturdays) the country butchers keeps their shambles.

So that from the lower Northgate to the Southgate is 836 yards long, and from the Eastgate to the Westgate is 1,232 yards in length.

Here followeth an account of the ancient and present names of the lesser streets and lanes belonging to the city of Gloucester.

Hare Lane was formerly called Bound Lane.

f. 44v. St John's Lane and St Mary de Grace Lane continue in their ancient names.

Mr Scudamore's Alley was formerly called Maiden Lane.

The Middle Row, below the Trinity Tower and the King's Board, was formerly called Rotten Row.

The upper College Lane was formerly called St Peter Lane.

The lower College Lane was formerly called Abbot's Street, and afterwards King Edward's Lane.

The Portcullis Lane was formerly called Mitre Lane.

There was formerly a street which ran from the back door now belonging to the Portcullis Inn round the college wall into St John's Lane.

Ram Alley stands between the Rose and Crown and the Three Cocks, where they keep their sheep market.

Half Street extends itself from the lower college gate to the hind gate by the Pelican.

Archdeacon's Lane is that which leadeth out of St Mary's street into the Westgate Street by the Crown and Sceptre.

Dock lane is that which leadeth out of the Westgate Street (by the Foreign [*MS. far-end*] bridge) into Dockham.

Anchor Alley leadeth from the far end bridge by the new lime kiln to the quay.

The Quay Lane headeth from the lower George to the quay.

The Quay Street leadeth from the New Bear to the quay.

The Castle Street leadeth from the Old Bear to the castle.

New Street leadeth from the New Bear to the quay.

The Catherine Wheel Lane was formerly called Little Smith's Street.

¹ These measurements of the main streets of Gloucester also appear in Archdeacon Furney's manuscript account of the city, Bodl. MS. Top. Glouc. c. 4, pp. 18–21, 273. This insertion was probably made after Furney's bequest had reached the Bodleian Library.

The Boulton Lane was formerly called Long Smith Street. Near the sign of the Chopping Knife in this street is the highest spot of ground in all the city.

The Bull Lane was formerly called Milk Street.

And Mr Scrivens's Lane (over against the wheat market) was formerly called Crudd Lane.

f. 45. Mr Punter's Alley was formerly called Love Alley.

There was another alley which led from out of the Southgate Street (over against the Bell Inn) into Love Alley, which hath been long since stopped up and built upon.

The Bellman's Lane (by the White Hart) was formerly called Travels Lane.

St Mary's Lane is that which is now called Crypt Lane, over against Sir Thomas Bell's gate in the Southgate Street.

Sheep Street went out of the Friars' Street (behind the Southgate Street) to the south gate.

Severn Street is that which leadeth from out of Little-worth to the priory of Llanthony.

There was another street that led from without the south gate to Regnie's stile¹ or grounds.

Barton Street, so called from the Barton farm, where there is a very great fair held September the 17th.

Brook Street stood by the brook side, where Mr. King, the dyer, now dwelleth.

The New Inn Lane was called Pilgrims' Lane.

The Oxbody Lane continueth its ancient name.

St Mary Aldate's Lane continueth its ancient name.

The Northgate Street without the lower north gate destroyed in the late war.

Alving gate (alias) Auern gate stood at the lower end of Hare Lane.

Water Street is the same which we now call St Catherine's Street.

The whole circumference of the city, according to the out limitation, or perambulation line, is much about two miles and a half.

The suburbs of the city before it was burnt down in the late unhappy wars was a full third part as big as the city.

Of the castle of Gloucester.

f. 45v. Where, and by whom, the castle of Gloucester was built I have already shown in the reign of King William the Conqueror,² where I refer the reader to be more fully satisfied. | And for what reasons it was stigmatised and demolished and made the common gaol for the county, I have likewise shown in the reign of King Henry VII. What remaineth more to be spoken of it, is as followeth: viz. that some part of the buildings belonging to the castle of Gloucester are now in private hands held by lease from the Crown. But the greatest part belongs to the county, and is settled on the sheriff thereof by a statute of King Henry VII and is extraparochial, as is also the adjoining hill called the Barbican.

The ancient titular office of constable of the city of Gloucester is continued to this day, and is now vested in Charles Hyett of the city of Gloucester, gentleman, who by patent of the Crown holds part of the castle with other adjoining lands for lives, which he purchased of Mr Hayward of Quedgeley.

The body politic of the county hath settled twenty pounds upon two reverend divines, viz. ten pounds a year to each for their reading of prayers and preaching to the poor prisoners thereof, which is constantly paid them every quarter sessions. Mr John Abbot and Mr Richard Eaton are the present chaplains.

The prisoners of this gaol hath the largest scope to walk, and air themselves in, that belongs to any prison in England, where there is a fine bowling green much frequented by the citizens.

¹ Cf. Rikenel Stile, *P.-N.G.* ii. 141.

² At f. 8, not transcribed in the present edition.

- f. 46 A tract of the civil government of the city of Gloucester, with other remarkable observations relating thereunto.

The government of the city of Gloucester¹ (according to their present charter) is committed to the prudent care and management of twelve aldermen, out of which number they yearly make choice of one to be mayor. And that alderman that yearly went out last mayor is always coroner of the city, and president of all the hospitals belonging to the city. The common council of the city consisteth in number not more than forty nor under thirty, and out of those they yearly make a choice two sheriffs.

The mayor for the year being is an esquire by his place and is styled Right Worshipful, being the king's, or queen's, immediate lieutenant in the city. He is likewise steward or marshal of His or Her Majesty's household whilst they are in the city, and clerk of the market during his mayoralty and escheator of the city, and in matters of debate in the council he hath the superlative voice, and is allowed by the chamber of the city three score and four pounds towards his hospitality for that year [besides rent wheat and other small rents *added later*].

[In the entries below the blazons of arms are adjacent to the outline of a shield.]

The names of the present mayor and aldermen for the year 1713 are as follows:

Alderman Green, mayor. [*blank*].

Alderman Rodway. Vert three bowling bowls in bend argent biased between two bendlets or.

Alderman Webb. Or a cross quarter quartered gules and sable in the first an eagle displayed with two heads of the last.

- f. 46v. Alderman Payne. Or three hurts on a chief embattled azure as many bezants.

Alderman Lane. Per pale azure and gules in the middle precise a mullet argent between 3 saltires 2.1 or.

Alderman Nichols. [*blank*].

Alderman Furney. Azure two bucks in fess counter-passant or.

Alderman Bell. Sable a fess ermine between 3 church bells argent.

Alderman Gregory. Argent six ermines 3.2.1.

Alderman Hayward. [*blank*].

Alderman Brown. Gules on a bend or three lions passant guardant of the field.

Alderman Ludlow. Argent a chevron between 3 bears' heads erased sable.

The present arms of the city of Gloucester, assigned thereunto by Sir Edward Bisse, Garter Principal King of Arms August 14, 1652, is: Argent 3 chevronels gules between ten torteaux 3. 3. 3 & 1. The chevrons were the arms of the Clares, earls of Gloucester, and the torteaux were part of the arms belonging to the see of Worcester, which the King of Arms thought fit to join together, in regard that the bishopric of Gloucester was taken out of the diocese of Worcester. And at the same time the King at Arms adorned the coat with two supporters, viz. on the dexter and sinister side a lion rampant gules each holding in his dexter gamb a broad sword erected proper; adding thereunto a crest, viz. out of a mural coronet issuant a demi lion full faced gules holding in his right gamb a broad sword erected proper and in his left gamb a trowel.

¹ Cf. Notes, f. 119: 'the city of Gloucester is governed (by virtue of its present charter) by a mayor, twelve aldermen, two sheriffs and not above forty nor under thirty council house gentlemen. The right worshipful mayor for the year issuing is usually nominated at the Tolsey upon August 14th (called nomination day) unless it falls on a Sunday; if so, then the next day following. And the Monday after St Michael the Archangel he is elected, sworn and brought home mayor for that year.'

[*The following account of the arms of Gloucester is entered at f. 83v., there deleted by bold diagonal lines:*]

The ancient arms of the borough town of Gloucester: Or three chevrons gules. This coat of arms was the arms (originally) of Gilbert de Clare who was earl of Gloucester (as aforesaid) which he gave to the town.

The ancient arms of the mayor town of Gloucester given by King Richard III. Vert on a pale or a sword erected azure hilt and pommel gules upon the point thereof a royal crown between two horseshoes of the third and six horse nails of the second. On a chief per pale of the two last a bear's head tricked argent inter as many roses York and Lancaster.

The present arms of the city of Gloucester was assigned thereunto by Sir Edward Bisse, Garter Principal King of Arms, August 14th A.D. 1652. Argent, three chevronels gules between 3 torteauxes 3.3.3.1. The chevronels were the arms of the Clares, earls of Gloucester (as aforesaid) and the torteauxes were part of the arms belonging to the see of Worcester, which the King of Arms thought fit to join to go there in regard to the bishopric of Gloucester was taken out of the large diocese of Worcester.

f. 47 The mayor of the city of Gloucester's insignia: A sword of justice [and two others *added later*]. A cap of maintenance. Four large silver gilt maces.

His robes ordinary: A black cloth gown edged with velvet and lined with fur.

His robes extraordinary: A scarlet gown lined with fairs.

Every alderman is a justice of peace in the city and is styled 'worshipful'.

Every man that hath served sheriff in the city before (or is sheriff of the city now) by virtue of that office he is a gentleman and may assume unto himself a coat of arms though he never had any before. And after he, or they, have served that reputable office once, they are obliged by the laudable custom of the city to wear a scarlet gown, and to wait upon the mayor and aldermen in their formalities to the cathedral church upon the first day of November, upon All Saints' Day, upon Christmas Day, upon Purification Day, upon Ascension Day, upon 29 May, upon Whit Sunday, upon Trinity Sunday and upon all occasional thanksgiving days.

The sword-bearer and every member of the common council are by virtue of their places gentlemen, which last are usually summoned (by the mayor's officers) to appear at the council table on Monday after the first of All Saints' to elect officers for the hospitals, and upon St Thomas's Day to visit Sir Thomas Rich's hospital and in April to dispose of the four pounds for the placing of boys apprentices; and in May, June and July to appoint officers for the commons. In the latter end of July or the beginning of August to dispose of the five pounds given for the setting forth of poor boys apprentices, and in September to elect Bluecoat boys for Sir Thomas Rich's hospital.

f. 47v. The sheriffs of the city payeth to the crown for the fee farm rent thereof sixty pounds a year. In lieu thereof they have the benefit of all murage, | quayage, wharfage, wheelage etc., which they let out to a water bailiff at an annual rent.

They have also the benefit of toll of all sorts of cattle that are bought and sold in the city or are driven through the city, which they let to a toll-man, at an annual rent.

They have likewise the toll of all sorts of grain and fruit bought and sold in the city; all fines, issues, amercements, strays and waifs and felon goods; all pitching pence and standings which are set upon the city ground; the setting and letting of the Northgate gaol, which is the sheriff's prison for the city, with many other perquisites accruing to them on the market days, viz. Wednesdays and Saturdays, as also upon the fair days, viz. March

25th, Lady Day fair; June 24th, Midsummer fair; June 29th, St Peter's fair; September 17th, Barton fair; November 17th, St Hugh's fair.¹

There are twelve companies associated for the better regulation of trade, the masters, wardens and brethren attending the mayor and aldermen upon all public occasions in their best apparel with streamers carried before them, which adds a reputation to the city. First there are the mercers, under which is included the apothecaries grocers and chandlers, (2) the weavers, (3) tanners, (4) butchers, (5) bakers, (6) smith[s] and hammermen, in which are goldsmiths and ironmongers, (7) coopers and joiners, (8) shoemakers, (9) metalmen, (10) tailors, (11) barbers, (12) glovers. There were two companies more, viz. the brewers and the cooks and innholders, both of which are ceased. The propagating of the last might be very advantageous to the city.²

And last of all as to the civil government of the city there are twelve constables which are yearly chosen out of the four wards, viz. four out of the west ward, four out of the north ward, two out of the east ward and two out of the south ward, who are all sworn at the guild- or booth-hall the Monday after the mayor is elected and brought home.

f. 48 There are assistants to this ancient city and corporation:

A Lord High Steward, his Grace Henry, Duke of Beaufort, who receiveth as an acknowledgement of his office five guineas.

A recorder, the Lord Summers, a peer of the realm. He receiveth by virtue of his office £6 13s. 4d.

Two burgesses, the city's representatives in parliament, elected September 7th 1713: Charles Cox Esq., one of Her Majesty's judges for the principality of Wales, and John Snell Esq. barrister-at-law.

A town clerk, Thomas Stephens, Esq., barrister-at-law. He receiveth by virtue of his office £2 13s 4d. yearly.

A sword-bearer, who receiveth by virtue of his office £20 a year, with many perquisites thereto belonging.

All the aforesaid sums of money are paid out of the chamber of the city.

Besides these aforementioned there is also a chamberlain, who receiveth the city rents. He has £20 a year. The present chamberlain is Mr Josiah Weyrel.

There is also a rent-gatherer for the hospitals, who receiveth for his office £12 per annum, Mr Sam. Kent.

There is likewise a treasurer who receiveth for his office [blank], Mr [blank].

Now these last three officers are not paid by the chamber of the city, but their salaries are allowed them when they present their accounts.

The sub-officers belonging to the city are as followeth:

There are four sergeants at mace. Two of them are the mayor's officers and the other two are the sheriff's officers; each of them having twenty shillings a year wages, and 14s. a year to buy them a new coat cloth.

[*The responsibilities of the sergeants at mace are set out at Notes, f. 119: 'whose offices are to execute all writs . . . issued . . . within the precincts of the perambulation line, which is the out-limitation of power of the city mace, whose bounds extendeth eastward to the great stone in the Pitchfoot causeway near the sign called Whitehall in Barton street. And westward to the W made in blue pebbles upon Overs causeway. And northward to the great stone in the Pitchfoot*

¹ Notes, f 119: ' . . . besides Whitsuntide Eve market which far exceeds any of the aforesaid fairs for multitude of cattle.'

² Other than in its two concluding sentences this paragraph corresponds exactly with Atkyns, *Glos.* 119, which continues: 'There is another company, of the brewers, which has now ceased, there being none of that trade.'

causeway (beyond the sign called the Harp opposite) to a little lane that leadeth into the ground next Monk Layton. And southward to the great stone in the Pitchfoot causeway opposite to the gate that leadeth into the pasture ground next Lanthony street. Upon each of these great stones aforesaid is cut two capital letters **C.G.** signifying the city of Gloucester'.]

f. 48v. There are likewise four porters belonging to the four gates of the city. | The mayor's porter's lodging is the lower north gate. The porter that waiteth upon Mrs Mayoress hath the south gate for his lodge-house. The porter that attends the elder sheriff hath the west gate for his lodge-house. And the porter that waits upon the younger sheriff hath the east gate for his lodge-house. Now each of these porters hath four pounds a year wages and fourteen shillings a year to buy them a new coat-cloth.

Moreover there are two bellmen, the one for the day and the other for the night. Each of them receiveth £5 4s. a year wages besides their Christmas box, which is very considerable.

The four porters, and the day bellman, have once in three years a new sad colour cloth cloak with a broad gold lace round the cape thereof, which is the city's livery. The day bellman hath 13s. 4d. a year for looking after the markets, who is obliged by his place to cry gratis upon All Saints' Eve, lantern and candle lights, and once in the year to cry weights and measures to be sealed, and a day or two before every assize to cry the prices of hay, oats and beans.

And lastly there is a beadle of the city who hath £5 4s. 0d. a year wages and 20s. a year for locking up the conduits night times. Once a year a new suit of blue cloth, trunk coat and breeches, a green waistcoat and a [*Gothic reading uncertain*] hat.

Come we now to speak of religious foundations; and first of the six churches that were destroyed in the late war, and since.

Of St Oswald's alias St Catherine's.

This spire church stood at the west end of Water Street, alias St Catherine's Street, upon the bank of the old river Severn, and was demolished in the great rebellion A.D. 1645.

f. 49 The dean and chapter of Bristol, who had the rectory and advowson of the vicarage | and impropriation granted them in 34 King Henry VIII, allow a vicar ten pounds a year to baptise, bury and visit the sick. It was a free chapel belonging to the priory of St Oswald, king of Northumberland. Ethelred, a later earl of Mercia, and Ethelfleda his wife, daughter of King Elfred, having brought the relics of St Oswald from Bardney in Northumberland to this place, built a college for secular priests near the Severn side, and dedicated it to the honour of St Oswald. King William II did appropriate this college to the archbishop of York, whereupon Henry, archbishop of that see, A.D. 1153 changed those secular priests into regular canons of the order of St Augustine. But the archbishop of Canterbury having excommunicated the prior of St Oswald's for opposing his visitation, the prior claiming to be exempted from his jurisdiction, it being the king's free chapel, the archbishop was required to absolve him by the king's writ. This church was notwithstanding always afterwards visited by the archbishop of York. There was a chantry in this church, and the priory was valued at the Dissolution at £90 10s. 2d. A fishery that had belonged to St Oswald in the city of Gloucester was granted to the chapter of Gloucester 38 Hen. 8.¹

Charitable gifts belonging to the poor of this parish.

Daniel Lysons of the city of Gloucester gent. gave 40s. a year to the poor of this parish in bread for ever.

Mr Thomas Machen gave twenty four shillings a year to the poor of this parish for ever.

In this churchyard there is a ground raised monument. Upon the east end thereof are these following verses:

¹ The preceding paragraph closely resembles Atkyns, *Glos.* 187, s.v. St Oswald's church.

Here lieth old Master John Tully
 Who lived one hundred and three years fully
 He did the sword of the city bear
 Before the mayor 31 year.
 Four wives he had, and here they all lie
 Waiting for their eternity.

- f. 49v. This parish by an act of parliament 1648 was annexed to St John the Baptist in this city. Mr. Thomas Prewets the present incumbent.

Of St Owen's demolished church.

This low towered church stood a little without the south gate and was formerly a rectory, but after it was destroyed in the wartime the parish was annexed to St Mary de Crypt. There was a guild in this church dedicated to St John the Baptist.

Of St Mary de Grace's demolished church.

This spire church stood upon the place now the Knapp where the gardeners do keep their market. It was a rectory and was formerly a chapel to Trinity church. It was annexed in [16]48 to the parish of St Michael's in this city.

Of All Saints' demolished church:

This tower church stood where now the mayor, aldermen and sheriffs do hold their courts of judicature. It was a rectory and annexed in 1648 to St Mary de Crypt.

Of St Mary Abloads or Aldates.

This was a low-spired church covered with daptiles¹ of wood and stood near to the city wall not far from the upper Northgate. It was a rectory, annexed in 1648 to St Michael's.

Daniel Lysons of this city gave 30s. a year to the poor of this parish for ever, and twenty shillings a year to the poor of All Saints for ever, and twenty shillings a year to the poor of St Mary de Grace for ever.

Of Holy Trinity church.

- f. 50 This church was a vicarage without any revenue. The dean and chapter of Gloucester were patrons. It hath now no incumbent. The parishioners join themselves to St Nicholas's parish. It was impropriated in the year 1394. This church falling much to decay, having no service of God | performed in it for many years began to drop and fall down piecemeal, whereupon to prevent further danger there was procured the Lord Bishop of Canterbury['s] order for the pulling of it down, which accordingly they did take down the body of the church, but the tower being an amiable structure and very sound they left it standing as an ornament to the city, and is now made a conduit, and is at this day the finest conduit in England. The site of the church is turned into a market place, but the market is so well regulated that it gives no disturbance to the many worthy magistrates of the city who lie buried underneath.² It is a vicarage without any revenue. The dean and chapter of Gloucester are patrons. [Annexed to St Nicholas *entered later*.]

Charitable gifts.

Mr Peach gave four houses in the Bull Lane for the entertaining of as many poor people of the parish rent free.

Mr Samuel Willets of this city gave ten pounds, the interest thereof to the poor of this parish, which is paid in bread yearly to the poor of the parish by the chamber of the city.

Mary Broad, the widow of Mr Richard Broad of this city, baker, gave to the poor of this parish for ever four shillings a year in bread. Daniel Lysons of this city, gent., gave twenty shillings for ever to the poor of this parish for bread.

¹ The meaning is uncertain.

² Thus Atkyns, *Glos.* 195.

I shall now treat of the five churches that are remaining in the city.

[*In the following the accounts of memorials include blazons of coats of arms, each adjacent to the outline of a shield within which is the surname of the bearer.*]

First of St Mary the Virgin or St Mary de Lode alias St Mary Anteport [*MS. Antiport*].

This church was built (if you please to believe antiquity carried on by tradition) by the renowned Lucius, the first Christian king in the world, who immediately after his conversion did place a bishop and preachers here, and was buried in this church A.D. 794. [I shall speak more fully of this in my description of the cathedral¹ *added later.*]

f. 50v. It is an handsome old church with two side aisles and two cross aisles and a low square tower in the middle, and had formerly a lofty spire which was by a violent storm thrown down. It is a vicarage worth £50 a year. The dean and chapter of Gloucester are patrons. Mr Thomas Price incumbent.

And of so large an extent was this parish formerly that it reached so far as the city of Bristol having Lawfords Gate and forty eight houses on this side of the gate belonging to the said parish of St Mary the Virgin in Gloucester,² and paid the duties thereto belonging unto a reeve or rent-gatherer appointed for that purpose. There are four hamlets in this parish, which lie in the out-county in the hundreds of Dudston and King's Barton: 1. Tuffley. 2. Longford. 3. Twigworth. 4 Kingsholm.

Charitable gifts bequeathed to this church.

Mr Thomas Singleton, citizen of London, born in the parish of St Nicholas in this city gave to the poor of this parish three pounds a year for ever, which is to be received of the chamber of the city, and to be distributed ten days before Christmas by the churchwardens. And ten shillings to pay all charges for altering the feoffments every year.

George Constance gave 20s. yearly to the poor of this parish (within the city) to be distributed by the churchwardens and overseers every Easter.

Edward Nurse Esq. gave fifty pounds to buy lands whereof ten shillings (part thereof) is paid to the minister yearly for a sermon to be preached in his church upon March 25th in the morning, the remainder thereof to be given to the poor of this parish (within the city) for ever.

Mrs Alice Whitfield gave to the poor of this parish (within the city) four tenements during the lease. As also twenty shillings to the churchwardens to pay the chief rent to the cathedral of Gloucester, which is to be paid forth of the profits of the Bluebell and other tenements in the said parish. And also twenty shillings a year to be paid forth of the profits of the Bluebell to the poor of this parish (within the city) upon Holy Thursday during the lease.

f. 51 Monuments and memorials in this church.

In the north side of the chancel wall just before the door is the ancient monument (according to tradition) of King Lucius.

On the same side at the (lower end of the church) standeth the monument of [*blank*] Walgrove who died [*blank*]. Walgrove: His coat of arms thereon is: — per pale gules and argent.³

On the north side of the church wall (behind the pulpit) stands the memorial of Joseph Brown of this city who died [*blank*].

¹ The cathedral is the subject of Book Two.

² This improbable assertion seems to be a misunderstanding of a tradition, also recorded with some additional detail in Book Four at f. 231, of income from houses outside Lawfords Gate received by the vicar or parish of St Mary de Lode.

³ Fosbrooke, *Glouc.* 173, referring to Walgrove, has the coat 'sable, a fess gules between three garbs impaling sable, on a cross or a hand erased of the first'.

St Nicholas.

The church standeth near the middle of the Westgate Street. It was built in the reign (and through the bounty of) King John, whose spire is encompassed with a mural coronet as an emblem of being founded by a king. It is an impropriation and was a chapel belonging to St Bartholomew's hospital. It hath no other revenue than the benevolence of the inhabitants. Mr Newton is the present incumbent. The church is large and hath two aisles, a chancel and a vestry, and formerly there was a chantry and a pair of organs in the church.

Charitable gifts bequeathed to this parish:

William Framcomb was the mayor of this city A.D. 1485. He gave to the church of St Nicholas for ever one messuage, or tenement, lying against the Foreign [*MS.* far-end] bridge (where now John Cox the distiller liveth) conditionally to pay a yearly chief rent out of the same, being six shillings eight pence to the priest there to say Ave Maria and Amen for his soul every All Saints' eve, which chief rent was annually paid till the reign of Queen Elizabeth at what time it was seized for the Crown. But since her death, the said chief rent hath been (and is to this day) duly paid to the churchwardens of the said parish (or whom they appoint to receive it out of the audit money at Cirencester every year¹).

Thomas White (alias) Gutter gave three houses and a garden (opposite the sign formerly called the Green Dragon) in St Catherine's to maintain wax lights at the altar.

f. 51v. Mr John Thorne, alderman of this city, in the year 1617 gave | out of Thorne's Mill 13s. 4d. a year for a sermon to be preached every first day in Lent and 6s. 4d. to the poor of this parish for ever.

Christopher Caple, alderman, gave to this church a silver chalice A.D. 1626.

Richard Messenger, gent., gave to this church a silver flagon.

Richard Grimes, gent., gave a new communion table.

Mr. Thomas Singleton gave twenty shillings a year for a sermon to be preached yearly on Good Friday in the morning. And three pounds a year to the poor of the parish to defray all charges for altering the feoffments.

Mr John Window gave fifty shillings a year to the poor of this parish for ever to buy coals which is to be disposed of at Christmas according to the discretion of the churchwardens of the said parish, binding over three tenements in Holy Trinity parish for the payment of the said moneys.

Mr William Window gave twenty shillings a year for ever for a sermon to be preached in the said church every St John's day. And two shillings a week to the poor of this parish in bread for ever.

John Woodward, mayor of this city 1667, gave two tenements to the church during the lease.

Mr Benjamin Platt gave the branched candlestick that hangs up before the pulpit to this church.

Daniel Lysons of this city, gentleman, gave forty shillings a year for ever to the poor of this parish in bread.

Elizabeth Morris gave £50, the interest thereof to be given to twenty poor householders that do not receive alms.

Mrs Weaver, widow, gave £100 to this parish, intrusted in the hands of the chamber of the city, who are to pay five pounds a year for the interest, which five pounds is yearly to be given to five poor widows of this parish during their lives and when any of them dies the churchwardens of the said parish are to make choice of others according to their discretion.

¹ No explanation has been found of this reference to Cirencester.

f. 52 Monuments and memorials in St Nicholas's church.

In the south of the aisle dedicated to St Nicholas stands an uprising monument erected in honour of Alderman John Walton and his wife in his alderman's gown. He died September 20 1626 whose effigy lieth thereon. Walton: His coat of arms: Argent a cross fleury sable within a bordure engrailed gules.

Not far from the last stands the monument of Mr John Deighton, physician, who died October 23 1636. Deighton: His of arms: Or a lion passant guardant sable between 3 cross crosslets fitchy gules.

In the middle chancel (which is dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary) stands a fair monument erected in memory of Margaret, the wife of Evan Seyes, sergeant-at-law and judge of the Welsh circuit, and a parliament man for this city many years. She died January 2nd 1651. Seyes: His coat of arms: Sable a fess or between 3 spear heads erected argent the points imbrued proper.

[*No monument is associated with this coat.*] Boyce: His coat of arms: sable a fess or between 3 spear heads erected argent the points imbrued proper.

In the south aisle against one of the pillars stands the memorial [of] Alderman Thomas Lugg, who died April 17th 1679. Lugg: His coat of arms: Vert a bend wavy argent.

In the aisle on the left hand stands a fine wall piece erected in memory of Mary the wife of Francis Cutts Esq. She was one of the daughters of Sir Richard Catchmayd [*MS.* Catchmy] of Bigs Weir [*MS.* Bickswar] in this county knight. She died January 12th 1657. Cutts and Catchmayd: His coat of arms impaled with his wife's: Per pale baron et femme [1] argent on a bend ingrailed sable 3 plates 2ly argent a chevron between three eag[les] legs alequevi [i.e. erased at the thigh] sable.

Not far from the last stands the memorial of Anne, the wife of William Rizel, gent., the daughter of Toby Bullock of the city and an alderman thereof. She died July 18th 1648. Bullock: His and her [*MS.* His] coat of arms: per pale indented ermine and sable. Gules a chevron between 3 bullocks' heads cabossed or.

f. 52v. Close by the last stands the memorial of Joan the wife of Help-Fox, Master of Arts and minister of this parish for many years. She died July 13th 1657. | Fox: His coat of arms sable in fess a fox passant or.

In the same chancel standeth the memorial of William Window, gent., who died January 17th 1669. Window: His coat of arms azure a fess counter embattled between 3 lions gambes erased or.

Upon the pillar in the same chancel stands the memorial of Robert Tudor (alias Tither), once mayor of this city. He died September 23rd 1660. Tither: His coat of arms: Gules a chevron ermine between 3 men's heads armed proper beavers open.

In the north aisle (which is dedicated to St Catherine) stands a fair wall piece erected in memory of William Lyes and Mathias Bower, the husbands of Mrs Anne Bower, widow, who was afterwards the wife of William Jordan, once an alderman of this city, and mayor. Jordan: his coat of arms: Azure a lion rampant between 8 cross crosslets fitchy 3.2.2.1 or. On a chief of the last a crescent gules.

In the same aisle stands the memorial of Mr Samuel Baldwin of this city, stonecarver, who made all the beforementioned monuments and memorials.

Near to the last stands the memorial of Hannah, the wife of Stephen Reeve of this city stonecarver, who died [*blank*].

Before the pulpit hangeth the memorial of Robert Holford, citizen of London, whose coat of arms is painted thereon. He died [*blank*]. Holford. Argent a greyhound courant sable.

An inscription for Jasper Clutterbook, alderman, who died A.D. 1659. Clutterbook: His coat of arms: Azure a lion rampant argent in chief three escallops of the last.

An inscription for Anthony Robinson Esq. who died A.D. 1641. Robinson: His coat of arms: Per pale or and azure a cross fleury counterchanged on a chief quartered of the second and first a lion passant guardant between 3 bezants. The 3rd as the 2nd, the 4th as the 1st.

f. 53 Of the church dedicated to St John Baptist.

This lovely spire church standeth near the upper Northgate which was built by Æthelstan the 25th king of the West Saxons and made into a priory of Black Canons of St Augustine. It was afterwards made into a chantry and annexed to Trinity Church in the 13th year of King Edward III, 1340. There was also another chantry, dedicated to the Holy Rood, to which the abbey of Gloucester did present. There was likewise a chapel in this church dedicated to St Bridget. In the reign of King Henry VI the church of St John Baptist in Gloucester was a sanctuary, for after the battle fought at Tewkesbury between King Edward IV and King Henry VI A.D. 1471 the two Lords Stafford (father and son) and Sir Thomas Lovell with others took sanctuary in this church. In the 13th year of the reign of King Henry VIII 1522 the abbey of Gloucester were patrons of this rectory.

The church consists of a large body with an aisle of the same size and a fair chancel.

It is now a rectory depending on the inhabitants' benevolence.¹

Charitable gifts bequeathed to this church and poor of this parish.

Hugh ap Howell of this parish, gent., gave by his last will two tenements lying in the lower Northgate Street now in the possession of Alderman Rodway, the chief rent thereof being £1 6s.8d. to the use of the parish.

John Weyman of this parish gave by will one tenement lying in the lower Northgate Street near the inn called the Red Lion, now in the possession of Mr Francis Yate. The chief rent thereof being twenty shillings.

John Soames, an alderman of this parish, gave by will one pound six shillings and eight pence a year for ever, part thereof to the minister for preaching a sermon in the said church the Sunday after the Purification of the Virgin Mary and the remainder to the poor of the
f. 53v. | said parish, binding several houses in St Mary Aldates parish for the payment of the said monies yearly, which houses are now in the possession of Mrs Lyes, widow.

Mr John Keylock of this parish gave by will three pounds a year for the reading of divine service every Wednesday morning for ever.²

John Hayward, gent., an alderman of this city gave by will several tenements in St Aldate's parish towards the maintenance of two poor widows of this parish, allowing them six pence a week and house rent from two little houses by the church door.³

Sir Thomas Rich, knight and baronet born in this parish gave to this parish eight pieces of gilt plate, viz. two silver gilt flagons, two bowls with covers, one basin and a chalice; as also one damask communion table cloth and a napkin. One crimson communion carpet lined with red silk, one crimson velvet pulpit cloth lined with red serge, and a cushion of velvet, all richly fringed, edged and tasselled, with deep gold lace.

¹ Cf. Notes, f. 124, s.v. St John the Baptist's church: 'Tis now a rectory in the gift of the Lord Chancellor, but of so mean a value by reason that lands and tithes formerly belonging thereunto is clearly lost, that were it not for the parishioners contributing thereunto it would hardly be worth any man's acceptance.'

² Cf. Notes, f. 123d: 'Mr Richard Keylock gave three pounds a year to a minister to read divine service every Wednesday in the week. He likewise gave two houses near St John's church door for the entertaining of two poor widows, allowing each of them sixpence a week in money, and for performance of these things he hath devised two houses lying in the parish of St Aldate's to the churchwardens and overseers of St John's.'

³ Cf. Notes, f. 123d: 'John Hayward gent. gave several tenements in this city for the maintenance of two poor widows of this parish.'

Daniel Lysons of this city, gent., gave to the poor of this parish thirteen shillings a year in bread for ever.

Sarah Wright, widow, gave ten shillings a year to the poor of this parish to be distributed in bread for ever. And 16s. every second year for the clothing of poor widows and fatherless children of this parish, which is now given in bread to the poor.

Mr John Crumwell of this city gave to the use of this parish two acres and a half of land lying in Cow meadow and the Windmill field, the rent thereof for the buying of coal for the poor people of this parish at Christmas, and to be distributed according to the discretion of the trustees appointed for that purpose etc.¹

Monuments and memorials in the church.

In the north side of the chancel are four monuments.

- f. 54 The first is the memorial of Eleanor the wife of William Shepherd, gent., the daughter | of William Hayward an alderman of this city, who departed this life in childbirth July 2nd 1650. Her epitaph:

She feared God, she lov'd his word and ways,
She was her husband's crown, her kindred's praise.
Of modest prudent, pious carriage, she
Might to her sex a living pattern be.
But see! Before five lustres she had told
The great good shepherd took her to his fold.
Her fears are past, her throws and pains are ceast
Her labour's don, and she is now at rest.
Ask you why she so soon is gon, I'll tell
What we who knew her think, God lov'd her well.

Their coat of arms: Sheppard: Ermine on a chief gules 3 battleaxes erected or. Hayward: Or an eagle displayed with two heads sable.

The second is erected in memory of Edward Grevil of this parish and Mary his relict, the daughter of William Hayward aforesaid with several others of that family. He died May 15th 1669, she died April 4th 1690. Grevil: Sable a cross and bordure engrailed or bezanty. Hayward: as before.

The third is erected in memory of Robert Carpenter, gent., but no coat of arms thereon. He died January 22nd 1669.

The 4th is erected in memory of Martha the relict of Thomas Peirse of this city and of Rebecca Merret widow, their daughter, which said Rebecca and Martha lieth both interred in this church, but no coat of arms thereon. Martha died February 16th 1699; Rebecca, December 14th 1696.

At the upper end of the chancel stands a fair monument and demi-effigy of Thomas Price, Esq., twice mayor of this city, captain of foot and major of horse to King Charles II, who died January 14th 1678. He married with Dorothy the daughter of John Driver of Aston in the parish of Avening in the county of Gloucester, gent. Price, Driver: Their coats of arms: Argent a lion rampant sable per pale indented argent and azure two lions rampant respecting each other counterchanged.

- f. 54v. On the other side of the chancel wall stands a very fine effigy monument of black and white marble, erected in memory of Mrs Dorothy Price (by her entirely beloved sister Mrs Bridget Prior) the daughter of the aforesaid Major Thomas Price, whose rare endowments is most eloquently set forth in the said monument, as followeth:

To the memory of the once graceful and now glorious virgin Dorothy Price, daughter of Major Thomas Price of this city, whose modesty, piety and affability added so real a luster to her exterior beauty that it rendered her the joy of her parents, the honour of her family and the

¹ At Notes, f. 123, the trustees are identified as 'Mr Samuel Hayward, Mr Francis Yeat, Mr Edmund Palmer and Mr William Wooding.'

delight of all that knew her. Prepared by those divine accomplishments for a more heavenly conversation in the year of her mortality XXIII and of her redemption MDCXCIII she was received into the habitation of the blessed. Her loving and dearly beloved sister Bridget desirous at once to show and express her grief and gratitude erected this monument of their mutual love which after time hath ground this marble into dust and buried all monuments in oblivion shall preserve to immortality.

Price: Her coat of arms: the shield is lozengeways argent a lion rampant sable.

On the right hand of the last stands the memorial of Richard Broad, once sheriff of this city. He died October 14th 1670. His coat of arms: Azure a chevron between 3 leopards' heads cabossed coronated proper.

Upon the next pillar stands the memorial of John Matthews of this city.¹ He died December 12th 1656.

In the south-east end of the chapel dedicated to St Bridget (where the officers of the parish do hold their vestry) lieth interred the body of Mrs Alice Wantner, the wife of the author. She was the daughter of John Elton of Tetbury in this county, graduated doctor of physick, a branch of the ancient and honoured family of Hazle House in the county of Hereford.

f. 55 In the middle of the chancel under a large blue stone lieth the body of John Seames, once mayor of this city, etc. His effigy, and his heirs', are enchased thereon in large plates of brass and at the foot of the stone is written in letters of brass, viz:

Here under buried John Seames llyeth
Who had four wives, the first Elizabeth
And by her six sons and daughters five
Then by Agnes, his second wife
They sons had seven, daughters plenty
The full number in all six and twenty
He passed to God in the month August
One thousand five hundred thirty six yeares just.

In the chancel on a square piece of brass is written to the memory of Robert Lawrence, son of Robert Lawrence of Sevenhampton, gent. He died 1670.

In the same chancel an inscription for Thomas Adams, alderman, who died 1621.

Another inscription for Richard Keylock, sheriff, who died 1636.

Another for Richard Bosley, sheriff, who died A.D. 1677.

In the south aisle there is an inscription for Hannah the wife of John Hiatt, mercer. She died 1673.

In the cross aisle (next to the mayor's seat) lieth interred the body of Richard Smith, twice mayor of the city. He died July 31th 1637. Smith: His coat of arms: Argent a fess between 3 millrines in saltire sable.

Next to the last lieth interred under a large blue stone (enchased with the effigies of a man and woman in plates of brass) the bodies of John A'Bruges and his wife and at the foot there is written on a plate of brass in old text as followeth:

John A Bruges, gentleman, lieth buried heare
Sometime of this county worshipful squire
The 9th day of April flesh and blood died he
One thousand four hundred fourscore and three
And Agnes his wife, good woman shee
They'n been turned to dust, so been yee
Of earth we been made and formed
And unto earth we been turned
Have this in mind and memory
You that live here, learn how to die

¹ Notes, f. 123v.: 'of this city innholder'.

- f. 55v. And behold your own destany
 For as ye been now, so sometime were we
 Jesue for thy Moder Mayden free
 Have mercy on us for great pity
 And give them joy and everlasting life
 That prays for John a Bruges and Agnes his wife
 That their pains releaced may be
 Of charity say a Paternoster and an Ave.

Next to the last lieth interred the body of Francis Yeate of this parish, shoemaker, who died February 24th, 1699.¹ This honest, substantial tradesman when he died had seven apprentices living. Six of them carried his corpse to the grave, and the seventh preached his funeral sermon, viz. Mr Merret schoolmaster of St Mary de Crypt school.

At the foot of the last lieth interred the body of Mr James Commelin, physician. He died May 12th 1668. Commelin: His coat of arms: Argent a fess between 3 demi-unicorns salent sable.

As one goeth toward the pulpit in the alley there lieth the body of William Russel, twice mayor of the city. He died January 24th 1681. Russel: His coat of arms: Argent a chevron between 3 cross-crosslets bottony fitchy sable.

The next inscription to this last is that of John Hayward, an alderman of this city. He died June 8th 1640. His coat of arms is displayed before the Grevils'.²

Of St Michael's church.

This high-towered church standeth in the heart of the city close to the High Cross. It's a large church and hath two handsome aisles and a chancel. There were two chantries in this church, the one dedicated to St Anne and the other to St John. In the year 1366 this parish acquired right of sepulture, paying to the abbey of Gloucester twenty shillings yearly in compensation of their loss in perquisites. It is now a rectory worth twelve pounds a year besides the benevolence of the inhabitants of this parish and of St Mary de Grace. It is in the king's (or queen's) immediate gift. Mr Thomas Thach is the present incumbent.

- f. 56 Charitable gifts given to the church and poor of this parish.

Alderman John Falkner gave forty pounds for ever to be freely lent to poor tradesmen of this parish, as his will directs.

John Coulstance gave twenty shillings a year towards the reparations of the highways of this parish.

Mr Henry Redvern gave several tenements and gardens in St Catherine's parish called Uses lands for the preaching of several sermons in the church.

Mrs Margaret Cartwright gave ten pounds, the interest thereof to buy one bible to be yearly given to one poor person of this parish that can read and the remainder to be given, viz. twelve pence a piece, to six poor people of this parish.

Edward Nurss of the city Esq. gave fifty pounds to buy lands, whereof ten shillings is to be given for a sermon yearly to be preached in this church upon St Michael's day, the rest to be given to the poor of this parish.

Phillis Lewis of this city, widow, gave twenty pounds to be set at interest at five pounds per cent., which interest money is to be distributed yearly on the first day of February to such poor people of the parish as do not receive alms, according to the discretion of the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of the said parish and four other of the ablest men of the same parish.

¹ Notes, f. 123v.: 'Under a fair gravestone in the cross aisle of this church lieth interred the bodies of Francis Yeate of this parish, cordwainer, and Joan his wife. She died November 17th 1671 and he died February 21st 1699. Aged 94 years.'

² Above, f. 54.

Daniel Lysons of this city, gent., gave forty shillings a year for ever to the poor of this parish in bread.

Mr Nicholas Webb (apothecary) gave to this parish twenty marks to buy two silver chalices with covers for the Holy and Blessed Sacrament. He also gave thirty shillings a year for ever to be disposed of as followeth: fifteen shillings at Christmas and fifteen shillings the 8th day of March as his two sons Mr Nicholas Webb and Mr Thomas Webb during their lives shall think fit, and after their decease to the churchwardens and overseers of that parish for ever.

- f. 56v. Alderman John Webb of the city gave twenty shillings a year for ever to be | given to ten poor men and ten poor women of this parish at Christmas, to be disposed of according to the pleasure of his executors as long as either of them shall live, and after their decease to the discretion of the overseers of the poor of the said parish.

Joseph Horner, of this city gent., gave four pounds a year to be paid out of the rent charge of the inn called Sarazen's Head in the Eastgate Street of this city, at the feast of St Andrew the Apostle for ever, which monies is to be disposed of according to the discretion of the churchwardens and overseers and two of the most substantiallest men of the said parish unto eight poor housekeepers of the said parish who are not upon the poor's book and receiveth not the charity of the said parish; neither shall any one of eight poor people receive (or have) more than fourteen shillings, and none of them less than six shillings at one payment, to be distributed every year as soon as may be after St Andrew's day.

Alderman Webb of this parish gave a very good green broad cloth carpet for the communion table.

Thomas Barnes, late of the city of London, Merchant Taylor, by his last testament bearing date September 17th A.D. 1701/2,¹ bequeathed unto the parish of St Michael's in the city of Gloucester one hundred pounds to be laid out in lands for the payment of four pounds to four poor men or widows inhabiting the said parish. The same to be disposed of yearly to the said poor men or widows by equal portions, that is to say twenty shillings to each person without any deduction, upon St Thomas's day, to be disposed of by the churchwardens and overseers of the poor and some of the chiefest inhabitants of the said parish.

- f. 57 Mr Charles Trippet of East Knoyle in the county of Wilts. and a prebendary | of Salisbury, being born in this city, at his decease gave two hundred pounds to the chamber of this city to be disposed of as they should think most conducive to the glory of God and the good of men. It is employed for prayers to be read twice a day in the parish church of St Michael's, which commenced at Michaelmas A.D. 1708.

[*Added later:*] Nicholas Webb Esq., twice mayor of this city, gave to this parish one large silver flagon, one silver plate to collect the offerings, one silver salver and a very fine communion prayer book, all for the communion service; given in the year 1710.

Monuments and memorials in St Michael's church:

Upon a large blue stone in the alley before the pulpit is this inscription upon a plate of brass:

Here lieth the body of Robert Toft, otherwise Pool, mayor of this town, who deceased July 7th A.D. 1489, for whose soul pray ye God to have mercy.

Poole: His coat of arms: Argent a lion rampant azure.

In the chancel (under the parish-table) is enchased upon a plate of brass this inscription:

Pray for the soul of William Hanshaw, bellfounder, and late mayor of this town, and Alice his wife, which William died in the year of Our Lord 1519, for whose souls of your charity say a Paternoster and an Ave.

Hanshaw. His coat of arms: Or three church bells azure 2.1.

¹ The double date may reflect Wantner's uncertainty. The will was in fact dated 1700.

On the left hand side of the chancel door standeth the memorial of Elizabeth the wife of Gray Gvelm¹ of Monmouthshire Esq. She died December 20th 1623.

f. 57v. On the right hand side [of] the chancel door stands the memorial of Sarah the wife of Mr Nicholas Haynes. She died March 27th 1678. Haynes: His coat of arms: Argent 3 crescents per pale wavy gules and azure.

Over the communion table stands the memorial of Mr John Nelme, sometime sheriff of this city, who died May 5th 1654. Nelme: His coat of arms: Argent a chevron between 3 chaplets gules.

Under the communion table lieth interred the bodies of Alderman Nicholas Webb of this parish, mayor of this city 1700, and of his wife. He died [blank] the 17 [blank]. She died September the [blank] 1713. Webb: His coat of arms: Or a cross-quarterly quartered gules and sable in the first an eagle displayed with 2 heads of the last.

In the parish chancel stands a fair wall piece erected in memory of Mary the daughter of John Driver of Aston of the parish of Avening in the county, gent. She died November 12th 1661. Driver: His coat of arms: Per pale indented argent and azure 2 lions rampant respecting each other counterchanged.

On the right hand the last stands a little tablet of freestone in memory of Alderman John Webb mayor of this city 1682. Webb: [coat of arms] as before.²

In the corner of the parish chancel next the churchyard stands a little tablet of freestone erected in memory of Jonathan Cracker, an ensign slain at the siege of Raglan A.D. 1640, where are these ensuing verses:

Here in a bed of honour lies
A man of valour who shall rise
When Christ, his captain, shall command
The trump to sound, and sea and land
Yield up their dead. Christ's soldiers may
Then be sure to have full pay.

f. 58 Near to the last stands a very fair monument erected in memory of William Bubb, an alderman of this city, and Joan his wife, as also of Judith his second wife, the daughter of Jeremiah Buck of Hampton in the county, gent. He died October 12th 1627 and she died August 30th 1643. Bubb: Their arms: Per pale or & [obliteration] on [a] bend gules 3 unicorns' heads erased sable. Buck: Per fess nebuly argent and sable three attires of a buck each fixed to his proper scalp counterchanged.

Adjoining to the last stands the memorial of Nicholas Langford of this city, gent., who died March 13th 1631, as also of Toby Langford and Eleanor his wife who died April 16th 1644. Langford. Their arms: Paly of six or and gules.

Upon the pillar in the minister's chancel is erected 3 memorials. The first in memory of Margaret the wife of John Beard of this city, the daughter of Thomas Wall Esq. She died May 3rd 1660. Beard: Argent 3 men's heads haired and bearded proper 2.1 with a border azure. Wall: Argent a cross sable.

The second is in memory of Henry Fletcher of this city, gent., who died March 5th 1670. Fletcher: Azure, a cross between 3 broad arrows argent each pierced through a bullet sable.

The third is in memory of William Costly, an alderman of this city, and Anne his wife, the daughter of the aforesaid Henry Fletcher. He died May 1st 1691. She died January 3rd 1683. Costly: [blank].

¹ The reading of the surname is uncertain. Wantner may have misread his own note of 'Lluelin'.

² Above, f. 57v.

Upon the next pillar stands the memorial of William Russell, an eminent scholar, master of the college school in this city, who died July [9th] 1659. Russell: Argent a chevron between 3 roses gules.

- f. 58v. Upon the pillar near the font stands the memorial of Nathaniel Castle, sheriff of this city, who died October 6th 1699. Castle: Sable a castle triple towered argent.

On the right hand side of the pulpit is lately erected a very fine monument in memory of William Scudamore late of this city, alderman. He died May 21st 169[5]. As also Elizabeth his wife, the daughter of William Rowles of the Cock-Shutt [Cockshoot] in the county. She died February 12th 1689. Scudamore: Gules three stirrups leathered or. Rowles: Ermine a fret of 6 pieces or on a chief gules 3 fleur-de-lis of the second.

On the left hand [of] the pulpit is lately erected a very fair monument in memory of John Hyet twice mayor of this city. He died September 2nd 1711. He gave £100 to the charity school, and if his heir died before the age of 21 years without issue then £1,000 for building a new charity school and workhouse, and £400 for a stipend to the master thereof. Hyet: Argent a lion rampant sable a chief of the last surmounted by another of the first indented.

- f. 59 Of St Mary de Crypt church.

This lofty church with four large pinnacles standeth near the middle of the Southgate street and is called de Crypt from a large vault under the body of the church. The church is a very handsome building in the form of a cathedral, having a low aisle on each side and two cross aisles. There was formerly a chantry in this church dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It is now a rectory worth about twelve pounds a year in houses, besides the voluntary contribution of the parishioners. The Lord Chancellor is the patron. Mr Matthew Yeate is the present incumbent. It formerly belonged to the priory of St John of Lanthony.

Charitable gifts bequeathed to this parish church and poor, and to the poor of the parish of St Owen's.

Sir Thomas Bell, Kt., gave £10, the interest for the use of the poor of the parish for ever.

John Tanks of this parish, pewterer, gave £10, the interest thereof for the use of the poor of this parish for ever.

John Hill (living sometime at the Bell in this city) gave £10, the interest thereof for the use of the poor of this parish for ever.

Mr Richard Hore, clothier, gave fifty three shillings a year for ever, to be disposed of for charitable uses as his will directs.

Mr Walter Pury gave twenty shillings yearly, the one half to ten poor widows and the other half to the use of the church for ever.

Sarah Wright gave two houses in this parish, the rent thereof to be disposed of for charitable uses as her will directs.

Daniel Lysons, gent. (a learned and pious citizen), for the more religious observation of Our Saviour's birth, death and ascension unto glory (besides his many pious benefactions elsewhere) gave four pounds five shillings a year to this parish for ever, viz. to the minister

- f. 59v. forty shillings | for two sermons to be preached in this church, the one upon Good Friday and the other upon Holy Thursday. To the churchwardens five shillings to provide bread and wine for the Holy Sacrament to feed the souls of the poor on Good Friday, and forty shillings to provide bread for their bodies, the one half upon Christmas Day and the other half upon Good Friday.

Phillis Lewis of this city, widow, by her last will and testament gave forty pounds to the parish and to St Owen's jointly, to remain for ever for the use of their poor, as followeth: to be disposed of at five pounds per cent. by the churchwardens and overseers of the said parishes with the consent of four parishioners of the parish of St Mary de Crypt and two of St Owen's from time to time, the interest thereof to be paid once a year, viz. upon the first

of February, to such honest poor men as they shall think fit and appoint, provided that it be disposed of to such poor of the parish as do not receive alms of the parish. Also she gave ten pounds more to the parish of St Mary de Crypt to be disposed of at five pounds per cent. for ever to the overseers of the said parish from time to time; the interest thereof to be disposed of by them every year in December, viz. to Elizabeth Hughes of the parish of Trinity half a ton of coals every year during her life and to Anne Thomas a quarter of a ton of coals and to John Manby a quarter of a ton of coals and to his wife during their lives; and after their deaths to be given to four poor housekeepers of St Mary de Crypt that do not receive alms.

Mrs Alice Whitfield gave three pounds a year to the poor of this parish for term of years, viz. twenty shillings upon the seventeenth of February, twenty shillings upon the twenty-fourth of June and twenty shillings upon the eighth day of November.

f. 60 Mistress Margaret Morton of this parish, spinster, A.D. 1680 gave eighty pounds to be set to interest at five per cent., the interest to be given to poor housekeepers of this parish at Christmas. Also she gave to the six poor people of St Kimbrose thirty pounds to be set at interest at five pounds per cent., and they to have five shillings a piece at Christmas yearly for ever.

Mrs Weaver, widow gave one hundred pounds to the parish and one hundred pounds to the parish of St Nicholas in this city, which monies is intrusted in the hands of the chamber of the city, who are to pay five pounds a year interest, which five pounds is yearly to be given to five poor widows of this parish during their lives, and when any of them dieth the churchwardens of the parish are to make choice of others according to their discretion.

Monuments and memorials in St Mary de Crypt church.

In the middle chancel stands the fair memorial of Thomas Pury Esq., who was twice mayor of this city. He died May 15th [1568]. Pury: His arms: Argent on a fess between 3 martlets as many mullets of the field.

Next to the last stands the monument and demi-effigy of Richard Lane, mayor of this city 16[*blank*].¹ He died 1667. Lane: His arms: Per pale azure and gules in the middle precise a mullet between 3 saltires 2.1 or.

On the right hand [of] the communion table stands a fair monument erected in memory of Thomas Williams Esq., who died November 27th A.D. 1667. Williams: His arms: Argent a chevron between 3 cocks gules.

f. 60v. On the left hand [of] the communion table stands the fair monument and demi-effigy of Doctor Anthony Nurse, physician, who died August 14th A.D. 1659. Nurse: His arms: Argent a fess between two chevrons gules.

In the middle between the two last (over the communion table) stand the well composed monument and demi-effigy of the learned, pious and charitable citizen Daniel Lysons, gent., in an humble posture kneeling with a book in his hand, who died December 13th 1681. Lysons: His arms: Per fess azure and gules out of the lower part thereof a cloud the sun resplendent issuing throughout proper.

On the left hand side the chancel stands the memorial of John Partridge of Dean Magna [*sc.* Mitcheldean] in this county, who died April 20th A.D. 1660. Partridge: His arms: Chequie argent and sable on a bend gules 3 escallops or.

In the south aisle stands the ancient monument of Sir Thomas Bell, knight, who was twice mayor of this city and as many times Burgess of parliament for this city. He died May 26th A.D. 1566. Bell: His arms: [Gules] 2 bars gannets between 3 hawks bells or on a chief of the second a lievre [*sc.* lure] and couple of martlets of the first.

¹ It is doubtful whether Richard Lane was mayor; he is not included in Wantner's list of mayors below (ff. 84–88v.).

Opposite to the last stands the memorial of James Kyrle of Walford in the county of Hereford, Esq. He died [*blank*]. Kyrle: His arms: Vert a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis or.

Next to the last stands the memorial of John Tomes, sometime sheriff of this city. He died April 17th 1658. Tomes: His arms: Argent a fess sable between 3 fleurs-de-lis gules.

f. 61 In the east end of the north aisle stands the memorial of John Bell, gent., the son of John Bell, minister of Upper Slaughter, who died February 18th 1672. Bell: His arms: Argent a fess ermine between 3 church bells sable.

There is a monument erected on the left hand going into the middle chancel in memory of Robert Payne, who was three times mayor (and once burgess of parliament) for this city. He died [*blank*]. Payne: His arms: Or 3 hurts [azure] on a chief embattled of the last as many bezants.

On a pillar on the south side of the church stands the memorial of John Purlevent of this city, gent. It was he that gave the great brass candlestick to the church. He died [*blank*]. Purlevent: His arms: Gules a pale lozengie or.

There is an inscription in memory of Thomas Pury, mayor of this city A.D. 1653. He died [*blank*]. Pury. His arms: Argent on a fess between 3 martlets sable as many mullets of the field.

There is another inscription, for Lawrence Holyday¹ mayor of this city 1582. He died in the year 1588. Holyday: His arms: Sable 3 helmets proper within a bordure engrailed argent.

There is another inscription, in memory of William Hill, mayor of this city in the year 1611. He died A.D. 1636. Hill: His arms: Gules a saltire vairy between 12 cross-crosslets paty fitchy or.

There is likewise an inscription in memory of Thomas Yeate, mayor of this city A.D. 1665 He died [*blank*]. Yeate: His arms: Azure a fess and two mullets in chief or.

There is also an inscription in memory of John Ewens, mayor of this city A.D. 1693. He died [*blank*]. Ewens: His arms: Azure in bend sinister 3 fleurs-de-lis or.

f. 61v. Proceed we now to discourse of some other religious foundations viz. the Blackfriars, the Whitefriars and the Greyfriars.

And first of the Blackfriars.

This friary of black-canon² (or friars preachers) stands on the south side, behind the Southgate street.³ It was built (according to Leland) by King Henry III⁴ in the 33rd year of his reign, 1239. But Sir William Dugdale in his *Monasticon Anglicanum* says that the college of Blackfriars in Gloucester was built by Queen Eleanor the wife of King Edward the first. 1282. It was afterwards endowed by Stephen of Harnhill [MS. Stephen De Harmischal], and after its dissolution the site thereof was granted to Sir Thomas Bell, knight, in the 31st of King Henry VIII A.D. 1540, who made it into a drapering house; now in the possession of Mr Cockerel, who purchased it of Mr Denis.

¹ Cf. below, f. 85v: Holliday.

² A misnomer; the black canons were the Augustinian canons, not friars.

³ Notes, f. 123a: 'The college or house of Blackfriars alias preaching friars standeth behind the lower end of the Southgate street not far from the Barbican hill.'

⁴ Notes, f. 123a: 'by King Henry III and one Stephanus de Harnshall'.

Of the Whitefriars:

This monastery¹ of Carmelites (or Whitefriars) standeth at the east end of St Mary de Crypt church,² and was built by Sir Thomas Berkeley [*MS.* Barkley] of Coberley and Sir Thomas Giffard of Brimpsfield in the 20th year of the reign of King Edward III, 1344. It now belongs to John Snell Esq., where there is a fine bowling-green.

Of the Greyfriars:

The monastery³ for the Greyfriars did stand without the city walls near the postern-gate, adjoining to the friars' meadow, which then belonged to it, very near to the house where now Mr King the dyer liveth. Part thereof, called the friars' barn, was standing in my time. It was founded (according to Leland) by Thomas Lord Berkeley toward the latter end of King Edward III A.D. 1373.⁴

There were many other religious houses in Gloucester which were as seed plots and seminaries to the former, which (after abbeys and monasteries were destroyed) were annexed to the Crown and afterwards converted into private habitations.

There are two free schools belonging to this city, viz. the College School and the Crypt School. I shall only speak here of the last, reserving the first till I come to treat of the cathedral.

Of St Mary de Crypt's free school:

f. 62 This grammar school was founded by John Cook Esq. who lived to be four times mayor of this city, whose | beneficence both to this school and to St Bartholomew's hospital was very great, as likewise towards the reparations of the West Bridge, and High Causeway [*MS.* Causey] between that and Over. And to that end and purpose he made several feoffments in the 20th and 21st years of King Henry VIII unto Mr Thomas Messenger, Thomas Bell, William Pury, Lewis Lysons and Thomas Pury, gents., of all his lands in Gloucestershire and in the city and county thereof, with such monies, goods and plate as should purchase other lands for such uses, purposes and intents as at several times before his death he had declared and published to Joan his wife in the presence of the suffragan bishop and master of the hospital of St Bartholomew in Gloucester, Thomas Payne, gent., and others. But the said John Cook dying before any mortmain could be issued forth or other the premises finished, the said Joan Cook (by the name of the Lady Cook) performed her husband's will throughout, and after a licence of mortmain obtained did her tripartite deed dated in the 31st of King Henry VIII give and grant to the mayor and burgesses of Gloucester for ever all those manors, messuages, lands and tenements in Podsmead, Hempstead, Elmore, Badgeworth, Bentham and Brockworth with the inn called the Crown in the city of Gloucester, as also all her other lands in Stonehouse, Ebley and Standish, and in Westbury and Chaxwell [*sc.* Chaxhill] in the county of Gloucester, the profits thereof to be employed for and towards the maintenance of a schoolmaster and usher, who are to be placed therein by the mayor and another of the elder aldermen of the city of Gloucester and ordered ten pounds a year to be paid to the schoolmaster if a priest and but nine pounds if a layman.

¹ A misnomer.

² Notes, f. 123a: 'This house or college of Carmelites standeth just behind St Mary de Crypt church.'

³ A misnomer.

⁴ Notes, f. 123a: 'The college or house of Greyfriars did stand without the city walls between the postern gate and the lower north gate in a certain ground called the friars' ground where stood (in my time) an ancient great barn called the friars' barn, in which were placed three or four great pieces of ordnance (in the time of the siege) for the better securing of that part of the town. But who was the first founder, or by whom founded, I could never be truly informed.,

f. 62v. There is now a yearly salary of thirty pounds per annum to the master if he be voted in by the consent of the chamber of the city; if not, but ten pounds a year; and the usher hath sixteen pounds a year, paid them quarterly by the | chamber of the city. There is also a yearly allowance to several magistrates of the city for visiting the said school, which is usually the Sunday before Whit Sunday which (according to the donor's will) was as followeth, viz.:

To the mayor	0 4 0
To the recorder	0 3 4
To the 2 senior aldermen	
two shillings a piece	0 4 0
The 2 sheriffs 1s. 8d. a piece	0 3 4
The town clerk	1 4
The sword bearer	1 0
The 4 serjeants at the mace	
eight pence ¹ a piece	3 4
The 4 porters 6d. a piece	2 0
	<hr/>
	1 2 4

Now the mayor and four burgesses of the city of Worcester are made overseers with an allowance of seven nobles for their charges. And if the mayor and magistrates of Gloucester are guilty of neglect they are to forfeit ten pounds to the mayor and magistrates of Worcester. The overplus of the revenue is given to repair bridges, etc. There is also provision that the tenants of those lands shall pay but one year's value for fine upon renewal of their leases without any increase of rent.

After religious foundations it gradually follows that we speak next of charitable endowment, viz. hospitals and almshouses for the support of the indigent and needy [whom] St Paul exhorteth (Hebrews, 13th & 16) to do good and to distribute, for with such sacrifices God is well pleased.

[There follows a prolonged disquisition on the virtues of charity which on f. 62v. includes:] I have here set down a perfect catalogue of the names and gifts of all such worthy benefactors as have bequeathed any lands, rents, annuities or monies towards the relief of poor people belonging to the several hospitals in the city of Gloucester.

f. 63v. And first of St Bartholomew's hospital.

f. 64 As touching the foundation of this hospital I find a variation in authors.² [Here Wantner compares the account of its foundation in Leland's Itinerary with that given by 'a late author [who] sheweth no authority for what he saith', i.e. Atkyns, and continues with a transcription of Atkyns, *Glos. p. 192.*] | Most certain it is that King Henry III was crowned at Gloucester A.D. 1216, at which time he altered the foundation thereof and made it a hospital, dedicating it anew to the honour of St Bartholomew, who afterwards at the earnest request of Eleanor his queen did give and bequeath to the said hospital of St Bartholomew the royal spire church dedicated to St Nicholas in the Westgate street of Gloucester which his father King John had caused to be built, and all the lands, tenements and profits thereto

¹ The payment needs to be ten pence each to amount to 3s. 4d.

² At Notes, f. 123a, Wantner's account of the foundation is more explicit: 'This most ancient and stately hospital standeth on the island between the dry bridge and the Foreign [*MS. far-end*] bridge, first founded and made a quarter college by King Henry III A.D. 1218. But afterwards at the earnest request of his queen Eleanor he converted it into a hospital and gave the church of St Nicholas in the town of Gloucester (which was then a rectory and [in] his own immediate gift) with all the lands thereto belonging towards the maintenance of the said hospital.'

belonging, as also the perpetual advowson of Newnham and Littledean [*MS.* Little Dane] in the county for and towards the maintenance of forty poor men and women in the hospital.

In the 14th year of the reign of King Edward II, 1321, Thomas Lord Berkeley [*MS.* Barkley] of Coberley [*MS.* Cowberly] did give some lands in Cowley for the use and benefit of the hospital of St Bartholomew's in Gloucester.

Leland saith that the hospital of St Bartholomew in Gloucester did entertain 52 poor men and women, each having three shillings 4*d.* a week.

f. 65 King Henry IV for the better endowment of St Bartholomew's hospital in Gloucester granted a new charter, as followeth. [*There follows a transcription of the charter.*]¹

f. 67 In the 11th year of the reign of King Henry VIII, A.D. 1520, John Cook Esq. devised certain lands in Podsmead [*MS.* Podgmead] and Ebley [*MS.* Eblies] Mills with other lands in Badgeworth and Brockworth and Witcombe for the support and maintenance of the poor people belonging to the hospital of St Bartholomew in Gloucester.

In the 18th year of the reign of King Henry VIII, A.D. 1527, John Cook Esq. gave all his tithes of the borough town of Newnham in this county as well [as] that of fishing as private and common, for and toward the maintenance of the poor people of the hospital of St Bartholomew in Gloucester.²

f. 67v. In the 23rd year of the reign of King Henry VIII, A.D. 1532, Sir Thomas Bell of this city, knight, amongst other things in trust appointed two shillings eight pence to be paid every Good Friday to the poor of the hospital of St Bartholomew's in Gloucester, and likewise five shillings a year to the poor of the said hospital.

In the 14th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, A.D. 1572, she in her royal progress came to Gloucester and resided at the bishop's palace, who gave during her residence in Gloucester to the mayor and burgesses of the said city and to their successors for ever the advowson, disposition, nomination, right of patronage [*MS.* parsonage] and right of founder of the said hospital and soil and all the church and the said house and the land, ground and soil of the said church, and circuit, compass, close and inclosure of the said house or hospital, and the lands, tenements as well spiritual as temporal as largely and freely as it ought to come to Her Majesty, to have and to hold to the said mayor and burgesses and their successors for ever to their own proper use and behoof, to hold of her said Majesty, as at her manor at Greenwich, in socage [*MS.* scotage], which was confirmed by act of parliament, as may more particularly appear by this instrument of her writing here and following:³ Queen Elizabeth's grant of the hospital of St Bartholomew's to the city of Gloucester.

This indenture made the 14th day of July in the 16th [*recte* 6th] year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Elizabeth, by the grace of God of England, France and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, etc. [*There follows a transcription (ff. 67v.–69) of the charter.*]

[*Inserted into the account of St Bartholomew's hospital (as ff. 69–72v.) is the document transcribed below. It has many similarities to, but also has important differences in presentation and content from, an ordinance of the city of Gloucester of 1635.*⁴ Notwithstanding these differences the extended title of the latter is substantially also

¹ This sentence is the same as Atkyns's headnote to his printing of the charter at *Glos.* 193–5. Cf. above, f. 14v.

² At Notes, f. 123a, a similar entry is followed by: 'Another gentleman whose name was Cook (of the same family) gave all his tithes of the borough of Newnham in this county (as well as that of fishing, as private and common) for and towards the maintenance of St Bartholomew's hospital in Gloucester.'

³ Furney, 'Abstract', f. 93v. Cf. *Glos. Archives*, Gloucester Borough Records J1/1322 (1564).

⁴ It was printed as a pamphlet said to be of date earlier than 1830: Gloucester Cathedral Library, shelfmark 3.8.36(i).

applicable to Wantner's production, viz.: 'Ordinances, statutes and rules made and ordained by the mayor, aldermen and common council of this city of Gloucester at a council holden in the council chamber (20 February 1635) for the good governance of the several hospitals of St Bartholomew, King James's hospital and the hospital of St Margaret all in the governance and disposing of the mayor and burgesses of the city, and for the guiding and ordering of the poor people in the said hospitals, and also for the direction of the governors there appointed in their several offices and places under the pains and penalties herein limited, and according to the manner and form hereafter following'. The ordinances end with several sections dealing with the interior economy of the hospitals which are not mentioned by Wantner; his transcription ends at the foot of a page and may be incomplete. The charges as Wantner describes them fluctuate between the second and third person, suggesting an imperfect transcription.]

- f. 69 Here followeth an account of the form and manner of their election of the president or governor of the hospital of St Bartholomew's¹ in the city of Gloucester.

The old president and all the governors sitting together in the place appointed within the said hospital of St Bartholomew's the Tuesday next after the feast of All Saints yearly. The president and the greatest part of the governors of the said hospital shall then and there elect a new president and seven others to be governors of the said hospital for the year following, foregoing always that they choose three aldermen and four commoners of the common council, and likewise one of the commoners of that year.

- f. 69v. The charge:

It may please you to understand that you are elected and chosen to be governors of the said hospitals of St Bartholomew's and St Margaret's to continue by the space of one whole year at the least in that charge, all which time according to such laudable decrees and ordinances as be or shall be made by the King's (or Queen's) Majesty, or by his or their successors or by the authority of the common council of the city and by the consent of the governors of the same hospital, setting aside all your other affairs and business as much as you possibly may you shall endeavour yourselves to attend only upon the needful doings of the same with such a loving and cheerful diligence as shall become the faithful servants of God, whom in this vocation you are appointed chiefly to serve. And to whom for your negligent doing you shall receive a strait account. For God by His holy word hath said whatsoever ye do to one of these needy persons for His namesake the same ye do unto Him; and contrariwise if ye neglect and despise them ye despise Him. We therefore require you and every one in God's [behalf] and in His most holy name that you endeavour yourselves to the best of your power and wits so to comfort, order and govern this house and the poor thereof, that at the last day ye may appear before the face of God as true and faithful stewards and disposers of all such things as shall be for the comfort and succour of the poor during the time of your office, it being committed to your charge and credit; and this to do we require you faithfully to promise, and so promising we will here admit you into the fellowship.

- f. 70 And so they granting this to do, the president or elder alderman and elder commoners shall take the others by the hands and admit and place them etc.

It is also very requisite for the better ordering of the said hospital that the governors of the same be divided into several offices and have several charges, that so each man in his charge may faithfully do his duty. These following officers are needful: A provost, or president. A receiver, or treasurer. Two surveyors. Two almoners. Two scrutineers. One porter. A beadle.

The provost's or president's office:

The provost or president of this hospital is chief ruler and governor of the same, whose authority shall be to call together all the other governors for matters concerning the good ordering and maintenance thereof, and to demand of every of them the accounts of their doings in their several offices, and from time to time with consent of the said governors to make the necessary deeds and ordinances and to do and exempt with their assent all other things for the benefit of the said hospital touching and ordering of the lands, issue, profits and revenues

¹ The address to those newly elected which is set out below refers to St Margaret's as well as St Bartholomew's hospital.

thereof; and for the better accomplishing thereof the said president and governors or the most part of them shall assemble the first Friday of every of the twelve months in the year at the said hospital of St Bartholomew's at the hour of eight o'clock in the forenoon of the same day.

The receiver or treasurer his charge:

f. 70v. All the substance of these houses shall be committed to you, that is to say as well the jewels and household stuff thereof, and also such moneys as shall arise and grow either by rents or by gifts to the use of this house, or either of them, of the which you shall keep a true and just account, and it shall not be lawful for him to pay any sum of money, except it be ordinary fees and wages that goeth out thereof, without the consent of the president and the greater number of the governors. He shall keep as well account between the rents and him, by which may and shall appear not only the said renter and his arrearages but also whether [any] of the lands appertaining to the said hospital increase or decay. He shall also yearly the first Tuesday in December within the hospital of St Bartholomew's yield and give up unto the president and governors of this hospital a true and perfect account of his whole charges during the year of his receivership to the said president and governors, that they may view and consider thereof as shall appertain, or else name and appoint auditors for the same. | And the Tuesday in the next week following he shall report to the said hospital of St Bartholomew like as the president and governors thereof shall do, on the same day at the hour of eight o'clock in the forenoon that he may answer and reform his accounts if any doubts or faults shall appear to rise or be found therein. And the same day then and there he shall declare before the old officers and the officers there newly appointed the whole course and state of the issues, affairs, profits and commodities of the said hospital in as large sort as he possibly can and deliver unto the new elected receiver all such sums of money due to both or either of the said hospitals as shall then rest in their hands, and such acquittances, rent-rates and other writings which he hath concerning his office and charge as necessarily do appertain to the said office, of the state of the said hospital or either of them. And the same day to dine within the said hospital of St Bartholomew's with the governors aforesaid. Also that you shall make a true inventory of all such bedding as any poor person in the time that he shall be in that office doth bring into either of the said hospitals. And in recompense of your pains ye shall ascend to the assured mercies and treasures laid up for you in the promises and blood of Christ our Saviour.

The surveyors' charge:

f. 71 That is an alderman or one that hath been sheriff and a commoner being one of the common council house. Unto you is committed the view and survey of all the lands and leases of the said hospital as well such as heretofore have been made and granted and also hereafter shall be granted, and there shall be kept in a book of entries of them to the intent that the governors of this hospital may always be assured what grants have passed and whereunto the tenants are bound that their lands and tenements may be looked unto accordingly, and for the better accomplishment thereof the surveyors shall meet once every two months on the Tuesday at which time they may warn the tenants that have made default to be before them and to take order with them according to their covenants expressed in their leases, and also to determine the doing of such reparations as the said hospitals are bound unto, and thereof of their opinions therein to make report and declarations to the said governors at their next monthly assembly in the place and time appointed forthwith; thereupon to be done as shall appertain, and such resolute determination as the said governors shall agree upon with the particulars of such reparations by them to be allowed or by the tenants to be done shall be entered into a book with the names of the tenant [or] tenants whereunto the governors or the | most part of them shall subscribe their names and there commit the oversight thereof to the surveyors, and enter so that one or more of them may view, visit and peruse the same according to the greatness and quantity of the thing may require.

Also the surveyors shall make a general view of the lands once in a year at the least, and duly keep a book of the defaults thereof. Also every year the Tuesday after the day prescribed for the election of officers the old surveyors with the new shall make a general survey and view of all the lands and tenements within the said city and suburbs thereof belonging to the said hospital, or either of them, that thereby the new surveyors may the better and rather know the same and understand the doings of the old surveyors in their time, and consider and make a true report

thereof to the governors at their next ordinary assembly, according to the trust reposed in them. And further pains taking here God promiseth to give them rest and pleasure in heaven perpetually, such as no man can perfectly nor sufficiently declare, view nor survey with tongue nor in heart.

The almoners' charge:

They shall every twenty days once, or oftener if they shall think good, come to both the said hospitals and at every time their being there they shall call before them every particular officer of these hospitals and enquire if every person do his duty or duties according to his or their charge, and whether there be peace and quietness maintained [in] the same as becometh them who are of the household of faith, and if they shall at any time find any disorder or disordered person or persons with him, her or them for the better reformation shall take such order as shall seem most meet according to their ordinances of the house; and if any refuse to be ordered by them, that then they make such persons to be known to the president and governors, that further order may be taken as the case or cause shall require. And for their labour and pains they shall be sure of the alms which God hath promised to all them that succoureth his members.

The two scrutineers their charge:

f. 71v. They shall be ready and diligent to make search and enquiry from time to time of all such gifts, legacies and bequests as hath been or shall be given or bequeathed to the comfort and succour of the poor of the said hospitals, and the same to receive and enter into your book of gifts and bequests given to the poor of the hospital of St Bartholomew's and St Margaret's which shall be in your own keeping, and for all such sums of money as shall by them be procured, had and received they shall if it be required make unto the governors a deliverance thereof and an acquittance in their own names as of the governors and scrutineers of those houses, and of the said sums by them received to make delivery to the receiver or treasurer of those hospitals for the time being, receiving an acquittance for the same; and yearly at the election of the new governors shall be chosen one new scrutineer, and the old scrutineers that shall be removed shall make and deliver unto the new scrutineers all such bills and writings as do concern the office of the said hospital and also at the audit of the receiver[s] account for the scrutineers' books of gifts and bequests shall be delivered to the governors, that those they may be examined and allowed by the auditors being that year issued by them for that purpose. They shall also in every place that they shall happen to come in the company of good, virtuous and wealthy men to the best of their power commend and set forth the good of the hospitals, and how rightly the goods given to the poor are there bestowed, to the encouragement of others to extend their charity thereunto. They shall not let also to declare the same to every discreet and learned preacher that they are acquainted withal, that they may thereafter stir up the devotion of the people to the help and comfort of these hospitals; and thus doing they shall not lose the reward that God hath promised to all those that seek to glorify and praise his name in his poor members.

The porter's charge:

His charge shall be to keep the doors and to shut them in due time. He shall also give good heed to all such persons as pass to and fro into any of the said hospitals of St Bartholomew's or St Margaret's, as well for the conveying and inspecting of anything that appertaineth to the poor or any other abiding in that house, as also for all suspicious persons, as men resorting to women or women to men as shall be noted of wanton behaviour or shall thought to be petty pickers or otherwise of naughty disposition. As also every night at the hour of eight of the clock in the winter, viz. between the first day of November and the first day of March, and at the hour of nine of the clock he shall knock three times upon the iron set upon the outward gate on the west end of the church, there making a pause between every knock so long time as ye may deliberately say the Lord's Prayer and the articles of his belief, and immediately after the third knock he shall shut all the outward gates of that hospital and not open them again before six of the clock in the morning without great and urgent cause between the first day of November and the first day of March, and not before five of the clock the residue of the year except from the first day of July in which three months they may be opened sooner if there be a reasonable occasion thereof. If he shall at any time perceive anything done by any person resiant within the said hospital of St Bartholomew's that shall maintain, defend, or is like to procure any slander of that hospital

of St Bartholomew's, he shall declare the same to some one or two of the governors of the hospital and none other person and no further to meddle therein.

f. 72 The beadle's office:

His office and charge shall be to give attendance upon the governors of the said hospital from time to time upon the ordinary days appointed for their assembly at the said hospital of St Bartholomew's and to do such business as they shall assign him and to attend upon the president [against] the day of the meeting, for to give summons of their assembly and such other things as appertain to his office.

Provided always, and it is agreed by the said mayor and common council, that the recorder of the said city for the time being, if he be most commonly abiding in the said city or dwelling in the same city, shall and may be eligible to the office of president of the said hospital in the place and stead of an alderman, but not compelled to accept the same without his own good will and consent, anything before decreed, established or ordained to the contrary notwithstanding.¹

The number of the poor and what sort and quality they shall be.

First we ordain, decree and establish that there shall be, continue and remain in this hospital of St Bartholomew's within the city of Gloucester, so long as John Man shall continue master, ruler or governor there, thirty two poor folks, that is to say ten poor men and twenty two poor women; and after the decease, resignation, relinquishing, deprivation or otherwise removing of the said John Man from the said office that there shall be continually remaining in the said hospital forty poor people for ever, viz. thirteen poor men and twenty seven poor women and from thenceforth for ever there shall be paid out of the rents and revenues a convenient salary for a minister, for a physician and chirurgion to the comfort of the said poor people as well as by good edifying of their souls towards God as by helping of their diseased bodies in this world, that they may themselves serve God the better etc.

[*Here Wantner entered:*] Next to this paragraph was half a sheet of paper torn out of the ancient copy which, I suppose, contained the beginning of the orders which was to be observed in admitting and choosing the poor of the hospital.²

Item, that none be admitted into the said company but such as shall be, and hath been three years at least before the time of such admittance, of good name and fame, and no thief or common ale-house haunter, nor common drunkard, and void of other notorious crimes.

Item, that special regard be had that widows and widowers be admitted into the said company before others if there be of that state to be had in the said city or suburbs, or the county, and so that they be in every other respect and condition as meet as any other which may there be found, according to the orders and rules prescribed for the admitting and receiving of the poor people to this hospital.

- f. 72v. Item, that no unmarried people be admitted into this hospital but such as at their admission shall openly protest, and take a corporal oath upon the Evangelist, that he or she intended not to marry during his or their life; and if any be admitted contrary to these ordinances, those we do order and will declare the same nomination and administration to be utterly void and of no effect, provided nevertheless, and we do ordain, that by a special licence of the mayor or of the city of Gloucester and common council of the same city for the time being, and for some special causes being allowed by the assent of the president and governors of the same hospital or by the greatest part of them for the time being, there may be some admitted into the dwellings and allowance appointed for the said poor folks and persons so that they be of the age of fifty two years at the least and in all other things qualified according to the statutes and ordinances; provided also that in this case respect be had of chambers and other allowances appointed and allowed to the said poor folks.

Item, we do ordain that the rules appointed to be observed for the poor people admitted into the said company of this hospital shall be openly and distinctly read unto them being for that purpose assembled together once every quarter of the year at the least in the church of the

¹ This paragraph is evidently displaced from the 'account of the form and manner' of election of officials of St Bartholomew's above.

² Comparison with the ordinances drawn up by the city suggests that Wantner was right and that on the missing sheet were regulations of the replacement of inmates on a vacancy.

hospital by the priest or minister there for the time being, whereby they may the better know and do their duties accordingly.

What orders and rules are to be observed of the poor people admitted into the said company upon pain of punishment or expulsion out of the company.

Every person admitted into the company of the said hospital shall every day in the year twice be present at the divine service or common prayer in the church belonging to that hospital; that is to say, once in the forenoon of every day and once in the afternoon of every day, each time from the beginning of the divine service or common prayer to the end thereof; except such persons have some lawful cause to the contrary to be allowed the same day, or within two days next after, by the fathers or matrons of that company, or two of them at the least, upon pain of forfeiture of a penny for every default, to be defaulted out of that parties' portion at the next pay day and to be divided amongst the company of that hospital at the same end of the quarter; the same penalty to be increased according to the obstinacy and negligence by the oft offence of the offenders in that behalf. And in their said prayers shall specially pray for the Queen's Majesty Queen Elizabeth as chief founder of this hospital and for her heirs and successors and for the peace and concord in Christendom and specially in England and for the members of Christ's Church, for Mr Mayor, recorder and aldermen, sheriffs, burgesses and commonalty of the same city of Gloucester and for the benefactors &c.

f. 73 In the ninth year of the reign of King Charles I A.D. 1634 William Caple Esq. being then mayor¹ of the city did build (with the consent of the chamber of the city) six new houses at the west end of St Bartholomew's hospital for the entertaining of six poor people.

In the 21st year of King Charles aforesaid 1646 Anthony Edwards Esq. being then mayor² did build and erect (with the consent of the chamber of the city) four new houses at the west end of the hospital and annexed them to the said hospital of St Bartholomew's for the entertaining of four poor people.

In the 5th year of the reign of King William and Queen Mary A.D. 1694 John Ewens Esq. being then mayor³ of the city did convert (with the consent of the chamber of the city) part of the said hospital which lay over the old kitchen (useless) into four good rooms and added them to the hospital for the entertaining of four poor people.

The rents and revenues of this hospital increasing and the lease of Mr Michaels'[s] estate at the King's Holme (called the White Barn) which belongs to this hospital being expired, and Mr Michaels being not willing to renew his lease (unless upon unreasonable terms) the governors of the hospital took the estate into their own hands and with the profits thereof the four poor people (last mentioned) are maintained. So that now the hospital of St Bartholomew's in the city of Gloucester maintains a minister, a physician, a master, a chirurgeon and a reader, 24 men and 30 women at the allowance of 2s. 6d. weekly to each, and a chamber, etc. There are 8 officers chosen yearly by the mayor and aldermen of the city for to manage the affairs of this and other hospitals belonging to the city, viz. a president, a treasurer, 2 surveyors, 2 almoners and 2 scrutineers. The revenues of this hospital is about five hundred pounds a year.

On the right hand [of] the communion table stands a fair monument erected in memory of Mr Grail of this city; Sable a cross couped or pierced of the field.

f. 73v Sir Thomas Bell's hospital.

In the 13th year of the reign of King Henry VIII 1522 Sir Thomas Bell, knight, being then mayor of the city of Gloucester, amongst other things appointed six poor people to be entertained in the hospital that he built next to St Kimbrose's chapel, whereof five of them were to be placed in the new rooms and one in the old house by it, and hath given fifty three shillings four pence yearly to each of them and five pounds 5s. yearly for the

¹ William Capel is noted as mayor in 1638: below, f. 86v.

² Anthony Edwards is noted as mayor in 1650: below, f. 86v.

³ John Ewen (*sic*) is noted as mayor in 1693: below, f. 88.

repairing of their houses. He also gave divers tenements and closes to the corporation's proper use and he likewise gave a gilt cup worth £30 to be used by every successive mayor during his mayoralty.

There is a chapel adjoining to this hospital in which is raised a ground monument whereon lies a figure of a young lady with a coronet on her head. The common tradition is that it is the monument of one Maud Kimbrose who was drowned in a well near this place. The chapel is now translated into the shoemakers' hall.

Mr Hill's hospital.

In the fifth year of the reign of King Charles I 1630 Thomas Hill Esq. being then mayor¹ of the city devised eighty pounds for the building of an hospital just without the south gate of this city for the entertaining of six poor people that are widows of the parish of St Owen's, allowing to each of them one shilling eight pence a week. But since the church was destroyed in the late civil wars the parish of St Owen's is annexed to the parish of St Mary de Crypt, and now they place in that hospital six poor men as well as poor women.

St Margaret's hospital.

This hospital standeth without the lower north gate. It was formerly a priory to which the abbey of Gloucester did present. But Leland saith that the priory of St John of Llanthony were taken to be the founders thereof, for that they were wont to maintain it with a certain charity of bread. It now maintains nine poor men with the allowance of two shillings a week apiece.

St Mary Magdalen's hospital, generally called King James's hospital.

This hospital standeth a little above St Margaret's aforesaid. It is governed by the city, and maintaineth 19 poor men and women with the allowance of 1s. 6d. a week to each.

Sir Thomas Rich's hospital.

f. 74 Sir Thomas Rich of London, knight, was born in Gloucester, who in pure love and charity to the place of his nativity founded there an hospital in the east gate street of the said city A.D. 1668 [*Apparently a late entry: The tenure of which runs thus: There follows a transposition into the third person of the relevant part of Rich's will, with several omissions, some misleading.*²]

f. 75 So much for those hospitals and almshouse that are at present found and erected in the city of Gloucester.

f. 75v. [blank]

f. 76 Come we now to give you an account of certain charitable gifts bequeathed by several persons to the city and burgesses of the city of Gloucester.³

In the 33rd year of the reign of King Henry VIII, 1531 [*recte* 1543], Sir Thomas Bell, knight, amongst other trusts appointed four pounds a year to be employed for the mending of the causeway [*MS.* causey] between the south gate and Sudbrook and twenty shillings a year to the overseers thereof and twenty shillings a year for the repair of the houses given for and to the said uses. He also appointed further one pound thirteen shillings and four pence should be given amongst the poor of the south ward; one pound six shillings and eight pence amongst the poor of the east ward, one pound ten shillings amongst the poor of the west ward and one pound ten shillings amongst the poor of the north ward. To the poor

¹ Thomas Hill is noted as mayor in 1640; below, f. 86.

² The will is printed in Fosbrooke, *History of Gloucestershire*, i (1807), 194.

³ The donors listed below are listed with brief notes of their benefactions, in Furney, 'Abstract', at, successively, f. 17, wills and deeds of gifts to the city, and f. 20, abstracts from the 'book of orphans'.

prisoners of the Northgate gaol in the city five shillings and to the poor prisoners of the castle five shillings for ever. All which moneys is distributed twice a year by equal proportions.

Sir Thomas White, Lord Mayor of London A.D. 1553, devised one hundred and four pounds a year to be paid to twenty four cities and towns in the United Kingdom (whereof Gloucester is one) to be lent to four young men (tradesmen) such as shall be burgesses and clothiers, to be preferred for ten years without interest upon sufficient sureties; and afterwards to four others for the aforesaid term, so that the same men may not have it twice, which sum of one hundred and four pounds will once in twenty four years become payable to one of those respective towns whose names are as follows, and the time when it will become payable according to the donor's appointment: Bristol the 29th of November A.D. 1577 is to receive £104. [25 similar entries follow in column, citing 23 place names (Bristol appearing twice), and 'The Merchant Taylors', the awards being payable in successive years from 1577 to 1600.] All those cities and towns aforesaid yearly viz. every 24th year for ever f. 76v. from and after the last receipt for the one hundred and four pounds. | All which payments are to be renewed in Merchant Taylors' Hall, London between the hours of two and six of the clock the same day, provided that when any city or town (before mentioned) do make default in the due putting forth the said one hundred pounds (for the four pounds is given to the trustees of every of those places to whom he hath bequeathed it, for their care) they shall lose for ever the benefit of their devise.

John Heydon [*MS.* Haydon (alias Holden)] of London, mercer, devised to the mayor and burgesses of the city of Gloucester one hundred pounds to be lent to two young men of the city that should be merchants viz. fifty pounds apiece for four years, paying interest for the said one hundred pounds after the rate of three pounds six shillings eight pence per annum, which interest money is to be distributed amongst the poor prisoners in the Northgate gaol in Gloucester yearly.

In the 20th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth A.D. 1575 [*recte* 1578] the widow Goldstone devised twenty pounds for the provision of a stock of coals for the poor.

In the 27th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth A.D. 1582 Gregory Wilshire [*MS.* Wiltshire] devised to the mayor and burgesses of the city of Gloucester [*recte* 1585] one hundred pounds to be lent to five clothiers, viz. twenty pounds apiece for ten years, giving good security, paying one gallon of wine apiece to the mayor yearly on his feast day; that is to say three gallons to the mayor on his feast day and two gallons to the stewards of the city (in those days) when they were elected, and after the ten years expired then to be disposed of to five others.

In the sixth year of the reign of King James I, A.D. 1608, Mr Thomas Poulton devised sixty pounds to the mayor and burgesses of the city of Gloucester to be lent to six, nine, twelve or sixteen young tradesmen for a year or longer upon good security. Ordered afterwards by the mayor and burgesses (to whom the directions were appointed by will) that the said sixty pounds should be lent to twelve poor freemen, giving security for three years, and the three and twentieth day of January to be the perfixt day of repaying it.

In the ninth year of the reign of King James I, 1611, Thomas Machen [*MS.* Meaching] devised to the mayor and burgesses of the city of Gloucester one hundred pounds to be lent to four mercers, that is to say twenty five pounds apiece for five years giving good security of a bond of fifty pounds paying fifty shillings interest, of which interest six pence a quarter is to be paid to the nineteen men and women at St Mary Magdalen's hospital and six pounds a quarter to twelve poor men and women of St Catherine's parish; and after the five years are expired then that money to be lent to five other mercers upon the same terms.

John Cox devised to the mayor and burgesses of the city of Gloucester one hundred pounds to be lent to five poor tradesmen (clothiers if any); that is to say twenty pounds

apiece, giving security for three years, and when that sum is expired then that money to be lent to five other mercers upon the same terms.

Hugh Atwell, clerk, devised to the mayor and burgesses of the city of Gloucester three pounds six shillings eight pence towards a stock to keep the poor at work.

f. 77 John Weyman devised to the mayor and burgesses of the city of Gloucester a house next unto the sign of the Lamb in the lower Northgate street, the rent thereof to be paid every Whitsuntide to the supervisors of the highways from the Barton farm to St Mary's bridge (by the Hermitage) to be laid out upon the repairs of the same, and that accounts be yearly made for the disbursements of the said rent.

Mr Langley [*MS. Langly*] devised to the mayor and burgesses of the city of Gloucester twenty pounds a year for ever to be lent to four young tradesmen (five pounds apiece) from three years to three years giving security for the same.

Leonard Tarne devised to the mayor and burgesses of the city of Gloucester a rent of four pounds out of the yearly rent of a ground called Monkleighton [*MS. Monk-Leighton*] (near the city) to be disposed of to forty poor people at twelve pence apiece upon two several days of the year, viz. St Thomas's day and Good Friday.

Mr Henry Ellis devised to the mayor and burgesses of the city of Gloucester fifty pounds to be lent to five or ten merchants of the city of Gloucester for seven years, and for default of merchants then the said moneys to be lent to clothiers or makers of serges or stuffs, giving security, etc.

Mr William Halliday [*MS. Holliday*] devised to the mayor and burgesses of the city of Gloucester five hundred pounds to be lent to five burgesses for five years at six pounds per cent, the interest thereof is to be employed for the placing forth of six poor boys apprentices, allowing them five pounds apiece.

Alderman Jasper Clutterbook devised to the mayor and burgesses of the city of Gloucester all his lands in Barnwood in trust that they bind out two boys apprentices every year, allowing them five pounds apiece, provided they are sons of burgesses and inhabitants of the city.

Sarah Browne devised to the mayor and burgesses of the city of Gloucester all her tenements (called Uses land) in Gloucester (as trustees) and out of the rents and profits thereof to bind out three boys apprentices yearly, who are to be chosen by the mayor and burgesses yearly every Lady-day, allowing them four pounds apiece.

Alderman John Powell devised by will one hundred pounds, the interest thereof for the binding out of one boy apprentice every year.

[*The following entry, apparently a digression, is widely spaced from the above.*] The chamber of the city are lords of the manor of Awre and Blakeney, and patrons of Littledean, worth £20 a year, and patrons of Newnham, worth £30 a year, and patrons of Kemerton, worth £ 140 a year, and patrons of St Nicholas in the city.

f. 77v. Now for as much as no man can or at leastwise ought not to exercise or follow any trade, mystery or occupation (within the limitation of the city), nor yet to bear any office, rule, authority or dignity therein unless he be freeborn, made free by indenture or purchase his freedom by fine | I will therefore give you a particular account of all the fees and charges which everyone payeth when he is made free of this city unless the chamber of the city do frankly bequeath the freedom (and fees thereto belonging) to any person of honour. Now the person (or persons) that is (or are) to be made free must first of all take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy.

The oath of allegiance: I, A.W., do declare that it is not lawful upon any pretence whatsoever to take up arms against the King (or Queen), and that I do abhor the traitorous position of taking up arms by his authority against his person or against those that are commissioned by

him, and that I will conform to the liturgy of the Church of England as it is now by law established. And I do hold that there lies no obligation upon me, nor any other person, from the oath commonly called the Solemn League and Covenant, to endeavour any change or alteration of government either in Church or State. And that the same is in itself an unlawful oath, and imposed upon the subjects of the realm against the known laws and liberties of the kingdom.

The oath of supremacy: I, A.W., do sincerely promise and swear that I will be faithful and true allegiance bear to our most gracious sovereign Lord (or Lady) King (or Queen) &c. So help me God. I, A.W., do swear that I do from my heart abhor, detest and abjure as impious and heretical that damnable doctrine and position that princes excommunicated or deprived by the Pope or any authority of the see of Rome may be deposed or murdered by their subjects or any other whatsoever. And I do declare that no foreign prince or person, prelate, state or potentate hath or ought to have any jurisdiction, power, superiority, pre-eminence or authority ecclesiastical or spiritual within this realm.

f. 78 Every burgess's oath:¹ You shall swear that you shall be true liege-man, and true faith and truth bear to our Sovereign Lord (or Lady) King (or Queen's) Majesty, and to your power shall aid and assist the mayor and the sheriffs of the city of Gloucester for the time being, and to them shall be obedient and attendant concerning such as they, or any of them, lawfully and reasonably will and command you to do. You shall well and truly observe, perform, fulfil and keep all such orders and rules as are or shall be made and established by the common council of the city | for the good government thereof [in *added*, to *deleted*] all things to you appertaining. You shall also give, yield and be contributory to [and with] the corporation of the city so far forth as you ought or shall be chargeable to do, and you shall not by colour of your freedom bear out or cover under you any foreign person or stranger or their goods and chattels; but according to the best of your skill and wit, cunning and power you shall uphold and maintain all the liberties, franchises, good customs, orders and usages of this city and corporation. So help you God &c.

The table of fees according as they are written in the election chamber of the city.

For a freeman's son.	£ s d
To the mayor	0 3 0
To the sheriffs, six pence apiece	0 1 0
To the chamberlain	0 0 4
For a bucket	0 2 8
To the sword bearer	0 1 0
To the clerk for entrance	<u>0 0 4</u>
	0 8 4

For an apprentice.	
To the mayor	0 3 0
To the sheriffs, six pence apiece	0 1 0
To the chamberlain	0 0 4
For a bucket	0 2 8
To the sword bearer	0 1 0
To the clerk for entrance	0 0 4
As a fine	<u>0 4 0</u>
	0 12 4

¹ Printed as 'The freeman's oath in 1746' in *A Calendar of the Registers of the Freemen of Gloucester, 1641–1838*, ed. John Juřica (Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society, Gloucestershire Record Series vol. 4 (1991), appendix 2, p. 262.

For every man that cometh in by fine.

To the mayor	0 3 0
To the town clerk, one shilling in the pound.	
To the sheriffs the same.	
To the chamberlain	0 0 8
For two buckets	0 5 4
To the sword bearer	0 2 0
For the clerk's entrance	0 0 8

Now as to the fine itself there is no prescript rule nor sum of moneys interest what this or that man shall give, but according to the station and qualification you are in (and what interest you can make with the chamber of the city) so will your fine be, and according to what they order you must expect to pay. But of latter years (upon some considerations) the two former were by an act of common council advanced so that now every freeman's son payeth, when he is made free, 14s. 4d., and every apprentice when he is made free payeth 18s. 4d.

At a common council holden for the city of Gloucester October 17th A.D. 1656¹, Luke Nurse Esq. being then mayor, these following rules and observations were proposed: Imprimis. That upon due summons every person not having leave of the mayor failing more than the one half of the hour of the time he was summoned to appear, or appearing doth not come in his formality, shall forfeit each person two shillings for every default. Secondly, every person that doth appear upon summons and doth depart the house without leave of the mayor shall forfeit for every default one shilling. Thirdly, every person that cometh immediately after the door is shut shall forfeit one shilling, and in case he refuse immediately to set down his twelve pence but doth depart away again it shall be taken as a
f. 78v. contempt, and he shall pay as he that cometh not at all which is two shillings. | Fourthly, That after the House is called, any person that shall speak or whisper to any other person whilst any proposition, survey or lease is reading, or whilst the votes are taking, every such person for every such default shall pay six pence. Fifthly, if there be any matter in debate at the board the person who first speaketh shall be fully heard, and so the second, and the third, each person alone and distinctly, and that if any other person shall be speaking in any other part of the house, or to the matter in question, before the single person that was speaking hath ended what he hath to say, such person for so offending shall pay one shilling. Sixthly, every member of the House shall have free liberty to speak or to [de?]clare his mind concerning any matter in debate without interruption, so as he speaketh moderately and in a prudential way. Seventhly, that if it should so unhappily fall out, that if any one member shall asperse or charge any matter or thing against or upon any other member of the House to which distaste is taken, and if the person offended appealeth unto the House for reparation, that then and immediately to debate and reconcile such difference, and none other matter or thing to intervene unless upon some extraordinary more occasion than ordinary.

Customs and privileges belonging to the free burgesses of the city of Gloucester.

Whereas only the eldest sons of free-burgesses (in other cities) are said to be freeborn, in Gloucester every son of a freeman is freeborn. And whereas the eldest sons (after the decease of their father) according to the common right of our kingdom become heirs at law, in Gloucester the youngest son of every free-burgess inheriteth all the free land his father died possessed of within the limit above or precincts of the city, which is called borough-english.

¹ Glos. Archives, Gloucester Borough Records B3/3 p. 5.

f. 79 Every free burgess of the city of Gloucester (by virtue of several charters granted by several kings to the mayor and burgesses thereof) are quit of, and free from, all, and all manner of tolls, lastage, portage, keyage, guildage, passage and guild of merchants throughout the kingdom of England, &c., as appeareth by the following charter: To all Christian people to whom these presents shall come, greeting. We the mayor and burgesses of the city of Gloucester in the county of the city of Gloucester do hereby certify that King John by his charter under the great seal of England bearing date at Dorchester April 26th in the fifth year of his reign did, amongst other things, grant to the burgesses of Gloucester that all the burgesses of Gloucester *de gilda mercatorum* and their successors should for ever be quit of all toll and lastage, pontage and stallage, whether within fair or without and through all the ports of the sea and beyond the sea. And that King Henry III under the great seal of England granted and confirmed to the burgesses of Gloucester the same customs and liberties throughout the whole land touching tolls and all other matters as the liberties of London and Winchester had in the time of King Henry his grandfather. And that King Edward III by his charter dated at Gloucester the 20th day of December in the 2nd year of his reign did confirm the before mentioned charter of King Henry III. And further he did grant that the said burgesses of Gloucester, their heirs and successors should be quit of all murage, keyage, pontage, passage, guildage and guild of merchants, and all suchlike customs throughout his whole kingdom and dominion. And that King Richard III by his letters patents under the great seal of England bearing date in the first year of his reign did further grant and confirm unto the burgesses of Gloucester and their successors all and singular the before mentioned liberties, exemptions, privileges and immunities whatsoever. And we do likewise further certify that our Sovereign Lord King Charles by his charter under the great seal of England bearing date at Westminster April 18th in the 24th year of his reign hath granted and confirmed unto the said mayor and burgesses of the city of Gloucester and their successors for ever all and singular the liberties, privileges, exemptions and immunities which were or had been granted to them or any of their predecessors. And we do further certify that A.W. of the city of Gloucester is a burgess and guild merchant of the same city and is lawfully and duly instituted unto, and ought to have and enjoy all and every of the said privileges, immunities and exemptions in and by the aforesaid charter or any of them granted and confirmed unto the burgesses of Gloucester or unto the mayor or burgesses of the city of Gloucester aforesaid. In witness we have here hereunto set our common seal of the said city &c.

Other privileges and customs appertaining to every free-burgess of the city of Gloucester¹.

The town ham is a free common of pasture to the mayor and burgesses of the city of Gloucester and their successors for ever, where they shall have common of pasture in the said common ham all times of the year for all manner of their beasts, except sheep, of such burgesses as be not butchers. And every such burgess as is a butcher to have going in the said common ham twenty sheep and not above from the time that the meadow called Prestham be mowed and the hay thereof made and carried away, and then and from thenceforth the sheep of the said butchers to go and depasture as well as in the said common ham as in the said meadow called Prestham and None-Ham until the feast of the Purification of Our Lady St Mary. And if the said meadow called Prestham be not mown but used by way of agister or tillage by William the lord abbot or his successors then every of the said burgesses being a butcher to put in their sheep in the said common ham and meadows called Portham and Noneham after the extent and number aforesaid from the feast of St Thomas Becket, and these to remain and continue using their said common

¹ This heading is misleading; what follows is an account of a composition between the abbot and convent and the mayor and burgesses. Cf. f. 81, below.

f. 79v. unto the Purification of Our Lady. And the said abbot and convent and their | successors shall have going in the said common ham at all times of the year fourteen score of sheep and not above, and none other beasts nor cattle except their swine of the barton which shall go and depasture in the pits of the said common ham and in no other place where the mayor and burgesses have any common for their cattle, in which pits the mayor and burgesses and their predecessors have used to dig earth and clay for their reparations within the said town; and the same abbot and convent and their successors shall have going into the said meadows called Prestham and Noneham their said sheep after the hay there growing be made and carried away without interruption of the said mayor or burgesses or their successors. And for a perfect knowledge of the said common ham, how far it doth extend and what it containeth in breadth and length it is to be understood and taken that the same extendeth from the west gate of the same town of Gloucester to the end of the causeway that leadeth from Maisemore to the west bridge of the said town of Gloucester and from thence to the Cross that standeth over Maisemore's causeway called Leddon-cross and so from thence to the New Ditch. And that one half of the said New Ditch shall be and continue as it now is. And thereupon more stones and stakes to be set from time to time as need shall require, and the other half of the said ditch to extend to Pull meadow adjoining to the water of Severn, and in likewise more stones and stakes be there set for the perfect knowledge for ever to be had how far the common ham doth extend, without let or interruption of the said abbot or convent or their successors, or their tenants of Maisemore aforesaid; and that no other ditch, hedge, rail or other enclosure upon the same ditch by any of the said parties in any other manner than is aforesaid from henceforth be had or made.

Also the mayor and burgesses and their successors shall have common of pasture for all manner of beasts in their meadows and pastures called Noneham otherwise called Oxleasow from the end of the Nativity of St John Baptist unto the feast of the Purification of Our Lady St Mary the Virgin for evermore. And the said abbot and convent and their successors shall have all their own lambs which shall be bred and reared within their manor[s] of Maisemore and Over, going and depasturing in the said meadows and pastures called Noneham otherwise called Oxleasow and Prestham by all the said time and no manner of cattle and beasts otherwise than above specified.

f. 80 Also the said mayor and burgesses and their successors shall have yearly for evermore common of pasture for all manner of their beasts and other cattle in the said meadow called Prestham otherwise Portham from the time that the hay thereof coming be made and carried away until the said feast | of the Purification of Our Lady St Mary, and if the said meadow by the abbot or convent or their successors be used by way of agistment (or grazing), then the said mayor to use the said common with their cattle as is aforesaid from the feast of the Translation of St Thomas the Martyr unto the feast of the said Purification of our Lady for evermore.

And the said abbot and convent and their successors shall have going and depasturing in the said meadow called Prestham or Portham yearly for evermore, all their ewes and lambs, from the feast of All Saints until the said feast of the Purification of Our Lady. Also the tenants of the said abbot and convent and all their successors of their manor of Maisemore shall have common of pasture in the said meadows and pastures called Oxleasow, Portham otherwise called Prestham and common ham for their oxen and kine and for none other manner of cattle yearly for evermore, from the time that the said meadow called Portham be mown and the hay thereof made and carried away, by the span of one month then next ensuing and no longer time. And if the said abbot and convent and their successors use the same meadow called Portham by way of agistment (or grazing) that then the said tenants of the said abbot and convent and their successors to enter and use their common in the said meadows and pastures with their said oxen and kine at the said feast of the Translation of St

Thomas and there to continue for the space of one month from thence next following and no longer time, neither to use their common in none other place or places aforesaid where the said mayor and burgesses and their successors have common of pasture for their beasts and cattle.

And it is agreed that no burgess of the said town shall have above five beasts in number yearly going and depasturing in the said meadows or pastures at any time to use their said common. And that it is only to be understood and taken of their own proper beasts and none other, except such burgesses as be butchers, which may use the said common with their beasts after the rate above said, and with their sheep in the same meadow and pastures at such time and times and with such number as is before rehearsed, provided always that if at any time or times hereafter shall appear that the said meadows and pastures be overcharged by reason of the said rate, and extent, so that the sufficient and necessary common cannot be had and taken for the beasts of the said abbot and burgesses and tenants of Maisemore, that then it shall be lawful to the said mayor and his brethren the aldermen of the same town for the time being, for to abridge and newly to assess and rate every of the said burgesses how many beasts every of them shall have yearly there using the said common under the

f. 80v. said rate of five beasts from time to time for ever as they shall think | convenient and necessary by their directions. And the said abbot and convent and their successors may at their pleasure make a bridge over Little Severn, where the footbridge now is or near the same, to carry, convey and drive at all times and seasons their hay, timber, horses, sheep, cattle and other stuff from the said monastery unto their manors and wears and from their manors and wears unto the same monastery, and allow over and through the said meadows and pastures called Archdeacon's meadow, Mean Ham and Little Meadow and through the little gate in the west gate of the said town for drift and passage only, so that by reason thereof no great losses grow to the said mayor and burgesses and their successors in defiling and consuming of their common there; and also the said abbot and convent and their successors and their servants shall have and use for evermore over, through and by all the said meadows and pastures where the said mayor and burgesses and their successors have common of pasture all such footpaths and ways to and from the said monastery as they had and used times past, without interruption of the mayor and burgesses or their successors. Also the said abbot and convent and their successors shall have, receive and take all waifs and strays and all other forfeitures and casualties that hereafter shall fortune to fall and come within all their liberties. And the said mayor and burgesses and their successors for ever to have the like waifs, strays, forfeitures and casualties that hereafter shall fortune to fall or come within the liberties of their perambulation.

Also it is agreed that abbot and convent and their successors for ever shall by their officers make all manner replevins of all manner of beasts, goods and chattels impounded and detained within the hundred of Barton that hereafter shall happen to be sued for any manner of causes within the said hundred, all and all manner of process depending upon the same without let or interruption of the said mayor and burgesses and their successors by them and their officers of the said town; to have for evermore the making of all manner of replevins of all manner of beasts, goods and chattels imparked or detained within the hundred of Dudstone and the town of Gloucester that hereafter shall happen to be sued for all manner of causes within the said hundred or town, and all manner of process depending upon the same, without let or interruption of the said abbot or convent and their successors.

And forasmuch that hereafter those meadows and pastures where the said mayor and burgesses have common of pasture should not with the beasts and cattle of strangers having no title of common in the same to be depastured and defouled neither with the beasts nor cattle of the said mayor and burgesses or the said abbot [or] convent or their successors of

- f. 81 either | of them or the said tenants of Maisemore, be surcharged contrary to the extant rate or agreement aforesaid, it is agreed that as often as the said abbot and convent or their successors and the said mayor and burgesses or their successors shall receive any such surcharge or wrongful using of the said common, that they or either of them or the successors of either of them from time to time as shall be thought convenient shall drive all manner of beasts and cattle being found in the said meadows and pastures and the beasts and cattle of stranger the depasturing and feeding having no title thereunto, and also all the beasts as well of the said abbot and convent and their successors as of the mayor and burgesses and their successors and every of them and the tenants of Maisemore as there shall be found depasturing over and above the extent and rate aforesaid, and them to impark, to detain in form following, that is, to wit, one drift of the said cattle to be imparked in the pinfold [of the] abbot and convent and their successors and the other drift in the pinfold of the said mayor and burgesses and their successors; and so each of the said parties and their successors to continue from time to time when it shall fall to their turn and course, and such fines and amercements or other profits that shall grow or come for the redemption of the said offences or damages in the said meadows or pastures by any such cattle to be equally divided between the said parties and their successors for the time that the said mayor and burgesses and their successors have common as aforesaid.

And also it is accordingly agreed that the freehold and fee simple of the said meadows and pastures called the Archdeacon's meadow, Mean Ham, Pull Meadow, Common Ham, Oxleasow otherwise called None meadow and Portham, otherwise called Prestham is in the said [abbot *added superscript*] as in the right of the monastery of St Peter in the town of Gloucester. And it is further condescended and agreed that if the said abbot and his successors shall have and enjoy all such liberties, freedoms and commodities as a burgess of the said town of Gloucester hath, and may have as well within it the liberties of the said town as without, and that whatsoever the mayor of the town for the time being hath bought and is served of such victuals and provisions as shall be necessary for his household, then the said abbot and convent and their successors by their officers and servants may buy all manner of victuals and provisions and necessities for the household of the said abbot for the time being and the convent of the same monastery, in the market there, and also from time to time to buy wheat and all manner of corn, and grain in the said market, as shall be needful and necessary for the said monastery without impediment or interruption and interruption of the said mayor and burgesses and their successors or any of them. In witness whereof the said abbot and convent to the one part of this indenture remaining in the custody of the said mayor and burgesses have put their common seal; and to the other part of this indenture remaining in the custody of the said abbot and convent, the said mayor and burgesses have put their common seal.

Here endeth the composition between the abbot and the convent, and the mayor and burgesses.

- f. 81v. [blank]

- f. 82 It only remaineth now that I give you here an historical account of the honour of Gloucester from the Conquest even to these our days. [At ff. 82–3v., in a text which is interspersed by descriptions of coats of arms adjacent to the outline of a shield, Wantner gives accounts of the successive earls (later dukes) of Gloucester from Brithrick temp. William I (for which he relies on Speed and Leland) to Richard Plantagenet, later Richard III, concluding with Henry duke of Gloucester (d. 1660) and the contemporary Henry duke of Gloucester, son of Queen Anne.]

- f. 84 I shall conclude this first book with a catalogue of the names and coats of arms of all the mayors that ever hath been belonging to the borough town and city of Gloucester from the reign of King Richard III A.D. 1483 to this present year [1711 *an overwriting*].¹
[The entries in Wantner's manuscript are tabulated under the headings: Years. Mayors' names. Their coats of arms. In this edition the entries are set in continuous text for each year.]
- 1483 John Try Or a bend azure.
 1484 John Caple Chequy or and azure on a chief gules 3 lozenges argent.
 1485 William Francombe Vert a saltire engrailed or charged with five combs sable.
 1486 John Pool Argent a lion rampant azure.
 1487 John Helloe Argent a chevron between 3 bugles sable.
 1488 William Cole Argent a bull passant gules armed and langued sable.
 1489 Robert Pool Pre[viously, 14] 86.
 1490 Thomas Hearle Argent in chief 3 men's hearts gules.
 1491 Walter Rowden Sable a greyhound current argent collared azure.
 1492 William Cook Or a chevron chequy gules and azure between 3 cinquefoils of the first.
 1493 John Capel Pre[viously, 14] 84.
 1494 William Cole Pre[viously, 14] 88.
 1495 Robert Rawlins Sable 3 swords in pale the middlemost point erected argent.
 1496 Walter Rowden Pre[viously, 14] 91.
 1497 Philip Prydith Or on a bend a rose gules between 2 quaterfoils slipped of the first.
 1498 William Cook Pre[viously, 14] 92.
 1499 Gerard Venedy Per chevron ermine and erminois.
 1500 John Caple Pre[viously, 14] 93.
 1501 John Cook Pre[viously, 14] 98.
 1502 Walter Rowden Pre[viously, 14] 96.
 1503 William Hanshaw Or 3 church bells 2.1 azure.
 1504 William Cole Pre[viously, 14] 94.
 1505 Gerard Venedy Pre[viously, 14] 99.
 1506 Thomas Tayloe Azure a sword in pale point in chief argent hilt and pommel or between 2 lions rampant endorsed ermine.
 1507 John Cook Pre[viously,] 1501.
 1508 William Hanshaw Pre[viously,] 1503.
 1509 William Hanshaw Pre[viously,].
- f. 84v. 1510 John Hatton Azure a chevron between 3 garbs or.
 1511 Thomas Parker Gules a cross between 3 marlions or.
 1512 John Cook Pre[viously,] 1507.
 1513 Thomas Tayloe Pre[viously,] 1506.
 1514 Richard Rowden Pre[viously,] 1502.
 1515 William Hanshaw Pre[viously,] 1508.
 1516 Ralph Zanchie [sc.Sankey] Or on a chief azure 3 annulets proper
 1517 Thomas Hartland Azure on a mount in base proper a hart at gaze argent attired sable.
 1518 Robert Plevis Sable in fess 3 cinquefoils argent.
 1519 John Cook Pre[viously,] 1512.
 1520 William Hanshaw Pre[viously,] 1515.
 1521 William Jordan Azure a lion rampant between 8 cross-crosslets fitchy or a chief of the last.
 1522 Thomas Tayloe Pre[viously,] 1512
 1523 William Hazard Chequy argent and sable on a chief of the last two pairs of table dice of the first numbered of the second.
 1524 William Rawlins Pre[viously, 14] 95.

¹ A transcription of Notes, ff. 114–18, which gives full details to 1703, here continued to 1712 and with an incomplete late addition for 1713. The earlier entries may originate in a decision of the common council of 1672 (Glos. Archives, Gloucester Borough Records B3/3 p. 521) that a new and corrected table should be made of the names of mayors and sheriffs from 'the granting of His Majesty's present charter [1 Ric. III, 1483].' The table has not survived.

- 1525 John Falkner Argent two falcons risant gules, a bordure engrailed sable bezanty.
 1526 Thomas Osbourne Quarterly azure and ermine divided by a cross engrailed or.
 1527 John Rastell Gyronny of four ermine and gules.
 1528 John Seames Per pale argent and sable on a chief of the last semi of fleurs-de-lis of the first.
 1529 William Jordan Pre[viously,] 1521.
 1530 William Hazard Pre[viously,] 1523.
 1531 Thomas Messenger Argent a chevron between 3 helmets closed sable.
 1532..William Mathew Gyronny sable and gules over all a lion rampant or.
 1533 William Marmon Gules a lion rampant c[r]owned or.
 1534 John Falkner Pre[viously,] 1525.
 1535 Thomas Seames Pre[viously,] 1528.
 1536 Thomas Bell, senior Gules 2 bars gemels between 3 hawks' bells or on a chief of the second a lure [MS. lievre] and 2 martlets of the first.
 1537 William Hazard Pre[viously,] 1523.
 1538 William Mathew Pre[viously,],1532.
 1539 Robert Pool Pre[viously,]1486.
 1540 Thomas Payne Or 3 harts on a chief embattled azure as many bezants.
 1541 Henry Marmon Pre[viously,] 1533.
 1542 John Falkner Pre[viously,] 1534.
 1543 Thomas Bell, senior Pre[viously,] 1536.
 f. 85 1544 Sir Thomas Bell, Kt. Pre, a label of 3 points azure for distinction.
 1545 Thomas Clutterbook Azure a lion rampant argent in chief 3 escallops sable.
 1546 Thomas Loveday Azure 3 bars indented or.
 1547 Ralph Rawlins Pre[viously,] 1524.
 1548 John Rastell Pre[viously,] 1527.
 1549 William Michael Chequy or and azure on a bend argent 3 escallops sable.
 1550 Thomas Pury Argent on a fess between 3 martlets sable as many mullets of the field.
 1551 Thomas Sandford Per chevron sable and ermine in chief 3 boars' heads trunked barways or
 1552 Thomas Payne Pre[viously,] 1540.
 1553 Thomas Bell Pre[viously,] 1543.
 1554 Thomas Bell Pre[viously,] 1543.
 1555 Thomas Loveday Pre[viously,] 1546.
 1556 William Bond Argent on a chevron sable 3 bezants.
 1557 Robert Mourton Argent a chevron between 3 moors' heads erased sable (or proper).
 1558 Henry Meachen Argent a chevron engrailed gules between 3 elm leaves slipped proper.
 1559 Thomas Hide Azure a chevron between fusils or.
 1560 Thomas Pury Pre[viously,] 1550.
 1561 William Bond Pre[viously,] 1556.
 1562 Thomas Messenger Pre[viously,] 1531.
 1563 Lawrance Singleton Argent 3 chevrons between as many martlets sable.
 1564 Thomas Hide Pre[viously,] 1559.
 1565 Thomas Seames Pre[viously,] 1535.
 1566 John Woodward Argent a pale gules charged with 3 eagles displayed or.
 1567 Henry King Argent on a chevron ermine 3 escallops gules.
 1568 John Kirby Azure six lioncels rampant 3.2.1 or on a canton argent a mullet gules
 1569 William Messenger Pre[viously,] 1562.
 1570 Luke Jernons Argent a buck's head cabossed gules attired sable.
 1571 Thomas Weeks Argent a chevron between 3 trefoils slipped vert.
 1572 Peter Rumny Per chevron azure and or in a chief three bezants.
 1573 Richard Cugly Per bend or and gules two crescents counterchanged.
 f. 85v. 1574 Thomas Francomb Pre[viously,]1485.
 1575 James Morss Argent a cross sarcelly azure.
 1576 John Kirby Pre[viously].
 1577 Lawrance Singleton Pre[viously].
 1578 Thomas Seames Pre[viously].
 1579 Thomas Meachen Pre[viously].

- 1580 Richard Lane Per pale azure and gules in the middle precise a mullet of five points between 3 saltires 2.1 or.
- 1581 John Smith Argent a fess sable charged with as many fleurs-de-lis of the 1st between as many pairs of millrines saltireways of the 2nd.
- 1582 Lawrance Holliday Sable 3 helmets proper within a bordure engrailed argent.
- 1583 John Webley Argent 3 pelicans in fess unguling themselves proper.
- 1584 Thomas Best Sable six martlets 3.2.1 or on a chief of the 2nd a martlet of the first.
- 1585 William Messenger Pre[viously].
- 1586 John Garnons Pre[viously].
- 1587 John Cowdale Sable 3 milch cows passant in pale argent each wreathed around the neck with a withe proper and a cow's bell hanging thereto or.
- 1588 Thomas Meachen Pre[viously].
- 1589 Thomas Browne Gules. on a bend or 3 lions passant guardant of the field.
- 1590 Richard Webb Or a cross quarterly quartered gules and sable.
- 1591 Richard Cox Gules a fess sable between 3 cocks or.
- 1592 John Walkley Argent on a bend sable three hares' heads erased or.
- 1593 John Taylor Pre[viously].
- 1594 Henry Hanshaw Pre[viously].
- 1595 Henry Webb Pre[viously].
- 1596 Grum [sc. Grimbold] Hutchings Sable a fess chequy or and azure between 3 horses' heads erased argent.
- f. 86 1597 John Jones Ermine a saltire gules.
- 1598 Christopher Caple Pre[viously].
- 1599 Thomas Seames Pre[viously].
- 1600 Luke Gernons Pre[viously].
- 1601 Thomas Meachen Pre[viously].
- 1602 Richard Cox Pre[viously].
- 1603 Thomas Rich Or a saltire reguled gules charged with five crosses patty fitchy of the field.
- 1604 Henry Hazard Pre[viously].
- 1605 Henry Darby Per chevron embattled or and azure 3 eaglets displayed counterchanged.
- 1606 Lawrance Wiltshire Sable 3 swords points in base argent hilts and pommels or.
- 1607 John Baugh Gules a fess vairy between 3 mullets or.
- 1608 John Brewster Sable a chevron between 3 estoiles argent charged with five panthers' heads gules.
- 1609 John Thorne Sable a fess between 3 lions passant or.
- 1610 John Browne Pre[viously].
- 1611 William Hill Gules a saltire vairy between 12 cross-crosslets patty fitchy or.
- 1612 Thomas Adams Vert on a cross or a mullet of the first
- 1613 John Taylor Pre[viously].
- 1614 Edmund Clements Argent crusily of cross-crosslets and 3 pellets sable.
- 1615 Richard Smith Pre[viously].
- 1616 Mathew Price Sable a lion rampant argent.
- 1617 Jeffery Beale Quarterly of 4 or and gules in the middle precise a quatrefoil of the field.
- 1618 John Jones Pre[viously].
- 1619 Christopher Caple Pre[viously].
- 1620 John Baugh Pre[viously].
- 1621 John Browne Pre[viously].
- 1622 William Hill Pre[viously].
- 1623 Edmund Clements Pre[viously].
- 1624 Richard Smith Pre[viously].
- 1625 John Jones Pre[viously].
- 1626 Matthew Price Pre[viously].
- f. 86v. 1627 Richard Beard Argent three men's faces 2.1 haired and bearded proper within a bordure azure.
- 1628 Richard Browne Pre[viously].

- 1629 Anthony Robinson Per pale or and azure a cross flory counterchanged on a chief quarterly of the second and first a lion passant guardant gules between three bezants the third as the second the fourth as the first.¹
- 1630 William Peirce Sable a bend nebuly between two unicorns' heads erased or.
- 1631 Toby Bullock Gules a chevron between three bullocks' heads cabossed or.
- 1632 John Brewster Pre[viously].
- 1633 John Webb Pre[viously].
- 1634 John Browne Pre[viously].
- 1635 William Hill Pre[viously].
- 1636 William Lugg Argent a bend wavy sable.
- 1637 William Singleton Pre[viously].
- 1638 William Capel Pre[viously].
- 1639 James Powell Per pale gules and azure three lions rampant azure.
- 1640 Thomas Hill Pre[viously].
- 1641 John Scrivin [blank].
- 1642 Dennis Wise Argent three wyverns' heads erased gules.
- 1643 Nicholas Webb Pre[viously].
- 1644 Luke Nurse Argent a fess between two chevrons gules.
- 1645 Lawrence Singleton Pre[viously].
- 1646 Jasper Clutterbook Pre[viously].
- 1647 John Muddox Sable a bend or between three children's heads and necks coupéd proper each enwrapped with a snake vert and as many griffins' heads erased azure.
- 1648 Henry Cugley Pre[viously].
- 1649 James Stephens Azure a chevron argent between three falcons' heads erased or.
- 1650 Anthony Edwards Argent a fess wavy between six martlets gules.
- 1651 William Singleton Pre[viously].
- 1652 William Capel Pre[viously].
- 1653 Thomas Pury Pre[viously].
- 1654 Edmund Collet Sable on a chevron between three hinds as many annulets of the field.
- f. 87 1655 Dennis Wise Pre[viously,] 1642.
- 1656 Luke Nurss Pre[viously,] 1644.
- 1657 Lawrance Singleton Pre[viously,] 1563.
- 1658 Robert Tyther Gules a chevron ermine between 3 men's heads armed with beavers open proper.
- 1659 Toby Jordan Pre[viously,] 1521.
- 1660 Robert Payne Pre[viously,] 1540.
- 1661 Thomas Pierce Pre[viously,] 1630.
- 1662 William Russell Argent a chevron between 3 cross crosslets fleury fitchy sable.
- 1663 John Powell Pre[viously,] 1639.
- 1664 Robert Fielding Argent on a fess azure 3 lozenges or.
- 1665 Thomas Yeate Azure a fess and two mullets in chief or.
- 1666 Thomas Price Pre[viously,] 1616.
- 1667 John Woodward Pre[viously,] 1566.
- 1668 Henry Ockwold Vairy on a pale gules 3 leopards' heads cabossed or. He died in his mayoralty and the year was served out by Anthony Arnold Gules a chevron ermine between 3 pheons or.
- 1669 John Wagstaff Argent 3 bends engrailed the nethermost humet on the dexter side in the sinister point an escallop sable.
- 1670 Henry Fowler Quarterly azure and or in the first a lure [MS. lieuer] argent stringed of the second.
- 1671 Henry Fowler Pre[viously].
- 1672 Henry Norwood Ermine a cross engrailed gules.
- 1673 William Cook Or a chevron compony gules and azure between 3 cinquefoils of the last.
- 1674 Sir Duncomb Colchester, knight Or a chevron between 3 stars gules.
- 1675 William Selwin Argent on a bend cotised sable 3 annulets or.
- 1676 William Russell Pre[viously,] 1662.

¹ The blazon is clearly defective.

- f. 87v. 1677 Thomas Price Pre[viously,] 1615 [*recte* 1616].
 1678 John Wagstaff Pre[viously,] 1669.
 1679 Henry Fowler Pre[viously,] 1670.
 1680 John Gythins Argent a lion salient gules within a bordure azure.
 1681 John Rogers Argent a fess wavy between three bucks trippant sable.
 1682 John Webb Or a cross quarterly quartered gules and sable in the first an eagle displayed with two heads of the last.
 1683 John Price Pre[viously,] 1677.
 1684 William Lamb Sable a fess or charged with a lion passant guardant and two mullets of the first between 3 cinquefoils argent pouldred ermine.
 1685 William Jordan Pre[viously,] 1521.
 1686 John Hill Argent in fess a water budget between eight annulets sable.
 1687 John Hill Pre[viously,] .
 1688 William Cook Pre[viously,] 1673.
 1689 William Hodges Azure a fess between three crescents argent.
 1690 Sir John Guise, baronet Gules seven lozenges 3.3.1. vairy on a canton or a mullet of six points sable. The arms of Ulster, as being a baronet, viz. argent a sinister hand erected couped above the wrist gules.
 1691 Thomas Brown Pre[viously,] 1589.
 1692 Robert Payne, a member of parliament for the city. Pre[viously,] 1540.
 f. 88 1693 John Ewen Azure in bend sinister 3 fleurs-de-lis or.
 1694 William Taylor Sable a lion passant guardant or in chief an annulet proper.
 1695 Thomas Longdon [*blank*].
 1696 John Hyet Argent a lion rampant sable a chief of the last surmounted by another indented of the first.
 1697 Giles Rodway Vert 3 bowling bowls in bend argent biased sable between 2 bendlets or.
 1698 Thomas Wilcocks Ermine a chief chequy or and azure.
 1699 Thomas Smith Quarterly gules and azure over all a cross fleury or pierced of the second.
 1700 Nicholas Webb Pre[viously,] 1682.
 1701 Thomas Webb, a member of parliament for the city A.D. 1710. The same with a crescent in the dexter quarter or for difference of family.
 1702 Sir Samuel Eckley, Kt. Argent a saltire gules charged with a leopard's head (in the middle precise) cabossed pierced through the mouth with 2 pilgrims' staves saltire wise [*MS. waies*] of the field.
 1703 Robert Payne Pre[viously,] 1540.
 1704 John Hyet Pre[viously,] 1696.
 1705 Samuel Lye Azure a cross gules voided and couped semée of cross-crosslets or.
 f. 88v. 1706 John Bell Sable a fess ermine between three church bells argent.
 1707 Capel Payne Or in fess three hurts on a chief embattled azure as many bezants. A lambeaux in points the same number for distinction from the father's.
 1708 Giles Rodway Pre[viously,] 1697.
 1709 Edmund Gregory Argent six ermines 3.2.1.
 1710 Capel Payne Pre[viously,] 1707.
 1711 Samuel Hayward [*blank*].
 1712 James Furney Azure 2 bucks in fess counter passant or.
 1713 [*blank*] Green [*blank*].

BOOK TWO: THE ABBEY AND CATHEDRAL OF GLOUCESTER

[ff. 93–123v.]

- f. 93 The antiquities, memoires and annals of the ancient abbey and [now *inserted superscript*] cathedral church of Gloucester from the originals to this present time, by Abel Wantner 1713/4.

[At ff. 93–98v. Wantner gives an account of the ecclesiastical history of Gloucester, which begins with the legendary king Lucius and and continues with the history of the successive conventual foundations at Gloucester before it concludes with a strongly anti-monastic interpretation of historical fact which attributes the destruction of Gloucester abbey temp. Cnut to divine justice. Authors cited as authority are Camden, Foxe, Holinshed, Jewel, Leland, Speed and Ussher.¹ Wantner seems to have had an especial interest in Lucius, weighing the views of Baronius² on his status under Roman rule and referring to ‘my author Mr Richardson in his survey of Europe’³ in moderating between them. He refers to Baker’s History in maintaining that Lucius was buried at Gloucester. At f. 94v. he digresses to summarise the views of early authors on the earliest appearances of Christianity in Britain, beginning with Gildas and including several Fathers of the Church. He ends, at f. 98v. with a quotation from Leland’s Itinerary:] ‘the form of the ancient tower, together with the whole fabric as it was in the time of the nuns, was most accurately portrayed in the glass windows which were found [in] the great cloisters belonging to the new cathedral church of Gloucester, which ornament all windows, [which], with many other rare pieces of antiquity in and about this church, were destroyed in the civil wars’.

- f. 99 The Second Part treateth of the original foundation of the abbey or now cathedral church of Gloucester, with its continuation unto the present time. By Abel Wantner, citizen of Gloucester.

[Wantner identifies the ‘original foundation of the abbey’ with its refoundation temp. Edward the Confessor, and abruptly begins the ‘second part’ with a refutation of the account given by Cressy in his Church History⁴ before proceeding with his chronologically ordered account.]

- f. 100 The most reverend father in God Aldred, archbishop of York and bishop of Worcester, was founder of the abbey of Gloucester. His coat armour: ruby, a chevron between 3 gryphons’ heads erased, topaz on a chief sapphire, as many cross-crosslets of the second.

Wolstan (by some styled St Wolstan) was the first abbot of Gloucester before the Conquest. His coat armour: Pearl, three mullets topaz on a canton sapphire, a cross patty of the second.

¹ The editions of these authors (not previously mentioned) which were likely to have been accessible to Wantner are: John Foxe, *Acts and Monuments* . . . (1641); Raphael Holinshed, *The Chronicles of England . . . the Description of Britaine* (1577); John Jewel, *Apologia pro Ecclesia Anglicana* (1562); *Reply unto Mr Harding’s Answer* (1566); John Leland, MS. Itinerary; John Speed, *The History of Great Britain* (1632).

² i.e. Cesar Baronius, *Annales Ecclesiastici* (1588–96).

³ i.e. Gabriel Richardson, *Of the state of Europe* (1627).

⁴ Hugh (Serenus) Cressy, *Church-history of Brittany* (1668).

Serlo (by some styled the venerable Serlo) was the first abbot of Gloucester since the Conquest. His coat armour: Pearl, a chevron sapphire between three cross-crosslets ruby, on a chief of the second a star of 12 rays topaz.

- f. 100v. Some authors there are who saith that Richard the son of King William the Conqueror, who came to a sudden and violent death as he was hunting in the New Forest, a stag goring at his bowels, was (in abbot Serlo's time) buried in the abbey of St Peter's in Gloucester.

After the death of the reverend Serlo, Peter the prior succeeded abbot of Gloucester, and took upon him the government of this church in the 4th year of King Henry the first, 1104, and presided abbot 9 years. Abbot Peter's coat armour:¹ Ruby a chief and bend topaz, the first charged with a rose between two demi [*MS. deemy*] fleurs-de-lis of the field, on the second a Cornish chough proper, mitre a couple of cinquefoils sapphire, on each side an escallop diamond.

After Peter the prior, William Goadman succeeded abbot of Gloucester in the 14th year of the reign of King Henry the first, 1113, and presided abbot [17 *an overwriting*] years. Abbot Goadman's coat armour: Paly of six diamond and ermine, over all an eagle displayed pearl.

The next that succeeded Goadman (who surrendered a year before his death by reason of sickness) was Walter de Lacy who took upon him the government of the church in the 30th year of the reign of King Henry the first, 1130, and presided as abbot of Gloucester 9 years. Abbot Lacey's coat armour: Barry undy ruby and ermine.

- f. 101 In the 4th year of Walter de Lacy's abbotship 1134 the most unfortunate prince Robert, duke of Normandy, eldest son to King William the Conqueror, (surnamed Courthoise, or Shorthose) after 26 years' imprisonment in Cardiff castle in Wales departed this life and was buried in the middle of the presbiter [*sc. presbytery*] of St Peter's abbey. Over whose grave is placed a pedestal of wood on which are painted several coats of arms appertaining to the crowned family. And on the | top thereof lieth his effigy at length, most accurately carved in Irish oak cross-legged as an emblem of his being in the holy war, with his coronet on his head and his hand on his sword, who in his lifetime had shown himself a royal and bountiful benefactor to this church.

After Walter de Lacy, Gilbert Foliot succeeded abbot of Gloucester in the 4th year of the reign of King Stephen, A.D. 1139. He was afterward consecrated bishop of Hereford and from thence removed to be bishop of London, being the first bishop that was translated from one bishop[ric] to another in this kingdom.² Abbot Foliot's coat armour: Ruby, a bend pearl charged with a swan diamond.

After the death of Gilbert de Foliot,³ Hamelin, sub-prior, succeeded abbot of Gloucester in the 14th year of the reign of King Stephen, A.D. 1149. He went to Rome to defend the right of the monastery against the church of York. He was afterwards bishop of Hereford and left the abbey of Gloucester. Abbot Hamelin's coat armour: chequy diamond and pearl, on a canton ruby a cross patty of the last.

The church thus founded and endowed flourished and prospered abundantly even from the reign of King William the Conqueror to the second year of King Henry II, A.D. 1156,

¹ The coat assigned to Abbot Peter was devised in the time of Henry VIII. I am indebted to Mr Patric Dickinson, Richmond Herald, for this information.

² Such translations of an earlier date are noted in *Handbook of British Chronology* (3rd edn., 1986), pp. 250, 267, 276.

³ Thts paragraph is muddled. The second and third sentences refer not to Hamelin, who became abbot in 1148, but to Gilbert Foliot, who was consecrated bishop of Hereford in 1148, was translated to London in 1163 and died in 1187.

which was the second [*recte* eighth or ninth] year of Hamelin's abbotship, in which year the abbey fared little better than the former monastery, being greatly consumed by fire.

After Hamelin, Thomas Carbonel succeeded abbot of Gloucester in the 29th [*recte* 25th] year of King Henry the second A.D. 1179. He was prior of Hereford. Abbot Carbonel's coat armour: Ruby, a cross pearl fimbriated diamond.

- f. 101v. After the death of Thomas Carbonel, Henry Blond, prior of the monastery, was advanced to be abbot of Gloucester. He took upon him the government of this church in the 6th year of the reign of King John. A.D. 1205. Abbot Blond's coat armour: Diamond, 2 pales engrailed topaz.

In the 14th year of the reign of King John A.D. 1213, which was the 9th year of Henry Blond's abbotship, this abbey of Gloucester was the second time greatly consumed by fire.

After the death of Henry Blond, Thomas de Breedon, prior of the monastery, was promoted to be abbot of Gloucester, but died the same day he was to have been consecrated A.D. 1224. Abbot Breedon's coat armour: Per fesse indented ruby and pearl.

After the death of Thomas Breedon, Henry Foliot, prior of Bromfield, succeeded abbot of Gloucester in the 12th [*recte* 8th] year of King Henry the third, A.D. 1224. Abbot Foliot's coat armour: Ruby, a bend engrailed ermine.

In the 7th year of the reign of King Henry the third A.D. 1223 the abbey of Gloucester was the third time burnt with fire.

After the death of Henry Foliot, Walter de St John succeeded abbot of Gloucester, but he died the same year. He was consecrated A.D. 1244. Abbot St John's coat armour: Pearl, a bend ruby on a chief of the last 2 mullets topaz.

After Walter St John, John de Felda succeeded abbot, but he died presently after he was consecrated A.D. 1244. Abbot de Felda's coat armour: Diamond, a chevron between three doves pearl.

- f. 102 After the death of John de Felda, Reginald de Ham succeeded abbot of Gloucester in the 47th year of King Henry the third, A.D. 1263. This abbot Ham found the monastery 1,500 marks in debt at his entrance. Abbot de Ham's coat armour: Ruby, a fesse engrailed and a canton topaz.

In the 7th year of the reign of King Edward the first A.D. 1279 which was the sixteenth and last year of Reginald de Ham's abbotship, the Mitre was grown so exceeding rich that it began to exalt itself above the Crown, insomuch that they were constrained to have the statute of mortmain enacted to restrain the profuse and exorbitant liberality of people who were taught by the monks and the Jesuits¹ that it was meritorious for them to give and bequeath their estates and earthly treasures for and towards the building of abbeys and monasteries, and for the support and maintenance of those that watch and prayed for the happiness of their souls, upon which foolish conceit and overzealous opinion in hopes of so doing to obtain pardon and remission of their sins. They frankly gave and bequeathed such vast patrimonies to the Church and monks thereto belonging that had not that statute (aforesaid) been put into execution the people would have given the third part of the kingdom away for those uses. A large catalogue of all which gifts given to St Peter's abbey in Gloucester I could here have inserted, but that being too voluminous for this tract. I shall therefore refer he that is desirous to read that part to Sir Robert Atkyns his present state of Gloucester where he may be fully satisfied, fol. [*blank*].²

¹ The Society of Jesus was inaugurated in 1534 and was given formal papal approval in 1540.

² i.e. Sir Robert Atkyns, *The Ancient and Present State of Glostershire* (1712), henceforth cited as Atkyns, *Glos*.

After the death of Reginald de Ham, John de Gamage succeeded abbot of Gloucester in the 16th [*sic*] year of Edward the first, A.D. 1279 [*sic*].¹ It is recorded in the annals of Worcester that John de Gamage (aforesaid) was monk of St Peter's in Gloucester sixty-two f. 102v.. years before he was promoted to be abbot of Gloucester. | He lieth buried between the great cloister door and the sexton's light-house, over whose gravestone is built the cross-wall, part of whose effigy is thereon yet to be seen. This Abbot Gamage is not mentioned in [Atkyns's] 'the present state of Gloucester'. Abbot Gamage's coat armour: Sapphire, on a bend ruby a rose topaz.

After the death of John de Gamage, John Gagg,² prior of Hereford, succeeded abbot of Gloucester, in the 12th year of the reign of King Edward the first, A.D. 1284. He by his frugal management brought the abbey out of debt and increased their stock of sheep to the number of ten thousand. Abbot Gagg's coat armour: Diamond, a saltire reguled pearl between 3 cross-crosslets topaz.

After the death of John Gagg, John Thokey succeeded abbot of Gloucester in the 10th year of the reign of King Edward the second, 1306 [*recte* 34 Edw. I]. In the 21st year of John Thokey's abbotsip A.D. 1327 the most unfortunate King Edward the second was [most *inserted superscript*] barbarously murdered in Berkeley castle and afterwards brought from thence by some priests to this abbey, where he was very meanly and without any funeral solemnity interred on the north side of the choir; his funeral expenses amounting to no more than nineteen shillings and some odd pence. But in some short time after he was most magnificently and very honourably buried by Abbot Thokey in the same place where he now lieth with his effigy thereon, lying in his royal robes with his crown on his head. I have already mentioned it in my description of the city of Gloucester. Some authors saith that the multitudes of people were so numerous that afterwards came to offer at his shrine f. 103 that the town of Gloucester could not entertain them. | And Leland in his Itineraries saith that the offerings at King Edward the second's shrine were so great that they would have sufficed to have built such another church from the ground. My aforesaid author further saith that with part of these offerings aforesaid were built the south aisle of the abbey and the charnel (or bone house) underground and the two side aisles of the presbiter [sc. presbytery] that leadeth to St Mary the Virgin's chapel and the two passages [or aisles *added superscript*] over them which leadeth towards the whispering place. Abbot Thokey's coat armour: Pearl, 3 keys in bend diamond.

John Thokey being weak in body surrendered up the government of the church. And John Wigmore succeeded abbot of Gloucester in the second year of the reign of King Edward the third, 1329 [*recte* 1328]. He built the grange at Highnam and many other stately buildings. Abbot Wigmore's coat armour: Diamond, 3 greyhounds in pale courant pearl, collared ruby, balloned proper.

After the death of John Wigmore, Adam de Staunton succeeded abbot of Gloucester in the 12th [*recte* 11th] year of the reign of King Edward the third, A.D. 1339 [*recte* 1337]. He built the vineyard house at Over and left a thousand marks in the treasury. Abbot Staunton's coat armour: Vairy topaz and diamond.

After the death of Adam Staunton, Thomas Horton succeeded abbot of Gloucester in the 24th [*recte* 25th] year of the reign of King Edward the third, A.D. 1351. He built the north

¹ The account of the succession to the abbacy in this and the two following paragraphs is totally confused. John de Gamage, formerly prior of St Guthlac's, Hereford, succeeded Reginald de Homme in 12 Edw. I, 1284, and in 1306 was succeeded by John Thokey.

² No record of a John Gagg has been found; the surname is presumably a misreading of Gamage.

f. 103v. aisle of this church and the great hall (as 'tis said) where the parliaments were afterwards kept; which last is an error, for there were no parliaments held in Gloucester after King Henry III.¹ | This Abbot Horton was the first person we read of that began to rebuild the despoiled abbey,² for as the conflagrations mentioned before had left it, so it remained even to the time that he repaired it, whose buildings were not erected all at one time but in some space of time, one part after another as God gave pious and devout men hearts to carry on so good a work, as will appear in the presiding times of the succeeding abbots. Abbot Horton's coat armour: Diamond, a stag's head cabossed, pearl attired topaz langued ruby, a chief of the last.

After the death of Thomas Horton, John Boyfield succeeded abbot of Gloucester in the 40th year [*recte* 51st] of the reign of King Edward the third, A.D. 1367 [*recte* 1377]. This Abbot Boyfield and his monks were most unjustly accused by the bishop of Worcester for incontinency, who by that means got a bull from the pope for him and his successors to visit the monastery of Gloucester, which so remained under that bishop's visitation until its dissolution. Abbot Boyfield's coat armour: Diamond, five bezants in cross and a chief topaz.

After the death of John Boyfield, Walter Frowcester succeeded abbot of Gloucester in the 4th year of the reign of King Richard the second, A.D. 1381. He began the building of that neat cloisters whose ceiling and ornamental works are nowhere surpassed. He likewise procured from the pope a grant of the mitre. Abbot Frowcester's coat armour: Sapphire, a cross fleury between 4 crosses patty topaz.

After the death of Walter Frowcester, Hugh Moreton succeeded abbot of Gloucester in the 2nd [*recte* 13th or 14th] year of the reign of King Henry the fourth A.D. 1411 [*recte* 1412]. Abbot Moreton's coat armour: Pearl, a fesse topaz between 3 lions' heads erased diamond.

f. 104 After the death of Hugh Mourtou, John Morwent succeeded abbot of Gloucester and took upon him the government of the church in the 7th year of the reign of King Henry the fifth, A.D. 1419. He it was that built that spacious and costly porch that leadeth into the body of the church, and at the same time he erected the six buttresses on the right hand side going into the porch whereon are carved in stone the figurative representations of those abbots which befores times had promoted the building and repairing of the abbey, so greatly demolished before. It is further said of Abbot Morwent that he built from the ground the beautiful frontispiece at the west end of the abbey and lengthened the body of the church 15 yards longer than it was before. But this is judged a great error in writers, for we do not read in any of the records or manuscripts of this church that the body of this abbey was destroyed by any of the fires aforementioned, and to confirm the same Leland saith that the western part of the abbey of St Peter's in Gloucester was not destroyed by fire as the east part thereof was. So that what Abbot Morwent did to the west end of the church was no more than the beautifying and adorning the same by fluting of the two lowermost round pillars and pilasters, chevronating the sides and roof, which he adorned with most rare embossed work &c. which is now so ornamental to that part of the church, minding if he had lived to have made the whole body of the church of the same work. But he dying before a quarter of the roof was completed he left the finishing part to his pious benefactors which doth evidently appear at this day on the north and south aisles of the

¹ This is inconsistent with the statement, nearly correct, at f. 106 that a parliament was held at Gloucester in 1379.

² This is inconsistent with Wantner's account at f. 103 of the building carried out during Thokey's abbacy. Also, the south transept was built by Wigmore and north transept by Staunton before Horton's time.

body of the church where that work was given over so that there was never any additional building annexed to the body of the church more than what was laid at the first foundation thereof. | Abbot Morwent's coat armour: Ruby, on a chevron pearl 3 talbots passant diamond, a chief topaz.
f. 104v..

After the death of John Morwent, Reginald Butler [*recte* Boulers] was elected abbot of Gloucester in the 15th year of the reign of King Henry the sixth, A.D. 1437. He was afterwards made bishop of Hereford. Abbot Butler's coat armour: Sapphire, a bend engrailed between six cups covered topaz.

After the death of Reginald Butler, Thomas Seabrook succeeded abbot of Gloucester in the 28th year of King Henry the sixth, A.D. 1450. This abbot Seabrook, pitying the sad state and ruinous condition of the church, did of his own singular care and piety re-edify the same by causing the shattered tower and the demolished roof [of] the choir to be taken down to the ground and the round pillars of the choir to be sawn asunder, and new cased the inside thereof with more nobler buildings. And lengthened the old choir ten yards longer than it was before, and raised from the ground that most magnificent east window frame of stonework, and that so lofty and most stupendous tresayick¹ roof of the choir near half as high again as it was before. And at the same time he laid the foundation of that unparalleled tower (or minster) and carried up the four main pillars thereof above the two slender arches which supporteth the massive weight of the north and south sides [of the roof *an overwriting*]; a work of such rare device that ingenious men do much
f. 105 admire it. | But Abbot Seabrook dying before the work was half completed he left the finishing part thereof to be performed by one Robert Tully, a monk of the abbey, an expert man in things of that nature, who faithfully and punctually performed all things that was committed to his charge by Abbot Seabrook; as appeareth not only by an ancient manuscript of that foundation but likewise by an old inscription written in capital letters over the entrance to the choir door (aloft) under the east window of the body of the church, viz. Hoc quod digestum specularis opusque politum Tully haec exonere Seabrook abbeti [*sic*] jubente, thus Englished: This work which you see done was finished by the care of Tully, Seabrook the abbot commanding him. But some are of opinion (according to the import of the Latin) that Seabrook laid the performance of this work upon Tully by way of injunction for the expiation of some heinous offence by him committed. Abbot Seabrook was buried (in a little chapel called by his name) on the right hand [of] the choir door between the uppermost pillar and pilaster in the year of Our Lord 1457, where is erected over him an upraised monument, and thereon lieth his effigy at length curiously carved in white marble in his pontifical robes, mitre and crozier. And Robert Tully after he had finished the buildings of the abbey (which he undertook) was translated from his being a monk of Gloucester to be bishop of St Davids in Wales. Abbot Seabrook's coat armour: Pearl, three roses diamond on a chief topaz, as many crosses patty ruby.

After the death of Thomas Seabrook, Richard Hanly succeeded abbot of Gloucester in the
f. 105v. 35th year of the reign of King Henry the sixth, 1457. |. He laid the foundation of that beautiful chapel dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary. Abbot Hanly's coat armour: Sapphire, 3 goats couchant topaz.

After the death of Richard Hanly, William Farly, a monk of this abbey, was preferred to be abbot of Gloucester in the 12th year of the reign of King Edward the fourth, A.D. 1472. He finished the Virgin Mary's chapel, which when done Ralph Wallington gave certain

¹ The meaning of this word, which occurs with several spellings in Wantner's manuscripts, is unknown. Fosbrooke, *History*, p. 124, spelling it TRESAGICK, includes its use among illustrations of Wantner's 'unfittedness to the part of author'.

lands thereunto for the maintenance of two priests there for ever. Abbot Farly's coat armour: Per pale diamond and topaz.

After the death of William Farly, John Malvern succeeded abbot of Gloucester in the 7th year of the reign of King Edward the fifth, A.D. 1489 [*sic*]¹. Abbot Malvern's coat armour: Topaz, a bend and chief diamond.

After the death of John Malvern, Thomas Branch succeeded abbot of Gloucester in the 15th year of the reign of King Henry the seventh, A.D. 1500. Abbot Branch his coat armour: Pearl, a lion rampant ruby debouched by a bend diamond.

After the death of Thomas Branch, John Newton, doctor of divinity, succeeded abbot of Gloucester in the 2nd year of the reign of King Henry the eighth, A.D. 1510. Abbot Newton's coat armour: Diamond, a shinbone in fesse surmounted by another in cross topaz, a chief sapphire.

f. 106 After the death of John Newton, William Malvern [*MS. Mavern*] succeeded abbot of Gloucester in the sixth year of the reign of King Henry the eighth, 1514. | Abbot Mavern's coat armour: Diamond, a bend topaz charged with 3 crosses patty sapphire.

After the death of William Mavern, John Parker succeeded abbot of Gloucester in the 31st year of the reign of King Henry the eighth, 1540. This John Parker was the last abbot of Gloucester before the dissolution, which was resigned to the king by the prior and not by the abbot, A.D. 1558.² It is recorded of Abbot Parker that during his abbotsip he did many things in and belonging to the church worthy of praise, as the building of the noble gate³ on the south side thereof, giving it the name of King Edward's gate in regard that it was built with part of the offerings at King Edward the second's shrine. He also built the cross wall from that gate to the abbey which parteth the upper from the lower churchyard. He likewise built the embattled gate and wall that leads to the bishop's palace and many other buildings belonging to the church. Abbot Parker's coat armour: Diamond, in fesse a buck trippant within a bordure engrailed topaz.

The great gate at the west end of the lower churchyard was built by one Osbourne, who was cellarer [*MS. sealerer*] of Gloucester, which was a noble pile of building, having had on the top thereof a pyramid of stone work, embattled. The great hall (or house) where the assemblies of parliament sat when they were summoned to appear at Gloucester stood

¹ Malvern was elected in 1498, Edward V reigned less than three months.

² The last abbot of Gloucester, elected in 1514, was William (de) Malvern, *alias* Parker, reputed to have been of the Gloucestershire family of Parker. The abbey was surrendered by the prior on 5th January 1540.

³ Accounts of the gates of the cathedral are given in Notes, f. 134, and (a fuller version, set out below) at Notes, f. 132:

There are three principal gates that leadeth to the cathedral. The first is called St Peter's gate, which leadeth into the upper part of the churchyard. The second was originally called the abbey gate because it led directly to the abbey, but of latter years it was (and still is) called King Edward's gate, in regard that it was built [Notes, f. 134: in regard that Abbot Parker built it and many other places about the church] with part of the people's offerings at King Edward's shrine, and therefore called King Edward's gate, which was a very stupendous structure, but falling to decay part thereof was lately taken down and rebuilt as it now standeth. The third gate stands at the west end of the lower churchyard which was built, according to Leland, by one Osborne, cellarer of Gloucester, which was formerly a noble pile of building, having had on the top thereof a lofty embattled tower. There is another gate on the north side of the church made of late years more for necessary uses than any other thing, which standeth just before Mr Abraham Rudhall's bellfounding house, which now serves to pass through the grove (or common orchard) to the college free school, to the bishop's palace and from thence to the deanery or repair to any other part of the cathedral.

between the deanery (that now is) and the gate that leadeth into the Millers Green.¹ The first of those assemblies or parliaments was held in the 11th year of the reign of King Edward the Confessor, A.D. 1043. The second was held in the sixth year of the reign of King William the second, A.D. 1093. The third was held in the third year of the reign of King John, A.D. 1199.² The fourth was held in the first year of the reign of King Henry the third, A.D. 1216. And the last was held in the second year of the reign of King Richard the second, A.D. 1379 [*recte* 1378].

- f. 106v. But when or by whom the bishop's palace was built I find not recorded, neither have I met with any certain account when, or by whom, the deanery was erected.

The yearly revenues of the monastery of St Peter's in Gloucester at its dissolution (according to Burton's account) £1,550 4s. 5d. And according to Sir William Dugdale's account one thousand nine hundred and forty six pounds, eight shillings and nine pence: £1,946 8s. 9d.

Now after such time as King Henry VIII had rejected and quite abolished the pope's authority over the church of England and had suppressed the abbeyes and monasteries with other of their religious houses, he afterwards erected some of those abbeyes and monasteries into collegiates and cathedrals, that where vice and superstition did reign, there the sincere worship and service of God might flourish and prosper, as appeareth by the first paragraph of the statutes made and ordained by act of parliament, as followeth:-

- f. 107 Henry by the Grace of God King of England France and Ireland, defender of the faith and on earth supreme head of the church: To all the sons of the Mother Church to whose knowledge this present writing shall come, greeting, &c. Whereas it seemed good to us and the nobles of our kingdom and the whole | estate which we call a parliament (God, as we believe, us thereto moving) to suppress abbeyes and to convert into better lives the monasteries and abbeyes which are so numerous in our kingdom, and likewise for the heavy and manifold enormities of them, as also for other just causes to us known, we think it a great deal more conformable to the divine pleasure of Almighty God, and abundantly more Christianlike, where ignorance and superstition did reign, there the sincere worship of God should flourish and the Holy Gospel of Christ should be more duly and truly preached, and besides, that the youth towards that increase of faith and Christian piety should be well instructed and the poor continually to have alms; Therefore in the places of those monasteries and abbeyes we have erected and constituted churches of which we will that some of them should be called collegiates and others cathedrals, for the government of which we prescribed laws and statutes, &c.

All which statutes and ordinances as they are presented by the laws of our kingdom to be observed and kept by every member of this church, as also its large charter granted to the cathedral by King Henry VIII, with other things relating thereunto, I could have inserted, but in regard Sir Robert Atkyns hath already saved me that trouble I shall therefore recommend he or they who are desirous to know anything therein contained to the perusal of his 'present state of Gloucester',³ where he may fully satisfy his curiosity. Now during these counter-changeable alterations in the Church of England King Henry VIII erected five⁴ new bishoprics, viz. Westchester [*sc.* Westminster], Peterborough, Oxford, Bristol and this of Gloucester, which last was taken out of the diocese of Worcester, and both of them

¹ Notes, f. 138v: 'so called from the water mill therein for the grinding of corn for the abbey, which place was afterwards called the long workhouse.'

² The 11th year of Edward the Confessor was 1152-3 and the third year of King John was 1201-2.

³ Atkyns, *Glos.* 44-52.

⁴ *Recte* six; the Augustinian abbey of Chester also became the cathedral of a newly founded see.

- f. 107v. did formerly belong to the large diocese of Lichfield,¹ | and placed the cathedral of Gloucester under the metropolitical jurisdiction of the see of Canterbury, dedicating it anew to the honour of the Holy and Blessed Trinity; and established therein a bishop, a dean and six prebendaries, &c. 1541.

Here followeth a catalogue of the bishops and deans of the cathedral of Gloucester from the reign of King Henry VIII to the reign of King Charles I,² with their respective coats of arms.

John Wakeman, chaplain to King Henry VIII (and abbot of Tewkesbury before) was consecrated the first bishop of Gloucester in the 31st [*recte* 33rd] year of the reign of King Henry the eighth. 1541. His coat armour: Quarterly per fesse indented diamond and pearl three demi-eagles displayed counterchanged in chief a crosier bendways of the second.

- John Hooper was consecrated the 2nd bishop of Gloucester in the last year [*recte* 5th] of the reign of King Edward the sixth, 1553 [*recte* 1551] . And in the second year of the reign of Queen Mary A.D. 1555 he was burned by the papists as a heretic at Gloucester between St Mary de Lode church and the lower west gate belonging to the cathedral of Gloucester. The papists sent this good bishop down to Gloucester to suffer in that place where he had sown the seeds of heresy. And he himself rejoiced to suffer in that place that he might confirm the doctrine with his blood before their eyes, into whose ears he had so often inculcated it by generously refusing at his death the queen's pardon. And the next year following A.D. 1556 in the month of May Thomas Croker, a bricklayer, and Thomas Drowry, a blind boy, were both martyred for the sake of the gospel and for the love that they had to
- f. 108 Jesus Christ. | The chancellor that condemned them had been a fierce convert in King Edward's reign but his interest had made him zealous on the other side in Queen Mary's reign and in a violent humour he did in person condemn this blind boy. The boy told him that he himself had taught him the folly of transubstantiation in the same church where he had now condemned him. The chancellor replied that he had now learned more wit of him, but the boy suffered martyrdom, and suffered joyfully. The chancellor which condemned the blind boy to suffer martyrdom (beforementioned) was advised by Dean Jennings for to meet the commissioners for Queen Elizabeth who were just entering the city, but the contentious chancellor replied that he would never see them, and kept his word, for trouble of mind so great oppressed him that broke his heart immediately before the commissioners arrived. Bishop Hooper's coat armour: Topaz, on a fesse dancetty ruby a lamb sitting, two stars pearl between 3 clouds sapphire, as many rays of the sun issuant out of the same of the second.

James Brooks was consecrated the third bishop of Gloucester in the first year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, 1558.³ Bishop Brooks his coat armour: Topaz, 3 beaks proper, on a fesse sapphire two cinquefoils of the first.

Richard Cheney was consecrated the 4th bishop of Gloucester in the sixth [*recte* fourth] year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, A.D. 1562. Bishop Cheney's coat armour: Sapphire, an eagle displayed topaz, holding in his beak a branch slipped emerald on a chief of the last a rose between 2 crosses patonce ruby.

- f. 108v. John Bullingham was consecrated the fifth bishop of Gloucester in the 13th [*recte* 22nd] year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, 1571 [*recte* 1581]. Bishop Bullingham's coat armour: Diamond, on a fesse ruby between two bars gemels pearl as many bull's heads coupé of the last.

¹ The meaning is not clear. Possibly Wantner had in mind that the territories comprising the dioceses of Worcester and Gloucester were *temp.* Offa briefly within the metropolitical see of Lichfield.

² The list of bishops and deans is resumed (from 1660) below at f. 119

³ Brooks, 'a zealous maintainer of the Roman Catholic religion', was consecrated in the reign of Queen Mary, 1554.

Godfrey Goldsborough was consecrated the sixth bishop of Gloucester in the 42nd [*recte* 39th] year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, A.D. 1600 [*recte* 1598]. Bishop Goldsborough's coat armour: Diamond, a cross patonce topaz charged with an annulet of the first.

Thomas Ravis was consecrated the seventh bishop of Gloucester in the 44th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth [*recte* 1 Jas. I], A.D. 1604. [*recte* 1605]. Bishop Ravis his coat armour: Diamond, a chevron topaz between 3 lions' heads erased ermine.

Thomas Parry was consecrated the eighth bishop of Gloucester in the 5th year of the reign of King James the first, A.D. 1607. Bishop Parry's coat armour: Pearl, two bars sapphire within a bordure engrailed ruby.

Giles Tompson was consecrated the ninth bishop of Gloucester in the 9th year of the reign of King James the first, A.D. 1611. Bishop Tompson's coat armour: Topaz, a fesse indented sapphire between 3 stars pearl, on a canton of the second the sun in his glory proper.

Miles Smith was consecrated the tenth bishop of Gloucester in the 10th year of the reign of King James the first, A.D. 1612. [His coat of arms:] Topaz, a chevron voided diamond between three roses slipped, leaved and seeded, all proper.

f. 109 Godfrey Goodman was consecrated the eleventh bishop of Gloucester in the 22nd year of the reign of King James the first, A.D. 1624. His coat armour: Paly of 8 diamond and ermine, over all an eagle displayed pearl.

Here followeth a catalogue of the names and coats of the deans of the cathedral of Gloucester, and where they were installed, from the reign of King Henry VIII to the reign of King Charles I.

William Jennings, formerly a monk of this abbey¹ and chaplain to King Henry VIII, was installed the first dean of Gloucester in the 32nd year of the reign of King Henry the eighth, A.D. 1541. Dean Jennings's coat of arms: Or, on a fesse gules 3 hurts.

John Man was installed the second dean of Gloucester in the third [*recte* eighth] year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, A.D. 1561 [*recte* 1566]. Dean Man's coat of arms: Argent, a chevron ermine between 3 lions rampant sable.

John Hooper [*recte* Thomas Cooper] was installed the third dean of Gloucester in the 11th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, A.D. 1567 [*recte* 1569]. He was afterward bishop of Winchester. Dean Hooper's coat of arms: Gules, a bend engrailed between six lioncels rampant or.

Lawrence Humphris was installed the fourth dean of Gloucester in the fifteenth [*recte* thirteenth] year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, A.D. 1571. He was afterward dean of Westminster. Dean Humphris's coat of arms: Gules, a cross bottony ermine.

f. 109v. Anthony Rudd was installed the fifth dean of Gloucester in the 38th [*recte* 26th] year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, A.D. 1596 [*recte* 1584]. | Dean Rudd's coat of arms: Azure, a lion rampant and a canton or.

Lewis Griffith [*MS.* Griffith Lewis] was installed the sixth dean of Gloucester in the third year of the reign of King James the first [*recte* 36 Eliz.], A.D. 1607 [*recte* 1594]. Dean Griffith's coat of arms: Sable, a chevron argent between 3 trefoils slipped or.

Thomas Morton [*MS.* Mourton] was installed the seventh dean of Gloucester in the seventh [*recte* third or fourth] year of the reign of King James the first, A.D. 1608 [*recte* 1607]. Dean Mourton's coat of arms: Ermine, a chevron indented argent charged with 3 trefoils slipped sable.

¹ Jennings (*alias* Gilford) had been prior of the Augustinian priory of St Oswald in Gloucester.

Thomas [*recte* Richard] Field was installed the eighth dean of Gloucester in the seventeenth [*recte* fifth or sixth] year of the reign of King James the first, A.D. 1618 [*recte* 1609]. Dean Field's coat of arms: Azure, a chevron between 3 garbs or.

William Laud was installed the ninth dean of Gloucester in the seventeenth [*recte* thirteenth] year of the reign of King James the first, 1619 [*recte* 1616]. He was afterwards bishop of St David's, next of London and lastly archbishop of Canterbury. Dean Laud's coat of arms: Per chevron gules and or, 2 lions rampant counterchanged.

Richard Senhouse [*MS.* Stonehouse] was installed the tenth dean of Gloucester in the nineteenth year of the reign of King James the first, A.D. 1621. He was afterwards bishop of Carlisle. Dean Stonehouse's coat of arms: Vert, a chevron between 3 goats' heads each charged with an escallop shell azure.

f. 110 Thomas Winniffe was instituted the eleventh dean of Gloucester in the twenty second year of the reign of King James the first, A.D. 1624. He was afterwards dean of St Paul's, London. | Dean Winniffe's coat of arms: Argent, a fesse chequy or and azure between three chessrooks sable.

Accepted Frewen was instituted the twelfth dean of Gloucester¹ in the 29th year of the reign of King James the first [*recte* 7 Chas. I], A.D. 1631. Dean Frewen's coat of arms: Gules, a cross between 12 crosslets or.

Thomas [*recte* George] Warburton was installed the thirteenth dean of Gloucester in the 30th year of the reign of King James the first [*recte* 7 Chas. I], A.D. 1632. Dean Warburton's coat of arms: lozengy or and azure.

[*There follows a summary account of the ecclesiastical history of England from the Reformation, 'in which the thick mists and fogs of superstition were dissipated by the transcendent rays of the merciful King of Heaven and his agent and vice-regent on earth, King Henry VIII,' to the re-establishment, after 'the great decay of the due honour of God' under Mary, of 'the ancient holy catholic and apostolic rites and ceremonies of the Church of England' under 'Queen Elizabeth of glorious memory.' Thereafter, notwithstanding 'the sundry (but vain) attempts of the pope, the devil and the Spaniard and all their emissaries, this happy and flourishing state' continued under James I, but 'what the open enemies abroad could not perform by power or policy the native subjects of his own land accomplished in the reign of the pious martyr King Charles I of blessed memory. . . . And in hopes of eradicating not only the worship and service of God the very sanctuaries of the Lord in which he was daily worshipped they either burned or in other ways destroyed'.]*

f. 111 Amongst many of those that felt the heavy blows of destruction, the cathedral of Gloucester was appointed for one, and according to their wicked determination they began to pull down the Little Cloisters and to break down the ornamental painted glass windows round the Great Cloisters, and to throw | down the battlements of the top of the Virgin Mary's chapel, and had provided instruments and tackle for to take down the tower, which they would certainly have done and so have destroyed the whole fabric of the church, had not God in his mercy to Sion put good thoughts into the hearts of some bad men (in those evil days) to be instrumental in the preserving of it from destruction; the chiefest of whom was Captain Dunn, the two Captain Pury's, father and son, and Mr. Shepperd, who having some intimacy with Oliver Cromwell, the Protector, procured his order for the settling of the cathedral of Gloucester by an act of the then parliament upon the city of Gloucester, which was accordingly performed and the church preserved.

¹ This and the following entry are confused. Warburton was installed as twelfth dean of Gloucester on 11 June 1631; Frewen as thirteenth dean on 13 September 1631.

f. 111v. Here followeth the particular dimensions of the cathedral of Gloucester, both within and without, which I caused to be taken by an ingenious artist in things of that nature, by table and line.¹ [*Eight short paragraphs follow, of which a typical one is:*] The height of the tower from the ground to the battlements is 66 yards and from the battlements to the top of the cross-bars on the pinnacles is 9 yards so that the height of the tower and pinnacles in all is 75 yards.

Having here described the particular dimensions of the church it will be expedient in the next place to give you a general description of all the monuments, memorials and other things worthy of note contained therein.²

I shall therefore begin with King Osric [*MS. Osecrick*] in regard it is not only the ancientest but the greatest piece of antiquity belonging to this church. Of whom Leland in his Itinerary saith that after his body was removed from out of the former monastery (of which he was founder) they buried him in St Petronel's chapel, and of latter years he was removed thence and reburied in the Lady Chapel, and after that they took his bones and interred them where now they lieth, viz. under the uppermost arch on the right hand side the great altar by the communion table. Over whom Abbot Parker (who was the last abbot of this church) erected a fair ground raised monument, whereon lieth his effigy of stonework in his majestical robes crowned and at the foot thereof is written in old text, viz. Osirus Rex prioratus fundator hujus monasterii 681. Under the next arch, below King Ossorick, is interred the body of King Edward the second (who was murdered in Berkeley Castle) over whom is raised a princely monument, of whose death I have already treated.

f. 112 And of the next arch (beneath King Edward's monument) lieth interred the body of Abbot Parker, the last abbot of this church, over whom is erected a ground raised monument, whereon lieth his effigy at length, in white marble in his pontifical robes, mitre and crozier. Leland saith that the countess of Pembroke lieth interred near to Abbot Parker's monument. And how that in digging of his grave there was found a silver cross wrapped up in a bull's hide. My aforesaid author further saith that one Arilda [*MS. Herilda*], a virgin martyred at Kington near Thornbury in this county, was buried near Abbot Parker's monument, of whom there are more miracles written (saith he) than believed.

On the south side of the great altar stands a sepulchre encompassed with a window of stonework wherein hath been buried some abbot or monk belonging to this monastery. Along the upper part thereof is most accurately cut in stonework the representation of a ragged staff, inwrapped within the foldings of a continued wreath, so curiously performed that it is esteemed a great piece of rarity. On each side of the communion table stands a little door which gives the entrance into a vacant place behind the great altar which is walled round, and covered overhead with broad stone, only three square holes are left open. Under the middle hole they formerly in the times of popery did burn their holy incense, and the other two holes on each side answereth in a perpendicular line unto two round holes that are on each side of the roof of the presbyter[y], from whence in those times aforesaid they drew up with wires every Ascension Day the representation of our Blessed Lord and

¹ Closely similar versions are at Notes, f. 133v., which concludes with the additional sentence 'being one of the finest heap of stones dedicated to the service of God', at f. 132, which concludes 'All which dimensions were taken by Thomas Peace of this city, an ingenious artist', and at f. 134, which concludes 'All which dimensions were taken by table and line and diligently performed by Thomas Pace of this city.'

² Much of the following account of the cathedral closely resembles an extended account on ff. 282 and 283, the last pages of MS. Top. Glouc. c. 3 in Wantner's hand. It was almost certainly a draft for the final version in Book Two. These pages probably strayed from MS. Top Glouc. c. 2 (Notes) during binding.

- f. 112v. Saviour Jesus Christ, in imitation of his ascension into heaven. | And as an emblem thereof there are cut in stonework in the roof of the presbiter [sc. presbytery] (exactly over the communion table) the representation of our Blessed Saviour, and beneath that, on both sides [of] the roof, are likewise cut in stone several figures representing angels ascending, one above the other, one bearing a cross, another a crown, a third a garland (or chaplet), a fourth a cymbal, with many signals, as drums, trumpets and fifes, all emblems of joy and gladness for our Blessed Saviour's ascension into heaven.

The next thing that I shall treat of is the Virgin Mary's chapel, or the Lady Chapel.

As this chapel is at this day one of the largest chapels in the kingdom, so was it at its dissolution one of the richest chapels in England, whose high altar was so gloriously adorned with gold and silver that some scores of thousands pounds worth of treasures was taken out of it.

In the north islet of this chapel lieth interred the body of Godfrey Goldsborough, the sixth bishop of Gloucester from King Henry VIII, where is erected over him a ground raised monument with his effigy thereon all of stonework. He died May 20th 1598.

In the south islet of this chapel is interred the body of Doctor William Nicholson, the first bishop of Gloucester since the restoration of King Charles II, where is erected to his pious memory a very fair monument. He died April 20th, A.D. 1674.

In the same islet Bridget the wife of Mr John Langly, niece to the aforesaid bishop, was buried April 23rd 1668.

Also Owen Brigstock [*MS.* Brickstock] of Lleachadony [*sc.* Llidiagnegog] in the county of Carmarthen, Esq., and kinsman to the aforesaid bishop, was buried A.D. 1679.

- f. 113 Just before the door of the south islet lieth interred the body of Mary the beloved wife and lady of Doctor Robert Frampton, late Lord Bishop of Gloucester. She died October 11th 1680.

At the foot of Bishop Frampton's lady's gravestone lieth interred the body of Thomas Vyner D.D. who was dean of Gloucester and prebend of Windsor when he died which was upon the 11th day of December A.D. 1673.

Just before the high altar is a vault wherein is interred the body of Mary, the beloved wife of Richard Parsons D.C.L., chancellor of the diocese of Gloucester, who having lived an eminently virtuous life 49 years died of a fever, much lamented of her friends and acquaintance. She died October 26th 1690.

In the same vault is buried the reverend Richard Parsons (aforesaid) who was chancellor of Gloucester 34 years. He died June 13th 1711.

In the north side of the chapel wall stands two tablets of black marble in memory of two reverend brothers, viz. Mr William Washbourne of Oriel College in Oxford, who died prebend of this cathedral November 28th 1675; and the other is in memory of Thomas Washbourne, doctor of divinity. He lived a prebendary of this church 44 years and died and died April 16th 1687.

- f. 113v. Now as the two last tablets of black marble were erected in memory of two brothers so likewise there are two statue monuments of white marble erected in memory of two sisters, the daughters of Miles Smith, the 10th bishop of Gloucester from King Henry VIII. The first of these standeth on the right hand going into the chapel, which representeth a gentlewoman great with child, but died before she could be delivered. She was Elizabeth the wife of Miles Clent, of this city gent. She died April 18th A.D. 1623. | The second standeth on the left hand going into the chapel, which representeth a gentlewoman dying in childbirth with her babe lying by her side. She was Mary the wife of William Williams of Carmarthen in Wales. She died July 12th A.D. 1613.

Near the middle of the chapel lieth interred the body of Sir John Powell, knight, citizen of Gloucester and one of the barons of the Exchequer and one of the judges of the royal bench. He died [*blank*].

There are abundance of persons of quality that lieth buried in this chapel,

Whose names and inscriptions should I recite

Would be o'er tedious for me to write

Or you to read with any great delight.

f. 114 The next thing in order to be spoken of is the whispering place. Over the entrance of the Virgin Mary's chapel is built an arch of tresaick¹ work upon the top thereof standeth a little chapel dedicated, according to Leland, to St Mary Magdalene. Now behind this chapel and the east window is built a passage with angles (or corners) being circle-wise, with skylights, in the midst of which passage there is an open door and window case of stonework which giveth entrance into the chapel wherein there is an altar of unhewn stone, into which chapel the lord abbots and monks with others (in time of popery) did upon certain days in the year resort to hear the priests read the matins and the choir after to sing their dirges in the Lady Chapel. Now the passage beforementioned is contrived with such cunning and secret device that if a man or woman standing at one end do but softly speak (or whisper) to anyone that standeth at the other end, he or she so standing may perfectly hear | each other's words as well as if they were close together, notwithstanding the distance between them be above twenty yards. Some are of opinion that the passage from the one side of the church to the other was not designedly built for a whispering place (as they call it) but that it rather fell out accidentally in the building of it. But whether it was built designedly or fell out accidentally, it matters not much, since it is most certain that there is not its like in all Great Britain, nor scarce its fellow in all the world. I shall therefore conclude my discourse concerning the whispering gallery with a copy of verses written against the wall thereof just before the chapel door:

Doubt not but God who sits on high

Thy secretest prayer can hear

When a dead wall thus cunningly

Conveys soft whispers to thine ear.

Of other chapels in this church.

f. 114v. There are 12 chapels besides those already mentioned, which are dedicated (as supposed) to the 12 apostles. First then, there are two underground at the east end of the great vault (or charnel) called the bone-house, and over them on the north and south sides of the great altar are two more which are surmounted by two other on the right and left hand side of the whispering door which make the six. Then there is one chapel underground on the right hand [within *inserted superscript*] the bone-house door, wherein was entombed the body of Sir John Guise, baronet, November 17th 1697. And over it there is an altar called St Petronell which looketh into the south aisle. And over the last (at the head of the stairs that leadeth to the whispering place) is another. And those three last on the south side are answered by three others on the north side, viz. one is underground by the abbot's prison, and over that there is another through which the dean and prebendaries ascend into the new chapter house, and the third is at the head of the stairs of the north aisle | which makes up the twelve chapels. Moreover, besides these there is one chapel under the clock-house dedicated to St Anthony and to answer that there is another chapel under the organ-loft (where many of the honourable family of the Ormonds and the Butlers are interred) dedicated to St John Baptist. There is also another chapel over the [middle *inserted superscript*] by the bishop's seat [where he sits to hear the sermons. And where the mayor

¹ Cf. above, f. 104v., n. 1.

and aldermen do sit and the dean and prebendaries do sit were formerly two chapels more *all deleted*.] And another over the choir doors where they do toll the prayer bells.

Of the great cloister.

I am now come to speak of the great cloister, whose outside wall is seven times round a complete measured mile. having on the south side twenty places (or seats) for scribes to write the affairs or business of the church [f. 282: 'for scribes to transcribe the scriptures'] before printing was found out. Near the middle of the west quarter stands a door which giveth the entrance out of the deanery into the cloister and into the garden within the cloister which appertaineth to the deanery. In the north quarter of the cloister standeth the lavatory (or fountain) for the priests and others that belonged to the abbey to wash their hands and faces; on the other side in an arch of the wall was the place where they hanged up their towels to wipe in. In the east quarter of the cloister in an arch of the wall stand[s] a very fair monument erected in memory of Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Abraham Rudhall of this city, bellfounder and surveyor of the cathedral. She died November 7th 1699. Also in memory of his 3 sons, viz. Isaac who died April 22nd 1697, Jacob who died October 4th 1699 and Joseph who died October 11th 1701. On the left hand [of] the last monument stands a lofty and well built great wainscot door which giveth entrance into the old chapter house and new library, which place (according to f. 115 Leland) was formerly set apart for the burying of the nobility and | gentry even as the Lady Chapel is to this day. And to prove the same I will now give you the names of several persons of honour and quality that were buried there in the days of old, whose names were written on the walls near the graves wherein they were laid.¹

Hic jacet Rogerus, comes de Hereford.

Hic jacet Richardus de Strongbow filius Gilbert, comes de Pembroke.

Hic jacet Gualterus de Lacy.

Hic jacet Hughi [*sic*] de Lacey.

Hic jacet Philipus de Foy, miles.

Hic jacet Bernardus de Nova Marcatu.

Hic jacet Peganus de Cadurcis.

Hic jacet Adam de Cadurcis.

Hic jacet Alured frater de Utrud.

Hic jacet Helius de Brimpsfield.

Hic jacet Patrick de Cadurcis (alias) Chaworth.

Hic jacet Patrick filius.

Hic jacet Rogerus de Barkley.

Hic jacet Ralphus comes² de Chester.

Hic jacet Gozeline frater.

Hic jacet Gilbertus de Clare comes de Glouc.

Hic jacet Robertus comes Hereford.

Hic jacet Thomas de St. John.

Hic jacet Helius de [*Hereford reading uncertain*].

Hic jacet Hugh de [*Kilpeck reading uncertain*].

Hic jacet Wegnebald de Drew Balssdon.

Hic jacet Robartus comes de Glouc.

¹ It is not clear whether Wantner saw the inscriptions himself, but no earlier transcription of them all is known. Leland recorded the first eight other than Hugh de Lacy and with the addition of Robert Curthose: *Itinerary*, ed. Toulmin Smith, ii. 61; vi. 159. By 1736 the inscriptions in the 'new library' had been obliterated: the eight inscriptions noted by Leland were restored in the nineteenth century: Welander, *Gloucester Cathedral*, p. 408.

² The Latin word for 'earl' is written here and in the four later occurrences in the list is written ungrammatically as 'commit'.

Hic jacet Robertus de Oily.
 Hic jacet Willielmus de Scealers.
 Hic jacet Walterus de Clifford.
 His jacet Robertus de Newmarch.
 Hic jacet Richard comes de Chester.

These noblemen beforementioned, with many others, who in their life times had shewed themselves bountiful benefactors to this abbey, were all interred in the old chapter house, as appeareth by their several tombs, which is now called the library, of which I am next to treat of.

Of the new library.

- f. 115v. The inside, or ornamental part of this library (I do not mean the books), was | built in the very heat and vigour of the late civil wars, when learning, loyalty and piety were much discountenanced, yet notwithstanding all obstruction [f. 282v.:¹ 'when learning and loyalty were both greatly discountenanced, yet notwithstanding all obstruction the undertaker (whose name I was desired not to mention, but his coat of arms stands at the east end) showed his affections to both by placing the royal ensign . . .'] the chief promoters and first moving wheels that carried on this most noble work was Captain Pury, junior, and Captain Heming, who showed their inward zeal and outward affections, though clouded, both to church and state by placing the royal ensign of England and France with that of the principality of Wales and the dukedom of Gloucester at the upper end facing the coming into the library, erecting between them the four cardinal virtues, viz. Prudence, Justice, Fortitude and Temperance, all of them richly carved in the best of oak, standing up on pedestals and pillars erected between them after the Corinthian order. Moreover, to adorn this noble library they placed aloft, in the same order, upon pedestals between pillars seven figures most richly carved representing the seven liberal sciences, viz. Medica, Mathematica [*MS.* Mathematica], Arithmatica [*MS.* Arethmatataca], Musica, Rhetorica [*MS.* Retorica], Dialectica and Grammatica [*MS.* Gramatica]. And on the left hand are placed in the same order eight other figures, viz. Chronica, Historica, Philosophica, Poetica [*MS.* Portica], Militaris [*MS.* Millitaris], Marcatoria, and Archina [*sc.* Architectura], all of them most richly carved, standing upon pedestals between pillars and other excellent carved work, being a very noble, lovely and costly performance. [f. 282v.: And over the door on the inside stands the arms of the chapter of this foundation richly gilded and most curiously adorned with variety of excellent carved work.] The only thing wanting to adorn this library and to beautify the minds of the learned are books, which I heartily wish were better furnished.

The next thing worthy of observation are the monuments, memorials and other remarkable observations in the cloisters and body of the church.

- f. 116 Just before the library door in the cloister lieth the body of William Lamb, mayor of the city of Gloucester in the year 1684, and chapter clerk to the cathedral of Gloucester near forty years. He was buried October 27th 1705.

On the left hand [of] Mr Lamb's tombstone (near to the free school door) lieth interred the body of Abraham Gregory, doctor of divinity, who lived nineteen years a prebendary of this church. A man of great learning and excellent behaviour, very zealous for the worship of God and preservation of the true religion. He died July 29th A.D. 1698.

In the south side of the cloister stands a fair monument erected by Richard Millichamp [*MS.* Milichamp], rector of Rudford, in memory of Elizabeth his wife, the daughter of John Holmes of Fanhope in the county of Hereford, Esq. She died February 5th 1700.

¹ See above, f. 111v., n. 2.

On the left hand side the last is erected an oval monument in memory of Thomas Ware, the son of Edward Ware of Latton in the county of Wilts, gent. He died August 21st 1698.

Remarkable observations on the body of the church:

Over the cloister door (in the church) is drawn in colour the representation of the 12 apostles, 6 on the dexter and as many on the sinister side. Now between those figures there is cut in stonework an escutcheon (or shield) whereon are drawn two coats of arms impaled with the great letter T (or Tau); the right side is charged with a sword pendant piercing a man's heart in the base of the shield, conjoined with the wing of a dove, and on the left side is the single branch of a palm tree with another wing of a dove. Now this emblem is styled by the learned an hieroglyphic, which signifieth characters darkly implying something sacred, and is thus explained: The wing on each side doth represent the Holy Spirit, which
f. 116v. was wont to appear in the shape of a dove | and shadoweth forth the great love of God in sending his son to die for us on the cross, together with the winged zeal of the apostles who in a short time made the doctrine of the gospel to fly over the world. The sword pendant through a man's heart denoteth the immediate persecution which fell upon Christians according to that of Our Saviour, Matthew 10, v. 24,¹ Think not that I am come to send peace on earth, but a sword. Lastly, the branch of a palm tree is not only an emblem of victory with which the apostles and martyrs were crowned but also of that peace which the church enjoyed in after ages.

On the left hand side [of] the cloister door stands a little wall piece erected in memory of Anne, the entirely beloved wife of John Hilton, clerk and usher of the college school. She died February 26th A.D. 1692.

Close by the door that leadeth into the mayor's seat standeth a spacious monument erected in memory of Edward Wright, doctor of physick. He died July 24th 1701 [f. 283: aged 36 years].

On the left hand [of] the aforesaid door stands (in an arch of the wall) the statue monument of Thomas Machin and his wife, both in their humble postures kneeling with hands erected and a desk with books before them. He was three times mayor of this city and died October 18th 1619.

On the right hand of the last stands a fair wall piece erected in memory of Thomas Browning (a branch of the family of the Brownings of Coaley in this county) who married with Margaret, daughter of William Selwyn of Matson near to the city of Gloucester, Esq. He died February 3rd A.D. 1676.

f. 117 Close by the last stands an upraised ground monument of most excellent workmanship composed of black and white marble whereon lie the effigies of a gentleman and his lady, most accurately carved in white marble. Before the monument is erected a fair wall piece of white and black marble which is beautified with a folding oval of white marble whereon is written in capital letters, viz. All flesh is grass, and the goodness thereof is as the flower of the field. The grass withereth and the flower fades away &c. Within the oval is written on a table of black marble in letters of gold the following inscription, viz. To the pious memory of John Blackledg [*sc.* Blackleech] gent., the son of Abraham Blackledg Esq., a man generally beloved in his life and deservedly admired to posterity by rare examples of seldom patterned piety, expressed by his bounty to St Paul's church in London, to this church and to the highways thereabout, and to the poor of this city, who laying aside the vileness of mortality was admitted to the glory of eternity. He died November 30th 1639. Gertrude his wife and daughter of Ambrose Elton Esq., with Anne, sister to Walter, Lord Aston, did erect this monument to his fame and observance. Over the monument hangeth two streamers whereon are drawn his and his lady's coats of arms: Blackledg's coat of

¹ *Recte* v. 34.

arms: Or, three bars sable. Elton's coat of arms: Paly of six or and gules, over all a bend sable charged with three mullets of the first.

- f. 117v. In the north aisle of the church standeth the monument of John Bower, who had nine sons and seven daughters by his wife Anne Bower.

In the same aisle before the vestry door is lately made a large vault wherein lieth the bodies of Mr Benjamin Hyet of this city and others, whose son Benjamin Hyet, gent. and chapter clerk unto this church, procured the ground and built the vault at his own proper costs and charge for a burial place for his family, 1713. Benjamin Hyet his coat of arms: Argent, a lion rampant sable, a chief of the last surmounted by another indented of the first. In the south aisle of this church standeth the fair monument of William Pates of this city Esq. He died October 17th A.D. 1588. William Pates his coat armour: Argent, a chevron [engrailed *added superscript*] between three gilt balls sable.

On the right hand side [of] the monument stands the door that leadeth up into the tower.

- f. 118 Now that I may not pass by anything in this church worthy of observation I have taken particular notice of a little piece of great antiquity, viz. a stone in the wall which hangs over the bonehouse door (in this aisle) in length about two foot and in breadth about half a foot, much resembling the shape of a mason's or carpenter's square. The uppermost part thereof is embattled, as the top of the tower. Now at the foot of the square is cut in stone the representation of an old man with his plat [*MS. pladd*] of tools girt about his middle, crouching (as it were) under the pressure or burden thereof. The inside part (or roof of the square) is wrought with tresaick¹ work like to the roof of the choir, in which work there is cut the representation of a young man pointing with his finger to the top of the tresaick work, intimating thereby that he was the finisher of the church. | The curiosity of this piece of work is chiefly to be observed in the square, for whereas no fabric can be erected without that instrument, so it is much to be admired that the similitude of so great and compendious a structure should be so perfectly distinguished in so small a figure, which was performed according to tradition (for I have it no otherwise) by the father and the son [*f. 282v.*:² 'which work was begun and ended (according to tradition) by old John and young John Flower, who built Gloucester church and Campden's tower'³] which to confirm, take these verses along with it:

Brave Campden's church and Gloucester's tower
Were built by old and young John Flower.

In an arch of the south wall of the church just before Abbot Seabrook's chapel stands [upraised *added subscript*] the ancient freestone monument of Humphry de Bohun, the third earl of Hereford, Warwick and Rutland with his lady, Margaret the daughter of William de Briosa (alias Bruse), lord of Tetbury Bruse in this county &c. Humphry de Bohun's coat armour: Sapphire, 3 garbs topaz.

Opposite to the last monument stands Abbot Seabrook's chapel, in which chapel is interred the body of Francis Baber, Doctor of Laws and chancellor of Gloucester to Bishop Nicholson, where is erected against the pilaster to his pious memory a fair monument. He died January 7th 1673.

On the left hand side in the dean and prebendaries' seat (in the church) stands a wallpiece erected in memory of Catherine, the wife of William Pembruge, gent., who died June 15th 1690.

On the further pillar in the body of the church stands a small monument erected in memory of Thomas Batherne, the only son of Richard Batherne of Penhow in Monmouthshire. He died September 25th A.D. 1658.

¹ Cf. above, f. 104v., n. 1.

² Cf. above, f. 111, n. 2.

³ The later version correctly transposes 'Gloucester church and Camden's tower'.

On the next pillar below the last stands the monument of William Andrews, gent. He died August 5th A.D. 1657. William Andrews his coat armour: Vert, a saltire or.

- f. 118v. Between the consistory court and the great west door of the church stands a most lovely and noble monument with the demi-effigy of Mr John Jones, who was three times mayor of this city and burgess of parliament for this city at the time of the gunpowder treason, and register to eight several succeeding bishops of this diocese, of whom it is very credibly reported viz. that when the monument which is erected for him in the church was (as it were) finished, Mr Jones went for to see it, who finding some small fault with the over redness of its face he desired the master workman to alter it, who (whilst Mr Jones took a turn or two in the body of the church) did mend what he disliked, and being called to see it he was well pleased therewith. Asking the master if he had quite finished, he replied that he had finished. And so have I, too, almost said Mr Jones, and thereupon took the master with him into his house and paid him for the monument, which was on the Saturday, and on the Monday following he died, and was buried before the monument in the church. Mr Jones his coat of arms: Paly of six gules and or, over all a lion rampant regardant sable.

On the left hand [of] the great door coming into the church standeth the consistory (or the bishop's) court which is very decently seated and railed, and in the middle a fair table which was lately beautified and adorned with Her Majesty's royal ensign [*sc. insignia*], having on the right hand the arms of the episcopal see impaled with the bishop's, and on the left the chancellor's coat of arms.

The royal ensign emblazoned. [*There follows a description of Queen Anne's royal arms.*]

- f. 119 On the right hand [of] Her Majesty's royal insignia [*sc. enseignes*] stands the arms of the see of Gloucester, viz. Sapphire, two clavis (or keys) in saltire topaz, impaled with the bishop's coat armour, viz. Party per pale ruby and diamond, on a chevron topaz three cinquefoils sapphire between as many lions passant guardant pearl, crowned proper.

On the right hand [of] Her Majesty's royal ensign stands the coat of arms belonging to the chancellor of the diocese of Gloucester, viz. Per pale impaled gules and argent.

With which I shall conclude the monuments and memorials and coats of arms together with other remarkable observations concerned with the cathedral of Gloucester.

Proceed we now to the second catalogue of the bishops and deans of the cathedral of Gloucester since the restoration of King Charles the second A.D. 1660 with the time when they were consecrated and installed.¹ As also all the chancellors and archdeacons with their coats of arms.

- f. 119v. The bishops of Gloucester since the restoration of King Charles II A.D. 1660:

William Nicholson was consecrated the first bishop of Gloucester since the restoration A.D. 1660. His coat armour: Sapphire, two bars ermine, in chief three suns proper.

John Prichard [*MS. Prichett*] was consecrated the second bishop of Gloucester 1673. His coat armour: Ermine, two saltires conjoined in pale topaz.

Robert Frampton was consecrated the third bishop of Gloucester 1680. He lieth buried in Standish church. His coat armour: Ruby, three bars pearl, in chief as many crescents topaz.

Edward Fowler consecrated the fourth bishop of Gloucester in the place of Dr Frampton who refused to take the oaths to King William and Queen Mary. His coat of arms: Party per pale ruby and diamond, on a chevron topaz three cinquefoils sapphire between as many lions passant guardant crowned proper.

The bishopric of Gloucester is worth [*blank*] pounds a year.

¹ Most of the entries which follow are misleadingly abbreviated. They are a sequel to the corresponding pre-Interregnum entries above, ff. 107v.–110.

- f. 120 Here followeth the names and coats of arms of the deans of the cathedral of Gloucester since the reign of King Charles II A.D. 1660.

John Brough was installed dean of Gloucester in the reign of King Charles I and when King Charles II enjoyed his father's throne he was reinvested in his former place. His coat of arms: Argent, a saltire sable charged with five swans saltire-ways of the first.

Thomas Vyner was installed dean of Gloucester A.D. 1671. His coat armour: Azure, a bend or, on a chief argent three Cornish choughs proper.

Robert Frampton was installed the third dean of Gloucester 1673. His coat of arms is emblazoned with the bishops.

William Marshall was installed the fourth dean of Gloucester A.D. 1686. His coat of arms: Gules, a bend engrailed, over all a fesse azure.

William Jane was installed the fifth dean of Gloucester A.D. 1687. In this dean's time there were many worthy things done in and belonging to the cathedral, viz. the paving with freestone [of] the body of the church and the choir, the beautifying and gilding of the chapels, the adorning of the bishop's chair and the archdeacon's seats [*sic*], the making of the new chapter house and the levelling of the steps at St Peter's gate, and the levelling the four steps in the little cloister, and paving of that cloister, and the new building of the west battlements of the tower which was blown down by the wind and his making of a most noble staircase in the deanery house.¹ His coat of arms: Azure, a chevron ermine between three annulets braced proper.

- f. 120v. The reverend Doctor Knightly Chetwood, the present dean, was installed A.D. 1707. His coat of arms: Quarterly gules and argent, four crosses patty counterchanged.

King Henry VIII founded a free school in this cathedral² for the educating of youth in the English and Latin tongues, investing the dean with the absolute power to choose the master and usher thereof and all members belonging to this church under the degree of prebendary who are chosen by the lord chancellor with many other ample privileges belonging to this office.

The deanery of Gloucester is worth [*blank*] pounds a year.

- f. 121 The names and coats of arms of the six prebendaries of the cathedral of Gloucester:

Luke Beaulieu [*MS.* Bealew] A.M. sub-dean. His coat of arms: Azure, a fesse between ten billets 4.3.2.1 or.

Benjamin King D.D. His coat of arms: [*blank*] on a fesse a sinister hand erected and coupé.

Robert Bull A.M. His coat of arms: Or, 3 bulls' heads cabossed sable, langued gules.

Robert Cook A.M. His coat of arms: Or, a chevron compony gules and azure between 3 cinquefoils of the last.

Christopher Baynes A.M. His coat of arms: Sable, 2 shinbones in cross argent.

[*blank*] Bletchingdon D.D. His arms: [*blank*].

¹ Cf. Notes, f. 132v.: Great hath been the charges and expenses that the dean and chapter have been at in paving the body of the church and choir, in levelling and paving the great and little cloister, in making of a new chapter house and planting a grove or common orchard, in painting and gilding of the choir, in making new battlements for the west side of the tower and levelling St Peter's gate, &c.

² Cf. Fosbrooke, *Glouc.* 115: 'The College School: upon the foundation of the chapter the abbey library was converted into a school, and repaired and made more convenient for the purpose by Elizabeth Wiltshire, 1587.' At Notes, f. 135, is attached a note: 'Here followeth a copy of verses transcribed from out of a table that now hangeth in the college school in praise of Mrs Elizabeth Wiltshire'. There follow, in a formal longhand, six lines of Latin verse and five stanzas in English each of three and a half lines.

Each prebend's place is worth [blank] pounds a year.

Now although the government of the ecclesiastical body of this cathedral aforementioned be committed to the fatherly oversight, the prudent care and management of a bishop, a dean and six prebendaries, yet there are other worthy members that are incorporated with (but under) them that hath both a commanding and guiding powers therein. As the chancellor and the archdeacon, who keepeth their visitations, the four minor canons, the chief of which is the chaunter who in the absence of the dean and prebendaries is the guider and director of the choir. The master and the usher of the free school who in the absence of the petty canons are permitted to perform divine service in the choir.

- f. 121v. The names and the coats of arms of the chancellors of the diocese of Gloucester since the restoration of King Charles II, 1660:

Francis Baber D.C.L.,¹ admitted chancellor to Bishop Nicholson A.D. 1660. His coat of arms: Gules, a lion couchant in fesse between six cross-crosslets or, three in chief and as many in base.

John Nicholson, brother to Bishop Nicholson, A.M., admitted chancellor A.D. 1675. His coat of arms: Azure, two bars ermine, in chief three suns proper.

Richard Parsons D.C.L., admitted chancellor 1676. His coat of arms: Gules, in the middle precise a leopard's head cabossed between three cross-crosslets patty fitchy argent.

Henry Penrice D.C.L., admitted chancellor of the diocese of Gloucester 1711. His coat of arms: Party per pale indented gules and argent.

The chancellor's place is worth [blank] pounds a year.

The names and coats of arms of the archdeacons of Gloucester since the restoration of King Charles II, 1660:

[blank] Middleton A.M. admitted archdeacon of Gloucester A.D. 1660. His coat of arms: Quarterly gules and argent, in the first a cross fleury or.

[blank] Pope A.M., admitted archdeacon of Gloucester A.D. 1665. His coat of arms: Or, on a bend gules three unicorns' heads erased argent.

John Gregory D.C.L., admitted archdeacon of Gloucester A.D. 1672 His coat of arms: Or, three bars and in chief a lion passant azure.

- f. 122 Thomas Hyde, admitted archdeacon A.D. 1675. His coat of arms: Azure a chevron between three lozenges or, a chevron of the last for difference.

Robert Parsons D.D., admitted archdeacon of Gloucester 1700. His coat of arms: [blank] two chevrons between three eagles displayed.

The archdeacon's place is worth [blank] pounds a year.

The names and the coats of arms of the four minor or petty canons with the master and usher of the free school:

John Newton A.M. and master of the free school. His coat of arms: two coats of arms impaled ; first, Argent, a chevron azure between three garbs gules, secondly, Sable two shinbones in saltire or.

[blank] Trap A.M. His coat of arms: argent, three caltrops sable.

[blank] Lawrence A.M. His coat arms: argent a cross raguly gules.

[blank] Gregory [MS. Gregorie] A.M. His coat of arms: Argent five ermine wavy.

Henry Abbott A.M. and usher of the free school. His coat of arms. Gules, a chevron between three pears pendant or.

Each petty canon's place is worth [blank] pounds a year and a preferment in the country.

¹ Here and in what follows Wantner's abbreviations of the title of doctor of civil law have been standardised.

The master of the free school £20 and the usher £10 besides perquisites.

[*The preceding entries on ff. 120v.–122 relating to officials of the cathedral are supplemented and have omissions made good by Notes at f. 135v., as follows:*

The dean's place is appointed by the king or queen. The deanery is valued at about £300 a year.

The prebendaries' places are at the disposal of the Lord Chancellor. Each prebendary's place is worth above £100 a year.

The four petty canons, who have each of them a house. Their salaries are £20 a year, but they are generally presented by the dean and chapter to some churches in the neighbourhood worth £40, £50 or £60 a year besides.

The master [*sc.* of the free school] £20, the usher £10, with houses.

The lay clerks £10 and a house; the 8 choristers £5 each.

The whole revenue of the cathedral may be valued one year worth another at £2,000; the greatest part thereof is expended on upholding the cathedral and college buildings and in maintaining the several inferior officers and attendants.¹

Mr Charles Hyet is chapter clerk, his salary £10, worth in the whole £50.

The chancellor's office is reputed worth £300 a year.

[*Added later in a casually written note:*] 2 doorkeepers should be vergers. Petty canons, master, usher, organist.]

- f. 122v. The arms of the dean and chapter of Gloucester: Azure, a fesse or charged with three crosses patty fitchy of the field, on a quarter of the second two demi fleurs-de-lis of the first, in chief the sun's resplendent rays arising proper.

Benjamin Hyet, gent., chapter clerk. His coat of arms: Argent, a lion rampant sable, a chief of the first surmounted by another of the first indented.

The arms of the see or bishopric of Gloucester: Azure, in bend dexter a clavis (or key) surmounted by another in saltire or, a sword erected pale, hilt and pommel of the second, the blade proper.

Thomas Stephens Esq., register to the Bishop of Gloucester.² His coat of arms: Party per chevron azure and argent, in chief two falcons risent with wings expanded or, a crescent gules for difference.

The choir of Gloucester consisteth of an organist, who hath [*blank*] pounds a year salary and [*blank*] pounds a year teaching the chorister boys, a good house and several other perquisites. There are six lay clerks, each having ten pounds a year, a house or monies allowed them for the rent thereof.

- f. 123 Now to wind me out of this labyrinth give me leave to acquaint the reader that I have heard divers persons of quality, and gentlemen that have travelled beyond sea, and many ingenious artists, say that the buildings of the cathedral of Gloucester is the noblest and most finest pile of stones (set apart for the worship of God) in all the kingdom, which is agreed upon by all men of judgement that ever saw it. And although it must be allowed that Westminster for sepulchres of kings and York for ancient monuments and Salisbury for a steeple, windows and doors and marble pillars surpass all others in England, yet when all is done there is not any cathedral (or church) in Great Britain that can parallel the cathedral of Gloucester for eleven choice and remarkable things comprehended in one church, which are as followeth: First, for a most noble and magnificent tower, or minster. Secondly, for eight tunable bells and chimes. Thirdly, for a great sermon-bell which weigheth sixty-five hundred pounds, whose note is Bemi sharp and whose sound hath been distinguished down the river Severn as far as Lydney, which is fifteen miles from Gloucester. Fourthly, for a

¹ Thus Atkyns, *Glos.* 184.

² Cf. Notes, f. 135v.: 'Thomas Stephens Esq. register whose place is valued at £200 a year'. He was register from 1712 to 1736.

lofty choir and the tresaick¹ roof. Fifthly for two side aisles one above the other on the right and left hand [of] the presbytery; the like is not in any other cathedral in England. Sixthly, for an east window case of stonework and glass. Seventhly, for a whispering gallery. Eighthly, for two slender arches that supporteth the north and south sides of the tower. Ninthly, f. 123v. for a stately and spacious chapel which hath two aisles in it like a church. | Tenthly, a neat and stupendous cloister or quadrangle. Eleventhly and lastly, for a most magnificent library, not for books but for the variety of most curious carved work therein contained. Besides the aforesaid varieties I may justly add to them a sweet and noble double organ whose diapasons hath been heard above a mile out of the city.² And one thing more I dare affirm, viz. that there is no cathedral in the kingdom that is governed by such noble persons as the cathedral of Gloucester lately was, viz:

A King, a Duke, a Lord, a Knight, a Squire

Were heads, and members in this Church and Quire.

Explained: Benjamin King, D.D., a prebend. Richard Duke, B.D., a prebend. Edward, Lord Bishop, D.D. Knightly Chetwood, D.D., dean, an esquire by virtue of his place, and of the quorum, a Justice of the Peace.

Thus with as much certainty and brevity as things of this nature can possibly be delivered I have here given you a particular account of the former monastery and a general description of the abbey or now cathedral church of Gloucester, from their originals to the present time.

Hoping that these my poor endeavours will find acceptance and encouragement, that so this manuscript may be made public by way of subscriptions for the printing of it according to what order and method the judicious shall prescribe for the carrying on of the work.

¹ Cf. above, f. 104v., n. 1.

² At Notes, f. 132v. and f. 134v., are similar lists of the merits of the cathedral which differ slightly from the above and from each other in their content and in their preambles.

BOOK THREE: 'CIVIL JURISDICTION' OF THE COUNTY

[ff. 129–185v.]

The third book.

- f. 129 Having in the two foregoing books given you an account of the antiquities and memoirs of the ancient and present city, the former abbey and the now cathedral church of Gloucester even from their originals to this present time, so likewise in this, and the next book following, (through the blessed assistance of Almighty God) I will lay before you the antiquities and memoirs of the county and diocese of Gloucester according to their civil and ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

And first of its civil jurisdiction.

[The following paragraphs describing the topography and agriculture of the county are preceded by a brief summary, omitted in this edition, of the history of Anglo-Saxon England and Gloucestershire based on Camden.]

The bounds or outside limitations of the county of Gloucester.

- f. 129v. Gloucestershire, or the county of Gloucester, is deemed one of the farthest remote counties on the western part of | this island, which is divided from Wales by the river Wye, Herefordshire and Monmouthshire, which two counties (as likewise all Wales) was formerly inhabited by the Silures. The northmost part of the county is bounded with Worcestershire and Warwickshire, which were formerly possessed by the Cornabes [*sc.* Cornovii] and Catachaulmes [*sc.* Catuvellauni]. The eastern part of the county is environed with Oxfordshire and Wiltshire, and those were formerly inhabited by the Dobunias [*MS.* Dobunni] and the Belgae. And the south side is altogether encompassed with Somersetshire, and that county was likewise inhabited by the Belgae.

The dimensions of the county of Gloucester.

The county of Gloucester extends itself in length from Lechlade in her east to Staunton (in the Forest of Dean) full west, thirty-eight miles; and in breadth from the city of Bristol (upon the river Avon) in the south to Clifford Chambers on another Avon, in her north, is forty-eight miles. The centre (or middle part thereof) so near as can be drawn, is much about Kimsbury [*MS.* Kingsbury] castle (an old Roman fortification) near to Painswick, the whole circumference thereof being about one hundred and fifty miles. The pole being elevated for the meridian of that place in degrees of latitude 51 and 25 minutes, and in longitude 17 and 14 minutes.¹

Of the vale of Gloucester's fertility and production.

The learned Mr Camden in his former treatise (fol. 363) saith that there is no county in England (Middlesex excepted, and that neither but only in respect of the royal seats of their kings and princes) that can in every degree compare with Gloucestershire. The vale of Gloucestershire (saith he) yieldeth abundance of corn and plenty of meadows and pasture ground, bringing forth fruit to admiration; the one through the natural abundance of the ground and the other through the diligent manuring of the same, insomuch as it would provoke the laziest man to work and take pains, seeing that it answereth back again with the increase of an hundredfold of that was sown. Here you may see (saith my aforesaid author) the highways and common lanes clad with apple trees and pear trees, not set nor ingrafted by the labour of man's hand but growing naturally of themselves, the ground itself being

¹ Painswick, and the present Kimsbury House, are *c.* 2° 12' 20" W. of the Greenwich meridian. The first meridian at Greenwich was established in 1675.

naturally inclinable to bear fruits, and those both in beauty and taste far excelling others, whereof some will keep a year and not rivel nor wither, so that they are serviceable till a new supply doth come again. Neither is there any county in England so thick set with vines as this province is, so pleasant in taste and delightful to the palate that it affects the mouths of those that drinks it not with any unpleasant tartness, being not inferior both in sweetness and odour to the best of French wines.

Of the hilly parts of Gloucestershire and its improvement.

The hilly (or Cotswoldsonian) part of this county is distinguished by the names of the higher and the lower Cotswold, which are separated by the great Foss, or roadway, that leadeth from Birdlip hill to Cirencester.

f. 130 Now the higher part thereof extends itself northward so far as Campden and the lower part thereof southward as far as Marshfield.

The higher part thereof is a brave noble champion country richly accommodated with plains, heights, downs and commons, and nobly adorned with woods parks and pleasant valleys whose pasturage superaboundeth with herds of cattle and flocks of sheep whose delicate fine curled fleeces are a great support to the clothing manufactory of our county which is the staple trade of the kingdom. Yet notwithstanding the multitudes of sheep and the abundance of cattle that are maintained in those parts they do yearly breed a vast and mighty bulk of corn wherewith they supply their neighbouring markets around.

And as for the lower part of Cotswold, true it is 'twas formerly styled the barren part thereof whilst the inhabitants thereabouts were ignorant of the improving ways which in late years have crept into those parts by folding and treading their ground with sheep and by enclosing their open fields and sowing the same with sainfoin, clover, rye, grass and suchlike seeds to the almost incredible belief of those that have not seen it, nor made trial thereof. Insomuch, that whereas a man might have seen (not many years since) thousands and thousands of acres of pitiful poor sorry ground not (hardly) worth the ploughing and sowing with corn alone, which being enclosed and sown with some of those seeds aforesaid amongst their corn to bring forth so great an increase that the same land which before was hardly worth ten groats an acre would not now be let or set at three times ten shillings an acre. Moreover whereas formerly it was a very rare thing to have seen two or three acres of wheat in a field, now one may see hundreds and hundreds of acres of wheat sown in most of considerable fields in lower Cotswold. And as for barley, pray observe the two old proverbs of our own country, viz. It's as long a-coming as the Cotswold barley, which sufficiently denotes those things that are slow in growing to be most sure in coming. The other is this: viz. what's wanting in the barn is made out in the bushel, signifying thereby that though the bulk of the corn in Cotswold be not so great to the eye as that of the vale, yet quantity for quality it affordeth more bushels of grain and is brought into the barn with a great deal less labour and charge.

Mr Camden in his former treatise (fol. 362) saith that there is a certain private custom belonging to some particular place in Gloucestershire, viz. that the goods of condemned persons falleth into the king's hands, but for a year and a day and afterwards (contrary to all the customs in England) it returneth again to the next heir. But in all my enquiries throughout the whole county I could never find out where that custom lieth.

The division of the county according to its civil jurisdiction.

The county of Gloucester is separated into four partitions (or divisions) which are thus distinguished: viz. the Forest division, Kiftsgate, upper and lower division, the Seven
f. 130v. Hundreds division and Berkeley's upper and lower division which four divisions are again subdivided into thirty hundreds; of those in their order;

In the Forest division are: viz.

- first Bledisloe's hundred.
- 2 Westbury's hundred.
- 3 St Briavel's hundred.
- 4 The duchy of Lancaster hundred.
- 5 Botloe hundred.
- 6 Dudstone and King's Barton hundred.
- 7 The city of Gloucester.

In Kiftsgate division are these:

- 8 Kiftsgate hundred.
- 9 Westminster hundred.
- 10 Tewkesbury hundred.
- 11 Deerhurst hundred.
- 12 Tibblestone hundred.
- 13 Cleeve hundred.
- 14 Cheltenham hundred.

In the Seven Hundreds division:

- 15 Bradley hundred.
- 16 Slaughter hundred.
- 17 Brightwells Barrow hundred.
- 18 Crowthorne and Minety hundred.
- 19 Cirencester hundred.
- 20 Rapsgate hundred.
- 21 Longtree hundred.
- 22 Bisley hundred.
- 23 Whitstone hundred.

In Berkeley's division:

- 24 Berkeley's hundred.
- 25 Thornbury's hundred.
- 26 Grumbald's Ash hundred.
- 27 Langley and Swinehead hundred.
- 28 Pucklechurch hundred.
- 29 Henbury hundred.
- 30 Barton Regis hundred.

Now within the precincts of these thirty hundreds are seated twenty six market towns, as follows: viz.

- first Newnham .
- 2 Cover [*sc.* Coleford].
- 3 St Michael's Dane [*sc.* Mitcheldean].
- 4 Newent.

These four are in the Forest division.

- 5 Tewkesbury.
- 6 Cheltenham.
- 7 Winchcombe\.
- 8 Campden.
- 9 Stow.

These five are in Kiftsgate division.

- 10 Northleach.
- 11 Lechlade.
- 12 Fairford.

- 13 Cirencester.
- 14 Tetbury.
- 15 Hampton [*sc.* Minchinhampton].
- 16 Bisley.
- 17 Painswick.
- 18 Stroud.
- 19 St Leonard Stanley [*sc.* Stanley St Leonard].

These ten are in the Seven Hundreds division.

- 20 Dursley.
- 21 Wotton.
- 22 Berkeley.
- 23 Thornbury.
- 24 Wickwar.
- 25 Sodbury [*sc.* Chipping Sodbury].
- 26 Marshfield.

These seven are in Berkeley's division.

Besides these 26 there was another market town in the Forest division, viz. St Briavel's, which had large franchises within the memory of man, of which I shall treat in its proper place.

Having given you the division of the county of Gloucester according to its civil jurisdiction I shall now proceed to treat of every market town therein . . . but I will first give you a brief description of the Forest of Dean, in regard I begin my description of the county in those parts.

f. 131 [The heading A particular description of the forest of Dean *precedes an account mainly etymological and constitutional. There follows the heading A copy of the charter De Foresta* set forth in the ninth year of the reign of King Henry III A. D. 1225 *which introduces a transcription (ff. 131v.–132v.) of Henry's charter.*]

f. 132v. But after the barons revolted from their allegiance and obedience and had wrested the charter *De Foresta* from out of the king's hands the rigour of these laws was taken off and others more indifferent were granted in their stead by King Edward III, who was graciously pleased through the mediation of Sir Guy Brian, knight, to grant the charter of privileges and freedoms of the Forest to the inhabitants thereof. Guillim's Display, fol. 73.¹

Here followeth those laws and customs of the miners belonging to the forest of Dean granted to them by King Edward III aforesaid. [There follows (ff. 133–135v.) a transcription of the preamble and the forty clauses of Edward's charter.]

Here endeth the franchises and laws of the Forest of Dean.

f. 135v. Here followeth the dimensions of the Forest of Dean taken by table and line. The Forest of Dean that I am now treating of containeth (not by bare computation, but by real measure) entirely enclosed twenty thousand acres, besides the Lea Bailey, which is four thousand acres more. Moreover the waste commons and meene² lands belonging thereunto were likewise truly measured which amount to thirty three thousand acres, so that the whole dimensions of the Forest of Dean containeth not less (whatever more) than fifty-seven thousand acres of ground.

¹ John Guillim, *A Display of Heraldrie* (1660), p. 73: 'This coat was borne by Sir Guy Bryan . . . he was also a chief mean unto [Edward III] for obtaining the charter of privileges and freedom of [the Forest] for the benefit of the inhabitants of the same forest.' The editor of *Parsons*, at p. 145, wrongly states that this reference has no relevance to the charter.

² Apparently meaning upland waste: cf. P.-N.G. iii. 218.

Of its production and fertility, with other remarks.

The ground itself is more inclinable to wood and coal than corn, and yet there is corn enough, and a great deal more, than will supply the inhabitants thereof, who glory in this: viz. that they can live, maintain and support themselves within themselves (that is to say of their own production) without the least help, assistance or community with any other part of the county or kingdom. The soil for the generality is of a stiff clay which in the winter season is deep and miry, but in the summer is dry and parching; being full of hills, but such as may rather be termed uneven than mountainous, having great store of little springs running between them which are for the most part of a brownish colour, and others of a brownish yellow (or umber colour) chiefly occasioned by the passage of it through the veins of ochre (of which there is great plenty) or else through the tincture of minerals of ore
f. 136 which superaboundeth in the Forest. | The meaner sort of the inhabitants are for the most part a robustic sort of people, but the gentry and the better sort are for the generality of a very courteous, affable, generous and obliging nature, which (together with their loyalty and most Christian-like examples) hath been a great means of reducing the vulgar sort unto far greater civility, obedience and conformity than formerly.

Of the Forest coal.

The pit-coal (or sea-coal as they call them) is very plenty throughout the Forest, but then they are neither so sweet, nor yet so durable, neither are they so intense and penetrating in its burning as other coals are, for which reason they makes no entire use of them in melting down their ore, which hath been one main occasion why the largest and best of the Forest oaks have been destroyed.

Of the Forest oak.

Doctor Fuller in his *Worthies* saith the Forest of Dean affordeth the best oak in England, being most serviceable for shipping and so tough (when thoroughly dry) that 'tis said to be as hard as iron, and not apt to split.

Esquire Eveling [*sc.* John Evelyn] in his book of planting¹ saith that the Spaniards in the reign of Queen Elizabeth sent over an ambassador of purpose into England to try if he could, either by private practices, great rewards, fair promises or any other contrivances whatsoever, procure this wooden wall, the strength of our kingdom (as they called it), to be destroyed, who (had he effected his master's commission) had right well deserved his particular favour. But what the crafty Spaniard could not do by treachery was by the subtlety of the devil, the great master of misery and mischief, let loose in the time of the great rebellion almost completed through our own divisions and dissensions, by exposing to sale (for fuel) those stout and sturdy oaks whose preservation might have proved a sure defence and bulwark on the water if the frozen winter of that iron age had not destroyed it by fire.²

[*There follow sections headed Of their ore and cinder, wherewith they maketh iron and*
f. 137 (*ff.136v.-137*) | *Of the making of iron,*³ *which conclude* | .So much is hitherto communicated, for the making of iron.]

Here followeth an account of all the furnaces, forges and iron mills that are within the precincts of the Forest of Dean, where they stands and who are the owners of them.

¹ John Evelyn, *Sylvia, or a Discourse of Forest Trees and the Propagation of Timber* (1670).

² The meaning is obscure; possibly a clumsy metaphor likening the Interregnum to a rigorous season when government was hard. 'A sure defence and bulwark on the water' presumably refers to the construction of men of war with their 'hearts of oak'.

³ They are a transcription of 'An account of the Iron Works in the Forest of Dean communicated by Henry Powle Esq.', *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London* (1678), xii. 931. Wantner interpolates, at f. 136, '(saith my author, Esq. Poule)'.

The Lady Wintour hath one furnace and three forges at Lydney.

Mr James of Soilwell hath one forge at Clanna [*MS.* Clanway] and one at Alvington [*MS.* Aventon].

Mr Hall hath one furnace and two forges at Lydbrook [*MS.* Leadbrook].

Mr Hall and Mr Scudamore are (or were) partners in a new forge at Gunns Mill [*MS.* Guns-mill].

Madam Catherine Boevey [*MS.* Bovie] hath one forge and one furnace at Flaxley and one furnace at Bishopswood.

Mr Foley hath one furnace and three forges near to Newent, and one forge at Upleadon.

There is one mill and one forge at Ruardean for the making of anvils.

And at Rodmore [*MS.* Ragamore], Slad and other places there are several paper mills.

And at Redbrook are the copper mills, the performance of which they inviolably keep so secret that [(hitherto) *inserted later*] neither gold nor silver (two very powerful things in this covetous age) can make no discovery how they make copper.

f. 137v. I am come now in the last place (as touching the general description of the Forest) to speak of the government and division of the Forest of Dean as it was ordained by King Charles II.

Now as King Henry III in his time appointed a protoforistarius or master over the Forest so likewise did King Charles II ordain and constitute over it a Lord Warden (or High Constable), a Lord Chief Justice in eyre, a supervisor, three deputy constables, four verderers (who are chosen by the freeholders of the county), six rangers, ten foresters and twenty regarders; who, according to their several stations or places under the king (or queen) hath the sole command of the Forest and chase thereto belonging. And for the better preservation of the royal game and the wood therein growing, they have divided the Forest into six walks or ridings which are known and distinguished by their respective lodges, or houses. The first of these is called the Speechhouse (or court for the wood) which standeth near the centre of the Forest, between Little Henslo Hill and Daniel's Moor called the King's Lodge. The second is called York Lodge, and that standeth at the upper end of Lumbers marsh near the park end. The third is called Worcester Lodge, and that standeth upon Wimberley Hill. The fourth is called Denby Lodge, and that standeth upon the Old Bailey Hill near to Lydney. The fifth is called Latimer [*MS.* Lattimore] Lodge, and that standeth upon Littledean Meene [*MS.* Dean Meene] Hill, not far from the beacon. The sixth and last is Ruardean's Lodge, which standeth upon Ruardean's Eves, or Hill.

Wantner ends his account of the Forest with the assurance to the reader that he has been 'very careful of taking cognisance of those things only that are material and suitable to the intended purpose' and continues 'I shall proceed to give you a particular account of every market town throughout the whole county, wherein you have, first, an account of their original names, how situated, extended and bounded, either with hills, rivers, woods or commons, the constitutions of their governments and the antiquity of their charters, and what commerce and dealing they depend upon. Secondly, you have an account of every church belonging to those market towns and what monuments and memorials there are in any of them; and also what charitable endowments are bequeathed either to the church or poor of these market towns, viz. hospitals, almshouses and free schools, and by whom founded and how endowed etc.; and thirdly, I conclude my discourse of every market town either with one, two or three remarkable observations relating thereunto.'

f. 138 The Forest division.

Of Newnham, a market town.

The learned Leland in his itinerary calleth this town: viz. None-ham, an uplandish town, saith he, situated on the left ripe (or left hand) of the river Severn, but of latter years called Newnham (within the Forest of Dean) nine miles from Gloucester. The town itself is extended into one entire street from north to south, being an ancient borough town, by virtue of whose former charter granted by King Edward III they had power to elect and make choice of one parliament man for the said borough, endowing the same with ample franchises making it a mayor town, with other large immunities which have been long since clearly lost.¹ Yet notwithstanding that, they still keep up (by prescription) their former honour, and do yearly make choice of a mayor and six aldermen as his assistance in the town, the Monday after St Hilary's day; having a large sword and gilt scabbard carried before them. But neither mayor nor aldermen hath any commanding power over the town, for that is governed by two beames or constables (for by that name all the constables in the Forest are called), who have for their assistance one tithingman which they yearly choose out of the tithing and manor of Ruddle [*MS.* Rodwell], one bread-weigher, one ale-taster and one leather sealer, whose market day is held on Fridays and their two fairs are upon St Barnaby-Bright [*sc.* St Barnabas's day (11th June)] and St Luke's day [18 Oct.]. The free socage (or tenure of the town) was altered into the tenure of cornage by one Corbet,² who is usually summoned to appear there every St Luke's day.

Their greatest dependence by way of trade or commerce chiefly resideth on their markets and fairs which together with the safe passage by boat for men or beasts over the river Severn their merchandising and their glass blowing is become a place of good reputation and business.

Of Newnham church.

There was formerly a very fair spire church belonging to this town, which stood by a certain place called the Nabb's End, but better known by the name of Newnham's Ladder, which was an inlet of ground that pointed into the river Severn, whose floods (being very violent) by little and little had washed away the earth from almost the very foundations of the church, whereupon the inhabitants of the town agreed to have it pulled down, fearing lest in some small time it should fall into the river, and with the materials of that large church they built then the little church that now standeth on the south side of the town, dedicating it to St Peter. In which there are no monuments &c.

There is neither hospital, almshouse nor yet free school in this town.

Observation.

The first glasshouse that was made in England (to go with stone-coal) was built at Newnham by Sir Edward Mansell, knight, who procured the first patent from King Charles I, which patent and glasshouse he afterwards sold to Mr William Wilcocks of Newnham, who then built another.

f. 138v. Of St Briavels, or St Brevils.

There are not many scores of years past since St Briavel's was a market town and had three fairs, and for that reason as well as for its being a place of good antiquity I shall take cognisance of it as though it were a market town, in regard their franchises was not taken from them, but rather that they lost it through their own inadvertence.

Mr Camden in his former treatise speaking of this town saith it is seated up on a hill in by-ways beset with plumes of trees. Whose government is now committed to the care of

¹ There is no foundation for the contention that Newnham was once a parliamentary borough.

² No explanation has ben found for the reference to 'one Corbet'.

two beames (or constables), bound in the west with Bigsweir, the ancient seat of the knightly family of the Catchmaids, and the river Wye, on the north with Mark's brook, on the east with Beasts' common and on the south with Hudnall's common.

Of St Briavel's church.

The tower church of St Briavel's is dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, in whose chancel stands the fair monument of Thomas James of Soilwell, Esq., and his wife, &c. In the south side are interred several of the ancient family of the Whingtons of this town.

Charitable endowments.

Mr Thomas Whittington gave four nobles a year to the minister of this parish for preaching of four quarterly sermons yearly in this church, and four nobles a year for beautifying the church. And three pounds a year for putting forth an apprentice boy (or boys), as also three pounds a year to twelve poor people of this parish, to be distributed every Christmas and Whit Sunday by the churchwardens thereof.

One Mr Hopkins of London gave fifty shillings a year to the poor of his parish, for ever.

Miles, earl of Hereford, gave to the poor inhabitants of this parish for ever all the meene-ground,¹ or common, called Hudnalls, by upholding and continually keeping this following custom, viz. the churchwardens of this parish are to go from house to house every Whit Sunday morning and to collect or gather of every inhabitant (excepting those that receiveth alms) one penny, and with that money so collected they are to buy very good white bread and cheese, which is to be laid upon the communion table and there to be distributed that day to the poor of the said parish, which is duly observed.²

Of St Briavel's castle.

The castle of St Briavel's was built by the aforesaid Miles, earl of Hereford, in the reign of King Henry I, of set purpose to repel the incursions of the unruly Cambrians, or Welshmen, who made great inroads into those parts over the river Wye, as witnesseth Giraldus Cambrensis &c. who further saith that St Briavel's castle was remarkable for the death of Mabel³ (or Isabel) the youngest son of the aforesaid Miles, earl of Hereford, who was brained to death by the fall of a stone from the turret of the said castle.

Observation.

f. 139 The Lord Warden or High Constable of the Forest of Dean is the king's (or queen's) constable of the manor and hundred of St Briavel's where is yearly held three court leets or court days, viz. the Monday after St Michael the Archangel being leet or court day, | held from three weeks to three weeks till Christmas Day, at which time there is a cessation till Hilary day [13 Jan.]. The Monday after Hilary day is leet and court day again and the court is held as before till Palm Sunday, at which time there is a cessation until Hook Tuesday (which is the second Tuesday after Easter week) and the Monday after Hooke [*sc.* Hock] Tuesday is the leet or court day again; and the court is held as aforesaid till Lammas day, at which time there is a cessation till Michaelmas. The court is holden and kept by the constable of the forest or his deputy and the suitors thereof. The prison for the Forest of Dean is kept in St Briavel's castle.

The second market town is Cover (alias) Coal-ford [*sc.* Coleford].

There are two names attributed to this town. The one, viz. Cover receiveth its denomination from its situation, being built (as it were) under the pleasant and shady covert of Cinder-hill; the other, viz. Coal-ford, hath its denomination from the conflux of water

¹ Cf. above, f. 135v., n. 2.

² Bigland, *Glos.* i. 244, expresses doubt about the commoning rights in Hudnalls.

³ Correctly Mahel; a misreading deceptively amplified by Wantner.

which issueth out of the coal pits above the town, which in the wintertime satiates the narrow brooks and many times by means thereof overfloweth the streets.

The government of this town is committed to the prudent care of two beames (or constables), whose charter of privileges for the keeping of one market weekly upon Fridays, and two fairs yearly upon June 9th and November 24th, was granted to the town by King James I.

Their chiefest dependence by way of trade and commerce relieth most upon their markets and fairs, but more particularly upon the concourse of those that belongeth to the mines, having near the middle of the town a very fair and spacious market house and over that a town hall that was built through the royal bounty of King Charles II, who gave forty pounds towards it, and the beneficence of the Honourable Sir Baynham Throgmorton of Clare-well (alias) Clower-wall [*sc.* Clearwell], knight and baronet, and several other gentlemen of the county A.D. 1679.

Now although that Cover be a market town yet it's no more than a chapel of ease to its mother church Nova Terra or Newland, whose old decayed chapel did stand not far from the market house, which through the pious intentions of several devout Christians was (by order) pulled (or taken) down and a very fine new chapel erected upon that same ground where they have divine service performed and a lecture sermon preached every first Friday in the month, which is hoped will long continue.

There is neither hospital, almshouse nor free school in Cover.

Observation.

In the seventh year of the reign of King Charles I, A.D. 1632, the tenants and others about Cover made an insurrection (under pretence of riding skimmington) about inclosures and cutting down of the Forest wood and other ancient customs and privileges which the foresters claimed and at that time were taken from them, insomuch that the whole country were in a great hurly-burly, till at last the king and council sent down a messenger for the apprehension of the chiefest of them, and having taken the ringleader Verty he was sent to Bristol and the rest dispersed.

- f. 139v. There groweth a sort of apples in and about Cover (and but in few places elsewhere) called Styers, which maketh (as they say) a far better sort of cider than doth the red-streak.

The third market town is Dane-magna, or St Michael's Dane *sc.* Mitcheldean].

This town is likewise known by two names, viz. Great-Dane for its better distinction from Little-dane [*sc.* Littledean] which lieth about a mile from it, and St Michael's Dane, from the church's being dedicated to that saint.

The town is seated in a bottom between two hills, viz. Gilbert-hill and Dane-meene hill,¹ and stands in two hundreds: that part next to the forest is in St Briavel's hundred and the other part is in Westbury hundred, whose ancient charter of privileges for the keeping of one market every week, viz. Mondays, and two fairs every year, viz. Easter Monday and Michaelmas day, was first granted to the town by King Henry VI, and since renewed much about the time that Cover's charter was granted. Whose government is committed to the care of two beames (or constables), whose chiefest dependence by way of trade or commerce relieth much upon their market affairs together with the trade of pin-making which is very considerable in this town. And where the swain-mote (or court for the wood) is held four times a year.

¹ Presumably Breakheart Hill and Mitcheldean Hill, respectively.

Of St Michael Dane's church.

The spire church dedicated to St Michael the Archangel standeth on the north side of the town, in whose chancel is erected a small tablet in memory of Mr Stringer, Master of Arts and rector of St Michael's Dane fifty-two years. In the north aisle of this church stands a very fair window of painted glass with the arms of the ancient family of the Baynams, before which there lieth a large gravestone under which are interred several of that family.

There is no charitable endowments bequeathed either to the church or poor; neither is there any hospital, almshouse or free school belonging to the town.

Observations.

The very name of this town bespokes itself to be a place of good antiquity, and from whence (as Mr Camden observeth) the name of Dane forest (or the forest of Dane) received its denomination.

Upon the very top of Dane-meene Hill Sir Duncombe Colchester of Westbury, knight, built him a very fair habitation known by the name of the Hill House, from whence there is a most noble prospect over the Forest and vale of Gloucester.

Of the fourth market town, Newent.

Sir William Dugdale calleth this town's name Noent, Mr Camden, New-Town and Leland, New-inn, all of them proceeding from a single house that was there built for the reception of strangers and travellers out of Wales, which standing so commodiously in tract of time became a hamlet, afterwards a town.

f. 140 Their first charter of privileges for the keeping of one market day weekly, viz. Fridays, and two fairs yearly, viz. the Wednesday before Easter and the second Wednesday before Whit Sunday, was granted to the town by King Henry VIII, but afterwards, in the reign of King James I, the town purchased two fairs more; the one to be held August 3rd and the other upon the next Friday after September 8th. Whose government is committed to the care of the two constables. Having five tithings belonging to it, viz. Bouldson, Compton, Cugley, Kilcot and Malswick [*MS. Moulswick*]. Whose chiefest dependence by way of trade most chiefly relieth on their markets and fairs. Being bound in the east with Eden hill, in the west with the Grange, in the north with Peacock's Hill and in the south with Mr Woodward's pleasant habitation called the Moat.

Of Newent's church.

The parish church of Newent stands in the eastern part of the town and is dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary; whose porch is the foundation of the tower. Now the body of the old church, falling to decay for want of timely repairs, fell to the ground February 18th A.D. 1673, being the Lord's Day, immediately after evening service, but through the providence of Almighty God did no harm to man, woman nor child in its fall. Therefore lest the remembrance of so signal a blessing should in time be forgotten the parishioners in an humble acknowledgement of this their great deliverance have set apart February 18th to be an anniversary day of thanksgiving unto God for this and all other his mercies vouchsafed to them. Which church was afterwards rebuilt as now it standeth A.D. 1675, being a very amiable and stupendous structure in regard of its building, having neither pillar nor pilaster belonging to it, for it is built geometrically with one entire roof, much after the fashion of the Theatre in Oxford; which is curiously adorned with fair seats and spacious galleries which appeareth very graceful and ornamental to the house and service of God. And lest time should obliterate the table in the church, whereon are written the names of the benefactors in letters of gold, I have here likewise inserted them in lines (I hope) of a longer duration, in purpose to incite all good Christians upon the like occasion (or any other public accident) for to imitate

those honourable and worthy persons who have so liberally and frankly gave their assistance to so charitable and pious a work.

Here followeth a catalogue of the names and benefactions of the gentlemen who contributed toward the rebuilding of Newent church, A.D. 1675.

Imprimis His Majesty King Charles II was graciously pleased to give three score tons of timber and his letters patents.

Henry Coventry and Francis Finch Esq. eminent instruments in procuring the letters patents.

Paul Foley Esq. and lord of the manor gave the charges of the letters patent and the great seal, and other donations.

	£	s.	d.
His Grace Gilbert [Sheldon], Lord Primate of England, gave	5	0	0
The Right Reverend Doctor Robert Frampton, Lord Bishop of the diocese, gave	3	0	0
Sir Robert Atkyns, Knight of the Bath, gave	2	0	0
Abraham Clark of Flaxley gave	5	0	0
Counsellor Saunders, afterwards Lord Chief Justice of England	2	0	0
Sir Baynham Throgmorton, Knight and Baronet	2	0	0
Esq. Summers	2	0	0
Philip Bourne, gent.	2	0	0
Doctor Richard Parsons, chancellor of the diocese	2	0	0
Mr Jackman, minister of the parish	1	0	0
Mr Samuel Dobbins and Mr Nathaniel Dobbins of Bristol	2	0	0
Mr Young of Westbury	1	0	0
f. 140v. Mrs Anne Foley gave	5	0	0
Alderman Lane of London gave	5	0	0
Henry Glover, gent.	5	0	0
Madam Levison of Cheshire	5	0	0
William Venables, Esq.	5	0	0
Francis Cholmeley, Esq.	5	0	0
Mr. Buckle of Linton	1	0	0
Mr Thomas Burgess of Gloucester	1	0	0

Christopher Woodward of the Moat, Esq., built the south gallery in this church at his own cost and charges.

Over the pulpit is written in letters of gold: Ex dono Eliz. Rogers.

Monuments in this church.

In the south entrance into the lesser chancel (or chapel) there lieth the effigy of a man and his wife in stone work, who were of the ancient family of the Grandisons, formerly lord of Bouldson in this parish, but there is no inscription visible.

Charitable endowments.

There is one hospital in Newent which entertaineth eight poor people. Who the founder was I could not know, but it was lately confirmed by Mr John Nanfant of Worcestershire.

Mr Colwell of London gave twenty pounds for the benefit of the poor of this parish.

Mrs Dorothy Greene gave ten pounds for the benefit of the poor of this parish.

Thomas Pace gave thirty shillings in bread to the poor of the parish to be disposed every Christmas and Easter.

Mr Richard Rogers gave ten pounds a year for the benefit of the poor of the parish for ever.

John Dobbins, gent., gave ten shillings a year in bread to be distributed to the poor of this parish every Christmas and Easter for ever.

One Payne Heath gave by will a piece of land worth eighteen shillings a year to the poor of this parish for ever; that is to say to honest poor people of the town, and that no whore or bastard should at any time receive any benefit of the said gift.

There is no free school in this town.

The manor of Newent was given by King Henry I to the abbot of Cormeilles in Normandy and so became an alien priory to that monastery till King Henry IV gave it to the collegiate church of Fotheringay in Northamptonshire.

Observations.

About a mile south from Newent stands Yartleton Hill in which there is a certain place called Crocket's Hole (or Cave), unto which place many pious Christians in the prosecuting reign of Queen Mary fled for refuge, amongst whom there was one Mr Thorn (or Horne), a devout minister of God's word, who being taken prisoner for the profession of the gospel of Jesus Christ was sacrificed for the truth thereof, near the Hay Court in this parish. During the late civil wars abundance of rich goods and other treasures were hid in this Crocket's Hole by the gentry and others of the country to prevent their fear of being plundered of them.

- f. 141 Thus having finished my description of every market town in the Forest division I shall now gradually proceed to treat of those market towns that are in Kiftsgate division, viz. Tewkesbury, Cheltenham, Winchcombe, [Chipping] Campden and Stow.

And first of Tewkesbury.

[At ff. 141–142v. is an extended account headed 'Of Tewkesbury's antiquities' of the history of Tewkesbury from the fabulous foundation of its abbey (for which Leland is cited as authority). Two of the earlier entries are of immediate local interest:]

- f. 141v. King John in the 15th year of his reign caused the Long bridge at Tewkesbury to be built, giving all his tolls of that town towards the reparation thereof.¹

- f. 142 [Gilbert de Clare (Gilbert the second)] procured from King Edward II the first charter of privileges² in most ample and powerful manner. Amongst the rest it was ordained them to make choice of two burgesses or parliament men for the said borough, which continue to this day.

[At f. 142 a digression, introduced by an interpolated heading Of monuments in Tewkesbury's church, describes early historic burials, and ends with mentions of those who fell in the battle of Tewkesbury.]

- f. 142v. Leland saith that Henry, duke of Warwick . . . died in the 22nd year of his age at his castle of Hanley and was buried the third of the Ides of June 1446 in the north side of the choir of Tewkesbury, where is raised over him a most stately monument of alabaster.

¹ Notes, f. 135v.: 'John . . . caused the Longbridge to be built at Tewkesbury and gave all his tolls of that market towards the reparation thereof. But he that was entrusted therewith first made a stone bridge over the power of both the arms (by the north-west), and afterward to make speed and to save money did make at the north end a wooden bridge of great length for sudden land floods, putting the residue of the same moneys to build the castle of Hanley.'

² Cf. below, f. 144.

On the south side of Tewkesbury's choir is the lofty and fair monument of Richard Nevil, count of Sarum and earl of Warwick (surnamed the make-king) in right of his wife Anne [*MS.* and] the daughter of Richard earl of Warwick, sister and heiress of the aforesaid Henry duke of Warwick; whose lively effigy overlooketh the monument.

The duke of Clarence (who was drowned in a butt of Malmsey in the tower of London) and his duchess, who was poisoned at Tewkesbury, are both interred near the high altar in the monastery of Tewkesbury.

At Tewkesbury was fought the last battle between King Edward IV and King Henry VI wherein Prince Edward¹ their general was slain and Queen Margaret, the maintainer of those quarrels, was taken prisoner in the field called Gastum etc.

At which engagement there died of the nobility of England viz. Edward, duke of Somerset, Richard Nevil, duke of Warwick and his brother John Nevil, the Lord Courtney, count of Devonshire, John, marquess of Dorset, the Lord Wenlock, and the Lord FitzBrian, with many other persons of quality, most of them being buried in the monastery of Tewkesbury.

In memory of whom I will here insert a distich taken out of Mr Camden's *Britannia*: which may serve as an epitaphium for them all.

Where Avon and Severn meet in one
There stands a goodly town
For market great, for pillage rich
Of much renown
Hight Tewkesbury, where
Many noble men intombed are
Now gone to mould.
Who sometimes were

Redoubted knights in war.

Of Tewkesbury's situation.

Tewkesbury is seated in the farthest north part of the vale of Gloucester not far from the fair Bredon Hills, which is almost peninsulated with the river Swilgate and the two rivers viz. Avon and Severn, having no entrance into the town (except on the east side thereof) but one must pass over Carrant [*MS.* Caron's] bridge, Church Street bridge or the Long bridge where (a little above) the river Avon breaketh into two heads yet is the bridge of that length that both the waters runneth under it. The town standeth in an open, pleasant and fertile soil richly accommodated with all things necessary or delightful, rather abounding than wanting anything that is praiseworthy. And to its honour be it spoken they sends out more barges, trows, and pickards² (as Mr Camden terms them) laden with commodities transported into Ireland and other remote parts beyond sea than doth all the cities and towns bordering upon the river Severn; and where is made the best mustard (for quick heat, and piercing deepest) in England.

Of Tewkesbury's government.

The ancient borough town of Tewkesbury (for honour and estimation) is accounted the second best town in the county of Gloucester, is governed by virtue of its present charter³

¹ *i.e.* Edward, prince of Wales, s. of Henry VI. He is buried in the choir of Tewkesbury abbey, commemorated by a flat stone.

² Notes, f. 142 'barges, trows and barks'.

³ Cf. Notes, f. 146: 'In the third year of the reign of King James I, 1605, the inhabitants of Tewkesbury (with the assistance of one Mr Cooke of the same town) did purchase of the king the fee-farm rent of Tewkesbury. And two years after, viz. 1607, the town renewed their old charter by adding thereunto one market day and one fair day more than what they had before, which cost the

- f. 143 (for you must know that King Charles II called in their ancient charter and King James II granted them a new one, wherein he made the borough of Tewkesbury a mayor town, Charles Handcocks of Twynning being the first mayor). But after King William III had obtained the crown of England there arose some disquietudes concerning the election of a new mayor, which caused great feuds and animosities to arise between parties, insomuch that the town was divided. And in this heat some of the chiefest of them surrendered up the charter which King James had granted them into the hands of King William, who thereupon granted them their present charter by which they govern and are governed by the king's (or queen's) two bailiffs of the town, who are justices of the quorum for the year being and justices of the peace for the year ensuing; having for their assistance two justices of the peace by commission for the borough, who are the capital representatives of their body politic, a recorder, town clerk, and twenty four gentlemen of the common council, four constables and two sergeants at mace, besides other sub-officers.

The town is divided into five wards, viz. High Street and High Street ward,¹ the Church Street and Church Street ward¹ and Barton Street ward, which are accommodated with two market days weekly, viz. Wednesdays and Saturdays, and five fair days yearly, viz. February 24th, May 3rd, June 11th, St Bartholomew [24th Aug.] and St Michael the Archangel [29 Sept.]. And for the better accommodation of those that frequent the same they have near the middle of the town a very fair market house and over that a spacious tolsey, wherein they keep their courts and public entertainment.

As for their buildings it is for the most part (like itself) very ancient but very fair. The streets long and large, decently pitched with pebbles and sweetly kept, in regard the water (by reason of so many brooks and rivers about it) is many times too plenty with them. A town of great repute and trade and of no inconsiderable account for merchandising, being formerly a noted place for the clothing manufactory. The loss of that staple trade hath caused the town ever since to keep their multitude of poor at work in knitting of woollen hose and cotton goods, hose-breeches, waistcoats and other garments for men and women of the same, by which employment, together with those commendable trades,² mysteries and occupations which propagates the welfare of all cities and towns corporate, they are become a very wealthy and populous town.

The assizes for the county of Gloucester was held at Tewkesbury A.D 1579, Richard Yeate [*sc.* Pate] Esq. being high sheriff.³

Of Tewkesbury's church.

[*The following notes related to the fabric of Tewkesbury church are entered in Notes, at f. 141v.*]

The body of the church is very decently adorned with fair seats and the loftiest and largest galleries that ever I saw in any church, which galleries were all built by the inhabitants of the town who pay a certain yearly rent for every one of them to the churchwardens, which monies they repay to the minister by way of augmentation to his salary.

town £2,565 15s. 4½d. Towards the latter end of the reign of King Charles II the borough of Tewkesbury delivered up their ancient charter into the king's hands . . . But in the second year of the reign of King James II, 1688 [*recte* 1686], the borough of Tewkesbury received a new charter by virtue whereof (amongst many other ample immunities and privileges) they sendeth two burgesses as their representatives to parliament.'

¹ This entry and three other versions, at Notes, f. 142, f. 145v. and f. 146v., are all different and all display Wantner's confusion of wards as administrative divisions with localities of the town. In 1596 the wards were called Barton, Bridge, Church, St Mary's and Middle wards.

² Notes, f. 142v., 146v.: 'together with their merchandising, malt-making'; f. 145v.: 'merchandising, malt-making (of which they send an abundance down the river to Bristol and other places)'.

³ Notes, f. 146: 'In the 21st year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, 1579, the plague was so great in Gloucester that they were forced to keep the assizes for the city and county at Tewkesbury.'

Not many years since the great west window for want of timely repair went greatly to decay, insomuch that it was likely to have fallen down, upon which the borough besought the assistance of the gentry and other good people adjacent thereunto towards the rebuilding of the said window (the charge being too great for the town itself to bear), who very freely contributed towards the building of it anew; where on the side thereof are the coats of arms of those gentlemen that have shown themselves bountiful benefactors thereunto. Their several coats of arms are as followeth [*nothing follows*].

The borough of Tewkesbury A.D. 1696 agreed with Mr Abraham Rudhall of Gloucester, bellfounder, to cast their six old bells into eight new ones, which is very well performed to the undertaker's praise.]

As to the former monastery as well as this present church I have in my antiquities of Tewkesbury¹ given you a particular account when and by whom they were built and augmented, as also to what saint dedicated and many other things relating thereunto. It only remaineth that I now give the reader a particular account of its dimensions, and what monuments and memorials are contained therein [not mentioned before *added later*].

The dimensions of the church:

- f. 143v. The length of the body of the church is sixty and two yards. The breadth thereof is twenty two yards and the height thereof is thirty three yards, which is supported by fourteen round pillars and four pilasters, each pillar being very near seven yards about. The space between the body of the church and the choir is twelve yards, and the length of the choir is near twenty yards, so that the whole length of the church from east to west is ninety yards, and the height of the tower and pinnacles is seventy yards.

Monuments and memorials in Tewkesbury's church.²

There stands before the high altar the finest communion table (of stone) in all the kingdom, it being a most curious grey marble which containeth in length thirteen foot two inches, in breadth, three foot three inches and near a foot in thickness.³

In the south nave of the choir (near to Esq. Golding's chapel as 'tis now called) are several sepulchres, where some of the abbots and monks of this monastery were formerly interred.

In the north aisle of this church stands the demi-effigy monument of Mr Roberts of Fiddington within an oval of alabaster.

In the same aisle, on a tablet of black marble is written in letters of gold viz. In memoriam charissimo patri Conano Richardson de Pershore.

Close by the last is erected a wallpiece in memory of Mrs Anne Slaughter.

In the south aisle stands the memorial of Mrs Priscilla Tracey.

At the north end of the high altar stands a ground monument whereon is cut in stone the representation of a man's skeleton pouldered with the pictures of snakes, snails and newts upon it.⁴

Charitable endowments bequeathed to the borough town and poor of Tewkesbury.⁵

There are thirteen poor bondsmen belonging to this town to whom Queen Mary gave five pounds a year to each, and six shillings eight pence every Christmas to buy them new

¹ At ff. 141–2, not included in this edition.

² See also above, f. 142.

³ Notes, f. 141: 'This stone (after the Dissolution) was found buried under the high altar.'

⁴ Cf. below, f. 144v..

⁵ In addition those set out below, the following charitable endowments are listed at Notes, f. 144: 'The widow Hicks of Tewkesbury gave one house in Tewkesbury worth seven pounds a year to the poor inhabitants thereof for ever.

'Mr Curtice of London gave one hundred and ten pounds for the purchasing of a piece of land in Twining worth seven pounds a year for the use of the poor of Tewkesbury for ever.'

gowns; which gift through the alteration of times is much impaired and now reduced to fifty three shilling four pence a year apiece.

King James I gave eight pounds a year to a deacon for to read divine service to those bedesmen.

The Lord Russell founded a hospital in Tewkesbury for the entertaining of eight poor women, allowing each of them [*sentence incomplete*].

f. 144 Sir Baptist Hicks, Viscount Campden, gave the impropriation of St Ishmael's in Pembrokeshire, worth about forty [pounds], and fifty pounds a year as followeth: one part thereof to the preaching minister of Tewkesbury; another | part thereof to the schoolmaster and the third part to the poor of the parish.

Mr Winstone of Staffordshire gave his tithes of Tredington, worth about four pounds a year, as followeth: fifty shilling a year part thereof to the minister of Tewkesbury, twenty shillings a year part thereof to the poor of Ashchurch and ten shillings a year, the other part thereof, [to] the poor of Tredington.

Sir Dudly Dix gave three little grounds called the Holmes and an acre of meadow ground, the rent of the whole being about ten pounds a year, to and for the use and benefit of the master of the free school in Tewkesbury.

Mr Gattly gave one acre of ground lying in Bredon [*MS. Breedon*] Meadow, the rent thereof for the benefit of the poor.

Mr Poulton of Tredington gave forty pounds to be lent to honest tradesmen for one year without interest, giving security to the chamber of the borough.

Mr Smith of the Temple, London, gave [*sentence incomplete*].

Mr [*blank*] gave ten tuns of coal to be distributed amongst the poor people of Tewkesbury every Christmas for ever.

There are several tenements in Gander [*MS. Gonder*] Lane in Tewkesbury which were purchased by the chamber of the borough for the use and benefit of the poor of Tewkesbury for ever.

One Richard Mince gave forty shillings a year for ever towards the reparations of the Long bridge.

The chief rents and rack rents which formerly belonged to the town were purchased by the borough for the use and benefit of the poor of Tewkesbury.

[*Indicated by the drawing of a hand.*] I suppose there are more gifts bequeathed to this town, but those are all that came to my hand. I should be very thankful if I had the rest.

Privileges belonging to the free burgesses and freemen of the borough of Tewkesbury.

The free common (or town ham) is free common of pasture from Lammas day to Candlemas day [1Aug.–2 Feb.] into which common every freeman may turn in three horses, six cow beasts or ten sheep (if they are his own proper goods) and every free burgess may put in double the number. Oldbury field and Little Croft after they are broken up are free common to the inhabitants of Tewkesbury, and if they are free burgesses they may turn in the same number as they do into the free common of Tewkesbury.

The burgesses of Tewkesbury and their successors (by virtue of a charter formerly granted by King Richard III) are quit and free, as well by land as water, of tolls, customs, pavage, murage, pontage, passage, quayage, pickage, stirage, stallage, pannage, pamage and all other customs in Gloucester and within the liberties of the same.

f. 144v. Remarkable observations.

The town of Tewkesbury was formerly much frequented by the Jews, where they had a synagogue. Now it happened that one of those Jews, upon a Saturday going to do the deeds of nature fell into the bog-house, which, being their Sabbath, he would by no means be pulled out. And the next day being our Sabbath Richard de Clare, lord of Tewkesbury, would not let him be pulled out that day, and on the Monday he was found dead in the thost.

Upon the dissolution of the abbey of Tewkesbury (by King Henry VIII) either the abbot or a monk of the same abbey went secretly into Tewkesbury's park and there crept into a hollow tree that lay on the ground so far that he could not withdraw himself back, but was there famished to death; which was afterwards found by a man that was going to clean the tree out for fuel, with snakes, snails and newts upon his body.

[*Other accounts of the same fabulous episode are given in Notes:*]

f 140v.: 'When King Henry VIII had dissolved the abbey of Tewkesbury one Wakeman who was the abbot for fear of some secular punishment privately conveyed himself into Tewkesbury park, where he crept so far into a hollow tree (that lay on the ground) to hide himself that he could not turn back but was famished to death. Whose effigy is cut in stone and lieth at this day to be seen behind the north-east end of the high altar in the form of a skeleton with the pictures of snakes, newts and other vermin upon it, according as they were first seen when the body was found'.¹

f. 144: 'At the north-east end of the high altar stands a ground monument whereon is cut the representation of a man's skeleton with the pictures of snakes, newts, snails and other vermin all in stonework upon it. I inquired into the reason why that monument was cut after that nature and was told as followeth, viz. that when King Henry VIII had (amongst others) suppressed this monastery found by a labourer that was clearing of the same tree for fuel [*words obliterated*]. Upon whose body were these creatures beforementioned seen'.

Strange and wonderful was that thing which happened at Tewkesbury on their fair day, July 24th 1571, when on a sudden there came floating down the river Avon such an inexhaustible quantity of bats, such as in the summer time (saith my author) hits people in the face, that they covered the surface of the water for above a land's length in heaps above a foot thick, which dammed up the mills below for three days that they could not go until they were dug out with shovels, leaving a most deadly stench behind them.²

Of Cheltenham, the next market town to Tewkesbury.

The original denomination of this town's name proceedeth from the rivulet on the south side thereof, anciently known and called by the name of Chilt. To which if we join the two Saxon words 'ham' and 'ton' which implieth a hamlet or town, they will afford the name by which it is called, viz. Chile-ton-ham, alias Cheltenham.

Of its situation.

The town is seated about half a mile beneath the hills, between the two famous quarries of freestone, viz. Prestbury and Leckhampton, in a very fertile sandy or Chiltern soil, which yieldeth its increase fit for the life and service of men, long before any other parts of the county.

Of its government.

After such time as the town of Cheltenham had obtained by law the franchise of Prestbury (which was burned to the ground) they procured a new charter of privileges from King Henry VIII, by virtue whereof the town is governed by two constables and their assistant, having one market day weekly upon Thursdays and two fairs yearly, viz. Holy Thursday and July 25th, unto which the lord of the manor, the honoured Sir Ralph Dutton, baronet, hath purchased a market upon Thursdays for all sorts of cattle; and not only so,
f. 145 but with some small assistance from the town he hath built here a most noble market | house, by which means their markets and fairs are greatly increased, whose chiefest dependence (besides) relieth upon their malt making and knitting, which in this town is very considerable.

¹ The sepulchral representation of corruption as a *memento mori* is, of course, well known.

² Similar accounts of this episode appear in Notes, at f. 144v. and at ff. 140v.–146, where the narrative is interrupted by five folios misplaced in the bound volume.

Of Cheltenham church.

The spire church of Cheltenham standeth in the south west side of the town and is dedicated to [*blank*; *sc.* St Mary]. In whose tower there hangeth eight fine tunable bells cast by Mr Abraham Rudhall of Gloucester.

In the north aisle of this church standeth a fair wall piece erected in memory of Catherine, the wife of Sir Fleetwood Dormer of Arle Court (adjacent) whereon is written this inscription, viz. Hic juxta sita est Catherina, Fleetwoodi Dormer equitis aurati sponsa, Johannis Ligon de Arle Court armigeri ex Elizabetha uxore [filia].¹ Ætatis 72 Feb. 3rd 1678.

In the south aisle of this church are two small tablets, the one erected in memory of Judith Johnson, who died December 17th 1670, and the other in memory of Christopher Bailly, Master of Arts and master of the free school for 32 years, who died April 4th A.D. 1654.

In the middle of the chancel is interred the bodies of William Grivel [*sc.* Grevill] and his wife, under a large blue stone whereon is incised in plates of brass their effigies.

Against the east end of the chancel wall stands a tablet of freestone whereon is written this following inscription: The sad memorial of John English Doctor of Divinity to Jane his most dear wife, daughter to the honourable Elizabeth Sandis, Baroness de la Vine in the county of Southampton, and to Mary, his second daughter, from whom he was divorced by eighteen weeks close imprisonment, which soon after caused the death of them both. He died August 18th 1643 and she died in October following.

Johannes English $S \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{acri} \\ \text{anctæ} \\ \text{empiternæ} \end{array} \right\} V \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{erbi} \\ \text{eritatis} \\ \text{itæ} \end{array} \right\} \text{studiosus}$

Charitable endowments bequeathed to the town and to the poor of Cheltenham.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth Mr Pates founded a free school in this town, settling the tithes of the Leigh [*MS.*Lye], which was formerly worth forty pounds a year, upon the master thereof, now not worth more than twenty five pounds a year. He likewise founded an hospital in this town for the entertaining of three poor men and three poor women, allowing each of them one shilling a week, and every Christmas and every Easter they have each of them eight shillings in money and a good piece of raw beef. And every Christmas a new gown of grey cloth.

Mr [*blank*] gave eight pounds a year for ever to the use and benefit of the poor of this town.

f. 145v. Observations.

They have an ancient custom (time out of mind) belonging to this town, viz. that no man can marry his daughter (that liveth in the lordship) without the leave and licence of the lord of the said manor. And if a man hath ever so many children and dieth his widow may marry another man, and he after her death shall carry away all the lands from the children. And if a man liveth to be ever so old he may marry (on his death's bed) a girl of fifteen if he will, and after his death she shall carry away all the land he died possessed of, from the heirs during her widowhood.

So much for Cheltenham.

Of Winch-hills-comb alias Winchcombe, a market town; and first of its name.

The original denomination of this town proceedeth from the hill on which it is built, viz. Winch-Hill, whose additional name, viz. Combe, is taken either for that the town stands on the very brow, or combe, of the hill, or else from the ancient castle which was formerly

¹ Wantner transcribes only part of the inscription, and his mistakes in transcription have here been corrected.

built here, called Combs-Castle, whose collateral name, Winchcombe, was given unto it in memory of one Abbot Winchcomb, who was a great benefactor to the town, as more at large and in its proper place shall appear.¹

Of Winchcombe's antiquities.

It appeareth by an ancient manuscript belonging to the church of Worcester that one Edric, surnamed Straona (which signifieth 'against'), who first under King Ethelred and afterwards under King Cnut [*MS.* Canutus] governed this land for several years, did adjoin the sherifffdom of Winch-hills-comb (which was an entire bailiwick or jurisdiction of itself) to the county of Gloucester. And as it was a place of great estimation in those days (for they had two churches and as many chapels, viz. the abbey and St Nicholas's church, St Peter the Less and St Pancras) so it was likewise a place of great strength and power, for it appeareth not only by ancient records but by the ruinous foundations yet to be seen that the town was formerly walled round and had two castles belonging unto it, viz. Comb castle and Ivry castle'.

Of Winchcombe's situation.

Mr Camden in his former treatise (fol. 306) compareth the situation of Winchcombe to the chapters of a book which shutteth the hills and the vales together, so sweet, so pleasant and so delightful a place that men who were born there generally liveth to be a great age. Having Gretton in the north, Sudeley castle in the south, Hailes in the east and Postlip in the west.

Of its government.

The first charter of privileges was granted to this town by King Henry VI for one market day weekly, viz. Thursday, and one fair yearly, viz. St Mark's day [25 Apri But afterwards in the reign of Queen Elizabeth the town renewed their ancient charter in which they had granted them one market day more, viz. Saturdays and one fair day more, viz.

f. 146 September 24th for | their other fair, with an additional privilege of keeping the piepowder court, &c.

The town is governed by the king's (or queen's) bailiff and by the bailiff of the town, who are yearly chosen to serve the said office; having for their assistance ten of the choicest inhabitants thereof, which they call the chamber or council, two constables and as many sergeants at mace; whose chiefest dependence relieth upon their markets and fairs, their knitting and malt making.

Of Winchcombe's abbey.

[*Wantner largely relies on Camden for a history of the abbey from its earliest times to its rebuilding temp. Henry VI. Leland's account of the destruction of the abbey is rendered as: '... the monastery of Winch-hills-combe was twice destroyed by fire and once by lightning and thunder; the last happened to be in the fourth year of King William Rufus, A.D. 1091, which pierced the steeple of the abbey and rent the beams of the roof, casting down the crucifix and withal overthrew the image of Our Lady, and left such a stench in the church that neither the incense, holy water, the prayers nor singing of the monks could allay it.'*]

f. 146v. Monuments and memorials in Winchcombe's church.

The parish church of Winchcombe was afterwards destroyed by an accident of fire, and in the first year of the reign of King Charles I, 1625, they made the east end of the abbey to be their parish church. In whose chancel stands the effigy monument of Thomas Williams of Corndean, armiger, in a humble posture kneeling, where is written in letters of gold this following inscription [*evidently badly garbled*]: Thomæ Williams de Corn-Dane Maii

¹ No further reference is made to such a benefaction.

vicesimo et sexentessimo, tricessimo sexto Christum secundæ adventurum expectum lector decimori vertutis direge victimo hujus exemplum vivere disce. Sic transit gloriæ mundi.

Next to the last stands a wall piece erected in memory of Thomas Williams the son of David Williams of Corndean, armiger, obiit September 8th 1664.

In the north side of the chancel standeth two memorials, one in remembrance of Susannah Mill, the wife of George Mill, &c., and the other in memory of the pious Christian Mary Charlton, the wife of Clement Barksdale, clerk.

Charitable endowments bequeathed to the church and poor of Winchcombe.

The Lady Frances Chandois founded an hospital in this town for the entertaining of six poor men and six poor women, allowing each of them [*sentence incomplete*]. She likewise built here a free school and endowed the same with lands and houses worth near thirty pounds a year.

There is a free school in this town called the King's School which is endowed with ten pounds a year to the master, which money is duly and yearly paid out of the king's audit money at Cirencester, but what king was the founder I could not be certainly informed.

There is another free school in this town built by Mr Townsend. The master thereof hath ten pounds a year. He likewise gave three shillings a week for ever in bread to be given to the poor of Winchcombe every Lord's Day.

There is an ancient place in this town called the Spittle which was formerly an hospital.

Observations.

Doctor Fuller in his Church History saith that Winchcombe was formerly very famous for a monastery. But now more for the multitude of poor people, being the place where the first tobacco was planted in England, and how that many men got great estates thereby, &c.

f. 147 Of Campden (alias Camden), a market town.

[*At f. 147 is a brief note on the history of Chipping Campden with the emphasis on the derivation, based on Camden, of the place-name.*]

Its situation.

The town is built in a fertile bottom surrounded (as it were) with a rundle of intermixed hills, extending itself chiefly into one entire street which is so broad that the governors and inhabitants of the town have of late years built (on the north side thereof) a very fair market house and a middle row of new houses which appeareth very amiable and is of itself a great ornament to the town, which is bounded in the east with Ebrington, in the west with Weston Hill and Dyer's Wood, in the north with Hidcote Hill and in the south with Westington [*MS. Wesington*] Hill and quarries.

Its government.

The first charter of privileges was granted to this town by King Edward III and renewed in the reign of King Charles II, by virtue whereof the town is governed by the king's (or queen's) bailiff for the year being, having for his assistance twenty four of the seniority and twelve of the juniority, two constables and as many sergeants at mace; which is accommodated with one market day weekly, viz. Wednesday, and two fairs yearly, viz. Ash Wednesday and midsummer day; whose chiefest dependence by way of commerce or dealing (besides their markets and fairs) relieth most upon malt making and knitting of hose.

Of Campden's honour.

f. 147v. In the reign of King Henry III Ralph de Somery was styled lord of Campden. It is now a viscounty. The most noble and potent the Right Honourable Edward Lord Noel | of Gainsborough, Viscount Campden, Baron Noel of Ridlington, and to the heir[s] male of his body, was this title conferred by King Charles I, A.D. 1635.

Of Campden's church.

The ancient and fair tower church of Campden standeth in the east end of the town, and is dedicated to St James, which was built (if you will believe tradition) in the reign of King Edward the Confessor, in whose tower there hangeth now eight tunable bells with chimes.

Monuments and memorials in Campden's church.

Over the pillars and arches that supporteth the body of the church are drawn in colours the arms of the twelve tribes of Israel.

In the middle of the church (near to the brazen eagle) lieth interred the body of Mr Edward Grivel [*sc.* Grevill] the father of Sir John Grivel of Camden, knight, whose effigy and coat of arms are enchased thereon in large plates of brass.

In the north aisle stands the memorial of William Bartholomew, Master of Arts of Trinity College, Cambridge, and of Susannah his wife. He died October 2nd 1640, and she died September 3rd 1660.

Near to the last stands a fair tombstone of gray marble erected in memory of Mr Robert Lilly, who died October 21st 1636.

In the same aisle standeth the statue monument of Thomas Smith, armiger, whereon is written this inscription following: . . . quondam manerii de Campden [dominus . . . qui habuit duas] uxores, primam Elizabetham filiam et hæredem Eustatii fitzHerbert armigeri, secundam Catherinam filiam Georgii Throgmorton, militis.¹

The east window of this church is most beautifully adorned with painted glass, where stands the coat of arms, crest, mantlings, supporters and motto of the honourable family of the Hicks's.

On the south side of the church is Sir Baptist Hicks's chapel in which there are two of the noblest statue monuments in all this county, so richly carved and so beautifully adorned that I ingenuously² confess it is beyond my poor abilities to give you a true and significant description thereof; yet notwithstanding my inabilities for the right performance of such an undertaking give me leave here to make an assay thereunto. The chapel itself is built in form of a quadrant paved (or laid) with black and white marble lozenge-wise, having in the exact centre thereof a most magnificent ground monument erected to the honour and pious memory of the most noble and potent the Right Honourable Sir Baptist Hicks, Viscount Campden and baron of Ilmington, and of his lady, Hester the second daughter of the right Honourable Thomas Lord Wootton. The base (or bottom) of this monument is built with black and white marble for about four feet high, whereon lieth their effigies, most accurately cut in their full postures at length, in white marble, garnished round with twelve pillars of black marble wreathed, which supporteth a rich embossed roof, whose pedestals and coronets are all of alabaster finely wrought with cherubs, having at each corner and on each side of the middle square his lordship's pattern of coat armour impaled with his lady's; all built after the Corinthian order.

f. 148 On the south side of the same chapel (in the side of the wall) stands the | the [*sic*] lively representation (so near as art could imitate Nature) of the Most Noble and Potent the Right Honourable Sir Edward Noel, Kt., Viscount Campden and his lady Julyan [*sc.* Juliana] the eldest daughter of the mirror of his age Sir Baptist Hicks, knight; both cut in white marble, whose amiable and proportionable liniments are so exactly set forth in their courtly deportments that it not only renders great praise to the undertaker but as much satisfaction to the ingenious spectator.

¹ An exact from a longer epitaph. Wantner's errors in transcription have here been corrected, and an attempt has been made to make sense of his omissions.

² *MS.* 'ingeniously'. Another possible reading is 'ingeniously'.

In the same chapel stands the memorial of that most exquisite model of Nature's best workmanship, the rich magazine of divine and moral virtues the Lady Penelope Noel, who after two and twenty years' devotion commended her pious soul into the hands of her bridegroom Jesus Christ, May 17th A.D. 1636.

In the same chapel stands the memorial and demi-effigy of the Lady Anne Noel, second daughter of William, earl of Danby, wife to Sir Baptist Noel, who died March 24th A.D. 1637.

Charitable endowments bequeathed to the church and poor of Campden.

Sir Baptist Hicks gave the great brass eagle to rest the Holy Bible on.

Joan Hieron [*MS. Hiron*] gave the three books of martyrs, fixed to their desks with chains, in the middle aisle.

Mr William Blockly of Campden gave the treble bell to the eight.

Mr Bulstrode gave the set of chimes.

Mr William Blockly aforesaid gave fifty shillings a year in bread, to be disposed of every Lord's Day.

Mr William Freeman of London, salter, gave two shillings a week in bread for ever to the poor of this town, to be distributed on the Lord's Day.

Mr Robert Tenton (alias Taynton) of London, glazier, gave fifty pounds, the interest thereof for the benefit of the poor of this town for ever.

Mr John Ballard of Weston, bachelor of physic, gave one hundred pounds to this parish, the interest thereof to remain for the benefit of the poor for ever.

In the tenth year of the reign of King James I, A.D. 1613, Sir Baptist Hicks, Viscount Campden, founded an hospital in this town for the entertaining of six poor men and six poor women, allowing each of them three shillings four pence a week. And every Christmas Day they have new hats, new gowns and a ton of coals apiece, wearing in the forepart of their gowns their noble benefactor's crest in silver, viz. a buck's head erased and attired argent.

He likewise founded a free school in Campden, allowing the master twenty seven pounds a year and the usher twelve pounds a year.

Edward Noel, Viscount Campden, gave forty pounds a year to the poor of this town for ever; to be disposed of by the bailiffs and the burgesses of the town.

Mr George Townsend built a little free school in this town, allowing the master four pounds a year.

He likewise gave fifty shillings a year to the poor of the town for ever, to be disposed of every Lord's Day in bread.

Sir Baptist Hicks laid the foundation and carried out the building of [that] most noble [fabric which stands *overwriting*] near to the church which was demolished in the civil wars and hath ever since so remained.

f. 148v. A remarkable observation.

[*On the eight pages ff. 148v.–152v. is an account of the mysterious events at Chipping Campden in the years 1660–62 since become known as 'the Campden Wonder'. It concludes:*] Thus you see reader, the whole narration is strange and mysterious, Mr Harrison's seizure and transportation by persons unknown unto him without any cause being as unaccountable as John Perry's accusing himself, his mother and brother of what they never did. Of neither of which being able to give an account we must leave it to the

f. 152v. last discovering day. | I might here have abbreviated this long narration, but considering the various circumstances of the former, together with the admirable transactions of the latter,¹

¹ The preceding account does not make Wantner's meaning clear.

I thought it expedient to give a full discourse of both according as I transcribed it out of a book entitled 'The Triumph of Divine Justice over Bloody and Inhuman Murders'.¹

Let what hath hitherto been discoursed of suffice for Campden.

I am come now to speak of the last market town in Kiftsgate division, viz. Stow.²

And first of its original name: [*There follows a speculative account of the name Stow-on-the-Wold which digresses into a consideration of the origin of the name 'Cotswold'.*]

f. 153 Of Stow's situation and government.

The town is seated on the top, or highest site, of a lofty hill, whose church may be seen (like a pharoas or watch-tower) all round that part of the country.

Their first charter of privileges was granted to the town by King Edward IV and since renewed in the reign of King James I,³ by virtue whereof the town is governed by two bailiffs, having for their assistance twelve capital justices of the peace, two constables and one tithing-man for Donnington [*MS. Dunington*].

And for the public accommodation thereof they have one market day weekly, viz. Thursdays, and two fairs yearly, viz. May Day and October 13th, which last is the greatest fair for sheep in the western part of England. Having Bledington in the east, Swell in the west, Broadwell in the north and Slaughter in the south.

Of Stow's church.

Leland in his Itineraries saith that Ailmare, earl of Cornwall, built Stow church upon a certain piece of ground called St Edward's close, not far from St Edward's well, near unto which, in former days, there was a religious house called an eremite's stage, or a place of reception for pilgrims and other devout Christians, who travelling over those mountainous and desert places might there find comfortable refreshment both for their souls and bodies.

Of monuments and memorials in Stow church.

In the upper end of the chancel is interred the body of Colonel Edmund Chamberlain, A.D. 1676.

In the north side of the chancel standeth a fair wall piece erected in memory of John Chamberlain of Maugersbury, Esq.

In the body of the church standeth a tombstone whereon is written this following inscription, viz. *Sacræ memoriæ inclitissimi Ducis Hastings Kyte de Ebrington armigeri, Wigorniae cohortium ex parte regis præfecti in prelio juxta Stow, 21 May 1645.*⁴

Near to the last stands a little tablet erected in memory of Rowland Child, clerk.

The tower church of Stow being not in good repair (through the violence of a great storm) was thrown to the ground A.D. 1683, but by the providence of the Almighty did no harm in its fall to man, woman nor child. And lest the pious benefactions of those honourable and worthy gentlemen who showed themselves bountiful benefactors towards the rebuilding of this church again should in time be forgotten I have here inserted their

¹ The anonymous *The Triumphs of Divine Justice over Bloody and Inhumane Murtherers and Adulterers; display'd and exemplified in divers True and Tragical Narrations of Barbarous and Execrable Murthers and Adulteries: wherein the Justice of GOD is advanced and glorified, in the Wonderful Discovery and Just Punishment of these most Crying Sins* was published in 1697.

² The entry entitled 'And first of the original name', and parts of those entitled 'Of Stow's situation and government' and 'Of Stow's church', are printed in Bigland, *Glos.* iii. 1189, with the heading 'From a MSS. of Abel Wantner'.

³ The continuator of Bigland notes that this is wrong, the first charter being to Eynsham Abbey and the second for founding the grammar school: Bigland, *Glos.* iii. 1189.

⁴ The transcription omits, after 'Kyte', 'filii Johannis Keyte' and, at the end, 'occisi'. The surname in Bigland, *Glos.* iii. 1191, is Keyte for the son and Keyte for the father.

names who were contributors thereunto, as also what sums of money they each of them gave:

A Catalogue of the Benefactors.

	Impr.: His Grace Henry Duke of Beaufort	£20 0 0
	His duchess	5 0 0
	The Earl of Worcester, their son	5 7 6
	Doctor Robert Frampton, Lord Bishop of the diocese	20 0 0
	Richard Parsons, Doctor of Laws and Chancellor of the diocese	10 15 0
	Doctor Hide, Archdeacon	10 0 0
	Doctor Marshall, Dean of Gloucester	5 0 0
f. 153v.	Sir Robert Atkins, Knight of the Bath	10 0 0
	Doctor Washbourne, Sub-Dean	1 1 6
	Sir William Coventry, Knight	10 5 0
	Sir Ralph Dutton, Baronet	11 1 6
	Matthew Harvey, Esq.	2 3 0
	Sir Thomas Cuttler, Knight	1 1 6
	Mr Wall of Dymock	1 1 6
	Mr Owen Brickstock, Register of Gloucester	5 0 0
	Capt. Clifford of Frampton Sabrina	
	Mr Thomas Townsend of Banbury	5 0 0
	Moneys which was formerly collected for the redemption of a poor slave	15 0 0
	Doctor Diddle of Slimbridge	5 0 0
	Colonel Cope	3 0 0
	Mr Jones of Daylesford	1 0 0
	Madam Rich senior }	
	Madam Rich junior }	5 0 0
	Thomas Chamberlain, Esq.	1 0 0
	Mr Stone	1 0 0
	Mr Vernon of Bourton on the Water	1 10 0
	Mr Rogers of Rissington	0 10 0
	Mr Harrison of Staunton	0 10 0
	Mr Hall of Beverstone	0 5 0
	Mr Nurse of Oxenhall	0 2 6
	Mr Robinson of Oddington	1 1 6
	Mr Owen of Westcote	1 1 6
	Mr Isles of Aston Blank	1 0 0
	Mr Martin of Broadwell	1 10 0
	Mr Griston of Barrington	0 10 0
	Mr Hall, salter, of London	0 10 0
	Mr Vaughan of Bibury	2 0 0
	Mr Robson of Stonehouse	1 0 0
	Mr Price of Sherborne	1 0 0
	A gentleman unknown	1 0 0
	Collected out of several parishes in the county	67 2 4
	The total sums that were collected in all amounted to	262 2 10 ¹

¹ The above sums total £234 9s. 4d.

Charitable endowments bequeathed to the poor of Stow:

There is an old almshouse for the entertainment of several poor people house-rent free, but I could not certainly know whether they had any allowance or not.

There are two free schools in this town. The one was built by Mr Gleane of London for the instruction of youth in the Latin tongue. The master thereof hath twenty pounds a year.

The other was built by Mr George Townsend, an English school. The master thereof hath four pounds a year.

He also gave one house in Stow, the rent thereof being worth ten pounds a year to be disposed of as followeth, viz. two shillings a week in bread to the poor for ever, to be disposed of every Lord's Day. Four pounds a year, part of the said rent, to twenty four poor boys of the town. And twenty shillings a year towards the reparations of the public pump.

Mr Anthony Lodge gave five pounds a year for ever towards the relief of the poor of this town.

Mrs Anne Collet gave five pounds a year towards the relief of the poor of this town.

John Chamberlaine Esq. gave one dozen of twopenny bread to be disposed of to the poor of this town every Lord's Day for ever.

Edward Chamberlaine Esq. gave one dozen of twopenny bread to be disposed of to the poor of this town every Lord's Day for ever.

f. 154 Remarkable Observations in and about the Town.

Notwithstanding that Stow is a great market and thoroughfare town, yet there is not so much as a spring of water, winch-well nor pump within the limitations of the town. The public pump mentioned before is not within the precincts of the town; what water they use is fetched from Stow well a quarter of a mile out of the town. Neither is there a foot in or belonging to the town that the poor can claim propriety to, or any other privilege appertaining to the poor. Neither do the town make any poor rate. And yet the poor of the town are well maintained. But as for other poor people which cometh (almost) from all parts there to inhabit, if they can live of themselves, so be it; otherwise they must fast.

And yet notwithstanding the scarcity of water and the multitude of poor they have one of the richest spots of ground (being not above an acre) that have no buildings upon it nor cellarages under it, in all the kingdom, which is the place where they keep their sheep fair, worth to the lord of the manor above four score pounds a year.

Having ended my description of the five market towns in Kiftsgate division I shall now gradually proceed to treat of the ten market towns that are in the Seven Hundreds division.

And first of Northleach.

Its original name.

The original denomination of this town's name proceedeth from its being seated upon the farthest north part of the rivulet Leach, and therefore called Northleach (alias Northledg). Now the word Leach in the Saxon tongue implieth a stone, signifying thereby that the water thereof is of a petrifying or condensive nature, as indeed it is, for it is observable that towards the rising of the main springs (which is in Hampnett) that the sticks which droppeth from off the trees into the water are in some little time crusted over with a stony substance.

Its situation and government.¹

The town is seated in a fertile bottom a little below the great Foss, or high roadway, that leadeth from Cirencester to Stow, which is surrounded with a rundle of intermixed hills (or

¹ This section is extracted, and the following section on the church printed in full, in Bigland, *Glos.* iii. 943, with the bracketed heading 'From Abel Wantner'.

hillets) of arable, pasture and woody grounds, having Eastington in the east, Hampnet in the west, Farmington in the north and Stowell in the south.

The first charter of privileges was granted to this town by King Henry VIII and since renewed in the reign of King James I,¹ by virtue whereof the town is governed by the king's (or queen's) bailiff and two constables; having one market day weekly, viz. Wednesdays, and one fair day yearly, viz. June 24th, being formerly a noted town for the clothing manufacture which hath long since been clearly lost to the great impairment of the trade or commerce of the town, whose chief dependence now is their markets and fairs.

f. 154v. Of Northleach church.

The tower church of Northleach standeth in the west end of the town and is dedicated to St Peter, being a very amiable structure and finely adorned with sundry embossed pinnacles which beautifieth the fabric very prettily. The body of this church was built at first very low and dark, and therefore to make it more lightsome and splendid one Mr Forty, a wealthy clothier of the town, at his own proper cost and charge pulled down the roof of the church and raised the walls thereof near half as high again as it was before, and covered it with lead.

The aforesaid Mr Forty and his wife are both interred in this church in the alley before the pulpit, upon whose gravestone are enchased their effigies in large plates of brass.

There are more effigies of men, women and children enchased on plates of brass in this church than in any other church belonging to this county. But as for any other monuments or memorials there is not one.

Charitable endowments bequeathed to the church and poor of Northleach.

In the 33rd year of King Henry VIII, 1509, William King gave for ever certain houses for the good of the inhabitants, worth £2 13s. 4d. a year which money is to remain a stock to be lent to poor tradesmen.

In the first year of Queen Elizabeth, 1558, Hugh Westwood Esq. gave and bequeathed his rectory and parsonage of Chedworth, and one messuage or tenement with two yards and a half-land with their appurtenances to maintain in Northleach a free school for the educating of youth in the grammar, worth to the master eighty pounds a year, which was afterward, viz. A.D. 1609, settled upon Queen's College in Oxford.

In the fourth year of the reign of King James I, A.D. 1610 [*recte* 1606], Richard Hart by his last will and testament did give for a continual stock for ever six pounds to be lent to poor tradesmen, the interest thereof to be given to the poor of the town.

In the fifth [*recte* 13th] year of the reign of King James I, A.D. 1610 [*recte* 1615] Thomas Dutton, gent., by his last will and testament devised one thousand pounds for to found an almshouse in the town of Northleach for the entertaining of six poor people, each of them having one shilling eight pence a week and every year a new black gown.

In the 14th year of the aforesaid king, A.D. 1619 [*recte* 1616], Thomas Westmancot [*sc.* Westmacott] gave twenty pounds to remain a stock for ever, the interest thereof to be given to the poor of the town.

The inhabitants of the town with the rent of the house given by William King did purchase a house in the town in fee for ever, worth one and twenty shillings a year which is employed for the common good of the town.

f. 155 In the fourteenth year aforesaid John Millard by his last will and testament gave ten pounds a year for ever, to be employed for the benefit of the poor, and ten pounds a year more to be laid out in reparations of the church for ever.

¹ D. Royce, 'The Northleach Court Book', *Trans. B.G.A.S.* vii (1892-3), 90, questions the existence of any charter.

In the nineteenth year of the reign of King James I, 1624 [*sic*],¹ William Edgley, gent., gave ten pounds to remain a stock for ever, the benefit thereof (after his death) to be distributed among the poor of the town

In the year aforesaid William Dutton Esq. by his last will and testament devised his great house on Northleach for ever, as also two hundred pounds, to remain a stock for ever to be let or lent to weavers of fustians or stuffs or some suchlike tradesmen, the better to encourage them to keep the poor at work, they paying four pounds a year interest, which monies is to be given to the sick poor of the parish of Northleach. But now the aforesaid two hundred pounds is wholly set to interest and the great house at a rack rent, which interest and yearly rent is distributed amongst the poor of the town.

Thomas Pattshall [*MS.* Peashall], clerk, gave by his last will and testament three pounds as a stock to remain for ever for the benefit of the poor.

In the first year of the reign of King Charles I, 1625, John Dutton of Sherborne, Esq., gave to the town of Northleach for ever twenty pounds [with which] (and with some of the town stock) was purchased a house in fee worth one pound six shillings a year, which is employed for the benefit of the poor of the town.

Sir John Atkinson's lady, of Stowell, gave a meadow in Hampnett and seventeen score sheep pasture for four score and nineteen years, which yieldeth seventeen pounds a year, which monies is employed for the keeping of eight poor children at school till they are capable of trades, which poor children are to be disposed of according to the discretion of the trustees.

Mr Townsend of London gave four pounds a year for ever for the training up of youth in the free school or elsewhere. He also gave twelve pence a week in bread for ever, to be distributed to the poor every Lord's Day.

Observation.

In my second paragraph of charitable endowments given to this town I have there mentioned one Hugh Westwood Esq. who founded the free school in Northleach &c. Now it fortuned that the said Westwood growing low and poor in the world made his application and address to those whom he had before made trustees of that his benefaction that they would vouchsafe (knowing him to be a scholar) to grant him the schoolmaster's place (which was then void) for his subsistence, which was denied him.

f. 155v. Of Lechlade [*MS.* Leach-lade], a market town.

And first of its name. [*An account of the place-name follows which mistakenly associates it with the mythical 'great Latin school which in ancient days was kept (or founded) there'.*].

Of its situation and government.

Lechlade is seated in the farthest east part of the county, dividing Oxfordshire, and although it be a place of good antiquity yet it hath not been a market town of no long continuance [*sic*], for Sir Thomas Cuttler, the then lord of the manor, in the reign of King Charles II A.D. 1667 did for the benefit and good both of the town and country purchase its now charter of privileges, whereby they are governed by two constables and as many tithing men for the borough and foreign [*MS.* burrow and furrow]. Having one market day, viz. Tuesdays and one fair day, viz. August 10th. Being a thoroughfare to London and a place of great recourse by means of the river, which is there navigable and carrieth up from thence, and bringeth down thither to and from London all sorts of commodities; where are wharfages and store houses for the safe entertaining of them, which is their chiefest trade and dependence. Having St John's bridge on the east (where is a great fair held yearly on

¹ The year was apparently 1619: *V.C.H. Glos.* ix. 142.

August 29th) and Slaughter's mill on the west, the rivulet Leach on the north and Isis in the south.

Of Lechlade's church.

The spire church of Lechlade doth stand in the east end of the town and is dedicated to St Andrew [*recte* St Laurence], where stands a fine monument (in its little chapel) erected in memory of that hopeful youth George Coxeter Esq., the eldest son of George Coxeter Esq. and Mary his wife, the only surviving offspring of that noble benefactor to the church Lawrence [Bathurst *partly erased and then re-entered*] Esq. and Susannah his wife, who are both interred in the said chapel. Lawrence died in the year 1671; Susannah in the year 1681; and George September 29th 1699 in the thirteenth year of his age. The aforesaid Lawrence Bathurst was the impropiator of Lechlade, who in his lifetime (after some debts paid, which is since discharged) did settle the impropriation thereof on the church of Lechlade.

As for charitable endowments I find but one bequeathed to the town, and that is five pounds a year given by one Mr Dodge for ever.

There is neither hospital, almshouse nor any free school in the town.

Observation.

I shall conclude my discourse of Lechlade with a piece of antiquity, viz. Doctor Fuller in his Worthies (fol. 155) saith that Leland, treating of the life of the great King Offa, relateth that during the flourishing estate and glory of Britain's there were two famous schools for eloquence and learning (long before Oxford was founded) the one called Greek-lade and the other Latin-lade, adding withal that his friend Doctor Heyling in his Geographical Description of England saith that Cricklade was the place for the profession of the Greek tongue and Lechlade for physic and the Latin tongue.

f. 156 Of Fairford a market town.

Its name, situation and government.

The name of this town doth naturally proceed from the smooth and fair ford transverse the river into the town long before the bridge of five arches of stonework was built over the river Colne; even as the ford at Poulton (not far from hence) is called by the name of the town, viz. Poulton's ford, so is this town likewise called Fairford.

The town is seated in an upland country in a clear and fair site, a fruitful soil and a healthy air; whose charter of privileges for one market day weekly, viz. Thursdays, and three fairs yearly, viz. May 3rd, July 28th and November 1st, was purchased for the good of the town and country in the reign of King Charles II A.D. 1668 by Andrew Barker Esq., the then lord of the manor; which is governed by two constables and as many tithing men for East-end common and Milton-end common. It being a great thoroughfare and stage town from Gloucester and other parts which with their markets and fairs (and public houses) is their main dependence by way of trade or commerce; being bounded in her east and west with the two beforementioned commons, and in the north and south with the Lea wood and Horam hill.

Of Fairford church.

In the reign of King Henry VIII one Sir John Tame of London, knight, a wealthy citizen and a noble merchant, having several ships of his own at sea; one amongst the rest of his took another ship that was sailing from the coast of France to Rome, in which there was taken the richest prize of painted glass that ever was seen, whereupon the noble merchant bought the lordship of Fairford and there began to build the church that is now standing of purpose to set up that most curious glass¹. But he being prevented by death left performance thereof to his son Sir Edmund Tame, who completed all things concerning the

¹ This episode, also related by Parsons and by Bigland, is fabulous.

building of the church and glazing of the church windows; wherein is represented the historical part of the old and new testament, not in small emblems but in man-like proportionable figures, with variety of most curious observations. It is supposed by some that the limner (or painter-stainer) who drew out all those figures was much troubled with a peevish wife, in regard that he hath drawn the representation of a raving angry woman sitting in a wheelbarrow and the Devil a-rumbling her into the mouth of hell, which figure is placed in the west end of the church.

Monuments and memorials.

In the north side of Fairford's church is a ground monument under which is interred the body of Sir John Tame knight, whereon is written this inscription, viz. Orate pro animabus Johannis Tame armigeri et Aliciæ uxoris ejus, qui quidem Johannis obiit 8 die mensis Maii 1500.¹ And underneath is written:

For Jesus sake pray for me
I may not pray now – pray ye
A Pater Noster and an Ave
That my pains released may be.

- f. 156v. Close by Sir John Tame the father is interred the body of Sir Edmund Tame, knight, his son, upon whose tomb is written this inscription, viz. Hic jacent Edmundus Tame, miles, et Agnes et Elizabetha uxores [ejus] qui quidem Edmundus obiit 1^o die Octobris An^o Dom. 1534 An^o [25] Regni [Regis] Henrici VIII.²

Charitable endowments.

Sir Samuel Mico's [*MS.* Micoe's] lady, of London, gave to the town of Fairford four hundred pounds. Mr Thomas Morgan of Fairford gave to the town of Fairford one hundred pounds. The town with this five hundred pounds hath purchased an annuity by the year. The rent thereof is to be yearly disposed of by binding and setting forth of certain boys apprentices.

The said Lady Mico hath likewise given to the poor of this town five pounds a year for ever to be distributed in bread every Lord's Day.

There is neither hospital, almshouse nor free school belonging to this town.

Observations.

Leland saith that Fairford never flourished so well before as it did after the Tames came to live there who built at the west end of the church a very fine habitation.

About a quarter of a mile north east from the town standeth the bright seat and fair mansion house of Samuel Barker Esq., lord of the manor [and a daily benefactor and great lover of the town and parish *added later*].

Of Cirencester, a market town.

[*At ff. 156v.–158 is an account of the history of Cirencester from Roman times to Wantner's day. A speculative discussion of the origin of the place-name cites Ptolemy, Giraldus Cambrensis and Leland. Thereafter, under the heading 'Its Antiquities' is a description of the history of Cirencester from Roman times to the Danish invasions, based on Camden, Leland and Holinshed. Its continuation, headed 'Remarks since the Conquest', which is set out below, is mostly an account of Cirencester's involvement in events of national significance.*]

- f. 157v. In the first year of the reign of King Henry III, A.D. 1216, the strong castle of Cirencester was demolished and afterwards laid level with the ground.

In the 14th [*recte* 1st] year of King Henry IV, A.D. 1402 [*recte* 1400] the dukes of Exeter and Surrey, [and] the earls of Gloucester and Salisbury, being highly displeased with the

¹ An extract from a longer epitaph. Wantner's mistakes in transcription have been corrected.

² Wantner's mistakes in transcription have been corrected.

king's proceeding, riseth in open rebellion, and draweth their forces to Cirencester, whilst the king lay at Oxford. The dukes and earls beforementioned, with others of the nobility, lodged themselves (whilst their army lay about the town) at two of the choicest inns, which put the town into a great consternation, fearing the king's displeasure, whereupon the chiefest of the townsmen held a consultation what was best to be done about the present affair, where they unanimously agreed upon a desperate attempt, which they with all speed and privacy put in execution, by arming themselves and many others of the town, and in the dead of the night [gathered] before the two inns where the dukes and earls lay, who being surprised with the unexpected alarm, defended themselves for a great while, but being likely to be taken, a priest of their own company makes his escape into some back house which he sets on fire, thinking thereby to divert the assailants which, increasing, inflamed the townsmen the more, and so hotly they pursued their assaults that they wounded the dukes of Exeter and Surrey to death; meanwhile the earls of Gloucester and Salisbury made their escapes through the backsides of the stables.

Now while this rancour and tumult was within the town their whole army was in great disorder without, who, seeing the flames and hearing the noise, supposed that the king and his army had privately entered the town, upon which conceit they all dispersed themselves and fled away.

In recompense of this, their loyal service, King Henry IV granted to the abbots of Cirencester and to the town (by charter) very ample privileges and large immunities (as more at large shall appear) which they enjoyed.

In our late unhappy wars, A.D. 1642, the Parliament forces had drawn a very considerable strength into Cirencester, upon which, the king being at Oxford, Prince Rupert was ordered with five thousand men to take the town, who, marching by it as though he intended to take Sudeley castle (which had lately been taken before by Colonel Massey), suddenly turns his army upon them, and after an hour's defence by those within, the town was taken, and eleven hundred prisoners and two thousand arms.

After this the earl of Essex, having relieved the city of Gloucester A. D. 1643, speeds after the king, and passing by Cirencester (where Prince Maurice the night before had left a considerable party) in the close of evening returneth, and, being by the others taken for Prince Maurice's party, enters the town without opposition, seizeth four hundred men and thirty wagons loaded with provisions.

After King Charles II had made his most wonderful escape from Worcester fight to Boscobel House he came from thence to Evesham [*MS. Evesholme*] (disguised) and from thence to Cirencester, where he lodged one night at the sign of the Crown.

f. 158 King Charles II after his most happy restoration being at Bath, in his return from thence with his queen Catherine A.D. 1663, were most royally entertained by the Lady Poole at her then great manor house in Cirencester, from whence they went to Oxford.

The summer assizes for the city and county of Gloucester A.D. 1679 was held at Cirencester by the Lord Chief Justice Scroggs and Sir Robert Atkyns, Knight of the Bath and afterwards lord chief justice of England.

Upon the Prince of Orange's coming into England A.D. 1688 the Lord Lovelace with some other persons of quality, riding from Oxford into the west, to give the prince the meeting, took Cirencester in their way to lodge, where (at the same time) was part of a regiment of Gloucestershire trained bands of soldiers under the command of Major Thomas Loring and his son Captain Loring, who being informed that the Lord Lovelace with other gentlemen were at the King's Head inn, he presently went thither and desired to speak with his lordship, who being denied admittance into his chamber some overhasty words passed between them which being not well resented on neither side [*sic*] occasioned action, and thereupon pistols and muskets were discharged through the doors and windows one at the

other, in which fray Major Loring and his son were both slain and Esq. Whittlock on the Lord Lovelace's side was so wounded that some little time after he died. And the Lord Lovelace was taken and committed to the castle of Gloucester. All which bloodshed might have been prevented if either the Lord Lovelace (who before was admonished) had laid short off, or gone beyond the town, or if Major Loring had not been so hot in that design.

August 27th A.D. 1702 her most sacred Majesty Queen Anne and her royal consort George Prince of Denmark, going from Oxford to Bath, lodged one night at Cirencester, where they were most magnificently received and royally entertained at the ancient Abbey House by Thomas Master Esq.

Cirencester's situation and government.

[At Notes, f. 163v., in a different hand with some changes made by Wantner, is an account of the borough of Cirencester that, with some little duplication, has a different emphasis and content from that in his History:]

The borough of Cirencester is a hundred of itself in a gentle descent and delicate bottom well replenished with all things praiseworthy. The air for Cotswolds is temperate and healthy and the soil fertile enough, and as for the delights and recreations of the world no place in this county affordeth the like if you are so minded. Here you may hawk, hunt, fish, fowl, horserace, cockpit, stoneball and bowl. Having the great Oakley, Hayley and Overly woods in her south west, [Day reading uncertain] and Baging woods in her west, brave [reading uncertain] [Churney or added superscript] County Downe, and Higwood Downs, on her north east, lying distant from Tetbury [MS Tedbury] 8 miles, from Hampton 7 miles, from Fairford [7 miles deleted]. Cirencester is a borough and a hundred of itself and hath the honour of choosing two burgesses as their representatives to sit in parliament. The government of this town is principally committed to the care and charge of two high constables (who are called at the assizes and sessions before all other officers of their degree in the county), fourteen petty constables or wardsmen, who are yearly chosen out of the seven wards belonging to the town, viz. Castle ward, Cricklade ward, Dollar ward, Gosditch ward, Dyers ward and St Lawrence ward, Instripp ward. The streets are for the most part very spacious and finely built, pointing from the high cross east, west, north and south, besides several other by-ways. The town is very populous and of great trading which doth chiefly consist of the clothing manufacture, malt making and such public commerce, having two of the greatest markets for corn and wool in all the western parts of the kingdom &c. The town is greatly adorned with the three most stately habitations of the Lord Newborough and Esq. Master and Esq. George who had the honour of entertaining the king and queen's most sacred majesties with the rest of the nobility for one night in their royal progress from Bath to Oxford 1661. [Here the account breaks off.]

The ancient city and now borough town of Cirencester is seated in a fertile, fruitful, pleasant and healthy bottom which is richly accommodated with all things necessary or convenient either for sustentation or delectation, that is to say fish, flesh or fowl &c., for hawking, coursing and racing.

The first charter of privileges was granted to this town by King Henry I, which was afterwards greatly augmented by King Henry IV and was continued and enjoyed by them until the reign of Queen Elizabeth, who called in their old charter and soon after granted them a new one with an additional honour, viz. that the borough of Cirencester should send f. 158v. two burgesses for the town as their representatives to sit in parliament.¹ | The government of this town by virtue of their present charter is committed to the care of two high

¹ Cf. Notes, f. 160v.: 'Parliament men chosen for the borough of Cirencester since the restoration of King Charles II. Chosen for the first parliament that brought in the king, for Cirencester: Thomas Master Esq. and Henry Powle Esq. 2. For the second parliament, James, earl of Newborough, John George Esq. During this session the earl of Newborough dieth and Henry Powle chosen in his place. 3. For the third parliament, Sir Robert Atkyns, jnr., Henry Powle Esq. 4. For the fourth parliament, the aforesaid gent. 5. For the fifth parliament, the earl of Newborough, Thomas Master Esq.'

constables (who are called at the assizes and sessions before any officers of that degree in the county, being esteemed the only town next to the city of Gloucester), and fourteen petty constables who are yearly chosen out of the seven wards into which the town is divided, viz. the Castle ward, Cricklade ward, Dollar's [*MS. Doller's*] ward, Dyer's ward, Gosditch ward, Instrip [*MS. Instthroops*] ward and St Lawrence ward. Having two market days weekly, viz. Mondays and Fridays and three fairs yearly, viz. Easter Tuesday, Thomas a Becket [7 July] and St Simon and St Jude [28 Oct.], besides two other marts or fairs lately purchased for the good of the town by Sir Benjamin Bathurst, the then lord royal of the town, viz. the first Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday before Palm Sunday and the Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday before St Bartholomew's day [28 Aug.] for all sorts of commodities whatsoever.

The beauty of the town consisteth chiefly in the church and its most noble porch, being a most noble and costly piece of work (and where the assizes and quarter sessions were held); the Abbey House, now the splendid habitation of Sir Thomas Master of Cirencester, knight; the great manor house built by Sir Henry Poole, knight, with several other gentlemen's houses of good quality that liveth in the town; and for those that liveth not in the town there are two of the most noble inns in the west of England to entertain them, viz. the King's Head and the Ram.

Being a town of very great trade and commerce for wool, wool combing, malt making, great markets and fairs; and a stage and a thoroughfare town to Bath and Bristol. Being almost peninsulated by the river Churn, and where there are three bridges to be passed over, viz. Gloucester Street bridge, Gumstool [*MS. Groom-stoole*] bridge and St John bridge. Bounded in the east with Churnecheester (or the Old Town), in the west with Straight-on (or Stratton), on the north with Churny (or Cerney) Downs and on the south with [*sentence incomplete*].

Of Cirencester's church.

[*Wantner's account of the ecclesiastical history of Cirencester from Saxon times to the Reformation relies mostly on Leland. It concludes:*] f. 159 There were 29 abbots belonging to the abbey. The first was Serlo, as appeareth by this inscription: Serlo decanis severii ecclesie sit abbas Corinium. The middlemost was Alexander Necham, a great and learned clerk, who lieth buried in the entering into the great cloister, and the last was Abbot Blake. He it was that built the two great fulling mills in Cirencester, which cost near seven hundred marks the building.

f. 159v. Monuments and memorials in Cirencester church.

In the chapel dedicated to St John the Baptist¹ stands the statue monument of George Monox, armiger.²

In the chapel dedicated to St Catherine stands the statue monument of George Osmond, purser to Robert, abbot of Cirencester.

In the chapel dedicated to St Mary the Virgin stands the monument of Humphrey Bridges [*MS. Bruges*], gent. In the same chapel is erected a very fair monument in memory of Sir William Master, knight, the grandfather of the now worshipful Thomas Master of Cirencester, Esq.

There is another little chapel which is dedicated to the Blessed Jesus, just behind the great church door.

¹ Recte St John the Evangelist: below, note 2; cf. Parsons, *Notes on the Diocese of Gloucester*, p. 62.

² In this and the three following paragraphs Wantner had evidently intended a description of monuments but drifted into an inadequate account of chapels as such. Cf. Notes, f. 163, below.

The whole body of the church (not many years since) was beautified and adorned with those gentlemen's coats which have shown themselves benefactors to the church, viz. the Pooles (who raised a very noble seat in the church which stands upon pillars, belonging to the manor house of Cirencester), the Roes, the Hungerfords, the Burgesses, the Tames, the Nottinghams, the Masters and the Georges, &c. And at the same time [they] wainscoted the choir and set up a very sweet organ which cost above two hundred pounds. And out of the profits of the funeral bell (with other perquisites) belonging to the church the organist is paid his salary. In whose lofty tower hangeth eight very sweet tunable bells and chimes, &c.

[At Notes, ff. 162v.–163, is a description of the church which augments the above entries:]

The parish church of Cirencester is now an impropriation and dedicated to St John the Baptist, which standeth near the heart of the town, whose magnificent entrance is through the north and south porches, where over the last standeth the old vestry and the new sessions house.

Now this most stately fabric is not erected or built after the usual way or order that most churches are with the cross aisles, but composed almost of a quadrant whose length containeth 77 foot and 74 foot in breadth, supported by ten pillars and four pilasters, each pillar being ten foot about; in whose tower there hangeth eight tunable bells and in no place in all the county but Campden besides.

In this church there is a large and spacious choir containing in length 56 foot, where over the choir door was lately put up a very fine organ which cost the parish near two hundred pounds.

In this church there are five chapels.

The first is dedicated to Jesus and this chapel standeth on the right hand [of] the south door of the church and is 12 foot 10 inches long and 9 feet 4 inches broad.

f. 163 The second is dedicated to St John the Evangelist and standeth on the south side [of] the quire, being 34 foot 6 inches long and 24 foot broad. In the south side is a statue monument of George Monox with his wife and children and between two triumphs his coat of arms, viz. argent, on a chevron sable 3 bezants between as many oak leaves slipped proper, on a chief gules a bird inter 2 anchors of the first. And for its better preservation it is paled in with iron bars.

The third chapel is dedicated to St Catherine and standeth on the north side of the choir, being 54 foot 4 inches long and 12 foot 10 inches broad. On the north side of this chapel standeth the effigy of George Osmond who was purser to Sir [MS. St] Robert abbot of Cirencester, and his two wives.

The fourth chapel is dedicated to St Mary the Virgin, which standeth north of St Katherine's and is 47 foot 8 inches long and 14 foot broad. In this chapel there are two monuments, the first is that of Humphrey Bridges gent. with his wife and children, who died 1598. This is a statue monument, and the other is that of Sir William Masters, which is adorned with two triumphs, 2 glories and 2 mourners. This is a wall piece. Mr Bridges's coat armour is argent, on a cross sable a leopard's head cabossed or. Sir William Master's is gules, a lion rampant guardant, his tail double alias quane or.

The fifth chapel is dedicated to the Blessed Trinity being the finest chapel of them all, and this standeth west from St Mary's, the length 46 foot 6 inches and the breadth 18 foot 6 inches. In this chapel there was a delicate window adorned with above 30 coats of arms besides the picture of Peter, king of Castile, Richard, duke of York, Thomas, duke of Surrey, Richard, earl of March, and one Sir [John] Joneville, who were all supposed to be buried in this chapel.

The whole church hath been lately beautified and hath in it the king's arms, the princes' and other such monuments quarterly with the rest of the families too tedious here to be inserted, but nevertheless I will give you the imblazoning of those paternal coats because I will not vary from the method which I design:

The Lord Bridges is mentioned already in St Mary's chapel.

Sir Henry Pole viz. Azure, a lion rampant argent crusilly of fleur-de-lis or.

Sir Thomas Roe, once of Rendcombe, Gules, a quaterfoil or.

Sir Anthony Hungerford, Sable, two bars, argent in chief three plates.

George Monox already mentioned in St John's chapel.

Sir William Nottingham, Argent, a fesse ingrailed between three pheons sable.

Sir William Master already mentioned in St Mary's chapel.

There were formerly two other churches in this town. The one was dedicated to St Lawrence and the other to St Cecilia; but no remains of either are now left, only their names are continued and known by: viz. St Lawrence ward and St Cecily Hill.

Charitable endowments given to the church and poor of Cirencester.

There are three hospitals in this town. The first was given by King Henry I and dedicated to St John the Evangelist, which entertaineth three poor men and three poor women, each of them having [blank] a week. The second was built by Edyth, lady of Wiggold (near to Cirencester), and dedicated to St Lawrence, for the entertaining of two poor widows, each having [blank] a week. The third and last was built by Sir William Nottingham and dedicated to St Thomas, for the entertaining of four poor weavers, each of them having [blank] a week.

Mrs Elizabeth Bridges [*MS. Bruges*] built an almshouse for the entertaining of six poor widows, each of them having one shilling a week.

John Morse gave two habitations for the entertaining of two poor widows rent free for ever. Houses and their lands bequeathed to the poor of Cirencester for ever:

Imprimis: Philip Marriner gave one tenement and two gardens lying in Abbots Street. The rent is £3 13s. 4d., out of which here is £0 6s. 8d. to be paid the first day in clean Lent.

f. 160 Mr John Monox gave all his houses with the rents thereof to the poor of Cirencester, which are worth about twenty pounds a year. | Excepting eight pounds per annum for a sermon to be preached in Cirencester church every first Wednesday in the month.

Anne Aveling gave a house in Dollar Street worth forty shillings a year for ever to be distributed every Good Friday amongst the poor of Cirencester.

John Weblyn gave one house in Gosditch worth £1 6s. 8d. a year to be distributed amongst the poor every Good Friday.

William Hooper gave two houses in Silver Street worth £2 4s. 0d. a year to be distributed amongst the poor every Good Friday.

Mr Rowland Freeman gave one house on St Cecilia's Hill worth £2 4s. 0d. a year to be distributed amongst the poor every Good Friday.

Mr Henry Bath gave one house in Cricklade Street worth £2 10s. 0d. a year out of which the minister is to be paid £0 6s 8d. for preaching a sermon every Ascension Day.

John Path gave one house in Dollar Street worth £4 0s. 0d a year which is to be disposed of as follows: viz. the one half to the poor decayed butchers and the other part to the common poor of the town.

Sir Giles Fettiplace, knight, gave the annuity of twenty pounds a year lying in Eastington [*MS. Essington*]; the one half to the minister or preaching a sermon every November 5th and the other part for ringing the bells and mending the ropes.

Memorandum. That the rent of Thomas Slye's house in Gloucester street being purchased of Mr Chandler with part of Mr Blomer's money, care be taken at the renewing of the lease that the rents be increased to make up the interest.

Elizabeth [*no surname entered*] gave five pounds towards a house for the minister to live in.

Sir Thomas Roe gave a rentcharge of £25 per annum out of his lands lying in Mousewell in the parish of Wapley to bind out apprentices yearly upon September 13th, out of which rentcharge there is 40s. to be paid to the minister for preaching a sermon upon September 13th.

Moneys give[n] for binding out apprentices.

	£	s.	d.
Mr Andrew Sellers gave	10	0	0
Mr John Cook gave	5	0	0
Thomas Kildemore gave	5	0	0

Thomas Moulder gave	5	0	0
25	0	0	
Richard George Esq. gave one tenement in St Lawrence Street worth three pounds a year for the binding out of four apprentices every year	3	0	0
Moneys bequeathed, the interest to the poor.			
Imprimis: Thomas Dawson gave	100	0	0
James Evans, a lottery man	40	0	0
Part of Mr. Blomer's gift at Christmas and Easter	20	0	0
Mr Shermer of London gave	20	0	0
Robert George Esq. gave	10	0	0
Mr Kerby gave	10	0	0
Mr Strange's heirs gave	10	0	0
Edward Pratt gave	10	0	0
The Lady Fettiplace gave	5	0	0
Anne Robins gave	5	0	0
Thomas Smith at Christmas and Easter	20	0	0
John May of Ampney gave	10	0	0
Robert Fitch gave	10	0	0
Mrs Alice Gunter gave	2	0	0
Christopher Hayward gave	2	0	0
Mr Hugh Attwell gave	1	10	0
Mr Thomas Penny gave	20	0	0
f. 160v. Gifts laid out in Cerney purchase.			
Sir Thomas Pratt gave	100	0	0
George Monox Esq. gave	100	0	0
Mr Chambers 4s. a month in bread.			
Mr Samuel Coxwell gave	50	0	0
Mr Blomer's gift in part	20	0	0
The widow Newport	10	0	0
Robert Semond gave	6	13	4
John Dutton Esq. gave	5	0	0
Richard Hooper gave	3	6	8
Mr John Sollers gave	5	0	0
Mr Pratt at Christmas and Easter	6	0	0
John Evans, a lottery man	4	0	0
Thomas Sherril at Christmas and Easter	3	0	0
Thomas Orchard	3	0	0
Philip Chamber	2	0	0

All which moneys the parishioners of Cirencester laid out upon a purchase in South Cerney aforesaid and bought therewith twenty pounds a year for ever for the poor.

One Doctor Clerk, who was lately dean of Windsor (or [*recte*] Winchester), did by his last will and testament give and bequeath to six towns in this kingdom thirty pounds a year to each for ever with this provision, that the inhabitants of each of these towns should purchase thirty pounds a year more as an addition to his gift, which sixty pounds a year should be for ever settled upon each of those churches belonging to those towns. But in case any or either of those six towns refused or neglected to do so, that then it should be solely and wholly in the hands of the lord bishop and dean of St Paul's, London, whom he

left as trustees of this his benefaction, to dispose of the said thirty pounds a year to any other towns in the kingdom that would embrace the charity (and perform the conditions as aforesaid) of so pious a donor. Now it happened that one of those towns being not willing to raise so much money (or at least refused or neglected to do so) that the lord bishop of London coming to lodge at Cirencester in his journey to the Bath, there being at that time some of the clergy in his lordship's company, he was pleased to tell them what I have before related (or near the matter) and withal that if the town of Cirencester would accept of it upon the terms proposed (as aforesaid) they should freely enjoy the benefaction. And upon consultation had about it they kindly embraced his lordship's kind offer and soon raised six hundred pounds with which they purchased thirty pounds a year, and settled
 f. 161 the sixty | pounds a year upon the church of Cirencester for ever. | The chief contributors towards the purchasing of the thirty pounds were those persons of honour and quality as followeth: viz.

Sir Robert Atkyns, knight	100	0	0
Thomas Master Esq.	100	0	0
Old Madam Master	100	0	0
Mrs Smith, aunt to Esq. Master	50	0	0

The rest was raised through the liberal bounty of the inhabitants of Cirencester.

At the same time William George of Cirencester Esq. did give one house adjoining to the church (after the expiration of some years then yet to come upon a lease) unto the church of St John the Baptist in Cirencester for ever.

Sir Richard How, baronet, did give twenty guineas to the town, the interest thereof is to keep poor children to school.

Observation.

I shall conclude my discourse of Cirencester with a piece of Roman antiquity. In the month of February A.D. 1692 as some men were digging of stones in a ground called the Launces to repair the walls thereof they happened to light upon an ancient piece of work about a yard and a half underground walled, which they broke up and found it to be about 150 foot round and 40 foot broad, and about six foot in height, supported within with above a hundred small pillars of brick which stood pretty close together, and from pillar to pillar went iron bars, upon which bars there hung abundance of hollow boxes of brick. The floor was paved with broader bricks than the pillars were made of and the roof was covered with the same, not archways but plain, and in many places thereof there were flues or draught holes, having on the top thereof a coat of tarris [*sc. tarras*] near two foot thick, the whole composure being encompassed with a wall of stonework laid in tarris a yard and a half thick. Some time after, the workmen digging up the stones in the same place found a massy piece of wrought iron made in form of an [*a diagram in the form of a capital S with a diagonal superposed*] with a mortice in the middle of it, being eight foot eight inches long
 f. 161v. and twelve inches broad, which weighed near half a ton. | Now after this place was discovered an abundance of people of all degrees both far and near came to it but no man could certainly tell for what use it was at first erected; whereupon I communicated the same by letter to my worthy friend Doctor Plot [*MS. Platt*] of Oxford, who in his answer desired me to peruse Mr Camden's Britannia (fol. 681), where is described just such another thing found out in Flintshire, only with this difference, viz. that was arched over and the roof of this was plain; which was nothing else than a stouph [*sc. stow*] or bathing place made by the Romans, who, as their riotous excess grew together with their wealth, so they used stows, or hothouses, very much.

Of Tetbury, a market town.

[There follows a speculative discussion of the place-name, citing Camden and Fuller.]

Its situation and government.

f. 162 The now borough town of Tetbury is seated in the farthest remote south eastern part of the county in a pleasant site, | the middle of whose long bridge divideth Wiltshire from Gloucestershire, which bridge is maintained and repaired by both the counties, viz. Long Newton in Wiltshire repaireth that part which lieth next unto it and the town of Tetbury the part next to the town. The ground on which this town is built (and all the manor thereto belonging) was formerly known and called by the name of the foreign [*MS. forren*], which manor and town King Henry I gave (by way of inheritance) to William de Braiosa (alias Bruce) (from whence the town was afterwards called Tetbury's Bruce) and granted to the town its first charter of privileges, by virtue whereof they had then one market day weekly, viz. Wednesdays, and one fair weekly, viz. upon Sancti [*sic*] de Maria, in the 35th year of his reign, 1249.¹ And Matilda de Longespée who was afterwards lady of this manor confirmed the charter granted by King Henry I to the burgesses of Tetbury, to hold to them also the liberties and free customs contained in the Britain law in as ample a manner as the burgesses of Hereford had or used. King Edward I in the fifteenth year of his reign brought a quo warranto against William de Braiosa, son of the Lord Braiosa, for the liberties he claimed in Tetbury, whereupon he pleaded that Tetbury was an ancient borough town and that in the same he had a market, fair, view of frankpledge in infangthief [*MS. Lang-Thiefe*], waif [*MS. weaved*] goods and free warren which had used time out of mind, and had also there tumbrel, pillory and stocks. All which was declared for him to be so by the verdict of twelve freeholders of the hundred of Longtree, which verdict was returned up into the king's court of Exchequer and there it was registered.

After this King Edward III in the twentieth [*recte* 23rd] year of his reign, 1351 [*recte* 1350], granted that whereas Thomas de Braiosa held to him and his heirs by the king's grant one fair at his manor of Tetbury for one day, Sancti-Maria [*sic*], the king, now willing to enlarge his grant, added to that one day six other days for the continuance of that fair, viz. that the fair be holden three days before (and on that day) and three days after, at his said manor of Tetbury. Testa January 23rd in the 33rd [*recte* 23rd] year of his reign, 1370 [*recte* 1350]. A licence was granted to Walter de Braiosa of Tetbury to give twenty-four messuages and sixty acres of land in Tetbury to a chantry priest to sing for the souls of Peter de Braiosa and Agnes his wife and Thomas their son.

f. 162v In the 36th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, 1586 [*recte* 1594], there was an inquisition held at Tetbury by virtue of a commission out of Her Majesty's court of Chancery directed to Sir Thomas Estcourt [*MS. Eastcourt*], Sir William Sandys and others according to the statute of charitable uses, where were divers presentments by the oaths of Richard Payne, gent., and fifteen others then sworn, and divers orders | were afterwards made by the said commissioners and returned into the high court of chancery for the public good of the town.

Now after such time that the Right Honourable George, Lord Berkeley, had purchased the royalty of the town he demanded the usages, customs, liberties and other rights belonging to his royalty and borough of Tetbury as being lord thereof, which was accordingly sent to his lordship under the hands of thirty of the chiefest inhabitants thereof.

The chiefest of the heads were as followeth: [*There follows a transcript of part of the response, which addresses successively the regulation of the appointment of civic officials, the 'customs and profits arising and becoming due out of the weights and tolls of the markets and fairs of Tetbury' (set out in tabular form) and the customs regarding the use of*

¹ What date was intended is not clear. Henry I died in 1135 in the 35th year of his reign.

f. 163 *common lands.*] These are the chiefest heads which the inhabitants of Tetbury returned in answer to the Lord Berkeley's demands as aforesaid.¹

In the eighteenth [*recte* 9th] year of the reign of King Charles I, 1632 [*recte* 1633], the right honourable George Lord Berkeley sold the manor and borough of Tetbury with the advowson of the vicarage to the tenants and inhabitants thereof, as doth appear by more than twenty several deeds. By which means he raised the sum of three thousand seven hundred thirty and one pounds, seventeen shillings and two pence, viz. £3,731 17s. 2d.

f. 163v. In the 22nd year of the reign of King Charles II, 1676 [*recte* 1670], the borough of Tetbury renewed their ancient charter, since which time all the old trustees are dead, which occasioned them to make choice of new trustees who hath unanimously agreed and ordered the agreement thereafter specified to be recorded, which is as followeth: | That whereas the bailiwick of Tetbury was used to be set and let (before their charter was renewed) at a certain annual rent (to the enriching of many who held it for several years, and to the no less impoverishing of the public benefit of the town) it was then agreed upon for the good of the borough that whosoever of the town or borough will give most money by the year for it shall enjoy the same, which hath greatly augmented the rent over which it was before to the great benefit of the town.

The borough of Tetbury is esteemed the best market town in the county (except Cirencester and Tewkesbury), whose streets are long, fairly built and decently kept. Having two spacious market houses and one market day, viz. Wednesdays, and two fairs, the one upon Ash Wednesday and the other on July 22nd. Being a great thoroughfare town out of the north to the south-western parts of this kingdom, whose markets are very considerable, having not less (whatever more) than a thousand pounds laid out every Wednesday in the year in wool, yarn, serges, corn, bacon, cheese and cattle. The greatest of their want is water, which in the summertime they are constrained to fetch as far as Wilton bridge near a mile out of the town.

On the north side of the town (beyond the Chipping) there is a spring whose water within forty paces of its first rise is of a petrifying nature, that it crusteth sticks and shells over with a stony substance.

Of Tetbury's church.

The spire church of Tetbury standeth on the south side of the town, which is dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary and is both a vicarage and a parsonage. The vicarage belongeth to the town and the parsonage to Christ Church College in Oxford. Sir William Dugdale in his *Monasticon Anglicanum* saith that Henry Lord Berkeley in the third year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, 1561, impaled [*sc.* impleaded] the dean and chapter of Christ Church for the rectory or parsonage of Wotton under Edge, and in the next year following they came to an agreement whereby the college granted to the Lord Berkeley and his heirs their advowson and parsonage of Tetbury upon condition that they might quietly hold the said rectory of Wotton under Edge against him or any claiming from him or under his title or name, in recompense whereof the said Lord Berkeley acknowledged that the said college of Christ Church had good title to the said rectory, for that the same was by his ancestors (who were the true patrons thereof) given [*MS.* had given] it to the abbey of Tewkesbury.

Monuments and memorials in Tetbury church.

On the left hand (entering into the church) is a little chapel where stands a fair wall piece and lively effigy of John Savage, gent., in his sable robes kneeling.

¹ Smyth, *Lives of the Berkeleys*, ii. 435.

- f. 164 In the same chapel lieth the body of William Savage Esq., the father of Charles Savage, gent., a great lover of antiquity and a studious gentleman in heraldry; where is also another wallpiece in memory of Mr John Savage.

Over Mr Savage's seat facing the pulpit hangeth a large tablet whereon is written in letters of gold, In happy memory of Charles Savage of Broadway in the county of Worcester, Esq., and Elizabeth his wife, the daughter of Anthony Abington of Dowdeswell, Esq.

In the north aisle is erected a statue ground monument of someone belonging to the ancient family of the Gastrells but no legible inscription nor date.

On the north side of the chancel is erected the fair monument of Richard Talboys Esq.

Under the arch which parteth the south aisle and the chancel standeth an ancient goodly statue monument erected in memory of William de Braiosa (alias Bruce), lord of Tetbury Bruce, cross-legged in his surcoat of mail with his sword by his side and a lion at his feet; noted emblems of his being in the holy war against the Saracens.

In the south side of the church under a fair blue gravestone lieth interred the bodies of John Elton of Tetbury, graduated doctor of physic, and Joan his wife, with Charles their eldest son (whose daughter, viz. Alice, was married to Abel Wantner of the city of Gloucester, the author of this book), by whom he had nineteen children in seventeen years.

Charitable gifts given to the church and poor of Tetbury.

There is one hospital which entertaineth eight poor people at the bounty of Sir William Rumney a native of this place, who also caused to be built there one free school for the education of poor children belonging to the town in the English and Latin tongues, allowing yearly to the master thereof twenty pounds.

Mr William Talboys gave twenty shillings a year for ever to buy the children of the free school books.¹

Mr Maltby [*MS.* Malby] and Mr Langton gave to the poor of this town for ever six pounds six shillings eight pence to be disposed every Christmas.

John Vaisey [*MS.* Veysey] gave twenty shillings a year for ever to the poor of this town and ten shillings a year for a sermon to be preached every sixth day of November.

Mr William Savage gave twenty pounds to be lent to poor tradesmen by five or ten pounds without interest, giving security to the borough.²

Mr John Savage [gave] twenty pounds and his wife gave twenty pounds for ever to be lent to poor tradesmen without interest, giving security to the borough.

- f. 164v. Charles Elton of this town and the son of John Elton, doctor of physic, gave twenty shillings a year for ever to the poor of this town and ten shillings a year to the minister for the preaching of one sermon every Ascension Day.

There is a lecture sermon preached every Thursday morning about ten of the clock which is performed by the minister of the town and five other parochial ministers adjacent to the town, who are allowed by the borough forty shillings a year apiece and a very good dinner the day that they and every of them do preach.

¹ Notes, f. 147: 'Mr William Talboys of Tetbury that died at Gloucester A.D. 1680 gave twenty shillings a year to buy books for the poor scholars of that free school according to the direction of the minister and schoolmaster.'

² Notes, f. 147: '[Mr William Savage gave twenty] pounds and his wife gave twenty pounds all which sums of money was given to the end and purpose that where any poor tradesman did want a stock of money to carry on his calling he should have five or ten pounds of this money so given for four years without any interest, giving security to the trustees'. The first five words have been lost from what is an inserted fragment.

Observation.

I shall conclude my discourse of the borough of Tetbury with a piece of ecclesiastical antiquity relating thereunto. In the twentieth year of the reign of King William the Conqueror, 1086, Roger de Berkeley (the first of that name) translated the abbey of Tintern in Monmouthshire to Kingswood (near Wotton under Edge) in this county. The monks thereof, being not satisfied with so solitary and desert a cell, did purchase¹ in the reign of King Stephen the manor of Hazleton [*MS.* Haseldane] (near Tetbury) from John de St John, unto whom King Stephen had given it, being part of the lands of Reginald de St Valery [*MS.* St Walleric] and removed themselves thither, but peace being at last settled and Reginald repossessing again Hazleton he expelled those monks thence, yet nevertheless after some time he promised to restore it to them again in case that they would return to Kingswood, which accordingly they did. However, those monks conceiving Hazleton to be an inconvenient place for water, they removed themselves to Tetbury, where they remained for some time, but finding the like inconvenience there and being not contented with so little a place, and likewise because they had no fuel for firing but what was brought from Kingswood, they again removed themselves to Kingswood, leaving Tetbury as a grange thereunto which occasioned them afterwards to be called, viz. the discontented walking monks.

Of Minchinhampton [*MS.* Minching-Hampton], a market town.

And first of its original name.

The original denomination of this town's name is taken from two old Saxon words, viz. Ham, which is a diminutive to hamlet, and Ton, which signifieth a town, which being joined together will afford us the name of Hamton, alias Hampton. Whose additional name, viz. Minching proceedeth from a nunnery which was formerly kept there whose votaries were called Minsion-nuns, in regard they belonged to the Lady Abbess of Sion (near Brentford [*MS.* Brainford]) from whence Minsion alias Minching-Hampton, which was afterwards a chantry. And yet I have seen in ancient writings this town called by the names
 f. 165 of Mochel, or Michael's Hampton, which doubtless | proceeded from the name of him that was then lord of the manor. As many towns in this county and elsewhere do still retain the names of their ancient lords, as I shall show in its proper place.

Its situation and government.

The town is seated upon the delectable south eastern part of the lower Coatswouldlonian piedmonts (or hills) in an open, pleasant and healthy air, almost peninsulated (at a distance) with the Avening and Woodchester streams and the famous Stroudwater river, which are the bounds of the parish, whose charter of privileges for one market weekly, viz. Tuesdays, and two fairs yearly, viz. June 12th and October 18th, was first granted to the town by King Henry VIII A.D. 1541, by virtue whereof the town is governed by one constable and his assistance. Having two tithings belonging thereunto, viz. Rodborough and Nailsworth. The beauty of the town consisteth in the four cross-streets which pointeth east, west, north and south, which is nobly adorned with three spacious market houses, one for white meat, one for corn and the other for wool and yarn; the last of which was built by that honoured and

¹ At Notes, f. 147, the account of the purchase of Hazleton and the subsequent migrations of the community is prefaced by an account of Hazleton barn: 'About two miles north of Tetbury standeth the ancient manor and farm of Hazeldean which was built A.D. MCCXCI HENRICI ABBATIS XIX ISTUM CONSTRUCT. viz. in the year of [Our] Lord 1290 [*recte* 1291] [and the nineteenth] of Henry the abbot was this built, which inscription is to be seen on the east porch of the barn whose length is [114 *an overwriting*] foot and forty foot over, containing eight bay of building, [each of them *added superscript*] will hold near 100 load of corn [apiece *added superscript*]; which manor did formerly belong to the monastery of Kingswood, as appeareth by the ensuing tract faithfully transcribed out of Sir William Dugdale's *Baronage*.'

worthy gentleman Philip Sheppard Esq., the present lord of the manor, which is a most noble pile of building, finished A.D. 1700. There is no market town in the country (besides this) that hath three market houses belonging to it. Whose chiefest dependence relieth on their markets and fairs together with the clothing manufacture which is the main support of all this part of the country. Having Avening in the east, Woodchester in the west, Bisley in the north and Gatcomb and Hazel woods (which supplieth the town and a great part of that country with fuel) in the south.

Of Hampton church.

The church standeth on the north side of the town, which is built in form of a cross, and dedicated to the Blessed Trinity; having had formerly a spire upon the top thereof, which was thrown down by tempestuous weather and afterward rebuilt as now it standeth. Having not its fellow in all the county. And for that only reason I will give you a true description of it, not in vulgar and customary words but in terms armorial, according to art and skill in heraldry.

Hampton's tower emblazoned: The field is azure, a demi-steeple crowned with a mural coronet of eight squares embattled garnished with four embossed pinnacles spired sable and replenished in the middle precise with a fifth of greater altitude and magnitude, argent, surmounted with a cross of the second, thereon a cock of St Peter's, or.

The right reverend Father in God Doctor Robert Frampton, late Lord Bishop of Gloucester (who hath been a very great traveller), did say in my hearing that the tower before described did much resemble the pillar erected in memory of Absolom, the son of the kingly prophet David.

f. 165v. Monuments and memorials in Hampton's church.

In the north aisle lieth a fair gravestone whereon is inscribed in plates of brass the representations of men, women and children with this inscription, viz. Of your charity pray for the souls of John Hampton, with his wife and all his children, especially for the soul of Dame Anne Hampton who was a right good benefactor to this church and parish. The date of the Lord was so obscure that I could [not] tell what to make of it, but find in an ancient manuscript that I have by me that John de Hampton was high sheriff of this county in the 12th, 13th, 14th, and 15th years of King Edward II.¹

The south aisle of this church is called Ansloe's aisle from his name, who is said to have built it and who lieth interred in the upper end thereof, whose effigy cut in stone is there to be seen lying cross-legged with his sword by his side and his shield on his breast, sufficient emblems of his being in the holy war. And take this for a particular observation, viz. wherever you see any effigy of a man cut or carved in stone or wood lying cross-legged, that he was either a Knight Templar or one who hath been in the holy war against the Saracens.

In the south alley of the church under a large gravestone lieth the bodies [of] Edward Holyday and Margaret his wife, for whose souls pray ye a paternoster and an ave. The date is worn out, &c.

On the left hand side going into the chancel stands a wallpiece erected in [memory] of Anne, the daughter of Joseph Baynham of Westbury, Esq. whose mother was the fourth daughter of Robert Frame of Lypiatt, Esq.

In the upper end of the chancel standeth a fair monument erected in memory of Jeremiah Buck of Hampton, gent., who married with Ursula the eldest daughter of William Selwyn of Matson near Gloucester, Esq., &c. As also of Sarah the daughter of the said Ursula by

¹ The tabulation of high sheriffs' names in Book Five, at f. 265v., records John de Hampton as sheriff in 1314 (7–8 Edw. II).

John Took of Elmstree near Tetbury, Esq., the wife of Thomas Davis of the Bourne in the parish of Stroud, gent.

The church is handsomely adorned with fair seats and spacious galleries.

Charitable gifts.

As for charitable endowments I find none as yet settled or bequeathed either upon this church or poor. Neither is there any hospital almshouse or free school in the town. But yet there is a free school in the parish lately founded at a place called St Loe's farm (the ancient seat of Sir John St Loe who was high sheriff of the county in the reign of Edward IV, 1479) by one Mr Benjamin Cambridge, a Hamburg [*MS. Hamburrough*] merchant (who was born at Pudhill in the parish of Woodchester) for the education of six poor children of the parish of Woodchester and the tithing of Rodborough, six poor children of the parish of Avening and six poor children of the town of Minchinhampton, in the English and Latin tongue; having settled fifty pounds a year and a very good house for ever on the master of the said school. John Yeate of the parish of Minchinhampton hath settled five pounds a year upon the said school.

f. 166 Observations.

Just behind Esq. Sheppard's most pleasant habitation groweth one of the finest groves of pine like ash and beech trees (so near a market town) in all the county – county I do say nay, in all the kingdom.

On the north east side of the town are several Saxon ramparts [*MS. rampires*] and Danish camps, and where was fought (according to Holinshed) so great a battle between Wolphangus the Saxon and Uffa the Dane, near to a place called to this day Uffa-Danes bottom.

On the west side of the town the great carique, or common of pasture, called Amberley, containing above a thousand acres of ground, which was given to the parish of Minchinhampton, and its tithing of Rodborough (according to tradition) by Dame Anne Hampton who lieth buried in Hampton church. In this common are several brave quarries of freestone and weatherstone and a house of reception called the Lodge; it being in my time a coney warren and where there is a fine bowling green.

On the south side of the town riseth those never-failing springs (called the wells) which supplieth the town with wholesome water,¹ and beyond those wells stand Gatcomb and Hasel woods, from whence the town is furnished with fuel.

In the twelfth year of the reign of King Edward IV, 1471, Sir William Holyday (born at Minchinhampton) was lord mayor of London. In the third year of the reign of King James I A.D. 1605 Sir Leonard Holyday, knight, the third son of William Holyday of Rodborough (a tithing [and a chapel] of ease to Minchinhampton) was lord mayor of London, so that this parish hath produced two lord mayors of London, which is more than any one parish in the county can (as yet) say.

In the reign of King James aforesaid² one Mr Lapthorne was minister of Minchinhampton and chaplain in ordinary to the king beforenamed, who being at court attending his duty went one evening to see His Majesty and his nobles play at bowls, where were many persons of honour and quality and amongst them his grace George Abbott, lord archbishop of Canterbury was one. Now it happened that whilst Mr Lapthorne was a spectator of their

¹ An otherwise similar entry at Notes, f. 120, is amplified by the insertion of the following: 'near unto which there formerly grew a fine grove of box trees, called at this day the Box Wood, and below that (next to Longford) upon Avening stream, stood a glomery, or furnace for the making of iron, called at this day the Iron Mills'.

² i.e. James I.

exercise that the king laid a bowl close to the jack, which the nobleman that bowled after the king hit away, which put His Majesty in such a sudden passion that he began to swear at a most prodigious rate. Laphorne standing by and hearing the king strongly to swear expected every moment when the lord archbishop would modestly have admonished the king not to swear, but when he perceived that he took little or no notice thereof Mr Laphorne boldly expressed himself as follows, viz. The king swear and the nobles they will swear, and if the nobles swear the commons they will swear and what a swearing f. 166v. kingdom we shall have. | And for you my Lord Archbishop that hath the immediate charge of His Majesty's soul and to hear him swear and take God's sacred Name in vain and to never have a word for God's sake, I will say to you as once Paul said to Ananias (though in another case) Thou painted wall, God will smite you. Which seasonable though rash reproof (saith my author) worked so great a reformation in the court that if the king heard any to swear he would bid them not to swear for Laphorne was a-coming.

Of Bisley, a market town.

I have seen in ancient writings (long before the Conquest) this town called by the name of Biasley, and in writings of more latter date Bysley, which is now called Bisly. But how it came to be so called, or from whence that name was at derived I am yet to seek. But passing by the derivation of its name, this I find unquestionable, viz. that Bisley hath been a place of good antiquity, and is the mother church of Stroud and a hundred of itself, and a parish of so large extent that there is no less than eight tithings belonging to it, viz. Bidfield, Edge, Througham, Tunley, Upper Lypiatt and Lower Lypiatt, Stroud and Paganhill, and where they keep and hold every Thursday in three weeks the court of attachments for the whole hundred.

Its situation and government.

The town is seated upon one of the highest parts of the lower Cotswold hills in an open, healthy and pleasant climate, and though the town be not so finely adorned and beautified with such large streets and curious buildings as her daughter Stroud is, yet Mother Bisley wanteth no accommodation befitting the reception of those that do or may frequent the same.

Their now charter of privileges as procured for the town by the honoured Sir Robert Atkyns, knight and lord of the manor, in the reign of King Charles II A.D. [blank, sc. 1687], by virtue whereof the town is governed by one constable and his assistance. Having one market day weekly, viz. Thursday, and two fair days yearly, viz. All Hallows Day [1 Nov.] and St George's Day [23 April]. Whose chiefest dependence by way of trade or commerce doth chiefly rely upon the clothing manufacture. Having Edgeworth in the east, Lypiatts in the west, Calfway in the north and Chalford in the south.

Of Bisley's church.

The lofty spire church of Bisley stands as a landmark or guide to travellers which may be seen (like a pharos or watch tower) all over this part of the country, which is dedicated to St Allhallows as appeareth by a very ancient (but very short) deed of gift, viz. I, John of Avenis, give to Richard my man for suit and service all Timbercombe, paying three f. 167 shillings and one penny to All Hallows church of Bisley. | Witness Richard of Tunley, Thomas of Bidfield, Richard of Froucester, Roger of Stroud.

Now as the parish of Bisley of itself is very large, so is it likewise very populous, for I have been credibly informed (by one that had good reason to know) that there hath been the Sunday before Easter and the Sunday after Easter above a thousand communicants. I heartily wish they could say the same in these days.

There are no monuments nor memorials in Bisley's church.

Charitable endowments bequeathed to the church and poor of Bisley.

In the reign of King Edward II Roger Mortimer, earl of March, gave to the poor of Bisley for ever all that great carique or parcel of ground called Bisley common containing twelve hundred acres of land, wherein is contained twelve customary woods,¹ viz. Barnage, Black frith, Bolton frith, Calfway, Cats wood, Dagnish [*MS.* Dignish] frith, Irelands frith, Litteridge wood, Oatland, Siccaridge [*MS.* Sickeredge] wood and Timbercombe.

There is near thirty pounds a year given to the poor of Bisley for ever which is entrusted by the donor to the care of seven trustees who are enfeoffed to see the performance of his will (touching this beneficence) fulfilled. But I could not procure the donor's name nor yet the trustees.

Mr Thomas Griffen gave ten pounds a year to a schoolmaster for the teaching of six poor parish boys to read and to write.

Mr Thomas Butler of Chalford gave forty shillings a year to this parish for ever; thirty shillings part thereof to the poor of Bisley and ten shillings a year to the minister for preaching a sermon once a year in the parish church of Bisley upon the [*blank*] day of [*blank*].

Mr Walter Ridler of Chalford gave three hundred pounds to purchase fifteen pounds a year for ever, the yearly rent of which purchase is yearly to be distributed amongst the poor people of Bisley parish according as his will directs.

Observation.

In the parish of Bisley lieth Toadsmoor [*MS.* Toads-Moore] alias Togemoore Bottom, where was built the first tuckmill (for the making of cloth) in this part of the country. In which mill was born (if you please to believe antiquity, carried on by tradition with the circumstances of time and place) the great learned Friar Bacon, who in the time of Pope Leo IV had part of his education in a chapel dedicated to St Mary the Virgin which was built upon St Stephen's brook about half a mile from the aforesaid mill, which chapel was given to the chantry of the Holy Trinity of Minchinhampton and paid £4 10s. 0d. a year to the said church. But after such time as King Henry VIII had dissolved the abbeyes, monasteries and other religious houses in this kingdom this chapel of St Mary aforesaid was laid aside (as to any service to God) and in regard it lay so nigh to the water it was afterward converted into a tuckmill, but still retains its primitive name, being at this day called St Mary's mill, in which there is a room called by no other name (even at this time) than Friar Bacon's study.

It happened that some men as they were digging of stones in a ground called Lillyhorne field in the parish of Bisley to repair the mounds thereof that they struck their pickaxes upon something that seemed to them to sound hollow, where, digging a little lower, they found a very large cistern made of tarras [*MS.* tarris] wherein was an abundance of ashes and which would hold (as the men supposed it) near thirty bushels of grain, which occasioned them to dig more wider and deeper till at last they came to a certain vault in which there were several small rooms about seven or eight feet square paved with small painted stones, in which rooms there were many vacant places in the sides of the walls where images had been set up but then there were none, but these places were curiously painted with variety of colours and where they found a steelyard beam of brass and a great many of bucks' horns and many ashes.

I shall conclude my discourse of Bisley with a Gloucestershire proverb, viz. There is one, said Pearse, when he fell in the well. Which saying was thus occasioned: The church of Bisley being out of repair the officers of the parish set some men at work to mend what was amiss. Amongst those labourers there was one called Pearse, who with the rest at dinner

¹ Wantner names only eleven.

time came into the churchyard where there was a winch-well, and where they usually sat round whilst they did eat their victuals. Now it fortuned that as they were just waiting for the striking of the clock to go to work, that as the clock struck Pearse replied There's one, which word was no sooner spoke but he fell backward into the well and was there drowned. Whereupon the churchyard (for some time) was excommunicated and the parish of Bisley did bury their dead at Bibury which is eight miles asunder, and the burial way thereunto was over Bierway's (or Berrodes) bridge, the same that is now called Bearwoods (or Berrodes) bridge, which was no more than a footpath before, though now it is the main roadway from Gloucester &c. to London.

[*On a small rectangular sheet tacked on to f. 167v. beneath the above entry.*] A little before Christmas A.D. 1707 the lofty spire of Bisley church through the violence of a great storm was thrown aside, whereupon one Larrum of Minchinhampton (a bold but dexterous fellow in repairing of steeples and setting up of weathercocks) undertook to set it upright, who in the performance thereof having fixed several bell ropes together which reached from the top to the bottom for men to pull by, he having almost brought it to perfection hastily called to the men below (whilst he sat on the bourse above, to pull away, who drew the ropes with such vigour that they pulled down the top of the steeple and him together and so perished in the fall.

Of Stroud, a market town.

Come we now to discourse of the next market town, viz. Stroud. A tithing now (and chapel of ease formerly to its mother church of Bisley). In which parish there are two market towns, which is more than any other place in this county (or kingdom for aught I know) can say besides.

f. 168 Of Stroud's original name, situation and government.

The word Stroud or Stroad is taken from the British word Stroud, which implieth a stony or rocky place, or a river whose water is of a condensive or petrifying nature. Now this famous town (for cloth-making) is built upon the gentle rising of a very rocky hill a little above the rivulet Stroud, whose water is of a condensive and petrifying nature, so that I am at a loss to define the right, that is to say whether the town received its name from the river or the river from the town. But in all likelihood the town from the river, in regard that the river is far more ancient than the town.

The beauty of the town chiefly consisteth in one main street which pointeth east and west, which is greatly adorned of late years with new buildings; whose charter of privileges for one market day weekly, viz. Fridays, and two fairs yearly, viz. May Day and St Lawrence's Day [10 Aug.], was procured by the means of the Lord Danvers in the beginning of the reign of King Charles I, with the addition of a piepowder court. Whose government is committed to the prudent care of one constable and his assistance. It being the chiefest town in this part of England for the clothing manufacture. Which is environed with sundry hills of greater altitude and magnitude, viz. Lypiatt Hill in the east, Paganhill [*MS.* Packen Hill] in the west, Wickridge Hill in the north and Rodborough Hill in the south.

Of Stroud's church.

The spire church of Stroud standeth on the north side of the town, which is dedicated to St Lawrence, in whose tower there hangeth six tunable bells. In the upper end of the south aisle stands the statue monument of Thomas Stephens of Upper Lypiatt, armiger, whose lively effigy there represented in an humble posture kneeling in his sable robes with hands erected, where is written in letters of gold this inscription, viz. Thomas Stephens de

Luppyate armiger, [legum] municipalium regni Angliæ peritissimus, Henrico et Carolo principibus Walliæ attornatus generalis. Obiit 26th Aprilis A.D. 1613. Ætatis suæ 55.¹

On the right hand side of the chancel is the fair monument of Thomas Frame of Lypiatt who died April 18th A.D. 1664.

Charitable endowments bequeathed to the church and poor of Stroud.

Sir Thomas Biggs, knight, Giles Payne, gent., and others did give some lands and houses in Stroud for the use and benefit of the poor of this town, which is now disposed of by the several trustees enfeoffed for that use.

f. 168v. Mr Thomas Webb of Wallbridge in this parish (grandfather to Mr Thomas Webb of the same place lately deceased) gave forty pounds a year for ever towards the maintenance and relief of four poor boys who | are to be clothed in red cloth, two poor widows, and a schoolmaster who hath ten pounds a year for teaching the four poor boys.

Mr Thomas Webb of Stroud gave the interest of one hundred pounds for ever, the one half to the minister and the other to the poor of the parish.

Mr Watts of Stroud gave twelve pounds a year for ever, the one half to the minister and the other to the poor people of the parish that do not receive common alms.

One [blank] Waters gave twenty pounds, the interest to be given to the poor of this parish for ever.

Mr Gardiner of Stroud gave twenty shillings a year in bread for ever, to be given to the poor every Christmas Day.

Daniel Clissold of Pitchcombe gave twenty shillings a year for ever to be disposed of one year to the poor of Stroud and the next year to the poor of Painswick according to the discretion of the trustees.

So much for Stroud town.

Since Stroud is the metropolitical town in all our parts for the clothing trade, give me leave here to speak something in honour thereunto.

And first of its antiquity. [*Under this heading Wantner gives an extended account of the clothing trade of Stroud, first drawing on Fuller and Speed in a summary of its history in England at large before continuing with a description of how the industry became pre-eminent in Stroud after in the thirteenth century skilled workers had been attracted to this country from Holland:*] The king having got this treasury of foreigners into his kingdom thought it not expedient to continue them all in one place, but bestowed them into several parts of his dominions, viz. in the eastern part he placed some of them at Norwich and Sudbury, Colchester and in Kent; in the north he placed some at Kendal, Halifax and Manchester. In the south he placed some at Taunton Dean [*MS. Dane*] and in the west he placed some at Stroud. Now after they had been settled for some time the king was desirous to see which part of his kingdom did make the best coloured and finest cloth, whereupon command was given to each of those places beforementioned that they should bring to London some quantity of their best cloths, that so the king and his nobles might have a sight of them, which accordingly was performed, and by the general liking of the king, his nobles and others there present the cloth that was made at Stroud surpassed all others both for fineness and oriental colours, which so well pleased the king that he gave a prime Dutch clothmaker of Stroud the surname of Webb, as an allusion to the trade, viz. websters, or spinners, whose offspring hath ever since lived in or near to Stroud in a prosperous and flourishing condition.

¹ The whole inscription was longer, and the words 'de Luppyate' are not included in Bigland, *Glos.* iii. 1206. Wantner's misreadings have been corrected.

Now as Holland supplied England with clothworkers, so all the world ought to be thankful to England for supplying Spain with fine Spanish wool to make the best of cloth, for King Edward IV sent over twenty ewes and five rams (from off the Cotswold hills) to the King of Aragon, A.D. 1405, which though it seemed but a small thing at that time yet it brought more benefit to Spain, and a greater detriment to England, than could at first have been imagined.

It hath been observed (by those of our own kingdom who have travelled beyond sea) that the name of Stroudwater is far better known in most remote parts of Christendom (where they traffic) than it is here in our own dominions, by reason of the multitude of woollen cloth that are made in those parts and transported beyond seas, insomuch that Stroudwater dyes are of greater value and estimation both for fineness and oriental colours than any others whatever.

One main thing (as to the colours) is the water which riseth out of Coscombe wood, which is of so hard and petrifying a nature that the very droppings thereof (through the joints of the troughs, which conveyeth it [a]cross Chalford bottom to Mr Ridler's mill) are condensed into a hard and stone-like substance of four or five foot high and as many yards round, neither indeed | will the water that cometh down the rivulet Stroud (above Mr Ridler's mill) strike the like colours or any near it; neither will any other river (where the clothing trade is used) do the like excepting Bow river near London, where the first bow-dyes in England were made, and from whence they were thus so called by the maker, viz. Kiffilo, a Dutchman, about 170 years since. But notwithstanding the bow-dyes ([for] which the world cannot outdo Stroud water) our own countrymen and clothiers have of late years developed many other rich colours in grain, viz. scarlets, crimsons, stammels, auroras, wind-colours, rainbows, violets and what not, some of which was invented by Mr Samuel Bond of Stroud, and the à la mode [*MS.* all-amode] stamp-colours in broad cloth was developed by Mr Cole of Stroud.

Now as the cloth manufacture is the staple trade of the kingdom in general so it is likewise the particular dependence not only of this part of the country but of almost the whole county, for it appeareth by a computation of cloths made by most of the eminent clothiers in those parts (for which end they had several meetings at Tetbury, [Minchin]hampton and Stroud) that there was above five hundred thousand pounds a year laid out in wool and yarn which was yearly made into cloth; and according to the same computation there was an account drawn up at the close of above fifty thousand painful and laborious subjects that were kept at work winter and summer within the compass of the aforesaid seven miles.

Now to wind up this bottom composed of abb and warp I have read of an eminent clothier (but not of this county) who as well to show his loyalty as his wealth did entertain at his own house King Henry VIII and his queen Anne; and that the said clothier at Flodden field against King James of Scotland did march with a hundred of his own men as well armed and better clothed than any of the army, to show that the painful to use their hands in peace could be as valiant to use their arms in war.

Observation.

I shall conclude my discourse of Stroud and the clothing trade with this following narration which I was desired to insert but to conceal some names. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth the great O'Neill, earl of Tyrone in Ireland (who claimed a right to the tithe of that diadem), had a fair daughter which fell in love with a groom of her father's stable, and privately married him, which done she as privately gathered all her jewels, gold, silver and rich apparel and ships herself and her husband for England and came to London, where they had scarcely been settled but a messenger came over from her father out of Ireland to Queen Elizabeth, requesting the favour from Her Majesty to send him both their heads, and a thousand pounds should be given to him that brought them, whereupon search was made

f. 170 but they could not be found. Now during the time they lived in | London (which was about two years) she had | by her husband one son who died soon after he was born, and not long after her husband died likewise. Thus was this poor lady left in disconsolate condition, not knowing where to go nor what course to take, but at [last *added superscript*] she bethought herself of some small acquaintance that her husband and she had with a Gloucestershire clothier that did use to come to London, whom she having found out gives him to understand that her husband and child were both dead since she saw him last, and withal (if possibly he could) to help her to a service in the country. And accordingly the next journey that he came up to London he took her down to Stroud water, where he had provided her a good service in an eminent clothier's house, where she lived several years and was at last married again to one of the journeymen of the said mill, by whom she had two sons and one daughter, still concealing her birth and parentage. Till at last she was surprised by sickness, and finding death approaching she then discovered to her husband (and those that were by) all her misfortunes from first to last, and as a signal testimony of the same she left her husband and children such jewels and other rich things as gave sufficient credence to the same; who lieth interred in Stroud churchyard, from whom is lineally descended several substantial families now living in the parish of Stroud.

So much for Stroudwater.

Of Painswick. a market town.

Its original name.

The original name of this town proceedeth from the rivulet on which it is built, viz. Wick called by the Saxons Wiccii, whose additional name Payne was annexed to it from one John Payne who was lord of the manor as appeareth by his last will and testament, who in the sixth year of the reign of King Stephen, 1141, was lord of Brimpsfield, Cranham, Ebsworth, Bisley and the free manor of Painswick; who for want of issue male devised his estate between three daughters in manner and form following, that is to say: to Joan the wife of John de Gifford I give my lordship and castle of Brimpsfield; to Lucy the wife of Henry Muzard I give the manors of Ebsworth and Bisley and to Elizabeth my youngest daughter, who is sole and single, I give my free manor of Painswick, which was called before my time Michael's wick, and is now called by me and mine Paynesick &c.

Its situation and government.

Painswick is seated the nearest to the centre of the county of any market town, standing on the combe or brow of the great hill called Spoonbed [*MS.* Spone-bed] which lieth on the north side thereof adjoining to Kimsbury [*MS.* Kingsbury] castle (an ancient Roman fortification). On the east side runneth the rivuket Wick, under Longridge Hill [*MS.* Long-Rudg-hill], on the south standeth Paganhill [*MS.* Paken-hill] wood, and in the west
f. 170v. Huddinknoll Hill [*MS.* Huddy-knowle]. | Being as richly accommodated with wood, water and pasturing ground as any market town in the county, and one of the most healthiest places for air (according to the opinion of the studious in physic) in all these parts.

The first charter of privileges was granted to the town by King Edward II in A.D. 1321, and since renewed in the reign of King Charles I, A.D. 1627, being a mayor town (by prescription) but solely governed by two constables and their assistance. Having one market day weekly, viz. Tuesdays and two fairs yearly, viz. Whitson Tuesday and September 8th. Whose chief dependence by way of trade or commerce relieth here on the clothing manufacture which is here very considerable; but nothing near so great now as formerly it was, for in the latter end of the reign of King James I the plague broke forth in the town, which increasing they were enforced to draw their markets and fairs out of the town into Wick Street (the midway between that and Stroud) where it continued for some time, but the sickness still continuing they at last brought the markets and fairs to Stroud

where there was never none before; by which means that town procured their charter as aforesaid, to the great detriment of Painswick and the no less advantage of Stroud.

Of Painswick's church.

The spire church of Painswick stands on the south side of the town, and is dedicated to St Mary Magdalen,¹ in whose tower hangeth eight bells and chimes. The treble bell was given by Mr William Rogers and the second bell by Mr Edmund Webb, both of Painswick, which were cast to the former six by Mr Abraham Rudhall of Gloucester.

In the north aisle of this church standeth the remains of the once fair monument of Sir Anthony Kingston, knight, who lieth there interred, but the inscription and date are so obscure that no account can be given thereof.²

In the chancel stands the fair monument of Doctor Seaman [*MS.* Seamon], chancellor of the diocese of Gloucester, with this inscription, viz. Hic jacent cineres domini (summe venerabilis) Johannis Seaman, LL. Doctoris, dioceses Gloucestræ cancellarii tum virtutis tum fortunæ dotibus spectatissimi A.D. 1623.³

Charitable endowments.

Mr Loveday of London gave ten pounds, the interest thereof to the poor for ever.

David Clissold of Pitchcombe gave twenty shillings a year for ever, viz. the poor of Stroud to have it for one year and the poor of Painswick to have it the next year and so to continue; or, according to the discretion of the trustees, either to one town or both.

There is neither hospital, almshouse nor free school in this town.

f. 171 **Of Pains wick's holt, or customs.**

The customs following were decreed in Chancery in the eleventh year [1613] and established by act of parliament in the twenty first year of the reign of King James I, 1624.⁴

(1st) The custom is, and time out of mind hath been, that the tenants of the said manor do hold their messuage<s>, lands and tenements by copy of court roll (sibi et suis [*sc.* to them and their heirs]) whereby they have an estate to them and their heirs after the custom of the manor there.

(2ndly) The customary tenants there, from time to time out of mind, have used and ought to pay their rent yearly, at four terms of the year, (*viz.*) The annunciation of Our Blessed Lady, the nativity of St John the Baptist, St Michael the Archangel and the birth of Our Lord, and shall have a reeve to gather the same after the custom of the said manor, and the same rents shall he pay to the lord or to his officers accordingly within twenty-eight days after the said days.

¹ *Recte* St Mary the Virgin.

² Notes, f. 149b: 'Tis said that after Queen Elizabeth came to the throne that she sent a pursuivant of arms for to bring Sir Anthony Kingston up to London, who being on the road on Henley bridge put spurs to his horse and leapt into Thames where he was drowned, and afterwards brought to Painswick and there buried as aforesaid.'

³ Wantner's misreadings, including that of the date, recorded as 1633, have been corrected.

⁴ The customs are recorded in a booklet, *The Customs of the Manor of Painswick* . . . by Thomas Croome (Stroud, n.d. [c. 1810], British Libr., 6190.c.12); Croome's transcription of the customs is from an exemplification of the decree mentioned by Wantner: cf. *VCH Glos.* xi. 70. Croome's version omits the last four of Wantner's clauses and adds two others, one between Wantner's 13th and 14th and the other between Wantner's 24th and 25th. The first, stating that the tenants could build cottages on their holdings without seeking permission, is marked 'Wholly disallowed'; the second states that the sheriff and his officers could enter the manor to serve process only on particular authority. Angle brackets are used below where Croome has been used to supplement Wantner's version, which includes some qualifications that are not in Croome's version.

(3rdly) That one of the customary tenants being an homager ought to be reeve, and to collect and gather the customary rents and revenues with the profits of the said manor, and shall pay the same to the lord or to his officers within 28 days next after every of the said feasts of the Annunciation, of St John the Baptist, of St Michael and the birth of Our Lord, where the lord or his officers shall appoint by his or their precept, and also against every audit of the lord to be kept for the said manor, shall gather and levy the escheats [*recte* estreats] of the courts, and make a true account thereof and pay the same to the lord's audit yearly, which reeve ought to be elected and chosen yearly by the homage of the said manor, for if such <reeve> so elected should happen to embezzle or waste the lord's rents or profits of the said manor, that then the said tenants by the customs are bound to answer <to the lord the same> rents, revenues and profits at the day<s> and time<s> aforesaid.

(4thly) The reeve upon his account ought to have an allowance of twenty-six shillings eight pence for his painstaking in gathering of the said rents, which allowance hath been used time out of mind.

(5thly) That <there are> certain <other> lands called the Thirteens, the tenants whereof are
f. 171v. bound to carry venison <for> the lord into such place or places as the lord | shall appoint them, for the space of one day and night apiece <at> their own charge, or else to stand at a yearly <fine> of eight pence to the lord of the manor at the election of the lord.

(6thly) The tenants time out of mind by their custom used, may give or sell their customary lands at their <will and> pleasure, making of a surrender of the same in open court to the hands of the steward for the time being, or else out of court into the hands of the reeve for the year or his deputy, in the presence of two customary tenants of the same manor, <and the same surrender must be presented at the next court> commonly called the law day, and holden within one month after either of the feasts of Easter, or of St Michael the Archangel, or else the surrender be void, and upon every such surrender so made <and presented in court> the lord is to have a heriot, if the <land> [*MS. tennant*] be heriotable, of such cattle of goods as the tenant had at the time of the surrender so made by the reeve or his deputy, or at any time after, (that is to say) for every yard and half yard <which> the tenant hold, to give or pay the best quick cattle, or the best household stuff, or goods upon default of such cattle whatsoever.

(7thly) That upon every descent of customary lands of inheritance the lord is to have one year's rent for a fine, and a heriot as aforesaid if the lands be heriotable.

(8thly) That upon every surrender, either in possession or in reversion, the lord is to have seven years' rent of the thing so surrendered for his fine. But if any tenant, having first surrendered the reversion of any customary lands, and will afterwards surrender his estate in possession, or if any woman that holdeth lands or tenements by freebench, according to the custom, shall surrender her estate which she hath for terms of her or his life, in those two kinds of surrender the lord is to have but one year's rent, and a heriot, if the land be heriotable, upon the surrender.

(9thly) At every surrender made in reversion. no heriot is due until the death of him or her which made the surrender, nor none other advantage due to the lord. save only the fine.

(10thly) After the death of any tenant the wife of the same tenant (if any such be) shall be admitted to her freebench in the lord's court by payment of a penny, to have to her during her life, paying the revenues, customs and services due and accustomed.

(11thly) After the death of any such woman the same <tenement or tenements> [*MS. tenant*]
f. 172 or tenants] which were in her tenure | shall come and descend to the <next> heirs of the husband of the same woman according to the course of common law and not otherwise (if no surrender thereof [be] made before) after the

custom, without payment of any heriot for the woman who held by freebench aforesaid.

(12thly) If any woman inheritrix die seized of any tenement or tenements, and no surrender by her in her lifetime made, then all such lands or tenements whereof she died seized shall come and descend to the next heir, after the custom of the manor, paying a heriot for the same woman, if it be heriotable.

(13thly) That all tenants that have estates or inheritances by their customs time out of mind used, may sell their wood, timber and trees <and> other fuel or brush growing upon the tenements without licence of the lord or his officers, and that every tenant may set and let his customary lands or any part thereof without licence of the lord or his officers (but that lease is to hold no longer than the feast of St Michael the Archangel next after the death of him or her that made it) and in case of death to be determined at Michaelmas after such death, or by surrender or forfeiture of the estate in the meantime, for what term of years soever the said [lease] be made, and may also make one quarry to build or repair the same, and not otherwise upon any part of his customary lands.

(14thly) If a woman holding by her freebench do marry sundry husbands at sundry times, yet shall she enjoy the same during life without forfeiture thereof.

(15thly) By the custom, ever[y] yard or half-yardland holden by copy after the custom and manner is heriotable, and the heriot to be paid at the death of the tenant who died seized thereof, or on surrender of his possession, where reversion of the surrender was made before.

(16thly) If any customary tenant shall <let or> set his yard or half yard land that is heriotable, and at his decease the lord not answered the best beast for his heriot, which did commonly manure the said premises for one year next before his decease, or the full value thereof, that then the same person to whom the yard or half yard ought to come shall pay the lord or his officers, within six weeks after the decease of such tenant, three pounds for every yardland and forty shillings for every half yard, instead of the heriot, and in case default be made thereof, then it shall be lawful <for the lord> by his officer to take one year's whole profits of such yard or half yard to his own use and behoof instead of the said heriot.

(17thly) That all lands called Mondays, thirteens, farendels, burgages. and curtilages are not heriotable.

(18thly) If a man hath divers sons, and the eldest dieth having issue of his body lawfully begotten, whether it be male or female, after their grandfather dieth the issue of the eldest brother [or sister] shall inherit as heir to his grandfather.

f. 172v. (19thly) If a man <dieth>, having divers daughters and no sons, and hath so many yards or half yards as daughters, then shall every daughter have by the custom a yard or half yard land, and the like order is with <with tenements, but if> the tenants so dying have [*MS.* having] but one yard, half yard land or tenement [it] shall be prized by the homage and the steward there to the best value <and the price thereof be divided> equally between the daughters, saving <that> [*MS.* to] the eldest daughter shall have her choice whether she shall have the yard, half yard or tenement, or the portion of the moneys allotted to her by the homage and steward. And if she take the said yard, half yard or tenement, then she is to pay the monies to the other sisters, after the prized price. And in case any one or more of the daughters of such copyholders happen to die, either in the lifetime or after

the death of such copyholder, the heir or heiress of her, or them so dying, ought to have the same benefit in all and every respect for and touching anything contained in this article, or [the] parties dying ought to have had as if she or they had happened to live.

(20thly) That after the death of any tenant that dieth seized of any lands or tenements within the said lordship, at the next general court holden within the said manor, which is usually within one month after the feast of Easter, and St Michael the Archangel, commonly called law-day, proclamation shall be openly made to enquire who is the right <heir> of the tenant so deceased, or who can make any title or claim to the same tenure or tenures, and if at the first said juridical court there comes none to challenge <the said tenure then there shall be proclamation made openly at (two other) the next courts there holden in like manner as is aforesaid, and then if none [come] having right to challenge> the same, from thenceforth the land shall be escheated to the lord, to dispose of the same at his will, except the next heir that hath right to the same be beyond seas or in the king's war.

(21stly) That whosoever is admitted tenant to <any> [MS. pay] tenure within the said lordship ought openly to be admitted in the court before the homage and to have his copy read openly in the court, that all men may hear and know that he is admitted tenant accordingly. And if any person having right to any tenure by inheritance is to be admitted tenant, then he ought to be taken and presented by the homage. And if any challenge any tenure by surrender, that then the surrender must be made either in court or <be brought into the court> by credible and sufficient witnesses, that it may be known to the homage, and so to be admitted as is aforesaid according to the use time out of mind.

(22ndly) Whosoever taketh any tenure thereof of the lord, he must take it either by means of inheritance of himself or his wife, or by <surrender of> some other that is an heir, or else by means of some forfeiture or escheat into the lord's hands. and it must be expressed in the copy of the taker, whether he takes it by right of inheritance of himself or his wife, or by the surrender of any other person, or by forfeiture or escheat into the lord's hands, or by default of an heir to challenge it, otherwise no man can take any tenure | there, nor can the lord let it otherwise, by the custom thereof time out of mind.

(23rdly) That the tenants by their custom ought to have the [MS. their] herbage and pannage of the [MS. their] common woods and common hills and the lord's wastes, as time out of mind they have used, saving that the lord of the manor for the time inclose (for the better breeding and increase of wood) one full third part of the woods and wood grounds of the said manor, which at the time of the making of the decree before mentioned in Chancery did lie open in common, saving the waste ground called Spone-bed Hill, (alias) Kingsbury Hill, whereof he may inclose five and twenty acres in such place and manner as the same parts to be inclosed had been lately set out by the lord and tenants. And that the said lord may keep the same parts so inclosed from time to time according to the statutes in that behalf. And also that the lord of the said manor for the time being shall have common in the same wastes and commonable ground aforesaid, after the rate and proportion of two yardland and no more for the lands that the lord then had, and for such lands as the lord of the manor should then happen to have [MS. repeats to have], after such rates and proportions as the tenants of the said manor have and shall have.

(24thly) That the tenants there at such time as the lord of the manor of Painswick <shall not be> comorant or dwelling within the said lordship shall have such strays as shall happen in their custodies from time to time, paying such prices as they shall indifferently be prized at by the reeve of the manor and four homagers to be chosen by the reeve, the said

prices being presented and allowed by the lord's chief officers at the next court to be holden within the said manor.¹

(25thly) If any tenant do give or sell any part or parcel of the tenements, or the whole, without surrender, it is a forfeiture.

(26thly) If any tenant do let down his tenement, or any part thereof, or suffer wastes to decay in houses, being pained at two general courts usually holden within the said manor within one month after the feast of Easter and St Michael the Archangel, commonly called law-days, to build the same <and the third court on pain of forfeiture, and doth not build the same> according to the order in court taken by the homage and steward, [it] is forfeited.

(27thly) If any be an inheritor to any lands or tenements, and doth sell the same to any persons before that he or she shall become tenants to the lord in his court, and do other suits and services according to the custom, it is a forfeiture.

f. 173v. (28thly) If any tenant doth <with>hold or detain any rents willingly which are due to the lord or doth withdraw his suit or service from the lord's courts, being not essoined [*MS.* assigned] four courts together, one after the other, is a cause of forfeiture.

(29thly) If any tenant doth convey any parcel of the lordship to another with intent to defraud the lord of the same, it is a forfeiture.

(30thly) If any person doth hold any customary land jointly within this manor, it is a forfeiture, by custom.

(31stly) If any reeve chosen by the homage shall refuse to gather the lord's rents or profits or shall refuse to bear the office according to the custom, and to pay the rents by him levied by virtue of his office, is cause of forfeiture.

(32ndly) If any customary tenant dieth, his heir at the time of his death being within the age of one and twenty years, the lord of the manor for the time being is to have the commitment (heirs being a ward) to some of his near kindred, by the advice of the homage, for which commitment the lord shall have as a fine three years' rent and no more, which the said lord is also to have in every such case in respect of descent of the heir. And if any lands shall afterwards descend to such an heir during his nonage [*MS.* homage], the said lord shall have the like fine and fines in every respect according to the rents of the lands so newly descended as he had, or shall have upon the first commitment, and the lord is excluded to have any further by any colour or pretence of such a ward.

(33rdly) That the lands within the said manor, now called the demesne's lands, time out of mind accustomed to pass by copy, and certain chantry lands, being but of small quantity and lying intermixed with the copyholds of the said manor, and by long time granted by copy of court rolls, shall be accounted and enjoyed as copyhold lands.

(34thly) That the several parcels of land lying upon Wick-rudg Hill, which by long continued usage the tenants have enjoyed (at the time of the decree) as part of their tenements which they hold by copy, shall be accounted and enjoyed as copyhold without the let or interruption of the lord of the manor at all times when the same ground shall be fallowed or otherwise lie open to the wastes next adjoining thereunto.

f. 174 (35thly) By the custom of the manor the customary tenants thereof have used (time out of mind) to exchange their customary lands, or part thereof, one with another, they first coming into the court of the said manor, and there praying licence for to make | such exchange, paying therefore to the lord of the manor for a fine four pence an acre for every acre so exchanged, and the same exchanges being extended and recorded in the court rolls of the said manor, having

¹ This clause is marked 'Wholly disallowed' in Croome's version.

ever been held and allowed for lawful, and that the said rate or fine of four pence the acre is customary, as in and by the said decree and act of parliament is ratified, confirmed and allowed for ever.

Observation.

In the reign of King Edward VI there was a great rebellion in the western part of this kingdom, which being suppressed, the king made Sir Anthony Kingston (who was then lord of Painswick) knight marshal of England, who upon his returning home to Painswick caused a gallows to be erected in Sheepscombe green (a tithing to Painswick) with power (within themselves) to draw, hang and quarter any that should rise in rebellion, and made a prison in Painswick for keeping and securing such offenders. And withal obliged three estates of his own in the said lordship for the upholding and maintaining of the said gallows for ever. One of the estates was always to make good the gallows and if at any time it fell down or otherwise happened to be destroyed, if he that held that estate let it so remain for four and twenty hours he should forfeit his estate; and the other two was, that one of them should perpetually have two ladders in readiness, and the other always to have halters in readiness; and upon default or want of either of these upon any time of execution they were likewise to lose their estates (called Gallows land) which they then held and do still hold by virtue of keeping up the gallows aforesaid. And that nothing should be found wanting when occasion did offer the tithing man of Sheepscombe (to the world's end) should be hangman, and for his service there is an acre of land bequeathed to him, which is at this day known and called the hangman's acre.¹

[At Notes, f. 150, Wantner records more misdeeds of Kingston:]

'It is reported that whilst Sir Anthony Kingston was marshal of England he would go and punish the millard [*sc.* miller] for some misdemeanour that he had committed, but the millard hearing some light of it before, he ordered his servant if any one should come to inquire for the millard to tell him he was the millard. Upon this his master goeth forth from home, and in the meantime Sir Anthony cometh and asketh for the millard. I am the millard replieth the servant. Then take him, saith Sir Anthony to his servant, and hang him at the next tree you come to, but as they led him along the poor fellow cries out that he was not the millard but the millard's man. Well. saith Sir Anthony, if thou art but the millard's man however thou canst never do thy master better service but to hang for him, and so tied him up to the tree where he hanged until he was dead.

'Many cruel things are reported of him, amongst the rest let this ensuing report serve to suffice. Sir Anthony Kingston riding one day upon the road saw in a churchyard a great many of people, who inquiring of them what they stood there for an answer was made that they brought a corpse there to be interred but the minister would not do his office before he had the funeral dues paid to him. Upon this Sir Anthony sendeth for the parson and after a little discourse he caused the minister to be thrown into the grave and there buried him alive.'

So much for Painswick.

Leonard Stanley, a market town.

We are now come to discourse of the last market town in the Seven Hundreds division, viz. St Leonard Stanley, so called from the church, which is dedicated to that saint, as likewise by way of distinction from the next parish, viz. King's Stanley. But what name was attributed to this town before it was called Stanley I could never yet certainly find out. But most certain it is that in the reign of King Edward II a younger brother of the earl of Danby (whose name was Stanley) married with Alice, the daughter of Hugh de Audley, earl

¹ At Notes, f. 149b, a similar account concludes 'Moreover there are several parcels of land lying and being in Painswick parish [further down the road *added later*] that are only held by the tenure of the gallows holt'.

of Gloucester, by virtue of which marriage he became lord of both the parishes now called King's Stanley and this that we are now treating of, viz. St Leonard Stanley.¹

f. 174v. Its situation and government.

This is one of the least market towns in all the county, and therefore much cannot be expected to be said of it. The town is seated at the foot of the great Buckholt wood, which in the Saxon tongue implieth a wood of beech trees, being bound in the east with King's Stanley, in the west with Eastington and in the north with Ebley water. Whose first charter of privileges was granted by King Edward II and since renewed in the reign of King James I, 1620, by virtue whereof the town is governed by two constables and their assistance for the two tithings, viz. the guilding and the franchise. Having one market day weekly, viz. Wednesdays, and two fairs yearly, viz. July 10th and November 6th. Whose chiefest dependence relieth on the clothing manufacture.

Of its church.

The church (as I said before) is dedicated to St Leonard; which had formerly a fair spire upon it which through the violence of the wind was blown to the ground, now covered with a ridge of tile.

In the eleventh year of the reign of King Stephen, A.D. 1146, Roger de Berkeley procured it to be made a monastery of Benedictines and gave it to the abbey of St Peter's in Gloucester, with the assent of Seabrook the then abbot thereof.

In the reign of King Henry II Geoffrey de Mandeville, earl of Gloucester, was a great benefactor to this monastery.

In the first year of the reign of King Richard I, A.D. 1199, Doctor John Cross procured this monastery to be made a priory, where he lieth interred in the south side thereof; upon whose tombstone is written this inscription. [*followed by a garbled version*]² The date of the Lord was obscure that I could not tell what to make of it.

In the chancel of this church is erected a tablet of black marble whereon is written this inscription, viz. To the happy memory of Mary the wife of Captain John Clifford, sometime of Stanley, now of Frampton on Severn, a branch of the honourable family of the Cliffords, earls of Northumberland.

As for charitable endowments I find not one bequeathed either to church or poor. Neither is there hospital, almshouse nor free school belonging to the town.

Observation.

f. 175 In the year of Our Lord 1650 upon St Andrew's day was seen in the parish of Stanley (near to Standish), a little before sun-rising, the sky to open in a fearful manner where appeared a terrible fiery shaking sword, the hilt upwards towards the sky and the point downwards | towards the earth. The hilt seemed to be blue and the sword of a mighty great length, shaking hither and thither, sinking lower and lower, when on a sudden there issued from the point of the blade a long flame of fire in a very fearful manner, to the great astonishment of the spectators (for there were many), and as suddenly the heavens closed and the sword vanished and the fire fell to the earth and ran upon the ground and there extinguished.³

¹ Wantner's assertion notwithstanding, this sentence is incorrect.

² Wantner's attempted version is of the first two lines of an inscription for Sir John Crosse, prior in 1449, which, according to Bigland, *Glos.* iii. 1146, was traditionally said to read:

Qui jacet hoc Tumulo Doctor John Crosse, nominatur

Ille Prior Stanley Sancti fuerat Leonardi.

Hunc Sancto rotulo scribat Deus et tueatur.

³ Notes, f. 153v.: 'This narration I transcribed out of a book intituled 'A mirror or looking-glass for saints and sinners' i.e. Samuel Clarke, *A mirrour or looking glasse both for saints and sinners*

Having finished our survey of the market towns in the Seven Hundreds division I shall now proceed to discourse of remaining market towns that are in Berkeley's division.

And first of Dursley.

I have seen in ancient writings this town called viz. Dowersly, Duersly and Dursly, by which it is now known; but why so called or from what derived is to me uncertain and so I must leave it.

Its situation and government.

The town is seated on a fertile bottom almost surrounded with great and lofty hills, viz. Pike Down, Downe-Ham, Worsp-Hill and Stinchcombe's Bare-Hill. Whose ancient charter of privileges was first procured for the town by William, Lord Berkeley, in the reign of King Edward II, A.D. 1317,¹ and since renewed in the reign of King James I, A.D. 1612. By virtue of which the town is governed by the king (or queen's) bailiff and four constables for the borough and its tithing of Woodmancote. Having one market day weekly, viz. Thursdays, and one fair yearly, viz. April 25th, which is very considerable. Whose main dependence (by way of trade and commerce) relieth chiefly upon the clothing trade, as all this part of the country doth.

Of Dursley's church.

The church standeth on the south east side of the town, which is dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary [*recte* St James], and had lately a very fair steeple upon it, but for want of timely reparations, whilst the bell rang round it fell to the ground, and with its fall killed two hopeful young men of the town and wounded a third, whose life was miraculously preserved through the providence of the Almighty by the fall of a great beam that lay over him from under which he was dug out.

The church doth still remain without a spire. But they have lately procured a brief from Her Majesty to collect the charity of well disposed people towards the rebuilding of it, the charge amounting to near 1,000 pounds.²

No monuments nor memorials in this church.

Charitable endowments bequeathed to the church and poor of Dursley.

Sir Thomas Estcourt [*MS.* Eastcourt], knight, the father of Walter Estcourt Esq., and lord of the manor, gave to the poor of this town for ever ten pounds a year which is paid out of lands and houses lying in Tetbury in this county.

Mr [*blank*] gave four pounds a year for ever to the poor of this town out of a meadow called Oxlease near the city of Gloucester.

Mr Throgmorton Trotman of London, merchant, gave fifteen pounds a year for ever for the f. 175v. preaching of a | lecture sermon in Dursley church every Thursday morning between the hours of ten and eleven.

There is neither hospital, almshouse nor free school in this town.

Of Dursley's honour.

Mr Camden in his *Britannia* (fol. 362) saith that Dursley was the most ancientest and most eminentest seat of the Berkeleys, who were styled lords of Dursley long before the Berkeley castle was built.

held forth in some thousands of examples, wherein is presented, as God's wonderful mercies to the one, so his severe judgments to the other. Collected out of the most classique authors both ancient and modern, with some late examples observed by my self and others (4th edn., 1671), at p. 483.

¹ No William, Lord Berkeley, flourished c. 1317; the first thus titled died in 1492.

² Bigland, *Glos.* ii. 532: 'The old spire fell in 1699, whilst the bells were ringing; by which several lives were lost. It was rebuilt and finished in 1709, at the expense of £1,000.'

It it now honoured with the title of viscounty, conferred upon the right honourable and heroic knight Sir James Berkeley, eldest son to the truly noble and most honourable Sir Charles Berkeley, Knight of the Bath and earl of Berkeley, &c.

Leland in his Itinerary tells that formerly there was a strong castle at Dursley which stood upon a hillet (or little hill), at this day called the castle tump. And Mr Camden further saith that Dursley was of such power in former days that they could draw, hang and quarter within themselves; and as a signal thereof there is a little hill close by the town called Cross Hill (alias Crew's hill) where formerly the gallows did stand.

Observation.

[*Wantner ends his account of Dursley with a commentary on the saying You are a man of Dursley, maintaining that modesty prevented him from explaining its meaning.*]

Of Wotton under Edge, a market town.

And first of its name, Wootton.

The original denomination of this town's name proceedeth from two Saxon words, viz. Wot and Ton. The first implieth a wood and the latter a town, which in short is as much as to say a town in a wood, or a town built in a wood. Under Edge: Its additional name, Sub-Edge (or Under-Edge) is taken from its being built under the edge, brow or comb of a hill.

Of its government.

The first charter of privileges granted to this town was procured by William, Lord Berkeley, in the fifth year of the reign of King Edward III, A.D. 1331,¹ and since renewed in the reign of King [*blank*]. By virtue whereof [they make choice of a mayor and eleven
f. 176 aldermen (by prescription) but the town is governed by *an overwriting*] | four constables. Having as many tithings belonging to it, viz. Combe, Bradley, Huntingford and Wortley [*MS. Worthy*]. Whose market day weekly is Fridays, and one very great fair yearly, viz. September 14th.

The beauty of this town chiefly consisteth in one main but large street pointing north and south, besides the Chippen and two others, which are very commodiously built with fair houses, decently pitched and sweetly kept, in regard that toward the upper end thereof there stands a goodly aqueduct or conduit whose spare water runneth through the streets; which conduit was built and the water brought to the town (the best esteemed servant that ever came thither) at the particular charge of Sir Richard Venn, knight, and Hugh Perry, both aldermen of the city of London, A.D. 1636, upon which conduit there is a fair hand-dial and within it hangeth the market bell and the town clock. And for the better accommodation of the magistracy the Lady Anne, countess of Warwick, gave to the town her great house which is called the New Tolsey, where sometime the quarter sessions for the county have been held, and where the mayor and aldermen keep their courts, and public entertainments. And that nothing may be wanting for the public good of the town the borough hath been at the charge of building a very noble and spacious market house; and not only so, but they have procured for the town a post stage from out the north into the southern parts of the kingdom, which is very advantageous both to the town and country in regard that Wotton is a very noted place for the clothing manufactory and a town well esteemed of by the gentry in those parts.

Of Wotton under Edge church.

The lofty and well built church of Wotton under Edge stands on the south east of the town, which is dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, where hangeth six tunable (but very) deep noted bells.

¹ Cf. above, f. 175, s.v. Dursley.

Sir William Dugdale in his *Monasticon Anglicanum* saith that Henry, Lord Berkeley, in the third year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, A.D. 1561, impaled [*sc.impleaded*] the dean and chapter of Christ Church College in Oxford for the rectory and parsonage of Wotton under Edge, and in the next year following they came to an agreement whereby the college granted unto the said Lord Berkeley and his heirs the advowson and parsonage of Tetbury upon condition that they might quietly hold the said rectory of Wotton under Edge against him or any claiming from him or under his name. In recompense whereof the said Lord Berkeley acknowledged that the said college of Christ Church hath good title to the said rectory for that the same was by his ancestors (who were the true patrons thereof) given to the abbey of Tewkesbury.¹

Monuments and memorials in Wotton under Edge church.

The truly noble and right honourable George, Lord Berkeley (deceased) gave the materials that built the great gallery at the west end thereof and as an acknowledgement f. 176v. of his bounty the parishioners caused his lordship's paternal coat armour | to be placed in the front of the gallery with this inscription: on the right side, viz. Gloria Deo, and on the left side, viz. Gratia fundator, and under it, viz. Georgius Barkeley honoratis[simus] Baro De Barkeley, A. D. 1626.

In the east end of the north aisle stands a little tablet in memory of Richard Kent, vicar of Wotton, etc.

Adjoining to the last is another tablet erected in memory of Jonas Oakes of Wotton, mercer, etc.

Close by the last is erected another tablet in memory of Margaret the wife of Thomas Winstone of Wotton, mercer, &c.

Just by the vestry door stands a ground monument of grey marble under which is interred (according as I was informed, for there is no inscription on it) one of the honourable family of the Berkeleys.

Behind the pulpit (in the same aisle) stands a tablet whereon is written, viz. To the memory of Ralph Willett of Wotton, &c.

On the left hand side of the pulpit stands the memorial of Mary the wife of Thomas Vale of Alveston, armiger, the daughter of Henry Butler of Hanley in the county of Dorset, armiger.

In the south aisle stands a low tombstone whereon is written, viz. Ego Dom. Elizabetha Long, filia natu maxima Georgii Master de Cirencester in com[itat]u Gloucr. Armigeri, primo connubio juncta Edwardo Oldisworth de Bradly in hoc parochia armiger, deinde Gualtero Long de Draycott in agro Wilts, equiti aurato, ex hac vitæ discessi Nov. 14th An^o S'tis MDCLVIII. Ætatis 58 et hic requiesco et resurgam.²

Near to the beforementioned tomb is erected a fair wallpiece in memory of Robert Webb, clothier, which is adorned with the emblems of faith, hope and charity supported on the dexter side with Time, and on the sinister with Patience; and instead of a crest is erected over it his cloth mark, thus: [*a figure 4 with subscript two adjacent St Andrew's crosses.*]

[*There follows a digression explaining the significance of cloth marks.*].

Next to Mr Webb's memorial stands a tablet erected in memory of Thomas Grayle, physician etc.

There is lately erected a very lovely monument in memory of [*entry incomplete*].

f. 177 Charitable endowments bequeathed to the church and poor of Wotton.

¹ This paragraph is an almost exact repetition of f. 163v. para. 4, s.v. Tetbury.

² Wantner's misreadings have been corrected.

Dame Catherine Clyvedon, the daughter of Sir John Clyvedon, knight, was the daughter of Sir Peter le Veel and afterwards the widow of Thomas, Lord Berkeley, the third of that name, Baron Berkeley, for twenty four years. She in the beginning of the reign of King Richard II, A.D. 1385, did found a free school in Wotton under Edge and endowed it with many lands in Wotton and Nibley, so that had the school now what was then appropriated to it it would have equalled if not surpassed Eton school, which is of a later foundation than this by one hundred and fifty years. But this ancient foundation of Wotton by time's corruption and the people's pilling and poling of the estate (to use the words of my author¹) it is now out of doors and a new settlement conferred upon it through the judicious care of Mr John Smith of Nibley the elder, who in the reign of King James I A.D. 1620 (Sir Francis Bacon being then Lord Chancellor) did settle this school anew as it now standeth, incorporated by his said Majesty's letters patents under the great seal of England to the expense of over eight hundred pounds.

Sir Richard Venn, knight, an alderman of London, born in Wotton under Edge, gave an annuity of ten pounds a year for ever to the poor of Wotton to be issuing out of all his lands within the town of Wotton, and Nibley; as also he gave some plate for the use of the Blessed Sacrament, viz. two silver flagons, besides other gifts for the benefit of this town and poor to the value of £1,000.

Hugh Parry, an alderman of London, gave lands to the value of above one hundred pounds a year for ever to the use of the poor of Wotton under Edge. Moreover he being born in Wotton did cause an almshouse to be built for the entertaining of six poor women, and annexed a chapel unto it where prayers is read twice a week to those poor people. Besides many charitable gifts which his son gave to the town which amounted to above £1,000.

The Lady Anne, countess of Warwick, gave the new Tolsey to the use of the town (which I mentioned before) and the rest of the houses and tenements thereto belonging with the rents thereof to the poor of the said town and parish for ever. The feoffments of the said land is continued.

The aforesaid Anne, countess of Warwick, in the thirty eighth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, A.D. 1578 [*recte* 1596], founded a large almshouse at Chenies in Buckinghamshire and therein ordained that two almsfolk are to come out of Wotton, with an allowance of five pounds per annum, which was agreed upon when the Lord Berkeley made an agreement with the Lady Anne, countess of Warwick, aforesaid, for the manor of Wotton, being the seventh year of the reign of King James I, A.D. 1609.

f. 177v. Margaret Mallows of the city of London gave a certain sum of money to purchase Causeway Mead within the said manor of Wotton for ever, for the help of the poor of Wotton under Edge. The grant beareth the date December 1st, 1619.

Robert Hall gave the reversion of a living lying in Rangeworthy after one life, of the value of twenty pounds a year (which is now in the hands of the poor of Wotton which do not receive alms by the week) for ever, which land was since settled by the right honourable Sir Matthew Hale, knight, Lord Chief Baron of His Majesty's court of Exchequer.

Joan Gore gave certain tenements with a close of ground adjoining, lying in Bradley street within the town of Wotton, to the yearly value of four pounds for the life of the poor for ever.

Margaret Hale, widow, gave certain lands in reversion to the poor of Wotton which was since bought in by the parishioners and is worth about seven pounds a year, lying in Rockhampton.

¹ i.e. Nathaniel Freind, at Notes, f. 271.

Robert Webb of Sinwell, clothier, gave four shillings a week to be distributed in bread every Lord's Day to the poor of Wotton for ever.

Sir Jonathan Dawes, son of Sir Robert Dawes, knight, gave a thousand pounds to be laid out to purchase lands toward the relief of the poor of Wotton under Edge, which monies was accordingly paid by Anne Dawes, relict of Sir Jonathan Dawes. Robert Dawes, his brother, and Robert son of Robert are trustees of the said will, who purchased certain lands at Hill (alias Hull) in the county of Gloucester off and from Sir Richard Fust, baronet, and others, which lands by a decree in Chancery were settled to the uses aforesaid in the year of Our Lord 1678.

Observation.

I shall conclude my discourse of Wotton under Edge with a very remarkable passage that happened between two noble and potent men, viz. Thomas Talbott, Viscount Lisle, and William, Lord Berkeley. [*There follows (f. 178 and v.) an account of the legal and martial dispute, temp. Edw. IV, between Talbot and Berkeley, which sets out in full Talbot's challenge to arms and Berkeley's rejoinder.*¹]

Let so much suffice for Wotton under Edge.

Of Berkeley, a market town.

And first of its name.

As touching the original name of this town I find the Saxons (in whose time it was built) called it Berkenlau [*the name written in a simulated archaic script*] which word Berken in their tongue signifieth woods of birch (or Birchen-woods) and Lau, or Lay, a low lying place, so that in short Berken-lau (or Berken-lay) is no more than a name compounded or proceeding from the wood in, and the river on, which it is built, since
f. 179 which time names are greatly | abbreviated and men love to speak short, viz. Berken-lay alias Barkely. Very agreeable hereunto is that of Mr Camden (fol. 362) who speaking of Berkeley saith it was called Berkenlau signifying a town of great name and a place of as great antiquity as most, being worth in the time of the Conqueror (as appeareth by Doomsday-book) five hundred pounds revenue by the year.

Its situation.

The town was built upon the gentle ascent of a rising mound or hillet near to the Severn side, from whence at high water were brought up vessels of five hundred tons burden and where was formerly a passage for men or beasts [a]cross the river, called Trajectus, which have long since been barred by sands.

Of its government.

The first charter of privileges was procured by William, Lord Berkeley, for this town in the 5th year of the reign of King Edward III, A.D. 1331, (who at the same time procured Dursley's charter, (as by comparing the dates will appear)² which was since renewed in the reign of King [*blank*], by virtue whereof the town is now governed by a mayor and twelve aldermen (by prescription) and two constables, having a very large silver gilt mace carried before them by the sergeant of the town. To which is annexed two tithings, viz. Ham and Hamfallow [*MS. Ham fellow*]. Whose market day is held on Tuesdays, and one fair day in the year, viz. May 3rd. Berkeley was formerly a town of good estimation not only for merchandising but likewise for the clothing manufactory and making of salt, being a great thoroughfare town to Bristol and other parts. All which is in a manner clearly lost since the

¹ Printed in John Smyth, *Lives of the Berkeleys*, ed. Maclean, ii (1883), 109; iii (1885), 266.

² Cf. above, f. 175, n. 1, s.v. Dursley and f. 175v, n. 1, s.v. Wotton under Edge. Wantner is further in error in wrongly relating the alleged Berkeley charter to that of Dursley, which he dates to 1317, rather than to that of Wotton, dated 1331.

new road through Newport hath been found not only the nearer but the better way to Bristol, to the great impairment to the commerce and trade of the town, whose chiefest dependence is on their markets and fair, which last is very considerable.

When King Edward III granted his charter of privileges to the town he was graciously pleased to give, grant and confirm to the aforesaid William, Lord Berkeley, and to his heirs for ever the sole privilege of a mintage for coinage (as a singular demonstration of the trust and fidelity that the king reposed in him) in case he thought fit.¹ As also the office and power of the execution and return of all writs and other process to be executed within the town and hundred of Berkeley. But in regard of the great charge of passing their accounts in the Exchequer, which did amount to a great deal more than they received, they have not of late years concerned themselves therein. Yet notwithstanding, the bailiff of the hundred hath a certain stipend yearly allowed him as an acknowledgement (either from the sheriff of the county or from the bailiff) for permitting them to execute a warrant upon an original writ within the hundred of Berkeley.

f. 179v. Of Berkeley's ancient church.

The white tower (now standing alone in the churchyard) had formerly a very fair church belonging to it, which was dedicated to Our Blessed Saviour and his Holy Angels, where was written on the walls thereof the Apocalypse, or the Revelations of St John the Divine, in French and Latin, by one John Trevisa, a secular priest of Berkeley.

Of Berkeley's church, or chapel that now is, and of the monuments and memorials therein contained.

James (the second of that name) Lord Berkeley built the church or chapel of Berkeley, where he was buried November 25th A.D. 1263 [*recte* 1463].

In the alley before the pulpit stands the effigy monument of Thomas Berkeley and Dame Mary [*recte* Catherine] his wife, who [*sc.* Thomas] died in the 37th [*recte* 35th] year of the reign of King Edward III, 1364 [*recte* 1361].

Going into the chancel there lieth interred under a large blue stone the bodies of William Frame and his wife, whose effigies in large brass plates are enchased thereon.

In the chancel (under the arch of the Lord Berkeley's chapel) lieth the effigy monument of two persons of quality belonging to that honourable family (but no inscription) both clad in armour cap-à-pied, whose surcoats are pouldred with the paternal coat armour of the Berkeleys.

On the right hand side the chapel stands a very noble effigy monument of white marble erected in memory of Sir Henry Berkeley, knight, Lord of Mowbray, Segrave and Breouse, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Gloucester, who departed this life November 26th 1613, being the day that he accomplished the age of 80 years. He married with Catherine the sister of Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk, by whom he had issue Thomas, Mary and Frances. Thomas was made Knight of the Bath, who married Elizabeth, the only daughter and heiress of Sir George Carey, knight, Lord Hunsdon. Mary was married to Sir John Zouch, knight, and Frances was married to Sir John Shirley, knight.

Charitable endowments bequeathed to the poor of Berkeley.

There is about twenty pounds a year given to the poor of this town which is distributed by the mayor and aldermen thereof, who are appointed trustees of this benefaction; but who was the donor I could not certainly be informed.

One Mr Hall hath lately founded a free school in Berkeley for the education of the youth of that parish in the English and Latin tongue and hath settled upon the master thereof.

¹ No historical evidence supports the grant of these extensive privileges.

[Though there be *superseding* There is] no hospital nor almshouse in this town yet there is one of the houses of correction (called Bridewell) for the county kept here.

Let so much suffice for the town of Berkeley.

Proceed we now to discourse of some other remarkable things relating to Berkeley. And first (according to order of antiquity) of its ancient nunnery. [*Wantner's account of the nunnery is limited to a narration of the fabulous systematic debauching of its inmates by a nephew of Godwin, earl of Kent, temp. Edward the Confessor.*]

- f. 180 The original name of the honourable, most noble and mighty Lord, Sir Charles Berkeley, Knight of the Bath and earl of Berkeley, &c. Sir William Dugdale in his Baronage saith that the name of Berkeley was originally assumed by the paternal ancestors of this most noble
f. 180v. family by | reason his chief seat was at Berkeley at such time as the English (in imitation of the Normans) first began to assume appellations from the place of their residence.

Of Berkeley castle and its honour, with other remarkable things appertaining to that honourable family worthy of note.

[*An account of the succession in the twelfth century to the castle and honour of Berkeley (f. 180v.) is followed (at f. 181) under the heading Of Robert, Lord Berkeley, by notes, which draw on Fuller, on episodes in the lives of Robert and his son Maurice. Thereafter, with the title 'Of King Edward II in Berkeley castle' is a description of the death of Edward II which cites Camden.*]

Observation.

I shall conclude my discourse about Berkeley with a very strange and wonderful relation taken out of Heywood's History (page 443)¹ and he from out of Vicentius and him from Gulielmus Specula, Histor. Lib. 26, ch. 26, which Johannes Weygerius [*sc.* Wierus], Ranulphus and others do mention. The witch of Berkeley. [*There follows an transcription of Heywood.*]

[*The following further 'observations' were entered at Notes, f. 155v.:*]

Within the memory of man there came a young whale into the Severn sea with the tide, which brought her up a great way, and afterwards left her upon the sands before Berkeley, where the inhabitants hereabout joined thirty yoke of oxen to gather and so draw it to the shore.

It is credibly reported that there was a great toad killed in the dungeon belonging to Berkeley castle that was as big as a peck (some folk say half a bushel) whose picture was afterwards drawn against the wall of the castle, where it remained till of late years.

In Whitley park near the lodge (which is not far from Berkeley) there groweth a maiden-oak known by the name of the broad-oak whose branches extend themselves from the body of the tree to the outside spread near 30 yards in length, as it measured.

The Lady Elizabeth Berkeley, mother to the earl of Berkeley that now is, did cause the learned Mr Camden's *Britannia* to be translated into English.²]

- f. 182 Of Thornbury. a market town.

And first of its name.

Touching the original name of this town I find no surer foundation to lay the certainty of truth upon than what Mr Camden in his *Britannia* hath already discovered, who treating of the island Thorney (now Westminster by London) and likewise of the abbey of Thorney

¹ Thomas Heywood, *Tunakeon, or Nine Books of Various History concerning Women inscribed by the Names of the Nine Muses* (1624), at p. 443 gives the history of 'an English woman that dwelt in the town of Berkley in England, being a witch', here exactly transcribed by Wantner.

² i.e. Philemon Holland's translation, published in 1637. Lady Berkeley's supposed involvement is described in the 1885–1900 edition of the *D.N.B.*, s.v. Holland. It is not mentioned in the brief note of Holland's association with Camden in *O.D.N.B.*

- f. 182v. in Cambridgeshire acquaints us that they both received their names from the groves and thick bushes of thorns that grew round about it. From which we may fairly conjecture that as her neighbouring towns in this desert (or forest) at first received their names from the woods, trees and breaks from which they were built, so consequently Thornbury from the abundance of thorns that overgrew then those parts received its name. Whose additional name, viz. bury, or burgh, implieth a place of greater estimation and note from others, as much as to say a borough town.

Its situation and government.

Thornbury is seated not far from the Severn sea, from whence there was cut a creek or rivulet through the marshes and soggy grounds for the bringing up of small boats from the river to the town.

Their first charter of privileges was granted to the town by King Edward II and since renewed in the reign of King James I, by virtue whereof they yearly make choice of a mayor and six aldermen (by prescription), but the commanding power is committed to the care of two constables. Having one market day weekly, viz. Saturdays, and two fairs yearly, viz. Easter Monday and August 15th. Whose main dependence relieth on the clothing trade.

Of Thornbury's church.

The fair tower church of Thornbury stands in the north west side of the town, which is dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, where hangs eight bells with chimes cast by Mr Abraham Rudhall of Gloucester, bellfounder.

Monuments and memorials.

In the chancel of this church stands the fair memorial of Sir John Stafford, knight, gentleman pensioner to Queen Elizabeth and to King James I for forty seven years.

In the green¹ chancel stands a wall piece erected in memory of Robert Fowke [*MS.* Fouwick] of Thornbury, gent.

In the north aisle of this church stands the memorial of Jane Baker, the daughter of Richard Newman, gent.

In Mr Wisse's chancel (for so it is called) is erected a wall piece in memory of Gertrude [*MS.* Gerrerd] wife of John Phillips of Thornbury, formerly the wife of John Wells of Hope, Esq., who was descended by the father's side of the house and family of the honoured Sir Edward Hungerford, Knight of the Bath, and her mother was sister of Sir Edward Worley, knight and baronet.

Charitable endowments bequeathed to Thornbury.

Sir John Stafford, knight, founded an hospital in this town for the entertaining of six poor single persons, men or women, allowing them ten pounds a year.

- f. 183 There is one almshouse which entertaineth six poor people, but by whom built, or what weekly allowance they have, I could not certainly be informed.

There is one free school in this town, founded by [*blank*] who hath settled twenty pounds a year upon the master thereof for ever.²

I was credibly informed that there is twelve pounds a year settled upon the poor of this town, but he that acquainted me thereof could not tell the donor's name. But the monies is duly paid by the mayor and aldermen of this town, who are left trustees of this his benefaction.

Of Thornbury's honour.

¹ The reading is uncertain. Bigland, *Glos.* iii 1297, refers to a monument to Robert Fowke inserted in the south wall of the late vestry.

² Notes, f. 181v.: 'The free school at Thornbury was founded by William Edwards of Alverston, under sheriff of Bristol, and William White', a note supplied by Nathaniel Freind of Westerleigh.

The borough town of Thornbury belongeth to the honour of Gloucester, which honour King John passed over with his repudiated wife, viz. Amica [*recte* Isabel] the eldest daughter of William FitzHamon, earl of Gloucester, to Geoffrey de Mandeville son of Peter, earl of Essex, for twenty thousand marks. See Camden, fol. 368.

Hugh de Audley, earl of Gloucester, built him a very noble house at Thornbury, which house was afterwards pulled down by Edward, duke of Buckingham, and upon the same ground is said to be laid the foundation of his designed castle, which was discontinued by his death, 1511 [*recte* 1541]. Over the porch or great gate thereof was cut in stone, viz. This gate was began to be built in the year of Our Lord 1511, being the second year of the reign of King Henry the eighth by me Edward, duke of Buckingham, earl of Hereford and Northampton. It was the duke's intention (had he lived) to have made the church in Thornbury a collegiate of dean and prebendaries.

In the beginning of the reign of King Henry VIII the chiefest of the gentry of this part of the country were obliged to pay their annual and personal attendance at Thornbury Court, where the abbot of Tewkesbury was likewise enjoined to read Mass.

In the sixteenth [*recte* twenty-fifth] year of the reign of King Henry VIII, A.D. 1539 [*recte* 1534], the king and his queen Anne of Bullen came to his manor of Thornbury where they continued ten days, unto whom the chamber of the city of Bristol (by the approbation of the mayor and aldermen thereof) presented the king with ten fat oxen and forty four sheep towards his hospitality from his city, and to the queen a silver gilt cup covered, and a hundred marks as a present from her chamber of Bristol.

Observation.

Leland saith that one St Arilda a virgin was martyred at Kington near to Thornbury, and from thence she was brought to Gloucester and interred on the north side of the choir near to Abbot Parker's tomb in St Peter's church, who (saith my author) did many miracles whilst living and more then will be believed after she died.¹

f. 183v. Of Wickwar, a market town.

And first of its name.

The original name of this town proceedeth from the rivulet which runneth on the north west side of the town called Wick or Wickeii. And for its better distinction from other places adjacent of the same name it was formerly called Brier-wick in regard that it was built among brambles and briers, even as Thornbury aforesaid. Whose additional name, viz. Ware, was annexed unto it from the ancient family of the de la Wares, who were lords of the same for several descents, as much as to say Ware's town.

Of its situation and government.

The town is seated upon the gentle ascent of a rising mound or hillet in a very healthy and pleasant place, being environed with rich pasture and arable lands with plenty of wood. Whose first charter of privileges was granted to the town by King Henry III and since renewed in the reign of King Charles I, A.D. 1625, by virtue whereof they yearly make choice of a mayor and for his assistance, six aldermen (by prescription) but no commanding power, that is solely committed to the prudent care of two constables. Having one market day weekly, viz. Tuesdays, and two fairs yearly, viz. Our Lady's Day [25 March] and the eighth day after midsummer day [i.e. 1 August]. Whose chiefest dependence by way of trade and commerce relieth most upon the clothing manufacture.

Of Wickwar's church.

¹ This note repeats the substance of part of Wantner's account of Abbot Parker's tomb in Gloucester cathedral in Book Two, f. 112.

The tower church of Wickwar standeth remote from the town upon the top of a hill and is dedicated to St John the Baptist [*recte* Holy Trinity], unto which one must ascend by grees, or steps, to the number of twenty five. In whose churchyard there are the most (and fairest) tombstones that I ever saw in any churchyard before, which is the reason that there is neither monument nor memorial in the church.

Charitable endowments bequeathed to the church and poor of Wickwar.

One Mr Spirt gave forty shillings a year for ever, to be disposed as follows: Twenty shillings, part thereof to the minister of Wickwar for the preaching of two sermons, one upon St Matthew's day [21 Sept.] and the other upon St Matthias' day [24 Feb.], and the other twenty shillings to be given to the poor of Wickwar according to the discretion of the churchwardens and the overseers of the poor.

John Woolford gave four pounds a year for ever to be given amongst the poor housekeepers that do not receive weekly allowance, according to the direction of the churchwardens and overseers.

John Cox of Patchway gave ten pounds, the interest thereof to be given to the poor, &c.

Mr Cam gave one house in Wickwar (after two lives) for the setting forth and binding one boy apprentice every year.

There is a free school in this town.

f. 184 Observation.

The most remarkablest thing that I met with in or about the the town was this: viz. that in the bottom before you ascend the church there stands an ancient and goodly mansion house which was built in the reign of King Henry IV by one Woolsworth, an eminent clothier (who is said to have built the church). Upon the prire-end¹ of the house there is cut in stone the statue effigy of St John the Baptist in an upright posture pointing with his left hand up towards the church, and where are those characters in stone [*four characters apparently O Z Z P, in an attempted transcription of an antique script*]; what they mean is beyond my capacity to understand. Before the aforesaid house stands a fine pond of water; in the middle thereof is an islet where groweth a curious arbour which appeareth very amiable and delightful.

[*Notes, f. 157v. (there deleted):*

Now as for places of antiquity or other remarkable observations I find very few, the chiefest of which according to the general report of the country is this: There was a thief, who having stolen some sheep was driving them along, meeteth (at Wickwar town end) with a poor man. The thief desireth this man to drive his sheep through the town for him, and he would pay him for it, pretending that he would meet him at the other end of the town. Upon this the poor silly man undertaketh the sheep and driveth them, but he had not gone far but the hue and cry overtaketh him with the sheep, for which he was condemned to be hanged, and accordingly he was, upon Charfield Down, but before he was executed he prayed to God that he would cause the two dead posts of the gallows to grow as a token of his innocency, which accordingly did till of late years, when one of them died, the other yet remaining alive, and sprouts out her branches as well as the other trees. This is generally received for certain truth.]

Of Sodbury [*MS. Sodbury*], a market town.

And first of its name.

This ancient borough town was called by the Saxons Sodd-burgh, by Leland Subbim, by Mr Camden Sodbury, by the vulgar Sodbury. And for its better distinction from Old Sodbury and Little Sodbury it was now called Chippen-Sodbury, which word Chippen is

¹ A possible meaning is 'prior end'.

derived from the Old Saxon word Cyppen, which implieth a buyer, like as it is with us at this day, viz. cheapen, to buy, and chapman, buyer. Or, if you please, Market Sadbury.

Its situation.

The town is seated about a mile beneath the great Howbie hill, now called Sadbury Hill. Upon the top thereof (above Esq. Stephens's pleasant seat) stand a large Danish camp major, from whence there is a noble presence all over the vale.

Their first charter of privileges was granted to the town by King Henry II, which continued a borough of good estimation for a long succession and was governed by a bailiff¹ (called the king's bailiff) and two constables until the reign of Charles II who was graciously pleased (through the intercession of his late grace Henry, duke of Beaufort) to make it a mayor town in the year of Our Lord 1680.² Who had for his assistance twelve burgesses of the council (or chamber) a lord high steward, a recorder and a town clerk. And the mayor by virtue of his office was a justice of the peace in the town for the year being. But this capital jurisdiction (being an honour too great as was by some thought) was suppressed by proclamation in the reign of King James II, A.D. 1688, since which time the government of the town is returned into its ancient course, being now governed by the king's (or queen's) bailiff and two constables. Having one market day weekly, viz. Thursdays and two fairs yearly, viz. May 24th and June 24th. Being a town of great resort for travellers being a thoroughfare town to Bristol, having large markets and all the summer time a continual trade with wagons for pit coal.

f. 184v. Of Sodbury's church.

The lofty tower church of Chipping Sodbury stands on the north-east side of the town and is dedicated to St John Baptist. And although it be a market town yet it is no more than a chapel of ease to its mother church of Old Sodbury.

As for monuments and memorials there is not one in all the church, neither anything tending to antiquity; only on the south side thereof lieth interred the bodies of Richard Cullimore [MS. Culldemore] and Edith his wife upon whose gravestone are enched in plates of brass both their effigies, whose ancestors are reported to have built that side of the church in which they lie.³

Notes, f.157: 'there are some few coats of arms, but so imperfect that there can be no true imblazon given. Such as they are be pleased to take them as followeth: viz. in the chancel there is one coat cut in stone: party per pale [*here and correspondingly below Wantner entered four dots to indicate that colours were lacking*] six mullets 3.2.1 [*four dots*] secondly quarterly of four [*four dots*] the first blank, the second [*four dots*] three fleurs-de-lis [*four dots*] in chief as many labells [*four dots*] the third [*four dots*] a chevron engrailed between 3 pheons [*four dots*] the fourth blank. The crest belonging to this coat is a goat's head erased charged with three plates (as

¹ Cf. Notes, f. 157 (evidently drafted before the town lost its status as a borough): 'If you please to believe ancient records, this was formerly a town of very great eminency, which for many years since was governed by a bailiff until A.D. 1680 . . . in which year King Charles II was pleased to incorporate it with a mayor . . . six aldermen and twelve burgesses of the council. . . . By virtue of their charter they may keep a quarterly sessions in the town . . . Being a place of very good trade and commerce by reason of the great market for cheese and the frequent carrying of coal by carts, where in the summer session one may see many times 30 or 40 loads standing in the streets, and the great conveniency of a through road to Bristol. Sir Thomas Stephens is Lord Royal of the town'.

² This charter, correctly of 1681, is printed in Atkyns, *Glos.* 662–73.

³ Notes, f. 157: 'it is reported that some of this family did build the porch and all the south side of the church about the year A.D. 1520.'

I suppose). On the north side the chancel there is another coat of arms cut in stone, viz. Quarterly of four, the first and fourth blank, the second and third per fesse indented.’

Charitable endowments bequeathed to the poor of Chipping Sodbury.

The great carique or common belonging to Chipping Sodbury was given and granted to the town for ever by upholding and continuing of an ancient custom which hath been there time out of mind, which is as followeth: viz. the bailiff (or other officer of the town) is obliged thereby, every St Stephen’s day in the morning early, to provide bread, [beer *added superscript*], beef and brawn sufficient for all the male persons that are born in the town, which custom is still continued; and by virtue whereof they hold their common.¹

The borough of Sodbury hath purchased (with what hath been given to the town and what they themselves have disbursed for the good of the town), in land which lieth in Wickwar parish and houses lying in their own liberty, three score pounds a year which is employed for those public uses following: viz. first according to the decree in Chancery the master of the free school (which the borough at their own charge erected) is paid twenty pounds a year, and thirty pounds a year part of the said sixty is employed for the setting forth and binding of certain boys out apprentices yearly. And the remaining part is yearly laid out in repairing the highways near the town.

Thomas Davis of Little Sodbury hath settled (after the death of his wife) for ever ten pounds a year upon the master of the free school in Sodbury.

One Margaret Stanshaw did give and bequeath to the poor of Chipping Sodbury one pasture for a cow’s keeping in the stubb, or west riding, for the summer feeding, and one acre in the north riding for winter meat.

Observation.

f. 185 Foxe in his Acts and Monuments, fol. 1012, relateth a very strange passage which fell out in this town: viz. In the reign of King Henry VII, 1508, there was a certain godly woman to be burned in Chipping Sodbury for her constant persevering faith in Jesus Christ by Doctor Whittington, chancellor of Gloucester, at which time there happened such a strange and won | wonderful thing the like was never heard of, viz. at the very instant of time that the woman was burning at the stake a butcher in the town was going to kill a bull in his shop (or slaughterhouse) who missing of his full blow put the bull in such a rage that he broke forth from the place that he was into the street and from thence ran directly to the place where the woman was a-sacrificing and with his horns gored Doctor Whittington in the belly as he sat in his chair to see the execution, dragging him along the ground and after ran about with his guts upon his horns, doing no other harm to man, woman or child. Which place where this was done hath ever since been called some Bull’s Hill, by others Bull’s Green.

I am now come (according to my scheme), through the gracious assistance of my Heavenly Father, to treat of the last market town in the county of Gloucester, viz. Marshfield.

And first of its original name.

Some authors there are (but those not very reputable) who say that the town’s name was originally called Mars-field (or field of blood) from a great battle there fought between Penda the son of Wibba, a Mercian king, and Oswald, king of the West Saxons, who (they say) was here slain and buried under a great pile of earth called a barrow, by means whereof the field was called (where the battle was fought) after his name, viz. St Oswald’s Down. Now that there is such a barrow and such a down (or field) so called is most certain, but that ever King Oswald was there slain by King Penda is altogether fabulous, for not

¹ According to Freind (Notes, f. 265v.) it was ‘the occasion of much debauchery’.

only Mr Speed but likewise Mr Camden, fol 301, relateth that the wicked Penda, king of the Mercians, envying the greatness of King Oswald, raised war against him and at a place called Maserfield in Shropshire (not Marshfield in Gloucestershire) in a sore battle slew King Oswald, and being not therewith content he tore his body piecemeal, whereupon the place of his death was afterwards called Oswelstree [*sc.* Oswestry], which still retaineth the name, being a market town in the county of Salop. Now the surest foundation that I have to fix the basis of truth upon is the church, which is dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, which being built in the east of the town in the open field was at first called St Mary's field, and since abruptly Marshfield.

Its situation and government.

The town is seated in the furthest remote south eastern hilly part of the lower Cotswold, whose lofty tower (like that of Stow in upper Cotswold) may be seen as a pharos or watchtower all over this part of the country. In a very healthy, dry and pleasant place.

Whose first charter of privileges was granted to the town by King Henry VIII and since renewed in the reign of King James I, by virtue whereof the bailiff town is governed by the
f. 185v. king's (or queen's) | bailiff for the year being and three constables (whereof one of them is always chosen high constable of Thornbury hundred). Having one market day weekly, viz. Tuesdays, and one fair yearly, viz. October 8th. Being a very great thoroughfare and stage town from Bristol to London and a town of great note for malt making, from whence great part of the city of Bristol are supplied, which vendeth faster than they can well make it (or at leastwise make it well). Which is bounded in the north with Tormarton Down, in the east with Oswald's Down, and in the west with Cold Ashton [*MS.* Cold Aston] and Lansdown [*MS.* Lands Down].

Of Marshfield's church.

As for monuments and memorials there are but two. The first is a little tablet erected in memory of Christopher Webb, gent., and the other in memory of Mr Nicholas Webb.

Charitable endowments bequeathed to the church and poor of Marshfield.

Sir Nicholas Crisp of London, knight (and salter), did build at the west end of the town a very fine hospital and annexed a chapel unto it, which hospital entertaineth eight poor widows, allowing each of them one shilling eight pence a week, and four pounds a year to the minister of Marshfield for the preaching of four quarterly memorial sermons in the said chapel, and some other stipend (of which I could not certainly be informed) for the reading of divine service to the poor people twice a week, viz. Wednesdays and Fridays. All which moneys is duly paid by the Company of Salters in London, whom he left trustees of not only this but other benefactions.

There is no free school nor any other charitable gifts belonging to this town.

Observation.

Leland in his Itinerary saith that there was formerly a nunnery and a chapel belonging to it dedicated to St Pancras, which stood at the west end of the town then called Old Marshfield and that there was a well, then called St Pancras well,¹ of which, saith he, there

¹ Notes, f. 154v.: 'St Pancras well. Now to this well every Palm Sunday there resorteth a multitude of all sorts of people both young and old whereof, according to an ancient custom there held time out of mind, each of them bringeth a little piece of bread, which bread they throweth into the fountain or well water; now if the bread swimmeth then they suppose that they shall live the year ensuing. But if the bread sinketh then they imagine the contrary.'

were many strange things reported. He further adds that William the son of Robert FizHamon, earl of Gloucester, gave the lordship of Marshfield to the abbot of Keynsham and impropriated the benefits thereof to the priory of St James in Bristol, which was afterwards annexed to the abbey of Tewkesbury.

Marshfield is a noted town for good cakes.



BOOK FOUR: ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION OF THE COUNTY

[ff. 190–231v.]

Wantner's Book Four gives an account of the ecclesiastical history of the county complementary to the 'civil jurisdiction' of Book Three. For the most part it comprises tabulated descriptions of the parishes of the diocese. They are preceded by an account of the history and pre-history of the diocese with an emphasis similar to Books One and Two, and by a didactic exposition of the different types of living (called 'meaner preferments') that are featured later. Both of those introductory passages are omitted here.

In ordering the parishes of the diocese Wantner applies the successive breakdown of the county into the civil units of division and hundred, thereafter setting out parishes in alphabetical order within each hundred. Information is separately tabulated¹ for each parish under ten headings described as:

- f. 191 firstly, whether it be a parsonage, vicarage, rectory or curacy, etc.
 secondly, to what saints most of them are dedicated.
 thirdly, to what abbey, monastery or other religious house they formerly belonged.
 fourthly, who are the present lords of the manor.
 fifthly, who are the patrons.
 sixthly, who are the present incumbents.
 seventhly, their valuation as formerly in the Queen's book.
 eighthly, their supposed valuation at this day.
 ninthly, in what deanery they are fixed.
 tenthly, how far distant they lie from the next adjacent market town.

There are entries under most headings for the majority of parishes, but not for those in the deanery of Bristol, which Wantner did not know existed, where entries are few. By contrast, entries of the dedications of parish churches are far from complete throughout, with information on no more than one-fifth of all parishes, one-half of it wrong. In concluding Book Four, Wantner said that he had been 'very inquisitive' in seeking this information but the responses from incumbents had failed him.

The numerical values of livings appear to have been inserted after the rest of the tables had been set out. Wantner noted that he had obtained this information from Charles Peirson, a lay official of the cathedral, 'especially transcribed according to an inspection that was made all over the county presently after the restoration of King Charles II'.² With few exceptions his values of livings 'in the Queen's book' are derived from the 'tenths' in

¹ In this edition the tabulated data for each parish are run on in paragraphs.

² Notes, ff. 290–312, which sets out the identity of patron and incumbent; the tenths, procurations, synodals etc. and the values of livings in the diocese. Above the column of names of incumbents Wantner added the note 'Taken in 1701'.

*Peirson's compilation.*¹ *The frequent small differences often suggest no more than errors in transcription or multiplication.*² *There are similar discrepancies in his transcriptions of 'present values of livings'.*

The identities of incumbents, recorded almost without omission, indicate that these tables were set out not earlier than 1704.

For about three parishes in ten there is further information on chapels of ease to the parish church and, frequently left incomplete, on component parts of the parish, usually termed 'tithings' but occasionally, without apparent discrimination, 'hamlets'. For chapels of ease the lord of the manor, the patron and the incumbent are almost always identified, but rarely is there more information. For 'tithings' and hamlets' only the lord of the manor is mentioned.

To over 100 of his tabulated descriptions of parishes Wantner makes additions, sometimes extensive, which he introduces as 'a general survey throughout the whole diocese of all hospitals, almshouses, free schools and other charitable endowments bequeathed either to the church or to the poor, and by whom founded and how endowed, with [a] variety [of] other remarkable observations, &c.' *The 'remarkable observations' include much topography and local constitutional history and several extended anecdotes, included apparently merely because they had attracted Wantner's attention. He ends the book with an 'apologia' which gives an insight into his method of working.*

The description of the county of Gloucester according to its ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

Now as the county of Gloucester is separated (according to its civil jurisdiction) into thirty hundreds, so likewise is the diocese of Gloucester branched forth into ten rural deaneries, viz. The Forest, Campden, Stow, Winchcombe, Fairford, Cirencester, Hawkesbury, Dursley, Stonehouse and Gloucester.

Of these in their order:

The Forest division.

In the Forest division is contained the Forest deanery and part of Gloucester deanery. In which division six hundreds, viz. Bledisloe, Westbury, St Briavels, the Duchy, Dudston and King's Barton [and Botloe *lost by trimming*].

f. 191v. Bledisloe hundred.

In Bledisloe hundred are contained these parishes, hamlets and tithings, as underwritten, alphabetically:

Alvington, a chapel of ease to Woolaston. Formerly belonging to the priory of St John of Llanthony by Gloucester. John Hickford Esq. is lord. His Grace Henry, duke of Beaufort, is patron. Mr Richard Bell curate.

Awre is a vicarage. Dedicated to St [blank]. The chamber of the city of Gloucester are lords. Mr [Macksfield *late entry*] is incumbent. Valued in the

¹ The 'tenths' recorded by Peirson are the same as those recorded in the successive editions of Elton's *Liber Valorum et Decimarum* of 1711 to 1762.

² In such cases Peirson's values of 'tenths' are included in the present edition with the yearly value computed from them in parentheses. Not included are small differences arising from the neglect of fractions of pence in multiplication.

Queen's book at £10 5s. 0d. Now worth per annum £160 0s. 0d. In the Forest deanery. 2 miles from Newnham.

Aylburton, a chapel of ease to Lydney. The Lady Winter lady royal. The church of Hereford patrons. Mr William Tyler curate.

Mr Christopher Willoughby of Bishopstone in the county of Wilts. gave sixteen pounds a year to the poor of this place, to be disposed of according to the discretion of the minister and chapelwardens thereof.

Blakeney is a township and a chapel of ease to Awre. Dedicated to St Philip [and St Jacob *inserted in a different hand*]. The chamber of the city of Gloucester are lords. The company of Haberdashers of London are patrons. Mr Mantle is curate.

Of Blakeney: There is four pounds a year allowed by the patrons to the minister of Awre for preaching one sermon every Monday in Blakeney chapel. There are two fairs held yearly, the one upon May Day, the other upon All Saints' Day.

Lydney is a township and vicarage. Dedicated to St Clement [*recte* St Mary]. The Lady Wintour lady royal. His Grace Henry, duke of Beaufort, patron. Mr Thomas Matthews incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book (together with its three chapels, viz. Aylburton, Hewelsfield and St Briavel's), £24. 6s. 8d. Now worth per annum £126 0s. 0d. In the Forest deanery. 6 miles from Newnham.

Sir William Wintour (a renowned knight for sea service) built him a very spacious house at Lydney which in the late civil wars he made a garrison for the king, but being not of power sufficient to withstand the enemies he with his own hands set his own brave house on fire and by the light thereof he drew off his soldiers. Since that Sir Charles Wintour, knight, hath built him a very fine habitation in Over street and hath annexed unto it one of the largest and best gardens in all the Forest, containing above seven acres of ground.

There are two fairs held yearly, the one upon St Clement's Day and the other on November 23rd.

A little below Lydney stands Soilwell, the ancient seat of the worshipful family of the Jameses.

And upon Badam's field hill (a little above the house) groweth Badam's field grove, the finest ruck of trees in all that part of the Forest, where is a most noble prospect not only of the Severn sea but of all counties round, even to the Chace, where runs part of the great king Offa's dyke.

f. 192 Westbury hundred.

This hundred containeth those parishes, hamlets and tithings as underwritten.

Blaisdon alias Blayford, a rectory. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. And a hamlet to Rudford [*MS. Ridforde*]. Mr Thomas Wade is lord and patron. Mr William Mayo incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £5 7s. 4d. Now worth per annum £30 0s. 0d. In the Forest deanery. 4 miles from Gloucester.

Churcham, a vicarage. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. Mr Stoughton and Mr Harris are lords. The dean and chapter of Gloucester are patrons. Mr Thomas Thach incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £20 5s. 0d. Now worth per annum £80 0s. 0d. In the Forest deanery. 3 miles from Gloucester.

Lancut [*MS. Langcott*], a chapel of ease to Tidenham. His Grace Henry, duke of Beaufort, is lord. Mr James of Bristol patron. Mr. Richard Bedford curate.

Newnham, a market town and an impropriation. Dedicated to St Peter. Formerly belonging to the abbey of Flaxley. The Lady Stratford's heir is lord. The chamber of the city of

Gloucester are the patrons. Mr Moore incumbent. Worth per annum £30 0s. 0d. In the Forest deanery. 2 miles from Mitcheldean.

Tidenham is a vicarage. Dedicated to St [blank]. His Grace Henry, duke of Beaufort, is lord. Mr James of Bristol patron. Mr Richard Bedford incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £9 0s. 0d. Now worth per annum £40 0s. 0d. In the Forest deanery. 10 miles from Newnham.

Westbury is a vicarage. Dedicated to St [blank]. Maynard Colchester Esq. is lord. The church of Hereford are patrons. Mr John Hulett incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £20 2s. 10d. Now worth per annum £80 0s. 0d. In the Forest deanery. 2 miles from Newnham.

Of Westbury. The parish of Westbury, from whence this hundred receiveth denomination, extendeth itself in compass above 20 miles, having ten tithings, viz. Adsett, Blackmore, Bollow, Chaxhill, Cleeve, Elton, Nether Ley, Upper Ley, Northwood and Rodley; and five lordships in it, viz. Rodley, Sir John Guise, baronet, is lord; Walmore, Anthony Kemp Esq. is lord; The Ley, Mr Young is lord; Sellars [MS. Cellers] and Westbury, of both of which Maynard Colchester Esq. is lord. The eldest son of Sir Duncomb Colchester, knight, lineally descended from the worshipful family of the Colchesters of Warwickshire, who (amongst other ornaments) hath beautified his fair seat with a lovely canal containing in length about 150 yards and in breadth about six yards, whose bottom is paved with plain stone having near the centre thereof an islet (or little island) in form of an oval upon which is placed a figure cast in lead representing a boy, which by turning of some water-cocks will throw water out of his right forefinger a great way. And at the lower end of the canal stands a very pleasant summer house &c.

f. 192v. Woolaston [MS. Wollaston] is a rectory. Dedicated to St [blank]. Formerly belonged to the priory of Deerhurst. His Grace Henry, duke of Beaufort, is lord and patron. Mr Richard Bell incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book at £13 11s. 5d. Now worth per annum £39 0s. 0d. In the Forest deanery. 9 miles from Newnham.

Here endeth Westbury hundred.

Here beginneth St Briavel's (alias St Brevil's) hundred, which containeth those parishes, hamlets and tithings as underwritten.

Abenhall is a rectory. Dedicated to St [blank]. Formerly belonged to the abbey of Flaxley. Mr Vaughan is lord and patron. Mr Richard Hall incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £6 6s. 8d. Now worth per annum £56 0s. 0d. [Notes: £50.] In the Forest deanery. A mile from Mitcheldean [MS. Great Dean].

English Bicknor a rectory. Dedicated to St [blank]. Mr Hall is lord. Mr Hughes is patron. Mr Samuel Harris incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book at £13 6s. 8d. Now worth per annum £79 0s. 0d. [Notes: £70.] In the Forest deanery.

This is called English Bicknor by way of distinction from Welsh Bicknor which lieth over against it on the other side of the river Wye in Herefordshire.

Bream, a chapel of ease to Newland. Mr North lord. The bishop of Llandaff is patron. Mr Samuel Harris is curate. 2 miles from Coleford [MS. Cover].

[About twelve years since a gentlewoman¹] bequeathed £50 to be put to interest for teaching poor children. With this interest and the benefaction of a neighbouring gentleman a school hath ever since been set up herein where there are now 23 poor children.²

¹ Bigland, *Glos.* iii. 918, identifies the donor as Mrs Gough.

² This incomplete note, on a small sheet tacked on to f. 190 above. The missing first line is supplied by Joseph Downing, *An account of charity schools in Great Britain and Ireland with the*

St Briavel's alias St Brevil's is a township, and chapel of ease to Lydney. Dedicated to St Mary the Virgin. The Lady Wintour is lady royal. The church of Hereford patrons.

Clearwell [*MS.* Clare-well alias Clower-wall] is a tithing to Newland. Francis Windham Esq. is lord.

Of Clearwell. Not many years since this was the noble seat of Sir Baynham Throgmorton, knight and baronet, after whose death one Mr Stephens was owner of it. And now it resteth in possession of Francis Windham Esq. who is lord of the manor.

Mr Benedict Hall of Highmeadow gave twenty pounds a year to the poor of Clearwell to be disposed of as his will directs, &c.

Mr William Jones gave twelve pounds a year to the poor of Clearwell as his will directs.

And Francis Windham Esq. hath lately erected four houses for the entertaining of as many poor widows, allowing each of them a blue cloth gown and petticoat and a black cap and all other clothing (excepting stockings and shoes) and 1*s.* a week apiece.

Coleford [*MS.* Cover] is a market town and a chapel of ease to Newland. The Queen is lady royal. The bishop of Llandaff is patron. Mr Samuel Harris is curate.

Littledean, an impropriation. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. Formerly belonging to the abbey of Flaxley. Maynard Colchester Esq. is lord. The chamber of the city of Gloucester patrons. Mr. Moor incumbent. Worth per annum £20 0*s.* 0*d.* In the Forest deanery. A mile from Newnham.

- f. 193 Of Littledean. | Doubtless this town had formerly franchises, in regard there is the finest market house in all the Forest division. On the west side of the town stands the great Yellow Shraf [*MS.* Yellow Shraft] hill, famous for the abundance of red, blue and yellow carulum,¹ by some called spirt, by others ochre, dug there. Not far from the last stands a vast great hill called the Wildorne [*sc.* Walden], which furnisheth an inexhaustible quantity of iron ore.

Mitcheldean [*MS.* Great-deane or St Michael's Dane] is a market town and a rectory. [Dedicated to St. Michael *deleted*.] Formerly a quarter college and a chantry belonging to the abbey of Flaxley. Maynard Colchester Esq. is lord of one part and Mr Rudge is lord of the other. Mr Richard Hall incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £10 16*s.* 0*d.* Worth now per annum £50 0*s.* 0*d.* [*Notes:* £70.] In the Forest deanery. 2 miles from Newnham.

Ruardean [*MS.* Rever-dane], a chapel of ease to Welford in Herefordshire. Mr Vaughan is lord of one part and Mr Roper lord of the other. The church of Hereford patrons. Mr [*blank*] curate. 2 miles from Mitcheldean.

Flaxley is a donative and impropriation. Dedicated to St Lawrence. Formerly an abbey of [white monks *an overwriting*]. First built by Miles, son of Walter de Glov (or Walter of Gloucester), in the first year of the reign of King Stephen, A.D. 1135, and afterwards in the reign of King Henry II Roger earl of Hereford made it a monastery of the Cistercian order. Madam Catherine Bovey is lady royal and patroness. Mr Charles Moor is incumbent. Worth per annum £12 0*s.* 0*d.*

Of Flaxley. Flaxley is now the fair habitation of Madam Catherine Bovey, the relict of William Bovey Esq. who in his lifetime greatly re-edified and new built part of this ancient

benefactions thereunto . . . (11th edn. 1712), p. 21, which associates it with Bream. Similar notes about the endowment of schools are attached to f. 193v., s.v. Newland; f. 196v., s.v. Newent and Oxenhall; f. 201v., s.v. Prestbury; f. 204v., s.v. Dumbleton; f. 207v., s.v. Chipping Campden; f. 213, s.v. Cirencester; f. 216, s.v. Rodborough, f. 218, s.v. Stroud and f. 222v., Wotton under Edge.

¹ Presumably a synonym for 'ochre'; the word has not been found elsewhere.

abbey, beautifying and adorning the same with fair gardens, walks, ponds and fountains; and where is a furnace and forge set up for the making of iron.

Hewelsfield [*MS.* Huersfield], a chapel of ease to Lydney. Mr Simons is lord. The earl of Kent is patron. Mr Thomas Matthews curate.

The Lea (or the Lea-Bailey) is a chapel of ease to Linton in Herefordshire. Maynard Colchester Esq. is lord and patron. Mr Buckle curate.

Newland [*MS.* New-Land or Nova Terra] is a vicarage. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. The Queen is lady royal. The bishop of Llandaff is patron. Mr William Harris incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book at £18 17s. 0d. [*Notes*: £1 16s. 8d. (£18 6s. 10½d.)] Now worth per annum £40 0s. 0d. [*Notes*: £46.] In the Forest deanery. Near a mile from Coleford.

Of Newland, or Nova Terra, for so I find it recorded. Newland is the mother church to Coleford, [and] a parish of so large extent that some part thereof lieth near the city of Gloucester. It is seated in a very pleasant and fertile bottom, having the ancient and splendid seat (called Highmeadow House) belonging to the worshipful family of the Halls on the north side and Clearwell, the seat of Francis Windham Esq. on the east side thereof, whose

f. 193v. | church and tower is the most beautiful structure in the Forest division; having on the north side thereof a fair monument erected in memory of Mr Benedict Hall and Anne his wife &c. And close by the last is erected another fine monument in memory of Mr Benedict Hall their son, &c.

Behind the great door on the south side the church lieth a ground monument in memory of some ancient brave forester in fee whose portraiture is thereon cut in stonework with the emblem of a giant's head for his pillow, of whom tradition saith he slew a giant. Also near the middle of the same churchyard lieth on a ground monument the effigy of a rustical forester in armour with this following inscription, viz. Under this stone lieth buried a forester in fee. / He cared for no man, no man cared for he.

Charitable endowments bequeathed to this parish:

Mr Benedict Hall (aforesaid) gave to this parish twenty pounds a year as his will directs etc.

One Mr Bell founded here a hospital for the entertaining of eight poor men and women, whose small allowance (at first) hath been greatly augmented by Alderman Wilson of Bristol.

One Mr William Jones (born at Monmouth), a Hamburg [*MS.* Hamburrough] merchant of the Company of Haberdashers, London, founded here a new brick hospital for the entertaining of eight poor men and women, allowing each of them two shillings a week and three yards of broad cloth to make them gowns against Christmas. The said Mr Jones hath likewise founded here a very noble free school with the addition of three fair brick houses with gardens and other conveniences. The one is for the minister (or lecturer) who hath one hundred marks a year, the second for the schoolmaster who hath three score pounds a year and the third house is for the usher who hath thirty pounds a year; all which sums of money was duly paid there quarterly by the Company of Haberdashers of London who are made visitors and trustees of this his benefaction. All which charitable endowments given by Mr Jones to the parish and poor of Newland are (through the remiss government thereof by the visitors and trustees) forfeited to the town and free school of Monmouth which by a decree in Chancery was settled upon them A.D. 1709/10.¹

Here are six schools, wherein are about 108 poor children. They are made to take home their bibles, especially on Saturdays, which they read on the Lord's Day to their parents. 25 of the poorest children are well clothed under £28 and some additional benefactions. When

¹ The above note is the upper of two small sheets tacked on to f. 193v. Cf. above, f. 192v., n. 2.

the children are dismissed the school they usually have some good book given them, besides a bible, that they may better retain what they learnt there and may receive from thence further instruction afterward. Two things more may be here mentioned with regard to these schools. One is a poor's box begun the last year (1708) by a young lady for saving somewhat to the poor out of even the gains of ordinary recreations, wherewith several poor children are clothed. The other is that a girl lately of this school learnt her grandfather to read.¹

Of Newland's manor and liberty. There is and hath been an ancient manor and liberty of Newland called the manor and liberty of Newland within the hundred of St Briavel's wherein there are several suit lands, the owners whereof by ancient custom are bound to do suit and service for the said manor and hundred of St Briavel's. The youngest of which said suitors by the said ancient custom of the said manor and liberty of Newland are, and ought to be, yearly chosen by the said court to be bailiffs, not only to execute all process etc. out of the said court held for the said manor and hundred of St Briavel's which shall be directed by the said court to be executed within the liberty or parish of Newland, but also to collect and gather the rents due to His or Her Majesty from the said suitors for their suit lands, only within the said parish for the year of such his baileyship, and the same so collected and gathered to pay to His or Her Majesty's fee farmer for the said hundred of St Briavel's or to

f. 194 his or their undertenants; which said office of bailiff for the liberty of Newland hath | usually been executed by the said younger suitor in his own person or by his deputy first admitted and sworn in the said court. And likewise in lieu of the said service of younger suitor it hath been the ancient custom of the said manor or liberty of Newland severally to do but one suit for all their suitlands in the parish of Newland albeit he hath or might have several suitlands in the parish of Newland.

Staunton is a rectory. Dedicated to St [blank]. Formerly belonged to the abbey of Winchcombe. Mr Benedict Hall is lord and patron. Mr William Harris incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £6 11s. 0d. Now worth per annum £49 0s. 0d. In the Forest of Dean. A mile from Coleford.

Of Staunton. Mr Benedict Hall of Highmeadow gave twenty pounds a year to the poor of this parish, according as his will directs.

Mr Camden in his Britannia saith that from Lechlade in the east to Preston in the west is the greatest length of this county. But upon due calculation and more exact delineation (as to that point) it is found that the town of Staunton is the furthest removed town westward from Lechlade than any, whatever.

Here endeth St Briavel's hundred.

The Duchy (or the Duchy of Lancaster) hundred containeth those parishes, hamlets and tithings as under written.

Bulley alias Bullen-dale is a chapel of ease to Churcham. Mr Nicholas Webb is lord. The gift of the dean and chapter of Gloucester. Mr Thomas Thache curate.

Longhope is a vicarage. Dedicated to St [blank]. The earl of Kent is lord. Nourse Yate Esq. is patron. Mr Venn is curate. Valued in the Queen's book at £9 7s. 11½d. Now worth per annum £40 0s. 0d. In the Forest deanery. 2 miles (almost) from Mitcheldean.

Of Longhope. The honoured patron hath lately settled upon the church of Longhope all the great tithes, which is worth full forty pounds a year.

¹ The above note is the lower of two small sheets tacked on to f. 193v. Cf. above, f. 192v., n. 2.

There was living in this parish when I wrote this an old man by name Thomas Bright that was one hundred and twenty eight years old.

[*The following entry¹ was made on a small sheet bound between f. 203 and f. 204:*] Mr Nourse Yate hath been a considerable benefactor to the church of Long Hope, what the particulars are others may better inform you than at present I can.

Huntley, a township and vicarage. Dedicated to St [blank]. The earl of Kent is lord and patron. Mr Abraham Morse incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book at £7 5s.10d. Now worth per annum £50 0s. 0d. In the Forest deanery. Five miles from Gloucester.

Of Huntley. Huntley is a stage place for Herefordshire and Monmouthshire wagons, where are several good inns for travellers. Huntley Hill for magnitude and altitude is both the largest and highest hill in this part of the county. Not far from Huntley Hill stands Yartleton Hill, famous for the veins of rich ore it affordeth, some of silver and some sparks of gold, but it is so intermixed with other sorts of metal that when it is all melted down together they cannot make any separation so for want of a right understanding in that secret or nature thereof it is left off unperfected, to the great dissatisfaction of several ingenious men who have made trial thereof.

f. 194v. Minsterworth was a vicarage, now a curacy. Dedicated to St [blank]. Mr Thomas Burgess of Gloucester is lord of the manor. In the king's (or queen's) gift. Mr John Price curate. Valued in the Queen's book £10 13s. 4d. Now worth per annum in money and hay £22 0s. [Notes: £29.] In the Forest deanery. 3 miles from Gloucester.

Of Minsterworth alias Minster-wood. Upon Thursday May 7th A.D. 1702 about four of the clock in the afternoon there happened such a violent storm of rain, lightning and thunder that the like hath hardly been known in the age of man, in which extreme tempest there was seen a ball of fire about the bigness of a peck (as was conjectured) to fall (or drop) out of the clouds, which lighted upon the spire church of Minsterworth which was covered with shingles or dap-tiles² of wood, and set it on fire and burnt it down, melting the five bells which hung in the tower, doing a great deal of other damage to the church.

Tibberton [MS. Tiberton] is a rectory. Dedicated to St [blank]. Mr Freeman is lord. Mr Sims is patron. Mr William Mallet incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book at £7 16s. 0d. Now worth per annum £60 0s. 0d. In the Forest deanery. 3 miles from Gloucester.

Here endeth the Duchy hundred.

Here followeth a copy of the charter of privileges belonging to the duchy of Lancaster hundred. [*The alleged charter has not been found elsewhere³ and appears to be a confection. From the opening it moves without any indication to what is apparently a confirmation by Edward III of a charter of Edward II and then to confirmations of charters of Richard II and Henry IV. Those kings' actual charters granted privileges similar to those set out below but not in precisely the same words. Wantner repeatedly mistranscribes the word 'fines' in an earlier version of the alleged charter in his Notes as 'faces'.*]

Edward the 6th by the Grace of God of England, France and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith and upon earth supreme head of the Church of England and Ireland: To all justices, sheriffs, escheators, coroners, stewards, mayors, bailiffs, ministers, and to all other his faithful people, greeting.

Whereas Edward, late king of England, our father, granted for himself and his heirs unto John, late duke of Aquitaine and Lancaster, by the name of John, duke of Lancaster and to Blanch, his wife,

¹ This note, in the hand which added several comments to this book, was evidently addressed to Wantner.

² The meaning of this word, which has not been found to occur elsewhere, is uncertain.

³ e.g. in *The Charters of the Duchy of Lancaster*, ed. William Hardy (1845).

that they and the heirs of the bodies of the said duke and Blanch, and all their men of the land and fee which did belong to Henry, formerly earl of Lancaster, father to Henry, late duke of Lancaster, on the 7th day of May in the 17th year of the reign of our said father, should for ever be free from pannage, passage, carvage [*sic*], pitage [*sic*], tirage [*recte* terrage] and toll, throughout all this kingdom and places whereto his power extended.

- And afterwards Richard late king of England the 2nd after the conquest by his charter granted to the aforesaid John, duke of Aquitaine and Lancaster, that he for all his life should have all faces [*recte* fines] for trespasses and other malefacts whatsoever. And likewise all fines called kings-silver, and all other fines, redemptions and amercements whatsoever coming from or by any cause. And also the issues, the forfeitures of all the men and tenants, of and in the land, and of the aforesaid duke, and of all that are resident within the same land and fee, although the same men, tenants or residents, should be servants to the late King Richard or of his heirs. And that the said duke for his life, and the life of his heirs, should have all forfeitures, year, day and waste, and estrepments [*sic*], and whatsoever else which to him the late King Richard or his heirs could belong, concerning year, day or waste and estrepments,
- f. 195 forfeiture and murder, within the land and fee aforesaid, in | whatsoever courts of his, or of his heirs, in what court soever it might further fall out. And that the aforesaid men, tenants and residents, should pay all fines, amercements, issues and forfeitures, or adjudged to the aforesaid years, days, wastes, estrepments and murder, as well in the presence of the late King Richard and of his heirs as in the absence of him and of his heirs, in his court of chancery, and of his heirs and before the treasurer and barons of the exchequer, and of him and heirs, before the justices of him and his heirs of the corban, and before the stewards and coroners of the inns of him and his heirs, and before the clerk of the market which shall for the time be, and in other courts of him and his heirs; and also before the itinerant justices of the common pleas and of the pleas of the forest, justices of the assizes and gaol delivery, and before any other justices whatsoever of him and his heirs, as well as in the presence of him and his heirs as fully and perfectly as the late King Richard could give if he had granted it to the aforesaid duke, so that the said duke by the hands of his bailiffs and other ministers may levy and have the fines, redemptions and amercements of the same men, tenants and residents, in and upon the lands and fee aforesaid issuing thereout, and whatsoever to the said late King Richard and his heirs could belong, concerning the year, day, waste, and estrepments and murder, upon and in the land and fee aforesaid which may happen to be made and adjudged before the itinerant justices of the common pleas and of the pleas of the forest, and before the aforesaid steward, marshal, coroner or clerk of the market for the estreat of the said justices in their circuits, and the aforesaid steward, marshal, coroner and clerk at their sessions to be delivered thereupon to the bailiffs and ministers of the aforesaid duke, and also the fines, redemptions and amercements of the men, tenants and residents, aforesaid, and their issues, and all things that may belong to the said late King Richard or his heirs concerning the year, day, waste and estrepments, and murder, in and upon the lands and fee aforesaid, which may happen to be made or adjudged before him and his heirs in his or their court of chancery or before the treasurer or barons of his or their court of exchequer or before his or their justices of common bank or before the justices of assizes or gaol delivery or justices of oyer and terminer, or before his or their justices or ministers by estreat out of his or their exchequer, thereupon to be delivered to the bailiffs or ministers of the said duke by the hands of the sheriff in whose bailiwick the said lands and fee are, without action or impleadment of him, the said King Richard or his heirs, or his or their justices, sheriffs, escheators or other ministers whatsoever; and that the aforesaid duke for all his life of himself and his servants in all the lands and fee aforesaid, as well in the presence of him the late King Richard and his heirs as in his or their absence make the assize of bread and wine and services of the victuals whatever, and of things belonging to the office of clerk of the market as often and when it shall be expedient and necessary. And also that he shall have and perceive the fines, ransoms and amercements and all manner of profits whatsoever thereupon accruing, so that the clerk of the market of the late King Richard and his heirs may not enter into the lands and fee for any belonging to his office to be done or executed. And that the said duke for all his life may have all the chattels of felons and fugitives, as well felo-de-se as others whatsoever, and of persons outlawed for what cause soever, of all the men and tenants of and in the lands and fee aforesaid, and also of all the tenants within the same land and fee although the same men, tenants or residents, should be the servants to the late King Richard or his heirs, so that if any men
- f. 195v. and tenants of and in the lands and fee | aforesaid, or any other in the land aforesaid, or any other in the same land or fee, for any evil deed whatsoever ought to lose life or limb, and if he fly and will not stand in judgment, or do any other trespass for which he ought to lose his chattels in the place of

justice, either in the courts of the late King Richard and his heirs or in any other courts, those chattels may be the said duke's, and it may be lawful for him and his ministers to seize the said chattels, and the same chattels to use of the aforesaid duke to hold and retain without the account or impediment of the said late King Richard or his heirs, or his or their escheators or other bailiffs or [MS. of] ministers whatsoever. And that the aforesaid duke for all his life should have the return of all writs of the said King Richard and his heirs, and also the summons of estreats and precepts of his and their justices itinerant as well for the pleas of the forest as the pleas of the crown and other justices whatsoever, and also attachments as well of the pleas of the crown as of other in all the lands and fee aforesaid. And that the aforesaid duke for all his life by himself, and by his bailiffs and ministers, should have in the same lands and fee the execution of the same writs, summons, estreats and precepts, so that no sheriff, bailiff, or other minister of the same the late King Richard or his heirs should enter into the aforesaid lands and fee for any office or thing to be done touching his office except in default of the said duke or his servants. And moreover the same King Richard by the same his charter granted for himself and his said heirs, that if the sheriffs, bailiffs of liberties or wapentakes in any executions to be made for the duke by writs or by mandates or by any other manner, should be negligent or remiss, whereby it should happen that they should be amerced or fined in the exchequer or any other courts of the late king or his heirs, such fines and amercements should be the aforesaid duke's, and that they should be levied to the use of the said duke by his servants during his life, and that the aforesaid duke for all his life should have whatever goods or chattels are taken or shall be taken whatsoever in the hands of any thief within the lands and fee aforesaid, and by the same person before any judge whatever adjudged.

f. 196 And Henry the fourth, late king of England, by his certain knowledge and by the assent of his parliament, by his charter granted, declared and ordained for himself and his, that as well in the duchy of Lancaster, as in all and singular other counties, honours, castles, manors, fees, possessions and divisions belonging to him as king which were his in what manner soever, and wheresoever, before he arrived to the height of regal dignity by hereditary right, in divers services and reversions or otherwise howsoever distended, that these and such liberties, regal rights, constitutions, franchises in and by all things for ever, should be had and exercised, continued, and done and used. And by such officers and ministers governed and executed, and by such officers and ministers in the time of our progenitors and their predecessors, in the same counties, honours, castles, manors, fees and other possessions of the duchy aforesaid were wont to be used and governed by virtue of the charter thereupon made, as in the same is more fully contained. Therefore we command you that you permit all and singular the liberties, customs, franchises, and regal rights aforesaid as well within our manors and lordships of Tibberton, Rodley, Minsterworth, Wheatenhurst and Southernns, and in all | other members and appurtenances of each of them which are parcel of our duchy of Lancaster in the county of Gloucester, as in other places whatsoever as well within our duchy of Lancaster as within our whole kingdom of England, to be had, exercised, contained and done. And the men, tenants and residents, to use and enjoy their liberties, franchises and customs according to the tenor of the orders and letters aforesaid thereupon made, not molesting nor any ways grieving them contrary to the tenor thereof. Provided always that all and singular the tenants, inhabitants and residents aforesaid hereafter do pay toll, pannage, passage, paage, lastage, tollage, carriage, pesage, pickage, terrage and murage in all and singular fairs, markets, villages and places whatsoever within our said duchy wherever any heretofore have been accustomed to pay toll, or other premises, those premises anything notwithstanding. In witness thereof we have caused these our letters to be made patents.

Dated at our palace at Westminster under the seal of our duchy aforesaid the 22nd day of May in the sixth year of our reign [1552], etc.

Now for the better information of the reader I will here lay open the obscure meaning of the beforegoing hard and unaccustomed names and withal their significations. [*There follows a note attempting such an explanation.*]

Botloe hundred.

Containeth the parishes, hamlets and tithings as underwritten.

Bromsberrow [MS. Bromsburrough] is a rectory. Dedicated to St Peter [*recte* St Mary]. Mr Robert Bromwich is lord and patron. Mr Richard Eaton incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book at £7 5s. 0d. [Notes: 15s. 6d. (£7 15s. 0d.)] Now worth per annum £60 0s. 0d. [Notes:

£69.] In the Forest deanery. 4 miles from Newent. Bromsberrow hath been the ancient seat of the worshipful family of the Bromwichs for near 350 years. Mr Richard Eaton hath the next presentation of Bromsberrow.

f. 196v. Dymock is a vicarage. Dedicated to St [blank]. Mr Wenman Wynniatt [MS. Wynyate], Mr Chamberlain are lords. Mr Wintour patron. Mr Grindal Winston incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £9 13s. 8d. Now worth per annum £70 0s. 0d. [Notes: £79.] In the Forest deanery. 3 miles from Newent.

Kempley is a vicarage. Dedicated to St [blank]. Reginald Pindor Esq. lord. The church of Hereford are patrons. Mr Peter Stanehouse incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £5 6s. 8d. Now worth per annum £50 0s. 0d. In the Forest deanery. 4 miles from Newent.

Dymock and Kempley beforementioned are two of the most noticedst parishes in England for making the most, and best, rare vinum Dimocuum, or that transcendent liquor called red-strake cider, not much inferior to the best of French wines, and so plentiful that old Master Wynniatt [MS. Winyat] of the Grange (a worthy gentleman and a noble housekeeper) hath caused but one apple to be gathered from off each tree growing in his own ground and with the liquor thereof he hath made a whole hogshead of rare good cider.

Newent, a market town and vicarage. Dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Formerly belonging to the abbey of Fotheringay in Northamptonshire. Paul Foley Esq. is lord and patron. Mr Thomas Avenant incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book at £23 0s. 0d. Now worth per annum £60 0s. 0d. [Notes: £69.] In the Forest deanery. 7 miles from Gloucester.

Of Newent. I have been informed by gentlemen and others (men of good reputation) that although Newent be a market town and a very large parish (having five tithings belonging to it) yet there is not a dissenting person from the Church of England within the limitations thereof. To the glory of God be it spoken, and the honour and praise of Christ's ambassadors there residing.

Here are two charity schools set up wherein 50 boys and girls are taught. Minister and the trustees visit the children once a week which tends much to their improvement. Here is great need of a supply to support the schools.¹

Oxenhall was a vicarage, now a curacy. Dedicated to St [blank]. Paul Foley Esq. is lord and patron. Mr John Pouncefoote curate.

Twenty poor children taught in two schools at the charge of one person.²

Pauntley is an impropriation. Dedicated to St [blank]. Mr Lucie is lord. Edward Somerset Esq. is lord and patron. Mr John Pouncefoote incumbent.

Rudford [MS. Ridford] is a rectory. Dedicated to St [blank]. In the gift of the dean and chapter of Gloucester. Mr [Jennings *an overwriting*] incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £10 0s. 0d. Now worth per annum £60 0s. 0d. In the Forest deanery. 3 miles from Gloucester.

Taynton [MS. Tenton alias Taynton] a rectory. Dedicated to St [blank]. Mr Holder, Mr Payne are lords. In the gift of the dean and chapter of Gloucester. Mr John Newton, prebendary of Gloucester, incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £9 6s. 8d. Now worth per annum £80 0s. 0d. [Notes: £40.] In the Forest deanery. 2 miles from Newent.

The parish church of Taynton is built (contrariwise to any church that I ever yet saw) north and south, whereas it should stand east and west.

¹ This paragraph is entered on the first of two small sheets tacked on to f. 196v. Cf. above, f. 192v., n. 2

² This sentence is entered on the second of two small sheets tacked on to f. 196v. Cf. above, f. 192v., n. 2

[*Added later:*] Here are 14 poor children taught to read and [write¹] whereof 10 are at the charge of the minister.

f. 197 Upleadon is a chapel of ease to Rudford. Mr Thomas Browne is lord. Mr Mallet is curate. Here endeth Botloe hundred.

Here beginneth Dudstone and King's Barton hundred which containeth those parishes, hamlets and tithings as underwritten.

William Whitmore Esq. is lord royal of this whole hundred and keepeth his court leet in Barton Street near the city of Gloucester.

Badgeworth is a vicarage. Dedicated to St [blank]. Mr Isaac Gwinnett is lord. Mr Dodwell is patron. Mr Mark Trinder incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £20 11s. 1½d. Now worth per annum £69 0s. 0d. In Winchcombe deanery. 4 miles from Gloucester.

Barnwood is a rectory. Dedicated to St [blank]. Formerly belonging to the abbey of St Peter's in Gloucester. Mr William Johnson lord. The dean and chapter of Gloucester hath impropriation. Mr Richard Eaton curate. Worth per annum £80 0s. 0d. per annum, but to the curate £12 per annum. In Gloucester deanery. 2 miles from Gloucester.

Barton Court or Street is one of the out-hamlets. Part thereof belongeth to the parish of St Mary the Virgin and part thereof to St Michael's, both in the city of Gloucester.

Bentham is a tithing unto Badgeworth. Mr Isaac Gwinnett is lord and patron. Mr Mark Trinder curate. [*In a footnote to this entry in a different hand:*] N.B. No chapel at Bentham.

Brockworth is a vicarage. Dedicated to St [blank]. Sir John Guise, baronet, is lord and patron. Mr John Summers incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £6 11s. 0d. [*Notes:* 13s. 8½d. (£6 17s. 1d.)]. Now worth per annum £29 0s. 0d. In Gloucester deanery.² 3 miles from Gloucester.

On the north side of the chancel belonging to Brockworth church standeth the fair monument and demi-effigy of Sir Christopher Guise, created the first baronet of this family July 16th 1661, who was there buried A.D. 1670.

Brookthorpe [*MS.* Bruckrup alias Brook-Throop] is a vicarage. Dedicated to St [blank]. Formerly belonging to the abbey of St Peter's in Gloucester. John Cocks Esq. is lord. In the gift of the dean and chapter of the cathedral of Gloucester. Mr Thomas Pugh incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £7 17s. 5d. Now worth per annum £40 0s. 0d. [*Notes:* £46.] In Gloucester deanery. 3 miles from Gloucester.

Churchdown alias Chorson is an impropriation. Dedicated to St [blank]. Formerly belonging to the archbishop of York. Edmund Chamberlain Esq. is lord. The dean and chapter of Bristol patrons. Mr John Summers incumbent. Worth £20 per annum in money. In Gloucester deanery. 3 miles from Gloucester.

Of Churchdown church. On the north side of Choreson Hill lieth a piece of ground called the Chapel Hay where they yearly make choice of officers for the parish and where (if you please to believe tradition carried on by the general discourse of the inhabitants of the parish even to this day) was formerly laid the foundation of a church and the work carried up above ground now to be seen, but what was afterwards built was invisibly conveyed to the top of the hill where they at last built the said church.

f. 197v. This is a parish of great extent having eight tithings belonging to it, viz. Wood Hucclecote [*MS.* Wood-Huddelcourt], Long Hucclecote, the Noake [*MS.* the Oak], Littleworth, Parton, Pirton, Brickhampton [*MS.* Brickington] and Cross Yate.

¹ The word is apparently obscured in the binding.

² *Recte* Winchcombe deanery.

Elmore is an impropriation. Dedicated to St [blank]. Sir John Guis, baronet, is lord and patron. Mr Littleton incumbent. Worth £20 per annum. In Gloucester deanery. 3 miles from Gloucester.

The greatest part of Elmore Court (which is a noble pile of building) was brought from Hascombe [*sc.* Harescombe], out of the remains of the ancient manor house formerly belonging to Humphrey de Bohun, earl of Hereford, Warwick and Rutland, who lived there, died there and was buried in the cathedral church of Gloucester.

The north hamlet belongeth to the parish of St Catherine's in Gloucester.

The south hamlet without the south gate of Gloucester (called Littleworth) is not as yet settled upon any parish.

Hartpury [*MS.* Harpury] is a vicarage. Dedicated to St [blank]. Formerly belonging to the abbey of St Peter's in Gloucester. Sir William Compton, baronet, lord. In the bishop of Gloucester's gift. Mr Henry Jennings incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £16 16s. 5d. [*Notes:* £1 12s. 7½d. (£16 6s. 5d.)] Now worth per annum £50 0s. 0d. In Gloucester deanery. A mile from Gloucester.

Harescombe [*MS.* Horscomb alias Hascomb] a rectory. Dedicated to St [blank]. John Cokes Esq. is lord. Mr Blagge patron. Mr Blagge incumbent. Worth £10 per annum. In Gloucester deanery. 4 miles from Gloucester.

On the west side of Harescombe hill stands the remains of a Danish camp major.

Down Hatherley is a vicarage. Dedicated to St [blank]. Mr Edward Gibbs's heir is lord. In the Lord Chancellor's gift. Mr Thomas Pugh [*an overwriting*] incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £9 6s. 8d. [*Notes:* 17s. 5¼d. (£8 14s 4d.)]. Now worth per annum £80 0s. 0d. In Winchcombe deanery. 3 miles from Gloucester.

Up Hatherley is a parish containing about four or five houses. But no church, no minister, nor pay [no *deleted*] tithes.

Hempstead is a rectory. Dedicated to St [blank]. Formerly belonging to the priory of St John of Llanthony. Mr Lysons is lord of the manor. Lord Scudamore patron. Mr Gardiner incumbent. Mr Trap curate. Valued in the Queen's book at £9 0s. 0d. [*Notes:* 16s. 0d. (£8 0s. 0d.)]. Now worth per annum £80 0s. 0d. In Gloucester deanery. A mile from Gloucester.

Of Hempstead's church. In the chancel of the church standeth a tablet of brass whereon is enched the coat of arms and the names of several persons belonging to the ancient and knightly family of the Porters who lieth here interred. In the same chancel stands a ground monument erected in memory of Richard Atkyns of Tuffley Esq. and Elizabeth his wife, the daughter of Thomas Marsh of Waresley in the county of Huntingdon Esq. with both their effigies cut in stone. He died November 5th 1610 and she April 30th 1594. The aforesaid Richard Atkyns Esq. was one of King James I's chief justices of South Wales and
f. 198 one of the justices of the counties established in the principality of Wales in the | reign of Queen Elizabeth, whose grandfather Thomas Atkins of Tuffley Esq. was first reader of Lincoln's Inn in the 23rd year of the reign of King Henry VIII and afterwards, viz. in the sixth year of King Edward VI, he was likewise reader of the same inn.

In the same chancel is interred the body of Dr John Gregory, archdeacon of Gloucester and rector of Hempstead. He died December 10th 1678. And also Doctor John Gregory a prebendary of Hereford and rector of Hempstead. He died October the [blank] 1710.

[Sir] Robert Atkyns, chief justice, gave (as a signal testimony of his love and loyalty) to the church the royal emblems of England now hanging up therein, which for curious painting and rich gilding surpasseth any that I yet saw in any country church.

[A small note was tacked to f. 198 at the foot of the entry on Hempstead with the following note in a different hand:] There is one material thing relating to Hempstead which you have

omitted, viz. my Lord Scudamore's benefaction to the church, who purchased the impropriation and annexed it for ever to the said church, and not only so but made his own estates at Newark and Llanthony pay tithes (which same were tithe-free as being the demesne lands of the prior and convent of Llanthony) by an act of parliament for that purpose, and built the noble parsonage house of brick for the incumbent at his own charge. 'Twas the great grandfather of the present Lord Scudamore.

Highnam is a chapel of ease to Churcham. Edward Cook Esq. is lord. Mr. Lawrence curate.

Of Highnam. Highnam hath borne the ancient seat of the knightly and worshipful family of the Cooks for some hundred years, where William Cook Esq., the father of Edward Cook now living (and three times mayor of the city of Gloucester) hath built a most noble and spacious fabric having before it the king's highway, behind it a park well stocked with deer, on the right hand a stately hop yard and on the left hand the largest fishpond in the county encompassing above 14 acres of ground which is very well furnished with variety of fish and wildfowl, whose water driveth a grist mill winter and summer.

Of Highnam siege.¹ During the late civil wars the earl of Worcester with his son the late duke of Beaufort (deceased) came with 1,500 Welshmen and others to Highnam with design to have taken the city of Gloucester but before they attempted the surprisal thereof they sent Colonel Brett to demand the city for the king, but were answered with derision. Now Colonel Massey (who was governor of the city) with the assistance he had from Colonel Hines at Bristol awakened the Welshmen with continual skirmishes till such time that Sir William Waller had taken Malmesbury, which when he had accomplished away he cometh to Gloucester and joineth his forces with Massey so that now they drew forth all their horse and 500 foot and held them [in] play the first day. The next morning the great guns gave alarm and both parties engaged very fiercely, and the Welshmen were very like to have routed them and to have taken their great ordnance. At which instant Massey and Waller perceiving what danger they were in took courage and ran furiously upon the Welshmen and drove them back to Highnam House, which they presently began to batter with their cannons, whereupon the Welshmen sounded a parley and surrendered themselves prisoners, but the officers were to receive quarter according to their quality. The next day Massey and Waller returned to Gloucester in great triumph, leading their booty and prisoners into St Mark's church.

Hucclecote [*MS.* Huddle-Court], a hamlet to Churchdown. Sir John Guise lord.

The King's-Home [*sc.* Kingsholm], a hamlet to St Mary the Virgin in the city of Gloucester.

Lassington is a rectory. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. Formerly belonging to the abbey of St Peter's in Gloucester. Mr Edward Cooke is lord. Mr John Nicholson hath one turn, the lord of the manor two turns by lease from the bishop of Gloucester. Mr [*blank*] incumbent.

f. 198v. Valued in the Queen's book at £6 10s. 0d. | Now worth per annum £30 0s. 0d. [*Notes: £40.*] In Gloucester deanery.

Lassington Hill is very famous for its natural production of the stones called asterites or star stones in regard that they represent the similitude of a mullet or star on both sides; by some called moving stones, and for this reason, viz. if you put some of them into a plate of vinegar at a distance one from the other you may see them move and set towards the centre

¹ A similar account of Highnam siege was given in a letter from Waller to the Houses of Parliament dated 12 April 1643 from Gloucester, subsequently published as '*The victorious and fortunate proceedings of Sir William Waller and his force in Wales and other places since they left Malmesbury . . .*'.

of the plate, where they at last will join all of them together, which I have oftentimes proved.

Highleadon is a hamlet to Rudford. Mr Edward Cook is lord.

Linton is a hamlet to Churcham. Mr [blank] is lord.

Longford is a hamlet to St Mary the Virgin in the city of Gloucester.

Matson [MS. Maltesden alias Matson], a vicarage. Dedicated to St [blank]. Formerly belonged to the abbey of St Peter's in Gloucester. Mr William Selwin is lord. In the gift of the dean and chapter of the cathedral of Gloucester. Mr Matthew Yeate incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book at £3 6s. 5½d. Now worth per annum £45 0s. 0d. [Notes: £15.] In Gloucester deanery. A mile from Gloucester.

King Charles I kept his royal court at Matson House when he laid siege to the city of Gloucester.

Matson Red Well is esteemed a very medicinal water for many distempers and much frequented by the citizens.

Maisemore is an impropriation. Dedicated to St [Giles *inserted in a different hand*]. Formerly a chapel of ease to St Mary the Virgin in Gloucester. The bishop of Gloucester is lord and patron. Mr Tomson curate. Worth £12 per annum. In Gloucester deanery. A mile from Gloucester.

Newark [MS. New-work] (by Hempsted) near Gloucester. Formerly a religious house belonging to the priory of St John of Llanthony. The Lord Viscount Scudamore is lord thereof, where he hath built out of the ruins of old a fair habitation.

Norton is an impropriation. Dedicated to St [blank]. It was formerly a priory belonging to the monastery of St Oswald in Gloucester. William Whitmore Esq. lord. In the gift of the dean and chapter of Bristol. Mr Mower is incumbent. Worth £20 per annum. [Notes: £26.] In Gloucester deanery. 3 miles from Gloucester.

Over (near Gloucester) is a hamlet to Churcham.

A place of greater antiquity than the city of Gloucester.

Pitchcombe is a rectory. Dedicated to St [blank]. Mr [blank] is lord. Mr Mill is patron. Mr Charles Stock incumbent. Worth £10 per annum. In Gloucester deanery. 5 miles from Gloucester.

Preston is a vicarage. Dedicated to St [blank]. Formerly belonging to the priory of Deerhurst. Madam Pauncefoot is lady royal and patroness. Mr Charles Pool is incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £9 5s. 5½d. [Notes: 14s. 8d. (£7 6s. 8d.)]. Now worth per annum £90 0s. 0d. In the Forest deanery. 5 miles from Newent.

Prinknash [MS. Princk-Nash], formerly a nunnery,¹ afterwards an abbot's seat. Belonging to St Mary the Virgin in Gloucester. Now the pleasant habitation of John Bridgman Esq. 3 miles from Gloucester.

- f. 199 Sandhurst [MS. S^hHurst alias Sandhurst] a vicarage. Dedicated to St [blank]. William Whitmore Esq. is lord. In the bishop of Bristol's gift. Mr Gregory [*late entry*] incumbent. Worth £20 per annum. In Gloucester's deanery. 2 miles from Gloucester.

Of Sandhurst. The vicar of Sandhurst hath all the tithes excepting corn and hay.

One Mr Cox settled sixteen pounds a year upon the vicar of Sandhurst for preaching a lecture sermon in that church once a week, which sixteen pounds a year lieth in Redmarley in the county of Worcester.

¹ No evidence has been found for this.

Mrs Winstone, widow, the late wife of John Guise of Abloads Court, Esq., and brother to Sir Christopher Guise, baronet, settled ten pounds a year upon the vicar of Sandhurst with this provision, that he shall live in the said parish. If otherwise then the said gift to be void. [Granted only for sixty years *added later in a different hand.*].

Mr William Hayward (who was formerly lord of Withington Court in this parish) did give by his last will and testament three pounds a year for ever to pay for the sacrament bread and wine, which is to be administered every first Sunday morning in the month in the said church after divine service; which monies so bequeathed is to be paid out of his estate (or manor) called Brewin (alias Brawne) lying and being in the said parish of Sandhurst. Now this manor, or lordship, of Brewen or Brawne is a tithing within the parish of Sandhurst, but appertaineth to the honour of Wallingford or Berkhamsted, in the county of Berkshire, sometime the honour of Ewelme, which tithing (as also the two parishes of Cherington and Alderley, both in this county) by virtue of a grant from King Henry III¹ are free from and quit of all suits and services of shires, hundreds and aid of sheriffs (if they be assessed by aid land or plough land), and that no attachment or execution be made out of any courts, with a writ or without a writ, within the said tithing or any other place or places belonging to the said honour and liberties of Wallingford and Berkhamsted except it be by the minister of their own honour and liberties and that they be free of, and from all view of frankpledge and toll, team, infangthief, lock and labus, pontage, passage, stallage, peage, payage, stallage [*again*], bloodwite, frithwite and from work of castles, bridges and many other great immunities and privileges aforesaid by the said grant to the honour of Ewelme, Berkhamsted and Wallingford, etc.

Bengrove, a tithing to Sandhurst. [*Blank*] is lord.

Shurdington, a chapel to Badgeworth. Mr Isaac Gwinnett is lord.

Of Shurdington. In this hamlet (and not elsewhere in any part of the county) is annually held the third Sunday, Monday and Tuesday after Easter Day the ancient custom called Hook-Tide or Hac-Tide occasioned by the death of King Hardacanute A. D. 1042. Now as the Romans at the expulsion of their kings did yearly solemnise their fugalia, so the joyful English having cleared their country of the barbarous Danes did institute the annual sports called Hoc-tide or Hook-tide, which word in the Saxon tongue implieth scorn or derision, and therefore in contempt thereof that day set apart for rejoicing and triumphing for being delivered from the hands of tyrants or enemies that would bring a kingdom or people into bondage or slavery. The solemnity thereof consisted in merry meeting and pastime which neighbours enjoyed amongst themselves during the time that the festival lasted, and was chiefly celebrated by the younger sort of both sexes with all manner of exercises and pastimes in the open streets even as Shrovetide with us is at this day kept.

f. 199v. Tuffley is a hamlet belonging to the parish of St Mary the Virgin in the city of Gloucester.

Sir Thomas Hanbury, Kt., is lord.

Twigworth is a hamlet. One part belongeth to St Mary's, the other to St Catherine's in the city of Gloucester.

The Vineyard Hill belongeth to the hamlet of Over. It is called the Vineyard Hill from the vintage formerly planted there for the making of wine. Upon the top of the hill stood a most noble pile of building, which was moated around as is apparent at this day, where the

¹ The following abstract of a grant of privileges to the honour of Wallingford appears to be a free interpretation of the charter of 1267 printed in Rymer's *Fædera*, ed. A. Clarke and F. Holbrooke (1816), i. 471. It is repeated for Cherington and Alderley (below, ff. 215, 223).

bishops of Gloucester did usually reside during the summer season. Part of the ruins was standing in my time.

Upton St Leonards, an impropriation. Dedicated to St Leonard. Formerly belonging to the abbey of St Peter's in Gloucester. The freeholders thereof are lords. In the bishop of Gloucester's gift. Mr John Abbot incumbent. Now worth per annum £20 0s. 0d. [*Notes*: £22.] In Gloucester deanery. 2 miles from Gloucester.

Whaddon is a corps. In the gift of the prebendaries of the cathedral church of Hereford. Mr [*deletion*; Smail *an overwriting*] is lord. The widow of Mr Amos Jones (the last incumbent) hath a term of years to come granted to her, from that church. Mr Henry Abbot curate. Valued in the Queen's book £11 5s. 0d. [*Notes*: £1 6s. 8d. (£13 6s. 8d.)] Now worth to the curate £12 0s. 0d. In Gloucester deanery. 2 miles from Gloucester.

Great Witcombe [*MS*. Witcomb-magna] is a rectory. Dedicated to St Michael [*recte* St Mary]. John Chamberlain Esq. lord. Sir Michael Hicks, knight, is the patron. Mr John Abbot incumbent. Mr Richard Eaton curate. Valued in the Queen's book at £4 0s. 8d. [*Notes*: 8s 8d. (£4 6s. 8d.)] Now worth per annum £30 0s. 0d. In Gloucester deanery. 4 miles from Gloucester.

Little Witcombe, a hamlet to Badgeworth. Mr Isaac Gwinnett is lord.

Wotton (by Gloucester) is a hamlet to St Mary's in Gloucester. Mr William Johnson lord.

In Wotton (beforementioned) was born the right honourable Sir Edmund Saunders, lord chief justice of England. And where Mr John Horton (of the ancient family of Comb End [*MS*. Comb-Inn] in this county) have built him a very noble house near to his father [-in-] law's (Mr Blanche's) curious habitation. [A member of parliament for Gloucestershire A.D. 1710 *added later*.]

Here endeth Dudstone and King's Barton hundred, and also the Forest division.

The whole Forest deanery did formerly belong to the bishopric and diocese of Hereford. But even then the archdeacon of Gloucester held his visitation over the said deanery once in three years, which is now wholly exempt from him. And of latter years instead of the archdeacon the reverend chancellor of the diocese (who is vicar general) visiteth one year, the archdeacon of Hereford the second year and the lord bishop of Gloucester every triennial, or third year.

f. 200 The fifth book.¹

Kiftsgate division.

This division is separated into two portions, viz. the upper and the lower. In discoursing of these I shall first begin with the lower part thereof, in regard it lieth next to the Forest division already spoken of.

The lower part of Kiftsgate division containeth these hundreds as followeth: The lower part of Westminster hundred. The lower part of Deerhurst hundred. The lower part of Tewkesbury hundred. Tibblestone hundred. Cleeve hundred. The lower part of Kiftsgate hundred.

The lower part of Westminster hundred containeth those parishes, hamlets and tithings as are under written alphabetically.

Corse [*MS*. Cross alias Corss] is a vicarage. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. Formerly belonged to the abbey of Tewkesbury. Mr Letchmere is lord. In the Lord Chancellor's gift. Mr Smith

¹ This, and similar entries at f. 210 and f. 219, reflect Wantner's intention, later abandoned, to divide the contents of what is now Book Four into four separate 'books'.

is incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book at £6 2s. 8d. [*Notes*: 12s. 3½d. (£6 3s. 1½d.).] Now worth per annum £50 0s. 0d. In Winchcombe deanery. 5 miles from Gloucester.

Of Corse. Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester (surnamed the Red) did by his last will and testament give and bequeath to the respective parishes of Corse, Hartpury, Ashleworth, Tirley, Hasfield, Eldersfield and Staunton and their successors for ever all his chase or lawn (commonly called Corss-lawne) or by whatsoever name or names it be called to be a free common of pasture for ever to the then inhabitants of the aforesaid parishes and their successors for ever &c. And for the better observation and preservation of their ancient rights and continued customs belonging thereunto the chiefest inhabitants belonging to those forenamed parishes do yearly hold a court of orders at Witcombe gate in the parish of Corse where they make choice of the overseers and other sub-officers belonging to that common or lawn.

On the north side of this common stands the ancient seat of the Browns, men of worship in this county for a long continuance. On the east side of this common stands Corse Court house, a fair habitation and pleasantly seated, which was built by the Throgmortons; now in the possession of the Lord Coventry, Viscount Deerhurst.

This chase or lawn was formerly well stored with deer and well shadowed with wood.

Deerhurst Walton, a hamlet or tithing to Deerhurst. Mr Dowdeswell [*MS.* Dowlswell] is lord. Mr George Stiles is curate.

Of Deerhurst Walton. It is recorded that in the sixth year of the reign of King John A.D. 1202 there was a serpent bred up in Deerhurst Walton which did fly about the country doing great damage to parts adjacent insomuch that the inhabitants went daily in danger of their lives. The king being informed with the truth thereof immediately sent down his edict to William Marsculus, who was then high sheriff of the county, commanding him by all ways and means that could be devised he should get the serpent destroyed, promising withal a great reward to him or them that should bring the head of the serpent to the lord of

f. 200v. the manor where it was killed. | This edict being published abroad many men sought out many ways how to destroy him, but no man so fortunate as one Randolfe (or Randle), who sheltering himself in a hollow tree (whilst the serpent flew abroad to gorge himself) had often observed that upon his return he would always make to a ground wherein was a pool of water of which he would drink his fill and then lay him down and sleep; whereupon the man took courage and with a stout heart resolved either to lose his life or else free his +country from this deadly enemy, and so taking his opportunity when he thought that he was fast asleep he came from the place where he was and gently goeth into the ground where he lay sleeping with his neck cross a want hill by which means (as Providence had ordered it) the scaly part of his neck lay open, which he at one blow severed from his body, which done, he threw down his axe and ran away. And the head leapt after him for many yards. But after he found him to be quite dead he goeth back, fetcheth his axe and carrieth the head of the serpent to the lord of the manor of Deerhurst Walton. And according to the king's edict there was a very plentiful estate settled upon Randolfe, or Randle, and the heirs of his body, male or female, for ever. Part of the estate is at this day held by one Mr Smith of Deerhurst Walton who married a branch of that family, and only by virtue of the axe that killed the serpent do they hold the estate, which axe they keep chained to a great block.

Elmstone Hardwicke [*MS.* Hardwick alias Elmstones Hardwick] is a vicarage. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. Formerly belonging to the abbey of Tewkesbury. Mr Dowdeswell is lord. In the lord chancellor's gift. Mr George Stiles incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book at £9 2s. 2d. Now worth per annum £33 0s. 0d. [*Notes*: £33 6s. 8d.] In Winchcombe deanery. 2 miles from Tewkesbury.

Hasfield is a rectory. Dedicated to St Peter [*recte* St Mary]. And now belonging to the peculiar of Deerhurst. Mr Parker is lord and patron. Mr John Price is incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £13 6s. 8d. Now worth per annum £160 0s. 0d. [*Notes*: £80.] In Winchcombe deanery. 3 miles from Tewkesbury.

The rector of Hasfield hath all the tithes out of which he payeth a small pension to the peculiar of Deerhurst [*Added in a different hand*: Quære.]

King Henry III for some special service to the crown gave the lordship of Hasfield to one of the ancient family of the Pauncefoot [*MS*. Pauntsfoot (alias Paunsfoot)] who built there a fair house. And whose predecessors were possessed of a plentiful estate in this county in the time of King William I surnamed the Conqueror.

Haydon is a hamlet to Staverton alias Starton. The Lord Craven is lord.

The Leigh [*MS*. The Lye] is a vicarage and belongs to the peculiar of Deerhurst. Dedicated to St James. Mr Cook is lord. In the Lord Chancellor's gift. Mr Mower incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book at £7 16s. 3d. Now worth per annum £30 0s. 0d. [*Notes*: £36.] In Winchcombe deanery. 3 miles from Tewkesbury.

f. 201 Tirley is a vicarage. Dedicated to St Michael. The earl of Coventry lord. In the Lord Chancellor's gift. Mr Mower incumbent. Mr [Bateman *overwriting an obliteration*] incumbent. | Valued in the Queen's book at £9 6s. 8d. Now worth per annum £69 0s. 0d. In Winchcombe deanery. 4 miles from Gloucester.

[Apperley and *added in the margin in a different hand*] Whitefield (*sc.* Wightfield)], a tithing to Deerhurst]. Mr [*blank*] is lord.

Withy Bridge [*MS*. Withey-Bridge], a tithing to the Leigh.¹ The Lord Craven is lord.

Here endeth the lower part of Westminster hundred.

¹ Bigland, *Glos.* i. 228, notes Withy Bridge as a tithing to Boddington.

Here beginneth the lower part of Deerhurst hundred, which containeth those parishes, hamlets and tithings as underwritten.

Deerhurst is an impropriation. Dedicated to the Holy Cross [*recte* Holy Trinity]. Formerly a priory. The earl of Coventry, Viscount Deerhurst, is lord and patron. Mr George Stiles incumbent. Worth per annum £8 0s. 0d. In Winchcombe deanery. 2 miles from Tewkesbury.

Of Deerhurst. Deerhurst, alias Dearehurst, for so I find it recorded, is situated upon the gentle ascent of a rising mound or hillet near the river Severn, formerly a town of good estimation and of great antiquity. It was built by Almericus, king of the Mercians, brother to Odo and Dodo, dukes of Mercia (who built the monastery of Tewkesbury), where he kept his princely court and built him a priory and there died and was buried in a little chapel against the gate of the priory where was written upon the wall thereof, viz. Hanc aulam Regiam Dodo Dux consecrari facit in ecclesiam. This royal palace Duke Dodo caused to be consecrated for a church and dedicated it to the honour of God and the Blessed Virgin Mary, in remembrance of the death of his brother Almericus, for whose sake he greatly endowed the same. In the year of Our Lord 1657 as men were digging in an orchard (belonging to Mr Powel) they found a large stone which they got up, wheron was cut this following inscription, viz. Odda dux jussit hanc regiam aulam construi atque dedicari in honore St Trinitatis pro anima germani sui Ælfrici quæ de hoc loco assumpta Elfradus vero episcopus, qui eandem dedicavit 2nd idibus Aprilis 14 atque Anno S Regni Edwardi p^{ti} Regis Anglorum i.e. Thus englished: Duke Oddo commanded this royal palace to be built and to be dedicated to the Holy Trinity for the soul of his cousin Elfrick, which was parted from his body in this place. Ealred was bishop who consecrated it on the 2nd of the ides of April and the 14th year of holy King Edward [1056].

The Venerable Bede, making mention of this Deerhurst, saith that it was destroyed by the Danes, and how that Westranus the prior fled from thence to Malvern, Ordinis Sancti Benedicti.

Doctor Fuller in his Church History (fol. 303) saith that the priory of Deerhurst was assigned by the testament of King Edward the Confessor to the monastery of St Denis (near Paris) in France long before any of the kings of England had any dominions in France.

In the reign of King Edward IV the priory of Deerhurst was dissolved.

In the reign of King Henry VI the priory of Deerhurst was annexed to the abbey of Tewkesbury.

Deerhurst was formerly a franchised town and had two fairs, viz. May 3rd and September 15th; the last was always held by night by candlelight.

f. 201v. The Haw [*MS.* Hawe] is a tithing to Tirley. Mr Dowdeswell is lord. At the Haw is a safe passage for men or beasts over the river Severn.

Leigh End [*MS.* The Lye-End] is a tithing to the Leigh. Mr Cook is lord.

Prestbury is a vicarage. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. Formerly belonging to the church of Hereford. The Lord Craven is lord. Mr Baghott [*MS.* Bagghot] is patron. Mr Francis Wells incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £11 0s. 0d. Now worth per annum £40 0s. 0d. In Winchcombe deanery. 2 miles from Cheltenham.

Of Prestbury. The earls of Gloucester were formerly lords of this town. But Gilbert de Clare (surnamed the Red) for some wrong done to Cantilupe, bishop of Hereford, annexed the vicarage of Prestbury to the see of Hereford and then built a noble habitation at the upper end of the town, moating it all round.

In the reign of King Henry VII Prestbury was a market town, &c. But by an accident of fire it was burnt to the ground, whereupon the parish[es] of Cleeve and Cheltenham waged law for the franchises of Prestbury, and after many debates, several hearings and the like it

was at last determined that the market and fairs which were held before at Prestbury should be removed and brought to Cheltenham, where they have ever since continued.

Here is a school for teaching poor children of the whole parish in religion and writing, &c., and putting them apprentices.¹

Staverton [*MS.* Staverton alias Starton], a rectory. Dedicated to St [blank]. The Lord Craven is lord and patron. Mr Thomas Hayward incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £12 0s. 0d. Now worth per annum £59 0s. 0d. In Winchcombe deanery. 4 miles from Gloucester.

[*On a sheet attached to f. 202v.:*] Uckington and Starton is but one tithing.

Woolstone [*MS.* Woolson] is a rectory. Dedicated to St [blank]. [Blank] is lord. [Blank] is patron. Valued in the Queen's book at £13 15s. 11d. Now worth per annum £80 0s. 0d. In Winchcombe deanery. [Blank] miles from [blank].

Here endeth the lower part of Deerhurst hundred.

Here beginneth the lower part of Tewkesbury hundred, which containeth those parishes, hamlets and tithings as under written.

Ashchurch, an impropriation. Dedicated to St [blank]. [Blank] is lord. [Blank] is patron. Mr Joseph Hatch is incumbent. Worth per annum [blank]. [*Notes:* £69]. In Winchcombe deanery. 2 miles from Tewkesbury.

The Barrow, a tithing to Boddington. Mr Lock is lord.

Boddington, a chapel of ease to Staverton. Mr Lock is lord. Mr Haywood curate.

Walton Cardiff [*MS.* Cardiff alias Walton-Cardiff] is a tithing to Tewkesbury.²

f. 202 Fiddington is a tithing unto Tewkesbury.³

Forthampton, a chapel of ease to the peculiar of Deerhurst. Mr Dowdeswell is lord.

Of Forthampton: There is a safe passage for men and beasts over the river Severn to Tewkesbury etc.

Kemerton is a rectory. Dedicated to St [blank]. The chamber of the city of Gloucester are lords and patrons. Doctor Lye is incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £17 13s. Now worth per annum £140 0s. 0d. In Winchcombe deanery.⁴ [Blank] miles from [blank].

Mythe and Mythe Hook are tithings to [Tewkesbury *added in a different hand*]. The Lord Craven is lord.

Northway alias Norway is a [*entry incomplete*].

Notgrove is a rectory. Dedicated to St. [blank]. Mr. Pyrke is lord. [Blank] is patron. Mr Yardley is incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book at £15 6s. 8d. Now worth per annum £120 0s. 0d. In Stow deanery. 3 miles from Northleach.

¹ This sentence is entered on a small sheet tacked on to f. 201v. Cf. above, f. 192v., n. 2.

² Walton Cardiff was a chapel of ease to Tewkesbury.

³ On a small sheet attached to f. 202 in a different hand: 'Enquire whether the impropriate tithe at Fiddington settled upon (and now fallen into the hands of) the incumbents of Tewkesbury, Tredington and Ashchurch and their successors for ever'. Bigland, *Glos.* i. 71 notes Fiddington as a hamlet in the parish of Ashchurch.

⁴ *Recte* Campden deanery.

Oxenton is a rectory. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. Belonging to the peculiar of Deerhurst.¹ Mr Scroop is lord. [*Blank*] is patron. Mr [Labbeus Lunn *an overwriting*] incumbent. [*Not in the margin in the different hand*] valued in the Queen's book. Now worth per annum [*entry incomplete*].

Pamington [*MS. Pennington*], a tithing to [*Ashchurch in a different hand*]. The Lord Craven is lord.

Southwick, a tithing unto Tewkesbury.

Stoke Orchard [*MS. Stoak-Orchard*], a chapel of ease to Cleeve. Mr John Bruges [*sc. Bridges*] is lord. Mr Owen is curate.

Tredington is an impropriation and a chapel of ease to Tewkesbury. Dedicated to St James [*recte* St John the Baptist]. Formerly belonging to the priory of St John of Llanthony by Gloucester. The chamber of Tewkesbury are lords [and patrons *deleted*]. Mr George Stiles incumbent. Worth per annum £20 0s. 0d [*Notes: £68.*] In Winchcombe deanery. A mile from Tewkesbury.

Tewkesbury is a market town, formerly a mitred abbey worth before its suppression [£]1,598 1s. 2d. Now an impropriation belonging to the cotiza de Hereford.² Dedicated to St *blank*. The king's (or queen's) bailiffs of the borough are lords and patrons. Mr John Matthews incumbent. The tithes in leases is per annum £50 0s. 0d. In Winchcombe deanery. 7 miles from Gloucester.

Here endeth the lower part of Tewkesbury hundred.

Tibblestone [*MS. Tibaldiston (or Tibelstone)*] hundred containeth these parishes, hamlets and tithings, as under.

Ashton under Hill is a chapel of ease to Beckford. Mr Wakeman is lord and patron. [*Illegible*] is curate.

f. 202v. Bengrove [*MS. Bangrove*] is a [*entry incomplete*].

Beckford is a vicarage. Dedicated to St Barbara [*recte* St John the Baptist]. Formerly a priory and cell to the abbey of St Martin³ in Normandy. Mr Wakeman is lord and patron. Mr Labbeus Lunn incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £16 16s. 10d. Now worth per annum £120 0s. 0d. [*Notes: £160*]. In Campden deanery. 4 miles from Tewkesbury.

Of Beckford. There is due out of Beckford's impropriation one quarter of wheat, one hundred quarter of barley and one hundred quarter of oats.⁴

Beckford was given by King Henry VI after the dissolution of alien priories to Eton college.

Grafton is a [*entry incomplete*].

Hinton on the Green a rectory. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. Formerly belonging to the abbey of St Peter's in Gloucester. The bishop of Gloucester is lord and patron. Mr Anthony Johnson incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £8 13s. 11d. Now worth per annum £50 0s. 0d. In Campden's deanery. 7 miles from Tewkesbury.

Here endeth Tibblestone hundred.

¹ On a small sheet attached to f. 202 in a different hand: 'Oxenton has no dependence upon the peculiar of Deerhurst'.

² The meaning is obscure. There is no record of impropriation or of any right in the living belonging to any body or person of Hereford.

³ *Recte* St. Barbe-en-Auge.

⁴ This entry is confused. Cf. G.D.R. V5/40T3: 'The impropriator payeth to the vicar at three payments . . . 8 quarter of wheat, 6 quarter of oats, 4 quarter of barley, £8 in money'.

Here beginneth Cleeve hundred which containeth those parishes, hamlets and tithings as under written.

Cleeve is a peculiar subject to the bishop of Gloucester's visitation and doth appear [*sentence apparently incomplete*]. It was formerly a priory. Dedicated to St Mary Magdalen [*recte* St Michael]. Mr John Bruges lord of one part. Mr De la Bere lord of the other part. Mr Cook of Norfolk is the patron. Mr Curwen [*MS. Curwing*] is incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book at £84 6s. 8d. Now worth per annum £560 0s. 0d. In Winchcombe's deanery. 2 miles from Cheltenham.

Of Cleeve. Cleeve, alias Gold-Cliff,¹ for so in ancient records I find it called, receiveth its denomination from the cloud or front of the great quarry of freestone that lieth above the town which appeareth at a distance (when the sun shineth upon it) very bright and glittering like to gold, from whence Gold-Cliff, &c.

[*There follows an account of the history of Cleeve, i.e. Goldcliff, priory in Monmouthshire, which Wantner believed to be Bishop's Cleeve.*]

- f. 203 After the restoration of King Charles II to his crown and dignity | the peculiar of Cleeve was annexed to the bishopric of Gloucester by way of augmentation to Bishop Nicholson, who enjoyed it by the consent of the then patron for his life &c.

In the year of our Lord God 1696 the spire of Cleeve church (for want of timely reparation) fell to the ground; which was rebuilt as now [A.D. 1700 *added superscript*] it standeth (without a steeple) at the particular charge of the said parish, which cost them above five hundred and seventy pounds.

Brockhampton, a tithing to Cleeve. Mr John Bruges is lord.

Southam, a tithing to Cleeve. Mr De la Bere lord of one part, Mr Bruges lord of the other part.

Gotherington, a tithing to Cleeve. Mr John Bruges lord.

Woodmancote, a tithing to Cleeve. Mr John Bruges is lord.

Here endeth Cleeve hundred.

Note. Upon the top of Cleeve hill there is a place where stands the remains of a strong Roman fortification and beneath the hill there are several burrows (or barrows). Now in regard those are the first (of that nature) that I have met with in my gradual survey of the county I think it may be very expedient to give the reader a brief description and explanation not only of the Roman fortifications but likewise of the Saxon rampires and the Danish camps. [*There follows an exposition of these three subjects.*]

- f. 203v. Proceed we now to discourse of Cheltenham hundred.

Which containeth those parishes, hamlets and tithings as are under written.

Ashley, a tithing to Charlton Kings. Mr. Edward Michael lord.

Arle [*MS. Aurle*] a tithing to Cheltenham. Sir Ralph Dutton, baronet, is lord.

Alstone [*MS. Aurlestone (or Awson)*] a tithing to Cheltenham. Sir Ralph Dutton, baronet, is lord.

Charlton Kings [*MS. Charlton-Regis or Charlton-Kings*]. Is an impropriation. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. Sir Ralph Dutton, baronet, is lord. In the gift of Jesus College, Oxford. Mr Goodwin curate. Worth per annum [*blank*]. In Winchcombe deanery. A mile from Cheltenham.

Of Charlton Kings. The very name of this town bespeaks its great antiquity which was (without all doubt) in former times the seat of some of the Saxon kings, if not the station of

¹ Goldcliff is a different place, in Monmouthshire.

one of the Roman emperors, as may seemingly appear not only by the fortifications upon Charlton and Leckhampton heights and upon the cloud [*sc.* hill] of Shortwood, but also by the abundance of Roman coins that hath formerly, as well as of late years, been there ploughed up by one Batten; some Antoninus, some Diocletian.

- f. 204 Cheltenham is a market town and an impropriation. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. Formerly belonging to the abbey of Tewkesbury. Sir Ralph Dutton, baronet, is lord. Jesus College, Oxford, are patrons. Mr Luke Williams incumbent. Worth per annum £39 0s. 0d. In Winchcombe deanery. 7 miles from Gloucester.

[*On small sheet attached to f. 204 above the entry on Cheltenham:*] Sir Baptist Hicks, afterwards Viscount Campden, impropriator of Cheltenham and Charlton, gave forty pounds per annum to the curates of each church for officiating in the said churches.

Leckhampton [*MS.* Lack-Hampton] is a rectory. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. Mr Norwood is lord and patron. Mr [*blank*] incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £16 13s. 4d. [*Notes:* £1 7s. 4d.¹ (£18 13s. 4d.).] Now worth per annum £89 0s. 0d. [*Notes:* £80.] In Winchcombe deanery. 2 miles from Cheltenham.

Naunton is a rectory. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. [*Blank*] is lord. Mr Owen is incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £16 13s. 4d. Now worth per annum £89 0s. 0d. [*Notes:* £90.] In Winchcombe deanery. [*Blank*] miles from Cheltenham.

Sandford is a [*entry incomplete*].

Swindon is a rectory. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. [*Blank*] is lord. Mr Morgan is the patron. Mr Thomas Morgan incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £13 1s. 1½d. Now worth per annum £89 0s. 0d. [*Notes:* £86.] In Winchcombe deanery. [*Blank*] miles from Cheltenham.

Westhall is a [*in a different hand* a tithing belonging to Cheltenham].²

Here endeth Cheltenham hundred.

Here beginneth the lower part of Kiftsgate hundred.

Which containeth those parishes, hamlets and tithings as underwritten.

Aston Somerville [*MS.* Aston Summerfield] is a rectory. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. Mr Somerville [*MS.* Summerfield] is lord. In the Lord Chancellor's gift. Mr [William Herbert *deleted; inserted in a different hand* John Parry] incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book at £9 3s. 4d. Now worth per annum £86 0s. 0d. In Campden deanery. 5 miles from [Campden *entered in a different hand*].

Bledington is a vicarage. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. Formerly belonged to the abbey of Winchcombe. [*Blank*] is lord. In the Lord Chancellor's gift. Mr William Herbert incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book at £7 6s. 8d. [*Notes:* 13s. 4d. (£6 13s. 4d.).] Now worth per annum £39 0s. 0d. In Stow deanery. [*Blank*] miles from Stow.

Buckland is a rectory. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. Formerly belonging to the abbey of St Peter's in Gloucester. James Thynne [*MS.* Thinn] Esq. is lord and patron. Mr Richard Smart incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book at £24 6s. 8d. [*Notes:* £2 18s. 8d. (£29 6s. 8d.).]

¹ Probably an error by the compiler. According to Ecton the value of tenths was £1 17s. 4d., consistent with the recorded value in the king's book.

² Bigland, *Glos.* i. 325 notes Westhal, Naunton and Sandford as forming one of the hamlets of the parish of Cheltenham.

[*Late incomplete entry interpolated*: Now worth per annum (*blank*).] [*Notes*: £86.] In Campden deanery. [*Blank*] miles from Winchcombe.

Charlton Abbots [*MS.* Charlton-Abbott], an impropriation. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. Mr Cornelius Carter is lord and patron. Valued in the Queen's book £34 16s. 8d. Worth per annum [£200 0s. 0d. *a late entry*]. In Winchcombe deanery. [*Blank*] miles from Winchcombe.

[*In a different hand on a small sheet attached to f. 204*:] There is a great mistake in the valuation of Charlton Abbots which is but a very poor place that 'tis with great difficulty they get anybody to preach there, and so very much decayed through neglect that few care to venture.

f. 204v. Cockbury belongeth to Postlip. The earl of Coventry is lord.

Corndean, a tithing to Winchcombe. [*Blank*] is lord.

Coscombe, a tithing to Didbrook. [*Blank*] is lord.

Didbrook is a [*entry incomplete*].

Dumbleton is a rectory. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. Formerly belonging to the abbey of Abingdon and given by King Henry VI to Eton college. Sir Richard Cocks, baronet, is lord and patron. Mr Charles Cocks is incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £18 16s. 4d. Now worth per annum £186 0s. 0d. [*Notes*: £156.] In Campden deanery. 6 miles from Tewkesbury.

Of Dumbleton. Dumbleton is the fair seat of Sir Richard Cocks, baronet.

A charity school erected at the charge of the lord of the manor and the reverend minister of the parish for teaching all the poor children of the parish to read, knit and spin, which is performed by the clerk of the parish and his wife, encouraged thereto by a competent salary added to the perquisites of his place.¹

Farmcote, a tithing to Guiting Superior.² [*Blank*] is lord.

Ford, a tithing to Pinnock.³ Lord Viscount Tracy is lord.

Greet, Gretton are tithings to Winchcombe.

Temple Guiting [*MS.* Guiting Superior] is a vicarage. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. Christ Church in Oxford are lords and patrons. Mr Winde is incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £18 0s. 0d. Now worth per annum £150 0s. 0d. In Stow deanery. [*Blank*] miles from Stow.

Lower Guiting [*MS.* Guiting Inferior] is a vicarage. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. Sir James Howe of Wiltshire is lord and patron. Mr Miles Huetson incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £14 19s. 5d. Now worth per annum £20 0s. 0d. In Stow deanery. [*Blank*] miles from Stow.

Hailes [*MS.* Hayles], a tithing to Didbrook.⁴ Viscount Tracy is lord.

Of Hailes. [*There follows an account of the history of Hailes abbey which includes references to Alexander of Hailes from Camden and from Fuller's Church History.*]

f. 205 It is said that the granary (or barn) belonging to the abbey of Hailes (when standing) was the largest barn in the kingdom of England. But now both the abbey and barn are taken down to the ground, and in its room the right honourable John Lord Tracy of Rathcoole [*MS.* Rachull] in the kingdom of Ireland hath built him a very noble and splendid habitation.

¹ This paragraph is entered on a small sheet tacked on to f 204v. Cf. above, f. 192v., n. 2.

² Farmcote was a chapel of ease to Lower Guiting.

³ Bigland, *Glos.* ii. 639 notes Ford as a hamlet of Upper Guiting.

⁴ Hailes was a chapelry. Its relation to the adjacent parish of Didbrook is uncertain: *Bishop Benson's Survey*, p. 115.

Hawling [*MS. Hawline*] is a rectory. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. Formerly belonging to the abbey of St Peter's in Gloucester. William Wyndham [*MS. Windon*] Esq. is lord and patron. Mr Barksdale is incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £10 18s. 8d. Now worth per annum £50 0s. 0d. [*Notes: £69.*] In Stow deanery. 3 miles [from] Winchcombe.

Hyde, a tithing to Pinnock. Viscount Tracy is lord.

Laverton [*MS. Laperton*], a tithing to Buckland. James Thynne Esq. is lord.

Northwick [*MS. Norwick*], a tithing to Blockley. Sir James Rushwick, knight, is lord. [*Added in a different hand: Worcestershire.*]

Paxford, a tithing to Blockley. Sir James Rushwick, knight, is lord. [*Added in a different hand: Worcestershire.*]

Pinnock, a chapel of ease to Toddington [*MS. Tudington*]. Viscount Tracy is lord. Mr Jefferis is curate.

Postlip is the noble seat of the right honourable Lord Viscount Deerhurst, Earl of Coventry.

Sudeley [*MS. Shudeley*] is a [*sinecure deleted; overwritten in a different hand* rectory], and a rectory. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. Formerly belonging to the abbey of Winchcombe. George Pitt Esq. is lord and patron. Mr John Heane is incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book at £6 11s. 4d. Now worth per annum £76 0s. 0d. In Winchcombe deanery. Adjoining to Winchcombe.

Of Sudeley. [*There follow accounts of Sudeley and of Sudeley castle which draw on Camden and on Fuller's Church History.*]

f. 205v. The title of the barony of Sudeley is now descended to the right honourable Sir James Bridges of Wilton castle, baronet, Lord Chandos Bruges of Sudeley of Sudeley castle in the county of Gloucester. But the castle itself and the demesnes belonging thereunto are now in the possession of George Pitt Esq. or his heirs.

Snowhill, a chapel of ease to Stanton. Mr William Sambach [*MS. Sambage*] is lord. Mr. Kirkham curate.

Stanley Pontlarge, a tithing to Boddington.¹ [*In a different hand Quære.*] Mr Lock is lord.

Stanton is a rectory. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. Formerly belonging to the abbey of Winchcombe. The freeholders of the parish are lords within themselves. Mr Lionel Kirkham hath the perpetual advowson and is incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £17 11s. 4d. Now worth per annum £160 0s. 0d. In Campden deanery. 3 miles from Winchcombe.

Toddington [*MS. Toadington alias Tudington*] is a vicarage. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. Formerly belonging to the [abbey of Tewkesbury and given by King Henry VI to Eton college *an overwriting*]. Viscount Tracy is lord and patron. Mr Samuel Jefferis incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book at £8 13s. 4d. Now worth per annum £30 0s. 0d. In Campden deanery. 8 miles from Winchcombe.

Of Toddington. Doctor Fuller in his Worthies saith that Richard Tracy of Toddington Esq., son of Sir William Tracy, knight, (born at Toddington) was a great writer since the Reformation. Of which very ancient and honourable family was Paul Tracy of Stanway Esq. who was created the first baronet of this county, of whom is lineally descended the most noble and potent the right honourable John Lord Tracy of Toddington in England and Viscount Tracy of Rathcoole [*MS. Rackhull*] in the kingdom of Ireland, &c.

f. 206 Twynning is a rectory. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. Formerly belonging to the abbey of Winchcombe. Charles Handcocks, Esq., is lord. In the gift of Christ Church, Oxford. Mr

¹ Stanley Pontlarge was a chapel of ease to Toddington.

Fletcher incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £7 9s. 7d. Now worth per annum £30 0s. 0d. [Notes: £40.] In Winchcombe deanery. 2 miles from Tewkesbury.

Childswickham is a peculiar, visited in their own church. Dedicated to St [blank]. [Blank] is lord. [Blank] is patron. Mr Richard Gregory incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £6 6s. 10½d. [Notes: 16s. 8¼d. (£8. 6s. 10½d.).] Now worth per annum £30 0s. 0d. In Campden deanery. 5 miles from Winchcombe.

Wormington [MS. Wormington-Grandy], a rectory. Dedicated to St [blank]. Mr Wakeman is lord. And [blank] is patron. Mr [James *an overwriting*] Partridge incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £7 15s. 0d. Now worth per annum £30 0s. 0d. In Campden deanery. 4 miles from Winchcombe.

Winchcombe, a market town and an impropriation. Dedicated to St Peter. Formerly a mitred abbey, worth before its dissolution £787. The king's (or queen's) bailiffs of the town are lords. Viscount Tracy is patron. Mr Henry Thorne is incumbent. Now worth per annum [blank]. The deanery receiveth its name from this town. 7 miles from Stow and as many from Campden.

Here endeth the lower part of Kiftsgate division.

Here beginneth the upper part of Westminster hundred.

Which containeth those parishes, hamlets and tithings as here underwritten.

Bourton on the Hill, a rectory. Dedicated to St [blank]. Formerly appertaining to the abbey of Evesham [MS. Evesholme]. Now belongs to the peculiar of Blockley. [Blank] Overbury Esq. is lord and patron. Mr Daubeney incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book at £14 0s. 0d. Now worth per annum £150 0s. 0d. In Campden deanery. 4 miles from Stow.

Of Bourton on the Hill. Doctor Fuller in his Worthies saith that at Bourton-on-the-Hill was born Sir Thomas Overbury, knight, one of the justices of the marches of Wales, who was bred up at Oxford and attained to be a most accomplished gentleman, he being the first writer of Characters in this nation.

Moreton in Marsh [MS. Mourton-in-Marsh or Hindmarsh], a township and a chapel of ease to Bourton on the Hill. [Blank] Overbury Esq. is lord. Mr. Daubeney is curate.

Of Moreton in Marsh. Moreton Hindmarsh is a stage town from Worcester and other places to London; a place of good reception for travellers. Adjacent to Moreton Hindmarsh are the four shire stones, viz. Oxfordshire, Warwickshire, Worcestershire and Gloucestershire.

f. 206v. Sutton under Brailes, a rectory. Dedicated to St [blank]. [Blank] is lord. | In the bishop of London's gift. Doctor Coe is incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book at £13 13s. 4d. Now worth per annum £120 0s. 0d. In Stow deanery. [Blank] miles from Campden.

Todenham [MS. Toddingham] is a rectory. Dedicated to St [blank]. [Blank] is lord. John Taylor incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £13 13s. 4d. Now worth per annum £120 0s. 0d. In Campden's deanery. [Blank] miles from Stow.

Here endeth the upper part of Westminster hundred.

Here beginneth the upper part of Deerhurst hundred.

Which containeth the parishes, hamlets and tithings as underwritten.

Little Compton [MS. Compton-Parva or Little Compton] is an impropriation. Dedicated to St [blank]. Formerly belonging to the priory of Deerhurst. Sir Richard Howe, baronet, is lord. In the gift of Christ Church, Oxford. Mr Thomas Hayward incumbent. Now worth per annum £20 0s. 0d. In Campden deanery. 2 miles from Northleach.

Of Compton Parva. This is the ancient seat of the honourable family of the Howes, where Sir Richard Howe hath lately built him a most stupendous structure.

Coln St Dennis [*MS.* Colne-Danes] is a rectory. Dedicated to St Dennis [*recte* St James]. [*Blank*] is lord. Mr Hughes is patron and incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book at £9 19s. 4d. Now worth per annum £40 0s. 0d. In Campden [*recte* Cirencester] deanery. [*Blank*] miles from London.

Preston on Stour is an impropriation. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. [*Blank*] is lord. [*Blank*] is patron. Mr Saunders incumbent. Now worth per annum £120 0s. 0d. In Campden deanery. [*Blank*] miles from Campden.

Welford is a rectory. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. [*Blank*] is lord. The earl of Middlesex is patron. Mr Robert Talbott incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book at £29 15s. 10d. Now worth per annum £140 0s. 0d. In Campden deanery. [*Blank*] miles from Campden.

Here beginneth the upper part of Tewkesbury hundred.

Which containeth those parishes, hamlets and tithings as underwritten.

Alderton is a rectory. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. Formerly belonging to the priory of Beckford. James Hickford Esq. is lord and patron. Mr Henry Hickford incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book at £22 1s. 9d. Now worth per annum £160 0s. 0d. In Campden deanery. [*Blank*] miles from Campden.

f. 207 Clifford Chambers is a rectory. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. Formerly belonging to the abbey of St Peter's in Gloucester. The earl of Middlesex is lord | and patron. Mr Christopher Smith incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book at £18 5s. 6d. Now worth per annum £80 0s. 0d. In Campden deanery. [*Blank*] miles from Campden.

Dixton [*MS.* Dixon] is a tithing to [*in a different hand* Alderton]. [*In a different hand* James Higford] is lord.

Lemington is an impropriation. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. Sir William Juxon, baronet, lord and patron. Mr [*blank*] incumbent. Worth per annum [*blank*]. In Campden deanery. [*Blank*] miles from Campden.

Near Lemington the consular way enters Gloucestershire.

Prescott, a tithing to [*entry incomplete*]. [*Blank*] is lord.

Shenington is a rectory. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. Mr Sheldon is lord and patron. Mr [*blank*] incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £15 13s. 4d. [*recte* £15 3s. 4d.]. Now worth annum £150 0s. 0d. In Campden deanery. [*Blank*] miles from Campden.

Stanway is a vicarage. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. Formerly belonged to the abbey of Tewkesbury. The heir of Sir John Tracy, knight, is lord and patron. Mr [*blank*] incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £9 0s. 0d. Now worth per annum £79 0s. 0d. In Campden deanery. 3 miles from Campden.

Paul Tracy of Stanway House was created the first baronet of this county June 29th 1611.

Great Washbourne [*MS.* Washbourne] is an impropriation. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. [*Blank*] is lord. [*Blank*] is patron. Mr. Lebeus Lunn incumbent. Worth per annum [*blank*]. In Campden deanery. [*Blank*] miles from [*blank*].

Wincot [*MS.* Wincott] is a tithing to [*entry incomplete*]. [*Blank*] is lord.

Here endeth the upper part of Tewkesbury hundred.

Here beginneth the upper part of Kiftsgate hundred.

Which containeth those parishes, hamlets and tithings as underwritten.

Admington, a tithing to [entry incomplete]. [Blank] is lord.

Aston Subedge [MS. Aston Subage] is a rectory. Dedicated to St Andrew. Mr Savage is lord. Mr Grand is patron. Mr Bloxam is incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book at £10 2s. 2d. Now worth per annum £89 0s. 0d. In Campden deanery. [Blank] miles from [blank].

Batsford is a rectory. Dedicated to St [blank]. Belonged to the peculiar of Blockley. Mr Freeman is lord. Mr Neale is patron. Mr Wilson incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book at £15 6s. 8d. [Notes: £1 6s 4d. (£13 3s. 9d.).] Now worth per annum £120 0s. 0d. In Campden deanery. 3 miles from Campden.

Saintbury [MS. Saint Bury] is a rectory. Dedicated to St [blank]. Belonging the peculiar of f. 207v. Blockley. | [Blank] is lord. Madam Brawne is patroness. Mr John Brawne incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £19 9s. 2d. Now worth per annum £196 0s. 0d. In Campden deanery. [Blank] miles from Campden.

Broad Campden, a tithing to Chipping Campden. Viscount Campden lord.

Chipping Campden is a market town and an impropriation. Dedicated to St James. Viscount Campden is lord and patron. Mr Henry Hicks incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £20 6s. 8d. Now worth (together with Winfrith in Dorsetshire) £150 0s. 0d. 7 miles from Stow and 7 miles from Winchcombe.

Campden's deanery taketh its name from this town.

Here is a charity school which is erected and endowed by the honourable James Thynne Esq. deceased, wherein about thirty poor girls are taught to read, knit, spin &c.¹

Charingworth, a tithing to Ebrington [MS. Ebritton]. Sir William Kyte, baronet, lord. 2 miles from Campden.

Clapton, a chapel of ease to Bourton on the Water. Sir Richard Temple is lord. Mr George Vernon, curate.

Combe [MS. Comb] is a tithing to [entry incomplete]. [Blank] is lord.

Condicote is a rectory. Dedicated to St [blank]. Belonging to the peculiar of Blockley. [Mr Charles Cocks is lord and patron *an overwriting*]. Mr John Hill incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book at £7 6s. 8d. [Notes: 14s. 1½d. (£7 1s. 1½d).] Now worth per annum £40 0s. 0d. In Stow deanery. 2 miles from Stow.

Cow Honeybourne was a chapel of ease to Church Honeybourne in Worcestershire. It is now an impropriation. Dedicated to St [blank]. Formerly belonged to the abbey of Winchcombe. Worth per annum [entry incomplete]. [Blank] is lord. Mr Thomas Pickering curate.

Dorsington is a rectory. Dedicated to St [blank]. [Blank] is lord. Mr Rawlins is patron. Mr Thomas Yeate incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £12 19s. 0d. Now worth per annum £160 0s. 0d. In Campden deanery. [Blank] miles from Stow.

Ebrington [MS. Eberton] was a vicarage, now a curacy. Dedicated to St [blank]. Sir William Kyte, baronet, lord. Mr Baptist Hicks curate. Valued in the Queen's book £9 0s. 0d. [Notes: 18s. 11d. (£9 9s. 4½d).] Now worth per annum £30 0s. 0d. [Notes: £39.] In Campden deanery. A mile from Campden.

Of Ebrington. Eberton or Ebriton implieth a bright or splendid town, as indeed it is, for it standeth high and is very perspicuous, and hath been the ancient seat of the honoured family who now is lord thereof, viz. Sir William Kyte, baronet.

Hidcote, a tithing to [entry incomplete]. [Blank] is lord.

¹ This sentence is entered on a small sheet tacked on to f. 207. Cf. above, f. 192v., n. 2.

Hidcote, Bartrim a tithing to [entry incomplete]. [Blank] is lord.

Hinchwick, a tithing to [entry incomplete]. Mr Coggan is lord.

- f. 208 Longborough is a vicarage. Dedicated to St [blank]. Formerly belonging to the abbey of Hailes. Mr Leigh is lord and patron. Mr [blank] incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £5 14s. 0d. [Notes: 11s. 6d. (£5 15s. 0d.).] Now worth per annum £30 0s. 0d. In Stow deanery. 2 miles from Stow.

Broad Marston, a tithing to Dry Marston [MS. Sycca-Marston].¹ Mr Sheldon is lord.

Dry Marston [MS. Sicca-Marston] is a rectory. Dedicated to St [blank]. Mr Sheldon is lord and patron. Mr John Loggen incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £17 10s. 0d. Now worth per annum £120 0s. 0d. In Campden deanery. [Blank] miles from Campden.

Mickleton is a vicarage. Dedicated to St [blank]. Mr Richard Graves is lord. In the Lord Chancellor's gift. Mr Kirkham is incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £9 14s. 3d. Now worth per annum £76 0s. 0d. In Campden deanery. [Blank] miles from Campden.

Pebworth, formerly a vicarage, now an impropriation and curacy. Dedicated to St [blank]. [Blank] is lord. [Blank] is patron. Mr Thonas Hughes incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £10 10s. 0d. [Notes: £1 1s. 2½d. (£10 12s. 1d.).] Now worth per annum £14 0s. 0d. In Campden deanery. [Blank] miles from Campden.

Quinton [MS. Quenington *deleted*, Quineton] is a vicarage and impropriation. Dedicated to St [blank]. [Blank] is lord. In the gift of the dean and chapter of Worcester. Mr William Cocks incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book at £18 13s. 4d. Now worth per annum £86 0s. 0d. In Campden's deanery. [Blank] miles from Campden.

Sezincote [MS. Seasoncote] was a rectory, now a sinecure. Dedicated to St [blank]. Belonged to the peculiar of Blockley. Sir William Juxon [MS. Juxton], baronet, is lord and patron [Added later: Now Lord Gilford]. Mr James Buttercake incumbent. Now worth per annum £20 0s. 0d. In Stow deanery. [Blank] miles from Stow.

Sezincote is the noble seat of Sir William Juxon, baronet.

Upper Swell is a rectory. Dedicated to St [blank]. [Blank] is lord. Sir James Rushout is patron. Mr Hastings incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book at £7 0s. 0d. Now worth per annum £70 0s. 0d. In Stow deanery. 2 miles from Stow.

Westington [MS. Wessington], a tithing to [entry incomplete]. [Blank] is lord.

Weston on Avon [MS. Weston (upon Avon)], a vicarage. Dedicated to St [blank]. The earl of Middlesex is lord and patron. Mr Mills is incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book at £7 14s. 5d. Now worth per annum £30 0s. 0d. In Campden deanery. [Blank] miles from Stow.

- f. 208v. Weston Subedge [MS. Weston under Hill] is a rectory. Dedicated to St [blank]. The Lord Say is lord and patron. Mr Pharamus Fiennes incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book at £31 0s. 0d. Now worth per annum £360 0s. 0d. In Campden deanery. [Blank] miles from Campden.

Willersey is a rectory. Dedicated to St [blank]. [Blank] is lord. In the Lord Chancellor's gift. Mr Gregory is incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book at £13 12s. 6d. [Notes: £1 6s. 3d. (£13 2s. 6d.).] Now worth per annum £160 0s. 0d. In Campden deanery. [Blank] miles from Campden.

Here endeth the upper part of Kiftsgate division.

Here beginneth Slaughter hundred.

Which containeth those parishes, hamlets and tithings as under written.¹

¹ Broad Marston is a hamlet in Pebworth: *Chancellor Parsons's Notes*, p. 33.

Adlestrop [*MS. Adelstthrop*] is a chapel of ease to Broadwell. Formerly belonged to the abbey of Evesham [*MS. Evesholme*]. Mr Leigh is lord and patron. Mr Weake is curate.

Aston Blank or Cold Aston is a vicarage. Dedicated to [*blank*]. Mr. [*illegible*] is incumbent. [*The entries of lord of the manor and Patron are invisible.*] Valued in the Queen's book at £6 12s. 4d. [*Notes: 19s. 10¾d. (£9 18s. 1½d.).*] Now worth £40 0s. 0d. In Stow deanery. [*Illegible*] miles from [*illegible*].

Eyford [*MS. Ayeford*], a tithing to Slaughter. Mr Wanloe [*sc. Wanley*] is lord.

Of Eyford. Eyford is a very pleasant and delightful seat where the duke of Shrewsbury for his health's sake resided for some time; and where King William III from Oxford came to Eyford to give the duke a visit.

Great Barrington [*MS. Barington Magna*], a vicarage. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. Edmund Bray Esq. is lord. In the Lord Chancellor's gift. Mr Johm Bradly incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £7 6s. 8d. Now worth per annum £50 0s. 0d. In Stow deanery. 6 miles from Stow.

Of Barrington. I have been credibly informed that Barrington House standeth one part of it in Oxfordshire and the other part thereof in Gloucestershire; however, let it stand in one or both it is a most noble seat surrounded (as it were) with a grove of lofty trees, and on the right hand thereof lieth the deerpark, and before it the base or bottom that leads to Bourton on the Water, which in the winter season is many times under water.

Little Barrington [*MS. Barington Parva*] is a rectory. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. Humphrey Smith Esq. is lord of two parts and Mr Mince of Stow is lord of the third part. In the Lord Chancellor's gift. Mr Brice is incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £4 19s. 1½d. Now worth per annum £39 0s. 0d. In Stow deanery. 4 miles from Northleach.

Little Barrington quarry (of freestone) is of great estimation in this part of the county.

- f. 209 Bourton on the Water, a rectory. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. Formerly belonging to the abbey of Westminster. [*Blank*] Trinder Esq. is lord. Sir Richard Temple, knight, patron. Mr George Vernon incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £27 2s. 8d. Now worth per annum £239 0s. 0d. In Stow deanery. 3 miles from Stow.

Broadwell is a rectory. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. Formerly belonging to the abbey of Evesham. Edmund Chamberlain Esq. lord. Mr Theophilus Leigh patron. Mr Blease is incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £33 11s. 0d. [*Notes: £2 7s. 2¼d. (£23 11s. 10½d.).*] Now worth per annum £299 0s. 0d. In Stow deanery. A mile from Stow.

Bledington is a vicarage. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. Formerly belonging to the abbey of Winchcombe. [*Blank*] is lord. In the Lord Chancellor's gift. Mr William Herbert incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £6 13s. 4d. Now worth per annum £39 0s. 0d. In Stow deanery. 2 miles from Stow.

Clapton, a chapel of ease to Bourton on the Water. Mr Woodman is lord. Sir Richard Temple patron. Mr George Vernon curate.

Donnington [*MS. Dunington*], a tithing belonging to Stow. Edmund Chamberlaine Esq. is lord of the manor.

Harford [*MS. Hareford*], a tithing to Slaughter.² William Whitmore Esq. is lord.

Maugersbury, a tithing to Stow. Edmund Chamberlaine Esq. is lord.

Naunton is a rectory. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. Formerly belonging to the priory of St John of Llanthony. [*In a different hand: The freeholders are*] lords. In the bishop of Worcester's

¹ Lower Slaughter, a chapel to Bourton-on-the-Water, is omitted. Cf. Notes, f. 293v., which records tenths in the Queen's book of £2 14s. 3d. and a present value of £80 p. a..

² Bigland, *Glos.* iii. 889–90 notes Harford as a hamlet of Naunton.

gift. Mr Henry Owen incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book at £16 13s. 4d. Now worth per annum £90 0s. 0d. In Stow deanery. 4 miles from Stow.

Oddington is a rectory. Dedicated to St [blank]. [Blank] is lord. The church of York are patrons. Mr Robert Parsons, archdeacon of Gloucester, is incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £21 6s. 8d. Now worth per annum £180 0s. 0d. In Stow deanery. 2 miles from Stow.

Great Rissington [MS. Rissington Magna] is a rectory. Dedicated to St [blank]. Edmund Bray Esq. is lord and patron. Doctor Knightly Chetwood, dean of Gloucester, is incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book at £22 0s. 2¼d. Now worth per annum £120 0s. 0d. In Stow deanery. 3 miles from Stow.

Little Rissington [MS. Rissington Parva], a rectory. Dedicated to St [blank]. Edmund Bray Esq. is lord and patron. Dr Chetwood is incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £10 3s. 2¼d. Now worth per annum £30 0s. 0d. In Stow deanery. 2 miles from Stow.

f. 209v. Wyck Rissington [MS. Rissington-Wick] is a rectory. Dedicated to St [blank]. Edmund Bray Esq. is lord. In the Lord Chancellor's gift. Doctor Knightly Chetwood, dean of Gloucester [*superseded by Mr John Rogers, in a different hand*] is incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £16 2s. 6d. Now worth per annum £160 0s. 0d. In Stow deanery. 2 miles from Stow.

Sherborne [MS. Shirebourne] is a vicarage. Dedicated to St [blank]. Sir Ralph Dutton, baronet, lord and patron. Mr. Parsons incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £14 6s. 8d. [Notes: £1 10s. 8d. (£15 6s. 8d.).] Now worth per annum £80 0s. 0d. In Stow [*deleted; in a different hand* Fairford] deanery.¹ 2 miles from Northleach.

Of Sherborne. Sherborne house, lodge and paddock course are not to be paralleled in the western part of England.

Upper Slaughter [MS. Slaughter Superior], a rectory. Dedicated to St [blank]. Formerly belonging to the abbey of Fécamp [MS. Fis-camp]. [*In margin in a different hand: quære.*] William Whitmore Esq. is lord and patron. Mr Richard Vernon incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £14 14s. 4d. Now worth per annum £80 0s. 0d. In Stow deanery. 2 miles from Stow.

Stow, a market town. Formerly a religious house² belonging to the abbey of Evesham [MS. Evesholme]. Dedicated to St Edward. Edmund Chamberlaine Esq. is lord. Mr Nurse is the patron. Mr Benjamin Callow incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £18 0s. 0d. Now worth per annum £150 0s. 0d. Stow is a deanery itself. 7 miles from Northleach.

Lower Swell [MS. Swell Inferior] is a rectory. Dedicated to St [blank]. The honourable Sir Robert Atkyns, Knight of the Bath, is lord. In the gift of Christ Church, Oxford. Mr Benjamin Callow incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £6 12s. 3d. Now worth per annum £35 0s. 0d. In Stow deanery. About a mile from Stow.

Of Swell. In Swell (aforesaid) stands the ancient manor house called the Bowl, the fair and well composed seat of the right honourable Sir Robert Atkyns, Knight of the Bath and Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, Speaker of the House of Lords. A very eminent family learned in the law, whose father, his brother and himself sat judges in Westminster Hall since A.D. 1666.

Westcote is a rectory. Dedicated to St [blank]. [Blank] is lord. Mr. Owen is patron. Mr Thomas Owen incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £9 7s. 3d. Now worth per annum £160 0s. 0d. In Stow deanery. 2 miles from Stow.

¹ The affiliation of Sherborne was still in doubt later in the seventeenth century: *Bishop Benson's Survey*, pp. 140–1.

² A misunderstanding.

Windrush is a vicarage. Dedicated to St [blank]. Sir Ralph Dutton, baronet, is lord and patron. Mr John Bradly incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £4 18s. 5½d. Now worth per annum £30 0s. 0d. In Stow deanery. 5 miles from Stow.

Widford [MS. Wyedford (or Widford)] is a rectory. Dedicated to St [blank]. [Blank] is lord. Mr Johnson is the patron. Mr Edmund Cornewall is the incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £2 18s. 5½d. Now worth per annum £30 0s. 0d. In Stow deanery. [Blank] miles from Stow.

Here endeth Slaughter hundred.

With which I shall conclude my description of Kiftsgate's upper and lower division.

f. 210 The sixth book.¹

The Seven Hundreds division.

This division hath been called the Seven Hundreds division ever since the reign of King Henry IV, who gave the royalty thereof to the ancient city and now borough of Cirencester for their loyal service to him in their suppressing a rebellion therein. Unto which division there hath since been annexed one hundred more, viz. Whitstone, so that the Seven Hundreds division containeth eight hundreds whose names are as followeth: Bradley, Brightwell's Barrow, Crowthorne and Minety, Cirencester, Longtree, Bisley and Whitstone hundred.²

Of these in their order, and first Bradley hundred, which containeth those parishes, hamlets and tithings as underwritten.³

Bradley hundred.

Aston Blank (or Cold Aston), a vicarage. Dedicated to St [blank]. [Mr Richard Cossley *late entry*] is lord. In the Lord Chancellor's gift. Mr Edward Iles incumbent. Valued formerly in the Queen's book at £6 12s. 4d. Now worth per annum £40 0s. 0d. In Stow deanery. [Blank] miles from Stow.

Chedworth⁴ is a vicarage. Dedicated to St [blank]. Sir Richard Howe, baronet, is lord. Queen's College, Oxford, are patrons. Mr Jeffery Wall incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book at £7 8s. 2d. Now worth per annum £60 0s. 0d. In Cirencester deanery. About 2 miles from Northleach.

The vicar of Chedworth hath all the tithes whatsoever in the parish.

Of Chedworth. Doctor Fuller in his Worthies saith that one John Chedworth (born at Chedworth) was bred up in King's College in Cambridge, who was the first scholar that came therein from Eton school and the first provost of that college, who sat bishop of Lincoln about eighteen years. He died A.D. 1471.

One John Westwood Esq. gave the rectory and parsonage of Chedworth, and one messuage, with two yardlands and a half, with their appurtenances, for the maintenance of a free school in Northleach town. Of this more in Northleach.

¹ See above, f. 200, n. 1.

² Rapsgate hundred is omitted from this list but is included below, f. 213v.

³ The curacy of Compton Abdale is omitted. Cf. Notes, f. 306v., which records tenths in the Queen's book of 16s. 7½d. and its present value as £80 p. a.

⁴ Notes, f. 158: There is an ancient custom held in this town time out of mind, viz. that every Christmas day after evening sermon all the inhabitants of that parish may go to the vicarage house and there claim their custom, which is to eat bread and cheese and drink Christmas ale, which they still enjoy in a plentiful manner.

On Chedworth Hill groweth a parcel of lofty trees known by the name of St John's Ashes,¹ which are seen many miles round this part of the country. Near the church Sir Richard Howe, baronet, hath built him a goodly habitation where now Sir William Rich doth live.

Turkdean [*MS.* Turk-Dane] is a rectory. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. Formerly belonging to the abbey of Cirencester, and Osney. [*Blank*] is lord. Christ Church, Oxford, are the patrons. Mr Thomas Brice incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £10 0s. 0d. Now worth per annum £40 0s. 0d. In Stow deanery. 4 miles from Cirencester.

Dowdeswell² [*MS.* Dowllswell] is a rectory. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. It belongs to the peculiar of Withington. Mr William Rogers is lord and patron. Mr William Nevil incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £13 6s. 8d. Now worth per annum £190 0s. 0d. In Winchcombe deanery. 3 miles from Cheltenham.

Eastington [*MS.* Essington] was formerly a chapel of ease to Northleach, but now quite demolished. It remains a tithing to Northleach, about a mile from it. Sir Ralph Dutton, baronet, is lord.

f. 210v. Farmington is a rectory. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. The Lord Lumley [*MS.* Lumney] is lord. Mr Christopher Bayne incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £16 5s. 4d. Now worth per annum £80 0s. 0d. In Cirencester deanery. A mile from Northleach.

Of Farmington. In this parish stands a very large Roman fortification called Norbury, in length 473, in breadth 250 yards, from whence there is a noble prospect over many counties.

Hampnett is a rectory. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. The honourable John Howe Esq. is lord. The Lord Stratford is patron. Mr Thomas Hughes is incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £10 0s. 0d. Now worth per annum £60 0s. 0d. In Cirencester deanery. A mile from Northleach.

Brockhampton is a [tithing to Sevenhampton] [*The remainder of the entry, of about eight lines, is written in ink so faint as to be almost invisible, and is unreadable.*]

Sevenhampton [*MS.* Sene-Hampton] is a rectory. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. Formerly belonging to the bishop of Hereford. Mr Lawrence is lord and patron. Mr Clement Barksdale incumbent. Worth £12 per annum. In Winchcombe deanery. 4 miles from Cheltenham.

Of Sevenhampton. A little above Andoversford in the open field (within the parish of Sevenhampton) as men were ploughing up the ground they discovered several sepulchres which they opened and found them to be walled round, and in some of them were men's bones of large dimensions, and a few numismatas, or Roman coins, viz. Constantinus and Diocletian. And very lately, as the servants of Mr Brett were digging a gout for the conveyance of water (or some suchlike thing) belonging to that goodly house which he hath built in Sevenhampton, they discovered three sepulchres, two of which had bones in them but not of large dimensions, buried north to south; neither did they find there any ancient coins; the other had none.

Hazleton is a rectory. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. [*Blank*] is lord. In the Lord Chancellor's gift. Mr Charles Seward incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £15 6s. 8d. [*Notes: £1 18s. 6½d.*]

¹ Notes, f. 158: A little below St John's Ashes there is a ground called the Woodlands, where is supposed that formerly some town or village did stand, for there are several foundations of houses (and streets) to be seen and amongst other things in digging they lighted upon a pigeon house in the middle whereof they found an old decayed tree and many other things, &c.

² Notes, f. 158 (s.v. Chedworth): On the west side of Dowdeswell close by the town there is a minor camp.

(£19 5s. 5d.).] Now worth per annum £160 0s. 0d. In Stow deanery. [Blank] miles from [blank].

Northleach is a market town. It is a vicarage and impropriation. Dedicated to St Peter. In the bishop of Gloucester's gift. Mr Clement Barksdale incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £10 19s. 0¼d. [Notes: £1 2s. 0d. (£11 0s. 0d.).] In Cirencester deanery. 7 miles from that town.

Notgrove is a rectory. Dedicated to St Bartholomew. Mr Pirke is lord royal. In the king's (or queen's) gift. Mr Yardley is incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £15 6s. 8d. Now worth per annum £120 0s. 0d. In Stow deanery. 3 miles from Northleach.

[On a small sheet attached to f. 210v. at the foot of the entry on Notgrove:] Within the memory of man there was in the parish churchyard of Notgrove in the county of Gloucester a sepulchral stone with the representation of a monk in his sacerdotal robes cut thereon, which stone was removed from out of the churchyard, by the consent of the minister, churchwardens and others of the parish, into the town for the making of a trough for the cattle to drink in, which was no sooner done but the same evening those cattle that came to the well to drink out of that trough were immediately stupefied with a kind of madness, insomuch that they bellowed and roared and ran about leaping over gates, hedges and ditches in such a confused condition that it made an uproar in all the village; and moreover there appeared coaches and horses, and lights and fires, to the great astonishment of the beholders. After which the minister and parishioners who first caused the sepulchre to be moved out of the churchyard agreed to have it carried back again and put into its proper place; which being done all things were afterward as it was before. All which is to be attested by several old men now living in the said parish.

- f. 211 Salperton is an impropriation. Dedicated to St [blank]. Formerly belonging to the priory of Studley [MS. Stonly] in Warwickshire. [Blank] is lord. Mr John Burford patron. Mr Edward Iles incumbent. Worth per annum £68 0s. 0d. [Notes: £60.] In Stow deanery. [Blank] miles from [blank].

Coln Rogers is a rectory. Belonging to the peculiar of Bibury.¹ Dedicated to St [blank]. Mr Aldsworth is lord. The dean and chapter of Gloucester are the patrons. [Mr Christopher Baynes *an overwriting*] incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £7 0s. 4d. Now worth per annum [£70 0s. 0d. *an overwriting, reading uncertain*]. [Notes: £40.] In Cirencester deanery. 4 miles from that town.

Shipton Oliffe [MS. Shipton-Ollives], a rectory. Dedicated to St [blank]. Mr Peachey is lord and patron. Mr Elias Pettit incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £9 0s. 0d. Now worth per annum £56 0s. 0d. In Stow deanery. [Blank] miles from [blank].

Shipton Sollers is a rectory. Dedicated to St [blank]. Mr Peachey is lord and patron. Valued in the Queen's book £7 3s. 4d. Now worth per annum £40 0s. 0d. In Winchcombe deanery.² [Blank] miles from [blank].

Stowell a chapel of ease to Hampnett. The honourable John Howe Esq. is lord. Mr Thomas Hughes curate.

Stowell is the bright and splendid seat of the honourable John Howe Esq., one of Her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council.

Whittington¹ is a rectory. Dedicated to St [blank]. [Blank] is lord. [Blank] is patron. Mr Thomas Hake incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £13 6s. 8d. Now worth per annum £70 0s. 0d. In Winchcombe deanery. [Blank] miles from [blank].

¹ Recte Cirencester deanery.

² Recte Stow deanery.

Winstone is a chapel of ease to the peculiar of Bibury. Mr Richard Mathews is lord. Mr Thomas Parsons curate.

Withington is a rectory and a peculiar, only subject to the bishop of Gloucester's visitation. Dedicated to St [blank]. Humphrey Smith Esq. is lord. In the bishop of Worcester's gift. Mr Samuel Gillman incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £30 0s. 0d. Now worth per annum £369 0s. 0d. In Winchcombe deanery. 4 miles from Northleach.

Yanworth is a chapel of ease to Hazleton. [Blank] is lord. Mr Brice is curate.

Here endeth Bradley hundred.

Brightwell's Barrow hundred.

In Brightwell's Barrow hundred are contained those parishes, hamlets and tithings as underwritten.

Ablington a hamlet to Bibury. Mr Coxwell is lord.

f. 211v. Aldsworth, an impropriation belonging to the peculiar of Bibury. Dedicated to St [blank]. Sir Ralph Dutton, baronet, is lord and patron. [*In a different hand: quære.*] Mr John Meares incumbent. Worth per annum £60 0s. 0d. [Notes: £6.] In Cirencester deanery. 2 miles from Northleach.

Coln St Aldwyn [*MS. Colne-Allene*] is a rectory. Dedicated to St Aldwyn or Ellen [*recte* St John the Baptist]. Formerly belonging to the abbey of St Peter's in Gloucester. Mr Fettiplace [*MS. Phetiplace*] is lord and patron. [Mr Richard *an overwriting*] Hunt is incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £18 19s. 5d. [Notes: 17s. 11¼d. (£8 19s. 5d.).] Now worth per annum £46 0s. 0d. In Fairford deanery. 3 miles from that town.

The impropriation of Coln St Aldwyn appertaineth to the dean and chapter of Gloucester.

Arlington is a hamlet belonging to the peculiar of Bibury. Mr Sackville is lord.

Barnsley is a rectory and belongeth to the peculiar of Bibury. Dedicated to St [blank]. Mr Bouchier [*MS. Bourcher*] is lord. Mr Richard Payne hath the advowson for his life and is the incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £13 15s. 4d. Now worth per annum £120 0s. 0d. [Notes: £130.] In Cirencester deanery. 3 miles from that town.

Of Barnsley. Sir Miles Tame, son of Sir Edward Tame of Fairford, knight, purchased the royalty of Barnsley in the reign of King Henry VIII and did there build a fair tower church for the service of God, and afterwards built for himself a noble habitation, since converted into an inn and to this day known by the name of Barnsley inn, a place of very good reception.

Bibury is a vicarage. It is likewise a peculiar exempted from the bishop of the diocese's visitation, subject only to the metropolitan visitor of the kingdom, His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury or his deputy by commission. Dedicated to St [blank]. Mr Sackville is lord. Mr Vannam [*MS. Vennon*] hath the advowson and is likewise incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £13 1s. 4d. Now worth per annum £148 0s. 0d. In Cirencester deanery. 4 miles from that town.

¹ Notes, f. 158: . . . in the parish of Whittington (north from Andoversford) there is a ground upon the ascent of a hill called Wickham where were found several large graves (as people were at plough in the open field) about four foot asunder, the bottom sides, head, foot and top encompassed with broad stones like a chest. Pointing east, west, about four feet one from the other and not far from those graves or sepulchres there are several barrows thrown up on high, and up and down that field there hath been several Roman coins found, but of what image or superscription I could not certainly be informed, neither were there any bones (that I could hear of) found in those graves. But a little below, in the same field there may be perfectly seen the foundations (as it were) of three streets where was formerly (as is generally supposed) some eminent town. But this is only conjecture.

The vicar of Bibury hath all the corn of the land in this parish belonging to the impropiator and three acres of land near Ready Token, and all privy tithes excepting wool and lambs – that's the impropiator's.

Before Honorius (the third archbishop of Canterbury) divided this kingdom into parishes and tithings the people did usually bury their dead in the open fields. But when Cuthred the 13th king of the West Saxons permitted the bodies of the dead to be buried within the walls of their cities he likewise, for the better conveniency of those places which were remote from walled cities, allotted several bye-burial places in many parts of the kingdom purposely for the burial of such and such [*word illegible*]. Amongst many others this of Bibury (or Bye-Burial place) was one. And to confirm the same, the parish of Bisley which lieth eight miles from it hath at this day a burial place in Bibury known by the name of Bisley churchyard, and where (whilst that church lay under excommunication by the means
f. 212 of a man's being drowned in the churchyard well) they buried their dead | and had then a burial way from Bisley over Bier-waies bridge, since called Berrods bridge [*recte* Barretts Bridge], a place of good reception for travellers.¹

Eastleach Martin alias Browthropp (*sc.* Burthrop) is a rectory. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. Formerly belonging to the abbey of St Michael and St Mary of Great Malvern, Ordinis Sancti Benedicti [*sc.* of the Order of St Benedict]. Andrew Barker Esq. is lord and patron. Mr Bourton is incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £10 0s. 0d. Now worth per annum £35 0s. 0d. In Fairford deanery. 3 miles from that town.

Eastleach Turville, an impropriation and curacy. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. Formerly belonging to the abbey of St Peter in Gloucester. Andrew Barker Esq. is lord. Mr Saunderson patron. Mr John Powell curate.

Fairford is a market town and a vicarage. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. Andrew Barker Esq. is lord. In the gift of the dean and chapter of Gloucester. Mr Dennis Huntington incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £13 11s. 4d. Now worth per annum £79 0s. 0d. The deanery receiveth its name from this town. 2 miles [from] Lechlade.

Hatherop [*MS.* Hither-Throop alias Hatherup] is a rectory. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. Formerly a nunnery belonging to the abbattess of Lacock [*MS.* Leacock]. Mr Blomer is lord and patron. Valued in the Queen's book £10 0s. 0d. Now worth per annum £86 0s. 0d. In Fairford deanery. 2 miles from that town.

Poulton was formerly a priory, now a rectory. Dedicated to St [*blank*].

The church was built by one St Maure (alias Seymour) and stands in Gloucestershire and payeth all ecclesiastical dues and duties to the diocese of Gloucester. But the town belongeth to, and acknowledgeth suit and service to, the county of Wilts. The patron's lands are exempt.

Kempsford is a vicarage. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. Formerly belonging to the abbey of St Peter in Gloucester. The Lord Viscount Weymouth is lord. In the bishop of Gloucester's gift. Mr Dennis Huntington incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £19 0s. 0d. Now worth per annum £80 0s. 0d. In Fairford deanery. 2 miles from that town.

Kempsford is the noble seat of the Right Honourable Sir Thomas Thynne, knight, Viscount Weymouth, originally descended from the very ancient and right honourable family of the Beautoffs [*sc.* Botevilles].

¹ *Chancellor Parsons's Notes*, p. 54, *s.v.* Bagendon, refers to this association of Bisley with Bibury as a 'tradition'. In Book Three, f. 167v., *s.v.* Bisley, Wantner records a more circumstantial, and more improbable, account of the supposed excommunication of Bisley church; cf. below, f. 212v., *s.v.* Bagendon. Wantner's derivation of the place-name Bibury is fantastic.

Lechlade [*MS.* Leachlade] is a market town and vicarage [*added later:* formerly a priory of black canons of the Duke of Clarence's patronage]. Dedicated to St Andrew [*recte* St Lawrence]. Sir Thomas Cutler's heir is lord. The heir (or heiress) of Lawrence Bathurst Esq. are patrons. Mr Richard Castle is incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book at £12 13s. 3d. Now worth per annum £80 0s. 0d. In Fairford deanery. 2 miles from that town.

Quenington is a rectory. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. Formerly a hospitaller or a religious house set apart for the reception of pilgrims [*added later:* and where was once a preceptory of the Knights Templars founded by Agnes de Lacy, William of Poulton and the f. 212v. Countess Cecilia]. Valued at £137 7s. 1½d. per annum. | Mr Henry Ireton is lord. Mr Fettiplace is patron. Mr Henry Andrews incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book at £7 18s. 2d. Now worth per annum £40. 0s. 0d. In Fairford deanery. 4 [*recte* 7] miles from Cirencester.

The rector hath all the tithes except the court land's, which is the patron's.

Southrop [*MS.* South-Throop alias Sotherup], a rectory. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. [*Blank*] is lord. Wadham College in Oxford patrons. Mr William Powell incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book at £4 4s. 0d. Now worth per annum £35 0s. 0d. [*Notes:* £67.] In Cirencester *recte* Fairford] deanery. [*Blank*] miles from that town.

Here endeth Bradley [*recte* Brightwell's Barrow] hundred.

Crowthorne and Minety hundred.

In Crowthorne and Minety hundred are contained those parishes, hamlets and tithings as are underwritten.

Ampney Crucis [*MS.* Amenny alias Amny Crucis] is a vicarage. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. Robert Pleydell is lord and hath the impropriation. In the Lord Chancellor's gift. Mr Isaac Dalton is incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book at £6 9s. 10½d. [*Notes:* 12s. 11d. (£6. 9s. 0½d.).] Now worth per annum £35 0s. 0d. In Fairford deanery. [*Blank*] miles from that town.

Down Ampney [*MS.* Downe Amny] is a vicarage. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. Mr Dunch is lord. Christ Church, Oxford, are patrons. Mr Richard Bingley incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book at £10 5s. 8d. Now worth per annum £59 0s. 0d. In Fairford deanery. 2 miles from Cirencester.

Ampney St Mary [*MS.* Amny St Mary], an impropriation. Dedicated to St Mary the Virgin. Robert Pleydell [*MS.* Plidwell] Esq. is lord. [*Blank*] is patron. Mr Isaac Dalton incumbent. Worth [*entry incomplete*]. In Cirencester deanery. 2 miles from that town.

Ampney St Peter [*MS.* Amny St Peter], an impropriation. Dedicated to St Peter. Robert Pleydell Esq. is lord. [*Blank*] is patron. Mr Richard Hunt incumbent. Worth [*entry incomplete*]. In Cirencester deanery. 2 miles from that town.

Bagendon [*MS.* Badging-Dane] is a rectory. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. The Lord Viscount Thynne is lord and patron. Mr Thomas Poulton incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £8 4s. 3d. Now worth per annum £50 0s. 0d. In Cirencester deanery. 2 miles from that town.

It is apparent not only by the name of the town but likewise by the camps majors and minors in and about this parish that this place was formerly some station of the Danes, especially near to Bier-waies bridge (in the same parish) where are several inns of good reception.

The Barton, a tithing to Cirencester. [*Blank*] [*Annsloe reading uncertain*] Esq. is lord.

Baunton, a chapel of ease to Cirencester. Thomas Master Esq. is lord. Mr Poulton curate.

South Cerney [*MS.* South Churney or Cerney] is a vicarage. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. Formerly belonging to the abbey of St Augustine's in Bristol and to the priory of St John of

- f. 213 Llanthony. | Mr Dew is lord of one part and Mr Jones is lord of the other part. In the bishop of Gloucester's gift. Mr Saunders is incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £6 16s. 8d. Now worth per annum £50 0s. 0d. In Cirencester deanery. 3 miles from that town.

Cerney Wick, a tithing to South Cerney.

Cirencester [*MS.* Churn-Chester alias Cirencester], a market town, formerly an abbey of the Cistercian order,¹ valued before its dissolution at £1,051 7s. 1d. It is now an impropriation. Dedicated to St John Baptist. In the bishop of Gloucester's gift. The Lord Bathurst is lord. Mr Harrison incumbent. Worth per annum £40 0s. 0d. In all near £200 0s. 0d. This deanery receiveth its name from the town. 7 miles from Hampton. 8 miles from Tetbury.

Here are about fifty poor children taught. To this use part of some standing charities are applied, and part of the offertory. The rest of the charge is defrayed by several private contributions.²

Coates is a rectory. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. Formerly a nunnery belonging to the abbess of Ramsey. Sir Robert Atkyns, knight, is lord and patron. Mr Elias de Carteret incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book at £9 6s. 8d. Now worth per annum £190 0s. 0d. In Cirencester deanery. 2 miles from that town.

Daglingworth, a rectory. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. Sir Robert Atkyns, Knight of the Bath, is lord of one part and his son, Sir Robert Atkyns, knight, is lord of the other part. In the Lord Chancellor's gift. Mr Nathaniel Gwynne incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £8 6s. 0d. Now worth per annum £80 0s. 0d. In Cirencester deanery. Near 2 miles from that town.

Driffild [*MS.* Dryfield alias Driffild], a vicarage. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. Formerly belonging to the abbey of Cirencester. Sir George Hanger, knight, is lord and patron. Doctor Richard Parsons incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book at £8 2s. 4d. Now worth per annum £65 0s. 0d. In Cirencester deanery. 3 miles from that town.

The vicar of Driffild hath all manner of tithes.

Driffild is the fair seat of George Hanger, knight.

Duntisbourne Abbots [*MS.* Duntisbourne alias Dunsbourne Abbott] is a rectory. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. Mr Ridler is lord. Mr Thomas Phipps hath the perpetual advowson and is the incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book at £13 0s. 0d. Now worth per annum £80 0s. 0d. [*Notes:* £70.] In Cirencester deanery. 4 miles from that town.

Duntisbourne Rouse [*MS.* Dunsbourne Militis], a rectory. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. Corpus Christi College in Oxford are both lords and patrons. Mr Josias Dockwray incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book at £8 14s. 8d. Now worth per annum £80 0s. 0d. [*Notes:* £40.] In Cirencester deanery. 3 miles from that town.

Within the limitations of the before-named parish stands Pinbury Park with its noble and most curious lodge, the only cabinet³ of the county and the delightful seat of the truly honourable and worthy knight Sir Robert Atkyns.

Meysey Hampton [*MS.* Maissey-Hampton] is a rectory. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. [*Blank*] is lord. Corpus Christi College in Oxford are the patrons. Doctor John Beale incumbent.

- f. 213v. Valued in the Queen's book at £20 17s. 2d. Now worth per annum £190 0s. 0d. [*Notes:* £290.] In Fairford deanery. A mile from that town.

¹ *Recte* Augustinian canons.

² This paragraph is entered on a small sheet tacked on to f. 213. Cf. above, f. 192v., n. 2.

³ A summer house or bower in a garden: *OED*.

Harnhill [*MS.* Harn-Hill alias Harnell], a rectory. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. Humphrey Smyth Esq. is lord and patron, and hath the perpetual advowson. Mr Samuel Adams incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book at £5 16s. 3½*d.* Now worth per annum £35 0s. 0*d.* In Fairford [*recte* Cirencester] deanery]. 2 miles from Cirencester.

Minety is a rectory. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. The Lord Ferrers is lord.

The town stands in the county of Gloucester. The church and row of houses by it stands in Wiltshire. The town oweth suit and service to the county of Gloucester and the church all due observance to the diocese of Sarum.

Oakley is a tithing to Cirencester. Sir Robert Atkyns, knight, is lord.

Preston is a vicarage. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. Formerly belonging to the abbey of Cirencester. Thomas Master Esq. is lord and patron. Mr Christopher Wease incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book at £9 1s. 4½*d.* [*Notes:* 19s. 0¾*d.* (£9 10s. 7½*d.*)] Now worth per annum £60 0s. 0*d.* In Cirencester deanery. A mile from that town.

Siddington St Mary, a rectory. Dedicated to St Mary the Virgin. Allen Bathurst Esq. is lord. In the Lord Chancellor's gift. Mr Joseph Stephens incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book at £8 11s. 8*d.* [*Notes:* 17s. 2½*d.* (£8 12s. 1*d.*)] Now worth per annum £80 0s. 0*d.* In Cirencester deanery. A mile from that town.

Siddington St Peter, a vicarage. Dedicated to St Peter. Allen Bathurst Esq. is lord. In the Lord Chancellor's gift. Mr Joseph Stephens incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book at £5 12s. 2½*d.* Now worth per annum £30 0s. 0*d.* In Cirencester deanery. A mile from that town.

Spirling-Gate alias Spring-Gate, a tithing to Cirencester.¹ Allen Bathurst Esq. is lord.

Spitalgate [*MS.* Spittle gate], a tithing to Cirencester. Allen Bathurst Esq. is lord.

Stratton [*MS.* Straighton alias Stratton], a rectory. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. Jasper Chapman Esq. is lord and patron. Mr Ralph Willett incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book at £12 17s. 6*d.* [*Notes:* £1 4s. 9*d.* (£12 7s. 6*d.*)] Now worth per annum £160 0s. 0*d.* In Cirencester deanery. A mile from that town.

Watermoor [*MS.* Watty Moore alias Wattery-Moor] is a tithing to Cirencester. Allen Bathurst Esq. is lord.

Wiggold [*MS.* Wigg-Well alias Wiggold] is a tithing to Cirencester. Allen Bathurst Esq. is lord.

Here endeth Crowthorne and Minety hundred.

Rapsgate hundred.

This hundred containeth the parishes, hamlet and tithings as underwritten in an alphabetical order.

- f. 214 Birdlip alias Burlip, a township. It stands in three parishes. The two first houses, on the top of the hill, are in Witcombe parish. Sir Michael Hick lord of the court baron. Mr Sands of Miserden is lord. The row of houses on the right hand side (going up the hill) are in Brimpsfield parish And the row of houses on the left hand are in Cowley parish. Mr Henry Brett is lord of that part.

Brimpsfield [*MS.* Brimsfield] is a rectory. Dedicated to [Our Blessed Saviour *late entry*; *recte* St Michael]. Formerly an alien priory and coll[ege] to the abbey of St Stephen [of Fontenay] in Normandy. Mr Sands is lord and patron. Mr Henry Hook incumbent. Valued

¹ Wantner has wrongly distinguished the subject of this erroneous reading of 'Spittle-gate' (Spitalgate) which is the subject of the following correct entry.

in the Queen's book at £9 11s. 11d. Now worth per annum £69 0s. 0d. In Stonehouse deanery. 6 miles from Gloucester.

Of Brimpsfield. In the reign of King Stephen Brimpsfield was a town of good estimation, where stood a fair castle belonging to the duke of Clarence who procured for the town a charter of privileges, where they had one market day weekly upon Tuesdays and one fair yearly upon the eve of Corpus Christi, which royalty the aforesaid duke sold to one Payne, who was lord of Bisley, Ebworth and Painswick, but he having no issue male passed over his said manor of Brimpsfield with Joan his eldest daughter to John de Gifford whom King Edward III created Baron of Brimpsfield. [*Inserted superscript, reading uncertain: K[ing] Ed[ward] IV gave to the castle of Windsor (incomplete).*¹] He [Gifford] it was that founded Gloucester Hall in Oxford for the monks of Gloucester. Which honour afterwards descended to the Le Stranges and from them to the Audleys who sold it to the Cliffords and they to the Sandys's of Miserden, the offspring of whom is now lord of the manor. But this title and honour of Brimpsfield is conferred upon the earl of Salisbury.

The ground on which Brimpsfield castle stood is now called the Castle Hill, whence issueth the first main springs of the rivulet Stroud.

North Cerney [*MS. North-Churney (or Cerney)*], a rectory. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. Sir John Guise, baronet, is lord. Mr Pool is patron. Mr John Cox incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book at £12 10s. 5½d. [*Notes: £2 3s. 0¾d. (£21 10s. 5½d.).*] Now worth per annum £260 0s. 0d. In Cirencester deanery. 3 miles from that town.

It is called North Cerney by way of distinction from South Cerney.

The great Cerney Downs, so famous for hawking, hunting, coursing and racing belongeth to this parish. Adjacent to it stands Scroop's Ditch, a Danish camp major.

Calmsden [*MS. Calmsdowne*], a hamlet to North Cerney. Sir John Guise, baronet, is lord. In Calmsden field was ploughed up a Roman glass urn full of ashes.

Coberley [*MS. Cowberley alias Cubberly*], a rectory. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. Mr Jonathan Castleman, lord and patron, hath the perpetual advowson. Mr Robert Rowden incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £10 0s. 0d. Now worth per annum £120 0s. 0d. In Stonehouse deanery. 6 miles from Gloucester.

In Coberley Downs (and the seven well-heads a little below it) riseth the first main spring heads of the river Churn which runneth through Cirencester to Lechlade and joineth with Isis, which first riseth out of Tarlton (in this county) near the highway side, which incorporateth between Lechlade and Oxford with the river Thames [*MS. Tame*], and from thence called Tame-Isis.

Cowley is a rectory. Dedicated to St Michael [*recte St Mary*]. Formerly belonging to the abbey of Pershore. Mr Henry Brett is lord and patron. Doctor Lye is incumbent. Valued in f. 214v. the Queen's book at £9 1s. 0d. Now worth per annum £76 0s. 0d. | In Stonehouse deanery.

Of Cowley. In this parish of Cowley stands the little lofty hill called Cow-Pen; upon the top thereof groweth a fine ruck of hawthorn trees which are seen many miles round this part of the country.

The lord of this manor, Mr Henry Brett, hath built him near unto the church a pleasant habitation with a cupola on the top of his house, who being a very great lover and an artist

¹ Presumably a reference to the grant of Brimpsfield priory to the chapel of St George at Windsor by Edward IV in 1461, who in the same year revoked the grant of the priory to Eton college by Henry VI in 1441 (*Trans. B.G.A.S. lxxxii 134*). Edward's grant to St George's Chapel is transcribed with the date incompletely recorded in Atkyns, *Glos.* 300.

in ringing added three new bells to the old ones of the church, so that now there are six new tunable bells hanging in that tower, cast by Mr Abraham Rudhall of the city of Gloucester.

Colesbourne [*MS.* Cowly's-Bourne alias Colesborne] is a rectory. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. Mr Philip Sheppard is lord and patron. Mr Joseph Wilks incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £5 6s. 9½*d.* Now worth per annum £30 0s. 0*d.* [*Notes:* £36.] In Winchcombe deanery. 5 miles from Cirencester.

Cranham is a rectory. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. Mr William Johnson is lord. Mr Sands is patron. Mr Obadiah Dunn incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book at £6 4s. 3*d.* [*Notes:* 12s. 8*d.* (£6 6s. 8*d.*)] Now worth per annum £35 0s. 0*d.* In Stonehouse deanery. 3 miles from Gloucester.

Elkstone alias Elstone is a rectory. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. The Lord Craven is lord and patron. Mr William Bryer incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book at £12 9s. 2*d.* Now worth per annum £69 0s. 0*d.* In Stonehouse deanery. 7 miles from Gloucester.

The chancel of this church is higher than the body thereof.

In Elkstone parish there standeth Comb End [*MS.* Comb-Inn], the ancient seat of the Hortons.

Rendcomb alias Rencomb, a rectory. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. Formerly belonged to the archbishop of York and to the abbey of St Peter in Gloucester. Sir John Guise, baronet, is lord. Mr [John Cox hath the *overwriting*] perpetual advowson. [Mr. George White incumbent *an overwriting*.] Valued in the Queen's book at £13 6s. 8*d.* Now worth per annum £160 0s. 0*d.* In Cirencester deanery. 4 miles from the town.

Of Rendcomb. In the reign of King Henry VIII Rendcomb was the royalty of Edward Tame, who built the tower church of Rendcomb, glazing part of the windows with the like painted glass which his father Sir Miles Tame had set up in Fairford church, which are said to be the finest church windows in England.

Rendcomb is now the fair seat of Sir John Guise, baronet, whose father, Sir John Guise, baronet (son of Sir Christopher Guise, the first baronet of this family), did purchase of the Berkeleys; where stood an ancient habitation which is now pulled down and a most noble new house built in its stead, etc.

The Guises are a family of great antiquity, ancient by their own name, being in elder times the owners of Aspley [*MS.* Apsley] Guise near Brickhill, and from the Beauchamps of Holt who acknowledge Hubert de Burgh, earl of Kent, beneficial to them, by their armoury. Camden fol. 362.

[*On a small sheet attached to f. 214v. below the entry on Rendcomb:*] I have been informed by some reverend divines that the family of the Broads have been ministers, and the family of the Stockwells have been clerks, of the parish of Rendcomb (in a succeeding line) ever since the Reformation in the reign of King Henry VIII unto this very day, 1711.

Stockwell, a hamlet in Cowley. Mr. Henry Brett is lord.

Syde [*MS.* Side] is a rectory. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. Mr Ridler is lord and patron. Mr f. 215 Thomas Phipps incumbent. | Valued in the Queen's book at £3 18s. 3*d.* Now worth per annum £30 0s. 0*d.* In Stonehouse deanery. 2 miles from Bisley.

Woodmancote [*MS.* Woodman-Cott], a hamlet to North Cerney. Sir John Guise, baronet, is lord.

Here endeth Rapsgate hundred.

Here beginneth Longtree hundred.

In Longtree hundred are contained those parishes, hamlets and tithings as underwritten .

Avening is a rectory. Dedicated to St [blank]. Formerly belonged to the abbess of Caen [MS. Cademo], or Lady of Sion. Philip Sheppard Esq. is lord and patron and [has the] perpetual advowson. Mr Swynfen [MS. Swinefield] incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book at £24 0s. 0d. Now worth per annum £220 0s. 0d. [Notes: £260.] In Stonehouse deanery. A mile from Hampton.

Aston, a tithing to Avening. Mr John Driver lord.

Charlton, a tithing to Tetbury. Matthew Ducie Morton Esq. lord.

Cherington is a rectory. Dedicated to St [blank]. Part thereof did belong to the abbess of Caen, or Lady of Sion. Mr Edward Stephens is lord and patron. Mr John Trapp incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book at £13 0s. 0d. Now worth per annum £99 0s. 0d. In Stonehouse deanery. 2 miles from Tetbury.

Of Cherington. Though Cherington be in this county yet it properly belongeth to the honour of Wallingford and Berkhamsted in the county of Berkshire, sometime the honour of Ewelme, which lordship (as also that of Alderley near Wotton under Edge and the tithing of Brawn [MS. Brewen] in the parish of Sandhurst near Gloucester) by virtue of a grant from King Henry III [*etc. as above, f. 199, s.v. Sandhurst, replacing the first 'stallage' with 'tollage'*].

The court leet for Cherington, Alderley and the tithing of Brawn aforesaid are held for the honour of Ewelme in Cherington upon Hock Tuesday, which is May 8th,¹ whereon the tenants appear and are nobly feasted.

Culkerton [MS. Cuckerton] is a [rectory *deleted. In a different hand*] hamlet belonging to Rodmarton.² Dedicated to St [blank]. Mr Long is lord. [Blank] is patron. Mr Collier is incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book at £9 11s. 11d. Now worth per annum £69 0s. 0d. In Stonehouse deanery. 3 miles from Tetbury.

One Mr Smith of the Inner Temple gave to the poor of his parish for ever [blank] pounds a year to be disposed of according to the discretion of the churchwardens and overseers thereof.

f. 215v. An ancient British name.³

Doughton [MS. Duffen alias Duffton] is a tithing to Tetbury. Mr Benjamin Talboys lord.

Elmestree [MS. Elmstry], a tithing to Tetbury. Mr Dayton lord.

Minchinhampton [MS. Minching-Hampton], a market town and a rectory. Dedicated to the Blessed Trinity. Formerly a nunnery belonging to the abbess of Caen or the Lady of Sion, and a chantry. Philip Sheppard Esq. is lord and patron and hath the perpetual advowson. John Farrer [MS. Ferrers] incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book at £41 12s. 4d. Now worth per annum £200 0s. 0d. [Notes: £260.] In Stonehouse deanery. 2 miles from Stroud.

Horsley is a vicarage. Dedicated to St [blank]. Formerly belonging to the priory of Bruton [MS. Brenton]. Mr Nathaniel Stephens lord. Mr Willet is [patron *deleted*] impropriator. Mr Richard [obliteration] incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book at £7 11s. 4d. Worth to the vicar but £8 0s. 0d. [Notes: £80]. In Stonehouse deanery. 2 miles from [Minchin]Hampton.

The benefits appertaining to Horsley church is swallowed up by the impropriator.

¹ The latest possible date for Hook Tuesday, the second Tuesday after Easter, is May 4th.

² The status of Culkerton as revised is correct and it is not clear how the characteristics of a rectory were associated with it.

³ The relevance of this isolated entry is not evident.

Lasborough [*MS. Lashborough*] is a rectory.¹ Dedicated to St [*blank*]. Walter Estcourt Esq. is lord and patron. Mr Stephen Banning incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book at £8 0s. 0d. Now worth per annum £39 0s. 0d. In Dursley deanery. 3 miles from Tetbury.

Nailsworth a tithing to Hampton. Philip Sheppard Esq. is lord.

Rodborough is a tithing and a chapel of ease to Hampton. Philip Sheppard is lord.

Here are twenty children taught [to read and write *added superscript in a different hand*]. Three clothed by one person. The subscription is ten pounds per annum.²

Mr James Standfield, the minister of Rodborough, is allowed out of Brasenose College in Oxford forty pounds per annum for preaching one sermon every Sunday morning between ten and eleven of the clock in Rodborough church. The gift given for the performance of the aforesaid duty is set forth as followeth: In the 23rd year of the reign of King Richard II, A.D. 1398 [*recte* 1399], Hugh Notling [*sc.* Notlyn] of Rook-Moor [*recte* Rooksmoor] in the parish of Bisley did give by will all his land lying in King's Stanley for the celebrating of divine service in Rodborough church. And in the 12th year of the reign of King Henry VI, 1432 [*recte* 1433–4], Edmund of Rodborough gave by will all his lands lying in the parish of Bisley for the celebrating of divine service in Rodborough church. And in the 14th year of the aforesaid king, 1434 [*recte* 1435–6], Margery Briscoomb, widow, gave by will all her lands and tenements lying and being in Bisley, for the celebration of divine service in Rodborough church. Now in the 8th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, A.D. 1566, all the beforementioned lands and tenements were sold and given away for superstitious uses (as was pretended). Hereupon in the second year of the reign of King James the first, A. D. 1604 an expensive suit of law in Chancery recovered it again and and were reinfcoffed in the said lands and by the decree then made it was then ordered that all the profits whatsoever

f. 216 of the lands | should be yearly paid to a preacher who was to be of the degree of a Master of Arts chosen by the college of Brasenose in Oxford, excepting five pounds a year out of the said profits of the lands to be yearly paid out upon the repairs of the said chapel, and that only so but by the approbation of the said minister.³

Of the exquisite and admirable parts of a man-child born blind in the parish of Rodborough. One Richard Clutterbook, a wealthy clothier, had a son by his wife born blind, named Joseph, who when he could but go about (as it were) would many times be a-moulding and making divers pretty devices in the clay which they used about the mill, and afterwards as he grew in years so he took great delight in handling the hammer and hatchet, insomuch that his father had some carpenter's tools made purposely for him, which he managed so well that when he came to the age of 14 or 15 years he could repair anything about the mill; and not only so, but he learnt so much of the clothing trade that he could burse, row and shear a cloth as well by his feeling as those that could see. Nay, he could turn a cloth on the stock whilst the mill was going, which is accounted a very difficult thing for one to do that can see. Again, he was grown so proficient in hacking and hewing that he made himself a lathe to turn wood on and did turn many pretty things therewith. Again, he was so great a lover of music and singing that to show his skill therein he first made himself a musical table (according to the rules of gamut) with lines and notes. The lines were made with wire and the notes with bone, and by his feeling of them he would sing a plain bass to

¹ Notes, f. 148: 'John Wakeman, the first bishop of Gloucester *temp.* Hen. VIII, was born at Lasborough'. According to *ODNB* he was probably of Worcestershire origin.

² This paragraph is entered on a small sheet tacked on to f. 216. Cf. above, f. 192v., n. 2.

³ Here Wantner has extracted a document of 1680 (Glos. Archives, Gloucester Diocesan Records V5/251T1), which in setting out the antecedents of the award first mentions Brasenose College in connection with an order of Chancery of 1639.

several songs. After this he made himself two or three violins, citterns and virginals and could not only play on them but he could likewise string them and put them in tune as well as any musician. Moreover he could take a watch in pieces and mend what was amiss and put it together again as well as any watchmaker. And as his feeling was rare so likewise was his hearing so excellent and quick that he could tell any man when the sand of an hourglass did run or when it stood still, with abundance of other rarities that he could perform too tedious here to relate, and possibly such that few would give credit unto them. But what I have here written (and could write in his praise) is nothing out of verity, as five hundred people in and about Stroud-water can testify.

Rodmarton is a rectory. Dedicated to St [blank]. Formerly belonging to the abbey of Kingswood. Mr Cherry is lord. Mr Long is patron. Mr Collier is incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book at £18 1s. 3d. Now worth per annum £129 0s. 0d. In Stonehouse deanery. 3 miles from Tetbury.

Shipton Dovel [MS. Shipton-Doverel], a tithing to Shipton Moyne. Mr Hodges is lord.

Shipton Moyne, a rectory.¹ Dedicated to St [blank]. Mr Hodges is lord and patron. Mr [William in a different hand] Hodges incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book at £18 1s. 3d. Now worth per annum £146 0s. 0d. In Dursley [recte Stonehouse deanery.] 2 miles from Tetbury.

f. 216v. Tarlton, a corps belonging to a prebendary of Salisbury. Mr Cox is lord.

Tetbury, a market town, a vicarage and a parsonage. Dedicated to St Mary the Virgin. Formerly a monastery of the Cistercian order belonging to the abbey of Kingswood. The king (or queen's) bailiff of the town for the year being, with the body of the borough, are lords of the town and hath the disposing of the vicarage. The parsonage is in the gift of Christ Church College, Oxford. Mr John Bliss incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £36 13s. 2d. Now worth per annum £100 0s. 0d. [Notes £86.] In Stonehouse deanery. 3 miles from Hampton.

Upton, a tithing to Tetbury.

Westonbirt [MS. Weston-Birt], a rectory. Dedicated to St [blank]. Mr Holford is lord. [Blank] is patron. Mr Samuel Broadhurst incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book at £6 2s. 0d. Now worth per annum £40 0s. 0d. In Hawkesbury deanery. 3 miles from Tetbury.

Woodchester [MS. Woodchester alias Udd-cester], a rectory. Dedicated to St [blank]. Formerly a nunnery. Matthew Ducie Morton Esq. is lord and patron. Mr James Stansfield incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book at £10

¹ The following entry on Shipton Moyne is written on a small sheet, part of a cover addressed to Wantner, attached to f. 220v. immediately below the entry on Nympsfield: 'Shipton Moyne is a rectory. Dedicated to St [blank]. Estcourt Hodges Esq. is lord and patron. Mr [blank] Hodges incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £20 2s. 2d. [recte £18 1s. 10½d.]. Now worth per annum £146. In Dursley deanery. 3 miles from Tetbury. Shipton Moyne receiveth the honour for being the birthplace of Mr. John Oldham the poet, whose father was minister thereof.'

0s. 0d. Now worth per annum £76 0s. 0d. In Stonehouse deanery. 2 miles from Stroud.

Of Woodchester. In Woodchester's churchyard about three foot and a half underground appeareth the most richest mosaic chequer-work pavement in all this part of the kingdom, which hath occasioned many persons of honour and quality both far and near to see it, and for that reason as well as for its antiquity I have here given a brief account thereof according to the best of my understanding. The form thereof (so much as was discernable) represented the Zodiac, whose outside limitations were adorned with curious painted fretwork, and the compass of the circles therein were charged with a lion and behind it a palm tree then a leopard, and behind it a palm tree and lastly a wyvern (or dragon) and behind that a palm tree, all which figures (for I could see no more) were largely and lively set forth in small painted stones no bigger than little table dice, but so curiously wrought and so exactly performed that the imagery work and painting appeared as fresh and as lively (for I had wiped it with a mop) as though it had been newly finished. It being supposed that the whole churchyard upon that level is paved or laid with like variety of work.

[There follow notes on the origin of Roman mosaic pavements, the significance of the suffix '-chester' and the foundation of the nunnery said to have been on the site of the present church.]

- f. 217 Of Woodchester's park. The circumference of the walls round Woodchester park are said to be seven miles in compass, being the largest park in the county of Gloucester. Upon the top, or highest place, there is a place called the Ridings, from whence in a clear serene evening a man may perfectly see some part of fourteen counties in England and Wales.

Here endeth Longtree hundred.

Here beginneth Bisley hundred, which containeth those parishes, hamlets and tithings as hereunder.

Bidfield, a tithing to Bisley. Sir Robert Atkyns, knight, is lord.

Bisley is a market town and a vicarage. Dedicated to [St Allhallows *deleted; in a different hand* All Saints]. Sir Robert Atkyns, knight, is lord. The Lord Coventry is impropriator. In the Queen's gift. Mr Simon Priest incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book at £19 10s. 5d. Now worth per annum £60 0s. 0d. In Stonehouse deanery. 2 miles from Stroud.

Edge, a tithing to Painswick. John Jernegan Esq. is lord.

Edgeworth, a rectory. Dedicated to [*blank*]. Mr Ridler's heir is lord and patron. Mr [Griffen *late entry*] incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book at £8 0s. 0d. Now worth per annum £60 0s. 0d. In Stonehouse deanery. 2 miles from Bisley.

Frampton [*sc.* Frampton Mansell], a tithing to [*entry incomplete*]. Mr Driver is lord.

Hailey [*MS.* Hayly], a tithing to [*entry incomplete*]. Sir Robert Atkyns, knight, is lord.

Upper Lypiatt [*MS.* Upper Lupp-Yate], a tithing to Bisley. Thomas Stephens Esq. is lord.

I have read that the great conspiracy of the papists (called gunpowder treason) was first hatched and afterwards contrived by Catesby (and his wicked associates) who then lived there, and that there is at this day (to my knowledge) a private room belonging to the house which hath ever since been called by the name of the plot room.

Lower Lypiatt, a tithing to Bisley. Charles Cox Esq. is lord.

Of Lower Lypiatt. In this tithing the aforesaid Charles Cox Esq. (one of Her Majesty's judges in the principality of Wales) hath lately built him a very fair habitation which is a great ornament to the place.

- f. 217v. Miserden [*MS.* Muzerds-Dane alias Miserdane], a rectory. Dedicated to St [blank]. William Sandys Esq. is lord and patron. Mr John Durstone incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book at £18 13s. 4d. [*recte* £8 13s. 4d.]. Now worth per annum £80 0s. 0d. In Stonehouse deanery. 5 miles from Cirencester.

Of Miserden. The very name of this town bespeaks itself to have been some more eminent station of the Danes than ordinary, as is more apparent by the Danish camp major not far from the church.

Paganhill [*MS.* Packen-hill], a tithing to Bisley. [Blank] is lord.

Painswick is a market town and a vicarage. Dedicated to St Mary Magdalen [*recte* St Mary thr Virgin].¹ Formerly belonging to the priory of St John of Llanthony by Gloucester. John Jernegan is lord. In the gift of [entry incomplete].² Mr John Downes incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book at £14 5s. 1½d. Now worth per annum £80 0s. 0d. [Notes: £86.] In Stonehouse deanery. 2 miles from Stroud.

Sapperton is a rectory. Dedicated to St [blank]. Sir Robert Atkyns, Knight of the Bath, is lord and patron. Mr [Robert Parsons *late entry*] incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book at £17 0s. 0d. Now worth per annum £129 0s. 0d. In Stonehouse deanery. 5 miles from Cirencester.

Of Sapperton. Sapperton House is one of the finest well-built ancient habitations in all this part of the country. It standeth upon the side of a hill and yet so level that there is on the south side thereof a fair bowling green from whence there is a most lovely prospect between the woody hills (in the bottom thereof runneth the rivulet Stroud) to the Golden Valley and Hampton road common.

Sheepscombe [*MS.* Ships-comb], a tithing to Painswick. John Jernegan Esq. is lord.

Steanbridge [*MS.* Stane-Bridg], a tithing to Bisley and Painswick. [Blank] are lords.

- f. 218 Stroud is a market town and a chapel of ease to Bisley. | Dedicated to St Lawrence. [Blank] is lord. Mr William Johns incumbent. Worth per annum [blank]. In Stonehouse deanery. 2 miles from Painswick.

¹ The correct dedication is given in Notes, f. 150.

² According to Notes, f. 149 the living of Painswick was in the gift of the lord chancellor. This is contradicted by the following entry in Notes, which records that 'the perpetual advowson of Painswick was in the hands of trustees for the town'. Cf. *Bishop Benson's Survey*, p. 60; *Chancellor Chancellor Parsons's Notes*, p. 309.

The vicar of Bisley hath all the privy tithes belonging to Stroud.

Here sixty poor children taught to read, &c., and twelve are clothed besides this. By the approbation of the minister two persons catechise in private divers children gratis, who though they stand not in need of the school would otherwise be very ignorant, by this means being fitted for public examination. Above one hundred of these are catechised in the church, also thirty children are catechised in a neighbouring parish.¹

Througham, a tithing to Bisley. A noted place for good tile.²

Tunley, a tithing to Bisley.

Winstone, a rectory. Dedicated to St [blank]. Formerly belonging to the abbey of St Peter in Gloucester. Mr Sandys is lord and patron. Mr Egerton incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book at £7 10s. 0d. Now worth per annum £40 0s. 0d. [Notes: £46.] In Stonehouse deanery. 2 miles from Bisley.

Here endeth Bisley hundred.

Whitstone hundred containeth those parishes, hamlets and tithings as are underwritten.

Alkington, a tithing to [entry incomplete].

Eastington [MS. Essington] is a rectory. Dedicated to St [blank]. Mr Nathaniel Stephens is lord royal of the whole hundred and patron of Eastington. Mr Deighton is incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £32 14s. 9d. Now worth per annum £160 0s. 0d. In Stonehouse deanery. A mile from Leonard Stanley.

The manor house of Eastington is a most noble pile of hewn masonry building, almost peninsulated with Ebley water.

Frampton on Severn [MS. Frampton super Sabrina] is a vicarage. Dedicated to St Mary the Virgin. Mr Clifford of Daventry is lord and patron. Mr William Smith incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £7 11s. 0d. Now worth £60 0s. 0d. In Dursley deanery. 3 miles from Leonard Stanley.

The vicar of Frampton hath all the tithes both great and small.

Frampton green is a very pleasant place where there is yearly held a considerable fair the morrow after Candlemas Day.

Fretherne [MS. Free-Thorne alias Frathoren] is a rectory. Dedicated to St [blank]. Mr [John Eckley *deleted; overwritten in a different hand* W[illia]m Bayly] is lord and patron. Mr Saunders is incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £5 6s. 8d. Now worth per annum £40 0s. 0d. In Gloucester deanery. 4 miles from Dursley.

Fretherne's Lanthorne [sc. Lantern] or Lodge stands as a landmark to guide those that sail up the river Severn.

¹ This entry, on a small sheet tacked on to f. 218, is an amplification by Wantner of Joseph Downing, *An account of charity schools in Great Britain and Ireland with the benefactions thereunto . . .* (11th edn., 1712), p. 46. Cf. above, f. 192v., n. 2.

² Notes, f. 149v.: 'The most serviceable and lightest tile for the covering or tiling of houses in this county is dug in this tithing.'

Frocester [*MS.* Frowcester alias Frosster], a vicarage. Dedicated to St [blank]. Matthew Ducie Morton Esq. lord and patron. Mr Edward Smith incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £10 15s. 0d. [*Notes:* £1 0s. 7d. (£10 5s. 10d.).] Now worth per annum £50 0s. 0d. [*Notes:* £59.] In Stonehouse deanery. A mile from Leonard Stanley.

f. 218v. Leland in his Itinerary saith that Frocester was formerly a college of prebendaries, but suppressed and given to the abbey of St Peter's in Gloucester.

Hardwick is a chapel of ease to Standish. Dedicated to St Mary. Mr William Try is lord.

Haresfield is a vicarage. Dedicated to St [blank]. Formerly belonging to the priory of St John of Llanthony. William Try Esq. is lord and patron. Mr Henry Abbott incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £17 0s. 0d. Now worth per annum £60 0s. 0d. In Gloucester deanery. 4 miles from Gloucester.

The upper tithing in this parish. Mr John Cokes is lord of [*entry incomplete*].¹

Longney is a vicarage. Dedicated to St Helen [*recte* St Laurence]. Formerly belonging to the abbey of Pershore. [Blank] is lord. In the Lord Chancellor's gift. Valued in the Queen's book at £12 13s. 4d. Now worth per annum £69 0s. 0d. [*Notes:* £30.] In Gloucester deanery. 7 miles from that city.

One Mr Smith of the Temple, London, was lord of the manor of Longney, whose estate there was worth [two *an overwriting, reading uncertain*] hundred pounds a year which he freely bequeathed to charitable uses to divers places in this kingdom. Amongst others he gave to the poor inhabitants of Longney seven pounds a year for ever according as his will directs, etc.²

Moreton Valence [*MS.* Mourton-Valence], a corps belonging to the church of Hereford. The dedication lost. Sir Ralph Dutton, baronet, is lord. The widow of Mr Amos Jones, the last incumbent, by virtue of a lease from the church of Hereford for term of years to come holds the incumbency which is worth £49 per annum. But to Mr Henry Abbott, who serves the cure, only £12 a year. In Gloucester deanery. 5 miles from that city.

Oxlinch, a tithing to Moreton. Sir Ralph Dutton, baronet, lord.

Putloe [*MS.* Putly], a tithing to [blank]. Sir Ralph Dutton lord.

Quedgeley, a donative. Dedicated to St [blank]. Mr Chapman is lord. The earl of Manchester's gift. Mr John Makepeace incumbent. Now worth per annum £66 0s. 0d. In Gloucester deanery. 2 miles from that city.

Randwick alias Runwick is a chapel of ease to Standish. Mr Michael is lord. Mr Groves is curate.

Saul, a chapel of ease to Standish. Sir Ralph Dutton, baronet, lord. Mr Benjamin Groves curate. There is yearly held upon the [blank] day of July a fair at Saul.

¹ The significance of this entry is not clear.

² Cf. Bigland, *Glos.* ii. 827.

Standish¹ is a vicarage. Dedicated to St Thomas [*recte* St Nicholas]. Formerly belonging to the abbey of St Peter in Gloucester. Sir Ralph Dutton, baronet, is lord. In the bishop of Gloucester's gift. [Doctor Robert Frampton *erased*] incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £44 2s. 8d. It was worth per annum £200 0s. 0d. but not so much now. Mr Kemble curate. In Gloucester deanery. 5 miles from that city.

f. 219² When Standish fell into the Lord Bishop Frampton's hand he caused the old vicarage house to be pulled down and in its place his Lordship built a very handsome new house of hewn stone work for himself and his reverend successors. [*On a small sheet attached to f. 218 at the foot of the account of Standish a fragment of a note on Bishop Frampton:*³] who departed this life Tuesday morning May 25th and was buried in the chancel of this church upon Thursday 27th May A.D. 1708; upon whose tombstone is written, viz.

. . . .

Leonard Stanley [*MS.* Stanley St Leonard], a market town and an impropriation. Dedicated to St Leonard. Formerly a monastery of Benedictine monks, afterwards a priory, valued [after] the dissolution at £120 per annum. William Whitmore Esq. is lord of the town. Mr Sandford is patron. Mr Taylor incumbent. Worth per annum £60 0s. 0d. In Stonehouse deanery. 3 miles from Stroud.

King's Stanley [*MS.* Stanley Regis or King's Stanley] is a rectory. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. [*Blank*] is lord. Mr [Morgan *an overwriting*] incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £18 5s. 1½d. [*Notes: £1 17s. 6¼d. (£18 15s. 2½d.)*] Now worth per annum £120 0s. 0d. In Stonehouse deanery. A mile from Leonard Stanley.

It appeareth by ancient records (at this day to be seen) that Stanley Regis in former days was the station of some of the Mercian kings, from whom its additional name is taken in regard that the said writings doth mention several parcels of ground in the said parish which are butted and bounded with the Mercians' land. Moreover, on the west side of the church is to be seen the tump or hill whereon some castle or some suchlike fortification stood, which hath always been known and called by the name of King's Hill.

Stonehouse is a vicarage. Dedicated to St Michael [*recte* St Cyr]. It was formerly a chantry. [*Blank*] is lord. In the king's (or queen's) gift. Mr [John Hilton *late entry*] incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £22 0s. 0d. Now worth per annum £166 0s. 0d. A deanery of itself. A mile from Leonard Stanley.

The deanery of Stonehouse receiveth its denomination from the town, where is yearly held two fairs, viz. April 20th and Michaelmas day, being a noted place for the clothing trade.

Wheatenhurst [*MS.* Wheaton-Hurst alias Whit-Minster] is an impropriation. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. Mr John Eckley is lord. Mr Selwyn is patron. Mr Groves is incumbent. Worth per annum £10 0s. 0d. In Gloucester deanery. 7 miles from that city.

¹ Notes, f. 153: 'On the north side of Stanley's town stands a pyramidical hill called Doverly, upon whose very top there groweth a pleasnt ruck of lofty trees called Doverly Wood, which are to be seen at a great distance westward. In Standish park there is a ground called Cleeve close where issueth forth a very medicinal water called the Red well (from the waters being of reddish or umber colour) supposed to pass through some mineral or vein of ochre which in the summer time is greatly frequented.'

² See above, f. 200. n. 1.

³ Cf. Bigland, *Glos.* iii, 1129.

Here endeth the alphabetical order appertaining to the Seven Hundreds division.

The seventh book.

This book relateth of Berkeley division, so called from the barons of Berkeley who were formerly owners thereof, or at leastwise the greatest part thereof; which division is separated into two partitions, viz. the upper and the lower. Of both in their turn.

Berkeley's upper division.

Containeth those parishes, hamlets and tithings as underwritten.¹

Newington Bagpath [*MS.* Bag-path alias Newington], a rectory. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. Formerly a monastery of black monks or friars preachers² belonging to St Oswald in

f. 219v. Gloucester. Mr Edward Webb is lord and patron. Mr [*blank*] incumbent. | Valued in the Queen's book £14 0s. 0d. Now worth per annum £80 0s. 0d. In Dursley deanery. 2 miles from Wotton under Edge.

Beverston is a rectory. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. Sir William Hicks, baronet, is lord. In the king's (or queen's) gift. Mr Andrew Needham incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £30 0s. 0d. Now worth per annum £260 0s. 0d. In Dursley deanery. A mile from Tetbury.

Of Beverston. [*There follows an account of the history of Beverston castle based on Leland.*]

Beverston castle is now in the possession of Sir William Hicks, baronet, who hath built him adjoining to the castle a very fine habitation.

About half a mile north from Beverston stands the fair manor house called Chavenage, the seat of Nathaniel Stephens Esq.

About a mile west from Beverston stands Calcot [*MS.* Cocket or Cowcutt] farm which was formerly a granary belonging to the abbey of Kingswood, whose barn is three hundred and thirty foot in length and forty four foot in breadth, into which barn hath been put (according to reputable information) near a thousand load of corn. It was built in the year of grace 1300.

Cam is a vicarage. Dedicated to St Catherine [*recte* St George]. The earl of Berkeley is lord. In the bishop of Gloucester's gift. Mr Thomas Stratford incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £6 13s. 4d. Now worth per annum in money £60 0s. 0d. In Dursley deanery. A mile from that town.

Of Cam. Mr Throgmorton Trotman of London, merchant, gave £30 a year for ever to the poor of this parish to be disposed of according to the discretion of the minister and churchwardens thereof, with several others enfeoffed for that purpose, either in bread every Lord's Day or to be laid out in a stock to keep the poor at work; or else for the building of a hospital.

¹ The rectory of Uley is omitted Cf. Notes, f. 310v., which records tenths in the Queen's book of £1 4s. 4d. and its present value as £80 p. a.

² Wantner is totally confused. St Oswald's was a house of Augustinian canons, popularly black canons; the monastic order of St Benedict was known as the black monks and the mendicant order of St Dominic, (otherwise the Friars Preachers) as the black friars. There is no evidence of any religious order at Newington Bagpath.

Mr Christopher Woodward of Bristol, merchant, gave twenty shillings a year to the parish for ever; ten shillings part thereof to the minister for preaching a sermon in the said church every New Year's day in the morning and the other part to be given to the poor of that parish the same day.

Edward Trotman, son of Edward Trotman Esq., who wrote an abridgement of Sir Edward Coke's eleven Reports,¹ was born at Cam.

- f. 220 Cambridge, a chapel of ease to Slimbridge. Dedicated to St Martin. | This township receiveth its name from the bridge (at the end of the town) built over the rivulet Cam, viz. Cambridge, a place of good reception for travellers where is yearly held a fair upon November 25th.

At or near this Cambridge was fought a bloody battle between the Saxons and the Danes in which the Danes were overthrown and three of their kings were slain, viz. Cinvel, Hafdeane and Inguers. Camden fol. 362.

Coaley is a vicarage. Dedicated to St Bartholomew. Formerly belonging to the abbey of Pershore. The earl of Berkeley is lord. In the Lord Chancellor's gift. Valued in the Queen's book £8 2s. 2d. Now worth per annum £60 0s. 0d. [Notes: £30.] In Dursley deanery. 2 miles from Dursley.

In this parish stands a very high and pyramidical hill called Coaley's Peak, not unfittingly compared to the Peak of Derby.

[Notes, f. 148v.: North from this hill stands Coaley Peak (which is a high, peaked hill) where every Palm Sunday and Easter Monday in the morning the inhabitants of the adjacent parishes meet to uphold an ancient custom held time out of mind (which in short is this:) some of the parishioners cause a parcel of apples to be carried to the top of the hill, from whence they trundle or throw them down to the multitude of people that stands below to catch them before they come to the bottom, which is counted a rare thing. Thus while they press forward to catch some of the apples some of those behind give them a pull by the coat, and down they tumble, it may be twenty or thirty of them together, and so roll to the bottom of the hill, and this they do several times one after the other to the great mirth and pastime of the spectators.]

There is yearly held in this parish a fair upon August 24th.

Dursley is a market town and a rectory. Dedicated to the Virgin Mary [*recte* St James]. Mr Walter Estcourt is lord. In the bishop of Gloucester's gift. The archdeacon of Gloucester is always rector of Dursley. Mr Timothy Millichamp curate. Valued in the Queen's book £10 4s. 3½d. [Notes: £1 1s. 5¼d. (£10 14s. 4½d.).] Now worth per annum £70 0s. 0d. It's a deanery of itself. 2 miles from Wotton under Edge.

Kingscote [*MS.* Kings-Court alias Kings-Cott] is a chapel of ease to Beverston. William Kingscott Esq. is lord. Mr Andrew Needham curate.

Of Kingscote. The very name of this place bespeaks its antiquity, being the residential seat of that ancient family ever since the conquest, and as without all doubt some eminent station of the Mercians (if not of the Romans) as appeareth by the entrenchments and the fortifications thrown up from the ground called the Sleights, not far from the goodly habitation which Mr

¹ i.e. Edward Trotman (1579–1643), *Hæc epitome undecim librorum relationum honoratissime et docti viri Edwardi Coke* (1640).

Kingscott hath lately there built. Moreover, not far from the place aforesaid lieth Kingly bottom, where formerly stood a chapel dedicated to St Anthony, in which (as is said) some of the Mercians (or Romans) were interred. And where there was yearly a great mart (or fair) for nothing but woollen cloth, upon midsummer day

About a quarter of a mile from Kingscott stands Cold Harbour otherwise the smith's shop, where there are two good inns of reception. Now about a quarter of a mile south from Cold Harbour there is a large open field called the Chesalls [*MS. Chessels or Castles*] where (according to tradition carried on to this day amongst the country people thereabouts) stood a city in former days called King-Chester alias Caster, or the king's city from whence in all probability (if ever any such thing was) King's Cote as we call it now was then the king's court. And that this may not altogether seem unlikely, in the selfsame field aforesaid hath been ploughed up divers ancient Roman coins, some of them being Diocletian's and others of Antoninus [and a statue of stone and a *fibula vestiaria* chequered and enamelled *added superscript and in the margin*]. And not only so but there hath been discovered there the remains of many spacious foundations and chequer work pavements, and but of late years two very deep wells walled round, which were filled up for fear that anyone should fall therein, from all which it may be gathered that there was certainly some more eminent place than ordinary, of which I have little to say, and Mr Camden less, for he maketh no mention of any such ancient city as Kings-Chester in all this western tract.

[*Notes*, f. 148: there is a certain piece of ground in the open field called the Chessels where have been found several Roman coins, viz. Maximinus, Constantinus, Cunobelinus and many other, that I have by me, and moreover the same piece of ground although it be manured every year yet it looks a great deal more richer and of a far darker colour than any other part of the field; where have been ploughed up the ruins of many ancient foundations of very spacious buildings and pavements and to be seen at this day, and nowhere else but there, and many other signals which doth almost confirm what the learned Camden saith at p. 105.]

- f. 220v. North Nibley [*MS. Nibly alias North Nibly*] is an impropriation. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. Mr Edward Smith is lord. In the gift of Christ Church College, Oxford. Mr John Sansome incumbent. Worth per annum [*blank*]. In Dursley deanery. A mile from Wotton.

Of Nibley. Nibley is estimated the only parish on that side of the river Severn for the making of the most and best cider.

Between Nibley and Wotton (not far from the roadside) standeth Becketts Berry or Bury, said to be a Danish camp minor.

[*Notes*, f. 148v.: Not far from hence standeth Nympsfield (or the field of pleasure) the seat of the ancient family of the Bridgmans, where a little beyond it (west) stands the Berry-hill, formerly some Roman fortification as appeareth by the camp major, whose form resembleth that of a lute, at whose narrow entrance there stood some great fortress or castle, as is very apparent by the ruins at this day, having then no other access to it but through that place, which having once passed you gradually enter into a fair plain, which I judge to be near a mile in compass; so naturally defended in some places

with rocks that 'tis almost perpendicular and so artificially fenced in other parts with singular and double rampires that of all the places in this county (of that nature) none may compare with it.]

Nympsfield [*MS.* Nindipsfield alias Nimpsield] is a rectory. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. Formerly belonging to the abbey of St Peter in Gloucester. Mr John Bridgman is lord. Mr John Berryman incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £11 5s. 0½*d.* Now worth per annum £80 0s. 0*d.* In Stonehouse deanery. 2 miles from Dursley.

Nympsfield is a stage town from Hereford, Worcester and Gloucester to Bath. A place of good reception.

Slimbridge was formerly a chapel of ease to Longbridge, clearly lost. It is now a rectory. The earl of Berkeley lord. In the gift of Magdalen College, Oxford. Doctor William Cradock incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £17 18s. 7½*d.* [*Notes:* £2 16s. 3½ (£28 2s. 11*d.*).] Now worth per annum £339 0s. 0*d.* In Dursley deanery. 3 miles from that town.

Of Slimbridge. At Slimbridge there is a wharfage for the loading of waterbound goods which saileth up and down the river Severn, whose hidra, or flood, hath thrown up the sands upon Slimbridge side, that the parish hath gained some hundred acres of ground called the New Grounds, which is become the best pasturage for the speedy feeding of horses and other sort of cattle in the west of England; where groweth abundance of samphire. Doctor Fuller in his Worthies saith that if a man in the summertime lay a stick or wand on the ground overnight the next day it will be overgrown with grass; it is so extraordinarily quick of growth.

Stinchcombe, a chapel of ease to Cam. The earl of Berkeley lord. Mr John King incumbent.

Of Stinchcombe. Not many years since some of the chiefest inhabitants of the parish taking into their serious consideration how small an endowment was settled upon their able minister (being but bare £20 a year) they agreed to lay down amongst themselves as much money as would purchase twenty pounds a year more, which accordingly they did; and the bargain proving very good they let the estate out again for twenty six pounds a year, and as the rent became due so they paid every one what moneys he first laid down towards the purchase, and then settled the twenty six pound a year so purchased as aforesaid upon the church for ever as an augmentation for the minister, which was very commendable and a praiseworthy deed.

Stinchcombes Bare Hill is very remarkable not only for its altitude and magnitude but

f. 221 more particularly for that there is hardly a bush or tree growing upon it, and where a | man may perfectly see there three and twenty parish churches.¹

Woodmancote, a tithing to Dursley. Mr Arnold lord.

Owlpen [*MS.* Woolpen], a chapel of ease to Newington Bagpath. Mr Daunt is lord. Mr Timothy Millichamp curate.

[*The parish mentioned in the following entry (in an unfamiliar hand) at f. 152 in Notes is not identified. The account of the number and occupation of its inhabitants suggests Owlpen.*

In this parish here dwelleth few or none but a company of poor weavers which do usually upon the day aforementioned meet together under a certain great tree where is ready a wheelbarrow covered with green boughs. Now after such time as they have nominated the Mayor (as they usually calls him) they give him a formal drunken oath and so place him in the single wheel chariot with a

¹ Notes, f. 151: 'upon the highest part thereof there standeth one of the intelligencers viz. a beacon; it being the only approved turf in all the county for the game called stow-ball.'

wooden bowl in his hand and driveth him through the town where he drinketh out of his bowl at most houses as they pass by, having 3 or 4 of the black guard on each side with great log swabs attending him. After this they truckels him down to a great pond where after some nonsensical speech to he mayor of purpose to bring the people round the pond they rush him and the barrow into the middle of the water, where presently he with his bowl and his guard with their swabs do so bemire and wet the standers-by that it causeth a great deal of mirth and laughter. After this they draws him forth and wheels him in the same picket to his cott, where is ale and cakes, music and dancing and something else for strangers, and at last they make a collection. And this custom they have held from time to time for above three hundred years, as I am credibly informed.]

Ozleworth [*MS.* Woozsary alias Ozelworth] a rectory. Dedicated to St [blank]. Formerly belonging to the abbey of Kingswood. Timothy Lowe Esq. is lord and patron and hath the perpetual advowson. Mr Thomas Gwynne incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £6 10s. 4d. Now worth per annum £50 0s. 0d. [*Notes:* £40.] In Dursley deanery. A mile from Wotton.

Of Ozleworth. The manor house of Ozleworth was built by the ancient family of the Poyntzes in the reign of King Henry VIII with lofty embattled turrets more like a castle than a gentleman's habitation, standing in so high a site that it became (as it were) a guide for travellers and a landmark to those that sailed on the Severn sea; which lordship was purchased in the reign of Queen Elizabeth by the honoured family of the Lowes, who was twice lord mayor of London in the reign of King James I, and is now enjoyed by Timothy Lowe Esq., the youngest son of Sir Gabriel Lowe, knight, who married Mary the eldest daughter of Abel Wantner of the city of Gloucester, by whom he hath two hopeful young gentlemen his sons, viz. Timothy and Gabriel.¹

Here endeth Berkeley's upper division.

¹ Notes, f. 151v.: 'A little further south from [Symondshall] standeth the most delightful and pleasant seat of Sir Gabriel Lowe of Newark, knight . . . whose pyramidical turret seemeth to have been built of purpose for a guide or landmark to those that occupy themselves in deep waters. In Sir Gabriel Lowe's park there is a vein of grey marble besides, up and down the said park and other places. Adjacent there are found many of the solid stones called cockles, periwinkles, mussels, snails and serpentines, the same that Camden makes mention of about Alderley'. Cf. *Chancellor Parsons's Notes*, p. 107: 'Query if in this park there is any vein of grey marble and solid stones resembling cockles or mussels.'

*Here beginneth Berkeley's lower division or the lower part of Berkeley hundred, which containeth those parishes, hamlets and tithings as underwritten.*¹

Berkeley's lower division.

Almondsbury [*MS.* Almsbury alias Almondsbury] is a rectory. Dedicated to [*blank*]. Formerly belonging to the abbey of St Augustine in Bristol. Mr Chester is lord. In the bishop of Bristol's gift. Mr Mosely is the incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book with its chapel of Filton £20 0s. 0d. Now worth per annum £96 0s. 0d. In Hawkesbury deanery.² 3 miles from Thornbury.

Of Almondsbury. The manor house of Almondsbury standeth upon the south ascent of a little mound or hillet called the Knowle near the bank of the river Severn, from whence you have a full and a very delightsome prospect of Chepstow town and castle on the other side of the water, which is there near two miles over, and the ships passing and repassing under sail. And near the middle of the water stands Dynny island and Terandedicus alias Terandacus's [*sc.* St Twrog's] demolished chapel.³

Arlingham⁴ is a vicarage. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. Formerly belonging to the priory of St John of Llanthony. Mr John Bridgman is lord. Mr Charles Yate is patron. Mr Richard Butler incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £19 7s. 2½d. Now worth per annum £76 0s. 0d. In Gloucester deanery. 7 miles from that city.

Ashleworth is a vicarage. Dedicated to St Bartholomew [*recte* St Andrew]. Formerly belonging to the abbey of St Peter's in Gloucester. Mr William Hayward is lord [or his heir *added later*]. The bishop of Bristol's gift. Mr Charles Smith incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £11 9s. 0d. Now worth per annum £50 0s. 0d. In Gloucester deanery. 3 miles from that city.

f. 221v. Berkeley, a market town and vicarage. Dedicated to Our Blessed Saviour [*recte* St Mary]. It was formerly a nunnery. The earl of Berkeley is lord and patron. Mr Henry Head incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book at £32 14s. 8d. Now worth per annum £120 0s. 0d. In Dursley deanery. 3 miles from Wotton.

Berkeley is reckoned the largest parish in the county.

Bradley, a tithing to Wotton.

Breadstone [*MS.* Bradstone], a tithing to [*entry incomplete*].

Brackenbury [*MS.* Brockenbury], formerly a chantry, now clearly lost.

Comb, a tithing to Wotton.

¹ The chapel of Stone is omitted. Cf. Notes, f. 310v., which records tenths in the Queen's book of £2 11s. 7d., and its present value as £80 p. a.

² Almondsbury and Filton (Berkeley lower hundred), Olveston and Winterbourne (Langley and Swineshead hundred), Henbury Stoke Gifford and Westbury on Trym (Henbury hundred) and Clifton, Mangotsfield and Stapleton (Barton Regis hundred), recorded as in the deanery of Hawkesbury, were in the deanery of Bristol, whose existence was apparently unknown to Wantner.

³ Cf. Notes, f. 156: '... a clear prospect of ... the Dynny island and St Trackel's [*sc.* St Twrog's] demolished chapel which stands in the midst of the river, from whence 'tis said that the channel (which the seamen call the Treackell) received its name.'

⁴ Notes, f. 156: 'In the parish of Arlingham there is a place called the Berry hill not far from the river Severn where a man may perfectly see 32 parish churches. In the same parish according to tradition was born Thomas Sternhold, and at Awre, a parish on the other side of the Severn, exactly against it, was born John Hopkins, who were the two poets in those days that composed the psalms of David in metre.'

Cromhall [*MS. Crumwell*] is a rectory. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. Matthew Ducie Morton Esq. is lord and patron. Mr Alington Mills incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £16 9s. 2d. Now worth per annum £80 0s. 0d. In Hawkesbury's deanery. A mile from Wickwar.

Elberton, a tithing to [*entry incomplete*].

Alkington [*MS. Elkington*], a tithing to [*entry incomplete*].

Filton was a chapel of ease unto Almondsbury, now a vicarage. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. Mr Chester is lord. In the bishop of Bristol's gift. Mr [*blank*] incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £7 0s. 0d. Now worth per annum £30 0s. 0d. In Hawkesbury's deanery. 3 miles from Berkeley.

Ham, a tithing to Berkeley.

The first original of the mayor of Ham. There was an honest farmer that lived in the tithing of Ham whose name was Legg, whose wife being brought to bed he took his horse and rode to Berkeley market to buy provision for the baptising of his child. Now after he had put his horse at his usual inn he went for to buy what he had occasion for, which having done he ordered the butcher to bring down the meat which he had brought to the inn, being about eighteen pound weight (besides several other necessities), which he puts up into his bag and tieth it fast The honest farmer having done his marketing and the butcher having a good customer they stuck close to the pot and the pipe till they were very merry; and having discharged the reckoning away goes the farmer to his bag and up he takes it on his back and trudges home with it (being near a mile) when his servants saw, and knowing he took a horse with him they admired why he should slave himself so and to put himself into so great a sweat, whereupon they asked him what was become of his horse that he rode forth with. He answered that he took no horse with him, but they soon made him sensible of his mistake, and thereupon he sent one of his men to Berkeley, and brought back the horse. This being publicly discoursed of at the christening of the child they all agreed to make him mayor of Ham and appointed a day when he should give them a treat, which accordingly he performed, and from that time ever since when any gentleman (or others) committed any gross mistake, as some has done by pounding of their own cattle, &c., they then maketh him mayor of Ham and then he maketh a great feast, and most of the gentry and neighbourhood thereabout are invited to it, where they inquire amongst themselves who committed the last mistake, and then they make him the next mayor, and so it goes round.

f. 222 Hamfallow, a tithing to Berkeley.

At a farm called Brown's Mill in this tithing is made the best cheese in Berkeley parish, in which parish is made (by the general report of all) the best cheese in the kingdom of England.

Hill alias Hull is of right a chapel of ease to Berkeley, but now they pretend an exemption as being a donation. Sir John Fust, baronet, is lord and patron. Mr David Powel incumbent. Worth per annum £30 0s. 0d. In Dursley deanery. 2 miles from Berkeley.

Hill alias Hull is the splendid seat of Sir John Fust, baronet, from whence there is a most lovely prospect of the Severn sea and the forest of Kingswood.¹

Hinton is a tithing to [*entry incomplete*].

Horfield is a [*entry incomplete*].² It belongs to the bishop of Bristol.

Huntingford, a tithing to Wotton.

Newport alias Newport upon the causeway is a hamlet and a place of good reception for travellers, where is held two fairs yearly, the one upon St Matthew's day, the other upon St Stephen's day.

Sinwell [*MS. Sine-well*] is a tithing to [*entry incomplete*].

Symond's Hall³ [*MS. See-mons-sale, Simons-Cell or Simons-Hall: I find this place called by all these names*] was formerly a chapel of ease to Wotton under Edge, but now quite destroyed. The chapel close (or burial place) retaineth its name to this day.

I have read⁴ that when Queen Elizabeth went for her western progress to the city of Bristol, riding over Symond's Hall downs a nobleman then attending Her Majesty was pleased to tell her that she then rested the highest spot of ground in her kingdom of England. 'Say you me so' (replied the Queen) 'then I am now more nearer the clouds than ever.'

Symond's Hall house is the fair seat of Mr Thomas Veal.

Stone is a chapel of ease to Berkeley. One Dudbridge, chapel clerk of this place, gave by will to his master the minister thereof forty shillings a year for ever; a seldom heard-of legacy.

King's Weston, a tithing to Henbury.

King's Weston (though in Berkeley hundred) extendeth itself one way to the river Avon and another way to the river Severn, for King's Weston down (which was formerly the station of some of the Mercian kings) reacheth as far as the place where Bristol ships first spread their sails when outward bent, and when they first cast anchor when homeward bound.

Rangeworthy [*MS. Worthy alias Rangeworthy*], a tithing and chapel of ease to Thornbury. Mr. Hale is lord.

f. 222v. Wotton under Edge [*MS. Wootton-Underedge*], a market town and a vicarage. Dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The earl of Berkeley lord. Christ Church College, Oxon. patrons. Mr [Gregory *added later*] incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £17 10s. 4½d. [*Notes: £1 7s. 0d. (£13 10s. 0d.).*] Now worth per annum £40 0s. 0d. In Dursley deanery. 3 miles from Berkeley.

¹ Notes, f. 156: 'Below Berkeley close by the river of Severn in a nook standeth the pleasant seat of Sir John Fust of Hull (alias Hill). Beneath that (where formerly stood a strong castle) is Chessell pill, now made remarkable for the rare cider mill, which is contrived with that ingenuity that they will grind four score bushels of apples and more in an hour, and the juice thereof immediately conveyed from the mill into the hogsheads with so much ease and pleasure that the like is not in the western part of England.'

² Horfield was a curacy in the deanery of Bristol.

³ Notes, f. 151v.: 'Moreover this was the appointed place (in the late unhappy wars) for the loyal Gloucestershire gentlemen (and others) to rendezvous on, in order to the surprisal of the city of Gloucester, where Sir John Booth and Sir Edward Massey appeared, and where Sir Edward Massey was taken by a party of Gloucester horse but miraculously escaped their hands by throwing himself (and a soldier that rode behind him) from off the horse down a steep precipice in the Buckholt wood as they were carrying him to Gloucester, and so escaped.'

⁴ At Notes, f. 151v., Wantner notes that 'this I only insert by way of tradition.'

Here are taught to read. etc., 26 boys for £10 per annum, six for £3 per annum to write. The parents of seven of the boys receive £4 per annum so long as their children go to school.¹

Here endeth the lower part of Berkeley's division or the lower part of Berkeley hundred.

Here I should proceed (according to my scheme) to have discoursed of Grumbald's Ash hundred. But in regard that Kingswood (a place of good antiquity) is not to be found in any of the succeeding hundreds,² and because it lieth more near to Wotton than any other market town, I therefore thought it fitter to treat of Kingswood here than to mention it anywhere else.

Of Kingswood abbey. Kingswood is a township formerly an abbey of the Cistercian order built in the reign of King Stephen and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, worth at the Dissolution £244 11s. 2d. The earl of Berkeley is lord. The bishop of Gloucester is patron. Mr Nicholas Hicks curate. Now worth per annum £20 0s. 0d. In Dursley deanery. A mile from Wotton.

Of the forest, or chase, of Kingswood. When William surnamed the Conqueror had subjected the kingdom of England to the obedience of his too powerful sword all the great woods, forests and chases (by virtue of his kingly prerogative) were afterwards called the king's woods, the king's forests and the king's chases. By which means this then shady and overgrown wood was known and called by no other name than Kingswood, whose dimensions in those days extended itself from Nibley green in the north to the river Avon by the city of Bristol in the south, containing sixteen miles in length and in some places near five miles in breadth. But let its dimensions be what it will, most certain it is that that part thereof that is now called the forest or chase of Kingswood (for it is a controverted point whither) is drawn into a very small cantling of ground over what it was formerly, being now confined within the limitations of three little parishes, viz. Bitton, Mangotsfield and St Philips, which (according to computation) amounteth to not more than fifty thousand acres of ground. All of which said forest or chase either by patent from King Charles II and his royal successors (who hath the verd and royal mines) or else by lawful purchase is now in the possession of Sir John Newton, baronet, Thomas Chester Esq. and William Player Esq., which last bought Mr Langley's part, and others'. The woods of this forest is greatly wasted and consumed by means of the daily repairing and support of the coal mines which are continually out of order, by reason that the city of Bristol lying so near vendeth the coal faster than they can have it dug. But let it be for ever spoken to the praise of that worthy gentleman³ [blank] who hath lately planted thousands and thousands of pile trees⁴ in Kingswood forest.

- f. 223 Of the abbey of Kingswood. The abbey of Tintern in the county of Monmouth was built by Walter, son of Gilbert earl of Ogle, brother to Gilbert earl of Pembroke, who made it a monastery of Cistercian monks which was after translated by Roger de Berkeley (the first of that name) in the twentieth year of William the Conqueror, 1086, to a certain desert place in the forest of Kingswood called Ac-holt, which (in the Saxon tongue) implieth woods of oak; who supposing that no fitter a name could be given to the abbey than the wood within which it stood gave it the name of Kingswood abbey, dedicating the same to the Blessed Virgin Mary, from whence the rivulet on which it standeth was afterwards called St

¹ This entry, on a small sheet tacked on to f. 222v., was apparently originated by Wantner; cf. f. 192v., n. 2.

² Kingswood, as Wantner subsequently recognised (f. 223, s.v. Kingswood town), was a detached part of Wiltshire.

³ He has not been identified.

⁴ Possibly trees suitable for making pit props.

Maryford. But Roger de Berkeley soon dying his son Sir Roger de Berkeley (a monk) in the fifth year of the reign of King William Rufus, 1092, gave all his desert called Kingswood to the monks thereof and made it an abbey of the Cistercian order, which abbey was afterwards finished by Roger de Berkeley junior in the reign of King Henry I, and the grant thereof was confirmed by Maud the empress etc.

Of Kingswood town. The town itself stands in Wiltshire and belongeth to the hundred of Chippenham, and payeth all suit and service (as to the civil government) thereunto. The abbey and its chapel belong to the diocese of Gloucester and doth pay all due observance to its ecclesiastical jurisdiction. But how these became separated at first is a mystery to me. The abbey is converted into dwellings [and the chapel not *in a different hand*].

They have a charity school here of £50 per annum for the education of all the poor children of the parish in reading, writing and arithmetic, set up at the charge of a private gentleman.

Proceed we now to treat of Grumbald's Ash hundred which containeth these parishes, hamlets and tithings.¹

Grumbald's Ash hundred.

Acton Turville [*MS.* Turvile-Stone or Actonn-Turvile] is a vicarage. Dedicated to [*blank*]. [*Blank*] is lord. [*Blank*] is patron. Mr Stephen Banning incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book at £6 13s. 4d. Now worth per annum £20 0s. 0d. In Hawkesbury deanery. 3 miles from Sodbury.

Alderley is a rectory. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. Mr Hale is lord and patron. Mr William Atkinson incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £11 4s. 6d. Now worth per annum £59 0s. 0d. In Hawkesbury deanery. A mile from Wotton under Edge.

Of Alderley. Notwithstanding that Alderley be in Grumbald's Ash hundred yet it belongeth to the honour of Wallingford and Berkhamsted in the county of Berkshire [*etc. as above, f. 199, s.v. Sandhurst, replacing the first 'stallage' with 'tollage' and after 'infangthief' adding 'outfangthief'*].

f. 223v. The Winner [*MS.* Wynner] hill in the parish of Alderley is a noted place for its natural production of those solid stones representing cockles, mussels, snakes and periwinkles mentioned by Mr Camden, fol. 363.

Alderley is famous for being the birthplace of the Right Honourable Sir Matthew Hale, knight, Lord Chief Justice of England, who was the glory of our country and the mirror of the age, who lieth buried in the churchyard before the church under a white marble tomb whereon is written, viz. Matthæi Hale et Joannæ uxoris ejus filii primo die Novembris 1609. Denati vero ibidem vicesimo die Decembris A.D. 1676.²

Great Badminton [*MS.* Badmington magna] is a rectory. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. His Grace Henry, duke of Beaufort, is lord and patron. Mr [*blank*]

¹ The parish of Oldbury on the Hill is wrongly omitted here being included in a confused way as though in Langley and Swinehead hundred, below, f. 227v.

² The transcription is a misleading abbreviation of Hale's epitaph, which begins 'Hic inhumatur corpus Matthæi Hale militis (Roberti Hale et Joannæ uxoris ejus filii unici)': Bigland, *Glos.* i. 33.

Atkinson incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £5 5s. 7d. Now worth per annum £50 0s. 0d. In Hawkesbury deanery. 3 miles from Sodbury.

Of Badminton. Badminton the great, or Great Badminton, is the most noble and princely seat of his grace Henry, duke of Beaufort,¹ etc., eldest son to the potent and most honourable Charles Somerset, lord marquis and earl of Worcester, etc., and grandfather [*recte* grandson] to the most mighty, high and potent prince Henry, duke of Beaufort (both deceased). Situated in the lower part of Cotswold in an open, pleasant and healthy soil, which is richly replenished and and most beautifully adorned with all magnificent accommodations befitting the reception of the greatest prince or potentate in Europe, where his majesty King James the second and King Willam the third and our now most gracious sovereign lady Queen Anne and her royal consort his highness George, prince of Denmark, and their retinue have been most magnificently received and as royally entertained.

Just before the front of this stupendous structure stands the Court Park, through which persons of honour and quality have admittance to the gate (which is framed in form of a portcullis, the badge or cognisance of that most noble family) through which they pass into a large gravelled quadrant which leadeth to the court door where are two fountains. The frontispiece of this most amiable fabric is built with hewn masonry after the Corinthian order, and over the ornamental porch is cut in stonework his Grace's paternal coat armour impaled with his duchess's, and over that his ducal coronet, having upon the very top of the Court House a cupola which is surmounted by a gilded globe whose appearance is very glorious. This noble structure stands (as it were) in the centre of a well composed tract of ground which is environed with walls and gates of eight foot high for ten miles round, within whose confines are several distinct separated parks for stags, white and black deer, pied and fallow deer and others, besides cony and hare warrens. As also divers coppices for turtles, pheasants, cocks and partridges, and several large fishponds well stored and replenished with fish and wildfowl. Moreover there is plenty of ground for agriculture and many divided grounds sown with sainfoins, clovers, and rye grass, with abundance of rare pasturage for grazing cattle and cattle for the slaughter and, which is very rare (considering there is no brook nor rivulet near it) there is hardly any of those parks or other inclosures but what is plentifully supplied with water. And as for wood (besides what was growing there before) his late Grace the duke of Beaufort did cause above a million of young trees to be set by line and equal distance and either walled or else empaled them round in such an exact

f. 224 order that is admirable to behold. | But that which greatly illustrateth its splendour are those always flourishing greens preserved within the confines of this noble court by a soft contained breathing heat conveyed through pipes and flues and other draughts in and under those glazed and lightsome houses in which they are planted, where lemons and oranges are blooming, budding and growing winter and summer, and where thousands and thousands of other trees, plants and herbals, as well outlandish as of our own nation, are always flourishing. Add we hereunto the fair and spacious gardens, walks, plats, knots and variety of all sorts of odoriferous flowers, together with the lofty walls o'ershadowed with the choicest fruits and viands that could be procured either in our own or other kingdoms, would make a considerate man (to see it in the flower of its glory) think he was in a second paradise. Besides, the ravishing array of sweet melodious songbirds confined within a lofty wired enclosure is not the last thing to be admired. Again, the intricate curiosity and noble contrivance of the wilderness (or mismaze) designedly set for harmless divertissement so labyrinth-like composed with its diversity of cross-walks, so pleasantly adorned with twenty-four fountains and seats for resting places, is sufficient to puzzle a man (of sense)

¹ Two versions of the pedigree of Henry, duke of Beaufort figure in Notes, ff. 194–200, 204–10.

how to find his way out from thence. Once more, the canal or harbour or the breeding, feeding and keeping of wildfowl (built between two ponds in the Court Park) is a contrivance worthy a judicious man's observation. Lastly the mount or pyramid thrown up in the Court Park for a prospect over all that part of the country is a work of great expense and rare device whose ascent from the base to the highest part thereof windeth round like a screw, having at the top thereof a large figure cast in lead representing Hercules.

But that which addeth to the glory and giveth life (as it were) to all those outward ornaments, besides its magnificence therein (whose splendour is too illustrious for me to describe) is that most noble and pious foundation for which her Grace the Lady Duchess, dowager to the late Henry duke of Beaufort, hath lately erected before Badminton inn, viz. a noble free school for the education of poor children belonging to Great and Little Badminton, in the English tongue. And not only so but her Grace hath likewise founded on each side of the free school an hospital for the entertaining and harbouring of three poor men and three poor women who hath been retainers (or servants) to that noble family, and for want of such to the poor old decayed people of that parish who are to be placed therein and to receive the benefit of her Grace's charity, viz. two shillings six pence a week in money, two good rooms and a little garden with other conveniences, during life. Moreover, between the hospital and the church her Grace hath built a very commodious dwelling house for the minister of that parish with all conveniences in an ample manner, which her Grace hath settled upon that church (and minister thereof) for ever, allowing the minister of the said parish for ever fifty pounds per annum.

In the fields hereabouts are found cylindrical stones and bullets almost as big as cannon balls.

f. 224v. Little Badminton [*MS.* Badmington-parva (or Little Badmington)] is a chapel of ease to Hawkesbury. Sir Robert Jenkinson is lord. Mr Henry Stephens curate.

Boxwell is a rectory. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. Formerly a nunnery. Matthew Huntley Esq. is lord and patron. Mr Weeks Huntley incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book with its chapel of Leighterton £23 4s. 8d. Now worth per annum £50 0s. 0d. In Hawkesbury deanery. 3 miles from Wotton.

Of Boxwell. This town receiveth its denomination from a wood of box trees which groweth on the east end of the church containing 14 or 15 acres of ground (the like is not in all this county) and from a well that is therein, whose springs are the first rise of the rivulet Ouse or Oze. Boxwell hath been and still remains to be the right inheritance of the anciently honourable and knightly family of the Huntleys.

Charfield [*MS.* Charvile] is a rectory. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. [*Blank*] is lord. Mr Pilsworth is patron. Valued in the Queen's book at £10 1s. 2d. Now worth per annum £60 0s. 0d. In Hawkesbury deanery. 3 miles from Sodbury.

Codrington is a rectory.¹ Dedicated to St [*blank*]. John Codrington Esq. is lord. Mr Richard Codrington incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book at £7

¹ No rectory of Codrington existed. The vicarage of Wapley and Codrington was valued at £7 18s. 1½d. in the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*. There was formerly a chapel at Codrington. Cf. below, f. 226, s.v. Wapley.

8s. 0d. Now worth per annum £50 0s. 0d. In Hawkesbury deanery. [*Blank*] miles from Sodbury.

Of Codrington. In the vigil of St Martin, bishop of Rome, A.D. 1249, there arose a great difference between the abbot of Stanley in the county of Wiltshire and the abbot of St Augustine's in Bristol concerning the rights of some lands in Codrington and Wapley. But at last through the mediation of some friends the matter was reconciled and the abbot of St Augustine's granted leave to the abbot of Stanley to erect a chapel in the manor house of Codrington and the abbot of St Augustine's remitted all the tithes of the parish upon the payment of half a mark yearly for ever; and the abbot of Stanley to pay the like sum to the abbot of St Augustine's the like sum as a chief rent.¹

Didmarton is a rectory. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. Robert Codrington is lord and patron. Mr Thomas Bourton incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £8 0s. 0d. Now worth per annum £60 0s. 0d. In Hawkesbury deanery. 4 miles from Tetbury.

Didmarton is a thoroughfare town from Tetbury to Bath and Bristol, a place of good reception for travellers and the ancient seat of the knightly family of the Codringtons, where he hath built him a fair habitation.

Dodington is a rectory. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. John Codrington Esq. is lord and patron. Mr Richard Codrington Esq. incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £5 6s. 4d. Now worth per annum £160 0s. 0d. In Hawkesbury deanery. [*Blank*] miles from Sodbury.

Dyrham [*MS. Dir-Ham*] is a rectory. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. Formerly a chantry. William Blathwayt [*MS. Blathweight*] Esq. is lord and patron. Valued in the Queen's book at £14 12s. 4d. Now worth per annum £120 0s. 0d. In Hawkesbury deanery. 2 miles from Marshfield.

- f. 225 Of Dyrham. [*There follows a brief note on the early history of Dyrham.*] Dyrham was formerly the chief seat or barony of James de Nova Mercatus (or James of the New Mark) who begat three daughters, one of which was married to Nicholas de Molins, another to John de Boteraux and the third to Ralph Russell Esq., one of whose posterity was greatly enriched by marrying with the heiress of the ancient family of the Georges, who assumed to themselves the name of Gorges. But from Ralph Russell, the heir, this Dyrham descended to the ancient family of the Venices (alias Dennises) for in the twelfth year of the reign of King Henry VIII Sir William Dennis with Anne his wife founded a guild to maintain a priest to sing mass daily in the chapel of St Denis in the parish church of Dyrham to pray for the souls of the founders. Afterwards descended to Sir Gilbert Dennis by marrying to the heiress of Sir Ralph Russell and after that to the Wintours, whose heiress was married to William Blathwayt Esq., who now

¹ Cf. *Cartulary of St Augustine's Abbey, Bristol*, ed. David Walker (Glos. Record Series vol. 10), no. 393, which records the resolution of the dispute in 1249.

is lord of the same and who hath built him there a most noble habitation near the place where the old manor house stood.

Mr William Langton, late rector of Dyrham, by his last will and testament (amongst other things) gave to Dyrham and Doynton six hundred pounds, which he ordered to several trustees enfeoffed for that use, to be employed for the founding of a free school in Dyrham for the educating of the youth belonging to Dyrham and Doynton in the English and Latin tongue.¹

Hawkesbury [*MS.* Hauxbury] is a vicarage. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. Formerly belonging to the abbey of Pershore. Sir Robert Jenkinson, baronet, lord and patron. Mr Henry Stephens incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £18 9s. 8d. [*Notes:* £2 1s. 5d (£20 14s. 2d.).] Now worth per annum £60 0s. 0d. The deanery of Hawkesbury receives its name from Hawkesbury. 2 miles from Sodbury.

Of Hawkesbury. This is a very large parish extending itself ten miles in length and is seated upon the top of a hill in the road that leadeth from Wotton under Edge unto Bath; a place of good reception for travellers where there is a bowling green much frequented by the gentry thereabout, and where the three weeks court of the hundred is holden.

Hillesley [*MS.* Hilsly] was formerly a chapel of ease to Hawkesbury, now a tithing.

Hinton, a hamlet to Dyrham. Most part thereof belongs to the chamber of the city of Bristol.

Horton is a rectory. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. Formerly belonging to the abbey of Abingdon. Mr Paston of Norfolk is lord and patron. Mr James Harris incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book at £16 9s. 0d. [*recte* £16 0s. 0d.]. Now worth per annum £80 0s. 0d. In Hawkesbury deanery. 2 miles from Sodbury.

Upon the top of Horton hill stands a Danish camp major.

Kilcot, a hamlet to Hawkesbury. Sir Robert Jenkinson lord.

f. 225v. Leighterton, a chapel of ease to Boxwell. Matthew Huntly Esq. is lord. Near which is a large barrow, or honorary tomb.

West Littleton [*MS.* Littleton], a chapel of ease to Tormarton. Sir Francis Topp's heir is lord.

Chipping Sodbury [*MS.* Chippen-Sadbury], a market town and chapel of ease to Old Sodbury. Dedicated to St John the Baptist. Thomas Stephens Esq. is lord. In the gift of the dean and chapter of Worcester. Mr North is curate.

Little Sodbury [*MS.* Little Sadbury], a vicarage. Dedicated to St [*blank*; *recte* St Adeline]. Thomas Stephens Esq. is lord and patron. Mr John North incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £6 8s. 10d. [*Notes:* 13s. 1d. (£6 10s. 10d.).] Now worth per annum £80 0s. 0d. In Hawkesbury deanery. A mile from Chipping Sodbury.

¹ Cf. Bigland, *Glos.* ii. 553.

Old Sodbury [*MS.* Old Sadbury], a vicarage. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. Thomas Stephens Esq. is lord. In the gift of the dean and chapter of Worcester. Mr John North incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £6 10s. 8d. Now worth per annum £80 0s. 0d. In Hawkesbury deanery. A mile from Chipping Sodbury.

Of Sodbury hill. Under the shady cover of Great Howboy hill (now called Sodbury hill) stands the fair habitation of Thomas Stephens Esq., son to Sir Thomas Stephens knight, where there is (*viz.*) upon the top of the hill a Mercian or Roman fortification and a most lovely prospect all over the vale and forest of Kingswood.

Tormarton [*MS.* Tormorton], a rectory. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. Sir Francis Topp's heir is lord and patron. Mr James Barnard incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £27 0s. 0d. Now worth per annum £150 0s. 0d. In Hawkesbury deanery. A mile from Marshfield.

Of Tormarton. Tormarton church was built by Sir John de la Rivers, knight. He lieth interred in the chancel of this church upon whose grave there is a fair tombstone where is enched his effigy in plates of brass holding the model of the church in his hand.

Tortworth, a rectory. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. Matthew Ducie Morton Esq. is lord and patron. Mr [Robert Bull *late entry*] is incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £16 3s. 4d. Now worth per annum £80 0s. 0d. In Hawkesbury deanery. 2 miles from Wotton.

Of Tortworth. Not many years since Tortworth was the noble seat of the Right Honourable Sir William Ducie Morton, baronet, and Viscount Downe in the kingdom of Ireland, deceased, who[se] countess was afterwards married to the honoured Philip Sheppard of Minchinhampton, Esq.

In the fountain garden (belonging to Tortworth) groweth an aged chestnut tree which is mentioned by some certain writings ever since King William the Conqueror's reign for the then butting and bounding of some lands thereto belonging, which if it be really the same chestnut tree (as was then growing) great care ought to be taken for its daily preservation.

f. 226 Tresham, a chapel of ease to Hawkesbury. Sir Robert Jenkinson lord. Mr Henry Stephens curate.

Of Tresham. There is a certain place in Tresham field called Old-Bury, where the countryman's plough runneth upon a plain pavement for several aces of ground, and where (as is supposed) stood formerly some station of the Romans because of several numismatas or Roman coins have been taken up in several places hereabout. And in many fields here and adjacent hath been found your solid stones representing cockles, mussels and periwinkles and bullets stones called cylindricals.

Wapley is a vicarage. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. Formerly belonging to the convent of Stanley in the county of Wiltshire. Joseph Codrington Esq. is lord. In the gift of the dean and chapter of Bristol. Mr Scudamore Goodwin is incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £7 18s. 0d. Now worth per annum £50 0s. 0d. In Hawkesbury deanery. [*Blank*] miles from Marshfield.

Wapley (alias Wapperley) was formerly the seat of the Sopers (an ancient family in this county), but afterwards Sir Walter Dennis marrying with Anne the only daughter became sole lord thereof. Afterwards Simon Codrington Esq. married with Anne the daughter and heir of Sir Walter

Dennis, by virtue whereof he became lord both of Codrington and Wapley. In Wapley's church lieth the body of John Codrington Esq. upon whose tomb is written this inscription, viz. Hic jacet Johanes Coderington armiger qui obiit nono die mensis Octobris An^o Dom 1457. Cujus ætas erat quinque mensium 13 dierum. Cujus animæ propitietur Deus. Amen.¹

Wickwar is a market town and a rectory. Dedicated to St Mary the Virgin. Matthew Ducie Morton Esq. is lord and patron. Mr John Beadle incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £18 0s. 0d. Now worth per annum £60 0s. 0d. In Hawkesbury deanery. 3 miles from Sodbury.

Here is a free school.

Here endeth Grumbald's Ash hundred.

Here beginneth Thornbury hundred which containeth the parishes, hamlets and tithings as underwritten.

Thornbury hundred.

Iron Acton, a rectory. Dedicated to St [blank]. Mr Hill is lord and patron. Mr Thomas Mortimore incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £16 10s. 0d. Now worth per annum £120 0s. 0d. [Notes: £126.] In Hawkesbury deanery. [Blank] miles from Sodbury.

Of Acton Ilger or Iron Acton. This town gives name to the ancient family of the Actons, whose heiress being married to Sir Nicholas Poyntz in the reign of King Edward II left the same to his offspring, of whom there hath been three and twenty knights in a lineal descent. Now extinct, etc.

In this town there is yearly held two fairs, the one April 4th and the other September 2nd.

Gaunts,² a hamlet to Thornbury.

Kington [MS. Keynton alias Kington], a hamlet to Thornbury.

Marshfield is a market town and a vicarage. Dedicated to St Mary the Virgin. Formerly f. 226v. belonging to the abbey of Keynsham. |. [Blank] is lord. New College in Oxford are patrons. Mr Thomas Feckenham incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £29 4s. 8d. Now worth per annum £60 0s. 0d. In Hawkesbury deanery. 5 miles from Sodbury.

Morton [MS. Mourton], a tithing to [entry incomplete].

Oldbury on Severn [MS. Old-Bury], a tithing to Thornbury.

Of Oldbury. Oldbury (super Sabrina) or the Old Burgh or Town, upon the river Severn, formerly a very noted place in regard there was a passage or ferry for the conveying of people cross the river, as they now do at Aust Cliff.

Thornbury is a market town and a vicarage. Dedicated to the Virgin Mary. [Blank] is lord. In the gift of Christ Church, Oxford. Mr Bridges is patron.

¹ The year of Codrington's death was 1475. His age is correctly '111 annorum 5 mensium 13 dierum'. Cf. Samuel Lysons, *A collection of Gloucestershire Antiquities* (1804), 13; *Chancellor Parsons's Notes*, p. 286. Wantner's errors in transcription are otherwise here corrected.

² This place-name has not been identified.

Mr Grove is the incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £25 15s. 8d. Now worth per annum £80 0s. 0d. In Dursley deanery. 4 miles from Berkeley.

Tytherington is a vicarage. Dedicated to St [blank]. Greville Verney Esq. is lord. Mr Bridges is patron. Mr Thomas Birt incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £10 0s. 0d. Now worth per annum £70 0s. 0d. In Hawkesbury deanery. 3 miles from Wickwar.

Here endeth Thornbury hundred.

Here beginneth Pucklechurch [MS. Puckel-Church] hundred.

Pucklechurch hundred containeth those parishes, hamlets and tithings as underwritten.

Abson alias Abottstone, a chapel of ease to Pucklechurch. The chamber of the city of Bristol are enfeofed as trustees. In the gift of the dean and chapter of Wells. Mr John Davis curate.

This town received its name from one Stone, who was abbot of Bath, who built him there a noble habitation, which occasioned it afterwards to be called Abbott-Stone instead of Abson.

Cold Ashton [MS. Cold Aston] is a rectory. Dedicated to St [blank]. Sir Robert Gunning's heir is lord. Mr Gwyn is patron. Mr Edmund Fido incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £17 1s. 1d. Now worth per annum £120 0s. 0d. In Hawkesbury deanery. A mile from Marshfield.

Cold Ashton justly so called from its high site and bleak situation.

Pucklechurch [MS. St Sepulchre's alias Puckel-Church] is a vicarage. Dedicated to [blank]. Sir Giles Hungerford is lord. In the gift of the dean and chapter of Wells. Mr John Davis incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £14 13s. 4d. Now worth per annum £86 0s. 0d. In Hawkesbury deanery. 2 miles from Sodbury.

f. 227 Of Pucklechurch. | Saint Sepulchre's church alias Pucklechurch was in former times the royal seat of King Edmund surnamed the Elder, who, endeavouring to part a fray that arose between Leove his sewer and another of his domestic servants, was between them there most butcherly murdered A. D. 490. Camden fol. [blank].

From Filton brook (which is not much more than a stone's throw from Pucklechurch) there appeareth upon the surface of the earth a continued floor (or pavement) of bluish stone for near half a mile in length, whose hardness is almost equivalent to marble, and when polished not much inferior to it in beauty, which is greatly esteemed for making of chimney pieces, tombstones and gravestones.

Pucklechurch hath been [the] ancient and honoured seat of the knightly and worshipful family of the Venises alias Dennises.

Siston [MS. Systone] is a rectory. Dedicated to St [blank]. Mr Samuel Trotman lord. Mr Jonathan Luffingham is the incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £5 14s. 4d. Now worth per annum £80 0s. 0d. In Hawkesbury deanery. [Blank] miles from [blank].

Wick is a hamlet to [blank]. Thomas Haynes Esq. is lord.

The word wick (or wickcii) in the Saxon tongue signifieth a town or street built upon the nook or inlet of a rivulet or brook.

Westerleigh, a chapel of ease to Pucklechurch. St John Astry [MS. Austrey] Esq. is lord. Mr John Davis curate. 2 miles from Sodbury.

Of Westerleigh. This is a very noted place for the abundance of pit coal that is here dug, with which the country around and great part of the Cotswold are supplied with firing.¹

Within the precincts of this parish (or chapelry) was born the Right Reverend Father in God Doctor Edward Fowler, the present Lord Bishop of Gloucester, my ever honoured and very good Lord. A.D 1707.²

In this parish or chapelry lived that learned and ingenious gentleman Mr Nathaniel Freind,³ a great historian and mathematician, a lover of heraldry and a professor of antiquity, to whom I was much obliged for assistance in this part of the county.

Yate is a rectory. Dedicated to St [blank]. George Raymond Esq. is lord. Mr Baynham is patron. Mr William Mason incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £30 18s. 0d. [Notes: £3 1s. 10¾d. (£30 18s. 11½d.).] Now worth per annum £140 0s. 0d. In Hawkesbury's deanery. A mile from Sodbury.

Here endeth Pucklechurch hundred.

*Here beginneth Langley and Swinehead [MS. Swineshead] hundred, which containeth the parishes, hamlets and tithings as underwritten.*⁴

Langley and Swinehead hundred.

Alveston [MS. Alveston alias Allestone], a chapel of ease to Olveston. Mr Veal is lord.

f. 227v. Bitton is a vicarage and corps. Dedicated to St [blank]. Sir John Newton of Lincolnshire is lord. In the gift of the prebendaries of Salisbury. Mr Edward Parker incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £5 14s. 8d. [Notes: £1 17s. 6d. (£18 15s. 0d.).] Now worth per annum £80 0s. 0d. In Hawkesbury deanery. [Blank] miles from Sodbury.

Frampton Cotterel [MS. Frampton alias Froom-Town] is a rectory. Dedicated to St [blank]. Sir Humphrey Hook's heir is lord. Mr Sims is patron. Mr Samuel Ayleway incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book at £11 6s. 0d. [Notes; £1 13s. 7¼d. (£11 16s. 0d.).] Now worth per annum £96 0s. 0d. In Hawkesbury deanery. [Blank] miles from Sodbury.

This town lieth upon the rivulet Frome from whence it receiveth its denomination.

Hambrook, a tithing to [blank]. Mr Hugh Browne is lord.

¹ Notes, f. 265v., ex Nathaniel Freind: 'This place is much frequented for coal, which hath been very plentiful for several ages but there will be a want of it in a short time'.

² The significance of this date is not clear.

³ Freind gave Wantner a systematic account of Berkeley division (Notes, ff. 265–271v.) and several notes on genealogical matters (Notes, ff. 170–88) which include 'a catalogue of the gentry of the county of Gloucester whose coats I have'. He was a friend of Thomas Gore, a Wiltshire genealogist (B.L. Add. MS. 28020, f. 41), and from 1669 to 1692 corresponded with Anthony Wood on burials and memorials in Bristol (Bodl. MS. Wood 41 *passim*). No record has been found of the other attainments attributed to him by Wantner.

⁴ The rectory of Doynton is omitted. Cf. Notes, f. 308v., which records tenths in the Queen's book of £1 19s. 10½d. and its present value as £160 p.a. Olveston is also omitted, though it is named in error: see below.

Shirehampton, a chapel of ease to Westbury on Trym.¹ Sir Francis Vane's heir is lord.

Rockhampton, a rectory. Mr [blank] is lord. [Mr Whitfeild is rector *entered in a different hand*].

Hanham [*MS. Hannum*], a chapel of ease to Bitton. Sir John Newton of Lincolnshire is lord.

Gaunt's Earthcott [*MS. Gaunts alias Gaunts-Irecott*], a hamlet to Bitton [*recte* to Almondsbury]. Sir John Newton, aforesaid, lord.

Littleton on Severn (super Sebrinae [*sic*]), a chapel of ease to Tormarton.² Mr Willoughby of Bristol lord.

Oldbury on the Hill³ [*MS. Oldbury (alias Oldveston)*] is a rectory. Dedicated to St [blank]. Formerly belonging to the priory of Bath. The heir of William Dennis Esq. is lord and patron. Mr [blank] incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £16 0s. 0d. Now worth per annum £100 0s. 0d. [*Notes: £80.*] In Hawkesbury deanery.⁴ [Blank] miles from Thornbury.

Of Olveston [*recte* Oldbury on the Hill]. In the chancel belonging to Olveston church stands a fair monument whereon is enched the effigies of two men, upon whose surcoats are cut the arms of the Dennises. And between them remaineth the ensuing epitaph written in old-text, viz. Here lieth in the midst of this quire Maurice Dennis Esq., son and heir of Sir William Dennis, knight, lord of the manor of Olveston and Iddcott, and also Walter Dennis Esq. who deceased December 1st A.D. 1496, whose soul Jesu pardon.

All ye that read and see
Of your good charity
Pray for their souls
A paternoster and an ave.

Oldland [*MS. Oland*], a chapel of ease to Bitton. Sir John Newton, aforesaid, lord.

Over, a hamlet to [blank]. Mr Doule is lord.

Of Over. In the year of Our Lord 1650 there was found in a field near unto Over (called Bone hill) the entire bones of a man of unusual dimension whose skeleton (according to the relation in the Roman Antiquities of Bath⁵, ch. 4 page 25) was enclosed within the body of a massive stone so artificially cemented together that the joints were undiscoverable. In the
f. 228 middle whereof (as it were in a vault) sat the bones of two persons, | one very great,
the other less. The skull of the greatest was half an inch thick and the ulna as

¹ Also entered, correctly, s.v. Henbury hundred, below, f. 230.

² The affiliation to Tormarton, clearly mistaken, may result from confusion with West Littleton.

³ Wantner confuses Oldbury on the Hill in Grumbald's Ash hundred with Olveston. The data tabulated here relate to Oldbury on the Hill. Notes, f. 309, gives Olveston as a rectory formerly belonging to the priory of Bath, with no further details.

⁴ *Recte* Bristol deanery.

⁵ The author of this work has not been identified.

big as the gentleman's wrist that saw it, who was a corpulent man, and as long [as] from his shoulders to his finger's end, where he likewise saith, that since the relation of the former person he had some occasion to travel into those parts of Gloucestershire where the bones were first found, who received a confirmation of the same, but not from the gentleman that first saw it (for he was dead) but from his two sons; only with this difference; that whereas the former relation intimated the bone mentioned before to be the ulna or radius, they rather apprehended it to be the *os humeric*, or the bone from the shoulder to the elbow, which they affirmed to be as long as from the elbow to the fingers of an ordinary man, or the length of that bone usually, and half the ulna or radius; also that the skeletons were of extraordinary dimensions but one was bigger than the other, and not in one sepulchre or vault but in two distinct ones, distant a yard one from the other. The vault of the one was not above five foot long in the form according to the resemblance of a jew's harp, narrow at the feet and broad at the seat, so that this body must sit, being judged by some inquisitive persons that saw it some nine feet in length. The other was longer and the bones supposed to lie at length, but very little within the ground, having a great stone above and under them in form of a tomb. The tombstone that lay over the greater person was of an unknown and mazerdy substance, so vast and weighty that it was a thing of great difficulty and labour for to remove, it being of a greyish colour without and reddish within, and in many places studded with bright shining stones something resembling the stones of St Vincent's Rock near Bristol.

My author saith that he could not understand coins that were found there, the one being a falcon, which might be a Roman eagle, and the other a Cæsar's head with a wreath about it, supposed by the inscription to be Claudius Cæsar the emperor. But he further saith that the common report there is, that it was the tomb of the great king Offa, who was one of the middle kings of the Saxons and lived near 250 years after the Romans' departure out of Britain, whose extraordinary stature no historian taketh notice of.

The place where these bones were found seemed to be a golgotha, or common place of burial in those days, the ground being in a round, or rather oval, figure for near half an acre of ground. But whether this person was a Roman or Saxon is not easily to be determined. If a Roman, 'tis much they should (contrary to their custom) both preserve the bones and leave no inscription; and if a Saxon it is as different to solve the phenomenon of the Roman coins being not accidentally found amongst other rubbish but in the sepulchre itself. However, Roman, Saxon or other, which we will not hear dispute of (saith my author) it is enough for the present purpose that it was a body of more than ordinary dimensions and exceeding the height of any ordinary man in those days by more than three foot. Now as to burying men sitting Drexelias [*sc.* Drexelius]¹ in his book (page the 7th) saith that formerly they did bury their kings and princes sitting as an emblem of eternity &c.

Patchway, a hamlet to [blank]. [Blank] is lord.

Tockington, a hamlet to [blank]. [Blank] is lord.

¹ i.e. *The Considerations of Drexelius upon Eternity*, translated by R. Winterton, fellow of King's College, Cambridge (1632).

There are two fairs at Tockington, one upon May 9th, the other December 6th.

f. 228v. Wick Wick is a hamlet to [*blank*]. Mr Clayton Milbourne is lord.¹

Winterbourne is a vicarage. Dedicated to St Peter. Hugh Browne Esq. is lord. Sir Robert Jenkinson's heir is patron. Mr Toogood is the incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £27 7s. 4d. Now worth per annum £150 0s. 0d. In Hawkesbury deanery.² 4 miles from the city of Bristol.

There are yearly held at Winterbourne two fairs, the one upon St Peter's day and the other upon St Luke's day.

Here endeth Langley and Swinehead hundred.

Henbury hundred.

Here beginneth Henbury hundred which containeth those parishes, hamlets and tithings as underwritten.

Aust, or Aust-Cliff, is a chapel of ease to Henbury. St John Astry [*MS. Austr*] Esq. is lord.

Of Aust. Aust or Aust-Cliff receiveth its name from a great or ragged rock which shows itself perspicuous to those that sail on the Severn sea, where is a passage by boats out of England into Wales of two miles over.

[There follows an account, drawing on Camden, of the encounter between Edward the Elder and Leolyn, prince of Wales, at Aust.]

At Purton passage [*MS. Pirton's pass*] are found your astorites, or star stones.

Charlton, a tithing to Henbury. Christopher Cole Esq. is lord.

Compton Greenfield, a tithing to Henbury. Sir Robert Cann, baronet, lord.

Henbury is a vicarage. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. Formerly belonging to the bishop of Worcester. St John Astry [*MS. Austr*] Esq. is lord and patron. Mr Stump is incumbent. Valued in the Queen's book £30 0s. 0d. Now worth per annum £130 0s. 0d. In Hawkesbury deanery.³ 4 miles from Bristol.

Of Henbury. Henbury (from whence this hundred receiveth its denomination) is a parish of very large extent, having no less than six tithings appertaining thereunto, viz. King's Weston (mentioned in Berkeley hundred) St Lawrence Weston, Stowick, Aust, Compton

f. 229 Greenfield and Charlton; | and where the court leet is usually held by the lord royal thereof, viz. St John Astry Esq.

There was formerly living in Henbury a gentleman whose name was Anthony Edmonds who (upon some discontent that arose between him and his eldest son, who was a very stubborn and disobedient child) removed himself into Ireland. But before he went away he not only disinherited his son but gave away all his estate in and about this town for the founding of a free school, yet with this reservation, that in case he by his last will and testament or other writing under his hand and seal should revoke the same it should be void

¹ Notes, f. 267v., ex Nathaniel Freind: 'Wick Wick is in this parish [Frampton Cotterell] though it lie a good distance from it. It was held for a long time by some of the same name but about the latter days of Queen Elizabeth it was purchased by Roger Kemys, gent., a man much addicted to the studies of history, heraldry and antiquity, whereof he hath left good part behind him in many manuscripts on these subjects.'

² *Recte* Bristol deanery.

³ *Recte* Bristol deanery.

to all intents and purposes. Now it seemed that he died without making this reservation. But as the thing is very credibly reported his relations (being as himself most of them Roman Catholics) procured one of their clergy to make a revocation and then putting a pen into the dead man's hand held it to write his name. But the cheat being discovered (after a law suit) the school was by the trustees thoroughly settled and the estate which he gave to it, worth about eighty pounds a year, constantly paid and disposed of in the manner and form following, viz. forty pounds a year to the schoolmaster and twenty marks a year to the usher and the rest towards the reparations and maintenance of the poor children in blue coats, who are thus bred up in learning till they are fit for employments.

Of Pen Park Hole. Not far from Henbury (in this part of the hundred) stands Pen Park Hole, in the parish of Kings Weston about three miles from the city of Bristol and as many from the river Severn, in the possession of Sir Robert Southwell, knight. [*There follows a description of a strange cavern discovered by lead miners and subsequently successively explored by two maritime officers, the first of whom died mysteriously after his expedition. Wantner describes his account as 'transcribed out of Philosophical Transactions no. 143.'*¹]

f. 230 Shirehampton, a chapel of ease to Westbury on Trym. Sir Francis Vane's heir is lord.

Itchington, a tithing to [blank]. [Blank] is lord.

Stoke Bishop [MS. Stoke-Bishop or Bishop Stoke] is that magnificent pile of building called Stoke House which standeth 2 miles out of the city of Bristol upon Gloucester road, built by Sir Richard Berkeley in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Stoke Gifford a vicarage and impropriation. Dedicated to St [blank]. George Berkeley Esq. is lord and patron. Mr [blank] incumbent. Worth per annum £20 0s. 0d. In Hawkesbury deanery.² 2 miles from Bristol.

Of Stoke Gifford. Stoke Gifford is divided into three parts, viz. Great Stoke, Little Stoke and Harry Stoke, which hath been ever since the reign of King Edward III. The estate, and for several ages the seat of the family of the Berkeleys of Stoke Gifford, a family then newly branched out of the Berkeleys of Berkeley Castle (which before King Henry III's time belonged to the Giffords, from whence it is supposed that it took its additional name), and out of a younger house of this family is branched forth the Berkeleys of Bruton in Somersetshire, of whom is descended Maurice, Lord FitzHarding. The heir of this family is George Berkeley Esq.

Northwick, a chapel of ease to Henbury. St John Astry Esq. is lord.

Redwick, a chapel of ease to Henbury. St John Astry Esq. is lord.

Stowick, a hamlet to Henbury. St John Astry is lord.

f. 230v. Westbury on Trym, a vicarage. Dedicated to the Blessed Trinity. Formerly a collegiate of deans and canons. Sir Francis Vane's heir is lord and patron.

¹ i.e. *A Description and Draught of the Pen Park Hole in Gloucestershire, communicated by Sir Robert Southwell*, Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London xiii (1683), no. 143 (1). Wantner's 'transcription' is in fact a close paraphrase of the original, which includes a diagrammatic representation of the Hole and is in part cast in reported speech.

² Recte Bristol deanery.

Mr Goldenham incumbent. Not valued in the Queen's book. Now worth per annum [*blank*]. In Hawkesbury deanery.¹ 2 miles from Bristol.

Of Westbury on Trym. The town receiveth its denomination from a small brook or rivulet called Trim which runneth through the town.

The church was built by Richard, duke of York and dedicated to the Blessed Trinity, and Edmund earl of Rutland was a great benefactor thereunto. It was afterwards a collegiate of dean and canons to whom King Edward I gave the hospital of St Lawrence in Bristol, and Sir [William] Canergies alias Cannings, who was dean of this church seven years, was a great benefactor to this place. John Carpenter, bred up in Oriel College, Oxford, was bishop of Worcester. He it was that made this Westbury a magnificent convent more like a castle than a college, walling it about with battlements and turrets on the top of it, making a stately gatehouse or entrance into it; who desired in his lifetime to be styled bishop of Worcester and Westbury, who died and was buried there A.D. 1475; upon whose in tomb is cut the skeleton of a man and under it is written, viz. Astolidis quibuscam nebulonibus pudendum in mortem matulatur.²

Lawrence Weston [*MS.* Weston St Lawrance], a chapel of ease to Henbury. The countess of Rochester is lady.

Here endeth Henbury hundred.

Here beginneth Barton Regis or Kings-Barton hundred.

Which containeth those parishes, hamlets and tithings as underwritten.

Now in regard that this hundred adjoineth itself to the city of Bristol, one part thereof extending to Lawfords Gate and the other part thereof is within the parish of St Philip and Jacob, and also because some part thereof lieth on this side and some on the other side of the city, promiscuously, I shall for those reasons treat of those parishes within this hundred as they do lie, and not after an alphabetical order as I have done with all the rest.

Easton [*MS.* Easton alias East-end Town] is a tithing to [*blank*]. [*Blank*] is lord.

Stapleton is a [*entry incomplete*]. Dedicated to St [*blank*]. [*Blank*] is lord. [*Blank*] is patron. Mr Drew is incumbent. Not valued in the Queen's book. Now worth per annum [*blank*]. In Hawkesbury's deanery.³ A mile from the city of Bristol.

Of Stapleton. For as much as Stapleton lieth so near the city of Bristol, much of it is in the hands of the citizens who have built them there many fair houses.

¹ *Recte* Bristol deanery.

² The inscription is clearly mistranscribed. 'Astolidis' should perhaps be 'A stolidis'; 'pudendum in mortem' perhaps 'pudendam in mortem' or 'pudendum in morte' and 'matulatur' perhaps 'maculatur' or 'maturatur'.

³ *Recte* Bristol deanery.

- f. 231 St Philip and St Jacob. Part thereof belongeth to the city of Bristol and part thereof to Barton hundred. There are forty eight houses without Lawfords Gate that belongeth to the parish of St Mary the Virgin in the city of Gloucester and did (not many scores of years since) pay suit and service thereunto; it being part of the honour of Gloucester.

Mangotsfield alias Mangersfield is an impropriation. Dedicated to St [blank]. William Player Esq. is lord. Mr Doule is patron. Mr Carter incumbent. Worth per annum £10 0s. 0d. In Hawkesbury deanery.¹ 2 miles from Bristol.

Clifton is a [entry incomplete]. Dedicated to St [blank]. [Blank] is lord. [Blank] is patron. Mr [blank] incumbent. Worth per annum [blank]. In Hawkesbury deanery.² Adjacent to Bristol.

Of Clifton. Clifton receiveth its name from the cragged rock or hill whereon it is built, almost under the famous rock called St Vincent's. So much admired for the silver shining stones which it aboundeth with, where are whole strikes, or bushels, of them to be had not far from the surface of the earth, which are crusted over with red earth intermixed with little pebbles. But these are not of so square and plain a shape as are others a little beyond which are commonly found encompassed with small flint stones, whose natural shapes many times requireth but little art, being of so transparent and glittering a lustre that they are (and well may be) compared to the Indian diamond, which only for hardness transcendeth these. Under the rocks runneth the river Avon where (near the low water mark) is that famous spring of hot water (commonly called the Hot-Wells) so much frequented by the citizens and others who have received great benefit by the drinking thereof. At the ebbing tide the mouth of this spring is under water, and exactly over against (on the other side of the river) there gusheth out another spring that is exceeding cold, which some do call Scarlet Well, where many times the ships that are outward bound from Bristol doth furnish themselves with fresh water.

Redland³ is a [entry incomplete]. Dedicated to St [blank]. [Blank] is lord. [Blank] is patron. Mr [blank] incumbent. Worth per annum [blank]. In Hawkesbury's deanery.⁴ Adjacent to Bristol.

Of Redland. Now as Clifton received its denomination from the rock or cliff so likewise doth Redland receive its name from the colour of its earth or soil, which is red; where many of the honoured and wealthy merchants and other substantial citizens have built them very spacious and amiable habitations; where is a noble prospect of the most famous city of Bristol, which is the queens' of England royal chamber.

- f. 231v. Of Durdham Downs. A little beyond Redland aforesaid stands Durdham Downs, where (on the south side thereof) one Mr Cook, formerly owner of Sneyd [MS. Snead] Park, did build a tower of considerable height for a lodge house which is at this day called Cook's Folly, from whence there is a most noble prospect of King's Road [MS. King-Road] and divers other

¹ Recte Bristol deanery.

² Recte Bristol deanery.

³ The form of this entry wrongly implies that Redland, a hamlet to Westbury on Trym, with a small chapel, had the status of a benefice.

⁴ Recte Bristol deanery.

places. Now on the north side of this park where the little brook Trym falleth into Avon there is a large ground called Poll-Bury where much Roman coin hath been found. And by the name and situation of the place it may probably be conjectured to be the ancient station of the Romans, and possibly that between Bath and Alvington [*MS. Aveington*] mentioned by Antoninus the emperor in his journal-book, whereof authors are somewhat of a loss; although it be much out of the way.

I shall conclude this part of my history of the county of Gloucester with an ancient proverb belonging thereunto, viz. As sure as God's in Gloucestershire. To which the reverend Doctor Fuller in his Church History saith: That of all the counties of England Gloucester was most pestered with monks, from whence (saith he) that topical and wicked proverb did arise, which deserveth to be banished out of the county, being the profane child of superstitious parents and no more fitting to be spoken than a toad is to be eaten – as though so many mitred abbeys, monasteries and other religious houses therein contained had certainly fastened God's gracious presence more in that county than in any other.

[*On a small note attached to f. 231v. over the above entry:*] This proverb, viz. As sure as God is in Gloucestershire, was occasioned by the words God and Gloucestershire beginning with the same letter and not from the extraordinary multitude of religious foundations that was afterwards assigned for the reason, for Gloucester[shire] had not more religious houses in proportion than other counties.

The author's apology relating to some particular things herein contained.

Since it is most certain that all men are appointed once to die, and that no man can assure to himself this day that he shall see another, it is therefore that if the lords of every manor, the patrons and incumbents of every parish, were all living when I finished this book (as at present I know nothing to the contrary but what they are), yet in all likelihood some of them are dead or may die before this cometh to be printed, therefore in such cases what cannot possibly be prevented is most humbly desired to be favourably excused.

As to the dedication of the churches I have been very inquisitive, but when the ministers themselves know nothing of it how can it be expected that I should give a true account thereof?

Again, as to the valuation of every incumbency, those I received from the hands of Mr Charles Pierson, deputy Register to the reverend Chancellor of the diocese, exactly transcribed according to an inspection that was made all over the county presently after the restoration of King Charles II.

Lastly, as to the charitable endowments and other benefactions, though I have been very curious in my inquiries and exact in taking cognisance thereof, yet I suppose there are more (within the county) than what came to my knowledge, or are here inserted.

BOOK FIVE: NOBILITY AND GENTRY OF THE COUNTY
(‘THE HONORARY PART’)

[ff. 237–80]

This book differs from its predecessors in being no more than a succession of catalogues of names with introductory notes. In it Wantner identifies ‘degrees of honour’ in an ascending scale from ‘gentleman’ to ‘duke’ and lists members of each class in succession. He summarises its contents as ‘the names, seats and coats . . . of the nobility and gentry . . . from 1154 to the present . . .’. This is misleading because too comprehensive. He aims at a semblance of continuity by prefixing each list with a historical introduction, but most have little in common and the more substantial are clearly documents assembled independently without any intention of uniformity. Documents in Wantner’s Notes can be seen to have contributed to some. This is notable with the class ‘esquire’ which is represented by the widely discrepant roll of the justices of the peace of 1707 and the list of high sheriffs from 1154.

In Wantner’s manuscript every catalogue is set out in column. In this edition the entries are set in continuous text. The data which he presents includes much that is superfluous and is omitted from this edition, which is confined to topics of predominantly local interest, and the names and coats of the ‘greater luminaries’ of the county are not transcribed. The spelling of heraldic terms has been modernised, but Wantner’s use of archaic words has been retained. Place-names are given modern spellings, with the MS. spellings only where the identity of the place is uncertain or the spelling is significantly different.

f. 237 The Honorary Part, or the Fifth Book.

In which is contained the names, seats, coats of arms (and most of the crests) belonging to the nobility and gentry of the county of Gloucester, since the first year of the reign of King Henry II, A.D. 1154, to the present time.

[An introductory note follows Ferne,¹ Segar,² Guillim³ and Spelman in identifying the several degrees of nobility.]

f. 237v. Here followeth an alphabetical catalogue of the gentlemen’s names, seats, coats of arms and most of the crests belonging to the ancient and present gentry of the county of Gloucester.

Abba, of Hewelsfield. Azure a fesse humet between three lions’ gambes erased argent.

Abbot, of Witcombe Magna. Gules a chevron between three pearls pendent or. Crest, a unicorn’s head couped argent, armed and crined or between two ostrich feathers erected azure.

Abcot, of Tewkesbury. Gules a chevron argent between three crescents or.

Abdy, of Bisley. Or two chevrons between three trefoils slipped sable.

Abel, of Alvington [MS. Aveington]. Azure a saltire argent.

¹ John Ferne, *The Blazon of Gentrie* (1586).

² William Segar, *The Book of Honor and Arms* (1590).

³ John Guillim, *A Display of Heraldrie* (1611).

Abington, of Dowdeswell. Argent on a bend gules three eaglets displayed or. Crest, a dexter arm armed tied above the elbow with a scarf argent holding a halberd erected sable pick and head or.

Acton, of Upton St Leonards. Quarterly per fesse indented argent and azure. Crest, a dexter arm armed holding a sword in bend sinister pierced through a lion's head erased both gules.

Adderly, of Alderley. Azure on a bend between two bendlets or three lozenges of the field.

Akelont, of Highfield. Vert on a cross or a mullet of the field.

Alderly, of Alderley. Ermine on a chevron gules three cinquefoils argent.

Aldsworth, of Aldsworth. Argent a chevron between three boars' heads coupé and erected and eight cross-crosslets fitchy 3.3.1.2 gules.

Algeny, of Cirencester. Argent three helmets close-beavered sable.

Alkth, of Alkington. Sable three elephants' heads erased in pale argent.

Allen, of Norton. Per chevron gules and ermine in chief two griffins' heads erased or.

Alley, of Tewkesbury. Azure a lion salient argent.

f. 238 Allyn, of Chedworth. Per bend sinister or and sable six martlets counterchanged. Crest, a martlet or holding in his beak an oaken slip with two leaves proper.

Ambross, of Minety. Sable a saltire engrailed argent charged with five pellets.

Ammorie, of Codrington. Argent four bars wavy gules over all a bend azure. Crest, out of a crown mural or a talbot's head erased of the same.

Anteshie, of Longford. Per pale or and argent a fesse wavy gules.

Applegate, of [blank]. Azure a chevron between three owls or.

Archer, of Nibley. Azure three broad arrows 2.1 or.

Arches, of Bibury. Argent a chevron azure a label of three points gules.

Arnold, of Highnam. Sable a chevron or between three lures argent.

Arris, of Charingworth. Ermine a chevron sable.

Arundel, of Stroud. Sable six swallows volant 3.2.1 argent. Crest, a wolf passant argent.

Arthur, of Clopton. Argent a chevron between three rests gules.

Ashly, of Henbury. Gules a fesse between six mullets argent.

Aston, of Highfield. Gules a lion rampant argent debriused by a bend vairy sable and vert.

f. 238v. Atkinson, of Stowell. Azure a cross voided between four lions rampant or. Atwood, of Beach. Gules a lion rampant argent his tail double queued [MS. *elaquavie*] between an orle of acorns or.

Avery, of Tewkesbury. Gules three chevrons argent each charged with as many pleats.

Avenant, of Newent. Gules three chevrons argent.

Ayleworth, of Ayleworth. Argent a fesse engrailed between six billets gules. Crest, out of the sun's resplendent rays proper a dexter arm erected couped beneath the elbow sable holding a charnel or death's head.

Bace, of Chaxhill [*MS. Chackswell*]. Or in fesse a rose gules barbed and seeded proper on a chief azure a lion passant argent. Crest, a demi-lion argent.

Baghot alias Badger, of Prestbury. Ermine on a bend gules three eaglets or. Crest, a stag's head couped sable between his attires a greyhound courant argent collared or.

Bannister, of Badgeworth. Argent a cross pattée sable.

Barker alias Taylor, of Moreton. Argent a bend between six billets sable.

Barkly alias Tetter, of Sneyd [*MS. Snead*]. Azure on a bend or two roses slipped between six billets of the field. Crest, a stag's head erased sable.

Barkly, of Coberley. Or a fesse between three martlets sable.

f. 239 Barkley, of Beverston and Over. Gules a chevron between ten crosses patty 4.2.1.2.1 argent within a border azure. Crest, a stag's head couped sable.

Barkrolls, of Stanley. Azure a chevron between three increscents or.

Barnard, of Upton St Leonards and Culkerton. Argent a bear salient sable muzzled or within a border engrailed of the second. Crest, a demi-bear of the coat.

Barrow, of Quedgeley. Sable two swords in saltire argent hilts and pommels in base or. Crest, an Amazonian woman proper.

Barrow, of Field Court. Argent three bears' heads couped sable muzzled or. Crest, a sea-horse head erased crowned bezanty and crined or.

Barrow, of [*blank*] in the Forest of Dean. Argent three boars' heads couped sable a chief azure. Crest, the same as before.

Barrow, of [*Minchin*]Hampton. Azure six estoiles 3.2.1 or.

Bartlett, of Saintbury and Rendcomb. Quarterly per fesse indented argent and gules in each quarter a crescent counterchanged. Crest, a peahen proper.

Baskerville, of Longhope. Argent on a chevron gules six cross-crosslets or between three hurts.

Bathurst, Allen, Lord of Cirencester. Sable 2 bars ermine in chief 3 crosses pattée or. Crest, a dexter arm armed and couped above the shoulder holding a ragged staff erected.

Batson, of Bourton on the Hill. Argent six bats volant 3.2.1 sable.

f. 239v. Bayly, of Fretherne. Gules a shield per pale argent and azure.

Beach, of Tewkesbury. Argent on a bend gules three bucks' heads cabossed or.

Beck, of Dumbleton. Gules a cross moline ermine. Crest, a wyvern vert.

Bedingfield, of [*Bishop's*] Cleeve. Ermine an eagle displayed gules membered or.

Beley, of Tewkesbury. Argent a chevron engrailed between three griffins' heads erased sable on a chief azure a cross pattée-fitchy and two mullets or. Beltinden, of Ruardean. Azure twelve martlets 3.4.3.2 argent.

Bennet, of Guiting. Gules bezanty between three demi-lions rampant azure.

Bentham, of Bentham. Argent a bend sable between two roses gules.

[Buck, of Arlingham *erased*.]

Billingay, of Siston. Gules in the middle precise a fleur de lis and canton or.

Bink, of Winterbourne. Azure a fesse between four quatrefoils or.

Bishopstone, of Hawkesbury. Bendy or and sable a canton argent charged with five ermines 2.1.2 saltire-ways.

f. 240 Bitton, of Bitton. Ermine a fesse gules.

Blacket, [of] Moreton [*MS. Mourton*]. Quarterly the first azure a bend between three cross-crosslets or the second gules three battle-axes or the third as the second the fourth as the first.

Blackwell, of Redland. Argent a greyhound courant sable on a chief of the second a bend between three cups covered or. Crest, a demi-eagle displayed or.

Blooder, of Colesbourne. Gules in fesse a dexter arm armed couped above the elbow all proper.

Bloomer, of Hatherop. Gules on an escutcheon of pretence argent a lion rampant of the first within a border of the second. Crest, a tiger sejant gules gorged with a coronet or.

Blewet, of Dean [*MS. Dane*]. Or a chevron between three eagles displayed vert.

Bond, of Newland. Argent on a chevron sable three bugle-horns stringed of the first between as many demi-lions rampant gules.

Bonner, of Campden. Paly of six argent and gules on a chief azure 3 lions rampant of the first.

Bottiler, of [Bishop's] Cleeve. Gules in bend between two bendlets three cups covered or.

Bovey, of Flaxley. Ermine on a bend parted sable and gules three gutty de larmes between two eaglets close argent. Crest, an eagle of the coat.

Bourne, of Kilcot. Sable a chevron per pale or and argent between three griffins' heads erased of the last.

Bowser, of Tortworth. Ermine a cross checky or and gules between four water-buckets of the last. Crest, a demi-talbot gules gutty de or collared checky argent and or.

f. 240v. Bradly, of South Cerney. Sable a fesse and border engrailed argent in chief a mullet between two bucks' heads cabossed or.

Bradstone, of Winterbourne. Argent on a canton gules a rose or barbed and seeded proper. Crest, a tiger's head couped argent crowned with a ducal coronet.

Bradway, of Postlip. Argent a chevron sable between three bunches of grapes pendent slipped all proper.

Bradwell, of Broadwell. Or a fesse azure between three escallops sable.

Bray, of Dean. Or on a fesse gules three chess rooks of the first in chief as many martlets sable.

Breach, of Cirencester. Gules a chevron between three bugle-horns stringed or. Crest, an antelope sejant proper.

Brent, of Snowhill. Argent a wyvern (or dragon) in fesse vert.

Brereton, of Barnsley and Cirencester. Argent two bars sable. Crest, out of a ducal coronet a bear's head sable muzzled or.

Bridges, of Avening. Argent a cross sable in the dexter quarter a pineapple proper.

Bridges, of Colesbourne and Whittington. Argent a cross sable between four ermines. Crest, an anchor sable stocked or.

Bridges alias Bruges, of Dymock. Argent a pile point in base sable.

f. 241 — Brios, of Tetbury. Argent a lion rampant between an orle of eight roses 3.2.2.1 sable.

Broad, of Rendcomb. Azure a chevron between three leopards' heads argent crowned proper.

Bronings, of Wick. Quarterly or and sable on the second and third a leopard's head of the first.

Browne, of Corse. Gules on a bend or three lioncels passant guardant of the field.

Buck, of [Minchin]Hampton. Per fesse nebuly argent and sable three attires of a buck each fixed to its proper scalp counterchanged. Crest, a buck's scalp or attired sable.

Bullock, of Minsterworth. Gules a chevron between three bullocks' heads cabossed or.

Bullstrode, of Tewkesbury. Argent on a fesse sable three bulls' heads cabossed of the field attired and langued gules.

Burnell, of Yate. Argent a lion rampant sable debriused by a bend gules with a border azure.

Bushell, of Broad Marston. Argent a chevron gules between three water-buckets (or dodges) sable.

Buttler, of Badminton. Quarterly the first gules a fesse checky argent and sable. Secondly gules two bars ermine. The third as the second, the fourth as the first.

Byck, of Arlingham. Argent a chevron sable between three crescents ermine.

Byrton, of Wotton under Edge. Azure a fesse between three talbots' heads erased or.

f. 241v. Callow, of Stow. Argent a chevron between three leopards' heads sable charged with as many annulets.

Cadul, of Bisley. Argent a cross engrailed vert.

Calew, of Bentham. Or on a chevron azure three mullets of the field between as many leopards' heads sable.

Cam, of Newport. Gules a cross engrailed or.

Campaines, of Elberton. Sable a chevron engrailed argent between three crosses ermine.

Cantelow, of Oxenhall. Or a chevron gules charged with three leopards' heads sable between as many fleurs de lis azure.

Carr, of Cleeve. Gules on a chevron argent three estoiles of eight points sable.

Carse, of Tewkesbury. Argent on a bend sable between three Cornish choughs proper as many leopards' heads of the field.

Carique, of Tewkesbury. Or a fesse dancetty between three talbots passant sable. Crest, an ostrich argent beaked or holding therein a spear-head proper.

Careless, of Cirencester. Argent on a bend sable three cinquefoils or.

Carpenter, of St Briavels. Paly of six gules and azure on a chevron argent three cross-crosslets gules and in chief a mitre proper.

f. 242 Carpenter, of Maisemore. Paly of six argent and gules a chevron azure charged with three cross-crosslets botony or. Crest, a terrestrial globe.

Carter, of Charlton Abbots. Azure two lions rampant combatant or.

de Cartaret, of Coates. Gules in fesse four lozenges or.

Cartwright, of Crickley. Or a fesse embattled sable between three wheels of the second. Crest, a griffin's head erased or pierced through the neck with a broken sword proper.

Cassey, of Cassey Compton and Chedworth. Argent a bend gules charged with three buckets or.

Check, of Alvington [*MS. Aventon*]. Argent three cinquefoils per pale azure and gules.

Chester, of Chesterton. Sable a pile in base argent surmounted by a chevron counterchanged.

Cickester, of Cirencester. Argent a chevron azure in chief a lambeau of three files gules.

Clement, of Painswick. Gules three garbs argent within a border sable bezanty. Crest, a lion rampant argent gutty de sang.

Clifford, of Frampton. Checky or and azure on a bend gules three lioncels rampant of the first.

Clutterbook, of Stroud and Eastington [*MS. Essington*]. Azure a lion rampant argent in chief three escallops of the last. Crest, a buck sejant between two laurel branches all proper.

Clynt, of Murcott. Argent a cross sable quarterly pierced gules. Crest, a wolf's head erased gules bezanty.

Clynt, of Gloucester and Murcot. Argent a fesse wavy between three bears' paws erected and erased sable. Crest, two bears' paws erected and erased of the coats supporting a chaplet or.

f. 242v. Cook, of Cirencester. Argent three bars azure in chief as many torteaux.

Cokes, of Brookthorpe. Sable a chevron between three attires of a stag each fixed in his proper scalp argent.

Cole, of Charlton. Per pale indented argent and gules in fesse a bull passant counterchanged within a border bezanty. Crest, a falcon proper.

Coles, of Winterbourne. Argent a bull passant gules armed azure within a border of the second. Crest, a falcon displayed proper charged on the breast with a bezant.

Conway, of Southrop. Sable on a bend cotised argent a rose proper between two annulets.

Cordewray, of Bisley. Gules billetty or.

Costly, of Cheltenham. Or a cross gules between four martlets azure.

Cotton, of Withington. Azure a chevron between three cotton-wicks argent.

Cousens, of Hillesley. Argent a bend mascly sable. Crest, a lion's gamb erected and sable erased or clutching [*MS.* clunching] a buck in his paw proper.

Cox, of Sandhurst. Gules a fesse sable between three cocks or. On a chief azure a fleur de lis of the third.

Cox, of Bisley. [*Blank*].

Coxiter, of Turkdean. Argent a chevron between three cocks' heads erased gules.

Cozens, of Hawkesbury. Argent a chevron ermine between three wolves' heads erased sable.

Crew, of Kingswood. Sable a lion rampant argent debriused by a bendlet gules.

f. 243 Croaker, of Batsford. Argent on a chevron engrailed sable between three crows proper as many escallops or. Crest, a dexter arm armed holding in bend sinister an anchor azure.

Cross, of Corse. Sable a cross engrailed between four nails sable the points gules.

Crump, of Tuffley. Or two chevrons gules on a chief of the second three escallops of the first. Crest, a demi-eagle with wings expanded.

Dale, of Bisley. Sable on a chevron or three torteaux between as many doves with wings displayed argent beaked of the second.

Damorie, of Yate. Nebuly argent and sable over all a bend egrailed gules.

Crest, out of a crown mural or a talbot's head azure eared of the first.

Danvers, of Stanley. Argent on a bend gules three martlets or winged vert.

Daston, of Wormington. Gules on a bend or three mullets of six points sable. Crest, a reindeer's head coupé at the shoulder proper attired argent vulned through the neck with an arrow or.

Davis, of the Bourne in the parish of Stroud. Azure on a bend or a lion passant guardant sable. Crest, a lion's head erased crowned with a mural coronet proper.

Deacon, of Cirencester. Argent a cross between four lions rampant sable on a chief azure three roses proper.

f. 243v. Deane, of Mitcheldean [*MS.* Great Dene]. Gules two bars and a canton argent.

Deane, of [Minchin]Hampton. Per pale and chevron in base. The first azure seven stars orbicularly argent. Secondly or three lions passant guardant in pale gules. Thirdly or a Cornish chough proper. Crest, a star of the coat.

De-Oiley, of Southrop. Or two bends azure.

Driller, of Newland. Argent on a cross or five escallops gules.

Dixon, of Dixon [*? sc.* Dixon]. Sable a pile point in base argent surmounted by a chevron gules.

Dobbs, of Longford. Per pale azure and gules over all a chevron engrailed sable between three unicorns' heads erased or. Crest, a unicorn's head of the coat.

Dobins, of Dumbleton. Azure a chevron or between three annulets. Crest, a star argent.

Paul Dodwell, of Sevenhampton and Brockhampton. Azure a fesse engrailed or between three roses proper.

Dounce, of Down Ampney. Sable a chevron between three castles triple-towered argent. Crest, out of a ducal coronet an antelope's head or.

Dowle, of Chedworth. Ermine a chevron gules between three pheons or.

Drew, of Guiting. Argent on a fesse sable three bezants between as many ducks proper.

Dunning, of Purton Passage. Sable six plates 3.2.1.

Durdstone, of Miserden. Argent a bend lozengy gules.

Dymmock, of Dymock. Argent a sword erected in pale sable.

f. 244 Eaton, of Bromsberrow. Or fretty azure.

Ems, of Pauntley. Or a chevron between ten cross-crosslets flory gules.

Edmunds, of Cirencester. Argent on a chevron sable between three griffins' heads erased vert as many stars of the field.

Edwards, of Tortworth. Argent a fesse between six martlets gules.

Elton, of Tetbury [doctor of physick, the author's father-in-law *added later*].

Paly of six or and gules on a bend sable three mullets of the first. Crest, a dexter arm armed holding a falchion erected bendways tied about the elbow with a scarf argent.

English, of Taynton. Sable three lions passant guardant in pale argent.

Essington, of Gossington Hall. Sable five fusils in cross or.

Estington, of Slimbridge. Argent a fesse sable between three pheons or.

Feild, of Packwell. Or a fesse between an eagle displayed in chief and a buck's head cabossed in base sable. Crest, an Indian proper wreathed about the loins vert holding in his dexter hand a dart proper.

Ferrers, of Hampton. Argent on a bend or three horseshoes sable nail-holes proper. Crest, an ostrich proper holding in his beak a horseshoe or.

Felbridg, of Elbridge. Gules two lions passant ermine.

f. 244v. Fiday, of Tetbury. Per fesse argent and gules two barnacles in chief sable. Crest, a goat's head erased sable thereon a crescent gules.

Fido, of Symond's Hall [*MS.* Seemen-Sayle] in the parish of Wotton. Or an anchor azure.

Finch alias Herbert, of Kempley. Argent a chevron engrailed between three griffins passant sable. Crest, a griffin passant langued gules.

Fletcher, of Stroud. Argent a cross engrailed between four pheons sable each within an annulet proper.

Foley [*MS.* Foli], of Newent. Argent a chevron engrailed between three cinquefoils sable. Crest, a lion sejant supporting between his gambs the coat armour.

Fowler, of Murrells. Azure a chevron argent charged with three cross-crosslets pattée sable between as many lions passant guardant or.

Fowler, of [*blank*]. Quarterly purpure and or in the first a lure of the second.

Fowlk, of Thornbury. Vert a fleur de lis argent a crescent or. Crest, a goat's head erased vert attired argent.

Frame, of Lypiatt. Argent a fesse engrailed sable and a chevron in base gules.

Freeman, of Cirencester. Azure three lozenges conjoined in fesse or.

Freind, of Westerleigh. Ermine a chevron between three bucks' heads cabossed argent attired or. Crest, a buck's head or.

Frind, of North Lypiatt. Argent a chevron voided between three cloves sable.

f. 245 Gage, of Frampton. Azure on a bend sable three cinquefoils argent.

Gainsford, of Poulton Court. Argent a chevron gules between three greyhounds courant sable collared or.

Gardiner, of Guiting. Azure a griffin risant with wings expanded proper. Crest, out of a ducal coronet a lion rampant guardant gules.

Gastrell, of Tetbury. Checky argent and sable on a chief or three bucks' heads coupé of the second. Crest, a lion's head erased argent gorged with a laurel vert.

Gates, of Cleeve. Per pale azure and gules three lioncels rampant 2.1 or.

Gayre, of Lydney. Azure on a fesse indented between three cinquefoils or as many hunters' horns sable stringed argent.

Gibbs, of Hatherley and Gloucester. Argent three Danish bills in pale sable a label of three points gules. Crest, a dexter hand erased banded about the wrist holding five roses (in tuft) York and Lancaster.

Gifford, of Wotton. Argent ten torteaux 4.3.2.1.

Gifford, of Brimpsfield. Gules three lioncels passant in pale argent.

Gilman, of Withington. Argent a man's leg couped at the thigh sable.

Goodwin, of Wapley. Or two lioncels passant sable on a canton of the second three bezants.

Gorges, of Dyrham. Lozengy or and azure over all a chevron gules. Crest, a salamander's head proper.

Goslyng, of Stonehouse. Gules a chevron between three crescents ermine.

Gough, of Marshfield. Azure a fesse between three boars' heads erased sable. Crest, a boar's head couped gules gorged or holding in his mouth (fesse-ways) a battle-axe argent.

- f. 245v. Gough, of Brimscombe and Brook Hall. Azure a fesse or between three boars' heads couped argent. Crest, a demi-lion rampant ermine collared or holding between his gambes a battle-axe of the last.

Grant, of Hambrook. Argent three lioncels rampant azure crowned proper. Crest, a demi-lion rampant of the coat.

Graves, of Mickleton. Gules an eagle displayed or crowned argent. Crest, a greyhound passant ermine.

Grayle, of Lassington. Gules a lion rampant argent crowned proper.

Grail, of Gloucester. Sable a cross couped pierced of the field or.

Greenfield, of Compton Greenfield. Gules three rests or.

Gregorie, of Hempstead. Or two bars and in chief a lion passant azure. Crest, a demi-boar erected proper.

Gregorie, of Cirencester. Barry of six or and azure on a chief of the last a lion passant of the first. Crest, a demi-seahorse proper.

Griffing, of Stroud. Azure a griffin rampant (or risant) or.

Gust, of Tewkesbury. Or a cross and border engrailed azure the last charged with ten annulets in the dexter quarter a mullet of five points gules.

Gwy, of Cirencester. Argent four pallets gules over all a lion rampant sable.

Gwyneth alias Gwynet, of Shurdington. Quarterly gules and or on each a lion passant guardant counterchanged.

Hales, of Bentham. Argent a chevron between three bugle-horns sable.

Hall, of Highmeadow in the parish of Newland. Argent on a chevron between three talbots' heads erased sable one estoile of the field. Crest, a talbot's head erased argent langued gules.

- f. 246 Hall, of Avening and Beverston. Argent on a chevron engrailed between three lions' heads erased sable a cross pattée fitchy or.

Hampton, of Hampton. Per fesse gules and argent three roses counterchanged.

Harding, of Coaley. Gules three greyhounds courant or collared azure.

Hardwick, of Dean. Argent a saltire engrailed azure on a chief of the second three roses of the first.

Harris, of Deerhurst. Azure a chevron ermine between three urchins (or hedgehogs) or.

Harvie, of Longford. Azure three crescents or.

Hathway, of Ruardean. Sable a bugle-horn garnished and furnished argent.

Hatton, of Tatswell. Azure a chevron between three garbs or.

Haveyland, of Tewkesbury. Argent three towers triple-towered sable.

Hawksworth, of Wotton. Sable three hawks argent tasselled and billed proper.

Heydon, of Shipton. Azure three bars gemels argent on a chief gules a barrulet dancetty or. Crest, a talbot passant argent.

Haynes, of Frampton. Argent three crescents paly wavy gules and azure.

Haytfield, of Kempley. Ermine on a chevron sable three cinquefoils or.

Helington, of Eastington [*MS.* Essington]. Argent a lambeau of four points azure.

Heming, of [*blank*]. Azure two lions passant guardant in pale or armed langued and membered gules.

f. 246v. Higgs, of Colesbourne. Argent a chevron between three bucks couchant gules. Crest, a buck's head coupé gules attired gules vulned through the neck with an arrow argent bendways distilling drops gutty de sang.

Higsford, of Dixon [*? sc.* Higford, of Dixton; cf. Hugford]. Vert a chevron between three bucks' heads cabossed or. Crest, a buck's head and neck trunked or wreathed with a garland of laurel proper.

Hinson, of Hunt Court. Azure a chevron between three suns proper.

Hobbs, of Hailes and Tetbury. Azure three hobbies proper.

Hobbs, of Wotton under Edge. Argent a bend wavy vert between two falcons proper each perching upon a wing sable. Crest, a falcon proper perching upon a wing proper.

Hodges, of Shipton Moyne. Azure a fesse between three crescents argent.

Crest, on a nebula (or cloud) proper a crescent argent between his horns an estoile or.

Hodgkins, of Hempstead. Argent a cross sable quarterly pierced between three cinquefoils vert.

Hook, of King's Weston. Quarterly argent and sable a cross between four escallops counterchanged. Crest, an escallop argent between two wings erected or.

Hook, of Crooks in the parish of Newent. Sable a fesse between six fleurs de lis argent. Crest, a demi-eagle displayed gules charged on the breast with a ducal coronet proper.

Holiday, of [Minchin]Hampton, Rodborough and Pucklechurch. Sable three helmets proper within a border engrailed argent. Crest, a lion passant or holding in his gamb an anchor pendent azure stocked of the first.

Hopton, of Berkeley and Stroud. Gules crusilly fitchy and a lion rampant or. Crest, out of a ducal coronet a griffin's head gules holding in his mouth a dexter hand proper.

Horton, of Comb Inn [*? sc.* Comb End]. Sable a buck's head cabossed argent attired or. Crest, a buck trippant sable.

Horton, of Cambridge. Argent a fesse azure charged with three martlets or between two tigers in chief and a crossbow bent in base gules. Crest, a dexter arm erected gules holding a barbed arrow in bend or.

f. 247 Hornhold, of Alvington [*MS.* Aventon]. Azure a bend raguly and trunked or.

Hugford, of Dixton [*MS.* Dicelston]. Argent a chevron or charged with three mullets sable between as many bucks' heads cabossed of the third attired of the second. Crest, a buck's head of the coat.

Hull alias Hill, of Tockington. Azure on a chevron argent three mullets sable between as many owls of the second with a border ermine.

Hummer, of [Minchin]Hampton and Edgeworth. Argent a bend sable charged with three bezants and in chief a label of as many points gules. Crest, a seahorse proper his tail nowed.

Hungerford, of Down Ampney. Sable three bars ermine in chief three plates a mullet for difference.

Husbands, of Yate. Argent a fesse between two barrulets gules charged with three mullets or between [*MS.* inter] as many ravens proper. Crest, a bloodhound collared and line passing between his legs the end made up a skein all proper.

Husbands, of Moreton. Or a lion rampant azure.

Hutchings, of Dumbleton. Sable a tower in pale argent.

Hutchinson, of Yate. Gules a lion rampant argent gutty of the field.

Hyet, of Gloucester. Argent a lion rampant sable a chief of the first surmounted by another of the last indented. Crest, a lion's gamb erect or.

Jackson, of Doynton and Sneyd Park. Argent on a chevron sable three cinquefoils of the first between as many falcons' heads erased azure. Crest, a horse at full stretch argent gutty de sang.

f. 247v. Jackman, of Newent. Per saltire azure and gules two eagles displayed in chief and base sable. Crest, a crescent gules.

Jay, of Whitmead Park. Gules on a bend engrailed argent three horses of the first shadowed or.

Ingraham, of Cheltenham. Ermine on a fesse gules three escallops or.

Johnson, of Barnwood. Argent a bend sable on a chief of the second three woolpacks of the first corded proper. Crest, an antelope's head erased proper.

Johnson, of Widford and Cheltenham. Argent a fesse lozengy sable between three lions' heads erased gules. Crest, out of a ducal coronet a nag's head erased sable.

Izod, of Toddington. Argent six leopards' heads 3.2.1 vert. Crest, a man's head and face gules armed with a helmet beaver open garnished with a plume of three feathers of the first.

Kealy, of Dean. Argent on a bend sable three escallops of the first.

Keeble, of Southrop. Argent three bars undy sable a canton ermine.

Kettleby, of Kettleby. Argent a chevron sable in chief a label of three points gules.

Kemble, of Standish. Argent on a bend ermine three leopards' heads sable. Crest, a wolf's head coupé sable.

Kemmis, of Wickwar. Vert on a chevron argent three broad arrowheads sable. Crest, on a mount vert a unicorn sejant his tail between his legs reflecting over his loins azure.

f. 248 Kenn, of Quedgeley. Ermine three crescents gules.

Kendrick, of Longford. Argent in cross five pellets.

Keyte, of Hidcote. Azure a chevron between three falcons' heads erased or a crescent for difference.

King, of Coates and Stinchcombe. Argent on a chevron ermine three escallops gules. Crest, out of a ducal coronet a talbot's head erased argent.

Kingston, of Quenington. Sable, a lion rampant his tail double queued [*MS.* *elaquevie*] or.

Knight, of Matson. Azure three torteaux within a border engrailed sable on a canton of the second a spur pendent leathered or. Crest, on a ducal coronet an eagle displayed or.

Knight, of Rowden. Sable a griffin sejant or.

Knight of Moreton. Per fesse argent and azure the sun's resplendent rays descending proper on a chief gules two cockatrices' heads erased vert.

Knowle, of Upknowle. Argent three mullets of six points gules.

Kinn, of St Chloe [*MS.* Sinkley] and Stonehouse. Azure on a bend argent cotised or three mullets gules. Crest, on a mount proper a unicorn passant gules armed and crined or.

Kyrbie, of Cirencester. Azure, six lioncels 3.2.1 or on a canton argent a mullet gules.

Kytson, of Southrop. Azure three trouts haurient proper a chief argent.

Kytsford, of Ratford. Undy on a chevron gules three mullets azure pierced argent between two cats' heads in chief and a rat in base or.

f. 248v. Lacey, of Hanham. Or a fesse and in chief three martlets gules.

Lawrance, of Shurdington. Argent a cross raguly gules. Crest, the hinder part of a salmon coupé and erected proper charged with a crescent gules.

Langly, of Toddington [*MS.* Tudington]. Gules a saltire or. Crest, a dexter arm armed holding a sword erected argent hilt and pommel or pierced through a wyvern's head couped sable distilling drops gutty de sang.

Lee-Rouse, of Stanley. Per pale or and azure three lioncels rampant 2.1 sable.

Leigh, of Wotton. Argent a fesse between three crescents sable.

Leversay, of Tidenham. Argent two bends the dexter plain the sinister engrailed sable.

Light, of [Minchin]Hampton. Sable a chevron between three swans risant proper. Crest, a trumpet fesse-ways thereon a swan standing with wings expanded proper.

Littleton, of Longney. Argent a chevron between three escallops sable.

Liveingstone, of Cirencester. Argent three cinquefoils gules within a double tressure counterflory vert. Crest, a moor's head couped and erected upon a pole all proper.

Long, of Longhope. Gules a saltire engrailed argent.

Low, of Gloucester. Ermine on a bend engrailed argent a rose between two cinquefoils or.

Lowlye, of Woodhouse. Sable in a fesse a dexter hand proper holding in clench three broad arrows two saltire-ways the third in pale or.

Ludlow, of Cheltenham. Argent a chevron between three bears' heads erased sable.

Lye, of Cowley, D.D. Or semy of cross-crosslets a cross voided and couped gules.

f. 249 Maching, of Stroud. Gules a fesse vairy between three pelicans' heads erased or.

Madock, of Hartpury. Azure a chevron or between three griffins' heads erased argent.

Mason, of Aston Subedge. Azure a mule passant between three pheons or within a border engrailed of the last.

Marmion, of Hampton. Gules a lion rampant argent fretty azure crowned proper.

Mayne, of Shipton. Azure two bars and three annulets in chief or.

Made, of Stanley. Sable a chevron ermine between three trefoils argent.

Maysey, of Meysey Hampton. Argent a fesse between three cinquefoils sable.

Meredith, of Mangotsfield. Argent a lion rampant sable collared and chained the last reflecting over his loins or. Crest, a demi-lion of the coat.

Mee, of Gloucester. Gules a chevron ermine between three goats' heads erased argent powdered of the third.

Mew, of Eastington [*MS.* Essington]. Paly of six or and azure on a chief gules three cross-crosslets argent.

Michael, of Hascomb. Azure three lions' heads cabossed or a chief embattled or. Crest, a lion's head cabossed per pale or and azure.

Middleton, of Pinbury. Argent a lion rampant debriused with a fesse azure within a border of England gules.

Mill, of Stonehouse. Per fesse argent and sable a pale counterchanged thereon three bears' heads erased of the last.

Millbourne, of Wick Wick. Argent a cross moline sable.

Mills, of Hascombe. Ermine two mill-rinds conjoined in pale sable. Crest, a lion rampant or.

Minet, of Westbury. Argent three helmets open-beavered sable.

f. 249v. Milichamp, of Rudford. Sable a chevron between three porcupines argent. Crest, a dexter arm armed couped above the elbow holding in his hand a sword erected proper.

Modderly, of Standish. Azure fretty or.

Monox, of Cirencester. Argent a chevron sable charged with three bezants between as many oaken slips leaved proper on a chief gules a bird between [MS. inter] two anchors of the first. Crest, a jay [MS. joy] (bird) winged or holding in his beak an oaken slip fructed proper.

Morgan, of Bream and Awre. Or a griffin sejant proper with wings expanded sable.

Morgan, of Hurst. Sable ten plates 4.3.2.1 on a chief of the second a lion passant of the first.

Morgan, of Lechlade. Sable a chevron between three spear-heads argent.

Morris, of Corse. Argent on a chief gules three bezants.

Morwise, of Dean. Gules a bend engrailed azure surmounted by a bullet or.

Morse, of Pindrup. Argent a cross sarcelly argent.

Mortimore, of Prestbury. Barry of six azure and or on a chief of the second a pale between two bendlets dexter and sinister of the first an escutcheon of pretence argent. Crest, a plume of five feathers viz. azure or argent sable gules.

Morton, of Lechlade. Argent a chevron between three moorhens' heads erased sable.

Moulton, of Tidenham. Argent two bars gules and eight escallops 3.2.2.1 sable. Crest, a falcon risant argent on a roundel sable.

Mosley, of Sandhurst and Almondsbury. Sable a chevron between three mill-picks argent as many mullets gules.

f. 250 Moulderill, of Sutton. Azure a fretty or [sic].

Moyghn or Moyne, of Shipton Moyne. Argent on a bend engrailed sable three dexter hands couped bendways of the first. Crest, out of a crown mural proper a wyvern's head ermine.

Mynn, of Windrush. Gules a chevron engrailed argent charged with three chess rooks sable between as many fleurs de lis of the second.

Nanfan, of Stone. Sable a chevron ermine between three falcons' dexter wings argent.

Nanfant, of Tewkesbury. Sable a fesse between three falcons' sinister wings argent.

Nanphant, of Swell. Azure three wolves in pale courant argent.

Needham, of Beverston. Argent a bend engrailed azure between two bucks' heads coupé sable. Crest, a phoenix in her flames proper.

Nicholes, of Stratton. Argent on a chevron azure between three ravens proper two lions combatant or. Crest, on a trefoil slipped or a raven proper.

Newton, of Fyfield. Argent a chevron azure between three garbs gules.

Norris, of Tetbury and Rodborough. Sable a pale embattled between twelve billets 4.2.4.2 argent.

Norton, of Painswick. Azure a manche ermine.

Nottingham, of Cirencester. Argent a fesse engrailed between three pheons sable. Crest, an ass passant proper.

f. 250v. Oateridge, of Lechlade. [*Blank*].

Oldsworth, of Aldsworth. Gules on a fesse argent three lioncels passant guardant purpure. Crest, a lion sejant supporting between his gambs a shield or.

Oldsworth, of Poulton Court. Argent on a fesse sable between three fleurs de lis gules as many lioncels passant or.

Opton, of Hawkesbury Upton. Gules crusilly and a lion rampant or.

Orchard, of Sodbury. Argent a fleur de lis azure.

Osbeldiston, of Oddington and Cirencester. Argent a mackerel gules between three pellets.

Osbourne, of Whittington and Wotton under Edge. Quarterly azure and ermine divided by a cross engrailed or.

Owen, of Coleford [*MS. Cover*]. Per pale azure and sable a chevron between three fleurs de lis or.

Owen, of Dean. Purpure a cross argent in the dexter chief an escutcheon gules charged with three chevrons or.

St Owen, of Preston. Gules a chevron ermine between three horsemen's heads armed cap-a-pied under each head as many drops gutty de sang.

f. 251 Packer, of Ham in the parish of Charlton Kings. Gules a cross lozengy or between four crosslets argent. Crest, a pelican in her nest vulning herself proper.

Palmer, of Lemington. Gules on a chevron engrailed between three martlets in chief argent as many trefoils slipped in base vert.

Parker, of Charlton Abbots. Sable three pheons within a border engrailed or.

Parker, of Haresfield [*MS. Harssfield*]. Sable a buck trippant between three pheons or.

Passmer, of Upton. Argent two bars gules over all a bend sable charged with three trefoils slipped or.

Passton, of Horton. Argent six fleurs de lis 3.2.1 azure a chief indented or.

Paunsfoote, of Hasfield and Pauntley. Gules three lioncels rampant argent crowned proper a crescent or for difference.

Pawlett, of Ruardean. Sable three swords their points conjoined in base. Crest, a dexter arm armed holding a sword erected argent hilt and pommel or.

Payne, of Barnsley, A. M. Or three hurts on a chief embattled as many bezants.

Payne of Rodborough and [Minchin]Hampton. Argent a chevron between three mullets gules.

Payton, of Tewkesbury. Sable a cross engrailed or in the dexter quarter a mullet argent.

Paytshall, of Winterbourne. Sable on a fesse argent three pellets each charged with a crescent gules between as many lions' heads erased or. Crest, a demi-eagle displayed sable winged or charged on the breast with an escutcheon gules thereon three bendlets argent.

Pembruge, of Maisemore. Azure two bars or over all a bend gules on a chief of the second a label of three points sable.

Perry, of Winterbourne. Argent on a bend sable three pears stalked or.

Peter, of Henbury. Vert a chevron between three flintstones lozenge-ways argent.

f. 251v. Peverel, of Redland. Gyronny of twelve argent and sable.

Phettiplace, of Coln St Aldwyns. Gules two chevrons argent.

Phillips, of Dyrham. Azure a chevron between three falcons argent.

Pinfold, of Minchinhampton. Azure a chevron voided or between three plovers argent membered of the second. Crest, a pine-tree fructed proper impaled round with pales argent and sable.

Pipewell, of Aston. Or on a chevron azure three lions' heads erased of the first between as many marigold flowers slipped proper. Crest, a swallow azure between two branches garnished with cinquefoils or.

Pirk, of Mitcheldean [*MS.* Great Dane]. Argent on a fesse sable three mullets of the field a canton ermine charged with a crescent or. Crest, a cock pheasant on a perch proper.

Pitt, of Westerleigh. Ermine a chevron between three eaglets displayed sable.

Poleyn, of King's Weston. Or a bend sable over all a bar in fesse gules. Crest, on a mount proper a greyhound sejant or a line between his forelegs resting upon his back in a hank sable.

Pollen, of Sapperton. Argent a chevron between three urchins (or hedgehogs) sable.

Polley, of Combe. Argent a bend gules charged with three cross-crosslets or.

Pope, of Cam and [Minchin]Hampton. Or on a bend gules three unicorns' heads erased gules.

- Porter, of [Minchin]Hampton. Gules on a cross sable five merlins' wings argent.
- Poulton, of Hartpury. Argent on a fesse azure three bezants between as many mullets sable.
- Powl, of Hatherop. Azure a fesse ermine between three lions passant or.
- Powell, of Deerhurst. Per pale gules and azure three lioncels rampant argent.
- f. 252 Prelatte, of Cirencester. Azure an escallop or.
- Preist, of Bisley. Per pale sable and argent a masle or.
- Price, of Barton Regis. Argent a cross between four pheons azure.
- Prigg, of Painswick. Sable three garbs argent banded or on a chief of the second a talbot's head erased gules between two billets of the first. Crest, a dove risant or.
- Prowze, of Slaughter. Sable three lioncels rampant argent. Crest, out of a ducal coronet argent a demi-lion rampant full-faced sable collared of the first.
- Pyett, of Lydney. Argent a lion rampant and a chief indented sable.
- Pyke, of Westbury. Per pale argent and gules on a chevron ermine three trefoils slipped sable.
- Rainsford of Compton. Argent a cross sable pierced lozenge-ways.
- Rawlings, of Broome. Sable three swords bar-ways the blades argent hilts and points or.
- Rawley, of Sandywell. Vert a fesse between three roses argent barbed and seeded proper.
- Raymond, of Yate. Sable a chevron between three eagles displayed argent on a chief of the second a bend engrailed between [*MS. inter*] two martlets of the first. Crest, a wyvern's head erased or gorged with a coronet gules.
- f. 252v. Read, of Mitton. Per pale argent and sable a fesse nebuly. Crest, on a mount proper a tower gules the mount environed with a chain of the last.
- Reed, of Rudford. Azure gutty de or and a cross pattée fitchy of the second.
- Reede, of Newlands. Gules a chevron between three fleurs de lis argent.
- Rich, of Cerney and Cheltenham. Per pale sable and gules a cross botony fitchy between four fleurs de lis or. Crest, a falcon seizing of a pheasant all proper.
- Roberts, of Cheltenham, Hasfield, Brookthorpe and Wotton. Azure a chevron argent between three mullets sable.
- Roberts, of Westerleigh. Per pale argent and gules over all a lion rampant sable. Crest, a stag's head erased per fesse or and gules.
- Robingson, of Oddington. Azure a fish springing bend-ways argent on a chief of the second a rose gules between two torteaux.
- Robson, of Stonehouse. Or a fesse compony gules and sable between three chevrons of the last.

Rogers, of Dowdeswell, Painswick and Hasfield [*MS. Hassfield*]. Argent a mullet sable on a chief gules a fleur de lis or.

Rogers, of Eastwood. Argent a buck trippant sable attired or a chief azure. Crest, a buck's head coupé sable attired or holding in his mouth an oaken slip argent fructed or.

Rogers, of Parton. Argent on a chevron sable three bucks courant or.

Rose, of Rendcomb. Gules a quatrefoil or. Crest, a stag's head coupé gules attired or.

Roper, of Ruardean. Per fesse argent and or a pale counterchanged thereon three bucks' heads erased sable.

f. 253 Rouden, of Sudeley. Sable three greyhounds courant argent collared or.

Rouse, of Wotton. Sable two bars engrailed argent.

Rowden, of Coberley. Argent on a fesse gules between two pheons sable a lion passant or. Crest, a greyhound's head erased argent.

Rowse, of Woolstrop. Per pale or and azure three lioncels counterchanged. Crest, an antelope's head erased proper.

Russell, of Westerleigh. Argent on a chief gules three bezants.

Rutter, of Bourton on the Hill. Gules three garbs and a lion passant in chief argent.

Sackville, of Bibury. Quarterly or and gules over all a bend vair. Crest, a ram's head erased sable attired or.

St Albone, of Childswickham. Azure a saltire or.

Sandford, of Stanley. Per chevron sable and ermine three boars' heads trunked bar-ways or an annulet for difference. Crest, a boar's head trunked or holding in his mouth a broken backsword.

Sanniger, of Saniger. Azure a falcon argent in chief three mullets sable.

Saunders, of Wotton. Purpure three bulls' heads coupé or.

Saunders, of Rodley. Argent a fesse dancetty and three cross-crosslets fitchy gules. Crest, a demi-eagle displayed or.

Saveage, of Tetbury and Ebrington. Argent six lioncels rampant 3.2.1 sable. Crest, out of a ducal coronet a lion's gamb erased proper.

St Amand [*MS. Sancti de Amando*] or Semond, of Painswick. Gules a chevron between three goats' heads erased argent an escallop azure. Crest, out of a crown gules a fox's head argent.

f. 253v. Sergeaunt, of Longhope. Argent a chevron engrailed between three dolphins naiant sable.

Serpent, of Longhope. Ermine three cinquefoils sable a chief or.

Sheldon, of Stratton. Sable a fesse or between three sheldrakes argent. Crest, a sheldrake of the field.

Shelton, of Childswickham. Sable a fesse between three ducks argent.

Simonds, of Hillesley. Argent a bend engrailed azure between two grenades [*MS. granadoes*] proper. Crest, a naked arm tied above the elbow with a scarf gules holding in his hand a grenade sable fired proper.

Simonds, of Painswick. Purpure a bend engrailed argent between three grenades fired proper. The crest the same as before.

Slaughter, of Slaughter. Argent a saltire azure. Crest, an eagle displayed argent between a pair of wings erected sable.

Small, of Nailsworth in the parish of [Minchin]Hampton. Argent on a bend azure three roses gules barbed and seeded proper in the sinister corner a chess rook sable. Crest, on a chess rook of the last a small bird at perch proper.

Smart, of Tetbury. Argent a chevron between three squirrels' heads erased sable.

Smith, of Campden. Sable three saltires or on a chief of the last as many plates. Crest, two adders erected and nowed proper.

Smith, of Cirencester. Argent a chevron between three leopards' heads gules charged with as many cinquefoils of the field.

Smith, of Farmington and Harnhill. Per pale ermine and erminois over all an eagle displayed sable membered gules armed and langued azure. Crest, an eagle's head erased of the coat.

f. 254 Sollers, of Cirencester. Argent a chevron between three lions' heads erased gules.

Standfield, of Rodborough. Vert an eagle displayed or. Crest, a ducal coronet pierced through with two spears' heads saltire-ways between them the broken mast of a ship erected and garnished proper.

Steele, of Stanley. Per fesse or and gules in chief two bars sable in base three fleurs de lis of the first.

Steadman, of Tetbury. Or a cross flory vert. Crest, a maiden's head proper holding in her right hand a cross flory fitchy of the field.

Stephens, of Bourton. Argent on a bend azure three lions' heads of the field. Crest, out of a ducal coronet a dolphin's head argent.

Stephens, of Cirencester. Gules on a bend or three laurel branches proper. Crest, a falcon's head erased sable.

Stokes, of Sodbury [*MS.* Sadbury]. Sable a lion rampant ermine his tail double queued [*MS.* elequavey]. Crest, a demi-lion of the coat.

Stone, of Stone. Argent a cross gules in dexter corner a catherine wheel of the second.

Stone of Hanham. Per pale or and gules an eagle displayed with two heads azure.

Stone, of Tewkesbury. Argent three fleur de lis sable on a chief gules as many barrulets or.

Stone, of Cirencester and Northleach. Or two chevrons per pale azure and gules between three flintstones sable.

f. 254v. Stratford, of Thornbury and Marlwood. Or a chevron gules.

Stratford, of Hawling and Farmcote. Barry of eight argent and azure over all a lion rampant gules. Crest, a dexter arm sleeved erected and couped above the elbow holding a falchion bend-ways proper hilt and pommel or.

Stratford, of Guiting. Sable a fesse humet or between three trestles argent. This crest as before.

Stubbs, of Stapleton. Sable on a bend or between three pheons argent semy de lis as many buckets gules.

Staynton, of Staunton super equa.¹ Sable in the middle precise a cinquefoil within an orle of martlets argent.

Sudely, of Sudeley. Or two bends gules.

Sulley, of Sudeley. Or two bends azure within a border gules bezanty.

Symes, of Frampton Cotterell. Azure three escallops in pale or.

Tanner, of Winchcombe. Sable on a chief or three blackamoors' heads couped of the field.

Test, of Frampton on Severn. Sable three janissaries' heads couped proper.

Thrach, of Sapperton. Per pale or and gules a chevron counterchanged on a chief impaled of the second and first two escallops of the first and second.

f. 255 Theyer, of Cooper's Hill. Per pale ermine and gules three talbots' heads erased counterchanged.

Thorne, of Sudeley. Sable a fesse between three lioncels passant or. Crest, a cock's head erased combed and jolloped [*MS.* valloped] gules holding in his beak a hawthorn sprig slipped and fructed proper.

Thorne, of Thornbury. Azure a fesse between three lioncels passant or.

Crest, a pheasant cock's head couped holding in his beak a hawthorn branch slipped and fructed proper on his neck a bezant.

De Thrame, of Lypiatt. Azure a cross flory between eight ears of ripe corn pendent and stalked proper.

Tomlinson, of Hambrook. Per pale argent and vert three lizards paleways counterchanged a chief indented gules.

Tooke, of Elmtree and [Minchin]Hampton. Per chevron argent and sable three griffins' heads erased counterchanged. Crest, a griffin's head proper.

Townsand, of Lechlade, Stow and Campden. Sable a fesse between three woolpacks argent.

Tracey, of Southwick. Quarterly of four or and gules over all a bend sable charged with three escallops argent.

Trotman, of Cam. Argent a cross between four roses gules. Crest, a garb erected gules between two ostrich feathers or.

Trapp, of Cherington. Argent three caltrops sable.

Tuckney, of Tirley. Argent two swords in saltire hilts in base gules blades azure over all a lion rampant sable.

f. 255v. Turberfeild, of Twining. Checky or and gules a fesse ermine.

¹ The suffix is unexplained.

Turberville, of Tewkesbury. Ermine a lion rampant gules crowned or.

Turle, of Cirencester. Argent two bars engrailed gules on the uppermost as many martlets on the lowermost three escallops or a canton charged with a dexter hand in bend of the field.

Twinnilloe, of Shipton Sollers. Argent a chevron between three lapwings sable a crescent azure.

Tyndall, of Eastwood and Kingswood. Argent on a fesse gules a martlet or between three bean sheaves sable banded of the third. Crest, a garb or.

Vaughan, of Tewkesbury. Ermine a saltire gules.

Veale, of Symond's Hall [*MS.* See-mansayle]. Argent on a bend sable three calves or. Crest, a demi-calf erected sable bezanty.

Veale, of Longford. Argent on a bend sable three calves or within a border gobony of the first and azure.

Veale, of Allaston [*MS.* Alleston]. Argent on a bend sable three calves or a label of as many points gules. Crest, out of a ducal coronet a garb erected or banded with a coronet proper.

Vernon, of Bourton on the Water. Or on a fesse azure three garbs of the field.

Vessey, of [Minchin]Hampton. Sable a fesse or pierced lozenge-ways azure.

Vicars, of Stapleton. Sable a chief indented or a border of the last guty de sang.

Vaughan, of Gloucester. *Quere* [*sc.* Inquire].

f. 256 Underhill, of Combe. Argent on a chevron vert three trefoils of the first.

Unnett, of Dean. [*Blank*].

Unwyne, of Berkeley. Azure three fleurs de lis or from the chief hangs three rackhooks sable, thus: $\sqrt{\quad}$ $\sqrt{\quad}$ $\sqrt{\quad}$.

Vyel, of Moreton in Marsh [*MS.* Mourton Hindmarsh]. Argent a fesse engrailed and trunked gules between three pellets.

Vyil, of Stoke. Gules a fesse argent trunked between three pellets.

Wadham, of Minsterworth. Gules a chevron argent between three roses or barbed and seeded proper.

Wakeman, of Withington. Gules two bars and in chief three cinquefoils argent. Crest, a lion's head couped sable breathing out flames of fire proper.

Wakeman, of Beckford. Azure a saltire engrailed argent charged with five ermines. Crest, a panther's head couped breathing out flames of fire all proper.

Walgrove, of Guiting. Per pale gules and argent. Crest, out of a ducal coronet a plume of three feathers argent.

Walington, of Wotton. Gules four barrulets and a bendlet argent.

Walkley, of Painswick. Argent on a bend sable three hares' heads erased or.

Wallis, of King's Weston. Gules a fret ermine in chief a lion passant or.

f. 256v. Wanloe, of Eyford. [*Blank*].

Warnford, of Sudgrove. Per fesse embattled argent and sable six crosses pattée counterchanged. Crest, a garb erected or.

Warren, of Hinton on the Green and Snowhill. Ermine a fesse checky or and azure between two talbots passant sable. Crest, a greyhound's head erased sable collared or.

Watts, of Stroud. Per fesse azure and or two hares at full stretch counterchanged. Crest, a greyhound's head couped argent collared sable.

Watson, of Stratton and Aston. Azure a chevron ermine between two hares courant one in chief the other in base proper.

Webb, of Cromhall and Kingswood. Sable in bend three escallops argent. Crest, a demi-buck argent.

Webb, of Wallbridge in the parish of Stroud. Or a cross quarterly quartered gules and sable in the first an eagle displayed of the last.

Webb, of Ashwick. Or a bend engrailed gules between three cross-crosslets 1.2 argent.

Webbe, of Doleman's Ham in the parish of Stroud. Argent two bendlets sable on a chief of the second a lion passant guardant or. Crest, a moote (or stump) of a tree trunked out of the dexter side thereof a single branch thereon a cock at roost all proper.

Weekes, of Dursley and Tetbury. Argent on a pale gules between two pallets azure a greyhound's head erased and collared or.

Welch, of English Bicknor. Azure six stars 3.2.1 or.

Welch, of Sodbury. Azure five mullets in saltire or. Crest, a goat's head erased azure attired proper charged with three bezants at the end of each horn a bell or.

f. 257 Welley, of Campden. Ermine two bars vert each charged with three martlets or.

Weoley, of Whittington. Or a bend between two estoiles sable.

Wheeler, of Maisemore. Or a chevron between three leopards' heads sable. Crest, a wyvern's head erased proper.

White, of Hewelsfield. Azure a fesse between three garbs or.

White, of Bisley. Argent a chevron engrailed between three roses gules. Crest, a lion's head erased argent.

Whittingham, of Hartpur. Per pale argent and or a fesse vert over all a lion rampant gules.

Whittington, of St Briavels. Gules a fesse checky or and azure. Crest, a lion's head couped sable.

Wick, of Painswick. Argent a chevron ermine between three plovers proper.

Wilcocks, of Newnham. Ermine a chief checky or and azure. Crest, a Saracen's head couped proper.

Wilkinson, of Sherborne and Withington. Gules a fesse vairy in chief a unicorn courant between two mullets within a border engrailed or. Crest, a unicorn's head erased or.

Willet, of Cirencester and Stratton. [Blank].

Williams, of Corndean. Argent a chevron between three cocks gules.

Williams, of Marshfield. Argent three bars azure over all a lion rampant gules crowned proper.

Willmot, of Newent. Argent on a fesse gules between three eagles' heads erased sable a unicorn passant and two escallops or.

f. 257v. Willoughbie, of Maisemore and Nailsworth. Or fretty azure.

Wirell, of English Bicknor. Gules a chevron or between three cross-crosslets in chief and a lion passant guardant in base argent. Crest, a lion's gamb erected holding a cross-crosslet argent.

Willton, of Dymock. Gules on a chevron argent three cross-crosslets of the field.

Windham, of Clearwell. Azure a chevron between three lions' heads erased or langued gules. Crest, a lion's head of the coat within a shackle erected or.

Wintle, of Minsterworth. Argent a fesse wavy between three bears' paws erected and erased sable armed gules. Crest, two bears' paws erased and erected chevron-ways holding a chaplet between them, or.

Wintoure, of Dyrham. Checky or and sable a fesse argent.

Wintour, of Dymock. Sable a fesse ermine a crescent argent for difference.

Wise, of Thornbury. Argent three bars gules between as many columbines azure in chief the like number of swans' heads erased sable.

Wise, of Lypiatt. Azure three wyverns' heads erased gules.

Wish, of Thornbury. Argent two barrulets gules on a chief vert three griffins' heads erased or.

Wittney, of Mitcheldean [*MS.* Great Deane]. Azure a cross checky or and gules.

Wood, of Brookthorpe. Argent a chevron engrailed sable between three fleurs de lis gules. Crest, a dexter arm armed holding a fleur de lis of the coat.

f. 258 Woolley, of Campden. Argent a bend between three three stars of six points sable pierced or. Crest, on a chapeau gules turned up ermine a cockatrice argent combed and jolloped [*MS.* valoped] or.

Woodward, of Mitcheldean [*MS.* Great Dane]. Barry of six argent and gules over all as many bucks' heads cabossed or on a chief of the third a fox passant gules between two pheons sable. Crest, a fox's head and neck coupé sable collared and chained or holding in his mouth an oaken branch slipped and fructed under a fern bush all proper.

Wright, of [Long]Hope. Azure two bars argent in chief three leopards' heads cabossed or.

Woodward, of the Moat in the parish of Newent. Azure a pale gules between two eagles displayed argent. Crest, a hound's head coupé argent collared or holding an oaken slip in his mouth fructed proper.

Wright, of Cheltenham. Azure three martlets within a double tressure [*MS.* treasury] counterflory argent. Crest, a dove's head erased argent.

Wye, of Tewkesbury. Azure three griffins sejant or. Crest, a demi-griffin azure surrounded with five feathers or.

Wyett, of Deerhurst. Or a fesse gules charged with three mullets of the field between as many boars' heads erased sable. Crest, upon a mount proper a hart at lodge regardant gules pierced through the neck with an arrow or.

Wyenett, of the Grange in the parish of Newent. Sable on a fesse argent three wyverns' (or dragons') heads erased gules langued azure between as many anchors or.

Wyeout, of Eastington [*MS.* Essington]. Sable three bears' heads coupéd bar-ways argent.

Wyesham, of Hambrook. Sable a fesse gules between three martlets in chief or and as many decrescents in base argent.

- f. 258v. Yeate, of Arlingham. Azure a fesse and two mullets in chief or. Crest, an elephant's head erased argent crined and armed or.

Yeates, of Colethrop. Argent in the middle precise a fleur de lis within a border sable. Crest, out of a mural coronet proper a nag's head argent about his neck a slip or.

Yeomans, of Stone. Sable a chevron between three spear-heads argent the points imbrued proper.

Yeomans, of Redwick. Argent a chevron sable charged with three spear-heads or the points imbrued proper.

Young, of Westbury. Lozengy argent and vert on a bend azure two antelopes' heads coupéd of the first.

Zouch, of Brimscombe. Gules ten bezants 4.3.2.1 a canton ermine.

- f. 259 Hitherto I have given you only an account of the names, etc., of the ancient as well as the present gentlemen of the county. I shall therefore in the next place lay before you a catalogue of the names, seats, coats of arms and crests of those persons who according to their offices are said to be a degree above a private gentleman, and those are esquires, who are styled worshipful.

Of an esquire

[Wantner quotes Selden's definition of the title 'esquire' and says that the term had subsequently acquired a wider connotation. He identifies four classes of 'esquire' and addresses himself exclusively to the last, 'esquires by office', identified as 'serjeants at law, high sheriffs, justices of the peace and many others, of which last,'¹ he says, 'I am now about to speak'.]

Here followeth a catalogue of the names, seats, coats of arms and crests of Her Majesty's justices of the peace belonging to the county of Gloucester according as they were called in the calendar for the assizes or gaol delivery held in the city of Gloucester March 1st 1707. Only herein you are to take notice that I shall not mention in this catalogue any of the

¹ i.e. justices of the peace (ff. 259–64) and high sheriffs (ff. 264–70). This representation of the class 'esquire' was evidently dictated by what material was already to hand. The two compilations, of justices of the peace and sheriffs, differ in content and presentation.

knights, baronets or other persons of greater dignity in commission, intending to speak of them according to their ascending qualities.

Doctor Knightly Chetwood, dean of Gloucester, justice of the quorum.

Quarterly gules and argent four crosses pattée counterchanged in the middle precise a rose of the first within an annulet proper.

James Vernon, of [*incomplete*].

f. 259v. John Smith, of [*incomplete*].

John How, of Stowell, Esq. Or a fesse between three wolves' heads coupé sable langued gules a crescent azure for difference.

William Blethwayt, of [*incomplete*].

James Thinn, of Buckland, Esq. Barry of ten or and sable a crescent azure for difference. Crest, a reindeer or.

Charles Hart, of [*obliteration*], Esq. [*Blank*].

Nathaniel Stephens, of Eastington [*MS. Essington*], Esq. Per chevron azure and argent two falcons riant with wings expanded or. Crest, a demi-eagle displayed of the coat.

John Coderington, of Didmarton, Esq. Argent a fesse counter-embattled sable fretty gules between three lioncels of the last. Crest, out of a ducal coronet a wyvern's (or dragon's) head erased proper.

Henry Ireton, of Quenington, Esq. Ermine a bend voided gules.

Thomas Stephens, of Sodbury, Esq. Ante. [*This reference and the next are presumably to the third entry above, for Nathaniel Stephens.*]

Thomas Stephens of Lypiatt, Esq. Ante.

Philip Shepperd, of [*Minchin*]Hampton, Esq. Ermine on a chief sable three battle-axes erected argent. Crest, a fallow deer trippant regardant proper.

Samuel Trotman, of Cam, Esq. Argent a cross between four roses gules. Crest, a garb erected between two ostrich feathers or.

f. 260 Jasper Chapman, of Stratton, Esq. Per chevron argent and gules a crescent counterchanged. Crest, a dexter arm armed holding of a broken lance in bend sinister proper.

Samuel Barker, of Fairford, Esq. Azure five escallops in cross or. Crest, on a mount argent verdant proper a falcon displayed or.

John Barkley, of [*incomplete*].

Matthew Hale, of Alderley, Esq. Argent a fesse sable in chief three cinquefoils azure.

John Cokes, of Gloucester, Esq. Sable a chevron between three attires of a stag each fixed to his proper scalp argent. Crest, a buck couchant regardant argent collared or.

Maynerd Colechester, of Westbury, Esq. Or a chevron between three stars gules. Crest, a demi-lion rampant gules in his dexter gamb a star erected proper.

Richard De La Bare, of Southam, Esq. Azure a bend argent cotised or between six martlets of the last. Crest, a plume of five feathers viz. azure argent or gules and sable.

Edward Bray, of Barrington, Esq. Azure a chevron between three eagles' legs erased at the thigh [*MS. elaquisse*] sable. Crest, a lion passant embraced between a pair of wings erected sinister bend-ways or.

William Kingscott, of Kingscote, Esq. Argent ten escallops 4.3.2.1 sable on a quarter gules a mullet or pierced of the third.

Charles Cox, of Lypiatt, Esq. [*Blank*].

Richard Dowlswell, of [*incomplete*].

John Seymore, of [*incomplete*].

Edward Southwell, of King's Weston. Argent three cinquefoils gules each charged with an annulet proper.

f. 260v. Thomas Rumney, of [*incomplete*].

John Bridgman, of Prinknash, Esq. Sable ten plates 4.3.2.1 on a chief argent a lion passant of the field. Crest, a demi-lion rampant or.

John Mariatt, of Preston, Esq. Barry of six or and sable. Crest, a talbot passant sable collared and swivelled or standing upon a dog line nowed proper.

Charles Hancox, of Twining, Esq. Gules a dexter hand couped and erected argent on a chief of the second three cocks of the first. Crest, a cock gules.

Jonathan Castleman, of Coberley, Esq. Azure on a mount in base proper a castle triple-towered or. Crest, a man in armour proper couped at the knees holding in his dexter hand a flag of defiance displayed over his head his sinister upon the pommel of his sword.

Lionel Rich, of Dowdeswell, Esq. [*Blank*].

George Smith, of Nibley, Esq. Sable on a chevron engrailed between six crosses pattée fitchy or three fleurs de lis azure each charged with a plate. Crest, two adders erected and nowed proper. A falcon's head erased proper beaked or. Motto, *video malera* [*sic, ? recte maiora*]. [*The association of the second crest and the motto with George Smith is uncertain.*]

Robert Yeate, of [*incomplete*].

Thomas Master, of Cirencester, Esq. Gules a lion rampant guardant his tail double queued [*MS. elaquevie*] or holding in his two foregambs a rose slipped and leaved proper. Crest, a snake nowed within a diamond ring all proper.

George Lloyd, of Whitminster, Esq. Two coats quartered the first quarterly or and azure four bucks trippant counterchanged the second argent a quiver gules banded and replenished with arrows or between three pheons sable the third as the second the fourth as the first. Crest, a reindeer's head erased or charged with a crescent argent powdered ermine.

f. 261 Robert Plidewell, of Ampney, Esq. Argent a bend gules gutty de eau between two Cornish choughs proper a chief compony or and sable. Crest, a panther's head erased sable bezanty in his mouth a cross pattée fitchy gules.

Edmund Chamberlaine, of Mangersbury, Esq. Gules an escutcheon argent within an orle of eight stars or. Crest, out of a ducal coronet a horse's head argent.

Richard Haynes, of Wick, Esq. Argent on a fesse gules three bezants between as many greyhounds courant sable collared of the second.

Theophilus Leigh, of Adlestrop, Esq. Gules a cross engrailed in the dexter corner a lozenge argent. Crest, a unicorn's head coupé argent.

William George, of Cirencester, Esq. Argent a fesse gules between three falcons risant with wings expanded azure beaked and membered or. Crest, a demi-talbot sable his nose and ears or.

William Try, of Hardwicke, Esq. Or a bend, azure.

Richard Freeman, of *[incomplete]*.

Anthony Sambatch, of *[incomplete]*.

Walter Eastcourt, of Lasborough, Esq. Ermine on a chief indented gules three estoiles or. Crest, out of a crown mural azure a demi-falcon displayed or.

William Player, of *[incomplete]*.

Brereton Bourcher, of Barnsley, Esq. Azure a chevron or between six martlets argent. Crest, a demi-greyhound erected sable.

Edward Webb, of Bagpath alias Newington, Esq. Ermine a cross coupé argent.

f. 261v. Richard Cook, of Highnam, Esq. Or a chevron checky gules and azure between three cinquefoils of the last. Crest, a demi-unicorn or charged with a crescent azure.

[Sir *entered in the margin*] William Dodwell, of Sandywell. Azure a fesse engrailed or between three roses proper.

David Warren, of *[incomplete]*. Ermine a fesse checky or and azure between three talbots passant sable. Crest, a greyhound's head coupé sable collared or.

William Rogers, of *[incomplete]*.

Joshua Ayleworth, of Ayleworth. *[Blank]*.

John Viney, of the city of Gloucester, Esq. Argent in the nombril point one cluster of grapes pendent slipped bar-wards proper.

William Sandys, of Miserden, Esq. Or a fesse dancetty between three cross-crosslets fitchy gules. Crest, a griffin sejant proper.

William Banister, of Turkdean, Esq. Argent a cross pattée sable.

Edward Stephens, of the Lyegrove, Esq. Ante. [*Cf. above, f. 259v.*]

William Guise, of the city of Gloucester, Esq. Gules seven lozenges vairy 3.3.1 on a canton or a mullet of six points sable pierced. Crest, a swan risant with wings expanded gules.

William Lane, of Apperley, Esq. Per pale azure and gules in the middle precise a mullet argent between three saltires 2.1. Crest, within the horns of a crescent or two wyverns' (or dragons') heads coupé and endorsed azure and gules.

f. 262 William Hayward, of Quedgeley, Esq. Argent on a bend sable three fleurs de lis or on a chief of the second a lion passant of the third. Crest, out of a crown mural or a demi-lion rampant sable in his dexter gamb a fleur de lis of the coat.

Daniel Lysons, of Hempstead, Esq. Per fesse azure and gules out of the lower part thereof a cloud the sun's resplendent rays issuing throughout proper. Crest, the sun in his glory.

Samuel Shepperd, of Avening, Esq. Ante. [*Cf. above, f. 259v.*]

Henry Cresswick, of West Hanham, Esq. Or a lion rampant and a border sable bezanty.

Henry Cope, of Icomb, Esq. Argent on a chevron azure three fleurs de lis or between as many roses gules slipped and leaved proper. Crest, a gauntlet erected proper.

Thomas Daws, of [*incomplete*].

Henry Cockswell, of Ablington, Esq. Argent a bend wavy between six cocks gules. Crest, a demi-dragon couped with wings displayed gules.

Edward Hill, of [*incomplete*].

Walter Yeate, of Bromsberrow, Esq. [*Blank*].

Henry Brett, of Cowley, Esq. Argent billetty and a fesse indented gules.

Thomas Stephens, of the city of Gloucester, Esq. Ante. [*Cf. above, f. 259v.*]

f. 262v. Richard Deighton, of [*incomplete*].

Edward Baston, of [*incomplete*].

Thomas Warner, of Paganhill [*MS. Packnell*], Esq. Or a chevron between three boars' heads trunked sable. Crest, a boar's head erected and erased sable.

Matthew Huntly, of Boxwell, Esq. Argent on a chevron between three stags' heads erased sable as many bugle-horns stringed of the first. Crest, a demi-talbot proper.

Thomas Savage, of the city of Gloucester, Esq. Argent six lioncels rampant 3.2.1 sable. Crest, out of a ducal coronet a lion's gamb erected proper.

John Higford, of [*incomplete*].

Reginald Pindar, of the city of Gloucester, Esq. [*Blank*].

John Tracey, of [*incomplete*].

Henry Wagstaff, of the city of Gloucester, Esq. Argent two bends engrailed sable the nethermost [*MS. hethermost*] couped on the dexter side.

Tracey Catchmaide, of Bigsweir [*MS. Bicks-ware*], Esq. Or three bars sable a canton ermine.

Charles James, of Soilwell, Esq. Checky or and azure on a bend gules three lioncels passant guardant of the first.

Thomas Try, of [*incomplete*]. Ante. [*Cf. above, f. 261.*]

William Paunsfoote, of Carswalls [*MS. Casswell*], Esq. Gules three lions rampant argent crowned or. Crest, an ox-leg couped above the knee bended like the figure 7 proper.

f. 263 John Maddox, of Tidenham, Esq. Sable on a bend or three griffins' heads erased azure between as many children's heads and necks couped proper each enwrapped with a snake vert.

George Bond, of Newland, Esq. Argent on a chevron sable three bugle-horns stringed of the first between as many demi-lions rampant gules.

Thomas Browne, of [*incomplete*]. Gules a chevron between three lions' gambes (or paws) erected within a border argent on a chief of the [second] an eagle displayed sable.

John Bromwich, of Bromsberrow. [*Blank*].

John Sturmy, of [*incomplete*].

John Holland, of [*incomplete*].

George Bull, of Avening, bishop of St Davids. Topaz three bulls' heads cabossed diamond.

Robert Parsons, of Oddington, [Esq. *deleted*] archdeacon of Gloucester. [*Blank*] two chevrons [*blank*] between three eaglets displayed.

Ralph Willet, of Stratton, [Esq. *deleted*] clerk. [*Blank*].

Thomas Norwood, of Leckhampton, [Esq. *deleted*] clerk. Ermine a cross engrailed gules.

f. 263v. Henry Chivers, of [*incomplete*].

Thomas Duning, of Purton Passage, Esq. Sable six plates 3.2.1.

Thomas Waller, of [*incomplete*].

William Whitmore, of Slaughter, Esq. Vert fretty or. Crest, a falcon proper.

William James, of Soilwell [*MS.* Sullway], Esq. Ante. [*Cf. above, f. 262v.*]

John Chamberlaine, of Mangersbury, Esq. Ante. [*Cf. above, f. 260v.*]

Nathaniel Ridler, of Edgeworth, Esq. Vert three scythes in bend sinister 2.1 the blades argent the spades or on a chief of the second a bull passant gules.

Edward Freeman, of [*incomplete*].

Humphry Smith, of Gloucester, Esq. Per pale ermine and erminois over all an eagle displayed sable membered gules armed and langued azure. Crest, an eagle's head erased of the coat.

George Savage, of [*incomplete*]. Ante. [*Cf. above, ff. 253, 262v.*]

William Hancock, of [*incomplete*].

Nicholas Webb, junior, of Barton Street near to the city of Gloucester. Or a cross quarterly quartered gules and sable in the first an eagle displayed of the last.

Stephen Baldwine, of Twyning, Esq. [*Blank*].

- f. 264 Having finished my alphabet of the names, seats, coats of arms and crests of all her Majesty's justices of the peace now belonging to the county of Gloucester, it gradually followeth that I here give you the like account of all the high sheriffs that ever have been in Gloucestershire since the first year of the reign of King Henry the second to this present time.¹ [*The MS. has the names in two columns. Each year for which no sheriff is named is written on a separate, single line. This edition omits those years; it translates the sheriffs' forenames (which the MS. has in Latin until 1685), the suffixes indicating rank and a few incidental Latin words, and it omits 'vicecomes' after the name of each sheriff, the introductory phrase 'His arms' and the like before each blazon, and the note for each knight or baronet that his arms are in the relevant catalogue.*]

King Henry the second.

- 1154 Miles de Glou. filius Walterus [*sic*] de Glou. (or Walter of Gloucester) was the first high sheriff of the county. Argent three lioncels passant guardant in pale gules within a border engrailed azure.
- 1155 Walter de Hereford. Argent six mascles in fesse gules in chief a lion passant sable collared of the second.
- 1156 William de Bello Campo alias Beauchamp. Sable a chevron between three lions' heads erased argent crowned proper.
- 1163 William Pyperd. Argent two bars and a canton gules.
- 1167 Gilbert Pyperd. Argent two bars and a canton gules within a border azure.
- 1171 Ralph filius Stephani and William his brother.
- 1175 William filius Stephani.
- 1186 John Avenel. Gules two chevrons argent a border azure bezanty,

King Richard the first.

- 1190 William Marescalus or Marshal. Gules a bend sable over all a fesse or.
- 1193 Richard Herbertus. Party per pale gules and azure three lioncels rampant counterchanged.
- 1195 William Romere. Gules seven mascles and semy of cross-crosslets or.
- 1196 William Marescalus. Ante.

King John

- f. 264v. 1199 Thomas Rochford. Quarterly or and gules within a border sable bezanty.
- 1203 Ricardus Haselrine. Argent a cross patonce sable.
- 1204 Reginald Petenolt. Argent a fesse between three cross-crosslets in chief sable and as many crosses formy in base azure.

¹ At Notes, ff. 74–83 is a list, in Wantner's hand throughout, originally entitled 'The names of the high sheriffs in the county of Gloucester from the first year of Henry the second to the first year of Elizabeth and continued to the present year'. Wantner made minor changes to the title, calling it a 'catalogue', and added at the end 'to which I have now added their coats of arms'. The coats do not appear in Notes, but Wantner clearly intended the list as a basis for what became the relevant section of Book Five, which it closely resembles both in style and in content. Until 1669 the names are latinised and continue in English until 1684. In Book Five Wantner further extends the the list to 1705, and thereafter on an attached sheet to 1712.

- 1205 Richard Musgrow. Gules a bend sable charged with three trefoils slipped or.
- 1206 Richard Brudges. Argent a pile gules.
- 1213 Ralph Musarde. Gules three plates.
- King Henry the third
- 1218 Peter Edgward. Argent a fesse gules over all a bend or charged with three estoiles of the second.
- 1219 Ralph Musard. Ante.
- 1222 William Putote. Barry wavy of four or and gules on a chief argent as many estoiles azure.
- 1229 Henry Bade. Gules a chevron undy between three estoiles or.
- 1231 William Talbot. Gules two lions passant argent a border engrailed or.
- 1234 Thurstan de la Spencer. Argent a fret of six pieces gules a border engrailed azure.
- 1235 Simond Jefferees. Azure billetty argent a lion rampant gules.
- 1243 Robertus Wallerond. Azure an eagle displayed or over all a bend gules charged with three pheons of the second.
- 1247 John de Fleming. Gules five cinquefoils in cross or powdered ermine.
- 1249 Adam de Hittested. Argent a fesse between two broad arrows in chief gules and three pellets in base.
- 1253 William de Lasseburrough. Quarterly or and sable in the first a trefoil slipped azure on a chief indented ermine three estoiles gules.
- 1255 Robert Maisey. Argent a fesse indented sable between three pheons gules.
- 1256 John de Brunn. Quarterly or and sable on the second and third a leopard's head or.
- 1259 Matthias Werill. Gules a chevron or between three cross-crosslets in chief and a lion passant in base argent.
- 1267 Peter Pyers. Azure a bend argent cotised or between six annulets.
- 1268 Peter de Chamet. Per fesse argent and sable three piles in chief points downwards and as many woolpacks in base counterchanged.
- 1269 Reginald Arle. Gules five escallops in saltire argent within a border or.
- 1270 Adam Bottiler. Gules in bend between two bendlets or three cups covered argent.
- King Edward the first
- 1275 Richard Ryepery. Argent on a cross indented sable five garbs or.
- 1276 Walter de Strukley. Argent on a fesse engrailed sable three estoiles of the field.

- 1280 Roger Lackington. Argent on a chevron gules three roses of the field between as many chaplets sable.
 1283 Geoffrey de Mandacre. Argent a chevron ermine between three lioncels rampant sable on a chief gules as many escallops of the third.
 1287 Thomas de Lacey. Or a fesse and in chief three martlets sable.
 1288 Thomas de Gardinis. Vairy gules and azure.
 1294 John de Langly. Quarterly per fesse indented or and sable.
 1295 Richard Talbot. Gules a lion rampant within a border engrailed or.

f. 265v. King Edward the second [*sic*].

- 1297 John de Novo Burgoe alias Newburgh. Or three bends azure within a border engrailed gules.
 1298 Thomas de Gardinis. Ante.
 1303 John de Langly. Ante.
 1304 Nicholas de Kingston. Argent a bend undy sable cotised gules.
 1306 John de Amersly. Paly of six argent and azure over all a bend gules.
 1307 John de Acton. Gules a fesse and border engrailed ermine.
 1308 William Mansell. Gules a fesse argent in chief a label of five points or.
 1309 Robert Darcey. Argent an escutcheon sable within an orle of eight martlets gules.
 1310 Richard de la Rivers. Argent on a bend gules three lioncels passant or.
 1314 John de Hampton. Argent a chevron checky purpure and azure between three martlets gules.
 1320 William Tracey. Or two bendlets gules in the dexter corner an escallop sable.
 1321 Thomas de Rodburgh. Sable three swans argent.
 1325 William Gamage. Argent in bend five lozenges gules on a chief azure three escallops of the field.
 1326 Thomas de Barkley of Beverston. Gules a chevron ermine between ten crosses pattée argent within a border of the last.

[King Edward the third]

- 1328 Richard Foscott. Gules a lion rampant and in chief three fleurs de lis or.
 1333 Thomas Barkley de Coberley. Or a fesse between three martlets sable.
 1334 Walter de Dastine. Quarterly argent and gules on the first a bend sable on the second fretty or.
 1337 Simon Basset. Ermine on a canton gules a mullet or.
 f. 266 1346 Walter de Dastine. Ante.

- 1347 John de Weston. Argent a fesse sable within a border gules bezanty.
- 1348 William de Leden. Per chevron or and gules two lions combatant sable a chief azure.
- 1350 Thomas de Barkley. Ante.
- 1352 Robert de Hildersly. Sable a chevron between three cross-crosslets or on a chief azure as many leopards' heads gules.
- 1356 Thomas Moygne. Azure two bars and three annulets in chief or.
- 1359 Thomas Tracey. Ante.
- 1363 John Pointz. Barry of eight or and gules.
- 1366 John Tracey. Ante.
- 1367 John de Gifford. Gules three lioncels passant in pale argent.
- 1368 Thomas de Oagle. Argent three greyhounds courant sable in chief as many crescents gules.
- 1369 John Joce. Argent a chevron per pale gules and azure charged with three escallops of the first.
- 1370 Nicholas de Barkley. Ante.
- 1371 Peter de Veale. Argent on a bend sable three calves or.
- 1372 John Joce. Ante.
- 1373 Peter Chament. Ante.
- King Richard the second
- 1378 Thomas Bradwell. Or, a fesse azure between three escallops sable.
- 1379 John Tracey. Ante.
- 1380 Ralph Wallis. Gules a fesse ermine in chief a lion passant or.
- 1381 Thomas Bradwell. Ante.
- 1382 John de Thorp, knight.
- 1383 Thomas Fitz Nichols. Sable a pheon point upwards argent.
- 1384 Ralph Wallis. Ante.
- 1385 Thomas Barkley. Ante.
- 1386 Thomas Brudges. Ante.
- 1388 Thomas Barkley. Ante.
- 1389 Lawrence Seabrook. Ermine three cinquefoils sable.
- 1390 Maurice Russell. Argent on a chief gules three bezants.
- 1391 Thomas Bruges. Ante.
- 1392 Henry de la Rivers. Ante.
- 1393 Johannes Barkley. Ante.
- f. 266v. 1394 William Dennis. Gules three leopards' heads or jessant fleurs de lis azure over all a bend engrailed of the third.
- 1395 William Tracey. Ante.
- 1396 Maurice Russell. Ante.
- 1397 Robert Poyntz. Ante.
- 1398 John Barkley. Ante.

1399 John Bronings. Quarterly or and sable on the second and third a leopard's head of the first.

King Henry the fourth

1400 Henry de la Rivers. Ante.

1401 Maurice Russell. Ante; and Robert Sumervile. Argent in fesse three leopards' heads between as many annulets gules.

1402 Robert Whittington. Gules a fesse checky or and azure.

1403 William Beauchamp. Ante.

1405 John Grindoure. Per pale or and vert twelve gutty de or in pale counterchanged.

1406 Maurice Russell. Ante.

1407 Robert Whittington. Ante.

1408 Richardus Mawerden. Vert a fesse argent between three cinquefoils or.

1409 Alexander Clifton. Sable on a bend argent three mullets gules.

1410 William Walwin. Gules a bend and border ermine in the sinister corner a hound passant and in the dexter a crescent argent.

1411 John Grindoure. Ante.

King Henry the fifth

1412 William Beauchamp. Ante.

1413 John Barkley. Ante.

1414 Johannes Grivell. Sable a cross and border engrailed or pellety.

1416 William Tracey. Ante.

1417 Ralph Bishopstone. Azure three bends or.

1418 John Bruges. Ante.

1419 John Wilecots. Argent three bars azure over all a lion rampant gules

1421 John Paunsfoote. Gules three lioncels rampant crowned proper.

1422 John Plackett. Argent three water-buckets sable a chief gules.

King Henry the sixth

1423 Stephen Haytfield. Ermine on a chevron sable three cinquefoils or.

1424 John Grivell. Ante.

1425 John Paunsfoote. Ante.

1426 Guy Whittington. Ante.

1427 Robert Androse. Gules a saltire or surmounted by another vert.

1428 Giles Bruges. Ante.

1429 Maurice Barkley, knight.

1430 Stephen Haytfield. Ante.

1431 John Sturton. Sable a bend or between six fountains proper.

f. 267 1432 Guy Whittington. Ante.

1433 John Paunsefoote. Ante.

1434 Mauricius Barkley. Ante.

- 1436 John Beauchamp. Ante.
 1437 William Stafford. Or a chevron gules and canton ermine.
 1438 John Sturton. Ante.
 1440 John Bottiler. Ante.
 1441 Robert Leversay. Argent two bends the nethermost engrailed
 sable.
 1442 William Tracey. Ante.
 1444 William Gifford. Ante.
 1445 John Bottiler. Ante.
 1446 Henry Clifford. Checky or and azure on a bend gules three lioncels
 rampant of the first.
 1447 John Try. Or a bend azure.
 1448 John Guise. Gules seven lozenges 3.3.1 vairy.
 1449 William Tracey. Ante.
 1450 James Clifford. Ante.
 1451 John de Veale. Ante.
 1452 Giles Bruges. Ante.
 1453 John Guise. Ante.
 1454 Walter Deveraux, knight.
 1455 John Barre, knight.
 1456 Edmund Hungerford, knight.
 1457 Nicholas Latimore. Gules on a cross pattée or four escallops sable.
 1458 Thomas Hungerford. Ante.
 1459 John Grivell. Ante.
 1460 Maurice Dennis. Ante.
 King Edward the fourth
 1462 Maurice Barkley. Ante.
 1463 Edmund Hungerford. Ante.
 1464 John Huggeford, knight.
 1465 John Newton. Argent on a chevron azure three garbs or.
 1466 John Grivell, knight.
 1467 Robert Poyntz. Ante.
 1468 John Cassey. Argent a chevron between three eagles' heads erased
 gules.
 1469 Richard Beauchamp, knight.
 1471 Humphrey Foster. Sable a chevron vert charged with three escallops or
 between as many pheons argent.
 1472 Johannes Bottiler. Ante.
 1473 Thomas Whittington. Ante.
 1474 Thomas Norton. Azure a manche or powdered.
 1475 Thomas Bainham. Gules a chevron between three bulls' heads
 cabossed argent.

- 1478 Edmund Langly. Ante.
 1479 John St Loe, knight.
 1480 Walter Dennis. Ante.
 1481 Robert Pointz. Ante.
 1482 Alexander Baynham, knight.
 f. 267v. 1482 John Huddlestone. Gules a fret of six pieces argent.
 1483 Richard Barkley knight
 King Richard the third
 1484 Robert Poinzt, knight. Ante.
 1485 Johannes St Loe.
 1486 John Walsh. Azure five mullets in saltire or.
 King Henry the seventh
 1487 Thomas Mourton. Quarterly gules and ermine in the first and last a goat's head erased argent in the second and fourth a fret or in the nombril point a crescent between his horns a fleur de lis azure.
 1488 Christopher Throgmorton. Gules on a chevron argent three bars gemels sable.
 1489 Thomas Hungerford, knight,
 1490 Richard Pole. Or a bend azure over all a fesse gules.
 1491 Robert Pointz, knight.
 1492 Walter Dennis, knight.
 1493 Edward Barkley, knight.
 1494 Robertus Pointz. Ante.
 1495 Robert Whittington. Ante.
 1496 Richard Pole. Ante.
 1497 Alexander Bainham. Ante.
 1498 Giles Bruges. Ante.
 1499 John Huddlestone. Ante.
 1500 Robert Pointz, knight.
 1501 Alexander Bainham. Ante.
 1503 Giles Grivel. Ante.
 1504 John Bottiler. Ante.
 1505 Edmund Tame. Argent a wyvern vert combatant with a lion rampant azure crowned proper.
 1506 John Paunsefoote. Ante.
 1507 Anthony Pointz. Ante.
 1508 Maurice Barkley, knight.
 King Henry the eighth
 1509 Thomas Pointz. Ante.
 1510 Christopher Bainham. Ante.
 1511 Robert Mourton, knight.

- 1512 William Tracey, knight.
 1513 William Kingestone, knight.
 1514 Maurice Barkley, knight.
 1515 Alexander Bainham, knight.
 1516 Christopher Baineham, knight.
 1517 John Whittington. Ante.
 1518 William Dennis, knight.
 1519 Giles Tame, knight.
 1520 Thomas Pointz. Ante.
 1521 Thomas Barkley, knight. Ante.
 f. 267v. 1522 Anthony Pointz, knight.
 1523 Edward Tame, knight.
 1524 Edward Wadham, knight.
 1525 John Walsh, knight.
 1526 William Dennis, knight.
 1527 Anthony Pointz, knight.
 1528 William Throgmorton. Ante.
 1529 John Walsh, knight. Ante.
 1530 Edward Wadham, knight. Ante.
 1531 Walter Dennis. Ante.
 1532 Anthony Kingston. Ante.
 1533 Richard Liggon, knight.
 1534 John Walsh, knight. Ante.
 1535 John St Loe, knight.
 1536 Edward Tame, knight. Ante.
 1537 Walter Dennis, knight. Ante.
 1538 Nicholas Pointz, knight. Ante.
 1539 John Walsh, knight. Ante.
 1540 Edward Wadham, knight. Ante.
 1541 Edward Tame, knight. Ante.
 1542 Walter Dennis, knight. Ante.
 1543 George Baynham, knight.
 1544 Nicholas Pointz, knight. Ante.
 1545 Nicholas Weeks. Argent on a chevron between three trefoils slipped
 sable as many annulets proper.
 King Edward the sixth
 1546 Miles Partridg, knight.
 1547 Arthur Porter, knight.
 1548 John Bridges, knight.
 1549 Anthony Kingstone, knight.
 1550 Walter Dennis, knight.
 1551 Hugh Dennis. Ante.

1552 Anthony Hungerford, knight. Ante

Queen Mary

1553 Nicholas Weeks. Ante.

1554 Walter Dennis. Ante.

1555 Nicholas Paunsfoote. Ante.

1556 Richard Brayne. Azure on a fesse between two bugle-horns argent a boitleing stock or thereon a boitell gules.¹

1557 Thomas Throgmorton. Ante.

Queen Elizabeth

1558 Nicholas Arnolde. Sable a chevron or between three lures argent.

1560 Richard Tracey. Ante.

1561 Nicholas Walsh. Ante.

1562 William Reade. Per pale or and argent a cross botony fitchy between four fleurs de lis sable.

1563 George Huntly. Argent on a chevron between three stags' heads erased sable as many bugle-horns stringed of the first.

1564 Richard Barkley. Ante.

1565 Giles Poole, knight.

1566 William Palmer. Azure on a chief or a lion passant of the field.

1567 John Hungerford. Ante.

f. 268v. 1568 Robert Brayne. Ante.

1569 Nicholas Pointz, knight.

1570 Richard Baynham. Ante.

1571 Thomas Smith. Sable three saltires or on a chief of the last as many pellets.

1572 Thomas Higford. Azure a chevron or charged with three mullets sable between as many bucks' heads cabossed of the last attired of the second.

1573 Robert Strange. Gules two lions passant guardant argent debruised by a bend azure.

1574 Thomas Porter, knight.

1575 Thomas Wye. Azure three griffins sejant or.

1576 Walter Compton. Sable in fesse a lion passant guardant or between three helmets close-beavered argent.

1577 Thomas Chester. Gules a lion passant ermine between three lures argent.

1578 John Tracey. Ante.

1579 William Reade. Ante.

¹ The words 'boitleing' and 'boitell' have not been found. Burke, *General Armory*, gives the arms of Brayne (Gloucestershire) as Azure on a fesse between three bugle-horns stringed argent a hemp hackle gules.

- 1580 Richard Pate. Gules a chevron argent between three bezants on a chief sable as many cross-crosslets of the second.
- 1581 Thomas Porter, knight. Ante.
- 1582 Thomas Baynham. Ante.
- 1583 Thomas Smith. Ante.
- 1584 Anthony Hungerford. Ante.
- 1585 John Higford. Ante.
- 1586 Paul Tracey. Ante.
- 1587 Thomas Throgmorton, knight.
- 1588 Henry Poole, knight.
- 1589 Thomas Lucy. Azure semy of cross-crosslets or three lions rampant argent.
- 1590 William Dutton. Quarterly argent and gules on the second and third a fret of six pieces or.
- 1591 John Pointz. Ante.
- 1592 William Chester. Ante.
- 1593 John Danvers, knight.
- 1594 John Baynham. Ante.
- 1595 Henry Winstone, knight.
- 1596 John Chamberlaine. Gules an escutcheon argent within an orle of eight stars or.
- 1597 John Hungerforde, knight.
- 1598 Edward Wintour, knight.
- 1599 George Huntly, knight.
- 1600 Thomas Throgmorton, knight.
- 1601 William Dutton. Ante.
- 1602 Thomas Baynham. Ante.
- King James the first
- 1603 Henry Poole, knight.
- 1604 Giles Read. Ante.
- 1605 Thomas Seymore, knight.
- 1606 William Norwood. Ermine a cross engrailed gules.
- f. 269 1607 Thomas Eastcourt, knight.
- 1608 Thomas Woodruff, knight.
- 1609 John Tracey, knight.
- 1610 Paul Tracey. Ante.
- 1611 Robert Bathurst. Sable two bars and three crosses pattée in chief argent.
- 1612 John Carter. Azure two lions combatant or.
- 1613 William Kingston. Ante.
- 1614 Richard Brent. Gules a wyvern vert winged and armed argent.

- 1615 Henry Finch. Argent a chevron engrailed between three griffins passant sable.
- 1616 Ralph Cotton. Argent on a bend sable between three ogresses a mullet or.
- 1617 Thomas Chester. Ante.
- 1618 Richard Hill, knight.
- 1619 Philip Langly. Gules a saltire or.
- 1620 Thomas Baker, knight.
- 1621 Thomas Thinn, knight.
- 1621 Thomas Hodges. Azure a fesse between three crescents argent.
- 1622 Richard Rogers, knight.
- 1623 John Dowle. Gules a chevron between three pheons or.
- King Charles the first
- 1625 William Sandis, knight.
- 1626 Thomas Nichols. Quarterly or and gules over all a bend azure.
- 1627 William Master, knight.
- 1628 Richardus Tracey, knight and baronet.
- 1629 Henry Dennis. Ante.
- 1630 Ralph Dutton, knight.
- 1631 Georg Wintour, knight.
- 1632 Henry Poole. Ante.
- 1633 George Phetiplace, knight.
- 1634 Edward Stephens. Per chevron azure and argent two falcons risant with wings expanded or.
- 1635 William Leigh. Gules a cross engrailed in the dexter corner a lozenge argent.
- 1636 Richard Ducey, baronet.
- 1637 Robert Pointz, knight.
- 1638 John Coderington. Ante.
- 1639 Humphrey Tracey, baronet.
- 1640 Robertus Pleidell. Argent a bend gules gutty de eau between two Cornish choughs proper a chief compony or and sable.
- 1641 Francis Creswick. Or a lion rampant and a border sable bezanty.
- 1642 Baynham Throgmorton, baronet.
- 1643 William Mourton. Ante.
- 1644 Thomas Stephens. Ante.
- 1645 John Phettiplace. Ante.

- 1646 William Browne. Or on a fesse gules three chess rooks of the field in chief as many martlets sable.
- 1647 William Guise. Ante.
- 1648 John Browning. Argent three bars wavy azure.
- King Charles the second
- 1649 John Dennis. Ante.
- 1650 John How. Or a fesse between three wolves' heads coupé sable langued gules.
- 1651 John Keyte. Azure a chevron between three falcons' heads erased or.
- 1652 John Goslett. Gules a chevron engrailed between three pheons or.
- 1653 Richard Talboyces. Argent a saltire gules on a chief of the second three escallops of the first.
- 1654 Simon Bennet. Gules a bezant [*MS.* bezanty] between three demi-lioncels rampant azure.
- 1655 George Raymond. Sable a chevron between three eaglets displayed argent on a chief of the second a bend engrailed between [*MS.* inter] two martlets of the first.
- 1657 John Barnard. Argent a bear salient sable muzzled or within a border engrailed of the second.
- 1660 William Ducey, baronet.
- 1661 Humphridus Hooke, knight.
- 1662 Thomas Eastcourt, knight.
- 1663 William Cooke. Or a chevron checky gules and azure between three cinquefoils of the last.
- 1664 John Hanmer, knight.
- 1665 Richard Cockes, baronet.
- 1666 Richard Whitmore. Vert fretty or.
- 1667 William Dutton. Ante.
- 1668 Richard Ashfeild, baronet.
- 1669 John Browning. Ante.
- 1670 Robert Cann, knight and baronet.
- 1671 Thomas Stephens, knight.
- 1672 Henry Dennis. Ante.
- 1673 John Dowle. Ante.
- 1674 John Fust, baronet.
- 1675 Abraham Clarke. Argent on a bend gules three ogresses between as many swans proper.
- 1676 William Juxon, baronet.
- 1677 Richard Jones. Argent a lion rampant gules.
- 1678 Miles Sandys. Ante.

- f. 270 1679 Thomas Smith. Sable on a chevron engrailed between six crosses pattée fitchy or three fleurs de lis azure each charged on the top with a plate
- 1680 Gabriel Low, knight.
- 1681 William Wall. Argent a cross sable.
- 1682 Robert Plidell. Ante.
- 1683 Charles Jones. Argent a lion rampant regardant sable.
- 1684 Charles Hancox. Gules a dexter hand coupé and erected argent on a chief of the second three cocks of the first.
- 1685 Charles Wintour, knight.
- 1686 Thomas Cann, knight.
- 1687 Henry Benedicth Hall. Argent a chevron between three talbots' heads erased sable one estoile of the first.
- 1688 Hele Hook. Quarterly argent and sable a cross between four escallops counterchanged.
- 1689 William Dennis, [knight].
- 1690 John Delabere. Azure a bend argent cotised or between six martlets of the last.
- 1691 Samuel Barker. Azure five escallops in cross or.
- 1692 Richard Cockes, baronet.
- 1693 Thomas Stephens. Ante.
- 1694 Nathaniel Ridler. Vert three scythes in bend sinister 2.1 the blades argent spades or on a chief of the second a bull passant gules.
- 1695 George Hanger, [knight].
- 1696 Walter Yeat. Azure a fesse and two mullets in chief or.
- 1697 John Merriott. Barry of six or and sable.
- 1698 Nathaniel Stephens. Per chevron argent and azure in chief two falcons risant or a crescent for distinction of the last.
- 1699 Thomas Chester. Ante.
- 1700 Richard Haynes. Argent on a fesse gules three bezants between as many greyhounds courant sable collared of the second.
- 1701 Samuel Eckley, knight.
- 1702 Edward Fust, baronet.
- 1703 William Hayward. Argent on a bend sable three fleurs de lis or on a chief of the second a lion passant of the third.
- 1704 Edmund Chamberlaine. Gules an escutcheon argent within an orle of eight stars or.
- 1705 Matthew Ducy Mourton. Quarterly first argent a chevron gules between three square buckets sable secondly or two lions passant guardant in pale gules the third as the second the fourth as the first.

[On an attachment to f. 270, recto]

- 1707 [*Blank, sc. Francis*] Windham of Clearwell [*MS. Clare-well alias Clower-wall*], Esq. Azure a chevron between three lions' heads erased or langued gules. His crest, a lion's head of the coat within a shackle erected or.
- 1708 [*Blank, sc. Henry*] Wagstaff, of Gloucester, Esq. Argent two bends engrailed sable the nethermost humet in dexter part. His crest, a demi-lion rampant argent holding a ragged staff erected proper.
- 1709 [*Blank, sc. Henry*] Sackevile, of Bibury, Esq. Quarterly or and gules over all a bend vair. His crest, a ram's head erased sable attired or.
- [*verso*]
- 1710 George Smith, of Nibley, Esq. Sable on a chevron engrailed between six crosses pattée fitchy or three fleurs de lis azure each charged with a plate.
- 1711 [Thomas] Winstone, of Stapleton. Per pale azure and gules a lion rampant argent holding in his two foregambs an elm tree eradicated proper.
- 1712 Lawford Coale, of Bristol. Per pale argent and gules a bull passant in fesse counterchanged armed and membered azure.

f. 270v. Of knighthood

The next degree above that of an esquire is that of knighthood, which in England are of four sorts, viz. Knights Bachelors (or knights of the sword),¹ Knights of the Bath, Knights Bannerets and Knights of the most noble order of the Garter. Of these in order:

And of Knights Bachelors

[*In an introductory note Wantner cites Selden and Bracton in discussing the origin of the word 'knight' and illustrates from several languages its former association with services on horseback before its relation to land tenure,*

¹ In his Notes at f. 83 Wantner discusses 'knight of the shire':

'Here followeth the catalogue of those gentlemen's names that have served as knights of the shire, or parliament men, for the county since the restoration of King Charles II:

'The parliament which brought in the king (after the secluded members were restored) was dissolved. For the first parliament holden at Westminster November 3 1660 were elected Sir Matthew Hale (otherwise lord chief justice of England) and Thomas Stephens, of Little Sodbury, Esq.

'For the second parliament holden at Westminster May 8 in the 17th [*recte* 13th] year of the reign of King Charles II A.D. 1661 was elected Sir Baynham Throckmorton, of Clearwell, knight and baronet, and John Grubham Howe, of Compton, Esq. During this session Sir Baynham Throckmorton the elder died and Sir Baynham Throckmorton his son was elected in his stead.

'For the third parliament holden at Westminster [*blank*] were elected Sir John Guise, of Rendcomb, baronet, and Sir Ralph Dutton, of Sherborne, baronet.

'For the fourth parliament holden at Westminster [*blank*] were elected Sir Ralph Dutton, of Sherborne, baronet, and Sir John Guise, of Rendcomb, baronet.

'For the fifth (and last) parliament that King Charles II called, which was held at Oxford, were elected Sir John Guise and Sir Ralph Dutton aforesaid.

'For the first parliament holden at Westminster the [*blank*] May in the first year of the reign of King James II A.D. 1685 were elected knights of the shire the Lord Charles Somerset, earl of Worcester, and Sir Robert Atkyns, junior, knight.'

referring specifically to Carter's Analysis of Honour¹ and describing the ceremony of making a knight by the sovereign.]

Here followeth a catalogue of all the knights bachelor or knights of the sword that are now and formerly hath been belonging to the city and county of Gloucester ever since the reign of King Richard II A.D. 1377 to this present time, with their places of residence, coats of arms and the day and year in which many of them were dubbed or knighted. [*Wantner in fact omits the day and gives, usually, the regnal year (until 1632) and the calendar year following the knight's place of residence and the words 'was knighted', dividing the list on ff. 271–3 into three columns, Names and places, Coats of arms and Crests. This edition omits 'was knighted' and gives, at the beginning of each entry, the calendar year without the regnal year unless the two included by Wantner conflict.*]

1377. John Thorpe, of Wanswell in the parish of Berkeley, Esq. Argent a fesse nebuly between three trefoils slipped gules. Crest, a dexter hand holding a trefoil of the coat.
- f. 271 1443. Walter Deveraux, of Cirencester, Esq. Gules a fesse argent in chief three plates. Crest, a dexter arm naked couped above the elbow and erected holding a snake wreathed about it.
1443. John Barre, Esq. Gules three bars or with a border gobony argent and sable. Crest, a bear sejant proper.
- 1460, 1 Edw. IV [1461–2]. Edward Hungerford, of Down Ampney, Esq. Sable two bars ermine in chief three plates. Crest, a tilt spear erected with a fox's tail hanging at the end of it proper.
- 1461 John Huggesford of Dixton [*MS. Dicelstone*]. Vert a chevron between three bucks' heads cabossed or. Crest, a buck's head of the coat.
1465. John Grivell, of Campden. Sable a cross and border or pellety sable. Crest, a greyhound's head couped sable.
- 1467, 8 Edw. IV [1468–9]. Richard Beauchump, of Coombe, Esq. Sable a chevron between three lions' heads erased argent crowned proper.
- 1476, 17 Edw. IV [1477–8]. John Saint Loe, of [Minchin]Hampton, Esq. Argent on a bend sable three annulets proper.
- 1481, [1] Edw. V [1483]. Alexander Baynham, of Mitcheldean [*MS. Great Dane*], Esq. Gules a chevron between three bulls' heads cabossed or. Crest, a bull's head of the coat.
- f. 271v. 1481, the same year. William Barkley, of Coberley, Esq. Gules a chevron ermine between ten crosses pattée argent.
- 1483, the last year of Ric. III [1485]. Robert Pointz, of Acton, Esq. Barry of eight or and gules. Crest, a dexter arm erected and couped beneath the elbow the hand clenched all proper. The original crest was a Saracen's head couped proper.

¹ Matthew Carter, *Honor redivivus, or an analysis of honor and armory* (1660).

1488. Thomas Hungerford, of Down Ampney, Esq. His arms is emblazoned before.
- 1492, 5 Hen. VII [1489–90]. Walter Dennis, of Pucklechurch, Esq. Gules three leopards' heads or jessant fleur de lis azure, over all a bend engrailed of the third. Crest, a lion sejant collared with a chain reflecting over his loins argent.
1492. Edward Barkley, of Coberley, Esq. His arms is emblazoned before.
1495. Miles Bruges, of Sudeley, Esq. Argent a cross sable charged in the middle precise with a leopard's head or. Crest, a Saracen's head coupé proper.
1508. Maurice Barkley, of Berkeley, Esq. Gules a chevron between ten crosses pattée argent. Crest, a mitre proper charged with the coat.
1510. Robert Moorton, of Lechlade, Esq. Quarterly gules and ermine.
- f. 272 1511. William Treacey, of Todington, Esq. Or two bendlets gules between them in the dexter corner an escallop sable. Crest, on a chapeau gules turnedly ermine an escallop sable.
1511. William Kingstone, of Miserden, Esq. Argent a bend undy sable cotised gules. Crest, a goat rampant argent armed or.
1511. Christopher Baynham, of Westbury, Esq. His arms is emblazoned before.
1514. William Dennis, of Pucklechurch, Esq. His arms is emblazoned before.
1514. Giles Tame, of Fairford, Esq. Argent a wyvern vert combatant with a lion rampant azure.
1517. John Walsh, of Sodbury, Esq. Azure six mullets 3.2.1 or. Crest, a goat's head erased azure.
1517. Edward Wadham, of Westbury upon Trym, Esq. Gules a chevron argent between three roses or.
- [No date] William Cooke, of Highnam, Esq. Or a chevron checky gules and azure between three cinquefoils of the third. Crest, a demi-unicorn or charged with a crescent azure.
- [No date] Robert Cooke, of Highnam, Esq.. The arms the same.
1529. Richard Ligon, of Painswick, Esq. Argent two lions passant guardant in pale gules. Crest, a Saracen's head coupé proper.
- f. 272v. 1530. Edward Tame, of Fairford, Esq. His arms is emblazoned before.
1536. George Baynham, of Westbury, Esq. His arms is emblazoned before.
1542. Thomas Bell, of the city of Gloucester, Esq. Gules two bars gemels between three hawks' bells or on a chief of the second a lure and two martlets of the first.
- 1545, the last year of Hen. VIII [1546–7]. Miles Partridge, of Mitcheldean [MS. Dane Magna], Esq. Checky argent and sable on a bend gules three escallops or. Crest, out of a ducal coronet a nag's head sable.
- 1546, 1 Edw. VI [1547–8]. Thomas Bruges, of Sudeley, Esq. His arms is emblazoned before.
- 1546, the same year. Anthony Kingstone, of Painswick, Esq. His arms is emblazoned before.
- 1549, 4 Edw. VI [1550–1]. Walter Dennis, of Pucklechurch, Esq. His arms is emblazoned before.

1559. Giles Poole, of Sapperton, Esq. Azure semy of fleurs de lis or and a lion rampant argent. Crest, a buck's head cabossed gules attired azure branched or.
1567. Thomas Porter, of Newark (by Gloucester), Esq. Gules five merlins' wings in saltire argent. Crest, an antelope's head erased argent gorged with a ducal coronet gules.
- f. 273 1572. Thomas Throgmorton, of Clearwell [*MS.* Clower-wall], Esq. Gules on a chevron argent three bars gemels sable. Crest, a falcon risant with wings displayed argent membered and billed or.
1580. Henry Poole, of Sapperton, Esq. His arms is emblazoned before.
1582. John Danvers, of Cirencester, Esq. Gules a chevron between three mullets or pierced argent.
1587. Henry Winstone, of Sandhurst, Esq. Per pale gules and azure over all a lion rampant argent holding between his two foregambs an elm tree eradicated in pale proper.
1591. John Chamberlaine, of Prestbury Esq. Gules an escutcheon argent within an orle of eight stars or. Crest, out of a ducal coronet an ass's head argent.
1591. John Hungerford, of Down Ampney, Esq. His arms is emblazoned before.
1595. Edward Wintour, of Lydney, Esq. Argent a fesse ermine.
1597. George Huntly, of Boxwell, Esq. Argent on a chevron between three stags' heads erased sable as many bugle-horns or stringed of the first. Crest, a demi-talbot proper.
- f. 273v. 1602, 1 Jas. I [1603–4]. Thomas Seymore, of Bitton, Esq. Gules two wings conjoined in fesse or within a border gobony argent and azure.
- 1602, the same year. Thomas Eastcourt, of Shipton Moyne, Esq. Ermine on a chief indented gules three estoiles proper. Crest, out of a coronet azure a demi-falcon displayed or.
- 1607 [*MS.* 1507]. John Tracey, of Toddington, Esq. His arms is emblazoned before.
1612. Richard Hill, of Hill, Esq. Gules a saltire and twelve cross-crosslets 3.3.3.3 or.
1617. Thomas Baker, of Ashton, Esq. Gules a goat passant argent on a chief counter-embattled azure a crown mural or. Crest, out of a crown mural azure a goat's head erased or.
1617. Thomas Thinn, of Kempsford, Esq. Barry of ten or and sable. Crest, a demi-buck or.
1618. Richard Rodgers, of Dowdeswell. Argent a mullet sable on a chief gules a fleur de lis or. Crest, a fleur de lis argent.
1622. William Sandys, of Miserden, Esq. Or a fesse dancetty between three cross-crosslets fitchy gules. Crest, a griffin sejant or.
- [*No date*]. William Master, of Cirencester, Esq. Gules a lion rampant guardant his tail double queued [*MS.* elaquevie] or holding in his two foregambs a rope slipped proper. Crest, a snake nowed within a diamond ring proper.

- f. 274 1629. William Catchmay, of Bigsweir, Esq. Or three bars sable a canton ermine.
 [1629.] Ralph Dutton, of Sherborne, Esq. Quarterly argent and gules in the second and third a fret of six pieces or. Crest, a plume of five feathers viz. argent azure or vert and gules.
 [1629.] Anthony Mansell, of Hope Mansel [*MS. Mansells Hope*], Esq. Gules a fesse argent.
 [1629.] George Wintour, of Lydney, Esq. His arms is emblazoned before.
 1631. Thomas Overbury, of Bourton on the Hill, Esq. Sable in bend between two cotises argent three mullets of the last pierced of the first. Crest, a lion's gamb erased argent banded with a coronet proper.
 1632. John Somerset, of Pauntley, Esq. Quarterly France and England a border argent.
 [1632.] George Phettiplace, of Coln St Aldwyns, Esq. Gules two chevrons argent.
 [1632.] Robert Pointz, of Acton, Esq. His arms is emblazoned before.
 1660. Matthew Heale, of Alderley, Esq. Gules three broad arrows 2.1 argent.
 1660. Thomas Stephens, of Little Sodbury, Esq. Per chevron azure and argent two falcons risant with wings expanded or. Crest, a demi-falcon displayed of the coat.
 1660. Gabriel Low, of Newark, Esq. Ermine on a bend engrailed azure three cinquefoils or. Crest, a falcon displayed gules pounded or charged with a crescent argent.
- f. 274v. [1660.] Humphrey Hook, of King's Weston, Esq. Quarterly argent and sable a cross between four escallops all counterchanged. Crest, an escallop argent between two wings erected or.
 1663. Robert Atkins, of Sapperton, Esq., eldest son of Sir Robert Atkins, Knight of the Bath, was knighted whilst he was a student at Oxford. Arms, argent a cross cotised with semy of fleurs de lis between four mullets sable pierced of the field in chief a lambeau of three files azure. Crest, a brace of greyhounds' heads coupé and endorsed argent and sable gorged with collars counterchanged.
 1665. Robert Southwell, of King's Weston. Argent three cinquefoils gules each charged with an annulet proper. Crest, a demi-goat argent eared or gorged with a ducal coronet charged on the side with three annulets beside-ways gules.
 1670. Fleetwood Dormer, of Arle Court, Esq. Azure ten billets 4.3.2.1 or on a chief argent a demi-lion rampant sable armed gules. Crest, on a dexter hand proper a falcon risant or.
 1678. Duncomb Colechester, of Westbury, Esq. Or a chevron between three stars gules. Crest, a demi-lion rampant gules in his dexter gamb a star erected proper.
 1681. Thomas Cutler, of Lechlade, Esq. Azure three wyverns' (or dragons') heads erased or a chief argent.

1683. Samuel Anstrey, of Henbury, Esq. Azure two bars wavy argent on a chief gules three bezants. Crest, a demi-eagle displayed or.

1686. Charles Wintour, of Lydney, Esq. was knighted at Bristol. Sable a fesse ermine. Crest, out of a ducal coronet a dexter arm couped and erected proper holding a plume of three feathers viz. or azure and argent.

1691. John Powell, of the city of Gloucester, Esq. Per pale gules and azure three lioncels rampant argent.

- f. 275 1696. George Hanger, of Driffield, Esq. Ermine a griffin sejant per fesse or and azure. Crest, a buck's head erased argent attired or.

1702. Samuel Eckley, of the city of Gloucester, Esq. Argent a saltire gules charged in the middle precise with a leopard's head pierced through the mouth with two pilgrims' staves saltire-ways of the field.

1709. William Dodwell, of Sandywell, Esq. Azure a fesse engrailed or between three roses proper.

[Wantner's accounts of the 'degrees of knighthood' end with historical descriptions of the degree of Knight of the Bath, represented in Gloucestershire by the earl of Berkeley, Sir William Ducey, Sir Robert Atkyns [senior] and Sir Henry Caple, and with the degrees of knight banneret and Knight of the Garter, not then represented in the county.]

- f. 275v. Come we next to discourse of Baronets.

[The characteristics of the order of baronets are described in an introductory note.]

- f. 276 Here followeth a catalogue of all the baronets that have been and are now belonging to the county of Gloucester with their coats of arms and most of their crests. *[It is divided, like the catalogue of knights, into three columns. The dates are given after the words 'created baronet' following the name and place of residence, but in this edition they are placed at the beginning of each entry, in a standard form; where Wantner left a blank they have been supplied from the Complete Baronetage, but other discrepancies have not been noted.]*

29 June 1611. Paul Tracey, of Stanway, Esq., created the first baronet of this county. Or two bendlets gules in the middle precise an escallop sable in the dexter corner the arms of Ulster as baronet viz. on a canton argent a sinister hand erected couped beneath the wrist gules. Crest, an escallop sable between a pair of wings expanded or.

[29 June 1611.] Sir William Throgmorton, of [blank], created at the same time. Descended to Sir Baynham Throgmorton of Clearwell [MS. Clower-wall], now extinct. Gules on a chevron three bars gemels sable. The arms of Ulster etc. Crest, a falcon with wings displayed argent membered and billed or.

1 July 1619. Sir Baptist Hicks, of Campden. Gules a fesse wavy between three fleurs de lis or. Crest, an antelope's head erased proper.

[6 May 1636.] Sir William Compton, of Hartpury. Sable a lion passant guardant in fesse between three helmets close-beavered argent. Crest, a beacon fired proper.

21 July 1619. William Hicks, of Beverston, Esq.. Descended to Sir Miles Hicks, of Beverston, baronet. Gules as before etc. The arms of Ulster. Crest, the same.

27 July 1626. Richard Ashfield, of Eastwood, Esq. Argent a trefoil slipped in fesse sable between three mullets 2.1 gules. The arms of Ulster.

28 November 1636. Richard Ducey, alderman of London. Descended to Sir Robert Ducey and from him to Sir William Ducey, Viscount Downes etc. Extinct. His arms are emblazoned amongst the viscounts.

f. 276v. 19 December 1643. Edward Bathurst, of Lechlade, Esq. Descended to Sir Edward his son and to Sir Francis his son. Sable two bars and in chief three crosses pattée argent. The arms of Ulster. Crest, a bay horse trippant mane and tail or.

16 August 1660. John Newton, of Barr's Court, Esq. Argent on a chevron azure three garbs or. The arms of Ulster. Crest, a blackamoor king kneeling on one knee his sword with the point in his hand all proper.

22 September 1660. John How, of Compton, Esq. Or a fesse between three wolves' heads couped sable langued gules. The arms of Ulster. Crest, a dexter arm armed couped fesse-ways holding a sword erected proper thereon a wolf's head of the coat.

28 December 1660. William Juxon, of Sezincote, Esq. Argent a cross sable between four moors' heads couped at the shoulders proper. The arms of Ulster. Crest, a blackamoor king's head couped at the shoulders and crowned all proper.

[22 December 1660.] John Kite [sc. Keyte], of Ebrington, Esq. Descended to Sir William Kite, his son. Azure a chevron between three fal[c]ons' heads erased or. The arms of Ulster.

18 February 1660/1. John Wakeman, of Beckford, Esq. Argent a sal[t]ire wavy ermine. The arms of Ulster.

18 May 1661. Robert Jenkinson, of Hawkesbury, Esq. Azure on a fesse wavy argent a cross pattée gules in chief two estoiles or. Crest, a seahorse assurgent or maned azure holding in his mouth a cross pattée gules.

8 July 1661. Clement Clark, of Flaxley, Esq. Extinct. Argent on a bend gules three ogresses between as many swans proper. Crest, a wolf's head erased sable bezanty.

f. 277 10 July 1661. Christopher Guise, of Elmore, Esq. Descended to his son Sir John Guise, of Rendcomb, and from him to his son Sir John Guise, of Rendcomb, baronet. Gules seven lozenges vairy 3.3.1 on a canton or a mullet of six points sable pierced of the field. The arms of Ulster. Crest, out of a ducal coronet a swan risant with wings expanded gules beaked or.

26 December 1661. Sir Thomas Overbury, of Bourton on the Hill, knight. Sable in bend between two bendlets argent three mullets of the last pierced of the first. The arms of Ulster. Crest, a lion's gamb erected argent banded with a coronet proper.

7 February 1661/2. Richard Cockes, of Dumbleton, Esq. Sable three attires of a hart each fixed to his proper scalp argent. The arms of Ulster. Crest, a stag couchant regardant argent collared or.

[13 Sept.] 1662. Sir Robert Cann, of Compton Greenfield, knight. Azure fretty argent on a fesse gules three leopards' heads or. The arms of Ulster.

[30 March 1660/1] 1662. Thomas Rich, of London, Esq. (born in Gloucester). Descended to Sir William Rich his son. Or a saltire raguly gules charged with five crosses pattée fitchy of the field. The arms of Ulster. Crest, a dexter arm armed couped above the elbow the hand erect and holding a cross pattée fitchy or.

21 August 1662. Richard Fust, of Hill, Esq. Argent on a chevron sable three mullets of the field between as many hedge-bills erected of the second. The arms of Ulster.

31 December 1666. Robert Yeamons, of Redland, Esq. (near Bristol). Sable a chevron between three spear-heads argent the points imbrued proper. The arms of Ulster. Crest, a dexter arm armed holding a broken spear erected the point imbrued proper.

28 July 1668. Francis Tope, of Tormarton, Esq. Sable two bars vert in chief three tops argent. The arms of Ulster.

7 June 1678. Sir Ralph Dutton, of Sherborne, knight. Quarterly argent and gules on the first and third a fret of six pieces or. The arms of Ulster.

[*Blank, sc. Sir Robert*] Guning of Cold Ashton, Esq. [*entry incomplete*].¹

f. 277v. Sir Richard How, of Wishford in the county of Wilts., Esq., deceasing, the honour and title of baronet descended to his eldest son Sir Richard How, of Compton, baronet. Or a fesse between three wolves' heads couped sable langued gules. The arms of Ulster. Crest, a dexter arm armed couped fesswise holding a sword erected proper thereon a wolf's head of the coat.

George [*illegible*], doctor of physick, [*illegible*], by the death of his brother Sir [*illegible*] baronet the honourable title of baronet descended to him.²

On the supposition that high legal office conferred 'a degree of nobility allowed to prudence and learning' Wantner next [f. 277v.] identified as being thus ennobled four who had been preferred since the Restoration: Sir Matthew Hale and Sir Edmund Saunders, Lords Chief Justice, Sir Robert Atkyns [senior], Lord Chief Baron, and Sir John Powell, baron of the Exchequer.

Book Five ends, ff. 278–80, with lists, including full titles of honour and coats of arms, of the 'greater luminaries' of the county, i.e. the holders of baronies (Llanthony, Brimpsfield, Sudeley, Tewkesbury and Berkeley), the bishopric (described as 'spiritual baron in the ecclesiastical state'), viscountcies (Campden, Deerhurst, Toddington, Down, Weymouth and Dursley), an earldom (Berkeley), a marquessate (not exemplified) and a dukedom (Beaufort). In substantial introductions to each list Wantner cites Baker, Bracton, Carter, Coke, Ferne and Spelman.

¹Sir Robert Gunning was evidently a knight but not a baronet.

²A late and mostly illegible entry.

APPENDIX 1
WANTNER'S NOTES

(Bodl. MS. Top. Glouc. c. 2).

The documents gathered together in Bodl. MS. Top. Glouc. c. 2 are almost all relevant in some measure to Wantner's undertaking but otherwise have little in common. They vary in size from substantial documents to unidentifiable fragments. Few can be precisely dated, but some clearly predate the prospectus of 1685. Working papers continued to accumulate until Wantner's enterprise ended with the composition of his History.

Before they were bound some attempt was made to order them in a coherent sequence (though there are many strays) and they can be seen to fall into four distinct groups. The more substantial documents are noted below.

I. Folios 1–163 are almost all in Wantner's hand. They include several drafts of items in his final work, and often contain relevant material which he did not use.

ff. 1–87 are drafts related to the catalogues of 'degrees of honour' which constitute Book Five. Several take the form of continuous chronological sequences ending in 1685, later updated by Wantner, suggesting that at least some parts of his project had made considerable progress before his prospectuses appeared.

ff. 90–107v. include two documents advertised in Wantner's prospectuses but not used in his final work:

i. a tabulation of the strength of the militia of the city and county, advertised as 'a small tract of the military jurisdiction and discipline of the county', which appears in two successive closely similar versions entitled 'the military part';

ii. a tabulation of the distances between places on the routes between market towns, advertised as 'directions for all travellers . . . from every market town . . . to any village or hamlet . . .', entitled 'the directory part'.

ff. 111–131v. include about twenty notes, most of them brief, related to, and often amplifying, notes on the city of Gloucester in Book One. Of especial note are: (f. 121) a disclaimer by Wantner of any intention of giving an account of the siege of the city, which he revoked when writing the book; (ff. 125v.–31v.) three substantial if confused accounts of the river Severn, corresponding to the 'compendious narrative of the river Severn' offered in the prospectuses.

ff. 132–138v. are concerned with the subject-matter of Book Two, particularly the cathedral, its fabric and its officials, clerical and lay, in Wantner's time. All are brief notes whose form sometimes suggests that Wantner drafted several documents now lost concerning the cathedral. There is much duplication.

ff. 139–63, the last of this group of Wantner's working documents, are a succession of notes on towns and parishes the subjects of Books Three and Four. Only fifteen places are mentioned by name and most notes are brief. Wantner's enthusiasm for anecdotes probably explains the inclusion of some. By contrast sixteen pages are devoted to Tewkesbury, forming four distinct groups, each evidently part of a longer document now lost. They contain much of interest not found in his History. The form of some notes suggests that Wantner had intended to bring together material now awkwardly divided between Books Three and Four.

II. Folios 166–210 are all concerned, in very different ways, with genealogy. They include several fragments with notes in Wantner's hand concerning pedigrees of his

contemporaries, among them drafts of his own letters seeking information directly. Two much longer documents are entitled 'The . . . pedigree of . . . Henry duke of Beaufort', the title of the second is extended to include 'to the year 1706'. They are not included in the present edition. More important for Wantner's undertaking is a booklet in the hand of Nathaniel Freind of Westerleigh bound into the volume (ff. 168–181, *verso* blank throughout). Most of its pages set out the pedigrees of families of only marginal relevance, but at ff. 177–180 is interpolated 'a catalogue of the gentry of the county whose arms I have' which was important in the composition of Wantner's 'catalogue of the gentlemen of the county' which preponderates in Book Five.

III. Folios 216–312 are devoted to substantial documents in various hands, some of which may have been sought by Wantner.

ff. 216–24 (recto) is a transcription of the charter of Edward VI confirming the privileges (or liberties) enjoyed by the Gloucestershire lands of the duchy of Lancaster, followed in the same hand by a note elucidating its terminology.

ff. 226–242v. are a transcription of entries from Leland's Itinerary related to Gloucester and Gloucestershire.¹ It includes most, but not all, of Wantner's citations of Leland.

ff. 247–62 (recto) are a history of Tewkesbury from the foundation of the monastery to the battle of Tewkesbury, set out in brief paragraphs. It contains nothing that is not found elsewhere in Wantner's manuscripts.

ff. 265–71 are in the hand of Nathaniel Freind, introduced as 'some account of that part of the county which is called the division of Berkeley that consists as much as I can of the hundreds . . .'. Although Freind disclaims complete accuracy it is a more lucid account than Wantner's.

ff. 278–288v., in Wantner's hand, are entitled 'The institutions of the cathedral of Gloucester transcribed (in hæc verba)' and resemble in substance but not in exact wording 'the statutes and orders for the better government of Gloucester cathedral 36 Hen. VIII' as set out in Atkyns, *Glos.* Wantner's transcription is imperfect with several chapters missing.

ff. 290–312 comprise (with a break of ten folios) a tabulated account, in an otherwise unknown hand, of parishes, which are listed alphabetically under deaneries. Information is given on the status of the living, identity of monastic impropiator, patron, incumbent, valuation, tenths, procurations, synodals and pentecostals. Several entries are missing. Other than the identities of incumbents, which were provided by Wantner under the heading 'Taken in 1701', its contents were probably provided by Charles Pierson, whom Wantner described as 'deputy register to the reverend chancellor of the diocese' when identifying him as the provider of 'the valuation of every incumbency, exactly transcribed according to an inspection that was made all over the county presently after the restoration of King Charles II'. It is important in providing much of the accounts of parishes, etc., which are the substance of Book Four.

IV. Folios 325²–390v. are almost entirely devoted to three subjects that do not appear in Wantner's final work.

¹ It was recognised by Beal in *Index of English Literary Manuscripts*, i (for 1450–1625) pt 2. (1980), 299–310 as one of the surviving manuscript extracts of the Itinerary.

² The sequence of manuscript documents is interrupted by the insertion as folios 313–24 (all but one of them printed) of the advertisements by which Wantner sought subscriptions.

ff. 325–30 contain five separate documents, some mutilated, in different hands which tabulate the fees due to officials of local courts. They had presumably been gathered by Wantner for inclusion in a consolidated document which never appeared. This topic is mentioned nowhere else in Wantner's documents.

ff. 331–48 are foliations assigned to a booklet of narrow pages which details two national levies as imposed on Gloucestershire, broken down by parishes and tithings that are grouped alphabetically under hundreds. This topic is nowhere else mentioned in Wantner's.

ff. 353–90 contain nine documents related to the history of Bristol. The most substantial are three versions of a complete history similar in content but titled differently. The title of one, 'The antiquities and memoires of . . . Bristol . . . from its original to the reign of King Charles I, part thereof being compiled and annexed by Abel Wantner . . .' suggests that he made use of an existing work. The style and presentation resemble that of Gloucester city in Book One, and the supporting documents, which include several pages of notes and 'a catalogue of all the mayors, prepostors, bailiffs and sheriffs' also reflect Wantner's treatment of Gloucester. The prospectus of 1685 promised 'the history of Bristol from its original to the late unhappy wars' but nothing was included in the final work, perhaps because Wantner came to realise that it was outside the scope of his History.

APPENDIX 2

NATIONAL LEVIES

(Bodl. MS. Top. Glouc. c. 2, ff. 331–48)

This compilation is entered in single column in a booklet of eighteen pages, 130mm. × 73mm., the last being blank, bound into the Notes.

The writer, whose handwriting does not appear elsewhere in Wantner's documents, was apparently not familiar with the place-names of Gloucestershire. Errors have been corrected in this transcription.

The two levies set out in detail below are related to resolutions of the Commons in 1677 concerning, respectively, 'the charge of setting forth and maintaining ninety ships of war . . .' (Commons Journal 9 (1666–87), 438), and of 'enabling His Majesty to enter an actual war against the French king'; an additional clause forbade the import of French commodities for three years (ibid. pp. 442, 447).

Ship Money, 1677

- f. 331 Within this book is contained an account of the shipping money which was given to his Majesty by an act of parliament for the speedy building of thirty ships of war. The sum given by the month for that use throughout the kingdom of England, dominion of Wales and the town of Berwick upon Tweed was five hundred eighty four thousand nine hundred seventy eight pounds two shillings two pence halfpenny. It was paid by five quarters and two months payments.

The first payment became due the four and twentieth day of June in the year one thousand six hundred seventy and seven.

The county of Gloucester paid of this money by the month nine hundred and four pounds five shillings and penny halfpenny.

The city and county of the city of Gloucester paid by the month nineteen pounds and fourteen shillings.

Following in the book there is an account of what every parish and tithing paid quarterly to this tax and every hundred distinctly by impost throughout the whole county of Gloucester.

The royal demands came to two hundred six thousand four [*MS.*four four] hundred sixty two pounds seventeen shillings and three pence.

f. 331v. Kiftsgate division			Mickleton	22	18	1½
The upper part of Kiftsgate hundred			Clapton	4	4	0
	£	s d	Ebrington and Hidcote	9	0	4
Charingworth	8	15 6	Admington	7	7	1½
Chipping Campden	2	15 9	Sezincote	6	4	3
Broad Campden	4	14 10½	Batsford	6	15	3
Westington and Comb	5	0 4½	Saintbury	9	2	7½
Marston Sicca	8	16 3	Upper Swell	2	3	7½
Barrington	4	5 1½	Longborough	9	17	10½
Cow Honeybourne	7	4 7½	Hidcote Bartrim	4	7	10½
Weston Subedge	19	19 7½	Lark Stoke	3	13	7½
Dorsington	6	3 0	Condicote and Hinchwick	1	12	7½
Aston Subedge	4	3 9	Weston on Avon	7	4	1½
Quinton	22	7 0	Willersey	6	1	7½
Pebworth and Broad Marston	23	8 4½		218	7	4

f. 332	The upper part of Tewkesbury hundred				Twynning	17	4	7½	
	Great Washbourne	6	1	1½	Stanton	5	19	4½	
	Bourton on the Hill	1	15	9	Toddington and Daston land	9	9	0¾	
	Church Stanway, Wood				Naunton and Frampton	6	1	7½	
	Stanway and Taddington	13	5	3	Didbrook, Coscombe, Snowshill				
	Prescott	6	4	6	and Wormington Grange	6	7	11¾	
	Lower Lemington	3	6	3	Hailes	8	7	1½	
	Clifford Chambers and Wincot	8	16	6	Snowshill and Brockhampton	4	12	6¾	
	Dixton pasture	2	4	6	Childswickham and Murcot				
	Alderton	5	11	3	with tithes	7	4	10½	
	Dixton	5	11	3	Buckland and Laverton	10	9	9	
	Shenington	4	4	3	Aston Somerville	6	10	4½	
	Ashton under Hill	3	12	3	Dumbleton and Daston lands	13	5	3¾	
		60	12	10½		172	1	10¾	
	The upper part of Westminster hundred				The lower part of Tewkesbury hundred				f. 333
	Todenham	10	18	10½	The borough of Tewkesbury	21	14	1½	
	Bourton on the Hill	5	5	6	Kemerton and Aston	11	13	7½	
	Sutton under Brailes	5	17	9	Fiddington and Natton	7	4	1½	
	Moreton in Marsh	3	15	3	Northway and Newton	11	12	3	
		25	17	4½	Pamington	5	3	1½	
	The upper part of Deerhurst hundred				Boddington and the Barrow	4	0	3	
	Welford	12	11	0	Walton Cardiff	4	19	9¾	
	Preston on Stour	3	13	6	Tredington	4	18	3	
	Little Compton	4	16	1½	Oxenton	6	14	2¼	
	Coln St Denis	2	10	3	Southwick	8	14	6¾	
	Alscot	1	2	6	Tewkesbury park	7	5	1½	
		24	13	4½	Mythe and Mythe Hook	5	17	6	
					Stoke Orchard	1	12	6½	
					Forthampton	12	17	4½	
						114	6	10¼	
f. 332v.	The lower part of Kiftsgate hundred				Tibblestone hundred				
	Temple Guiting	9	0	11¼	Ashton under Hill	5	18	10½	
	Guiting Power	4	9	3¾	Beckford	5	17	1½	
	Hawling and Mr Stratford's lands	4	5	4½	Hinton on the Green	5	13	6	
	Roel and Farmcote woods	2	19	0¾	Grafton and Bengrove	5	4	6	
	Sudeley and the abbey domain	17	6	0¾		22	14	0	
	Sudeley tenements	1	15	1½					
	Corndean	1	5	3¾	The lower part of Westminster hundred				f. 333v
	Winchcombe	1	10	11¼	Hayden and Withy Bridge	4	19	6¾	
	Coates	1	2	0¾	Corse	2	12	7½	
	Cockbury	1	16	8½	Deerhurst Walton	3	5	3¾	
	Charlton Abbots	3	6	10½	Apperley and Wightfield	8	19	0	
	Greet	3	15	1½	Tirley	3	2	10¼	
	Stanley Pontlarge	3	15	1½	Hardwicke	4	19	6¼	
	Pinnock, Hyde and Ford	3	7	6	Hasfield	5	5	2¼	
	Postlip	4	9	5¼	Evington	4	19	3	
	Wormington	2	14	4½		38	3	3¼	
	Farmcote	4	2	7½					
	Gretton	5	7	9					

The lower part of Deerhurst hundred			Westcote	8	8	5¼	
Prestbury	11	3	5¼	Windrush	3	19	3¾
Deerhurst	2	15	7½		130	4	3½
Uckington and Staverton	4	6	3				
Woolstone	5	18	9¾	Berkeley division			f. 334v.
Leigh	2	1	11¼	Berkeley hundred			
Haw and Tirley	2	2	6	Berkeley borough	1	14	9
	28	8	6¾	Ham and Hamfallow	31	7	3
Cheltenham hundred				Hinton	6	14	0
Cheltenham	9	2	0¾	Alkington	9	10	6
Leckhampton	5	5	10½	Breadstone	1	18	3
Swindon	3	14	9¾	Hill	6	19	6
Alstone	2	18	7¾	King's Weston	6	10	0
Westall, Naunton and Sandford	2	18	7½	Horfield	5	2	9
Charlton Kings	11	17	1½	Elberton	6	10	0
Arle	4	18	3	Almondsbury	8	2	6
	40	15	4¾	Filton	5	2	9
f. 334 Cleeve hundred				Cromhall	7	5	3
Cleeve	8	8	3¾	North Nibley	8	10	6
Gotherington	8	8	5¼	Huntingford	1	12	10½
Southam and Brockhampton	8	8	5¼	Dursley and Woodmancote	5	19	6
Woodmancote	4	4	3¾	Wotton under Edge borough	2	13	6
Stoke Orchard	4	4	3¾	Wortley	4	11	9
	33	13	9¾	Symonds Hall and Coombe	4	19	0
The upper and lower part of Slaughter hundred				Sinwell and Bradley	5	3	0
Sherborne	12	6	7½	Slimbridge	11	12	3
Great Rissington	8	11	1½	Arlingham	11	15	3
Bourton on the Water	8	11	0	Coaley	14	13	0
Barrington	5	12	10½	Cam	17	6	3
Little Rissington	5	16	3	Stinchcombe	6	11	0
Clapton	2	17	0¾	Uley	6	9	3
Wyck Rissington	4	4	9	Beverston	4	17	3
Widford	1	12	0	Nymphsfield	4	4	3
Eyford	4	6	1½	Kingscote	3	18	3
Upper Slaughter	4	1	4½	Newington Bagpath	4	8	9
Lower Slaughter	4	0	0	Ozleworth	2	15	9
Stow	2	17	10½	Ashleworth	1	17	0
Maugersbury	7	2	6		227	6	1½
Oddington	8	10	9	Thornbury hundred			f. 335
Bledington	7	2	10½	Thornbury borough and Coate	3	4	6
Adlestrop	4	18	7½	Oldbury upon Severn	15	11	0
Naunton and Harford	4	18	7½	Morton	11	10	10½
Donnington	2	19	9½	Kington	15	13	6
Lower Swell	6	3	6	Falfield	5	2	3
Broadwell	7	4	8¼	Tytherington	6	4	9
Condicote	0	16	0	Iron Acton	6	17	6
Icomb	3	2	1½	Gaunt's Earthcott	2	16	0
				Marshfield	23	8	0
					90	8	4½

Barton Regis hundred		Boxwell and Leighterton	3 19 2	
Mangotsfield	7 19 11¼	Tormarton and Littleton	8 18 9	
Stapleton	8 3 9	Dyrham and Hinton	11 19 6	
Easton	12 7 9	Wapley and Codrington	10 12 8	
Clifton	3 19 4½	Acton Turville	2 13 7	
	32 10 9¾	Horton	9 10 0	
Langley and Swinehead hundred		Dodington	5 10 11	
Bitton	11 5 9	Alderley	4 1 3	
Hanham	5 12 10½	Wickwar	9 2 4	
Oldland	5 12 10¼	Charfield	6 5 9	
Winterbourne	7 11 4½	Tortworth	8 17 6	
Hambrook	6 17 8½	Acton Ilger	1 12 1	
Frampton Cotterell	6 18 1½	Didmarton and Oldbury	3 19 2	
Wick Wick	0 16 2¼		132 16 5	
Doynton	7 13 6¾	Pucklechurch hundred		f. 336
Rockhampton	7 9 11½	Pucklechurch	10 5 3	
Alveston and Earthcott	9 1 5½	Westerleigh	14 1 6	
Tockington	17 6 8½	Wick and Abson	10 4 7	
Olveston	12 17 9	Cold Ashton	8 2 0	
Hampton and Patchway	7 13 6½	Siston	6 11 0	
Littleton upon Severn	6 5 2		49 4 4	
Over	4 8 5	The Seven Hundreds division		
	117 11 5¼	Whitstone hundred		
f. 335v. Henbury hundred		Hardwicke	8 13 7	
Yate 23 4 0		Quedgeley	4 13 6	
Itchington	4 2 3	Wheatenhurst	5 0 8	
Stowick	21 4 0	Randwick	2 14 5	
Redwick and Northwick	10 11 9	Frocester	7 17 5	
Compton Greenfield	10 11 9	Eastington	8 11 8	
Charlton	6 0 3	King's Stanley	6 16 0	
Henbury	4 3 1	Stonehouse	9 14 6½	
Westbury on Trym	8 9 9	Oxlynch	5 8 9	
Stoke Gifford	10 9 0	Saul, Fretherne and Putloe	5 15 0	
Stoke Bishop	8 14 3	Haresfield	10 17 2½	
Lawrence Weston	8 9 3	Leonard Stanley	5 0 2	
Shirehampton	8 9 3	Moreton Valence	5 0 8	
Aust	7 16 5	Longney	8 11 8	
	132 5 0¾	Frampton on Severn	8 12 6	
Grumbald's Ash hundred			103 7 9	
Hawkesbury	7 17 0	Bisley hundred		
Upton	2 18 0	Bisley	10 18 0	
Hillesley	3 18 6	Sapperton	4 3 0	
Little Badminton	2 10 7	Painswick	15 8 0	
Tresham	5 4 10	Edgeworth	2 16 0	
Chipping Sodbury	3 18 0	Stroud	12 13 0	
Old Sodbury	11 7 6	Winstone	2 3 0	
Little Sodbury	3 16 0	Miserden	3 16 0	
Great Badminton	4 3 4		51 17 0	

f. 336v.	Longtree hundred				Bibury	3	0	9
	Charlton	1	16	6	Arlington	3	0	9
	Minchinhampton	6	0	0	Ablington	3	0	9
	Sipton Moyne	8	6	0	Coln St Aldwyns	4	2	0
	Cherington	3	1	7½	Hatherop	4	2	0
	Tetbury	7	19	6	Quenington	4	2	0
	Westonbirt and Lasborough	4	0	6	Southrop	4	2	0
	Upton, Doughton and Elmtree	5	15	0	Barnsley	4	2	0
	Woodchester	5	2	3	Eastleach Martin	4	2	0
	Rodborough	6	0	6	Eastleach Turville	3	12	10¾
	Rodmarton, Tarlton and				Aldsworth	3	12	10¾
	Culkerton	4	10	6		91	2	3
	Horsley	7	16	0				
	Avening	7	9	0	Bradley hundred			
		67	17	4½	Hampnett	2	8	9¾
	Cirencester hundred				Coln Rogers	2	8	9¾
	The town of Cirencester	16	3	10	Winson	2	8	9¾
	Crowthorne and Minety hundred				Yanworth	2	8	9¾
	Minety	12	16	4½	Hazleton	2	8	9¾
	South Cerney	13	14	8½	Aston Blank	3	10	0
	Down Ampney	10	16	9	Farmington	3	7	5
	Siddington St Mary and				Sevenhampton and			
	St Peter	8	2	2½	Brockhampton	4	13	9
	Meysey Hampton	4	13	9	Notgrove	3	6	3
	Ampney Crucis	5	1	6	Aylworth	2	6	1½
	Ampney St. Mary and				Sipton Oliffe and			
	Ampney St Peter	5	1	6	Sipton Solers	4	6	8¼
	Driffield	3	13	7½	Northleach	1	8	10¾
	Preston	3	13	7½	Eastington and Pinswell	7	12	9½
	Coates	3	0	10	Compton Abdale	3	7	2¼
	Oakley	3	5	9	Withington	11	15	5¼
	Barton	2	16	7	Turkdean	3	7	5
	Spitalgate	2	16	2	Stowell	1	19	2¼
	Stratton	2	10	9	Salperton	1	9	3¾
	Duntisbourne Rouse	2	10	9	Whittington	3	13	2¼
	Daglingworth	1	16	0	Dowdeswell	8	13	4½
	Harnhill	1	11	0		77	1	1
	Bagendon	1	6	11½	Rapsgate hundred			
	Chesterton	1	6	11½	North Cerney	5	14	6¾
	Baunton	1	1	6½	Chedworth	5	15	11¼
	Wiggold	0	18	9	Elkstone and Syde	5	14	8¼
	Duntisbourne Abbots	0	18	9	Rendcomb	4	1	4¼
		93	14	10	Coberley	3	4	0¼
	Brightwells Barrow hundred				Colesbourne	2	9	11¼
	Kempsford	22	15	6¾	Cowley	2	12	6
	Lechlade	18	4	5½	Cranham	2	9	4½
	Fairford	9	2	2¾	Duntisbourne Leer	0	19	3
					Brimpsfield	4	15	6¾
						37	17	2¼
f. 337								

f. 337v.

f. 338 The Forest division		Abenhall	4 11 6	
Hundred of Dudston and King's Barton		Flaxley	6 7 6	
Whaddon	3 10 11	The Lea	1 8 1½	
Tuffley	3 0 5	Whitemead park	0 8 6½	
Matson	1 17 7		88 4 0	
Hempsted	4 0 10	Bledisloe hundred		
Elmore	5 1 7	Lydney	9 7 3	
Upton St Leonards	9 9 2	Aylburton	4 13 6	
Brookthorpe	5 17 0	Awre	14 0 9	
Barton street	4 2 1	Alvington	5 11 6	
Harescombe	2 7 5		33 13 0	
Woolstrop	1 2 6	Westbury hundred		
Pitchcombe	0 19 9	Tidenham	14 6 3	
Prinknash	0 11 6	Woolstone	7 7 9	
The south hamlets	3 19 4	Westbury	27 5 9	
Hartpury	14 18 4	Newnham	7 7 9	
Maisemore	7 1 7	Churcham	7 4 3	
Highleadon	3 10 7	Blaisdon	3 1 6	
Lassington	2 3 10		66 13 3	
Highnam, Over and Linton	9 0 1	The Duchy of Lancaster hundred		f. 339
The Vineyard and the north hamlets	2 4 0	Longhope	6 12 9	
Preston	3 10 7	Tibberton	6 2 0	
Longford	5 12 5	Minsterworth	12 2 3	
Twigworth and Kingsholm	4 12 2	Huntley	3 0 0	
Sandhurst	13 0 4	Bulley	3 0 0	
Churchdown	12 6 10		30 17 0	
Hucclecote	7 14 9	Botloe hundred		
Barnwood	8 0 8	Dymock	18 14 3	
Wotton	4 2 11½	Newent	18 10 3	
Brockworth	6 12 10	Oxenhall	4 19 3	
Norton	9 16 1	Pauntley	5 9 0	
Down Hatherley	4 0 3	Upleadon	4 18 4½	
Up Hatherley	2 7 2	Kempley	4 18 4½	
Great Witcombe	3 3 0	Bromsberrow	4 13 0	
Great Shurdington	1 18 6	Taynton	7 12 0	
Badgeworth	19 2 7	Rudford	2 3 10½	
	190 19 7½		71 8 4½	
f. 338v. St Briavels hundred		The city and county of Gloucester		f. 339v.
St Briavels	9 19 5	St Michael's, St Mary de		
Hewelsfield	4 4 6	Grace and St Aldate's	12 13 0	
Newland	8 11 10½	St Mary de Crypt and St		
Clearwell	10 8 7½	Owen's	11 10 0	
Coleford	9 0 5½	St. Nicholas	15 10 0	
Bream	3 19 7	St Mary de Lode and the college	5 17 0	
Staunton	5 7 0	St John's	5 14 0	
English Bicknor	6 14 6	St Catherine's	2 3 0	
Ruardean	7 18 6	Trinity	5 15 0	
Mitcheldean	5 8 7½		59 2 0	
Littledean	3 15 3			

Poll Tax, 1678

f. 340 In the leaves following there is an account of what each parish and tithing did pay to His Majesty by virtue of an act of parliament for raising money by poll and other ways to enable His Majesty to enter into an actual war against the French king and for prohibiting several French commodities throughout the county of Gloucester. The same being then due to be paid upon the twelfth day of June in the year one thousand six hundred and seventy eight by virtue of an act of parliament in that behalf.

f. 340v. Kiftsgate division		The upper part of Westminster hundred	
The upper part of Kiftsgate hundred		Sutton under Brailes	6 6 0
Upper Swell	1 16 0	Bourton on the Hill	10 11 8
Cow Honeybourne	6 4 0	Moreton in Marsh	25 16 10
Charingworth	4 11 8	Todenham	8 15 0
Chipping Campden	13 12 0		51 9 6
Broad Campden	6 2 0	The upper part of Deerhurst hundred	
Westington and Comb	3 3 0	Preston on Stour	14 6 0
Marston Sicca	10 12 0	Little Compton	27 4 0
Barrington	1 15 0	Welford	10 7 0
Weston Subedge	8 13 0	Coln St Dennis	2 9 0
Dorsington	3 8 0		54 6 0
Aston Subedge	3 2 0	The lower part of Kiftsgate division [recte f. 341v.]	
Quinton	12 8 0	hundred]	
Pebworth and Broad Marston	14 16 0	Buckland and Laverton	12 2 8
Mickleton	10 7 0	Snowhill and Brockhampton	9 3 0
Ebrington and Hidcote	28 13 0	Twynning	31 3 4
Clapton	0 14 0	Charlton Abbots	4 11 0
Weston on Avon	1 5 0	Dumbleton	21 5 0
Condicote	1 1 0	Winchcombe	20 3 0
Batsford	2 19 0	Hawling	3 10 0
Sezincote	0 12 0	Roel	0 13 0
Hidcote Bartrim	3 15 0	Temple Guiting	8 10 4
Admington	2 10 0	Pinnock, Hyde and Ford	3 8 0
Lark Stoke	2 8 0	Hailes	3 1 0
Longborough	7 12 0	Farmcote	6 9 0
Willersey	7 4 0	Corndean, Postlip, Cockbury	
Saintbury	4 13 0	and Coates	5 19 0
	163 15 8	Childswickham	7 8 0
f. 341 The upper part of Tewkesbury hundred		Aston Somerville	4 4 0
Shenington	5 16 0	Stanton	12 10 0
Alderton	18 1 8	Wormington	5 8 0
Clifford Chambers	25 3 0	Stanley Pontlarge	3 1 0
Dixton	2 5 4	Didbrook	5 4 0
Washbourne	1 16 0	Gretton	5 17 0
Bourton on the Hill	3 11 0	Sudeley tenements	4 16 0
Lower Lemington	3 3 0	Naunton	0 7 0
Stanway	16 3 0	Greet	6 8 0
Ashton under Hill	2 11 0	Sudeley and the abbey	1 0 0
	78 10 0	Guiting Power	7 6 8
			193 8 0

King's Weston	11	8	0	Hanham	17	3	0
Horfield	4	11	0	Oldland	9	10	0
Elberton	6	11	0	Winterbourne	19	5	8
Almondsbury	14	1	0	Hambrook	8	2	0
Filton	5	2	0	Frampton Cotterell	31	18	0
Cromhall	13	8	0	Wick Wick	3	11	0
North Nibley	23	15	8	Doynton	14	6	8
Huntingford	1	1	0	Rockhampton	6	12	0
Dursley and Woodmancote	23	16	0	Alveston and Earthcott	16	4	0
Wotton under Edge borough	23	10	8	Tockington	20	11	0
Wortley	2	15	0	Olveston	21	8	0
Symonds Hall and Coombe	7	13	0	Hampton and Patchway	7	4	0
Sinwell and Bradley	15	2	4	Littleton upon Severn	3	19	0
Slimbridge	23	10	0	Over	19	19	0
Arlingham	18	11	8		220	19	8
Coaley	17	13	0				
Cam	22	12	8	Henbury hundred			
Stinchcombe	9	9	8	Yate	24	0	8
Uley	13	19	0	Itchington	2	3	0
Beverston	4	13	0	Stowick	12	3	0
Nympsfield	8	3	0	Redwick and Northwick	8	9	0
Kingscote	6	9	8	Compton Greenfield	10	11	0
Newington Bagpath	2	16	0	Charlton	12	14	0
Ozleworth	12	10	0	Henbury	30	5	0
Owlpen	3	12	8	Westbury on Trym	11	16	0
Ashleworth	10	14	0	Stoke Gifford	9	2	0
Stone	7	6	0	Stoke Bishop	32	11	0
	405	9	0	Lawrence Weston	6	9	0
				Shirehampton	10	2	0
f. 344 Thornbury hundred				Aust	5	10	0
Thornbury borough	23	3	8		175	15	8
Oldbury upon Severn	13	4	0				
Morton	15	8	0	Grumbalds Ash hundred			
Kington	27	6	0	Hawkesbury	5	6	0
Falfield	4	5	0	Upton	3	7	0
Tytherington	9	6	8	Hillesley	5	18	0
Iron Acton	17	15	0	Little Badminton	1	12	0
Gaunt's Earthcott	5	1	0	Tresham	4	12	0
Marshfield	36	0	0	[Chipping] Sodbury borough	20	17	8
	151	9	4	Old Sodbury	15	3	0
				Little Sodbury	16	9	0
Barton Regis hundred				Great Badminton	47	12	6
Mangotsfield	34	4	0	Boxwell and Leighterton	10	16	0
Stapleton	16	14	8	Didmarton	8	11	0
Clifton	12	10	0	Oldbury	4	12	0
Easton	45	0	0	Tormarton	3	17	0
	108	8	8	Littleton	2	8	0
Longley and Swinehead hundred				Dyrham and Hinton	14	2	0
Bitton	21	6	4	Wapley	7	10	0
				Acton Turville	1	18	0

f. 344v.

f. 345	Horton	9 11 8	v.	Longtree hundred			
	Dodington	6 19 8		Charlton	2 8 0		
	Alderley	11 10 8		Minchinhampton	34 6 4		
	Wickwar	19 8 0		Shipton Moyne	31 16 8		
	Charfield	5 4 0		Cherington	2 10 0		
	Tortworth	39 17 0		Tetbury	40 3 0		
	Acton Ilger	1 8 0		Westonbirt and Lasborough	2 11 0		
		268 10 2		Upton, Doughton and Elmtree	4 12 0		
				Woodchester	10 13 0		
				Rodborough	28 1 0		
f. 346	Pucklechurch hundred			Rodmarton	12 13 0		
	Pucklechurch	18 19 4		Horsley	15 12 0		
	Westerleigh	36 17 0		Avening	24 18 0		
	Wick and Abson	8 1 0			210 14 0		
	Cold Ashton	7 6 0					
	Siston	5 18 0					
		77 1 4		Crowthorne and Minety hundred			
				Minety	10 11 0		
				South Cerney	11 12 0		
				Down Ampney	6 0 0		
	The Seven Hundreds division			Siddington St Mary	2 9 0		
	Whitstone hundred			Meysey Hampton	4 12 0		
	Hardwicke	19 2 0		Ampney Crucis	30 1 4		
	Quedgeley	8 10 0		Ampney St Mary	3 11 0		
	Wheatenhurst	7 5 0		Ampney St Peter	3 17 0		
	Randwick	8 4 0		Driffield	9 12 0		
	Frocester	12 17 0		Preston	4 14 0		
	Eastington	19 10 0		Coates	2 8 0		
	King's Stanley	14 14 0		Oakley	0 3 0		
	Stonehouse	24 5 0		Spitalgate	0 12 0		
	Standish and Oxlynch	11 10 0		Stratton	7 7 0		
	Saul	5 11 0		Duntisbourne Rouse	2 15 0		
	Haresfield	31 15 0		Daglingworth	5 7 0		
	Leonard Stanley	10 8 0		Harnhill	3 5 0		
	Moreton Valence	9 10 0		Bagendon	2 17 0		
	Longney	8 11 0		Chesterton	0 6 0		
	Frampton on Severn	14 16 0		Baunton	10 6 0		
	Putloe	4 10 0		Duntisbourne Abbots	2 6 0		
	Fretherne	4 3 0		Barton	0 17 0		
		215 1 4		Wiggold	0 11 0		
		[recte 215 1 0]			125 19 4		
	Bisley hundred			Brightwells Barrow hundred			f. 346
	Bisley	33 4 0		Kempsford	10 10 0		
	Sapperton	18 0 0		Lechlade	44 14 8		
	Painswick	50 10 0		Fairford	21 17 0		
	Edgeworth	2 5 0		Bibury	24 15 0		
	Stroud	82 2 4		Ablington	3 13 0		
	Winstone	3 3 0		Arlington	5 10 0		
	Miserden	13 6 0		Coln St Aldwyns	5 4 0		
		202 10 4		Hatherop	8 1 0		

Quenington	4	19	0	Calmsden	2	15	0
Southrop	6	19	8	Cowley	3	9	0
Barnsley	11	4	0	Elkstone	9	19	0
Eastleach Martin	3	7	0	Syde	2	10	0
Eastleach Turville	10	19	0	Cranham	6	13	0
Aldsworth	4	18	0	Rendcomb	22	2	0
	166	11	4		94	12	0

Bradley hundred

Hampnett	2	12	0
Coln Rogers	5	15	0
Winson	4	8	0
Yanworth	3	9	0
Hazleton	2	7	0
Aston Blank	4	15	0
Farmington	4	0	0
Sevenhampton and Brockhampton	7	18	0
Notgrove	3	12	0
Aylworth	2	16	4
Shipton and Shipton Solers	4	10	0
Northleach	14	10	0
Eastington and Pinswell	3	0	0
Compton Abdale	3	1	0
Withington	9	17	0
Turkdean	10	5	0
Stowell	5	19	0
Salperton	2	14	0
Whittington	19	13	0
Dowdeswell	14	12	0
	129	13	4

f. 346v. **Cirencester hundred**

Dyer ward	20	3	4
Dollar ward	15	19	0
Gosditch ward	30	10	0
Instrip ward	3	1	0
Castle ward	7	19	0
Lawrence ward	6	4	0
Cricklade ward	11	13	0
	95	9	4

Rapsgate hundred

Brimpsfield	10	5	0
Coberley	4	11	0
Colesbourne	4	6	0
Chedworth	20	1	0
Duntisbourne Leer	2	9	0
Woodmancote	3	8	0
North Cerney	2	4	0

The Forest division with Dudstone and

f. 347

King's Barton**Dudstone and King's Barton Hundred**

Whaddon	5	9	0
Tuffley	4	2	0
Matson	0	18	0
Hempsted	9	6	0
Elmore	14	5	4
Upton St Leonards	18	5	0
Brookthorpe	10	10	4
Barton Street	14	5	0
Harescombe	4	19	0
Woolstrop	2	17	0
Pitchcombe	3	11	0
Prinknash	0	3	0
South hamlets	2	8	0
Hartpury	24	15	0
Maisemore	14	15	8
Highleadon	2	15	0
North hamlets	1	6	0
Preston	2	19	0
Lassington	1	14	0
Highnam	15	12	0
Longford	7	4	4
Twigworth and Kingsholm	5	17	0
Sandhurst	17	17	8
Churchdown	9	7	0
Hucclecote	10	3	0
Barnwood	8	15	0
Wotton	3	8	0
Brockworth	12	4	0
Norton	14	14	0
Down Hatherley	3	8	0
Up Hatherley	1	2	0
Great Witcombe	5	8	0
Great Shurdington	2	15	0
Badgeworth	28	2	0
	285	0	4
St Briavels hundred			
St Briavels	17	9	0
Hewelsfield	6	9	0

f. 347v.

Newland	12 18 0	The Duchy of Lancaster hundred	f. 348
Clearwell	27 10 0	Longhope	14 19 0
Coleford	18 7 0	Tibberton	4 18 0
Bream	8 19 0	Minsterworth	12 16 0
Staunton	10 8 0	Huntley	7 1 0
English Bicknor	12 8 0	Bulley	2 12 0
Ruardean	20 6 0		42 6 0
Mitcheldean	12 8 0	Botloe hundred	
Littledean	13 10 0	Dymock	36 4 0
Abenhall	13 19 0	Oxenhall	8 16 0
Flaxley	21 10 0	Upleadon	4 6 0
The Lea	3 10 0	Kempley	6 1 0
	199 11 0	Bromsberrow	6 18 0
		Newent	45 4 4
Bledisloe hundred		Pauntley	5 19 0
Lydney	38 8 0	Rudford	2 10 0
Aylburton	3 8 0	Taynton	9 9 0
Alvington	3 14 0		125 7 4
Awre	26 18 0	The city of Gloucester	
	72 8 0	South ward	57 15 8
		North ward	93 13 0
		East ward	44 2 0
Westbury hundred		West ward	237 15 0
Tidenham	25 0 0		433 5 8
Woolaston	17 6 0		
Westbury	54 3 0		
Newnham	20 13 0		
Churcham	9 6 0		
Blaisdon	6 0 0		
	132 8 0		

APPENDIX 3

THE 'MILITARY JURISDICTION' OF THE COUNTY

(Bodl. MS. Top. Glouc. c. 2, ff. 90–94v., 104–107v.)

In his prospectus of 1685 Wantner offered 'a small tract of the military jurisdiction and discipline of this county, to which is annexed a list of all His Majesty's commissioned officers that now are according to their several places of command in a regimental order. In the version of 1686 he amplified this to read '... the military jurisdiction of the county, where you have an account of the names of all commissioned officers in a regimental order, and how many soldiers every parish, hamlet and tithing provideth throughout the county'.

This information is provided in two closely similar tabulations, both in Wantner's hand. That at f. 90–93v., the later of the two, is transcribed here. The few appreciable differences from it in the earlier (at f. 104–107v.), are included below, designated 'A'. Place-names have been modernised; unidentified place-names are entered in italics.

f. 90 The military part

[A: Now as touching the military affairs of the county] I hope there's no man that doth expect here to receive from me directions concerning the order, rules or grounds appertaining to martial discipline, or the exercise of foot or horse, that being a part fit only for those to treat of who have been trained up under the standard royal or banner of march; the scope of my design extending here no further than to acquaint the courteous reader that His Majesty's forces for the city and county of Gloucester (styled the militia) consisteth of three regiments of foot and four troops of horse [A: three regiments of foot and one regiment of horse] under the command of His Grace the Duke of Beaufort &c. who is Lord Lieutenant of the county and Colonel of the Red Regiment which consisteth of ten companies which are raised out of their several allotments, divided according to the order and method here prescribed, all alphabetically.

For the city of Gloucester:		Hartpury	015	
		Hempsted	007	
John Githings captain lieutenant		Highnam	005	
John Price guidon or ensign		Longhope	007	
Barnwood	010	Huntley	005	
Barton street	006	Kempley	003	
Gloucester city	124	Lassington	001	
Kingsholm	003	Highleadon	002	
Longford	008	Upleadon	003	
Twigworth	002	Linton	003	
Wotton	003	Maisemore	008	
The company containeth	150	Minsterworth	010	
[recte 156] [A: (150 deleted) 156]		Over	003	
		Oxenhall	004	
Sir Robert Atkyns lieutenant colonel		Pauntley	005	f. 90v.
Edward Gibbs lieutenant		Preston	002	
[blank] Wall [guidon] [A: ensign].		Rudford	003	
Bromsberrow ¹	005	Taynton	010	
Bulley	002	Tibberton	006	
Elmore	008	Westbury	028	
		[In this company are]	145	
		[A:148]		

¹ MS. Brimsbury.

John Coale major		Tetbury borough	011
[<i>blank</i>] lieutenant		Upton and Doughton	007
[<i>blank</i>] guidon. [A: Winchcombe ensign]		Uley	009
Cold Aston	001	Westonbirt	004
North Cerney	004	Woodchester	007
South Cerney	018	In this company there is	116
Chedworth	007	William Harris capt.	
Chesterton	001	Robert Marston lieut.	
Cirencester	028	William Halford guidon	
Compton Abdale	002	Apperley and Wightfield	002
Turkdean	003	Ashleworth	010
Duntisbourne	002	The Barrow and	
Eastington	003	Boddington	005
Farmington	002	Corse	005
Hazleton	002	Deerhurst	002
Brockhampton and		Deerhurst Walton	004
Sevenhampton ¹	004	Evington	009
Minety	013	Forthampton	007
Notgrove ²	002	Down Hatherley	004
Salperton ³	002	Up Hatherley	001
Shipton Oliffe ⁴ and Sollers	004	Hardwicke	005
Stratton	003	Hasfield	006
Whittington	004	Hayden	004
Withington	009	The Leigh	001 f. 91
Yanworth	003	Norton ⁰⁰⁸	
In this company there are	117	Tredington	003
[A: 110 (<i>recte</i> 113)]		Tirley and the Haw	010
John Browning capt.		Uckington and Staverton	007
Richard Clutterbrook lieut.		In this company there is	093
John Browning jun. [guidon] [A: ensign]		Christopher Woodward capt.	
Arlingham	017	Thomas Woodward lieut.	
Avening	007	Jephtha Worrell [guidon] [A: ensign]	
Tetbury Charlton	003	Bicknor	004
Cherington	003	St Briavels	012
Coaley	013	Littledean	002
Horsley	009	Mitcheldean	003
Nympsfield	003	Ruardean	006
Rodmarton and		Dymock	026
Tormarton	003	Flaxley	001
Shipton Moyne and		The Lea	001
Dovel	004	Newent	026
Slimbridge	016	Newland	020
		Staunton	006
		This company containeth	107

¹ MS. Shire-Hampton.² MS. Notsworth.³ MS. Saperton.⁴ MS. Shipton Birt.

Samuel Sheppard capt.		Awre	030	
John Griffon lieut.		Blaisdon	005	
John Mayo [guidon] [A: ensign]		Churcham	006	
Bisley	016	Flaxley	005	
Coates	005	Hewelsfield	004	f. 91v.
[Minchin] Hampton	018	Lydney	013	
Painswick	036	Newnham	010	
Rodborough	015	Tidenham	015	
Sapperton	004	Woolaston	006	
Stroud	024	This company containeth	097	
Wheatenhurst	006	[recte 99] [A: 99]		
Woodchester	005			
This company containeth	129	Sir Thomas Cutler Kt. capt.		
		Richard Page lieut.		
Joseph Knight capt.		Robert Morgan [guidon] [A: ensign]		
Arnold Aram lieut.		Ablington	003	
[blank] [guidon] [A: ensign]		Aldsworth	003	
Richard Harris died		Ampney Crucis	004	
Badgeworth	017	Down Ampney	007	
Brimpsfield	003	Ampney St Mary	002	
Brockworth	008	Ampney St Peter	003	
Brookthorpe	005	Arlington	003	
Churchdown	005	Bagendon	003	
Cowley	002	Barnsley	005	
Cranham	003	Baunton	001	
Coberley	002	Bibury	002	
Edgeworth	002	Colesbourne	002	
Elkstone	003	Coln St Aldwyns	002	
Harescombe	005	Daglingworth	004	
Hucclecote	006	Drifffield	003	
Matson	001	Duntisbourne Abbots	002	
Miserden	003	Eastleach Martin	003	
Pitchcombe	002	Eastleach Turville	004	
Sandhurst	008	Fairford	008	
Shurdington	002	Meysey Hampton	005	
Syde	001	Hatherop	003	
Sudgrove	001	Harnhill	001	
Tuffley	004	Kempsford	008	
Upton St Leonards	014	Lechlade	018	
Whaddon	006	Preston	003	
Winstone	002	Quenington	003	
Witcombe	004	Rendcomb	003	
Woolstrop	001	Siddington	003	
In this company there is	110	Southrop	003	
Thomas James capt.		Wiggold	002	
William Braine lieut.		There is in this company	116	
William Carpenter [guidon] [A: ensign]				
Alvington	004	This regiment containeth in		
Abenhall	001	the whole 1186 men.		

The White Regiment is under the		Tormarton and Littleton	009
command of the right honourable Charles		Tortworth	006
Somerset, [A: lord marquis and] earl of		Wapley and Codrington	011
Worcester, who is colonel of the same.		Wickwar	013
[blank] capt. A: Thomas Smith capt.		In this company there is	150
[blank] lieut.		Sir Gabriel Low lieut. colonel	
Robert Sandford [guidon] [A: ensign]		Fitzfield Low lieut.	
Alkerton and Eastington	011	Charles Purnel [guidon] [A: ensign]	
Frampton on Severn	010	Alkington	013
Fretherne	004	Berkeley borough	004
Frocester	013	Breadstone	002
Hardwick	010	Cam	017
Haresfield	016	Cromhall	010
Longney	013	Dursley and Woodmancote	007
Moreton Valence	010	Ham	021
Oxlynch, Putloe and Standish	015	Hamfallow	011
Quedgeley	008	Hinton	013
Saul	005	Huntingford	001
King's Stanley	011	Itchington	001
Leonard Stanley	016	North Nibley	011
Stonehouse	015	Stinchcombe	004
Wheatenhurst	003	Symonds Hall and Coombe	006
This company containeth	160	Sinwell and Bradley	006
Lord Arthur Somerset capt.		Stone	004
William Wolseley lieut.		Tytherington	004
Christopher Raymond [guidon]		Wortley	006
[A: ensign]		Wotton under Edge borough	007
Acton Ilger	001	This company containeth	148
Acton Turville	002	George Raymond capt.	
Alderley	004	[blank] lieut. [A: Thomas Burnell	
Cold Ashton	006	lieut., mort.]	
f. 92	Beverston	Christopher Colebech [guidon]	
	Boxwell and Leighterton	[A: ensign]	
	Charfield	Iron Acton	008
	Didmarton and Oldbury	Bitton, Hanham and Oldland	026
	Dyrham	Frampton Cotterell	011
	Dodington	Gaunt's Earthcott	003
	Doynton	Hambrook	007
	Hawkesbury Upton	Mangotsfield	010
	Hawkesbury Stoke	Pucklechurch	006
	Horton	Siston	008
	Kingscote	Westerleigh	018
	Marshfield	Wick and Abson	008
	Newington Bagpath	Wickwar	001
	Oldbury	Winterbourne	009
	Chipping Sodbury borough	Yate	022
	Little Sodbury	In this company there is	137
	Old Sodbury		

Thomas Hodges major		In the White Regiment are contained
[blank] Seede lieut.		six companies, which consisteth of 858
[blank] Parker [guidon] [A: ensign]		men.
Almondsbury	006	
Charlton	003	
Clifton	005	
Compton Greenfield	009	
The tithing of Easton	020	
Falfield ¹	005	
Shirehampton	013	
f. 92v. Henbury	003	
Filton	005	
Redwick and Northwick	007	
Stapleton	008	
Stoke Bishop	006	
Stoke Gifford	007	
Stowick	015	
Lawrence [Weston]	005	
Kings Weston	006	
Westbury on Trym	008	
There is in this company	134	
[recte 131] [A: 131]		
Thomas Heane capt.		
Thomas Hicks lieut.		
Edward Wish [guidon] [A: ensign]		
Alveston	012	
Olveston ²	010	
Aust	004	
Aylburton	010	
Falfield	002	
Rockhampton	008	
Hampton and Patchway	008	
Hill	009	
Littleton upon Severn	005	
Morton	010	
Oldbury upon Severn	014	
Over	004	
Rangeworthy and Hempton	013	
Thornbury borough	003	
Tockington	020	
In this company there is	135	
[recte 132] [A: 132]		

¹ MS. Failefeild; Falfield (MS. Failefield)
is named more logically in the next
company.

² MS. Alverton.

The Yellow Regiment is commanded by		Hinton001	
Colonel William Pope.		<i>Howbridg</i>	001
John Tidmarsh lieut.		Longborough	004
Joh. Baker [guidon] [A: ensign]		Moreton in Marsh	004
Alderton	004	Pinnock, Hyde and Ford	002
Adlestrop	003	Stanway and Taddington	005
Aston Somerville	002	Stanton	006
Barrington	007	Toddington	008
Bledington	012	Teddington	003
Broadwell	008	Willersey	006
Buckland and Laverton	002	Wormington	002
Bourton on the Hill	003	In this company there is but	050
Bourton on the Water	011	Theophilus Leigh capt.	
Little Compton	004	[<i>blank</i>] lieut.	
Clapton	004	[<i>blank</i>] [guidon] [A: ensign]	
Coln St. Denis	003	Aston on Carrant	007
Didbrook	002	Walton Cardiff	005
Donnington	003	Mythe and Mythe Hook	005
Guiting Power	002	Northway and Newton	005
Temple Guiting	006	Southwick	005
Maugersbury	004	Stoke Orchard	002
Naunton	004	Tewkesbury borough	029
Oddington	009	Twynning	020
Great Rissington	006	In this company there is	078
Little Rissington	007	David Williams capt.	
Wyck Rissington	004	John Parson lieut	
Sherborne	011	Carew Williams guidon	
Lower Slaughter	003	Ashton [under Hill]	005
Upper Slaughter	002	Bengrove	002
Stow on the Wold	004	Beckford	005
Lower Swell	004	<i>Beastwatt</i>	003
Upper Swell	002	Coate	001
[Great] Washbourne	004	Fiddington and Natton	004
Westcote	008	Gotherington	007
Childswickham	006	Grafton	004
Windrush	005	Greet	004
There is contained in the company	159	Gretton	004
John Chamberlaine capt.		Kemerton	006
[<i>blank</i>] lieut.	f. 93	Oxenton	007
[<i>blank</i>] guidon		Pamington	004
Batsford	001	Sudeley	008
Charlton Abbots	001	Southam and Brockhampton	004
Dumbleton	003	Stanley Pontlarge	003
Brockhampton and Snowhill	002	Winchcombe	004
Hailes	001	Woolstone	005
		In this company there is	080

Thomas Lorringe capt.
 William Roberts lieut.
 Thomas Pates [guidon] [A: ensign]
 Arle 006
 Alstone¹ 004
 Charlton Kings 017
 Cheltenham 015
 Bishops Cleeve 008
 Leckhampton 006
 Naunton, Westall and Sandford 004
 Prestbury 009
 Stoke Orchard 005
 Swindon 003
 Woodmancote 005
 In this company there is 082

[blank] capt. [A: Robert Loggin died] f. 93v.

Samuel Rawlins lieut.
 John Loggin [guidon] [A: ensign]
 Admington 002
 Aston Subedge 003
 Barrington 001
 Broad Campden 005
 Chipping Campden 003
 Charingworth 003
 Clifford Chambers 005
 Cow Honeybourne 003
 Dorsington 002
 Ebrington and Hidcote 006
 Hidcote Bartrim 004
 Dry Marston 007
 Mickleton 010
 Pebworth and Broad Marston 009
 Preston on Stour 003
 Quinton 010
 Saintbury 005
 Shenington 004
 Sutton [under Brailes] 005
 Westington 003
 Weston Subedge 007
 In this company there is just 100

In the Yellow Regiment there are six companies consisting of 569 men, which make in the whole three regiments 2613 soldiers besides commission officers and staff officers.

Now as to the completing of a full regiment (as 'tis recorded by men of great prowess and skill in martial affairs) it is required that in every file there be six men, three of those files of pikes making a corporalship, but the musketeers have four files allowed them, and three of those corporalships (of each arm) make a complete company, that is to say nine files of pikes and twelve files of musketeers, being in all 21 files consisting of 126 men besides officers. Now four of these companies do make a squadron and not less than six doth make a battalion and eight of those companies makes a complete regiment consisting of one thousand and eight men, &c.

[A: Here I could have inserted the particular names of every soldier according as they are listed under their respective captains, but that being a thing not very material by reason of their often change I will so conclude this part only to acquaint you that in the Red Regiment there are ten companies which constitute 1112 men, in the White Regiment there are six companies, which contains 858 men and in the Yellow Regiment there are likewise six companies which containeth 634 men, so that the whole number of militia in this county amounts to 2609 soldiers besides the commission officers, sub-officers and drums.

Next of the horse (*the entry breaks off*).]

As for the regiment of horse belonging to the county they are not as yet fully settled and therefore I have at present forbore to make any mention of them, not but there shall be given a particular account of them likewise.

¹ MS. Aston.

APPENDIX 4

MAIN ROADS OF THE COUNTY

(Bodl. MS. Top. Glouc. c. 2, ff. 94–100v.)

This compilation in Wantner's hand may have originated in the undertaking that he gave when seeking subscribers (Notes, ff. 313, 322) that his history would be accompanied by another small book with an 'alphabet of all the markets and fairs with directions from every market town to most places in the county . . .'. This offer was not renewed in the second approach to subscribers (Notes, f. 317), whose list of proposed contents now included a section similar to that below.

Place-names have been modernised: those for which no modern equivalent has been found are in italics. Throughout, the recorded distances are often inaccurate, partly due to the frequent rounding of small numbers to the nearest digit.

- f. 94 Here followeth a true and perfect description of all the great roads and other highways which leadeth from market town to market town throughout the county of Gloucester not exceeding three miles according to the general account or computation [*three words deleted*].

The directory part

Place names	Distance	St Briavels	
miles		Miles	21
From Gloucester to Newnham		From Gloucester to Newent	
Over	1	Over	1
Highnam's mill	1	to Highnam's park	1
Minsterworth	1	Highleadon's green	2
The Flat	1	Barbers Bridge	2
Westbury	1	Newent	1
Newnham	2	miles ⁷	
miles	7		
From Gloucester to Mitcheldean			
Over	1	From Newnham to Coleford [<i>MS. Cover</i>]	
Highnam House	1	and St Briavels	
Churcham	1	Littledean	1
Huntley	2	St White's Farm	1
Longhope	1	Cinderford Bridge	1
Hart's barn	1	The Speech House	1
Mitcheldean	2	The Soap House	1
miles	9	Coleford [<i>MS. Cover</i>]	1
From Gloucester to Coleford [<i>MS. Cover</i>]		Clearwell Meend	1
and St Briavels		The beast common	1
Mitcheldean as aforesaid	9	St Briavels	1
<i>Shutters ford</i>	2	miles	9
Brierley	1		
<i>Tylehooke</i>	1		
Miry Stock	1	From Newnham to Mitcheldean	
The white oak	1	Littledean	1
Coverham	1	Gunn's mill	}
Coleford [<i>MS. Cover</i>]	1	Abenhall	
Clearwell Meend	2	Mitcheldean	1
The beast common	1	miles	3

From Newnham to Newent		From Gloucester to Winchcombe	
Mitcheldean as aforesaid	3	Arle Bridge as aforesaid	6
The Lea Line	1	Prestbury Hill	2
Crews Hill	2	Postlip	2
Aston [Ingham] church	1	Winchcombe	1
Gorsley [<i>MS.</i> Goslett]	1	miles	11
Kilcot	1	From Gloucester to Campden the upper	
Oxenhall	1	way	
Newent	1	Wotton Bridge	1
miles	11	Barnwood	1
From Newent to Tewkesbury		Brockworth	1
Upleadon Bridge	3	Horsbere Bridge	1
Oridge	2	Crickley Hill	1
The cold elm in Corse Lawn	2	Coberley pool	1
The Upper Lode	3	The Seven Wells heads	1
Tewkesbury	1	Cold Comfort	1
miles	11	Andoversford	1
f. 94v. But from any of the market towns in the		Roel gate	2
Forest division to Tewkesbury the best way		Farmcote wood	2
is as followeth:		The Seven Wells farm	3
From Gloucester to Tewkesbury, the lower		The Cross and Hand	2
way		Campden	1
Longford	2	miles	19
Wainlode Hill	2	From Gloucester to Campden the lower	
To Apperley common	1	way	
Tewkesbury	2	Winchcombe as aforesaid	11
miles	7	Hailes	2
From Gloucester to Tewkesbury the upper		Didbrook	1
way		Stanway	1
Longford	1	Snowhill	1
Norton	2	The Cross and Hand	1
The Leigh	1	Campden	1
Deerhurst	1	miles	18
Tredington	1	From Gloucester to Stow	
Tewkesbury	1	Cold Comfort as aforesaid	8
miles	7	Frogmill	1
From Gloucester to Cheltenham		Shipton	3
The gallows bridge	1	Eyford	3
Elmbridge	1	Bourton Bridge	2
Hayden's elm	2	Slaughter Bridge	1
Arle Bridge	2	Stow	1
Cheltenham	1	miles	19
miles	7	From Gloucester to Northleach	
		Frogmill as aforesaid	9
		Yanworth	3
		Northleach	1
		miles	13

From Gloucester to Cirencester		Another way from Gloucester to Minchinhampton and Tetbury	
Barnwood	2	Tuffley	2
Horsebere Bridge	2	Whaddon	1
Birdlip Hill	1	Brookthorpe Hill	1
Brimpsfield park or Nettleton bottom	1	Scots Quarry	1
The Smith's cross	2	Paganhill Wood	0
The five mile house	2	<i>Cuckold's brook</i>	0
The four mile house	1	Dudbridge	1
The three mile bottom	1	Rodborough Hill	1
Stratton	2	Smiths shop or <i>mannings of the road</i>	1
Cirencester	1	[Minchin]Hampton	1
miles	15	Avening	2
f. 95 From Gloucester to Fairford and so to Lechlade		Upton	2
Cirencester as aforesaid	15	Tetbury	1
Ampney Crucis	2	miles	14
Poultton	2	From Gloucester to Leonard Stanley	
Meysey Hampton	2	Quedgeley	2
Fairford	1	The three mile elm	1
Lechlade	2	Horsemarling	2
miles	24	Stonehouse	2
Another way from Gloucester to Fairford &c.		Leonard Stanley	1
The three mile bottom	12	miles	8
Perrott's Brook [<i>MS.</i> Bierways Bridge]	2	From Gloucester to Dursley	
Wiggold gate	1	The three mile elm aforesaid	3
Barnsley	2	Hardwicke	2
Ready Token Hill	2	Whitminster Inn	2
Fairford	2	The Cross and Hand	1
Lechlade	2	Cambridge	2
miles	23	Cam	1
From Gloucester to Painswick, Stroud, Minchinhampton and Tetbury		Dursley	1
Upton St Leonards	2	miles	12
Kimbury Hill	2	From Gloucester to Wotton under Edge	
Painswick	1	Cambridge as aforesaid	10
Wick Street	1	Stinchcombe	2
Stroud	1	North Nibley	1
Brimscombe	1	Wotton under Edge	2
[Minchin]Hampton	1	miles	15
Avening	2	From Gloucester to Berkeley	
Upton, by Tetbury	2	Cambridge as aforesaid	10
Tetbury	1	Berkeley Heath	2
miles	14	Berkeley	1
		miles	13

From Gloucester to Thornbury		From Tewkesbury to Cheltenham	
Berkeley Heath as aforesaid	12	Gupshill [<i>MS.</i> Gubberhill]	1
Newport on the causeway	2	The Harrow	1
Stone	2	Elmstone	1
Falfield	2	Swindon	1
Thornbury	2	Cheltenham	1
miles	20	miles	5
f. 95v. From Gloucester to Wickwar		An upper way from Tewkesbury to Cheltenham	
Stone as aforesaid	16	Cleeve	2
The paper mill	1	Stoke Orchard	1
Charfield	1	Prestbury	1
Wickwar	2	Cheltenham	1
miles	20	miles	5
From Gloucester to Chipping Sodbury		From Tewkesbury to Winchcombe	
Wickwar as aforesaid	20	Ashchurch	2
Yate	2	The Cross and Hand	
Sodbury	1	[<i>i.e.</i> Teddington Hands]	1
miles	23	Gretton	1
From Gloucester to Marshfield		Winchcombe	2
Sodbury as aforesaid	23	miles	7
Old Sodbury	1	From Tewkesbury to Campden	
Tormarton	2	Dame Isabel's elm	1
Marshfield	2	Beckford	3
miles	28	Dumbleton	1
From Gloucester to Bristol		Wormington	1
Stone as aforesaid	16	Broadway Hills	3
The Cross and Hand	3	Campden	2
Tytherington	2	miles	11
Olveston	2	From Tewkesbury to Stow on the Wold	
Almondsbury	1	The Cross and Hand as aforesaid	3
Henbury	2	Toddington	2
Westbury	2	Stanway Hill	2
Redland	1	Condicote	2
Bristol	1	Upper Swell	1
miles	[<i>blank</i>]	Stow	1
Another way from Gloucester to Bristol		miles	11
Tytherington as aforesaid	21	From Tewkesbury to Northleach	
Frampton Cotterell	3	Cheltenham as aforesaid	5
Stoke Gifford	2	Dowdeswell	2
Stapleton	2	Syreford	1
Bristol	2	Puesdown	2
So much for the roads that leadeth from Gloucester. Next I will begin at Tewkesbury and so pass that round.		Northleach	1
		miles	11

From Tewkesbury to Lechlade		miles	14
Cheltenham as aforesaid	5		
Cold Comfort	2	From Tewkesbury to Stroud	
Withington Wood	2	Worthall [MS. Wortell] green as	
St John's Ashes and Chedworth	2	aforesaid	10
Coln Rogers	2	Bidfield Farm	2
Boutherop [<i>i.e.</i> Eastleach Martin]	3	Wickridge Hill	2
Southrop	1	Stroud	2
Lechlade	2	miles	16
miles	19		
From Tewkesbury to Fairford		From Tewkesbury to Leonard Stanley	
Coln Rogers as aforesaid	13	Stroud as aforesaid	16
Bibury	1	Dudbridge	1
Coln St Aldwyns	1	Stanley Inn	1
Hatherop	1	Stanley	1
Fairford	1	Miles	19
miles	17		
From Tewkesbury to Cirencester		Now from Tewkesbury to any of the other	
Cheltenham as aforesaid	5	market towns in this lower division, as	
Ham Hill	2	Dursley, Wotton, Berkeley, Thornbury,	
Cockleford	1	Wickwar and Bristol, you are to go first to	
Elkstone church	1	Gloucester and from thence according as you	
The Great Foss, or road from Birdlip	0	are directed to any of those places, the lower	
The five mile house	2	way. But from Tewkesbury to Minchin-	
The four mile house	1	hampton, Marshfield, Sodbury and Bristol the	
The three mile bottom	1	upper way you are to go, as here directed.	
Stratton	2		
Cirencester	1	From Tewkesbury to Minchinhampton	f. 96v.
miles	16	Worthall [MS. Wortell] green as	
From Tewkesbury to Tetbury		aforesaid	10
The Great Foss as aforesaid	10	Hangman's gate	1
Winstone	1	Bidfield Farm	1
Pinbury park wall	2	Througham	1
Sapperton prospect	1	Calfway	1
Hargrove Lane	2	Bisley	1
Whitecross gate	1	Chalford bottom	1
Cherington bottom	2	Minchinhampton	1
Tetbury common	1	miles	17
Tetbury	1		
miles	21	From Tewkesbury to Marshfield	
From Tewkesbury to Painswick		[Minchin]Hampton as aforesaid	17
Cheltenham as aforesaid	5	Tiltups Inn	2
Leckhampton quarry	2	Cowecotes Farm	1
Crickley Hill	1	Leighterton gate	2
Birdlip Hill	1	Granny Toes	2
Worthall [MS. Wortell] Green	1	Badminton park wall & Petty France	3
Prinknash park wall	2	Tormarton	3
Painswick	2	Marshfield	2
		miles	32

From Tewkesbury to Sodbury		From Cheltenham to Lechlade	
Petty France as aforesaid	27	Cold Comfort	2
Little Sodbury Hill	1	Withington wood	2
Chipping Sodbury	1	St John's Ashes and	
miles	29	Chedworth	2
From Tewkesbury to Bristol the upper way		Coln Rogers	2
Sodbury as aforesaid	29	Boutherop [<i>i.e.</i> Eastleach Martin]	3
Yate	1	Southrop	1
Westerleigh	2	Lechlade	2
Mangotsfield	1	miles	14
Damory Bridge	1	From Cheltenham to Fairford	
Winterbourne	2	Coln Rogers as aforesaid	8
Stapleton	1	Bibury	1
Bristol	2	Coln St Aldwyns	1
miles	39	Hatherop	1
Another way from Sodbury to Bristol		Fairford	1
Yate as aforesaid	1	miles	12
South Nibley	2	From Cheltenham to Cirencester as from	
Mayhill	1	Tewkesbury to Cirencester	
Kendleshire	1	From Cheltenham to Tetbury as from	f. 97
Hambrook	1	Tewkesbury to Tetbury	
Stoke Gifford	1	From Cheltenham to Painswick as from	
Stapleton	1	Tewkesbury to Painswick	
Bristol	2	And so likewise from Cheltenham to Stroud	
miles	10	is the same as from Tewkesbury to Stroud	
Cheltenham round		Again, from Cheltenham to	
From Cheltenham to Tewkesbury, see from		Minchinhampton, Marshfield, Chipping	
Tewkesbury to Cheltenham		Sodbury, and Bristol (the upper way) is	
From Cheltenham to Winchcombe, see		the same as you are directed from	
from Gloucester to Cheltenham		Tewkesbury to either of these places afore	
From Cheltenham to Campden, see from		named	
Gloucester as above		Now for those market towns in Berkeley	
From Cheltenham to Stow		lower division, viz. Berkeley, Thornbury	
Prestbury Hill	2	and Wickwar, the best way is as you are	
Charlton Abbots	2	directed from Gloucester to those places	
Naunton	3	Winchcombe round	
Lower Swell	2	From Winchcombe to Tewkesbury as from	
Stow	1	Tewkesbury to Winchcombe	
miles	10	From Winchcombe to Cheltenham and	
From Cheltenham to Northleach as from		Gloucester pray see that road from	
Tewkesbury to Northleach		Gloucester to Campden &c.	

From Winchcombe to Stow		From Winchcombe to Marshfield		
Stancombe Hill	1	Tetbury as aforesaid	23	
Kineton	2	Doughton	1	
Upper Swell mill	3	Didmarton	3	
Stow	1	Badminton park wall and Petty		
miles	7	France	4	
From Winchcombe to Northleach		Tormarton	3	
Sudeley park wall	2	Marshfield	2	
Hawling shrubs	1	miles	36	
Hampen wall	2	From Winchcombe to Sodbury		f. 97v.
Hazleton	2	Petty France as aforesaid	31	
Northleach	2	Little Sodbury Hill	1	
miles	9	Chipping Sodbury	1	
From Winchcombe to Lechlade		miles	33	
Northleach as aforesaid	9	From Winchcombe to Bristol		
Sherborne park	2	Chipping Sodbury as aforesaid	33	
Aldsworth	1	Yate	1	
Eastleach	2	Westerleigh	2	
Southrop	1	Mangotsfield	1	
Lechlade	2	Damory Bridge	1	
miles	17	Winterbourne	2	
From Winchcombe to Fairford		Stapleton	1	
Sherborne park as aforesaid	11	Bristol	2	
The five elms, about Bibury	2	miles	43	
Coln St Aldwyn	1	Another way from Sodbury to Bristol		
Fairford	2	Yate as aforesaid	34	
miles	16	South Nibley	2	
From Winchcombe to Cirencester		Mayshill	1	
Sudeley park wall	2	Kendleshire	1	
Hawling [<i>MS.</i> Henolme] shrubs	1	Hambrook	1	
Andoversford	2	Stoke Gifford	1	
Shipton	1	Stapleton	1	
Hazleton	1	Bristol	2	
Hampnett	1	miles	43	
Chedworth	2	From Winchcombe to Painswick		
Cerney downs	3	Sudeley park wall	2	
Baunton	1	Hawling shrubs	1	
Cirencester	1	Andoversford	2	
miles	15	Cold Comfort	1	
From Winchcombe to Tetbury		Coberley pool	2	
Cirencester as aforesaid	15	Birdlip Hill	1	
<i>Jervis Quarr</i>	2	Worthall [<i>MS.</i> Wortell] Green	1	
The three mile bottom	1	Prinknash park	2	
Rodmarton	3	Painswick	2	
Tetbury	2	miles	14	
miles	23			

From Winchcombe to Stroud		Symonds Hall House	1	
Worthall [MS. Wortell] Green as		Rushmoor	2	
aforesaid	10	Wotton town end	1	
Bidfield Farm	2	Bradley	1	
Wickridge Hill	2	Bushford Bridge	1	
Stroud	2	Watsome Bridge	1	
miles	16	Charfield Green.....	1	f. 98
		Hope	2	
From Winchcombe to Minchinhampton		Milbury Heath	2	
Bidfield Farm as aforesaid	12	Thornbury	1	
Througham	2	miles	35	
Calfway	1	From Winchcombe to Wickwar		
Bisley	1	Watsome Bridge as aforesaid	29	
Chalford bottom	1	Charfield	1	
Minchinhampton	1	Wickwar	1	
miles	18	[miles]	31	
From Winchcombe to Leonard Stanley		Campden's round		
Minchinhampton as aforesaid	18	From Campden to Tewkesbury, see from		
Woodchester	2	Tewkesbury to Campden		
Stanley's inn	1	From Campden to Winchcombe, see from		
Leonard Stanley	1	Winchcombe to Campden		
miles	21	From Campden to Stow		
From Winchcombe to Dursley		Upton Wold	2	
Minchinhampton as aforesaid	18	Sezincote	1	
Nailsworth	1	Ganborough house	2	
Tinkley gate	1	The windmill	1	
Nympsfield	1	Stow	1	
The Bury Hill	1	miles	7	
Dursley	2	From Campden to Northleach		
miles	24	Stow as aforesaid	7	
From Winchcombe to Berkeley		Slaughter Bridge	1	
The Bury Hill as aforesaid	22	Bourton Bridge	2	
Cam	2	The Foss quarry	2	
The Quarry [MS. Newents quarry]	1	Northleach	2	
Nubbis Ash	1	miles	14	
Berkeley Heath	1	From Campden to Lechlade		
Berkeley	1	Northleach as aforesaid	14	
miles	28	Sherborne park	2	
From Winchcombe to Wotton under Edge		Aldsworth	1	
Minchinhampton as aforesaid	18	Eastleach	3	
Tiltups Inn	2	Southrop	1	
Cold Harbour, or the smith's shop	2	Lechlade	2	
Sir Gabriel Lowe's park wall	1	miles	[blank]	
Wotton under Edge	1			
miles	24			
From Winchcombe to Thornbury				
Cold Harbour as aforesaid	22			

Another way from Campden to Lechlade		From Stow to Northleach, Lechlade,	
Stow as aforesaid	7	Fairford and Cirencester as from	
Wyck Rissington	2	Campden, &c.	
Little Rissington	1	From Stow to Tetbury, Marshfield,	
Broad Rissington	2	Chipping Sodbury and Bristol as from	
Great Barrington	2	Campden to Cirencester and afterwards	
Burford town's end	1	as you are from thence directed to any of	
Signet	2	the forenamed places	
Bradwell grove	1	From Stow to Painswick	
Filkins	2	Slaughter Bridge	
Little Faringdon	2	Bourton Bridge	2
Lechlade	2	[Eyford <i>entered later</i>]	
miles	24	Cold Aston	3
From Campden to Fairford		Shipton	3
Sherborne park as aforesaid	16	Frogmill	1
By the elms about Bibury	2	Cold Comfort	1
Coln St Aldwyns	3	Coberley pool	2
Fairford	2	Crickley Hill	1
miles	23	Birdlip Hill	1
From Campden to Cirencester		Worthall [<i>MS. Wortell</i>] Green	1
Northleach as aforesaid	14	Prinknash park	2
The Fossebridge	2	Painswick	2
Old Gore	1	miles	20
Wiggolds ash	2	From Stow to Stroud and Stanley	
Cirencester	2	Worthall [<i>MS. Wortell</i>] Green as aforesaid	
miles	21	16	
From Campden to Tetbury, Marshfield,		Bidfield [<i>MS. Bidford</i>] Farm	1
Sodbury and Bristol as from Cirencester		Wickridge Hill	2
in Winchcombe's round to either of these		Stroud	2
places		Dudbridge	1
And so likewise from Campden to Painswick,		Stanley's inn	1
Stroud, Minchinhampton, Leonard		Stanley St Leonard	1
Stanley, Dursley, Berkeley, Wotton,		miles	24
Thornbury and Wickwar, you will find		From Stow to Minchinhampton	
their directions from Winchcombe to		From Stow to Northleach as from	
Birdlip Hill and from Minchinhampton, &c.		Campden to Northleach	7
Stow's round		From Northleach to the	
From Stow to Gloucester as from		Fossebridge	2
Gloucester to Stow		Old Gore	1
f. 98v. From Stow to Cheltenham as from		The race post on Cerney downs	3
Cheltenham to Stow		Perrott's Brook [<i>MS. Bierways</i>	
From Stow to Winchcombe as from		Bridge]	1
Winchcombe to Stow		Daglingworth	1
From Stow to Campden and Tewkesbury as		Oakley wood	1
from those places to Stow		Sapperton's prospect	1
		The green ditch camp	2
		Minchinhampton	2
		miles	21

Now from Stow to Dursley, Berkeley, Wotton under Edge, Thornbury and Wickwar as from Campden to Minchinhampton and afterwards as you are from there directed to any of the aforesaid places

So much for Stow round

Now from Northleach, Lechlade, Fairford and Cirencester you are already directed to any market town in this county, either from Gloucester, Tewkesbury, Campden or Cirencester

Moreover from any part of this Upper Division to Painswick, Stroud or Leonard Stanley, or to Minchinhampton, Dursley, Berkeley, Wotton, Thornbury and Wickwar or else to Marshfield, Sodbury or Bristol, you have perfect directions either from Tewkesbury, Campden or Cirencester

f. 99	From Cirencester to Painswick	
	Daglingworth	1
	Bull Banks	2
	Miserden	2
	Climperwell bottom	2
	Longridge	2
	Painswick	1
	miles	10
	From Cirencester to Minchinhampton	
	The hermitage [<i>MS.</i> armitage] or conduit	
	bottom	1
	Oakley wood	1
	Hayley bottom	1
	The beacon	1
	Hyde	2
	[Minchin]Hampton	1
	miles	7
	From Cirencester to Stroud	
	Hyde as aforesaid	6
	The Bourne	1
	Stroud	2
	miles	9
	From Cirencester to Stroud another way	
	Oakley wood as aforesaid	2
	Pinbury park	1
	To <i>the Gulfe</i>	1
	Bisley	2
	Stroud	2
	miles	8

Now from Cirencester to Tetbury, Dursley, Berkeley, Wotton under Edge, Thornbury, Wickwar, Sodbury and Marshfield you are directed either from Tewkesbury or Campden to Cirencester or Minchinhampton to any of those places before named

From Minchinhampton to Dursley as from Winchcombe to Dursley

And so likewise from [Minchin]Hampton to Berkeley, Thornbury, Wotton under Edge, Wickwar or any of the adjacent towns, as you are directed from Winchcombe

From Minchinhampton to Framilode	
pass[age]	
The smith's shop on the road	1
Dudbridge	1
Ebley	1
Stonehouse	1
Eastington	1
Frampton Green	2
Framilode pass[age]	2
miles	9
From [Minchin]Hampton to Newnham	pass[age]
From Frampton Green as aforesaid	7
Fretherne	2
Arlingham and the pass[age]	1
miles	10
From [Minchin]Hampton to Purton	pass[age]
Nailsworth	1
Tinkley Gate	1
Nymphsfield	1
Coaley	2
Slimbridge	3
Purton pass[age]	2
miles	10
From Tetbury to Dursley	
Beverston castle	1
Calcot farm	1
Cold Harbour, or the smith's shop	1
The Ridge	2
Dursley	1
miles	6
From Tetbury to Wotton	
Cold Harbour as aforesaid	3
Newark	2
Wotton under Edge	1
miles	6

f. 99v.

From Tetbury to Berkeley		From Dursley to Wotton	
Cold Harbour, &c.	3	Nibley brook as aforesaid	1
The Ladder wood	1	Wotton	1
Nympsfield	1	miles	2
Cam	2		
The Quarry [<i>MS.</i> Newent quarry]	1	From Dursley to Wickwar	
Nubbis Ash	1	Charfield as aforesaid	5
Berkeley Heath	1	Wickwar	2
Berkeley	1	miles	7
miles	11		
From Tetbury to Thornbury		From Dursley to Bristol	
Cold Harbour, &c.	3	Wickwar as aforesaid	6
Symonds Hall House	1	Yate common	2
Rushmoor	2	Acton	1
Wotton town's end	1	Winterbourne	1
Bradley	1	Hambrook	1
Bushford Bridge	1	Stoke Gifford	2
Watsome Bridge	1	Stapleton	1
Cromhall park	2	Bristol	2
Milbury Heath	1	miles	17
Thornbury	1		
miles	14	From Dursley to Sodbury	
From Tetbury to Wickwar		Wickwar as aforesaid	6
Watsome Bridge, as aforesaid	10	Yate common	2
Charfield Green	1	Sodbury	1
Wickwar	1	[miles]	9
miles	12		
Now from Tetbury to Marshfield,		From Dursley to Marshfield	
Chipping Sodbury and Bristol is the same		Nympsfield	2
roads as from Camden to Tetbury aforesaid		The Latterwood	1
		Cold Harbour	1
		Leighterton gate	2
		Petty France	3
		Tormarton	3
		Marshfield	2
		miles	14
From Dursley to Berkeley			
The Quarry [<i>MS.</i> Newents quarr]	1	From Wotton under Edge to Berkeley	
Nubbis [<i>MS.</i> Nibley] Ash	1	North Nibley	1
Lorridge Farm	1	Wick	1
Berkeley Heath	1	Berkeley	2
Berkeley	1	miles	4
miles	5		
From Dursley to Thornbury			
The Hermitage [<i>MS.</i> Armitage and		From Wotton to Thornbury	
Stinchcombe Hill	1	Bradley	1
Nibley brook	1	Bushford Bridge	1
Watsome Bridge	2	Watsome Bridge	1
Charfield Green	1	Cromhall park	2
Cromhall park	1	Milbury Heath	1
Hope	1	Hope	1
Thornbury	1	Thornbury	1
miles	8	miles	8

From Wotton to Wickwar		From Berkeley to Bristol		
Bradley	1	Thornbury as aforesaid	5	
Charfield	1	Alveston	2	
Wickwar	1	Almondsbury	2	
miles	3	Henbury	2	
		Westbury	2	
From Wotton to Sodbury		Redland	1	
Wickwar as aforesaid	3	Bristol	1	
Yate	2	miles	15	
Sodbury	1	From Thornbury to Wickwar		f. 100v.
miles	6	Hope	1	
From Wotton to Marshfield		Cromhall	1	
Alderley	2	Charfield	1	
Tresham	2	Wickwar	2	
Petty France	2	miles	5	
Tormarton	2	From Thornbury to Sodbury		
Marshfield	2	Tytherington	2	
miles	10	Rangeworthy	2	
From Wotton to Bristol		Yate	1	
Watsome Bridge as aforesaid	3	Sodbury	1	
Charfield Green	1	miles	6	
Yate common	2	From Thornbury to Marshfield		
Acton	2	Sodbury as aforesaid	6	
Winterbourne	1	Old Sodbury	1	
Hambrook	1	Tormarton	2	
Stoke Gifford	2	Marshfield	2	
Stapleton	1	miles	11	
Bristol	2	From Thornbury to Bristol		
miles	15	Alveston	3	
From Berkeley to Thornbury		Almondsbury	2	
Ham Green	1	Henbury	2	
Hill's gate	2	Westbury	2	
Rockhampton	1	Redland	1	
Thornbury	1	Bristol	1	
miles	5	Miles	10	
From Berkeley to Wickwar, Sodbury and Marshfield		From Marshfield to Bristol		
Stone	2	Cold Ashton	1	
The paper mill	1	Tog Hill	1	
Charfield	1	Wick Bridge	2	
Wickwar	1	Bridge [<i>MS.</i> Breanch] Yate	2	
Yate	2	Kingswood forest	1	
Sodbury	1	Bristol	3	
Old Sodbury	1	miles	10	
Tormarton	2			
Marshfield	2	So much for the highways.		
miles	13			

APPENDIX 5

FEES OF COURT OFFICERS

(Bodl. MS. Top. Glos. c. 2, ff. 325–30)

Five separate tabulations are gathered in the Notes as ff. 325–30, the first of them (ff 325 and 326) being bound in reverse order. The content of each is set out in the heading of the first: 'Fees allowed and pertaining to the officers of the court of Saint Briavel's in the Forest of Dean'. The others refer to the courts of Barton Regis hundred, Bisley hundred, the Seven Hundreds and 'the county court. Apart from the adjacent accounts of the courts of Bisley and of the Seven Hundreds, which are almost identical in script and content (even to deletions and insertions), all are in different and, except for Wantner's, unfamiliar hands. Some matters peculiar to the Forest of Dean appear in St Briavels, but otherwise they are closely similar, though not exactly identical, in presentation and, as far as can be ascertained from several illegible overwritings, in content.

Below are transcribed the documents concerning St Briavels and, as an example typical of the others, of Barton Regis.

f. 326 Fees allowed and pertaining to the officers of the **court of St Briavels** in the Forest of Dean.

£ s. d.

To the constable <i>annuatim</i>	9	2	6
upon every fine and concord acknowledged in court	6	8	
for the suitors in every essoin	0	4	
out of which they pay 1d. to the recorder or clerk			
for every attachment or arrest they make upon a stranger	1	4	
upon a dweller	0	8	
for every replevin on this side the wood	0	6	
beyond the wood	2	0	
for every appraisement:			
each appraisement if on this side of the wood	0	0	6
beyond the wood	0	2	0
upon every view they are charged, to each of them	1	0	
upon every audit	0	2	
a quart of sack upon every fine acknowledged.			
To the steward or castle clerk			
for making the estreats yearly paid to the fee farmers	1	13	4
for entering every action which the attorneys do usually pay			
that enter the same with him	0	0	2
for entering every essoin which the suitors do usually pay to him	0	0	4
for receiving and filing every declaration, answer, plea, demurrer,			
replication &c. which the attorneys do usually for their clients	1	0	
for every <i>venire facias</i>	0	0	6
for every <i>subpoena ad testificand[um]</i>	0	0	6
for receiving a verdict	0	0	4
for entering judgement thereon	0	0	8
for a <i>cap[ias] ad satisficand[um]</i> or <i>levari fac[ias]</i> .	0	1	0
for recording a non-suit	0	0	8
for execution thereon for costs	0	0	4
for entering judgements by default	0	4	0
for execution thereon	0	4	0
for every <i>cap[ias]</i> returned in court directed to the bailiff only	0	4	0

f. 326v.	for every <i>cap[ias]</i> returned in court directed to the special bailiff	0	0	8
	for every privy <i>cap[ias]</i> against a stranger or fugitive	0	1	0
	for a <i>cap[ias]</i> at the suitor only	0	0	4
	for entering the action thereupon	0	0	2
	for every fine and concord acknowledged in court	0	3	4
	for engrossing and exemplifying the same	0	2	0
	for receiving a <i>certiorari</i>	0	2	6
	for certifying the record thereon as the length of the cause requires; the like for a writ of error			
	for receiving a <i>proced[eas]</i>	0	2	6
	for a <i>scire facias</i> if any granted	0	1	0
	Fees allowed and pertaining to the officers of the court			
	To the attorneys			
	for every court day in every cause	0	4	
	for to enter every action which they pay to the steward	0	2	
	for every court of trial for every trial then tried	1	0	
	for drawing every declaration	1	0	
	for making a copy thereof to deliver to the defendant's attorney	1	0	
	for to enter every declaration with the stewards	1	0	
	for drawing the defendant's answer or plea	1	0	
	for a copy thereof	1	0	
	for entering the same to the steward	1	0	
	and for every other plea, as replication, rejoinder, etc.	1	0	
	for every <i>præcipe</i> or fine they draw	1	0	
	for every motion	1	0	
	To the bailiff, or messor			
	for summoning every defendant and executing every <i>distringas</i>	0	2	
	for executing every <i>capias</i> and <i>respond[eas]</i> returned to court	0	4	
	for executing every <i>cap[ias]</i> against a stranger or fugitive	1	0	
	if the same be only by him allowed to special bailiffs			
	and they not he do execute, then is he only to have for his allowance thereof which the recorder or castle clerk is to take up for him more than his fees			
f. 325	for making and entering the same	0	4	
	for summoning and returning a jury for trial	2	0	
	for executing every <i>capias</i> and every <i>satisfic[andum]</i> and <i>levari fac[ias]</i>			
	for every shilling thereupon levied, which is to be added in the execution, besides the debt damages and costs	0	1	
	for entering a <i>scire facias</i> if any be granted	0	4	
	For the castle keeper or janitor			
	The castle keeper or janitor's fee upon every commitment besides what is due to him for his fee by patent	2	6	
	To him by custom belongs the keeping of the common pound for the hundred	0	4	
	If the cattle impounded belong to a suitor	0	1	

f. 327 **Hundred of Barton Regis.** A table for the fees of the court aforesaid.

<i>Imprimis</i> for every summons	0 4
for every attachment and serving it	1 4
for filing the declaration and warrant of attorney	1 0
for the attorney's fee	2 0
for drawing the declaration	1 0
for drawing the declaration if large	1 6
for the <i>venire fac[ias]</i>	1 0
for every <i>subpœna</i>	0 4
for joining issue	0 4
for swearing every witness	0 4
to the jurors	2 0
for every continuance or rule	0 4
for calling the cause	0 4
for entering the default	0 8
for entering every judgement	1 0
to the freeholders	1 0
for the salary of every witness	0 6
for every <i>levari facias</i>	1 0
for the return thereof	0 4
to the bailiff for executing the same	1 0
for filing every replication	0 6
for entering every demurrer	0 6
for drawing the demurrer	0 6
for entering every joinder in demurrer	0 6
for counsel's hand to any special pleading	5 0
for every <i>retraxit</i>	0 4
Claims of property	
for entering and warrant of attorney	1 0
for entering the pledge	0 6
for filing the plea	0 4
<i>imprimis</i> for entering the pledge	0 6
for the appearance and warrant of attorney	1 0
for drawing every sheet special, the sheet	0 4
for filing the plea	0 4
for every <i>subpœna</i>	0 4
for ever rejoinder	0 6
for the copy of every declaration, plea and demurrer	0 4
for entering satisfaction	0 4
for making every bill of cost and allowances	0 8
On the defendant's non appearance	
for calling the default	0 4
for entering the same	0 8
for entering the judgement	1 0
for the <i>vendicioni expon[endo]</i>	1 0
to the lord of the hundred for an acknowledgment	1 0

In <i>Replevin</i>	
for the <i>replevin</i> and bond	3 6
to the bailiff	2 6
for the attorney's fee	3 4
for drawing the declaration	1 0
for every [letter of] attorney long	2 0
for the return of every <i>excedeas ad cur[iam]</i>	
or writ of false judgement	6 8

APPENDIX 6

HISTORY OF BRISTOL

(Bodl. MS. Top. Glouc. c. 2, ff. 363–388v.)

The last thirty-seven folios of Wantner's Notes are a miscellany of drafts of varying length, concerned with the history of Bristol. They were no doubt gathered together for his proposed history of Bristol which figures in his prospectuses as an item in his history of the city and county of Gloucester. They include three versions of a substantial account of the history of Bristol. Other, more fragmentary, remains suggest that Wantner made some progress towards at least one more draft.

These three versions have much in common both in content and in presentation, though each also contains matter found in it alone. Overall, Wantner's treatment of Bristol is similar to that of the city of Gloucester, including a chronological description beginning in British times and proceeding by regnal years to the time of Charles I, and providing a description, parts of it in detail, of the contemporary city of Bristol. The title proposed for one version indicates that Wantner was no more than partly responsible for this work, and while the content and style of the early history of the city is characteristic of him, the accounts of recent events, and especially the eulogistic descriptions of the modern city, imply an intimate knowledge of Bristol that was beyond Wantner.

The versions presented in this edition are:

ff. 377–83: A tract of the Antiquities of the famous City of Bristol from its original. As also notes of its continuation and augmentation to the reign of King Charles I, An. 1558 [sic.]

This version is the basis of this edition.

ff. 368–70v; 373–5: The antiquities and memoires of the famous city of Bristol from its original, with its augmentation and continuation to the reign of King Charles I An. 1558 [sic]. Part thereof compiled and annexed by Abel Wantner, citizen of Gloucester.

Variations from the basic text in this version are entered, prefaced by the letter A.

ff. 385–88v: The antiquities and memoires of the city of Bristol.

Variations from the basic text in this version are entered, prefaced by the letter B.

f. 377 The ancient history of the City of Bristol.

Some of the British historians viz. Powel and Duneband relateth that Mulmutius Conwallo, who was the first crowned king of the Britons, reigned forty years and left behind him two sons viz. Beline and Brenne, who after the death of their father parted the land between them according to his appointment and order when living, viz. to Beline he gave all the land on this side Humber and to Brenne all the land beyond Humber. But Brenne, supposing his part to be the least, and worst, began to wax wroth and would have waged war with his brother but he, being too weak of force to withstand his mighty power, by the counsel of his friends sailed into Gaul (or France) where afterwards he married with the duke of Selvin's daughter by which he became duke of Burgoni. By means of this marriage Duke Brenne assembled a puissant army of Burgoners and Frenchmen, and came into this land to fight with his brother Beline, but by means of their mother's connivement all hostility was laid aside and they mutually embraced each other, to the no little joy of New-Troy (now called London) where they dwelt a whole year together. After this they

f. 377v. both agreed to make an enterprise against France which they at last conquered, and from thence they passed to Rome and conquered that, and Germans and Lombardy, taking hostages and fealties of all the estates of those lands as they passed. After this the two brothers returned home into the land of Britain and dwelt together there in great joy. During which time Duke Brenne first founded and built | the town of Bright-Stow (alias) Bristow, now that which is called Bristol, which was so called by the Romans Caer-Brito, by the Saxons Bright-Stop¹¹ (which implieth an illustrious, bright or shining place), by the Britons (or Cambrians) Caer-Order, Mount Badon, that is the city Order in the vale of Badon or Bathon about 300 years before the birth of Our Blessed Saviour Jesus Christ, which stood upon the gentle ascent of a little hill between St Nicholas's gate, St John's gate, St Leonard's gate and Newgate, upon each of which is built a church.

[A, f. 368: which was then but a very small place and stood upon a gentle ascent or mound of a small hill between St Nicholas church (gate *deleted*), St John church (gate *deleted*), St Leonard church (gate *deleted*) and [St Mary le Port] church (gate *deleted*), which are emblems or testimonials sufficient to convince men of reason that these (gates and *deleted*) churches were all built since our Blessed Saviour's time, there being no synagogues nor churches before his coming into the world that were dedicated to him. So that historians are here at a loss to fix the basis of its original foundation, whether upon the Britons, Romans or Saxons, which being an obscure point makes them all silent.]

[B, f. 385: By the vulgar it was called for many ages Bristow, but in the 34 year of the reign of King Henry VIII, A.D. 1545, it was proclaimed and called by the city of Bristol.]

But Mr Speed and Stow in his Chronologie are both of another opinion who saith that Bristol is not of so great antiquity as is here mentioned,¹² for this reason: because (saith they) that in all the spoils and sackages of the Danes there is no mention made of it, neither do any of our historians speak anything relating thereto. Only Mr Camden, who saith that it first grew up into the name of Bright-Stop when the English Saxons' empire was much declining, by reason (saith he) that it was nowhere named before the year of Our Lord 1063, when Herrold (as writeth Florentius of Worcester) embarked himself and his armies and put to sea from Bristol to Wales, which which was about 24 years before the Conquest.]

[B, f. 385: Of its situation, and other observations worthy of note.

The city of Bristol is seated somewhat high between the river Avon in the south and the river Froome in the east, standing partly in Somersetshire and partly in Gloucestershire, but acknowledgeth no observance either to their ecclesiastical or civil jurisdiction, being

f. 385v. of itself a county incorporate, etc. | Having the river Avon passing through the midst of it, where there is a very commodious haven and safe harbour for ships with a convenient

¹¹ The final 'p' is presumably a misreading of the Anglo-Saxon character wen.

¹² On an attached sheet foliated as 377a ult. Wantner drafted a different beginning to his work, set out below, intended to converge on the present version at this point:

'History (in short) is no more than a certain declaration of truth delivered by or received from the authentic (or approved) authors. Now seeing that many of the ancient, as well as our modern, historians do look upon the British chronologies Geoffrey of Monmouth, Lloyd, Lanquet, Doneband, Powel and others (men altogether unskilful in the antiquities of those times) to be but mere fictions, I have for that reason omitted here to insert what some of the beforenamed have wrote concerning the original foundation of this city, viz. that it was built by Beline and Brenne the sons of Mulmultius Conwallo, the first crowned king of the Britons about 300 years before the birth of our Blessed Saviour Jesus Christ.

Most certain therefore it is according to approved authors, viz Speed and Camden, that Bristol is not of so great antiquity as is here mentioned, &c.'

wharf called the Key, where at high spring tides the water often floweth near forty foot high, bringing up ships of great burdens under sail into the very bosom of the city. But there are greater ships lieth about four miles down the river where Avon falls into Severn, which are for the most part discharged with lighters and brought up into the city, which is much frequented with great commerce and vast dealing especially in merchandise, that it is esteemed the second best city in England, though for antiquity and honour in no degree comparable to York, sending out ships into all parts of the world where trade is allowed. In which respect as also for their good government and laudable customs, their palatial markets, wholesome waters, noble buildings and street dwellings, having no nasty dungeons nor unsavoury heaps of filth or rubbish lying in the streets to be carried away in carts as they do in London (and elsewhere), for they make no use of such within this city, for all things here are carried upon sleds. Neither have they any stinking jakes or sinks that runneth out of their houses into their streets, for they have common sewers made under the ground for the carrying and washing away of all such filthiness, by which means the city is kept clean and delightful.

Over the river Avon passeth a fair and lofty bridge of stonework composed of four arches, built on either side with spacious houses, more like a street than a bridge, which though in length it cometh short of by the one half yet in fairness {of} the buildings it goeth as much beyond the famous bridge of London over Thames, and so lively doth it represent her metropolis that if we compare the city of London (with her bridge and Southwark) with this city of Bristol (with her bridge and Redcliffe) certainly they must be acknowledged brother and sister. Moreover this city showeth twenty fair churches, whereof eighteen are parochial, [*inserted and barely legible*, besides many great libraries, public [schools] and hospitals and almshouses for the benefit of the poor.] They [*for which, crossed out*] are seated in every quarter of the city, which redounds to the praise of their benefactors and the honour of the city which is so gracefully adorned, so bountifully supported, so nobly replenished, so plentifully accommodated with for all things necessary for life and delight that fully answered to its ancient Saxon name Brightstow, which signifieth in their tongue a bright place and splendid city etc.

This city was formerly environed with a stone wall, and where it was not defended with the riverside it was fortified with an inner wall, having had in the south-west part thereof a very strong castle for the defence of the city, into which you have admittance through eight gates, viz. Lawford's gate, the Castle gate, New-gate, St John's gate, the Blind gate (or Postern gate), St Nicholas gate and Redcliffe gate.

¹ The whole compass of the city together with its suburbs is about [*blank*] miles, and so populous that there is not less, whatever more, than 14,000 souls within all its precincts.

It hath the honour of being signified with the title of an earldom, which was first conferred upon the honoured family of the Digbies,, and as the city of London is known to be the king's chamber, so likewise is the city of Bristol acknowledged to be the queen's chamber, and maintains in the state and government at their own proper costs and charges.

The city of Bristol is at this day governed by a mayor, who is an esquire by his place, a recorder, a town clerk, twelve aldermen, two sheriffs and forty gentlemen of the common council, besides sub-officers, viz. a sword bearer, sergeants at mace, porters and others,

¹ The list of gates included on a fragment of a draft history of Bristol (Notes, f. 371v.) includes 'St Lawrence gate' omitted here.

f. 386 where once a year they have a general quarter sessions of the peace and | court of oyer and terminer before the right worshipful the mayor, recorder and court of aldermen for the delivery of the gaol and for the inquiry into damages of the crown etc.]

Now during the reign of King William the first, surnamed the Conqueror, no mention is made of the name of Bristol till such time as we come to the reign of his son King William the second where it is said that during his time Robert, bishop of Coutances [*MS.* Constance] (that plotted so many seditious practices against King William Rufus) did choose Bristol [(which was then but a little place) *deleted*] for the seat of his whole war and fortified it with an inner wall but afterward it was in every way much enlarged.

In the 11th year of the reign of King Henry I, A.D. 1111, the castle of Bristol was built by Robert de Millon, earl of Gloucester, base son to the aforesaid king, who gave every tenth stone thereof to the building of St Mary's chapel in Bristol, which afterwards was made a priory.

And in the 30th year of the reign of the aforesaid king, A.D. 1140,² he built the priory of St James in Bristol and made it a monastery to the abbey of Tewkesbury, where he now lieth interred, &c.

[A, f. 368v.: In the 34th year of his reign, A.D. 1144,³ William, the son of Robert FitzHamon, earl of Gloucester, gave his lordship of Marshfield to the abbey of Keynsham and impropriated the benefice thereof to the priory of St James of Bristol, which was afterwards annexed to the abbey of Tewkesbury.]

After such time as the empress Maud (or Matilda) had taken King Stephen prisoner at

f. 378 Lincoln she had him conveyed to the castle of Bristol, where | during his confinement she caused heavy irons to be put upon him [*inserted*: King Henry II had 4 years' tuition in Bristol under one Matthew his schoolmaster].

In the reign of King Henry II the monastery of St Augustine's in Bristol was founded by the bounty of the said king and Robert Fitz-Harding, son of Harding, the king of Denmark,⁴ who placed therein black canons of St Augustine, alias Victorians, from whom the monastery received its name and was then worth £767 15s. 3d. per annum, as appeareth upon records where the college gate, workmanlike built, carrieth in the front this inscription [A, f. 368v.: In the front of that most stupendous college gate in Bristol is set in capital letters this inscription] viz. REX HENRICUS II ET DOMINUS ROBERTUS FILIUS HARDINGI FILII REGIS DACIÆ FUNDATOIRES EXTITERUNT, that is, King Henry II and Lord Robert the son of Harding, the king of Denmark's son, were the first founders of this monastery.

King John in the last year of his reign, A.D. 1216, made Bristol a corporation and gave it a charter by virtue whereof the town was then governed by a mayor, two

² Henry I's 30th year was 1129–30 and he died in 1135. St. James's priory was established c. 1137.

³ The whole paragraph is garbled. The dates are wrong. William earl of Gloucester was the son of Henry I's illegitimate son Robert, who married the daughter and heir of Robert FitzHamon. Earl William succeeded in 1147. St. James's priory was founded as a cell to Tewkesbury abbey.

⁴ Wantner may have intended to write 'the king of Denmark's son', as in the inscription transcribed below. Harding was in fact the son of Eadnoth the staller.

prepositors and two aldermen. Adam le Page was the first mayor, Stephen Hawkin and Reynold Hazerd were the two first prepositors.

King Henry III confirmed the same, and in the 23rd year of his reign, A.D. 1248,⁵ the trench was dug and made for the river from Gibb-Taylor⁶ to the Key by the consent of the mayor and commonalty and as well of and by the consent of Redcliffe as the town of Bristol. Before which time the river or port ran where now the shambles doth stand and so passed round the castle. And therefore the church of Our Lady's Assumption was (and still is) called St Mary le Port, alias St Mary-Port, where at this day in the churchyard (unless of late taken up) is to be seen a mooring post to which they formerly fixed their cords for the safe securing and holding of their vessels.

And the same year the bridge of Bristol began to be founded,⁷ and the inhabitants of Redcliffe, the Temple and St Thomas were incorporated and combined into the town of Bristol, whereas before it was two distinct towns and had two distinct markets, the one at

f. 378v. the High Cross at Bristol and the other at Seale Cross in | Temple Street. And in the 51st year of his reign, A.D. 1267, the prepositors of the town of Bristol were altered and two senators [*MS. senetors, amended with a caret to senestors*] placed in their stead, Stephen Overstone being then mayor and Robert Bowdwine and Robert Exhull the first senators [*MS. senetors*].

In the eighth year of the reign of King Edward II, A.D. 1314, the senators of Bristol were altered and two bailiffs placed in their stead. Reignold de Paines being then mayor, Richard Wineman and John le Hone bailiffs.

King Edward III in the 42nd year of his reign, A.D. 1372,⁸ not only renewed the charter of Bristol but enlarged it by giving them liberty of choosing one sheriff yearly besides the two bailiffs, William Cannings being then mayor and John Viell the first sheriff. This is that William Cannings who founded the church of St Mary Redcliffe, A.D. 1380, where are two fair monuments erected in memory of the founder. Upon the one lieth his image portrayed in an alderman's robe (for six times had he served the office of mayor of that town), and on the other his image in sacerdotal habit [*A*, f. 369: he being one of the college of Westbury on Trym seven years, and a bountiful benefactor thereunto].

In the second year of the reign of King Henry IV, A.D. 1400, the lord Spencer was beheaded at the High Cross of Bristol by the commons [*A*, f. 369, *B*, f. 387: without judgement or default].

In the twenty-fifth year of the reign of King Henry VI, A.D. 1446, Redcliffe steeple was thrown down by a thunderclap, and the same year the king came to the town of Bristol.

In the 27th year of his reign, A.D. 1448, the edges of the Back of Bristol was repaired and the Slip was bound in with great freestones.

⁵ 23 Hen. III was 1238–9.

⁶ A timber post called Gib Tailor later marked the confluence of the Frome and the Avon: *William Worcestre: The Topography of Medievel Bristol*, Bristol Record Soc. vol. 51 (2000), nos. 267, 463 n.

⁷ This entry was accepted as authority by Thomas Warton, *History of English Poetry* (1778), ii. 140.

⁸ 42 Edw. III was 1368–9.

In the 35th year of his reign, Queen Margaret (the daughter of René [*MS.* Renat], king of Jerusalem⁹) came to Bristol.

King Edward IV in the third year of his reign, A.D. 1464, came to Bristol where he caused to be beheaded Sir John Bawdwin, Sir Richard Fulford, Simond Bright and John Haysent Esqrs., and afterwards confirmed their [*sc.* the town's] former charter and privileges.

In the 13th year of his reign the earl of Oxford was imprisoned at Bristol.

In the 15th year of his reign he came to Bristol and lodged in the abbey of St Augustine f. 379 and received of the burgesses a great benevolence of | money towards the maintenance of war with France.

King Henry VII in the first year of his reign came to Bristol and lodged in St Augustine's abbey.

And in the fifth year of his reign, A.D. 1490, the stone bridge at the Wear in Bristol was built.

And in the 6th year of his reign were divers streets in Bristol paved, viz. Redcliffe, St Thomas, Temple and Tucker's street, the Back and St Mary Port street and others &c. and the High Cross was painted and gilded, and this year the Lord Chancellor came to Bristol and lodged in St Augustine's, and the king made the commons of Bristol pay five pounds per hundred for a benevolence.

In the 11th year of his reign, A.D. 1496, the king and queen came to Bristol and lodged at St Augustine's.

In the 16th year of his reign, A.D. 1500, the bailiwick of Bristol was dissolved, and the town was governed by a mayor and two sheriffs, Richard Vaughan being then mayor and Thomas Pernant and Thomas Snugg sheriffs.

One Shippward (alias Barstable), citizen of Bristol, built the tower steeple of St Stephen's and fenced it with a wall.

The Gaunts was formerly a collegiate church built by one Sir Henry Gaunt, knight, who relinquishing the world betook himself in this place to the service of God. But since, through the bounty of Thomas Carr, a wealthy citizen of Bristol, it is converted into an hospital for the entertaining and keeping of orphans.

In the 6th year of the reign of King Henry VIII, A.D. 1515, Sir Thomas Thorne, being then mayor of Bristol, did give five hundred pounds to the use of cloth making; he also gave the greatest alms that ever was given to Bristol. [*Inserted between paragraphs:* Here, if you can procure his benefactions, mention it].¹⁰

In the 10th year of his reign Mr Richard Abington of Bristol at his own proper cost and charge purchased for maintenance for the poor prisoners of Newgate in the same town viz. victuals, wood and straw.

In the 20th of his reign Thomas, archbishop of Canterbury came to Bristol and preached at St Augustine's &c.

⁹ Duke of Anjou and count of Provence.

¹⁰ This entry, inserted between paragraphs, is evidently a note addressed to Wantner by himself against a possible future draft.

[*Added later*: King Henry VIII and his queen Anne Bullen came to Thornbury etc.]

[*On a small sheet, foliated 379b, attached by a pin at the foot of f. 379 with the memorandum 'mention this here'*]: When King Henry VIII and his Queen Anne (of Builen) came to his royal manor of Thornbury in the county of Gloucester A.D. 1553, where they remained ten days, the chamber of the city of Bristol, with the approbation of the mayor and aldermen thereof, presented the king with 10 fat oxen and 40 sheep towards his hospitality from his city. And to the queen they presented a silver gilt cup and cover and one hundred marks in gold as from her chamber of Bristol.

In the one and thirtieth year of his reign, the mayor and commonality of Bristol purchased
f. 379v. the estate and demesnes of the Gaunts | of Bristol (which the master and brethren thereof had surrendered into the king's hands) for a thousand pounds.

And in the 32th year of his reign Candlemas fair in Redcliffe was put down and the Temple fee broken.

In the 34th year of his reign (in the month of July) the town of Bristol was proclaimed a city and called the city of Bristol, Henry White being the first mayor and William Ballherd and William Popwell sheriffs.

In the 36th year of his reign, A.D. 1545, was proclaimed at the High Cross of Bristol and at the four gates of the city that the same city should be and was lawful for all manner of strangers and their goods whatsoever going out and coming in, at all times for men upon lawful business and all manner of merchandising (salt fish excepted) to be free upon the back and quay. And this year the king made a mint for coinage in the castle of Bristol, and there he likewise put printing in practice.

In the 39th year of his reign, A.D. 1548,¹¹ he suppressed by act of parliament¹² all idols and monasteries, colleges, religious hospitals and free chapels &c.: monasteries 645, chapels 90, religious hospitals 110, chantries and free chapels 2,374, amongst whom St Augustine's in Bristol was one, which he made an episcopal see, appointing a bishop, a dean and six prebends, and Paul Bush being consecrated the first bishop and made resident at St Augustine's abbey which was then appointed to be called St Trinity's college¹³ of Bristol.

In the fourth year of the reign of King Edward VI, A.D. 1549,¹⁴ the citizens made an insurrection against the mayor (whose name was William Jay) who appeared in arms, and the gates, castle and walls of the city were fortified with ordnance and armed men, which kept watch and ward day and night for fear of rebellion.

In the 5th year of his reign the place of justice called the Tolsey of Bristol was built and the Stripe street going up to St Michael's was made evener and lower and pitched with pebbles as it now is.

f. 380 In the 4th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, A.D. 1561, the city of Bristol was freed and exempted from the marches of Wales for ever.

¹¹ Henry VIII died in 1547, in the 38th year of his reign.

¹² This is apparently an incomplete and erroneous reference to the substance of 27 Hen VIII, c. 27, 28 of 1536 and of 37 Hen. VIII, c. 4 of 1545.

¹³ There was an intermediate period of collegiate existence between the surrender and the establishment of the bishopric.

¹⁴ 4 Edw. VI was 1550–1.

And this year the Temple conduit was built.

And in the 7th year of her reign there was a great plague in the city of Bristol whereof there died not less than 2,500 souls.

In the 13th of Queen Elizabeth Mr Michael Soudly, apothecary, purchased the Thursday's market for cattle, victuals, wool, and woollen yarn for ever to be held in Bristol, and he built the market place in St Thomas street, and also this year the meat market in Wine street and the two houses on both sides were built.

In the 16th year of her reign the house in the marsh was erected for the use and practising to shoot in guns with bullets.

In the 17th year of her reign, A.D. 1573,¹⁵ she came to the city of Bristol, where after the splendid entertainment she knighted Sir Robert Berkeley of Stook, Sir John Tracy, Sir Thomas Porter and Sir William Morgan of Pencoed [*MS. Penyquoise*].

In the 24th of her reign she renewed and confirmed the charter of Bristol and appointed 12 aldermen, of whom the recorder was to be one.

This year the earl of Pembroke came to Bristol and was received very honourably of the city, and by the queen he was made lord lieutenant thereof.

In the 28th year of her reign Mr John Carr (mentioned before) gave his manor of Combersbury and his lands in Bristol to be employed upon a hospital within the city for the bringing up of poor fatherless children (according to the laudable order of Christ Church hospital in London) after his death.

In the 32nd of her reign the Gaunt's church and St Augustine's (which the citizens purchased) was made an hospital, and Mr William Bird who was then mayor gave freely out of his own purse £500 and bought the house and orchard adjoining it, and gave it to the use of the 12 poor fatherless children which he placed in the aforesaid hospital.

In the 43rd year of her reign was enlarged and finished the conduit at the quay.

In the 44th year of her reign, A.D. 1601, Mr Whitston, merchant of Bristol, purchased of Mr Butler, merchant of London, divers lands and tenements lying in Winterbourne in the county of Gloucester of the yearly value of £100 and upwards, which purchase was made for the use and benefit of the mayor and commonalty of the city of Bristol by the Lady

f. 380v. Mary Ramsey, daughter of Mr William Dale, merchant (and sometime sheriff of Bristol, A.D. 1518), who gave a thousand pounds, and Mrs Anne Cowleston, relict of Alderman Thomas Cowleston, who gave two hundred pounds, and the mayor and council paid £200 more, which made up the £1,400 as aforesaid.

In the second year of the reign of King James, A.D. 1604, he renewed and confirmed the charter of the city of Bristol, at which time there was a great plague in the city, whereof there died not less than 2,440 of the pestilence.

In the 4th year of his reign the goldsmiths of London presented the city of Bristol with a rich new scabbard of red velvet beset with pearls.

¹⁵ 17 Eliz. I was 1574–5.

In the sixth year of his reign there happened a very great contest between the bishop, dean and prebends of Bristol and the mayor, aldermen and council of the city of Bristol by means of the bishop's pulling down of a fair gallery which stood in the college, where usually the mayor, aldermen and council did sit, upon which the mayor &c. refused to go to the college church at Easter, which caused great disturbance by reason that the bishop, &c., thought that the mayor ought of duty to come to the College at Easter. Hereupon after many debates and hearings this matter by means of the king was referred unto two persons who agreed that the mayor and council (only upon request entreated to resort to the college)¹⁶ on the sabbath and festival days, as they used to do, and that the clergy of the college in token of their submission, for their contempt were commanded and enjoined for ever that upon Easter Day in the afternoon, and Easter Monday in the morning (whatsoever weather happen) should all come and meet at the grammar school door and there stay for the mayor and council, and from thence accompany them to the college, which order is still observed to this day.

In the 10th year of the reign of King James I his queen Anne came to the city of Bristol where she was most princely entertained for five days with variety of delights both upon water and land, to her great content and the city's honour.

In the 12th year of his reign was erected the library in the Marsh by one Mr Robert Redwood, who was founder of the place, and Doc. Tobias Mathew, archbishop of York (who was born on Bristol bridge), was the first original promoter and greatest benefactor and Mr Richard Williams vicar of St Leonard's was the first keeper of it

f. 381 This year the new gate going into the castle was built [A, f. 370v.: was begun to be built but not finished until the year ensuing].

In the 13th year of his reign there was certain old houses taken down near the west end of St Nicholas shambles and made a fish market.

In this year was finished the enlargements and walks by All Saints' church, where the citizens and merchants daily resort.

In the 14th year of his reign the Tolsey was new built and the windows made higher and the leads were lengthened and heightened.

The 15th the Back of Bristol was new pitched from the one end from one end to the other and the walls and slips repaired and amended.

The 18th year the new walks against Christ Church was made.

In the 21st year of the reign of King James, A.D. 1623, Doctor Thomas White of London died, who in his lifetime built the hospital in the Temple street and he likewise gave and bequeathed in his testament to the city of Bristol £100 per annum to be bestowed upon good and charitable uses, viz. first for the repairing of all the highways about the city, and when that work was finished he bequeathed sixty pounds a year unto two young men newly set up, viz. thirty pounds apiece without interest, giving good security for the payment thereof, and the other forty pounds a year he freely gave for ever to the marriage of four poor maids by ten pounds apiece, also he gave to his brother George White £40 a year during his life and after his decease the said £40 a year to enlarge the hospital in Temple street, making houses for the entertaining of two poor

¹⁶ The manuscript is confused here. A possible reading is: ' . . . that the mayor and council (only upon request entreated) [should] resort to the college . . . '.

men more, which being done the said £40 a year (over and above his first gift to the place) should be distributed yearly to the maintenance of 12 poor men in the said hospital.

In the 4th year of the reign of King Charles I, A.D. 1628, Alderman Whitstone died, who caused the hospital to be repaired at the Gaunts and gave yearly maintenance for maidens to be brought up there in sewing and knitting until they were able to get to service.

King Charles I at the request of Mary his queen gave the possession of the castle of Bristol (by the lord chief justice of England) to and under the government of the mayor and justices, which place was always exempted before from the liberties of the city (and belonged to the county of Gloucester) which was afterwards confirmed by parliament.

f. 381v. In the 9th year of the reign of King Charles I, A.D. 1633, the commanders of the military force for the city of Bristol did purchase a piece of ground in the castle and built thereon a fair armour house, which stood them in two hundred pounds besides the annual rent of five pounds, wherein they of the Honourable Company were good benefactors not only in building but to the maintenance of an able and good teacher and other expert officers, being at the charge of near fifty pounds a year.

The same year one George Partridge took a lease of the chamber of the city for three lives, paying eight pounds a year for the ground where the old crane stood, and in its place built a new one which cost one hundred pounds.

In the 11th year of his reign the citizens of Bristol purchased of John Brinster his estate and one life to come of the castle of Bristol with all the lands, tenements and appurtenances belonging thereunto for £520, and whereas the city of Bristol was formerly at great charges and expenses in His Majesty's service as well by billeting of soldiers as transporting them to Ireland, and setting forth ships of war to free the coasts of pirates, in consideration whereof King Charles I granted the said castle with all the lands, tenements and appurtenances thereto belonging (by his charter) in fee-farm unto the city, paying to his heirs and successors for ever forty pounds a year for the same.

This year the cross at St Peter's pump was taken down and new built. And this year the High Cross was likewise taken down and new built, but not finished till the next year A.D. 1634, which cost was £210 [A, f. 373v.: was above £200], where there now standeth in the lower row King John looking north, King Henry III looking east, King Edward III looking west and King Edward IV looking south. In the uppermost round standeth the effigies of King Henry VIII looking east, Queen Elizabeth looking west, King James looking south and King Charles I looking north, all of them erected here as a signal acknowledgement of their being bountiful benefactors of this city.

Now as the city of London is accounted the king's chamber so likewise is the city of Bristol acknowledged the queen's chamber, and maintaineth the state and government thereof at their own proper cost and charges.

f. 382 The city hath the honour of being styled an earldom, is accounted for merchandising and other commerce the second best in England (though for antiquity and honour not comparable to that of York) but yet it so lively representeth her metropolis that if we compare the city of London (with his bridge and Southwark) with this city Bristol (and her bridge and Redcliffe) certainly they must be accounted brother and sister.

Again, as this city hath always been loyal and faithful to their princes in all former ages, so hath it been always found liberal and willing to contribute and assist their kings and sovereigns in any kind of wars, whensoever they had occasion to make use of them, as namely in the fifth year of King Edward I, A.D. 1277, in the 46th year of Edward III, A.D. 1372, in the 36th of King Henry VIII, A.D. 1558 [*recte* 1545/6], so likewise in the 10th year of the reign of King Charles I the city of Bristol gave £2,163 13s 4d. towards the maintenance of His Majesty's great fleet then setting forth against the Hollanders and France, besides the city of Bristoll payeth His Majesty yearly for customs, imposts and other payments above thirty thousand pounds a year.

This city showeth 19 fair churches whereof 17 are parochial, the chiefest whereof standeth on the south side of the city without the walls, which receiveth its denomination from the Redcliffe (or Rock) on which it standeth, founded by William Cannings (who was five times mayor of the city as aforesaid) [A, f. 374: being a very magnificent fabric 248 foot in length from west to east, 122 foot and a half in breadth and 74 foot high, supported by 175 pillars] and by reason of its stately situation (being ascended unto on the city-side by about thirty steps of stone) its archie¹⁷ foundation, strength and largeness of building both for chapels, church and tower (in which there hangeth one of the best and sweetest tenors in England) its cross-shape, its lofty aisles, its beautiful porches, pinnacles, battlements and other ornaments renders it admirable, insomuch that by all (who have made their inspections therein) it is deemed in every respect the fairest parochial church in the king's dominions, by reason whereof it is highly esteemed by the inhabitants and much admired by strangers. It is wholly built of freestone without the occurrence of any timber either in structure or texture of the same except the frame that beareth the load.

f. 382v.

Over the river Avon passeth a very fair and lofty bridge of stone composed of six arches, built on either side with fair houses and shops, which though in length it cometh far short of, yet in fairness of buildings it goeth as much beyond, the famous bridge of London over Thames.

There are no sinks that cometh from any house into the streets but all is conveyed underground rendering the city very sweet and delightful. They use no carts here as in London, but carry all upon sleds. In four years past the city hath been much augmented by the increase of new buildings in most parts thereof, especially in the north and west side thereof, where the rising of the hill St Michael (from the church) being converted into fine buildings and pleasant gardens makes a very beautiful addition to the suburbs thereof [A, f. 374: besides those new buildings of streets within and without Lawford's gate and the new square, built after the fashion of Lincoln Inn's Fields in London].

Now above this hill in the plain there groweth a double row or course of trees, and amongst them standeth a house now converted into a school which was formerly a chapel in which there was a pulpit of stone, and if reports be true (saith my author) in this chapel was interred Jordan the companion of St Augustine the English apostle. But to return: Bristol is a place of very great trade and merchandising, sending ships into all parts of the world where trading is allowed, in which respect, as also for the number of inhabitants and good government, it may well be accounted one of the chiefest cities in this kingdom. It is so pleasant to the eye and so well accommodated with all things necessary for life and delight, so well furnished with plentiful markets, wholesome

¹⁷ i.e. rocky.

waters, fine buildings, schools, libraries, hospitals or whatever else is desired or praiseworthy, that it well answers to its ancient Saxon name, viz. Bright-stop, which signifieth in our Old English a most illustrious (or bright shining) place, which city is now governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, two sheriffs and a common council consisting in all of the number of 48. Where once every year they have a general quarter sessions of the peace, and court of oyer and determiner before the right worshipful the mayor, the recorder and court of aldermen for delivering of the gaol and for the inquiring into the damages of the crown &c. And although it standeth on the borders of Somersetshire and Gloucestershire, yet it owes no observance to either, but is a

f. 383 city and county of | itself, built upon the two rivers Avon and Frome, which at high spring tide floweth near forty foot in height, bringing up ships of great burden. But their greatest ships lieth about three miles down the river, which are for the most part discharged with lighters

[A, f. 374v.: brought up to the wharf or quay. It was formerly environed with a double wall and for the fortification a strong castle on the north-east side thereof which did belong to the city of Gloucester till King Charles I gave the possession thereof to the city of Bristol confirmed by act of parliament, which castle and the demesnes is now converted into into spacious streets and fair buildings.

Near to the city on the west side thereof standeth the famous rock called St Vincent's rock so much admired for the silver shining diamond like stones which it aboundeth with, where whole strikes or bushels of them are to be had not far from the surface of the earth which are crusted over with red earth intermixed with little pebbles. But these are not of so square and plain a shape as are others on a rock on the west side a little beyond which are commonly found encompassed with small flint stones, whose natural shape requires but little art, being of so transparent glistening a lustre that they are compared with the Indian diamond, which only for hardness transcendeth these.

f. 375 Now under those rocks runs the river Avon where (at the low water mark) is that famous spring of hot water (commonly called the Hotwell) so much frequented by the citizens and others from all parts who have received great benefit for many distempers by drinking the water. At the ebb tide the mouth of the spring is under water, and exactly over against it (on the other side of the river) there gusheth out another spring that is exceeding cold that is called by some scarlet-well and where many times the ships that are outward bound from Bristol do furnish themselves with fresh water.

Now as Redcliffe stands on the south side of the city, so Redland stands on the north side thereof, where many of the honoured and most substantial citizens have built themselves very spacious and amiable habitations, there being a most noble prospect of the whole city of Bristol.

A little beyond Redland stands Durdham Downs, where on the south side thereof one Mr Cook, formerly owner of Sneyd Park, did build a tower of considerable height for a lodge house, which is to this day called Cook's folly, from whence there is a noble prospect of King's Road and the Severn sea and many other places.

Now on the north side of Sneyd [*MS.* Snead] Park aforesaid, where the little brook Trym falleth into the Avon, there is a large ground called Polebury where much Roman coin hath been found, and by the name and station of this place it may probably be conjectured to be the ancient station of the Romans and possibly that between Bath and Alvington mentioned by Antoninus the emperor in his journal book, where the authors are somewhat at a loss although it be much out of the way.]

APPENDIX 7

PROSPECTUSES FOR WANTNER'S HISTORY

(Bodl. MS. Top. Glouc. c. 2, ff. 313–323v.)

Wantner's Notes include five printed documents. Three, each of two pages, are copies of the prospectuses by which he advertised his History. Two are specimen initial pages of an otherwise unprinted history, probably intended to accompany his prospectuses.

THE PROSPECTUS OF 1685

The copy of the prospectus of 1685 set out below (Notes, ff. 313–314v.) is one of four known to exist. They differ only in their printed lists of subscribers. The earliest, Bodl. MS. Wood 276a (571) lists 56 names, all of which appear in later printings. Two, Bodl. MS. Wood 658 (756) and Notes, ff. 313–314v., are identical, listing 126 names. The same 126 names, in a different order, are entered in Notes, ff. 322–323v.

Sixteen further names were added in autograph to Notes, ff. 322–323v. The same names, not always in the same hand, are included in the total of forty-six names added in manuscript, mostly autograph, in Notes, ff. 313–314v.

Wantner's manuscript alterations to the printed text of Notes, ff. 313–314v. are set out below in brackets.

- f. 313 To the Nobility, Clergy and Gentry of the city and county of Gloucester
 Abel Wantner, citizen of Gloucester and inhabitant of Minchinhampton
 in the county aforesaid, most humbly certifieth:

That for [twelve *deleted* 13] years past he hath made it his great business and design to collect the antiquities and other remarkable observations of his native city and county into one entire volume, being a large and true History of the City and County of Gloucester, in folio [now in the press as doth appear by the specimens here *added*].

Now for the better [information and *deleted*] encouragement of all gentlemen and others, that are willing to promote the completing of so good and useful a work (by way of subscription) the author hath here inserted a brief abstract of the most remarkable heads therein contained, purposely to satisfy the curiosity of many who possibly thereafter might seem unwilling to subscribe, before they know the subject matter on which it treateth.

Be pleased therefore to observe, That first you have the original foundation of that once most stately fabric the ancient abbey or monastery of Gloucester, with its continuation till Canute the Dane.

Secondly, you have a compendious memorial of the now cathedral church of Gloucester, with the names of each founder, and how endowed, with the variety of other remarkable passages, from Edward the Confessor to King Henry the Eighth.

Thirdly, you have its ordained constitution into a bishop's see, with their prescript rule of living, their yearly stipends and other allowances, the time when every bishop and dean was consecrated and installed, to the late unhappy wars, with several other things relating thereunto.

Fourthly, you have its particular dimensions, both within and without, with an account of all statues, monuments, memorials, and coats of arms therein contained, with the articles (of the chapter) of the foundation, the supposed valuation of every minister, and other men's places belonging thereunto, by the year, with the names of every bishop, chancellors, and dean, archdeacons and prebends that have been since His Majesty's restoration to this present year, [with most of their coats of arms *deleted*].

Fifthly, you have the original denomination and building of the village, borough and city of Gloucester, and by whom augmented and increased, traced through the ancient Britons,

Romans, etc. to the second year of King Richard the Third; begun with variety of historical relations and continued with sundry remarkable and modern observations, briefly compiled out of the most approved authors, as well before as since the Conquest.

Sixthly, you have a particular survey of the strength and fortification of the city of Gloucester before its demolishment with a compendious narrative of the river Severn. After this you have a general survey of the whole city by way of delineation with the ancient names of every street and lane, the descriptions of the demolished churches, where they stood and to what parishes they are now annexed.

Seventhly, you have a particular description of every parish church now standing in the city, with an account of all statues, monuments, memorials [and coats of arms *deleted*] therein contained, and what charitable gifts, are bequeathed to the poor of every parish.

Eighthly, you have an account of all hospitals, almshouses, free schools and other charitable endowments within the city, with the names of their founders, and how many poor people each of them entertaineth, and what yearly or weekly allowance each of them have; and when, and by whom, each of the chiefest and most eminent places in all the city were built, with many other memorable observations relating thereunto.

Ninthly, you have the constitution of its government, their number and assistants, their usual manner of election and bringing home of the mayors, etc., the extension of the mace and many other remarkable passages, with an account of the names and coats of arms³⁰ of all the most noble and potent princes that have been dignified with the honourable titles of earls and dukes of Gloucester [with the ancient and present arms of the city *deleted*].

f. 313v. (p. 2) And lastly, you have names of every mayor, from its first being made a city to the restoration of His Sacred Majesty, and from thence to this present year you have the names of every mayor and sheriff, [with most of their coats of arms *deleted*].

So much for the city.

Now for the general description of the county:

First you have the particular division thereof, according to ecclesiastical order, branched forth into ten deaneries, briefly compiled into eight columns. In the first you have an alphabet of every parish church and chapel belonging to every deanery in the county, and to what abbey, monastery or other religious house it belonged. In the second you have the names of the present patrons, in the third the names of each minister, in the fourth the supposed valuation, in the fifth their tenths, in the sixth their procurations, in the seventh their pentecostals and in the eighth their synodals.

[Secondly *deleted*]³¹ you have a particular division of the whole county according to the common or civil jurisdiction, principally separated into four columns, which is afterwards drawn into thirty hundreds and lastly subdivided into parishes, hamlets and tithings, all alphabetically.

[Thirdly *deleted*] you have an account of every market town as it lieth within its respective hundred, with its original denomination, how situated, extended and bounded, either with hills, rivers, woods and commons, the constitution of their governments, the antiquity of their charter; lords of the manors and the particular trade on which each town dependeth, and how far distant it lieth from the next adjacent markets.

[Fourthly *deleted*] you have the description of every church belonging to every market town, by whom and when some of them were built, and to what saint dedicated, with an

³⁰ Wantner probably intended to delete this reference to coats of arms but overlooked it. There is no counterpart in the prospectus of 1686.

³¹ A succession of marginal annotations throughout the text anticipates its reordering in the prospectus of 1686. Numerals intended to replace the deletions are superseded at the seventh paragraph below by 'The Forest Division: 5th entry', and similarly thereafter.

account of all statues, monuments memorials and coats of arms contained in any of them, and to what family they belonged, etc.

[Fifthly *deleted*], to the intent that the pious and charitable endowments of all well disposed Christians for and towards the relief of their poor distressed brethren may be publicly recorded to future posterity I have here inserted a catalogue of most, if not all, the hospitals, free schools and other good and commendable gifts bequeathed either to the church or poor in any market town or village within this county, with the names of each donor, and how many poor people every such hospital or almshouse doth entertain, and what weekly allowances, and other privileges they have, and what every schoolmaster and usher (if any) have by the year, and by whom paid.

Sixthly you have in every hundred of all Roman and Mercian fortifications, Saxon rampires and Danish camps, with the signification of those piles of rubbish earth called barrows, and what hath been found under many of them, as also your chequer-work pavements, stoves, numismatas, veins of ore, quarries, and variety of solid stones found up and down many places in this county etc.

Seventhly for the better preservation of the honour and antiquity of the nobility and gentry of this county to further ages I have at the end of Forest division inserted an alphabet of all His Majesty's present justices of the peace of this county, [their seats and coats of arms *deleted*].

Eighthly at the end of Kiftsgate division you have the names, [seats and coats of arms *deleted*] of all the high sheriffs, and knights of the shire that have been in the county since His Majesty's most happy restoration.

Ninthly at the end of the Seven Hundreds division you have an account of the names, seats [and coats of arms *deleted*] of all the knights, baronets and knights of the Bath belonging to this county and when they were dubbed or created.

Tenthly, for the better illustration of the work, you have at the end of Berkeley division the names, seats and titles of honour appertaining to the greater luminaries of the county, viz. the viscounts, barons, lords, earls, marquesses and dukes, gradually ranked according to their ascending qualities, [with their shields of honour, mantlings, supporters and mottos displayed by precious stones *deleted*].

Eleventhly you have a small tract of the military jurisdiction and discipline of the county, to which is annexed a list of all His Majesty's commissioned officers that now are, according to their several places of command in a regimental order [and how many soldiers every parish, hamlet and tithing provided *added*].

[Twelfthly you have an alphabet of the private gentlemen's names, seats and coats of arms *all deleted*].

And last of all you have [History of the city of Bristol *added*] the original [denomination, situation, enlargement and continuation, with sundry other remarkable observations on the famous city of Bristol from its first *deleted*] foundation to the late unhappy wars etc.

The subscription money for, and towards the completion of, this design is ten shillings, and when the subscriber has received a book, well bound and handsomely covered, he is to pay ten shillings more.

The author assures you that he will print no more books than what are subscribed for, and those shall be printed on very good letter and paper.

f. 314 (p. 3) My Lords and Gentlemen:³²

Not willing to give the least distaste to any person whatsoever, some little and immaterial things in my former proposals I have now thought good to omit, and for your better encouragement towards the promoting of this work (which was according to my proposals ready for the press the last Michaelmas 84) I have here given you the names of those honourable and worthy gentlemen who have already subscribed.³³ And whereas I gave notice of another small book wherein is an alphabet of all the markets and fairs with directions from every market town to most places in the county not exceeding 3 miles &c. to be given to each subscriber, these are to acquaint them that it shall be annexed to the folio, and that the coat of arms of the nobility and gentry shall be graven in copper plates, and before the book a graven frontispiece.

col. 1 Duke [of] Beaufort 2 [*subscriptions*]. Earl [of] Worcester 2. Earl [of] Berkeley 2. Viscount Tracy 2. [Robert Frampton] bish[op of Gloucester] 2. Sir Robert Wright b[aron of the] ex[chequer]. Sir Robert Yeoman k[night] and bar[onet]. Sir Edward Bathurst baronet. Sir Robert Atkins [*sc.* Atkyns] jun. 2. Sir Thomas Cutler. Sir Fran[cis] Jernaham [*sc.* Jerningham] baronet. [Sir] *John Ashfield* [baronet].

col. 2 Robert Huntington D.D. Tho[mas] Bayley D.D. Barn[abas] Long D.D. Rob[ert] Plot LL.D. Sec. R.S. Joh[n] Clotterbuck LL.D. Robert Fielding [*sc.* Fielden.] M.D. Richard Browne B.D. Josiah Pullen M.A. Arthur Charlet [*sc.* Charlett] M.A. John Webb M.A. John Ferrers. John Phillips. William King. Nathaniel Gwynn. Richard Caple. Denis Huntington. Joseph Jackson. Henry Dutton. John Cox. Will[iam] Shingleton. John Bliss. Rich[ard] Cox. Richard King. *Thomas Willet. Richard Smart. John Cox jun. William Heart* [*sc.* Hart].

f. 314 col. 3 Phillip Sheppard Esq. Tho[mas] Smith Esq. Rob[ert] Codrington Esq. George Raymond Esq. James George Esq. Rob[ert] Pleydel Esq. Rowland Wood Esq. Henry Window Esq. William Denis Esq. Thomas Master Esq. Henry Brett Esq. James Stephens Esq. Tho[mas] Hodges Esq. Walter Eastcourt Esq. Samuel Barker Esq. James Bridgman Esq. Tho[mas] Bridgman Esq. Will[iam] Selwyn Esq. *Thomas Stephens Esq. Cha[rle]s Hancock. Nic[holas] Veal. Chris[topher] Woodward Ed[ward] Webb Esq. Edward Jackson Esq. Rich[ard] Walwyn Esq. Rich[ard] Estcourt Esq. Henry Nourse Esq. Will[iam] Bouchier Esq. Rich[ard] Howe. A[ndrew] Wanley Esq. John Essington. Richard Yate. R[ichard] Bromwich. Jo[hn] Berkeley. Clayton Milborne. Ja[m]es Thynne* [*entered in a different hand in col. 1 and there deleted*]. Christopher Cole. Joseph Knight*

f. 314v.col. 2 Charles Savage. Charles Smith. Robert Sandford. Joseph Morwent. James Gastrell. John Hodges. Tho[mas] Willet son.* Just[in] Morse. John Phillips sen. John Barksdale. John Jefferis jun. John Driver. [*Geo, Cox* reading uncertain*]. John Buck. Nath[aniel] Driver. Tho[mas]. Oldfield. Thomas Stephens sen. George Small Thomas Small. Nath[aniel] Paul. Archilas Daunte. James Tywford. Tho[mas] Webb. Nath[aniel] Freind. James Michel.

³² This address with its renewed salutation perhaps represents an afterthought intended as a *douceur* to potential subscribers. Neither the additional 'small book' nor, of course, the embellishment of Wantner's volume, materialised. The intended contents of the 'small book' may have corresponded to the 'directory part' which figures as the 'tenth part' of the contents of Wantner's work as projected in 1686 and appears in two versions in Notes at ff. 94–100v.

³³ On f. 314 their names are set out in three columns. Column 1 lists those of the rank of knight and above, column 2 those ranked 'esquire'. The names in column 2 are set out without rank; those at its head are distinguished by their Oxford degrees. The names on f. 314v. are in two columns, all without distinction.

In this transcription the names added in manuscript to the printed text are set in italic. The names indicated by an asterisk do not appear in the corresponding list of subscribers appended to the prospectus of 1686: see below.

Miles Sandys. Edward Hill. Tho[mas] Liddiard. Daniel Small. Tho[mas] Small jun. John Lysons. Peter Heily. Joseph Browne. Giles Stedman. Giles Eastcourt. Thomas Hooper. John Walkly. John Hillman. John Bertles. Aaron Pengry. John Haynes. Edward Davis. Stephen Rose. Gwy[nett] Freeman*. John Ferrers Jun.*. Edward Sandys. William Ligon. Richard Kemble. John Chewne. Thomas Deacon. Edward Payne. Richard Beasley*. col. 3 *Richard Matthews. Tho[mas] Bray. | Edward Smith*. John Blakeman*. Stephen Yeats*. Philip Michell. Anthony King*. John Hill. John Elfont*. Thomas Colletshall*. Edward Lewis. Benjamin Hall. Peter Morrison*. Robert Forde*. Thomas Binglys*. Thomas Harris*. Walter Buckell*. Thomas Wantner. Edward Griffeth. Abraham Harvey. Robert Till. Guy Dane*. Thomas Allen*. William Williams*. Richard Green*. Jos[eph] Smith. William Holliday. John Smith. John Hill jun. George Small jun. Tho[mas] Baynham. Edw[ard] Gibbs Giles Grevill. W[illia]m Roberts. W[illia]m Halford. Richard Lane. John Webb. Tho[mas] Raymond. Isaac Gwynett. Tho[mas] Sanders. Edw[ard] Michell. Rich[ard] Clarke. Giles King.*

THE PROSPECTUS OF 1686

[Wantner now addressed a range of potential subscribers that extended beyond Gloucestershire, and changed his invocation accordingly. He set out in detail plans for attracting and receiving subscriptions in London. He exhorted subscribers already committed to pay their dues. He now undertook to present on request a copy of the first printed sheet of his work.

Of the total of 172 subscribers' names, printed and in manuscript, which appear in Notes, ff. 313–314v., 151 are listed³⁴ in the only copy known to survive of the prospectus of 1686,³⁵ Notes, ff. 317–318v. Apart from two instances whose authenticity is uncertain the twenty-one that do not appear are all found in the printed text of the former. Cf. above, note □.]

The order and style of the 'brief abstract of the most remarkable heads' differ from the version of 1685 but its content are unchanged, saving that the references to heraldic matters are removed throughout and the reference to an 'alphabet of gentlemen's names, etc.' is deleted. These changes correspond to the manuscript alterations to the copy of the 1685 prospectus at Notes, ff. 313–314v., transcribed above.

f. 317 To the Nobility, Clergy and Gentry of the county of Gloucester,
and to all other persons, of what dignity degree or quality soever:

Abel Wantner, citizen of Gloucester, most humbly certifieth:

That for the these thirteen years past he hath made it his great business and design to collect and design the antiquities and other remarkable observations of his native city and county into one entire volume, being a large and true history of the city and county of Gloucester, in folio, which is now in the press, as may appear by the specimen of the first sheet, ready to be presented to any gentleman that desires a sight of it.

³⁴ They are set out in three columns as in the prospectus of 1685, with minor differences, the most substantial being the separation of those of noble rank from baronets and knights.

³⁵ Discrepancies in spelling are: (1685 the first): Tho. Bridgman Esq.: Capt. Tho. Bridgman. Robert Codrington: Robert Codrington. John Coxe junr.: John Cox jun. Richard Estcourt: Richard Eastcourt. Giles Eastcourt: Gilles Eastcourt. Isaac Gwynett: Isaac Gwynet. William Heart: William Hart. John Hillman: Capt. John Hillman. Edward Jacksin: Edward Jackson. Edward Michell: Edward Michel. Clayton Milborne: Clayton Milbourne. Phillip Shepperd: Philip Sheppard. Will. Shingleton: Tho. Shingleton. John Walkly: Capt. John Walkly. Richard Walwyn: Richard Wallwyn. Richard Yate: Richard Yeat.

The author therefore humbly requesteth all gentlemen and others who are willing to promote so good and useful a work (by way of subscription) not to defer any longer their subscribing, which hath been the only occasion of its being kept back so long; which, if now encouraged, will be the means to have it appear by Midsummer next at farthest. And to the intent that no man should be wanting to know the subject matter on which it chiefly treateth, the Author hath here inserted a brief abstract of the most peculiar heads therein contained; keeping the same order and method in these his last proposals, as you shall find printed in the book, which shall be printed in the same sort of letter and paper.

In the first section you have original denomination and building of the ancient village, borough and city of Gloucester and by whom augmented and increased, traced through the Britains, Romans and Saxons etc. to King Richard the Third; begun with variety of historical relations and continued with sundry remarkable and modern observations briefly compiled out of the most approved authors, as well as before as since the Conquest: To which I have annexed a particular survey of its strength and fortifications before it was demolished, and a compendious narrative of the River Severn. Next you have a general survey of the whole city, by way of delineation, with the ancient names of every street and lane, the description of the demolished churches with an account of all those that are now standing, and what statues, monuments or other memorials; and charitable gifts are bequeathed to every church and to the poor of every parish in the city. Where you have likewise an account of every hospital, almshouse, free school and other charitable endowments, and by whom built and endowed, and how many poor people each of them doth entertain, and who built most of the eminent places in the city. And lastly, you have the constitution of its government and privileges, their number and assistants, their electing of the mayors, &c., the extension of the mace (or perambulation-line), the names of each earl and duke of Gloucester, and when created, with a catalogue of every mayor and sheriff.

f. 317v. In the second section you have the original foundation of that once most stately fabric, the ancient abbey or monastery of Gloucester, and its continuation till Canute the Dane, etc. with a compendious memorial of the now cathedral church of Gloucester, from Edward the Confessor to King Henry the Eighth. Afterwards you have its ordained constitution into a bishop's see, their prescript rule of living, their yearly stipends and other allowances, the names of the bishops and deans to the late unhappy wars, and when they were consecrated or installed etc. The articles of the chapter of that foundation; with a catalogue of all the bishops, deans, chancellors, archdeacons and prebends of that church since His Majesty's restoration to the present year, with the supposed valuations of every minister, and other men's places belonging thereunto: And an account of all statues, monuments and memorials therein contained; its particular dimensions both within and without, and many other remarkable observations particularly relating to the cathedral of Gloucester.

In the third section you have the general description of the county of Gloucester according to the ecclesiastical order, branched forth into ten deaneries, briefly compiled into eight columns. In the first you have an alphabet of every parish church and chapel and to what abbey, monastery or other religious house it formerly belonged; in the second the names of the patrons; in the third the names of the present incumbents; in the fourth their supposed valuation; in the fifth their tenths; in the sixth their procurations; in the seventh their pentecosts; in the eighth their synodals.

In the fourth section (which is the Forest division) you have the particular division of the county according to the common or civil jurisdiction, principally separated into four partitions, which is afterwards drawn into thirty hundreds, and lastly subdivided into parishes, hamlets and tithings, all alphabetically: Where you have an account of every market town as it lieth within its respective hundred, with its original denomination, how

situated, extended and bounded, either with hills, rivers, woods or commons, the constitution of its government, the antiquity of its charter, lords of the manors, and the particular trade or commerce on which each town dependeth, and how distant it lieth from the next adjacent markets. Moreover, in each of those market towns you have a particular description of every church, and by whom, and when some of them were built, and to what saint dedicated; with an account of all statues, monuments and memorials, hospitals, almshouses and free schools, and all other good and commendable gifts bequeathed either to the church or to the poor in every market town or village throughout the county, with the names of each donor and how many poor people they entertain and what weekly allowances they have; and what every schoolmaster and usher (if any) have by the year, and by whom paid. Besides all this, you have a particular survey in every hundred of all Roman and Mercian fortifications, Saxon rampires and Danish camps, with the significations of those rubbish piles of earth called barrows, and what hath been found under many of them, as also your chequer-work pavements, stoups, numismatas, veins of ore, quarries and variety of solid stones found up and down many places in this county, &c.

The fifth section treateth of Kiftsgates upper and lower division.

The sixth section treateth of the Seven Hundred division. And,

The seventh section treateth of Berkeley's upper and lower divisions.

And at the end of these four divisions you have an alphabet of all the gentlemen's names and coats of arms in the county, engraved upon copper plates, and emblazoned by hatching-strokes.

f. 318 The eighth section is a tract relating to gentility in general, wherein you have an account of all His Majesty's justices of the peace, and knights of the shire, with a catalogue of all the high sheriffs from the first of King Henry the Second to this present year. Wherein is contained the names and seats of all the knights bachelors, knights baronets and knights of the Bath, &c., and when they were either dubbed or created. Moreover you have the names, seats and titles of honour appertaining to the greater luminaries of the county, viz. all viscounts, earls, marquesses and dukes, gradually ranked according to their ascending qualities, &c.

The ninth section treateth of the military jurisdiction of the county, where you have an account of all commissioned officers in a regimental order, and how many soldiers every parish, hamlet and tithing provideth throughout the county.

The tenth section containeth directions for all travellers and others from every market town or parish to any hamlet or village in the county, seldom exceeding two miles.

The eleventh and last section is the history of the city of Bristol from its first original to the last unhappy wars.

The subscription money for and towards the completing of this so good and useful a work is ten shillings paid down and ten shillings more to be paid by each subscriber when he receiveth the book well and handsomely bound. And that no subscriber may be deceived the author giveth notice to all subscribers in London that they shall have public notice from Mr Luke Singleton at the Plough and Harrow in the Poultry when to come and receive their books of him, and no man else in the city. And so for the gentry of the county, they shall have timely notice from the author where to receive them most for their conveniency according to their several seats and habitations.

The author lodgeth at the Three Cups in Bread Street, where he may be spoke with any morning this week from eight of the clock till ten; and afterwards those gentlemen that are willing to subscribe are desired to repair to Mr Singleton, who will receive their subscriptions.

[Here the names of subscribers are appended without introduction.]

THE SPECIMEN PRINTED PAGES

*The four printed pages at ff. 319–320v. were intended by Wantner as a sample of the first chapter (on the city of Gloucester) of his History. They are headed by a title presented in several founts in a style appropriate to the opening of a substantial work.*³⁶

Similarly, f. 320 and v. present the first two pages of the second chapter (on the abbey and cathedral of Gloucester) of the same work.

Another printing of the beginning of the first chapter, at ff. 315–316v., ends abruptly in the middle of its last page, perhaps because its penultimate paragraph was wrongly abbreviated.

The contents of these specimens closely resemble those of the corresponding pages of Books One and Two.

Wantner's text after the title is transcribed below unchanged in style and content.]

f. 319 (p. 1) The Natural History of Gloucestershire .

By Abel Wantner, citizen of Gloucester.

Chap. 1.

Of the Ancient City of Gloucester, from its Original.

After such time as *Julius Cesar* had compel'd the *Britains*, to become Tributaries to the Roman Empire, *Ann. Mundi* 3925. He, by reason of the Civil Wars that arose at *Rome*, was obliged to continue at Home for many Years. During which time, either through his remiss Government, or else not being mindful of those Kingdoms and Provinces, which had sworn Allegiance to him, they revolt from their Obedience, insomuch, that after his Decease, the succeeding Emperours, (*viz.*) *Octavian Augustus*, *Tiberius Claudius*, and *Cajus Caligula*, thought it more Prudence, carefully to preserve what they had already gotten, rather than uncertainly to grasp at any more: By which means *Britain* was left, as it were, almost forgotten, until one *Bericus*, a Noble-man, Born in *Britain* (who for Sedition, and other high Misdemeanours, was expel'd his Native Country) greatly solicited *Claudius*, the son of *Drucis*, who was newly chosen Emperour, by the Pretorian Souldiers, (*Ann. Dom.* 43.) to reduce *Britain* again to the *Roman* Obedience; who being overperswaded thereunto, *Claudius Cesar* raiseth a powerful army out of *Gaul* (or *France*) and other Places, and sends them against *Britain*, under the Conduct of *Aulus Plautius*, his *Prætor[ia]* or Deputy (*Ann. Dom.* 44) who, having crossed the Seas, landeth his Army without Opposition, and giveth Battle to *Togodumus*, their King, whom he forceth to a retreat: But in this their good Success they did not long continue, for the *Britains* did so assault the *Romans*, with their daily Fighting, and Skir-|mishing, that *Aulus Plautius* was constrained to send to *Rome* for *Claudius Cesar* (according to his own Appointment before, if Occasion so required) who after some Dangers upon the Seas, safely arrived in *Britain*, and soon joins his Forces with *Aulus Plautius*, his Deputy.

f. 319v. (p. 2)

The Success of whose War, according to *Dion*, was the taking of *Camolodunum*, (now *Maldon* in *Essex*) the chief Seat of the *British* Kings; the Subjection of that Part thereof next the Gauls, the disarming of the Inhabitants, and the placing of a Colony of old *Roman* Souldiers therein, *Claudius Cesar* being the first that ever fixed a compleat Conquest in *Britain*.

These Things being happily atchiev'd, *Cesar*, at the End of six Months, returned to *Rome*, leaving *Publius Ostorius Scapula*, his *Prætor[ia]* (or deputy) to end the War; who

³⁶ An unfamiliar hand has altered Wantner's title to read: 'The Antiquities and Memoires of The City and County of Gloucester'. The same hand has similarly changed the headline 'The Natural History of Gloucester' on the following pp. 2 and 3.

soon reduced the higher Part of *Britain* into the Form of a *Roman Province*; taking the *Dobunies* (who then possess'd *Oxford-shire*, and *Gloucester-shire*,) into his Protection.

But our *British* Historians (*viz.*) *Jeffery of Monmouth*, *Llanquet*, and Others relate these Things far otherwise; saying, that *Arviragus*, the Youngest Son of *Cunobeline*, (not *Togodamus*) was King of the *Britains*, *Ann. Dom.* 45. In which Year, (say they) *Claudius Cesar* came in person against *Britain*, who, when he could not obtain it by Force of Arms, came to a Composition with *Arviragus*, and gave him his Daughter *Jennissa* in marriage, which Marriage, (say they) was consummated at *Gloucester*. Hereupon King *Arviragus*, to make the Town more famous, where this Marriage was solemnized, did not only Beautify the same, but likewise greatly Enlarged it with new Buildings, and gave it the Name of *Claudia Castria*, or (*Castrum*,) alluding to *Claudius Cesar*'s Name.

But *William of Malmsbury*, an approved Author, tells you, that these were idle Fables, begun by *Jeffrey of Monmouth*, and carried on by their Historians, and Commentators, Men altogether ignorant and unskilful in Antiquity, whose Truth and Authority is so much to be doubted, that no Man of Sense will give any Credit to them.

f. 320 (p. 3) Now Dr. *Plott*, in his History of *Oxford-shire* (pag. 135.) saith, That if it be urged out of *Ponticus Virinius*, and some Others, that the Emperour *Claudius* was at *Gloucester*, and that he either Enlarged, or Built that City, after his own Name, in Memory of the Marriage of his Daughter *Jennissa*, with *Arviragus*, the then King of the *Britains*: Nevertheless (saith he) it must be answered, That notwithstanding the Name of *Claudius-Castrum*, (now *Gloucester*) yet, in all likelihood, there was never any such Matter; for neither *Suetonius* nor *Dion*, (who both lived in | his time, and had each of them borne the Office of Consul,) do make mention of any such Name as *Jennissa*, or that she was so disposed of by him in Marriage, altho' they both do number up how many children *Claudius Cesar* had. Besides all this, the Dr. further adds, How was it possible that *Claudius Cesar*, who came hither, and returned back to Rome in six Months, should have so much time as to come to *Gloucester* being a Place far in the Country, much more to build or re-edify that City? For *Dion* expresly saith, that *Claudius Cesar* was but sixteen Days in *Britain*, and in all Probability, those sixteen Days were spent in ordering his Army, and that *Arviragus* was not known to *Claudius Cesar*, but that he rather lived in the time of *Domitian* the sixth in Succession after him.

Now altho it cannot certainly be proved (by any reputable Author) who was *Gloucester*'s first founder, yet most certain it is that the *Romans* did Build it, and that of set purpose to be like a Yoke, as it were, upon the Necks of the *Silures*, a fierce and warlike People, who then possess'd all that Tract of Ground, which lieth between the two great Rivers, (*viz.*) *Wye* and *Severn*, called by the ancient *Britains*, *Vaga*, and *Hafferne*, of purpose to curb their violent Incursions. And it is altogether as certain, that the Emperour *Antoninus* gave it the Name of *Glevum*, and that he there planted a Colony of *Roman* Soldiers, which were called, according to *Ptolomy*, *Coloni Glevum* (or the *White Colony*) and to confirm the same the learned *Cambden*, in his former Treatise saith, (fol. 36.) That there was an ancient Inscription, found upon a Quadrant Stone in the Walls of *Bath*, (*viz.*) *Dec. Colonia Glev. vixit, Ann: LXXXVI.*

It farther appears, that after the Extirpation of the *Romans*, that the Saxons gave it the name of *Glav-cester*, which Word, according to *Ninius* (as Mr. *Cambden* well observeth) came from *Glev*, and so proportionably *Glevum*, from the *British* Word *Caire-Glow*, which signifieth, white, fair, or splendid; derived or taken from the High Duke *Glovi*, or *Glovis*, Great-Grandfather to King *Vortigern*, from whence *Glovernia*, after whom, the *Latines* called it *Gloucestriae*, and the vulgar *Gloucester*, &c.

Having thus spoken of the Original Foundation, and Name, come we, in the next place, to treat of the Honour and Reputation it had in the time of the *Britains*, with other Remarks to the Conquest, and from thence you have Variety of Observations, to the reign of King *Henry* the Eighth, who made it a City.

f. 320v. (p. 4) I find nothing recorded, by any reputable Author, concerning the City or Town of *Gloucester*, during the time that the Romans were here in Britain: Neither have I met with any thing that | may be termed remarkable, till the coming in of *Hengist*, Prince of the *Pagan Saxons*, who, through their perfidious treachery, slew four Hundred and Sixty of the *British* Nobility upon the Plain of *Amsbury*, within three Miles of *Salisbury*, at a Place called since *Stone-Henge*: which Stones are said to have been erected as a Monument, or Memorial, of that most bloody and barbarous Slaughter. Amongst whom, at that time, was the valiant *Eldol*, Duke of Gloucester, Brother unto *Eldade*, Bishop of *Gloucester*: Who finding of a Stake, which by chance lay on the Ground, slew (according to Sr. *William Dugdale*) Seventeen of those *Saxons*, and afterwards made his Escape to his Dukedome of *Gloucester*, where he rallied what Forces he could procure, and at a Place called *Maezbel*, on the North of *Humber*, meets with *Hengist*, gives him Battle, and defeats his Army. (*Cambden* out of *Higden*, fol. 208).

Æthelstan, the 25th King of the *West-Saxons*, and the first anointed Monarch of *England*, made *Gloucester* his Royal Seat, where he built a fair Spire Church, and dedicated it to St. *John* the Baptist, where afterwards he Died, but was Buried at *Malmsbury* in the County of *Wilts*, *An. Dom.* 940.

King *Edward* the Confessor held a famous Parliament at *Gloucester*, *Ann. Dom.* 1503.³⁷ During which time *Gruffith*, King of *South Wales*, Rebelled, and, with thirty Sail of *Danish* Ships, entereth the River *Severn*, doing great Spoil to the Country: But he was taken at *Bullen-Dane*, the same we now call *Bully*, and there Beheaded, and afterwards his Head was presented to King *Edward*, at *Gloucester*. During whose Reign, the Abby of St. *Peter*, in *Gloucester*, was began to be Built, but not thoroughly finished until the Reign of King *William* Sir-named the *Conquerour*; of which I shall discourse more at large in its proper place.

Whilst King *Edward* the Confessour, and his Parliament resided at *Gloucester*, *Goodwin*, earl of *Kent*, rebelled, and seized the Castle of *Beverstone* in this County; for which King *Edward* not only banished *Earl Goodwin*, and chief of his Complices, but likewise confined his Queen, who was the Daughter of *Earl Goodwin*, in *Wilton* Castle, but afterwards upon their Submission, *Goodwin* was recalled, and the Queen restored to her former Honour.

King *William* the first, Sirnamed the *Conquerour*, had *Gloucester* in so great Estimation that he not only oftentimes resided there, but he usually kept his Royal *Christmas* there; who perceiving, that it was the very Inlet, or Entrance into *Wales*, did (for its better Defence and Security) fortify the same on the North, East, and South Sides with strong Gates, and lofty thick walls of hewn *Masonry* Embattled. [*The text beaks off with the catchword*] After.

f. 321

Chap. II

Of the Ancient Abby, and the Now Cathedral
Church of Gloucester, from their Originals.

As *Jerusalem*, and *Antioch*, may rightly claim the Precedency of all other Places; the one being, as it were, the Chamber, where Christians were Born; and the other the Font, where they receiv'd, and were Christen'd with that most sacred Name: So ought this

³⁷ Recte 1053; an obvious transposition of digits.

Kingdom of *Great-Britain*, and the Ancient Church, dedicated to *St. Mary the Virgin*, in the City of *Gloucester*, to be Preferr'd before many Others.

For, as this Kingdom had the Glory bestow'd upon her from on High, to be graced with the first Christian King, and Emperour that ever Reigned in this World, viz. *Constantine the Great*, Born and Bred-up in Britain; and first saluted Emperour at York: so likewise, had that Church the Honour to be Adorned with the first Funeral Obsequies and Interrment of his Body, who was the First Christian King that ever laid his Crown at the Foot of Christ's Cross, viz. *Lucius*, the Son of *Coilus*, a *Britain*, surnamed *Levermaure*, whose Signification is, *A Prince of Great Glory*, or *Brightness*. *Speed*, fol. 77. *Sr. Richard Baker*, fol. 105.

Now in what Manner this *Lucius* was King of the *Britains*, neither *Ninius*, nor *Bede*, who first tell the Story, do make any mention.

And *Baronius*, in his *Annals*, *Eccles. Cas. Baroni*, Anno Christi 183, seems to stand doubtful between three Opinions: viz. That first, King *Lucius* Commanded beyond the *Roman-Pale*, amongst the *Britains*: Or secondly, That he was some substitute King in the Province: or thirdly, That he was newly Elected King by the seditious *Romans*.

The second Opinion, saith my Author, Mr. *Richardson*, seemeth most probable, the Custom of the *Romans* being consider'd, who anciently had Kings for their Subjects; and that he ruled only over a part of the *Roman* Province here in *Britain*.

But, most certain it is, according to *Bede*, *Eccles. Hist. Anglorum*, lib. 1 cap. 6, & 7. That after such time as the thick Mists of Superstition, occasioned through the *Pelagian* and *Arrian* Heresies, began to be scattered under the Emperour *Commodus*, *Elutherius* being then Bishop of *Rome*, that the Heavenly Light of Christianity, by the means of this King *Lucius*, shone upon this Island; who admiring the Holy Life, and Integrity of the Christians, and being himself inspired with the Spirit of Grace and Truth, even from the beginning of his Reign, moved thereunto by the manifest Miracles, which the Christians daily wrought, in witness | and proof of their so sound and perfect Doctrine, perceiving likewise, not only some of the *Roman* Lieutenants, viz. *Trebellus*, and *Pertinax*, with others, to have submitted themselves to that Profession; but also, the Emperour himself, did begin to favour those that Professed the same: He took Occasion by their good Examples, to give a more attentive Ear to the Gospel of Christ. And knowing likewise, That No King, at that time, had openly professed the same: he resolved to send over Two Learned Men of the British Nation, viz. *Elvinus*, Born in the Island of *Avelone*, or, more anciently, *Thurdat*, which we now call *Glassenbury*, and *Medvinus*, Sir-named *Belga*, Born in the City of *Wells*, as *Embassadors* to *Elutherius*, Bishop of *Rome*, with Letters of Request, desiring him to send over into *Britain*, such able and Learned Divines, as might more fully Instruct him, and his People, in the true Faith, and to Baptise them according to the Rule of Christianity; and if not to plant, yet at least to water, and confirm the Gospel planted here long before, but almost Rooted-out by the Prevailing *Gentilisme*.

Hereupon Pope *Eletherius* first Consecrateth *Elvin*, and *Madwin*, Bishops in the City of *Rome*, and afterwards sent over with them into *Britain*, *Faganus*, and *Damianus*, with one *Aaron*, and Others, to be Fellow-labourers in the Vineyard; with a letter to King *Lucius*, Anno 180. Which for its Antiquity, and undoubted Truth, I have here inserted a true Copy, as it was taken from the Original.

Pope *Eletherius*, the Twelfth Bishop of *Rome*, his Letter to King *Lucius* of *Britany*, for the Reformation of him, and his people of that Kingdom.

You desire of us, to send to you, the *Roman* Laws, which you would use in your Kingdom of *Britany*. The Roman laws, and the Emperour's Laws, we may at all times dislike, but the Law of GOD by no means. By the Divine Clemency you have of late received in your Kingdom of *Britany*, you have with you the Law, and Faith of Christ,

the Old, and the New Testament, out of them in God's name, by the Consent and Counsel of your State, take you a Law, and therewith Govern your Kingdom of Britany. As the Kingly Prophet *David* saith, *The Earth is the Lord's and the Fulness thereof, the whole World, and they that Dwell herein*; And again, the same Prophet saith, *Thou hast loved Righteousness, and hated Iniquity, therefore God, even thine own God, shall anoint thee with the Oyl of Gladnes above thy Fellows.*

And again he saith, *Lord, give thy Judgment unto the King, and thy Justice unto the King's Sons*; He saith not the Judgment, or Justice of the Emperour, for the King's Sons are the Christian [*The text breaks off with the catchword*] Na-.