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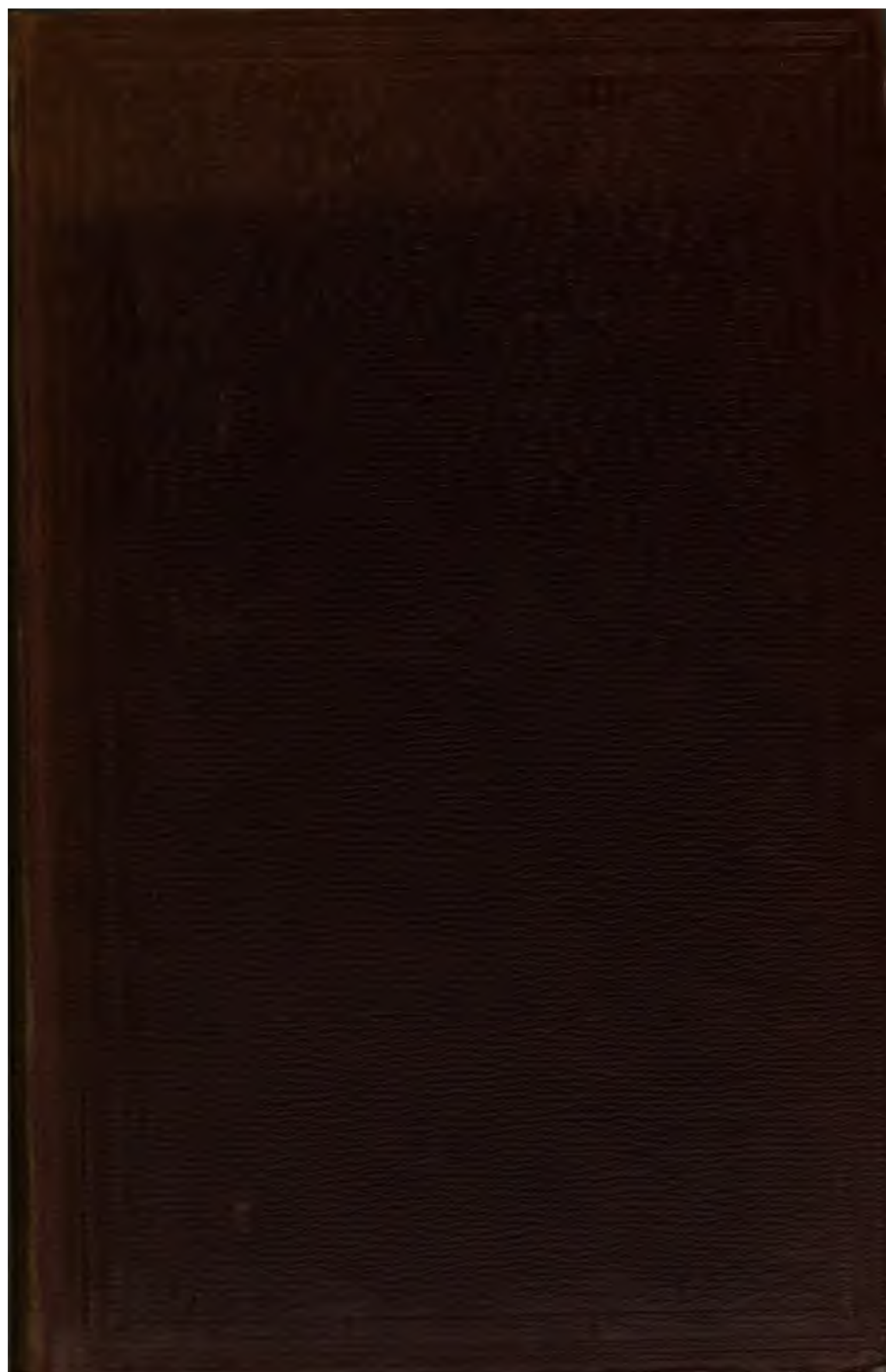
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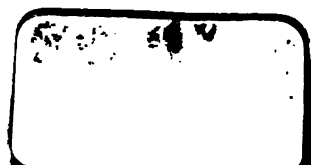
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THE FORMER CHURCH OF ST. MARY MAGDALEN.  
TETBURY.  
TAKEN DOWN IN 1777.

**THE HISTORY**  
**OF THE**  
**TOWN AND PARISH**  
**OF TETBURY,**

*In the County of Gloucester,*

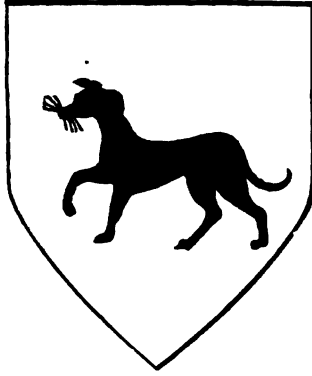
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BY THE  
**REV. ALFRED T. LEE, M. A.**  
LATE SCHOLAR OF CHRIST'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, SOMETIME CURATE  
AND LECTURER OF TETBURY.



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**JOHN HENRY & JAMES PARKER, 377, STRAND.**  
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To Robert Stagner Holford,

OF WESTON BIRT,

Esquire,

M. P. FOR THE EASTERN DIVISION OF THE COUNTY  
OF GLOUCESTER,

LORD OF THE MANORS OF UPTON & CHARLTON,

IN THE PARISH OF TETBURY,

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IS BY HIS PERMISSION INSCRIBED, WITH EVERY TOKEN  
OF RESPECT,

BY HIS VERY OBEDIENT SERVANT,

The Author.



## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Preface . . . . .	v.
List of Subscribers . . . . .	xi.

### CHAPTER I.

#### *The History of the Town.*

Tetbury in the time of the Britains and Romans . . . . .	1
Castle there in British times . . . . .	3
Roman Coins found there . . . . .	4
Saxon Monastery, circa A.D. 680 . . . . .	6
Tetbury, in "Domesday" . . . . .	7
Siege of Tetbury Castle by King Stephen . . . . .	13
Cistercian Monastery, A.D. 1170 . . . . .	16
Chantry founded in Tetbury Church by Walter de Waltres, A.D. 1363 . . . . .	18
Charles I. visits Tetbury . . . . .	19
Tetbury in the Civil Wars . . . . .	20
Charles II. and James II. visit the Town . . . . .	21
Rules and Bye-laws for prevention of the plague, 1666 . . . . .	21
Severe visitation of Small-pox . . . . .	25
Account of old Henry West, of Upton . . . . .	26
Old Ambrose Ind . . . . .	28
Remarkable events . . . . .	29
Tetbury Church struck by lightning, A.D. 1789 . . . . .	30
Colours presented to the Tetbury Volunteers at Kingscote . . . . .	32
Government of the Town . . . . .	32
Fairs, &c. . . . .	34
Description of the Town . . . . .	35
Ruins of Cistercian Monastery . . . . .	37
Projected Railway in 1839 . . . . .	39
Springs near the Town . . . . .	39
Alms House. . . . .	42
Savings Bank . . . . .	44
Dispensary . . . . .	46

Tetbury Institute . . . . .	48
Tetbury Union . . . . .	51
Population of the parish, 1801—1851 . . . . .	52
Proportion of arable to pasture land in the parish . . . . .	53
Hamlet of Doughton . . . . .	53
Elmestree . . . . .	54
Upton . . . . .	54
Charlton . . . . .	55
Investigation into the origin of the name of the Town . . . . .	55

## CHAPTER II.

### *Account of the Lords of the Manor.*

Former and present jurisdiction of Lords of the Manor . . . . .	58
Siward, Lord of Tetbury, <i>temp.</i> Edward the Confessor . . . . .	59
Roger de Iveri, <i>temp.</i> William the Confessor . . . . .	59
Reginald de S. Walerick . . . . .	60
The family of De Braose . . . . .	61
The Berkeley family . . . . .	71
The Manor of Doughton . . . . .	75
The Manor of Upton . . . . .	78
The Manor of Charlton . . . . .	81
The Manor of Elmestree . . . . .	85
The Grange . . . . .	86

## CHAPTER III.

### *History of the Monastery and Churches.*

Ancient Saxon Monastery . . . . .	87
Cistercian Monastery . . . . .	88
Old Parish Church of S. Mary Magdalen . . . . .	94
Charities attached to the old Church . . . . .	96
Deed of Arbitration, 1467 . . . . .	99
Account of rebuilding of Parish Church . . . . .	102
Rules of Society for rebuilding the Parish Church . . . . .	105
The present Parish Church . . . . .	108
S. Saviour's Chapel of Ease . . . . .	118
The Rectory and Advowson, account of . . . . .	119
Particulars respecting the Rev. John Wight . . . . .	122
Extracts from the Parish Registers, &c. . . . .	127
Churchwardens' accounts . . . . .	132
Monuments in the old Church . . . . .	146

## CHAPTER IV.

*The Tetbury Charities.*

Chancery Scheme for regulation of Tetbury Charity Estates.	156
Sir William Romney's Charity, 1610	159
Sir Thomas Estcourt's Charity, 1642	160
John Veizey's Charity, 1677.	161
William Talboys' Charity, 1680	162
Richard Talboys' Charity, 1682	162
Charles Elton's Charity, 1696	163
Jonathan Shipton's Charity, 1710	163
John Avery's Charity, 1713.	164
Elizabeth Hodges' Charity, 1723	165
Thomas Talboys' Charity, 1731	166
Gilbert Gastrell's Charity, 1732	167
Hopeful Vekin's Charity, 1739	167
Matthew Sloper's Charity, 1770	167
John Wight's Charity, 1774.	168
Esther Clark's Charity, 1774	168
Mary Howe's Charity, 1775.	169
Ann Wight's Charity, 1788	169
Sarah Paul's Charity, 1795	170
Ann Gastrell's Charity, 1797	170
Eleanor Ludlow's Charity, 1804	170
Thomas Alexander's Charity, 1805	171
James Webber's Charity, 1813	172
James Pickett's Charity, 1813	172
Sarah Ludlow's Charity, 1816	173
William Brookes's Charity, 1821	173
Mary Summers's Charity, 1826	173
Lieutenant-Colonel Olney's Charity, 1836	174
Thomas Poulton's Charity, 1851	174
Tabular account of the Charities	175
Tetbury Charity Estates account, 1855-56	176

## CHAPTER V.

*The Schools.*

Sir William Romney's benefaction	177
Mrs. Hodges' benefaction	178
Ordinances of Tetbury School, 1623.	179
Present state of the Schools.	183
Lives of celebrated persons connected with the Town	184
John Oldham, the poet	184

## viii.

Philip Bisse, Bishop of Hereford . . . . .	187
Thomas Tully, D.D., Dean of Ripon . . . . .	188
Thomas Gore, the antiquary . . . . .	189
Joseph Trapp, Professor of Poetry, Oxford . . . . .	190
Scrope Berdmore Davies . . . . .	191

## CHAPTER VI

### *History of Families connected with Tetbury.*

Estcourt of Estcourt . . . . .	196
Huntley of Boxwell Court . . . . .	208
Holford of Weston Birt . . . . .	218
Paul of Highgrove . . . . .	222
Savage of Tetbury . . . . .	228
Extracts from Parish Registers respecting family of Savage . . . . .	237
"    "    "    Gastrell family . . . . .	243
"    "    "    Talboys family . . . . .	244
Extracts from Shipton Moyne Registers respecting the Estcourt family . . . . .	246
Extracts from Long Newnton Registers respecting the Estcourt family . . . . .	248
Pedigree connecting families of De Braose and Cotes . . . . .	249

## CHAPTER VII

Notes on the Geology of Tetbury . . . . . 251

## APPENDIX I

Chronological events connected with the Town . . . . .	261
Charter of King Ethelred to Malmesbury Abbey . . . . .	264
Charter of Reginald de S. Walerick to Eynesham Abbey . . . . .	265
Grant of Bernard de S. Walerick to Roger de Berkeley . . . . .	266
Charter of Thomas de S. Walerick to Eynesham Abbey . . . . .	267
Carta R. de Berkeley . . . . .	268
Grant of William de Breuse to the Free Burgesses of Tetbury, 1291 . . . . .	268
Regrant of Reginald de Brahus . . . . .	269
Regrant of John de Bransa . . . . .	269
Charter of Edward IV. of Elmestree, to Westbury College . . . . .	270
Extracts from Public Rolls relating to Tetbury . . . . .	271
Tokens issued at Tetbury, 1650—1670 . . . . .	273
Brief for repairs of Tetbury Church . . . . .	273

ix.

Extracts from the Will of Sir William Romney . . .	279
Lists of Acts of Parliament connected with the Town . . .	285
Bishops of Gloucester from 1541 . . . . .	287

---

APPENDIX II.

List of Vicars from 1551 . . . . .	289
List of Lecturers . . . . .	290
List of Curates . . . . .	291
List of Churchwardens from 1589 . . . . .	292
List of Feoffees from 1632 . . . . .	298
List of Bailiffs from 1592 . . . . .	299
List of Schoolmasters from 1642 . . . . .	301

---

APPENDIX III.

Inscriptions on the existing Monuments in the Parish Church . . .	302
---	-----

---

APPENDIX IV.

Heads of Local Information . . . . .	311
--------------------------------------	-----

---

INDEX.

Index to Names on Monuments . . . . .	313
Index . . . . .	314

## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

The former Church of S. Mary Magdalen . . . . .	Frontispiece
The Arms of Tetbury . . . . .	Title Page
Arms of Holford . . . . .	Dedication
Facsimile of order of Charles I. to spare Tetbury during the Civil Wars . . . . .	19
The Old Market House, Tetbury . . . . .	35
Upton Grove, near Tetbury . . . . .	54
Arms of De Braose . . . . .	62
Arms of the Berkeleys . . . . .	71
Elmestree House, near Tetbury . . . . .	86
Remains of Cistercian Monastery . . . . .	94
Autographs of Vicars of Tetbury since 1657 . . . . .	122
West Window, Parish Church, and Gastrell Monument . . . . .	146
Arms of Estcourt . . . . .	196
Estcourt House, near Tetbury . . . . .	196
Seal of William Estcourt . . . . .	197
Arms of Huntley . . . . .	208
Arms of Holford . . . . .	218
Weston Birt, near Tetbury . . . . .	218
Arms of Paul . . . . .	226
Arms of Savage . . . . .	228
Autographs of some of the Estcourts, and Lord and Lady Berkeley, 1632 . . . . .	241

## PREFACE.

---

The object of the Author in compiling the following pages has been to preserve, if possible from oblivion, such particulars respecting the Town and Parish of Tetbury as would otherwise, in all probability, have been lost. He has endeavoured especially to record those which are likely to be interesting to the historian and the antiquary ; having been long convinced that local histories are of great importance, if compiled with fidelity and care. From works of like character with the present, the future historians of England will be able to gather facts and customs which otherwise would, in the lapse of time, be for ever lost ; and to histories such as these they must look for the record of the common events of the every-day domestic life of the English nation, which in larger works are unnoticed and uncared for.

In the present history then, the Author has simply endeavoured to do the work of a compiler with

as much faithfulness and diligence as lay in his power. When he commenced collecting materials for it, he found but few ready to hand. The notices of Tetbury, given in the various histories of Gloucestershire, are, from the nature of those works, short and formal, and are not always trustworthy. His chief sources of information have been numerous manuscripts intrusted to him by their owners, and papers relating to various Chancery suits, which at different periods have been carried on respecting the affairs of the Town.

These documents, as well as those of interest in the Town Chest, together with the Parochial Registers, and Churchwardens' and Feoffees' accounts, have been examined with much care, and every information calculated to throw light on the past history of the Town has been extracted from them.

The copies of all the monumental inscriptions at present existing in the Parish Church, given in Appendix III., as well as the extracts from the Parish Register at the end of Chapter VI. will, it is hoped, be found valuable hereafter in tracing pedigrees which otherwise might become obscure.

It only remains for the Author to thank those

kind friends who have assisted him in obtaining materials for his work. The owners of Estcourt, Weston Birt, Upton Grove, and Elmestree, have presented him with the views of their respective residences, which appear in the following pages. From the late lamented Rev. R. W. Huntley, of Boxwell Court, he has received much antiquarian, genealogical, and heraldic information. From Messrs. J. T. and R. C. Paul, much documentary evidence and constant assistance throughout the progress of the work. From Professor Buckman, of the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, a valuable Essay on the Geology of Tetbury. From Richard Filkin, Esq., M.D., of Richmond, many useful references to works respecting Tetbury and its History; and from that valuable publication, *Notes and Queries*, (to which all Antiquaries are so constantly indebted,) he has obtained the elucidation of many obscure historical points.

The materials thus obtained have been arranged in the following order :

In CHAPTER I., the History of the Town is traced from its earliest appearance in British History, to the present day; the most remarkable circumstances that have occurred in connec-

tion with it are mentioned, and a description is given of the present state of its Government, Institutions, Public Buildings, &c.

CHAPTER II. contains a consecutive account of the Lords of the Manor of Tetbury, and its Hamlets, from the time of Edward the Confessor to the present day.

CHAPTER III. is occupied with a description of the ancient Cistercian Monastery, and of the former and present Churches existing in the Parish.

In CHAPTER IV., a full account is given of the number and value of the different Charities of the Town, by means of abstracts of the wills of the various benefactors. A tabular account of their present state is appended.

CHAPTER V. describes the past and present conditions of the Schools, giving also short lives of celebrated persons educated in them, or otherwise connected with the Town.

CHAPTER VI. contains the Pedigrees of those families who are, or have been, prominently connected with Tetbury. The Author is greatly indebted to the members of these families, who have supplied him with authentic materials for compiling them.

CHAPTER VII. contains Notes on the Geology of Tetbury, by Professor Buckman.

The Charters of the De Braose's in APPENDIX I. are from an old English copy, preserved in the Town Chest. The originals, in Latin, are in many parts illegible.

The lists of Vicars, Feoffees, Churchwardens, &c., in APPENDIX II., have been now for the first time compiled at a great expense of time and labour ; they will be found correct, as far as they go.

APPENDIX III. contains Copies of the Inscriptions on all the Monuments in the Parish Church.

In APPENDIX IV. the Heads of Local Information will be found.

Fully conscious of the numerous defects which will be found in the following pages, the Author nevertheless commits them with confidence to the candour and kindness of his readers, believing that they will estimate their value, not by their intrinsic worth, but by the interest which they take in all that concerns the welfare and prosperity of the Town and Parish of Tetbury, the History of which it is the object of the following pages to describe.

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THE TOWN AND PARISH OF  
TETBURY.



## CHAPTER I.

### THE HISTORY OF THE TOWN.

Early History in the times of the Britains—Romans—Saxons—Danes.—Account of Manor in Domesday.—Civil Wars, *temp.* K. Stephen.—Royal Visits.—Civil Wars, *temp.* K. Charles.—Bye Laws for Prevention of the Plague in 1666.—Old Age of Inhabitants.—Remarkable Events. Government of the Town.—Situation.—Town Hall.—The Chipping.—Cistercian Monastery.—Alms Houses.—Savings Bank.—Dispensary.—Institute.—Population.—Hamlets,—Doughton,—Elmestree,—Upton,—Charlton.—Investigation into the Origin of its Name.

There can be but little doubt that Tetbury was a military station, both in the time of the Britons and Romans. The towns of the original inhabitants of Britain were mostly situated on steep hills, and deep ditches, and high ramparts, were added to these natural defences, by way of increasing their strength; and the position assigned to Tetbury by nature, admirably fits it for purposes of defence. Pleasantly situated, on the South Eastern extremity of the Cotswold hills, in a healthy and salubrious air, and commanding an extensive tract of surrounding country,<sup>1</sup> it was sure to be seized upon by a warlike

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<sup>1</sup> The town is thus described by Leland, *Itinerary*, vol. ii., p. 24.—“Tetbyri is vii. miles from Malmesbyri, and is a praty market Town. Tetbyri liyth a 2 miles on the lift hand of from Fosse, as men ryde to Sodbyri. The Hed of Isis in Cotteswolde riseth about a mile a this side Tetbyri.”

people, as a spot capable of being easily fortified, and as easily defended.

In the account which the earliest historians of Britain give of this part of the country, Tetbury is but rarely mentioned by name. The splendour of its near neighbour, Cirencester (which town was the metropolis of the Dobuni, the ancient inhabitants of Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire before the invasion of the Romans) entirely eclipsed its fame, and in giving an account of its history during this early period, we must content ourselves with describing, the everchanging fortunes of the inhabitants of the district, comprehended between Cirencester, Gloucester, and Bath, in which tract of country, Tetbury is necessarily included.

Aulus Plautius, was sent by Claudius as proprætor into Britain, and A.D. 45 placed garrisons amongst the Dobuni, as Dio relates. This country from Cirencester (called by the Britains *Caer Cori*, and by the Romans *Durocornovium*) to Painswick, Bisley, Sapperton, Woodchester, Uley, and the adjoining places, (probably including Tetbury) was much peopled by the Romans. Cirencester was the metropolis, and Gloucester and the hills about the Severn were the great military posts.

Camden<sup>2</sup> in his description of Malmesbury, makes mention of an ancient castle existing at Tetbury in British times. We will give the extract in full.

“A very proper town this is (*i. e.* Malmesbury),

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<sup>2</sup>Camden's *Britannica*, ed. 1610, p. 242.

and hath a great name for clothing, which (as we read in the Eulogie of Histories) Cunwallow Malmutius, King of the Britains, built together with Lacock and Tetburie two castles, and called it Caer Baldon, which being at length by heat of wars destroyed, out of the ruins thereof there arose, as writers record, a castle which our ancestors in their tongue, called Ingelborn." At the same time, continues Camden, "the Saxon petty Kings had their palace at Caerdurburge now Brokenbridge, a village scarce a mile from hence."

If a castle was built at Tetbury, in the time of the Britons, as thus related by Camden, it would at once be seized by the Romans on their occupation of the country, and made by them a military station ; and we have proofs of this having been the case, for as is justly observed by Bishop Kennet,<sup>3</sup> "an obvious proof of places being frequented by the Romans is the digging up, or casually finding, medals and other relics of that age and nation, for wherever they spread themselves they either by accident or design left their marks behind them, so that if none of their antiquities can be found it is a just argument that they have never visited it."<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> *Parochial Antiquities*, vol. i., p. 14.

<sup>4</sup> This is confirmed by the account given in the *Anglo Saxon Chronicle*, A.D. 418. This year the Romans collected all the treasures that were in Britain, and some they hid in the earth, so that no one has since been able to find them, and some they carried with them to Gaul.

The converse of this argument is applicable to Tetbury, since many Roman coins have at different times been found there, and the remains of a Roman camp existed there till the middle of the last century, when it was levelled to make room for improvements.<sup>5</sup> Coins of the Emperors Claudius, and Philip, are at the present time, (1857) in the possession of Mr. George Cole, an old inhabitant of the town, and were dug up in his garden ; and the late Rev. John Wight, vicar of this parish, had in his cabinet coins of the Emperors Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, and Constantine and his sons, all of whom at one period visited Britain ; as also of Postumius Magnentius, and a very fine one of Carausius in brass, all found here. A coin of Annia Faustina, wife of Marcus Aurelius,<sup>6</sup> (who died A.D. 175,) has likewise been discovered here ; and under the agger several ancient *English* coins, buried doubtless at a later period, particularly one of Edward the Confessor, one of King Stephen, and two of Henry III. When the camp was levelled (as mentioned above) about a century since, several heads of arrows and javelins, with horse shoes of the ancient form, and

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<sup>5</sup> The ruins and intrenchments were visible within these twenty-six years, i.e. in 1757.—*MS. Account of Tetbury*, by R. C. [Robert Clark] written in 1783.

<sup>6</sup> She was the daughter of Antoninus Pius. Her character, which was not one of the best, is given by *Gibbon*, vol. i., p. 225, Dr. Smith's Ed. See also his *Greek and Roman Mythology*, vol. ii., p. 141.

spurs without rowels (such as were in use soon after the Conquest) were discovered.

It would be extremely interesting to us, had we any existing account of the marches of Vespasian, during the time that Aulus Plautius, was governor of Britain; as it is, we only know that the third year after his arrival in Britain, Plautius took possession of Bath and Gloucester.<sup>7</sup> In all probability Vespasian was the general, who conquered and colonized, the banks of the Bristol Avon. During the time that Plautius was Governor of Britain, the Romans reduced all the tribes south of the Thames, together with the Tribonantes, *Dobuni*, and Cossi.

When Publius Ostorius Scapula arrived in Britain as governor, A.D. 50, he found that many of the British tribes had revolted from Rome. Among other precautions, he fortified the Banks of the Severn, to prevent the Silures, (the ancient inhabitants of Herefordshire and Monmouthshire) from invading the Roman province, and placed garrisons at Gloucester, Sodbury, Oldbury, &c. Bath, which was originally a British town, was one of the nine Roman colonies in Britain, and had been previously occupied and fortified by them.

From the time of the departure of the Romans, in the middle of the fifth century, to the establishment of the Saxon Heptarchy, this part of the country was included in the Kingdom of Wiccia. It was afterwards incorporated with the

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<sup>7</sup> Richard of Cirencester, 1, 6, 28.

Kingdom of Mercia, and between 577 and 656 was held alternately by the Mercians and West Saxons. In an ancient charter of Ethelred, King of the Mercians, to Aldhelm, the Abbot of Malmesbury, in 680, recorded by Dugdale,<sup>8</sup> mention is made of the gift by that king of fifteen cassates of land, "*juxta Tettan Monasterium*," (near the Monastery of Tettan) to the monks of Malmesbury. This monastery disappeared before the Conquest, and no record of its existence, except this casual mention of it, now remains.

In the reign of the above-mentioned King Ethelred, Osher, sub regulus of the Wiccii, persuaded him to divide Mercia, which had hitherto been under one Bishop, into five dioceses, an example which might with great advantage be followed in our own times. The principal see then erected was that of his own province, Wiccia. The pontifical seat was erected at Worcester, the then famous metropolis of the Wiccii.<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>8</sup> *Monasticon Angl.*, vol. i., p. 258, ed. 1819. See also Tanner's *Notitia Monastica*, pp. 139, 148.

<sup>9</sup> Anno 680, tempore Æthelredi Regis Merciorum, et Theodori Archiepiscopi, constituta est sedes, Episcopalis Wigornensis Ecclesiæ. Boselus Episcopus primus et vixit annis xi., obiit 689. — *Annales de Rebus Eccles. Wigorn.*

The Diocese of Lichfield formerly comprehended all Mercia. In the year 679, on the authority of Ethelred and Archbishop Theodore, it was divided into *five* Dioceses; one of them was Worcester, which comprehended Worcestershire, Gloucestershire, and half of Warwickshire. The seat of the bishop was

Tetbury remained in the Diocese of Worcester, till the erection of the See of Gloucester, by Henry VIII., in 1541.

The Danes made their first hostile invasion of England in 783. In the reign of King Edgar (959-974) they had so overspread the land that "there was scarcely a village in England where the Danes did not dwell with the English."<sup>1</sup> It is said, that they were much favoured by the English women, from their being of cleaner habits than their own countrymen. In A.D. 1013, the Danish king, Sweyn, having been repulsed by the inhabitants of London, marched to Wallingford, and thence to Bath; he there halted and refreshed his army.

In the reign of Edward the Confessor (1041-1066) Siward was Lord of the Manor of Tetbury; it was held by Roger de Jueri, who had also large possessions in Berks, Bucks, Oxford, Gloucestershire, Huntingdon, and Warwick, in the time of William the Conqueror.

The following account of this manor is given in Domesday :<sup>2</sup>—"In Langetrewes Hund. isdem Rog.

Worcester. Tatfrith, "vir strenuissimus et doctissimus, atque excellentis ingenii" was to have been the first bishop, but he died suddenly, and Bosel was elected in his place. The division of the Diocese of Lichfield was determined at the Council of Hatfield, A.D. 675.—See Tanner's *Notitia Monastica* and Seyer's *History of Bristol*, vol. i., p. 227.

<sup>1</sup> Brompton.

<sup>2</sup> Domesday Book was called "Liber Judiciarius vel censu-

ten. TETEBERIE. Ibi xxiii. hide geld. Siward tenuit T. R. E. In d'nio s't viii. car., et xxxii. vill'i, et ii. bord, et ii. radchen ; cum p'bro inter om's h'ntes xiiii. car. Ibi xviii. servi et molin. de xv. den. et pastura de x. solid., et. x. ac. p'ti.

Isd. Roger. ten. UPTONE. Ibi ii. hide, et una v'geld. Aluricus tenuit de rege. E. In d'nio sunt ii. car., et v. vill'i. et iii. bord., ; cum iii. car. Ibi viii. servi. Hic duo M. T. R. E. val'b xxxiii. lib. modo sunt ad firmam pro l. lib.

"ROGER DE JUERI<sup>3</sup> holds Teteburie, in Langes-trewes Hundred. There are twenty-three hides

alis Angliæ." It was a general survey of all England, with the exception of Durham and Northumberland, and was commenced in the reign of William the Conqueror by five Justices, A.D. 1080, and finished A.D. 1086. The taxes were levied according to this survey till 13 Henry VIII. (1522.) Its name was derived, not as is generally supposed, from its being called the Book of Doom, from its severity, but from the *Liber Judicialis*, or *Dom Boc* of King Alfred. It was also called *Rotulus Wintoniæ*, *Liber de Wintonia*, and *Liber Regis*.—See Sir H. Ellis's *Introd. to Domesday*, and Hadyn's *Dictionary of Dates*.

<sup>3</sup> This Roger de Jueri appears to have been on terms of friendship with Odo, Bishop of Baieux ; of Haseldene, one of the Manors entered to him in Gloucestershire, it is said, "*Hoc Manerium tenuit quidam homo Rogeri de Episcopo Baiscensi pro xvi. lib. Postea dedit Episcopus eidem Rogeris cum firmâ.*" This Manor a certain man named Roger held of the Bishop of Baieux for sixteen pounds. Afterwards the Bishop gave it to the aforesaid Roger with the farm.—Sir H. Ellis's *Introd. to Domesday*, vol i., p. 441.

which pay tax. SIWARD, held it in the time of King Edward. There are eight carucates, and thirty-two villeins, and two bordarers, and two redchenisters, with a priest, having among them all fourteen carucates. There are nineteen servi, and a mill of 15d., and pasture of 10s., and ten acres of meadow. The same ROGER holds Uptone. There are two hides, and one yard land taxed. ALURICUS held it of King Edward. There are two carucates, and five villeins, and three bordarers, with three plow tillages. There are eight servi. These two manors were worth £33 in the time of King Edward, and they are now at farm for £50."

By analysing this ancient survey, we may estimate the quantity of land which the parish then contained ; but first, it will be necessary for us to consider, the number of acres contained in a hide, and carucate, respectively. According to Sir Henry Ellis, in his *Introduction to Domesday*, a carucate was as much arable land as could be managed with one plough, and the beasts thereto belonging in one year, having meadow, pasture, and houses for the householders, and cattle belonging to it ; and Selden also is of the same opinion. The carucate was of Norman introduction, and usually in Domesday follows the measure of the hide. We must also bear in mind, that in this survey, the arable land was measured by carucates, the common pasture by hides, and the meadow by acres. At different times, the number of acres in the carucate differed, but

when considering the land mentioned in Domesday, we may safely suppose them to contain the same number, viz., 120 acres. Soon after the Conquest the distinction between the carucate and hide was lost.

Reckoning at this valuation, we shall find that the quantity of land contained in the parish, as mentioned in Domesday, is much the same as at present.

1. In TETBURY—

	ACRES
The twenty-three hides of common pasture, at 120 acres per hide -	2760
The eight carucates of arable -	960
The ten acres of meadow -	10

2. At UPTON—

The two hides of pasture -	240
The five carucates of arable -	600
	<u>4570</u>

Whilst the parish, according to the present measurement, contains 4,532 acres, statute measure.

The cultivators of this land in the time of the Conqueror were—

1. At Tetbury—Villani -	32
Bordarii -	2
Redchenisters -	2
Servi -	19—55
2. At Upton—Villani -	5
Bordarii -	3
Servi -	8—16
In all -	<u>71</u>

In this reckoning, the wives and families of those employed in the land is not included, and allowing on an average a wife and three children to each, the population of the parish at that period (1086) would amount to 284 souls.<sup>4</sup>

It may not be uninteresting, if we add a few words, respecting the social condition of the several classes we have mentioned. The *bordarii*, were in a less servile condition, than the *servi* and *villani*, and were distinct from them. They had a small parcel of land allowed them on condition of their supplying their lord with poultry and eggs, and other such provisions, for his *board* and entertainment.<sup>5</sup> The *villani*, so called *a villa*, because they lived chiefly in villages, were employed in rustic work of the most sordid kind. Their condition much resembled that of the Spartan Helots ; they could not leave their lord without his permission, they were annexed to his person, and transferable

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<sup>4</sup> At the time of the Domesday survey there were in Gloucestershire :—

Tenants in Capite	-	-	-	-	102
Bordarii	-	-	-	-	1,792
Rachenistri	-	-	-	-	137
Servi	-	-	-	-	2,044
Villani	-	-	-	-	3,627
Uxorum Villanorum defunctorum	-	-	-	-	4

The total number of the inhabitants of the county was 8,366.

—Sir H. Ellis's *Introd. to Domesday*, vol. ii., p. 444.

<sup>5</sup> Kennet's *Paroch. Antiq. Glossary*.

by deed from one owner to another.<sup>6</sup> If they ran away or were stolen, they might be reclaimed by action, like beasts, or other chattels. They could acquire no property, or goods, and if they purchased either, the lord might enter upon them and seize them for his own use.<sup>7</sup>

As regard the ii radchen, or *redchenisters* mentioned above, it is difficult to discover, what were the exact duties assigned to them. Sir Henry Ellis in his *Introduction to Domesday*, to which we have referred above, says p. 72, that "the description of tenantry named *rachenistres*, or *radchenistres*, appear likewise to have been called *radmanni*, or *radmans*, and like the socmen were less free than others." Dr. Nash, the historian of Worcestershire, conjectured that the *radmanni*, and *radchenistres*, were probably a kind of freemen who served on horseback.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> Wido de Areines, gave to the Abbey of Oseney his land in Mixbury. "Lex Virgatus terræ de villenagio, cum villanis, et eorum sectis et servitiis."—Kennett's *Paroch. Antiq.*, vol. i., p. 299.

<sup>7</sup> Blackstone's *Comment.*, vol. iii. p. 92, 93.

<sup>8</sup> This word is also mentioned by Du Cange, who says, "De terrâ hujus manerii tenebant Radchenistres, i.e. liberi homines. Videntur iidem qui Bractono *Rade Knights* dicuntur, liberi scilicet homines qui tamen arabant, herciabant, falcabant, metebant, &c. *Rad*, or *Rede*, signifies firm and stable, and these Redchenistres were often called *sochemans*, or *sokemanni*, because of their plough service from *sok*, a plough.—See also *Coke upon Lyttleton*, sec. 117.

In the war between the Empress Maud, and Robert, Earl of Gloucester her brother, against King Stephen, in 1143, Malmesbury was besieged by the former, and the surrounding country fortified by him ; he either built a castle at Tetbury, or rebuilt the one which formerly existed there, as the following extract from *Seyer's History of Bristol*,<sup>9</sup> will shew. He is here quoting from the *Gesta Stephani*.<sup>1</sup>

“Malmesbury was holden by a garrison for the king, and appears to have been a kind of frontier town. The Earl of Gloucester, wishing to get possession of it built three castles near it, whereby the garrison was reduced to extremity from want of food. When the king was informed of the great distresses of his men, he collected together an immense number of soldiers, and suddenly and unexpectedly came to Malmesbury, and having sent in provisions sufficient for a long time, he raged most cruelly with fire, sword, and plunder around the castles which the Earl had built ; and, setting up his tents near *Tetbury*, a castle only three miles distant from Malmesbury, he laboured earnestly

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<sup>9</sup> Vol. i., pp. 448, 450.

<sup>1</sup> The *Gesta Stephana Regis Anglorum et ducis Normannorum*, was a record written by Robert de Bec, a Norman Ecclesiastic and firm adherent of King Stephen, and perhaps his personal friend. The book is scarce and little known, not at all in English, and all his history is tinged with a favourable account of Stephen.—*Seyer's History of Bristol*, vol. i., p. 406.

with force and arms to take it. The outward fortress of the castle [*ulteriore castelli propugnaculo*] being at last bravely captured, and some soldiers being taken and slain, and many others wounded and forced in crowds into an inward retreat within a narrow compass, the king immediately brought up his machines on all sides, intending to shut them up by seige. But the Earl of Gloucester, when he heard of the king's approach, hastily collected an immense number of cavalry (*militum*), inasmuch as he had very many castles in the neighbourhood, some of his own right, and others faithfully obeying him. He brought also together, a cruel and unconquerable army, of Welchmen and Bristow [Bristol] men, and men of other cities in the neighbourhood, intending to fight the king. Roger, also, Earl of Hereford, and other very valiant chiefs unanimously agreeing to assist him, having collected their forces together came on with great expedition; and being now only two miles distant from the king's army, waited until others who were hastening on, should come to their assistance.

The Barons, who were with the king, hearing that such a numerous swarm of enemies was come together against them, and fearing the uncontrollable barbarity of the Welchmen and the disorderly multitudes [*incompositum vulgus*], of the Bristowans, a wonderful number of whom the Earl was leading in close array to fall upon them, dropped prudent counsel into the king's ear, and advised

him to break up the seige for a time and remove his army to some other place, where it might be wanted, because it was unadvisable and bordering on rashness, to expose his squadron of cavalry (*militiæ suæ cuneum*) to such a host of prize fighters on foot, (*tot pedestris multitudinis lanistas*) for whom it was not a match ; whereas, on the other hand, their enemies coming out of their cities and castles in the neighbourhood, would be stronger and more prepared for battle ; that, therefore, it was prudent to retire from the seige for the present, lest the king being surrounded by fierce enemies, should suffer a defeat." For these reasons the king acquiesced in the prudent advice of his friends, and hastily removing the whole expedition from those places, suddenly came before Winchelcomb, where Roger the new Earl of Hereford had raised a castle against him, which was soon surrendered on conditions.

A monastery existed in this town in the time of the Saxons, but no particulars except the record of its former existence now remain.<sup>2</sup> In the time of Henry III. a Cistercian monastery was established here.<sup>3</sup> Reginald de S. Walerick, Lord of Haseldean,

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<sup>2</sup> Dugdale's *Monasticon Anglicanum*, vol. i., p. 258.

<sup>3</sup> The Cistercian order was founded in 1098, by Robert Harding, an Englishman, a Benedictine, and Abbot of Molesme, in Burgundy, in the Diocese of Langres. He had made most zealous efforts to revive the decaying piety of his Convent ; but not succeeding, he retired with about twenty of his monks

removed them from that place to Tetbury in 1140, but some years after, finding themselves inconvenienced from want of water, they removed to Kingswood, leaving Tetbury as a grange to the abbey there. They remained settled at Kingswood till the dissolution of the monasteries.

The land on which this town is built, and all the manor belonging thereto, was formerly known by the name of the Fforren. This town and manor Henry I. gave to William de Braose. He granted to the town its first charter of privileges, by virtue of which they had a weekly market day on Wednesday's, and one fair day yearly, on "Sancti De Maria." Matilda de Long Spee, who was afterwards Lady of the manor, confirmed the charter given them by King Henry to the burgesses of Tetbury, "to hold to them also y<sup>e</sup> liberties and

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to Citeaux, in the Diocese of Chalons. There he founded this celebrated order. Their great and fundamental law was the rule of S. Benedict, which they rigorously observed. Eudes, Duke of Burgundy, built a monastery for them. The first Cistercian monastery in England, was that of Waverley, in Surrey, 1129. In the reign of Edward I. there were sixty-one Cistercian monasteries in England.—Dugdale's *Monasticon*. Hook's *Church Dictionary*.

<sup>4</sup>This fair attained to great importance, towards the end of the 13th century, and in the year 1303 a petition of grievances was presented to the king, (Edward I.) from the burgesses of Bristol, against the Lord Berkeley and his son Maurice, for that he beat, and imprisoned, divers of the burgesses of Bristol "at the great faire of Tetburie."

free customes contained in the Britaine Law, in as ample a manner as the burgesses of Hereford had or used."

Edward I., in the fifteenth year of his reign (1287), brought a writ of *quo warranto*<sup>4</sup> against William de Braosa, son of John, Lord de Braosa, for the liberties he claimed in Tetbury. Whereupon it was found that Tetbury was an ancient borough town ; and that in the same he had a Market, Fair, View of Frankpledge<sup>5</sup> in Longthiefe, weaved goods, and free warren, which had used time out of mind,

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<sup>4</sup> A corporation may be dissolved, by forfeiture of its charter, through negligence or abuse of its franchises ; in which case, the law judges that the body politic has broken the condition upon which it was incorporated, whereupon the incorporation has become void. And the regular course is to bring an information in nature of a writ *quo warranto*, that is, to enquire "by what warrant" the members now exercise their corporate power, having forfeited it by such and such proceedings.—Blackstone's *Commentaries*, abridged by S. Warren, D.C.L., pp. 394, 395.

The nature of a writ *quo warranto* is thus accurately defined by Blackstone himself, *Comment.*, vol. iii., p. 262. ed. 1809 :—  
 "A writ of *quo warranto* is in the nature of a writ of right for the King, against him who claims or usurps any office, functions, or liberty, to enquire by what authority he supports his claim in order to determine the right."

<sup>5</sup> The *view of Frank pledge* or *Court leet* was a court of record held once in the year and not oftener, within a particular Hundred, Lordship, or Manor, before the Steward of the Leet, being the King's Court, granted by Charter to the Lords of those Hundreds or Manors. Its original intent was to view the frank pledges, i.e. the freemen within the liberty ; who, according to

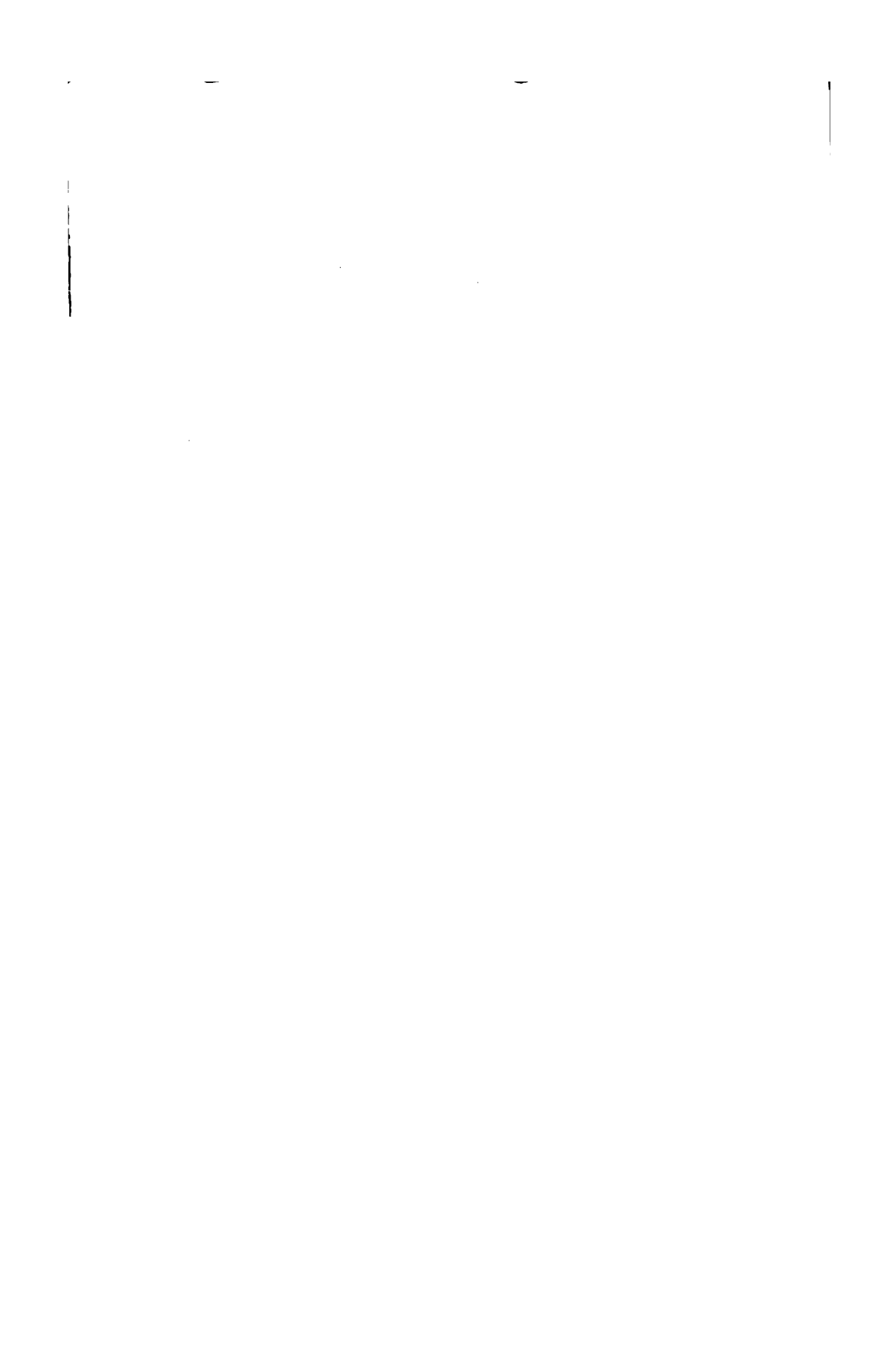
and had also three tumbrils, pillory, and stocks ; all which was declared in his favour by the verdict of twelve freeholders of the Hundred of Longtree, which verdict was returned to the King's Court of Exchequer, and was there registered.

Edward III., in the twenty-fourth year of his reign (1351), granted to Thomas de Braosa (who then held, by the King's grant, a fair for one day at his manor of Tetbury) his royal permission to add to that one day, six other days, for the continuance of the fair, viz : "That the fair be holden three daies before Sancti Maria (and on that day), and three days after, at the said Manor of Tetbury." In the thirty-sixth year of his reign (1363), a license was granted to Walter de Walters, of Tetbury, and others, to give twenty-four mesuages and sixty acres of land in Tetbury, "to a Chantry Priest to sing for the souls of Peter de Braosa, and Agnes his wife, and Thomas their son."

In the twenty-eighth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth (1586), there was an Inquisition held at Tetbury, by virtue of a Commission from Her Majesty's High Court of Chancery, directed to Sir Thomas Estcourt, Sir William Sandys, and others, according to the statute of charitable uses.

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the institution of the Great Alfred, were all mutually pledged for the good behaviour of each other.—Blackstone's *Comment.*, vol. iv., p. 173.



FAC SIMILE OF THE ORDER OF KING CHARLES TO SPARE TETBURY DURING THE CIVIL WARS.

Charles R

I hope also to command all to whom this writing shall come that they  
in order to know the how for not like a wax any of the good either  
in the house or grounds of any of our younger subjects of the  
realm and gift of Tetbury in the County of Gloucester as they will  
and our contrary at their will signed the 8th

To all Colonells and all  
other officers of our Army  
back of the Horse and Foot.

Whereupon, divers presentments by the oaths of Richard Payne, Gent., and fifteen others, were 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.

In 1643, Charles I. visited this town. His visit is thus described in the *Iter Carolinum*, a relation of the marches of Charles I., from 1641 to 1643 : "Tuesday, August 8th, to Tetbury to dinner."<sup>6</sup>

During the Civil War there appears to have been a good deal of fighting in the neighbourhood of Tetbury ; and towards the end of the year 1643 the whole country was kept in a perpetual state of alarm. Both parties established themselves in every eligible spot, where a castle or defensible house could be found. Colonel Massey, who commanded for the Parliament, was continually skirmishing, and kept all his adversaries on the alert. "In the space of five months there was

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<sup>6</sup> See *A List of his Majesty's Marches, from Oxford to Bristol, Gloucester seige, &c., beginning the 1st August, 1643* :—

	Nights.	Miles.
8. From Oxford to Farrindon, dinner ; } Malmesbury, supper and bed - - }	1	12·16
Bristol taken by the King.		
2. To Bristol - - - - -	6	22
8. To <i>Tetbury</i> , dinner ; to Cirences- } ter, supper and bed ; Sir Wm. } Masters - - - - - }	1	20·8
9. To <i>Pansweek</i> - - - - -	1	11

fighting at Berkeley, Beverstone, Cheltenham, Huntley, Marshfield, Newent, Painswick, Tainton, Tetbury, and Wootton-under-Edge. He himself was often exposed to extreme peril.”<sup>7</sup>

John Corbet, a Puritanical preacher, in his *Historical Relation of the Military Government of Gloucester*, published in 1645, states “that on the other side of the city (Gloucester), the enemy (the Royalists) was emboldened to erect new governments at Tedbury and Wotton-under-Edge. Men did invite the governour to march that way, who withall had his eye upon Beverstone Castle, newly garrison’d and commanding the rich clothiers of Stroudwater; hither he advanced with a party of three hundred foot, and four score horse. These horse sent before were so formidable to the enemy at Tedbury, that the governour, Horatio Cary, with his whole regiment, were put to flight, and dissipated with the loss of fourteen of their men slain and taken prisoners.”<sup>8</sup>

Afterwards he speaks of Colonel Massie attacking Malmesbury, which was defended by Col. Henry Howard, who resolutely refused to surrender when summoned by Col. Massie. “Thereupon our foot and artillery were brought up from Tedbury, and within two houres drawne into the suburbs and

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<sup>7</sup> Washbourn's *Bibliotheca Gloucesteriensis*, vol. ii., p. 81.

<sup>8</sup> *Historical Relation of the Military Government of Gloucester*, by John Corbet, preacher of God's Word, 1645, p. 65.

lower part of the towne."<sup>9</sup> The place was afterwards taken by Colonel Massie.

In 1663, Charles II. passed through Tetbury on his way to Bath. He was accompanied by his Queen Katherine. On the 5th of September, they visited Bristol: they were received there by Sir Robert Cann, mayor, and Sir Robert Atkyns, the recorder.

On Tuesday, Sept. 6th, 1687, James II. passed through Tetbury on a progress to Bath.<sup>1</sup>

In 1666, when the plague was raging in London, and causing dismay throughout the country, precautions were taken at Tetbury to prevent its reaching the town, as the following Rules and Bye Laws, enacted at that period by the inhabitants, will shew:<sup>2</sup>

"Rules and By Laws to be observed within the Towne of Tetbury, in the County of Gloucester, for the better preserving the s<sup>d</sup> Towne (by the blessing of God) from the infection of the Plague.

"Agreed upon by the greater number of the inhabitants of the s<sup>d</sup> Towne, mett together for that purpose (after publique notice), on the twenty-fifth day of September, in the seven-

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid*, p. 98.

<sup>1</sup> See Churchwardens' account of that year.

<sup>2</sup> See *London Gazette*, No. 2,276, Sept. 12, 1687.

<sup>3</sup> The original document is preserved in the Town Chest.

teenth year of the Reigne of King Charles the Second.

- “i. That eight persons, householders of the s<sup>d</sup> towne (that is to say), the two constables for the time being, together with six others of the principale and most substantiale inhabitants of the said towne (to be from time to time, as need shall require, chosen by the greater number of the householders mett together, upon a general notice thereof first given, to be called assistants to the said constables), shall take care to see watch and ward constantly kept in the said towne, by a competent number of the inhabitants who are best able to undergoe and performe that service.
- “ii. That every householder (who through poverty is not disabled to performe that service, and to spare soe much time from his daily labour, and for that reason to be excused by the greater number of the said eight persons,) shall either by himselfe, or by such other sufficient person to be approved of by the sayd constables, or the s<sup>d</sup> assistants, or any two of them, attend and serve in watching and warding, upon due notice given to that purpose.
- “iii. That if the said constables or assistants, or any of them, or any persons appointed to watch and ward, shall be negligent in performing their respective services, that forthwith complaint shall be made thereof to some one or more of His

Ma<sup>tes</sup> Justices of the Peace, for the County of of Glour<sup>a</sup> that such course may be taken against them, as shall be agreeable to law.

“iv. That noe traveller from the citty of London, or any other place, nor any goods whatsoever, shall be rec<sup>d</sup> into the sayd towne, unlesse good satisfaction by certificate, or otherwise, shall be first given, to two or more of the s<sup>d</sup> eight persons, that the said traveller, or goods, have not for the space of a month before, at the least, been in any place infected.

“v. That if any householder shall permitt any such traveller, or other stranger, or other person whatsoever, or any goods, to comé or bee brought into his or her house, before such satisfaction soe as afores<sup>d</sup> given, to the sayd eight persons, or two of them, then the s<sup>d</sup> householder, and all his, or her family, together with the said stranger, or other person, or such goods, shall be removed to some place out of the towne, there to remaine for a month, and for such longer time, if there shall be apparent cause for it, as shall be thought fitt by the greater number of the s<sup>d</sup> eight persons.

“vi. That noe carrier, by horse, waggon, or waine, or other carriage, shall bring or drive their horses, waggons, or waines, or other carriages, into, or through the s<sup>d</sup> towne, or to baite, or lodge in the s<sup>d</sup> towne, but be directed to passe some back way by the sayd towne, according

as his, or her journey lieth, being furnished with such necessities, at reasonable rates, as the sayd towne will afford, to be delivered to them out of the towne.

“vii. That the children or friends of any of the inhabitants of this towne, shall not be received into the sayd towne, untill they have remained by the space of a month in some convenient place out of the s<sup>d</sup> towne, and not then neither, if any two of the s<sup>d</sup> eight persons, shall see any just and apparent cause to suspect there shall be still any infection with them, and shall soe declare.

“viii. If any inhabitant shall breake or transgresse any of these rules or directions, complaint shall be made forthwith thereof, to some one or more of His Ma<sup>ties</sup> Justices of the Peace for this County, to the end, hee or shee, may receive due punishment for the same.

“ix. Wee the inhabitants of the towne of Tetbury, whose names are hereunto subscribed, do nominate and make choice of (for to be assistants unto the constables, according to the first of these articles), Moses Wicke, Toby Mayo, Mathew Beale, Senr., Edward Sloper, John Sherman, and John Arrowsmith: And also wee give our consent to all the articles aforesaid: And to them have subscribed our hands the day and year first above written.

“D. NORRIS, VIC. MATTHEW BEALE, JUNR.

WILL : SAVAGE	GEORGE BLAKE
JOHN SAVAGE	THO. UPHMAN
HEN : CHAPMAN	GEORGE CHAMBERS
JOHN UNDRILL	JOHN DENNING
FRANCIS HOBBS	WM. MAYO
RICHARD AMOS	JAMES SMYTH
WILLIAM DAVIS.	

"We have perused these rules and by lawes, agreed upon by y<sup>e</sup> inhabitants of Tetbury, whose Names are subscribed and do approve of y<sup>e</sup> same, and of y<sup>e</sup> persons named for Assistants to y<sup>e</sup> Constables, and order y<sup>e</sup> same accordingly.

ROBT. ATKYNS (L.S.)

THO. ESTCOURT (L.S.)

J. SHEPPARD (L.S.)"

These rules seem to have been rigidly enforced, and the town in consequence kept free from infection, as no record of the inhabitants having suffered in any degree from the effects of the plague remains.

But not many years after, the town was visited with a most severe attack of Small Pox ; so severe, indeed, that but few of the inhabitants escaped. I have seen a handbill published at the time, in which the event is thus described :

"The Tedbury Wonder : or a True and Exact List of the Names of those Persons who have had the Small Pox in the Town aforesaid, with the Number of Persons that Died, and likewise those that Recover'd, from the 14th of October, 1710,

to the 27th of April, 1711. Being near Seven Hundred and Fifty.”<sup>4</sup> From the subjoined list, it appears that about eighty persons died at this time of that disease.

But in general the town is celebrated for its salubrity, and many of its inhabitants have reached a very old age.

The most remarkable instance on record, is that of old Henry West, of Upton, in this parish, who lived to the extraordinary age of 152 years. The following account of him is extracted from the fly-leaf of a Bible published in 1599, now in the possession of Mr. J. G. Goodwyn, of Tetbury.

Extract from an old writing in the possession of one of the Tyrells, a descendant of Henry West, formerly possessor of this Bible.

#### AN ACCOUNT OF A VERY OLD MAN.

“Gentlemen,—Be pleased to understand this following discourse, I received from the information of a very honest and creditable man as may live by breath ; and although it may seem very misterious and incredible to many, yet having, notwithstanding, heard it so largely and oftentimes made out, insomuch that I dare be bold to atest it, for almost an infallible truth.

“There was, in the days of King James the First, a man that lived in a small hamlet called

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<sup>4</sup> The original is in the possession of Mr. T. A. Saunders, of the Croft, Tetbury.

Upton, in the parish of Tetbury, his name was Henry West, his occupation and employment what it might be I know not, but in process of time, it came to pass that this man had the number of five wives. Now, by the four first he had no child at all; but by his last wife, it pleased Almighty God to give him the increase of ten children. Furthermore be it known, that the great Creator of all men, gave him such a large space of time to live here on earth, that he saw every one of these ten children, to have ten children each of them; and afterwards, having lived to the age of 152 years, the Lord was to put a period to his time, being old and full of days. Now, I suppose that the like example was not in any time past, nor now to be equalised or found in any part of the realm of England, or in any part of Europe.”<sup>a</sup>

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<sup>a</sup> Mr. Simon Moreau, formerly Master of the Ceremonies at Cheltenham, in his *Tour to the Royal Spa* (published at Bath, 1793, by R. Cruttwell, p. 170), notices the remarkably healthy air of Tetbury, and continues—“as a proof of this, the most extraordinary instance of longevity to be produced in this county is, of one Henry West, who in the reign of James I., resided at Upton, a hamlet in this parish. He lived to the age of 152 years, and one of his descendants has a Bible in his possession wherein it is written that he had five wives; by four, he had no children, but by the fifth he had ten; and lived to see a hundred grandchildren, to each of whom he gave a brass pot or kettle.”

Some of these pots have recently been offered for sale to the

Another instance of longevity is recorded by the Rev. I. Wight, formerly vicar of Tetbury, in a MS. on the fly-leaf of Parish Register No. 1 :

"Ambrose Ind, buried January 15, 1685, was 106 years old when he dyed ; and having been blind for several years, to such a degree that he could not go to Church without being led, recovered his sight after he was an hundred years old, so that he was able to distinguish the features of every one that came near him. This account being singular of its kind, and which I received of his great granddaughter, I thought worthy of being recorded, and which I have the greater reason to credit, as I find he is entered among the burials by the name of Old Ambrose Ind.<sup>6</sup>

JOHN WIGHT, Vicar."

ironmongers in this town ; they were made of bell metal, and had the name " West," cast on the bottom of them.

<sup>6</sup> To show how favourable to long life the air of Tetbury is, I have extracted the names of twelve persons, with their ages, from *one page* of the Burial Register of the year 1760 :—

James Smith, gardener, aged 92, Feb. 3.

John Dobbins, labourer, aged 70, Feb. 4.

Eliz. relict of John Webb, æt. 82, Feb. 9.

John Chamberlin, aged 83, March 1.

Margaret Rymer, Widow, aged 78, March 8.

Hester, relict of Josiah Paul, aged 76, March 17.

Thomas Davis, aged 71, March 26.

William Ecot of Charlton, æt. 99, April 2a.

Lydia, relict of Richard Holdy, aged 83, May 2.

Mary, relict of Mr. Giles Body, aged 73, June 5.

1728.

April. Whilst burying a corpse in the meeting house at Tetbury, the grave being dug near a pillar that supported a large gallery, it was undermined, and the gallery fell, and although many persons were under it, but fortunately only two or three were slightly wounded.<sup>7</sup>

1763.

June 28. On this day, a desperate highwayman, not above 18, after robbing several people on the Gloucester road, met a man on his return from Tetbury Market, with a boy before him. The man making some demur in delivering his watch, the villain pulled out a pistol and shot him dead. Having been soon after apprehended at a blacksmith's on suspicion, and in his examination confronted with one whom he had robbed previously, he pulled out a knife and cut his throat, though not effectually enough to escape the gallows. He was tried at the ensuing Gloucester assizes, and received sentence of death, July 23.<sup>8</sup>

1769.

On Friday, September 22, a melancholy affair

Edward Bailey, pigherd, aged 73, Nov. 11.

Mary, relict of John Chamberlin, aged 82, Nov. 15.

The united ages of these twelve persons amount to 962 years, or an average of eighty years and two months, to each life.

<sup>7</sup> *Read's Journal*, Saturday, April 6, 1728.

<sup>8</sup> *Annual Register*, 1763, pp. 88 and 91.

happened at Tetbury, a publican ran against a beam in his house, and was killed.

1777.

Saturday, May 17. The wife of a tradesman at Tetbury, in Gloucestershire, murdered her own child in a shocking manner. A short time before she cut up some veal and sent it to be baked, and then went up-stairs and found the child asleep, and cut off its head with the same knife, and laid the knife down by its side. The name of the child was Jane, daughter of William Ludlam. She was buried May 19.<sup>9</sup>

1781.

This year, the street leading from the Market place to the Chipping Croft, was widened at the expense of the Feoffees. It cost upwards of £400.<sup>1</sup>

1789.

On the evening of Tuesday, the 3rd of February, a tremendous storm of thunder and lightning fell at Tetbury. The electric fluid broke a large hole through the steeple on the west side of the Church, which, if reduced to a square, would be four feet wide. On the south side, it made almost a perpendicular crack, nearly six yards in length; it also shattered and displaced the ribstones on the South-West and North-West sides, from the top to the bottom. Many stones were scattered about

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<sup>9</sup> *Ibid*, 1777, p. 244.

<sup>1</sup> MSS., R.C., 1788.

the Churchyard, and one fell through a house at a distance. At the time, it was thought that the spire was so much shaken as to necessitate its being taken down ; but this was afterwards found not to be required. The Church was not materially damaged, although many small holes were made in the Cloisters. It is remarkable, that the lightning forced its way through the stonework on the sides and tops of the windows, more than through the glass.<sup>2</sup>

1797.

A periodical, called "The County Oracle and Political Intelligencer," was in 1797 published fortnightly here. The motto it adopted was, "To please and to instruct alike our aim." How long it existed is not now known. It was published by J. Wilton, at the Apollo Press, Tetbury.

1803.

This year, when all England was alarmed by the prospect of an invasion by Napoleon, Tetbury was not behind-hand in furnishing its quota of men for the defence of the country. On the 15th of August, 1803, a meeting was held in the Town Hall, Thomas Saunders, Esq., in the chair ; at which it was resolved : "That, as most persons in this town had enrolled themselves as Volunteers, a Corps of Infantry, with arms and clothes, be formed, in conformity with the recommendation of

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<sup>2</sup> *Gentleman's Magazine*, Decr. 1789, p. 170.

His Majesty's Secretary of State." The following gentlemen were appointed officers: Henry Hall Sloper, Esq., *Captain*. Robert Clark Paul, and John Wood, Esqrs., *Lieutenants*. Henry Julius Biedermann, Esq., *Ensign*. It was also intimated that an additional Corps of Infantry could be furnished from the town, if required.

1805.

On the 26th of March, new colours were presented to the Tetbury and Horsley Volunteers, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Saunders, at Kingscote Park, by the Countess of Berkeley. On one side of the colours were the words, "United in defence of our King and country;" and on the other, "Longtree Hundred." The colours were consecrated, and appropriate prayers offered by the Rev. Richard Davies, the Vicar of Tetbury and Horsley.<sup>3</sup>

- The principal government of the town is in the hands of seven Feoffees, who are the Lords of the Manor, and who manage its revenues and charities, and each year, at Michaelmas, publish a general statement of the income and expenditure of the Tetbury Charity Estates, confided to their keeping. The Feoffees hold a Court Leet every year, on the Monday nearest the 11th of October, at which

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<sup>3</sup> For a full account of the presentation of these colours, with the speeches delivered on the occasion, see the *Gloucester Herald* of March 30, 1805.

court a King or Queen's Bailiff is annually chosen. He is usually the senior Thirteen who has not served that office.<sup>4</sup> The Thirteen are that number of the "gravest, chiefest, and discreetest townsmen," chosen as brethren and assistants to the Bailiff; they fill up vacancies in their own body as they occur. When a vacancy occurs in the number of the Feoffees, a new one is elected by the survivors, and the Thirteen.

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<sup>4</sup> The duties of a King and Queen's Bailiff is to preserve the rights of the Sovereign within his bailiwick. A county was frequently so called in the writs. The term *Bailiwick* was introduced by the Princes of the Norman line in imitation of the French, whose country is divided into bailiwicks, as that of England into counties.—Blackstone's *Com.*, vol. i., p. 344.

The word BAILIFF is derived from the French, *Bailler*, to deliver. Dutch, *Bael*, *Bailliu*. A *Bailiff* is a person to whom authority, care, guardianship, or jurisdiction is *delivered*. The meaning of this word, as used by our ancestors, will be further illustrated by the following extracts from Chaucer and Wicliffe:—

"Now brother, quod this Sompnour, I you pray  
Teche me, while that we ride by the way;  
(Sith that ye be a *baillif* as am I)  
Som subtiler."

Chaucer, *The Freres Tale*, v. 7002.

"And the *baylyf* seide withyne himself, what schal I do: for my lord takith away fro me the *baylie*; delve I may not: I schame to begge."—Wicliffe's *Bible*, St. Luke xvi., 3.  
—See Richardson's *Dictionary*, from which the above illustrations are taken.

The Lecturer, Schoolmaster, and the Almshouse people, are appointed by the Feoffees.

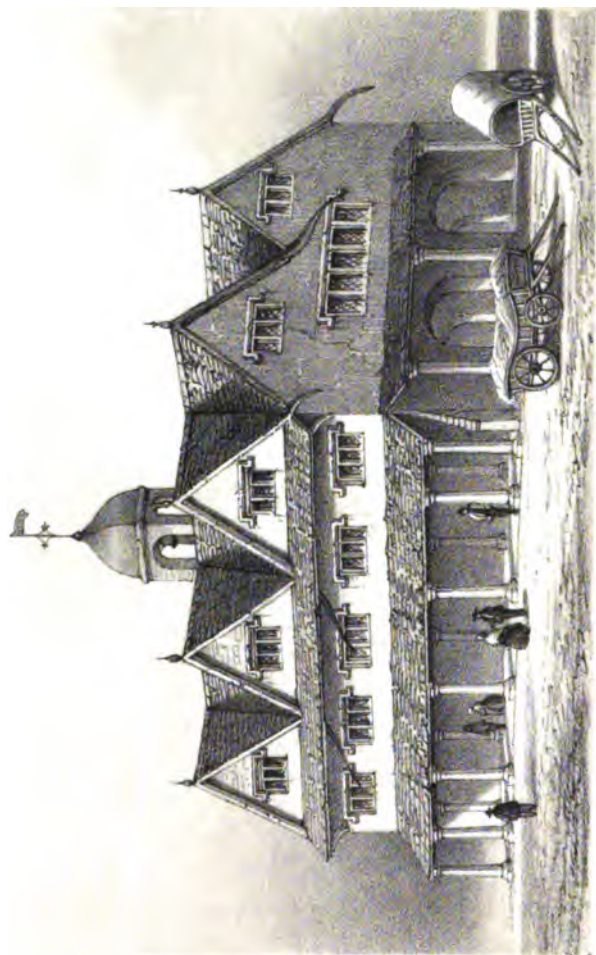
Anciently there was another body, called the Twenty-four or Commonalty, from which body were elected annually, two constables, two wardens, two carnals (or assizers of bread,) two ale tasters, and two leather sellers. These officers are still elected annually from among the towns-people, but there is now no recognized body called the Twenty-four.

The Fairs of the town are held on Ash-Wednesday, and July 22nd, (formerly St. Mary Magdalene day, to whom the Church is dedicated,) and on the second Wednesday in November. They are for cattle, sheep, &c.

The weekly market is held on Wednesday, from twelve to two. The corn market has been much improved of late years, the system now used, being that of pitched samples. On an average one hundred and seventy quarters of wheat change hands every market day. It is considered one of the best corn markets in the county, and is held in the Arcade, under the Assembly Room, at the White Hart.

The statute fairs for hiring servants, or "mops," as they are usually called, are held on the Wednesday before the 5th of April, and the Wednesdays before and after the 10th of October in each year. A new system of registering servants who are hired, similar to that in use at Chippenham, and Wootton





OLD MARKET HOUSE. TETBURY.

W. Spence & Co. Exe.

Bassett, has been this year (1856) introduced, and seems likely to be productive of much good.

In 1714 (according to Wanter, in his *MS. History of Gloucestershire*), as much as £1000 exchanged hands in Tetbury every market day. The chief commodities then sold, were wool, yarn, serge, corn, bacon, cheese, and cattle; but this trade has almost entirely ceased, and the market tolls are now let annually for about £14.

Having thus given some account of the past history of the town, we will now proceed to describe its present condition.

The town of Tetbury stands on an elevated and commanding situation, on the high road between Bath and Oxford. On the whole it is well built, and many of the houses are of considerable antiquity. It consists principally of a Long Street, crossed at right angles by two shorter ones, that on the North Side leading to the spacious area, called the Chipping (in which the market was formerly held, and in which the remains of the old Cistercian Monastery may still be seen); that on the South to the Parish Church, from whence it derives its name.

A spacious Town Hall, erected on three rows of solid stone pillars, occupies the central space, at the meeting of the streets. It was built originally in 1655, and was a handsome and commodious building, as will be seen from the accompanying sketch. It was altered and enlarged in 1817, at a great

expense, but although rendered more suitable for modern purposes by the alteration, its outward appearance has grievously suffered thereby.

In the principal room of this building, the Feoffees hold their business meetings, and in it the greater part of the affairs of the parish are transacted. In it, also, the Petty Sessions are held fortnightly, on Wednesday. The names of the Magistrates serving on these Sessions are given below.<sup>a</sup>

The town clock is placed above the central window of the Town Hall, one face of which is seen from Long street, the other from Church street. It is much to be wished that the Church and Town clocks kept the same time, but at present, they are at perpetual variance.

In the arcade, beneath the Town Hall, is an iron pump, which was erected at the expense of the Rev. John Wight, formerly vicar of Tetbury.

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<sup>a</sup> Thomas Henry Kingscote, Esq., Kingscote Park.

Thomas Henry S. Sotheron Estcourt, Esq., M.P.,  
Estcourt.

Robert Stayner Holford, Esq., M.P., Weston Birt.

Walter M. Paul, Esq., High Grove.

William Brookes, Esq., Elmestree.

Joseph Wood, Esq., The Close, Tetbury.

Edward Dugdale Bucknall Estcourt, Esq., Charlton.

Lewis Clutterbuck, Esq., Newark Park, Ozleworth.

John Wallington, Esq., Crudwell House, Tetbury.

The Rev. R. W. Huntley, Boxwell Court.

The Rev. Wm. George, Cherrington.

It was opened for the use of the public, on September 29th, 1749; other public pumps have of late years been erected by the Feoffees.

A spacious area, called "*the Chipping*," is situated on the north side of the town. On it may still be seen, some of the ruins of the old Cistercian monastery; that which now remains was probably the Priory House.

An interesting Paper on this subject was addressed by Dr. Barnett to Sir Henry Ellis, the Secretary of the Royal Antiquarian Society, and published in its Transactions.<sup>6</sup>

In this Paper, Dr. Barnett deems it highly probable that the Convent in question not being sufficiently commodious to accommodate the Prior, forty monks, and perhaps attendants, he might have had a separate dwelling on the spot where now stands the mansion called "*The Priory*;" and as an additional reason for this, I may add, that in sinking a quarry a few years ago, between the two points, the workmen struck upon a passage, which it is much to be regretted was not followed up, as it would probably have proved to have been a subterranean passage between the Priory and private residence. I have been informed this dwelling was called the Manor House, and an old account of rents paid to the Lord of the Manor in 1594, is conclusive on that point.

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<sup>6</sup> *Archæologia*, vol. xxxi., p. 513-515.

The common seal represented the Blessed Virgin crowned, holding in her arms the infant Jesus, and standing between two elegant pilastres, surmounted by a canopy; the field diapered; in base under the arch, the half figure of a monk praying. The legend is much flattened, so that no more of it can be read than

S. COE . . CONVENTVS . . DE KINGWOD.

The building stands conspicuously in the Chipping, but great part of it has been modernised: and it would appear that this alteration took place about the end of the reign of Elizabeth, or beginning of King James I., as the panelling in a small room appears of that date. There remains, however, a considerable portion in good repair, consisting of refectory, dormitories, arches, and cellars. I was much struck with the appearance of this building some years ago; but all my inquiries ended in the information, that it was known for the last eighty or ninety years as the "old wool loft," it being appropriated to such purpose when that commodity was the staple trade of the town. It evidently bears internal proofs of having been erected for monastic purposes.

A Bull-ring till of late years was to be seen in the Chipping; but I cannot find any record of bull-baiting being carried on there. The market was formerly held on this spot, and the fair for cattle in November is still held here. It derives its name from the Saxon *Ceaping*, a buying, mer-

chandise ;<sup>6</sup> as do also Cheapside, Chippenham, and Chepstow.

A Railway was projected in 1839, to connect the important manufacturing districts of Stroud, Nailsworth, Tetbury, and Malmesbury, in a direct line with the North and South of England. It was to have commenced at Cainscross, and passing by Rodborough, Woodchester, Nailsworth, Avening, Tetbury, Malmesbury, Hullavington, and Grittleton, was intended to meet the Wilts and Somerset Line, at Thingley, near Chippenham. The line was surveyed throughout, and the necessary plans were made ; but the design was abandoned, through its not receiving the energetic support of the neighbouring landholders. We trust, however, that it is but laid aside for a time, and that ere long Tetbury will have the advantage of a Railway direct to the town, without which, in the present day, no place can be sure of any permanent prosperity.

The springs rising in this parish are worthy of especial mention. The Bristol Avon takes its rise from the spring in Magdalen Meadow, which is one of the original sources of that river. It leaves the parish almost immediately, and passing by Brokenborough, Malmesbury, Chippenham, and

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<sup>6</sup> In Saxon, *Ceapman* is a merchant ; *Ceapung*, commerce ; *Ceapstow*, a market place ; *Ceaping*, a buying, merchandise, &c. (See Dr. Bosworth's *Anglo-Saxon Dictionary*.)

Bath, (where it becomes navigable,) runs to Bristol, and there falls into the Severn. This river was formerly the boundary between the kingdom of Wiccia, and that of the West Saxons.

The water of the spring in Magdalen Meadow was famed in past years, both for its healing and petrifying nature. It was said to be exceedingly good for sore eyes, and to possess many other excellent qualities ; but at the present time it has become mixed with other streams, and we are afraid has lost both these virtues. The following extract from *England Displayed* will shew in what esteem it was held when this book was published.<sup>7</sup>

“ A little to the north of this town is a meadow called Maudlin Meadow, because, as we were told, it belongs to Magdalen College, Oxford. Here the inhabitants shewed us the head of a spring, which flowing from thence runs along a hedge-trough, and some tops of the wood that grows in the hedge rotting, and falling into this rill of water, are by it turned to stone. We took up a great many of them, which are generally in the shape of pipes, (as they are commonly called,) which the peruke makers curl their hair upon, and of a whitish, stony substance. We broke divers of them, and in the middle found generally a stick of wood, some as big as a goose quill, and others larger ; some had but a thin stony crust about them ; in others the

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<sup>7</sup> Page 26, published by Adlard and Brown, London, 1769.

stick was no bigger than a large needle. Again, some had no stick in them, but only a hole through them like that of a tobacco-pipe ; and in some others we could perceive no woody substance, nor hole at all, but the whole was a soft kind of stone. Hence we guess that the sand which the water brings down with it, gathers and crusts about these sticks, and that in time the stick consumes, and the stony and sandy substance fills up and supplies its place."

How much this spring was valued, and how needful it was to the inhabitants of the town, is shewn by the titles of the following deeds, bearing date in the reign of Edward III. and Henry VII.

"One deed wherein John de Breousa, L<sup>d</sup> of Tetbury, sonne and heyre of L<sup>d</sup> Thomas Breousa, granteth for ever to the inhabitants of Tetbury free liberty to fetch water in Magdalen Mead, with sundry other clauses. Dated Anno R. Edward III., the 30th (1357)."

"One deed whereby it appeareth, that John Lymericke, of Tetbury, gent., hath for him and his heyres for ever, given leave to all the inhabitants of Tetbury to fetch water at one, or well spring butting uppon Maudlen Mead, in Tetbury Field. Dated Jan. 19, Anno R. Hen. VII., the 2nd (1487)."

The town, however, is now well supplied with water, both from public pumps and from the springs of Cutwell, Fieldwell, Worwell, Limewell, Sharp's

Well and Homewell, in the immediate neighbourhood.

Magdalen Meadow is now the property of Robert Clark Paul, Esq.

The date of the foundation of the ALMS HOUSE, which is situated near the Parish Church, cannot now be ascertained, with any degree of certainty. It is usually supposed to have been founded by Sir William Romney, but this, without doubt, is erroneous. An old deed, without date, shews us that the spot on which it now stands was many centuries ago dedicated to a religious purpose. Probably at the Reformation, when the object for which it was originally given was done away with, by the rejection of the superstitions which the Romish Church had grafted on the faith of the Primitive Church, it was applied to its present purpose.

The title of the deed referred to is as follows :

"Imp<sup>a</sup>. One deed, shewing how Will<sup>m</sup> Parson and Xowdan his sonne, did give one peece of y<sup>e</sup> land knowne to be scittuate, lying, and being between the house of one Peter a Smyth, and the Church yarde of Tetbury, to this intente, that one lamph might be kept burning w<sup>th</sup> oyle, and other necessities thereunto required, in the Pish. Church of Tetbury, at the celebration of Masse for ever ; which deed is without date, but it is signified that Philyp of Tetbury, Walter of Upton, Walter of

Doughton, and Will<sup>m</sup> of Rodmarton, were witnesses to the sealing thereof."

At the present time, eight poor women reside in the Alms House ; each having a room rent free, and receiving about 30s. a year from different benefactions left for that purpose. When a vacancy occurs, the Feoffees fill it up.

The town of Tetbury is in the Eastern Division of the County of Gloucester, at its South-Eastern extremity, and in the Hundred of Longtree. Its population in 1851 was 3,325, and the acreage of the parish was 4,582. It is a hundred miles from London, twenty-three from Bath, twenty-five from Cheltenham, twenty-five from Bristol, twenty-one from Gloucester, fifteen from Chippenham, ten from Cirencester, and six and a half from the Tetbury Road Station, of the Great Western Railway.

According to the Ecclesiastical Division, the parish is in the Deanery of Stonehouse,<sup>s</sup> the Arch-

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<sup>s</sup> The parishes in the Deanery of Stonehouse are,

Avening, R.	Coberley, R.	Rodborough, R.
Nailsworth, C.	Cowley, R.	Misendon, R.
Bisley, V.	Eastrington, R.	Nymphsfield, R.
Bussage, P.C.	Edgeworth, R.	Painswick, V.
Chalford, P.C.	Elkstone, R.	Shepscombe, P.C.
Oakridge, P.C.	Horsley, V.	Slad, P.C.
Brimpsfield, Wilts.	Minchinhampton, R.	Rodmarton, R.
Cranham, R.	Amberley, R.	Sapperton, R.
Cherrington, R.	Brinscombe, R.	Shipton Moyne, R.

deaconry of Gloucester, and the united Dioceses of Gloucester and Bristol.

The town is in Lat.  $51^{\circ} 38' N.$ , Long.  $2^{\circ} 11' W.$  The length of the parish from East to West is about five miles. The town is about a mile and a half in circumference, and in 1851 contained 674 houses.

The principal hotels are, the White Hart, kept by Mr. Richard Bannister, and the Talbot, by Mr. James Webb. The Assembly Rooms, at the former, were erected at the expense of R. S. Holford, Esq., in 1851-2.

The Poor Rates for this parish, at a shilling in the pound, amounted in 1855 to £1,282 18s.  $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ ; and the Paving and Lighting Rate in the same year to £61 6s. 2d.

In 1803, the money raised by the Parish Rates, at a shilling in the pound, amounted to £1,641 15s.  $5\frac{1}{2}d.$ <sup>9</sup>

There are Places of Worship in the town for Baptists, Wesleyans, Plymouth Brethren, and Independents.

The TETBURY SAVINGS BANK was instituted at a meeting held in the Town Hall, on Monday,

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Stanley Regis, R.	Stroud, P.C.	Winstone, R.
St. Leonard's, P.C.	Whiteshill, P.C.	Woodchester, R.
Stonehouse, V.	Syde, R.	
St. Matthew, P.C.	Tetbury, V.	

<sup>9</sup> Carlisle's *Topography*.

the 8th September, 1817 ; Henry, sixth Duke of Beaufort, in the chair. The first officers appointed were: *President*, The Duke of Beaufort. *Vice-Presidents*, Lord Ducie, Lord Viscount Andover, Sir C. B. Codrington, Bart., R. P. Gordon, Esq., M.P., Robert Blagden Hale, Esq., Joseph Pitt, Esq., M.P. *Trustees*, Thomas Estcourt, George Holford, M.P., Robert Kingscote, John Paul Paul, David Ricardo, Thomas Smith, and Edward Sheppard, Esqrs.

At the end of the first year, (28th October, 1818,) the sum received from depositors amounted to £4,743 11s. 7d. At the year ending 20th November, 1855, the number of depositors was 1,430, and the sum deposited amounted to £40,994 9s. 2d. In addition to this, thirteen charitable societies had in the bank £582 16s. 11d., and five friendly societies £506 19s. 11d., making in the whole £42,084 6s. These figures alone afford ample proof of the great success of this institution, and of the manner in which it is appreciated by the inhabitants of Tetbury and the surrounding neighbourhood.

The Savings Bank is open every Wednesday, from twelve to one, to receive and repay deposits. Interest at the rate of three per cent. is allowed on all monies exceeding a pound, which remain above a year in the Bank. The managers (selected by the Superintending Committee from the neighbouring Clergy and Gentry,) are in

number about forty. Two attend every Wednesday in rotation. Mr. Francis Brown is the actuary.

The TETBURY DISPENSARY was established at a meeting held in the Town Hall, on Monday, the 28th of September, 1818; Thomas Estcourt, Esq., in the chair. At this meeting the following officers were appointed: *President*, Thomas Estcourt, Esq. *Vice-Presidents*, George Holford, M.P., Joseph Pitt, M.P., John Paul Paul, Robert Kingscote, John de la Field Phelps, Esqrs., and the Rev. Edmund William Estcourt. *Surgeon*, Richard Filkin, Esq. *Secretary*, Mr. James Myles.

An annual sermon on behalf of the Dispensary was formerly preached in Tetbury Church. The first was in 1819, by the Hon. and Right Rev. Henry Ryder, Lord Bishop of Gloucester, when £40 6s. was collected.

In 1828, two silver goblets were presented by the subscribers to the Dispensary to Richard Filkin, Esq., "for his able and gratuitous services during the several years that had elapsed from the formation of the Institution." A piece of plate, for similar services, was presented by the subscribers to F. B. White, Esq., in 1840.

In 1853, an arrangement was made, by which it was agreed that it should be left to the option of each patient, to which of the medical gentlemen he or she should apply. Each annual subscriber of a guinea is allowed

six tickets; one of these signed by the subscriber, is given to each patient, who carries it to the medical officer, and he, for the small sum of 3s. 6d., (the cost of the ticket to the subscriber,) supplies the patient with attendance and medicine for eight weeks. If any subscriber wishes for additional tickets, he can obtain them on the payment of 3s. 6d. for each ticket.

This system has been found to answer well, and, during the past year (1854-55,) 160 patients were relieved in this manner.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> It will be seen by the following returns that this is the largest number of patients relieved in any one year since the establishment of this Institution.

	Patients.
At the end of the first year 12th of October, 1819,	
there remained on the books . . . . .	33
Admitted between 10th of October, 1819, and	
12th of October, 1820 . . . . .	119
	<u>152</u>
	<u>152</u>
Of which have been cured and relieved . . . . .	119
Died . . . . .	2
Remained on the Books . . . . .	31
	<u>152</u>
	<u>152</u>
In 1853. Remained on the books . . . . .	17
Admitted, Oct. 1852, to Oct. 1853 . . . . .	126
	<u>143</u>
	<u>143</u>

The income of the Dispensary for the year ending Midsummer, 1855, (including a donation of £15, from Miss Charlotte Estcourt, of the Priory, Long Newnton,) amounted to £46 6s. 6d.

The present honorary secretary is Robert Clark Paul, Esq.

THE TETBURY INSTITUTE was established at a meeting held for that purpose on February 16th, 1855, Josiah T. Paul, Esq., in the chair.

The object of its institution, as stated in its rules, is "the promotion of the moral and intellectual character of its members, by means of—1st, a Reading Room,—2nd, a Library,—3rd, Lectures."

The subscribers are of three classes:—

I. Those who pay a guinea annually have access to the Reading Room, at all times of its being open.

II. Those who pay half-a-guinea annually have access to the room from 5 to 10, p.m.

III. All apprentices and mechanics who pay 1s. a quarter are admitted from 7 to 10, p.m.

The Library, which at present consists of about 200 volumes, is open for the purpose of taking out books every Wednesday evening, from 8 to 9.

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Of which there were cured or relieved . . .	122
Died. . . . .	4
Remaining on the books . . . . .	17
	<hr/>
	143
	<hr/>

The number of subscribers in the different classes at present (Michaelmas, 1856,) are as follows :—

1st Class . . . . .	22
2nd Class . . . . .	19
3rd Class . . . . .	30

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71

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The officers for 1856 are as follows : *President*, The Vicar of Tetbury. *Vice-Presidents*, T. H. Sotheron Estcourt, Esq., M.P., R. S. Holford, Esq., M.P., E. D. B. Estcourt, Esq., Joseph Wood, Esq., Josiah T. Paul, Esq., and the Rev. Alfred T. Lee. R. C. Paul, Esq., is the *Hon. Secretary*. Mr. George Pride the *Librarian*. Mr. J. W. Keiller the *Hon. Treasurer*.

The Reading Room is at Mr. Samuel Fowles, in Church Street, where the library is also kept.

The income of the Institute for the year ending Lady-day, 1856, was £45 9s. 9½d.

The approach to Tetbury from Bath is by means of a bridge erected across a valley, which was formerly a very dangerous and steep access to the town. It was agreed to be built by a Commission held on Friday, Nov. 4th, 1774,<sup>2</sup> at

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<sup>2</sup> The Commissioners were :

1. Henry Duke of Beaufort, (great-grandfather of the present Duke.)
2. Dr. Hardwick, of Chipping Sodbury.

the Cross Hands, Old Sodbury, and somewhat more than £500 was allowed for that purpose.

Mr. Thomas Webb, of Tetbury, was the architect; and the levelling was commenced Nov. 8th, 1774, and the bridge finished in April, 1776.

The Wiltshire Bridge, on the east side of the town, is the approach from Malmesbury. It is situated partly in Gloucestershire and partly in Wiltshire; and each county keeps in repair the portion belonging to it. The date of its original erection I have not been able to ascertain.

The number of voters for the Eastern Division of the County, in virtue of property situated in this parish, was 164 in 1855. At the last contested election, in January, 1854, the number of votes for each candidate was as follows :

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3. Rev. Dr. Bosworth, of Tortworth.
  4. Mr. John Paul, of Tetbury.
  5. Mr. Robert Clark, of Tetbury.
  6. Mr. Richard Tugwell, of Tetbury.
  7. Rev. John Savage, of Tetbury.
  8. Mr. Paston, of Horton.
  9. Rev. Mr. Bliss, of Tormarton.
  10. Mr. Henry Stephens, of Leighterton.
  11. Mr. Cowcher, of Didmarton.
  12. Rev. Dr. Penny, of Cromhall.
  13. Mr. Phillimore, of Dursley.
  14. T. Estcourt Creswell, Esq., of Pinkney.
  15. Mr. Hicks, of Wickwar.

Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Bart. (Conser- vative) . . . . .	115
Edward Holland, Esq. (Liberal) . . . .	18
Majority for Sir M. H. Beach. . . . .	<u>97</u>

which shews that the politics of this parish are undeniably Conservative.

THE TETBURY UNION (which is one of the smallest in the kingdom,) includes the parishes<sup>3</sup> of Tetbury, Shipton Moyne, Weston Birt, with Lasborough, Ozleworth, Beverstone, Oldbury-on-the-hill, Didmarton, Kingscote, Cherington, Newington Bagpath, Boxwell with Leighterton,

<sup>3</sup> The acreage and population of these parishes in 1851 was as follows :

	No. of Acres.	Population in 1851.	No. of Guardians
1. Tetbury. . . . .	4582	3325	3
2. Shipton Moyne. . . . .	2298	403	1
3. Weston Birt, with Lasborough	1909	234	1
4. Ozleworth . . . . .	1114	88	1
5. Beverstone . . . . .	2360	199	1
6. Oldbury-on-the-Hill . . . .	1342	485	1
7. Didmarton . . . . .	719	101	1
8. Kingscote . . . . .	1810	297	1
9. Cherington. . . . .	1880	220	1
10. Newington Bagpath . . . .	2131	239	1
11. Boxwell, with Leighterton. .	2266	285	1
12. Ashley . . . . .	946	84	1
13. Long Newnton . . . . .	2289	294	1
	<u>25,646</u>	<u>6264</u>	<u>15</u>

in the county of Gloucester, Ashley and Long Newton, in the County of Wilts.

The Workhouse, which is a large and commodious building, is situated on Gumpstool Hill; Mr. D. W. Smith is the master, and also the relieving officer for this union; William Maskelyne Esq., is the clerk to the Guardians; Mr. John Hole is the parish surgeon.

The population of the town has gradually increased since the commencement of the present century. The following are the returns of the number of the inhabitants in every decennial period since 1801, when the Census returns first commenced.<sup>4</sup>

Year.	Population.	Males.	Females.	Houses.	Families.	Houses Building.	Uninhabited
1801	2500	1153	1347	533			
1811	2533	1202	1331				
1821	2734	1356	1378	528	580	3	23
1831	2939	1426	1513	554	608	5	50
1841	2982	1467	1515	603	.	.	36
1851	3325	1609	1716	674	.	15	6

In 1735 the town appears, according to an old return, to have been in a very flourishing condition, the number of its inhabitants was 3115, and the number of families 970; of these 2818 were members of the Church. 235 were Presbyterians, and 38 were Baptists.

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<sup>4</sup> These returns are taken from the Census tables published by the authority of Government.

The proportion of arable to pasture land in the parish, at the time of the taking of the tithe apportionment, was as follows:—

		ARABLE.			PASTURE.			WOODLAND.		
		A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
In the Tithing of										
Tetbury - -		133	1	28	887	2	5	4	1	29
Charlton - -		500	1	7	503	1	19	30	0	19
Elmestree -		193	3	3	314	1	19	5	3	28
Upton - -		117	2	22	673	2	7	4	3	22
Doughton -		299	1	16	324	0	0	5	2	0
		<hr/>			<hr/>			<hr/>		
		1244	1	36	2702	3	10	50	3	18
Glebe land in										
Tetbury - -					6	1	6			
Charlton - -		67	1	20	12	1	12			
Exempt from										
Tithe <sup>b</sup> in										
Tetbury - -		27	1	31	226	1	8			
		<hr/>			<hr/>			<hr/>		
		1339	1	7	2947	2	36	50	3	18
		<hr/>			<hr/>			<hr/>		
		TOTAL								
Arable - - - -		-	-	-	1339	1	7			
Pasture - - - -		-	-	-	2947	2	36			
Woodland - - -		-	-	-	50	3	18			
					<hr/>			<hr/>		
					4337	3	21			

The Hamlet of DOUGHTON is situated to the South of Tetbury, about a mile and a half on

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<sup>s</sup> This is the Grange Farm. All estates held by Cistercian Abbeys were tithe free.

the road to Bath. At the entrance of the village, is Highgrove, the residence of Walter M. Paul, Esq., the Lord of the Manor. It is a handsome stone building, surrounded by park-like grounds. It was erected in the years 1796, 1797, and 1798, by John Paul Paul, Esq. Doughton Cottage is the residence of the Rev. Robert Dyer. There are two substantial farm-houses here, the old Manor House formerly the family residence of the Talboys, now occupied by Mr. John Knight, and that in which Mr. Robert Tanner resides.

ELMESTREE, (the ancient Elmundestree,) is immediately beyond Doughton. The present Manor House is a handsome structure, built in the Elizabethan style by William Brookes, Esq., the present Lord of the manor, in 1845. It is situated about half a mile distant from the Bath Road, and is approached by an avenue, at the foot of which there is a lodge.

The Hamlet of UPTON lies to the N.W. of Tetbury, about a mile distant, on the road to Nailsworth and Stroud. Upton Grove, the property of R. S. Holford, Esq., (formerly the residence of the Saunders' family, who built it, and now that of Nathaniel F. Ellison, Esq.,) is prettily situated on the road to Upton; it is surrounded by meadow land, in which there are many fine trees. Upton House, the property of Maurice Maskelyne, Esq., in which Lieut.-Col.



UPTON GROVE, N<sup>o</sup> TETBURY.

THE RESIDENCE OF N. F. ELLISON ESQ<sup>r</sup>.

(*The Property of R. S. Hoiford Esq<sup>r</sup> M.P.*)

W. Spreat, Lith Engraver.



Royds now resides, is a handsome stone building, erected in 1752, by John Cripps, Esq. R. S. Holford, Esq., is Lord of the manor.

The Hamlet of CHARLTON lies to the W. of the town, and on the road to Beverstone, and contiguous to it. It contains but few inhabitants; the principal residents are Edward D. Estcourt, Esq., and Mr. Richard Barber.

I shall conclude this chapter with a few words on the derivation of the name of Tetbury.

Sir Robert Atkyns, Rudder, and other Historians of Gloucestershire, have agreed in the opinion that Tetbury, in the time of the Britains, was called *Caer Bladon*. This opinion is founded on an obscure passage of Camden, in which he quotes from the *Eulogium Historiarum*, as mentioned in page 4. I cannot but think that the words, "and called *it* *Caer Bladon*," refer not to Tetbury, but to Malmesbury; and I am confirmed in this opinion by finding that Tanner, in his *Notitia Monastica*, calls Malmesbury by this name, and also Ingelbourne.

Had the name *Caer Bladon* applied to Tetbury, its derivation would be easily accounted for; since "*Caer*," in the language of the Britains, signifies a fortified place, and the River Avon, which rises in this parish, is called by ancient British Historians *Bladon*, or *Badon*; so that

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\* Tanner's *Notitia Monastica*, under the head of Malmesbury.

Caer Bladon would signify a fortress on the River Bladon. But this reasoning applies with much greater force to Malmesbury, which was from the first a more important place than Tetbury, and possessed from early times a celebrated Monastery, and also a Castle, which Castle (says Camden) probably belonged to the Bishop of the West Saxons, and, in all probability, is the place from whence the Charters of Eleutherius to Aldhelm, the Abbot of Malmesbury, are thus dated, "*Actum publice juxta flumen Badon.*"

Rejecting, then, the opinion that Tetbury was anciently called Caer Bladon, I proceed to investigate the probable origin of the name. When the Saxons overspread the country, they re-christened most of the places which they became possessed of, but this was not universally the case. They sometimes tried to call them by the names which the British had bestowed upon them, but in this they generally failed. However, they usually retained a part of the British appellation, to which they added a descriptive term of their own, taken from their own language; and thus a name was produced which on other grounds would be difficult to account for. Several names in the neighbourhood of Tetbury, may be derived in this manner; thus, "Tresham" is, obviously, "Tre," British for houses or village, and "Ham," the Saxon for enclosure. Cotswold, from "Coed," British for

wood, and "wold," Saxon for the same. Kingscote, "King's," Saxon, because it belonged to the Saxon monarchs, and "coed," wood. In the same way, the name of Tetbury may probably be derived. It is not composed simply of Saxon words, and is probably, as in the instances given above, derived partly from the British, partly from the Saxon. Thus, "Tedd" in British, signifies an open space, an expanse, which may, perhaps, apply to the Cotswold Plain, in this direction, and "Bury" is the Saxon for a place of some strength ; so that the composite word "Tedd-bury," would signify a fortress in an open plain. And when we remember that in British and Saxon times, and also in that of King Stephen, Tetbury undoubtedly possessed a Castle, we shall see at once the appropriateness of the name, and the probability of the derivation above mentioned.

## CHAPTER II.

## ACCOUNT OF THE LORDS OF THE MANOR.

1. *Tisbury*.—Former and Present Power of Lords of Manors,—Siward—Roger de Iveri,—The S. Walerick's,—The De Braose's,—Berkeley's. 2. *Doughton*.—Earl of Warwick,—De Braose's,—Robert de Doughton,—De Stonore's,—Edward Duke of York,—Elizabeth Queen of Henry VII.,—Talboy's,—Paul's. 3. *Upton*.—Aluric,—Roger de Iveri,—De Braose's,—Tame's,—Verney's,—Huntley's,—Ducie's,—R. S. Holford, Esq. 4. *Charlton*.—De Braose's,—William de Ballecot,—Mortimer's,—Cicely, Duchess of York,—R. S. Holford, Esq. 5. *Elmestree*.—S. Walerick's,—Westbury College,—Sir Ralph Sadleir,—The Tooke's,—Deacon's,—Jenner's,—Brookes'.

Lords of the manor had formerly much larger jurisdiction than they have at present. William the Conqueror divided England into thirty thousand baronies, which henceforth were called manors. The present Lords were styled Earls, the lesser Barons; manors were formerly called baronies, as they are still called lordships, and each Baron was empowered to hold a court baron for redressing grievances within his manor. This court formerly was an inseparable part of every manor, but since the passing of 9 & 10 Victoria, c. 95, sec. 14, the Lords of the manor may surrender to the Crown the right

of holding such court ; and therefore, in many cases the right to hold it has ceased.

In the time of Edward the Confessor, according to Domesday, Siward was Lord of the manor of Tetbury. Roger de Oily was a great friend and warm supporter of William the Conqueror ; on his marriage with Aldith, the only daughter of Wigod de Walengeford, the king bestowed on him large estates, and among others, probably the manor of Tetbury. He and Roger de Iveri, (who at the time of the Domesday survey, was Lord of Tetbury,) were sworn friends ; and to him it was that Roger de Oily granted that Honour which afterwards came to the S. Walericks', and was called from them the Honour of S. Walerick.

This Roger was the son of William de Ivery, who held one knight's fee in the Bailiwick of Tenechebrai in Normandy, by the service of cup-bearer to the Duke of Normandy, and three other fees in the same liberty, as also eight fees and a half in the Town and Castle of Ivery. Roger de Iveri enjoyed the same honour of cup-bearer to William, King of England, which his father had held whilst he was Duke of Normandy.

He married Adeline, eldest daughter of Hugh de Grentmaisnil and Adelidis his wife, and died in 1079, and left a widow, (who had inheritance of land in Charlton in C<sup>o</sup> Wilts, &c.,) and

three sons, Roger who succeeded him in the barony, and became cup-bearer to the King, Hugh, and Jeffry, who on the death of his elder brothers, without issue, came into all their possessions.

This family of Ivery was descended from one Rodulph, half-brother to Richard the First, Duke of Normandy, who, killing a monstrous bear, when hunting with his brother Duke, was by him, for that service, rewarded with the castle of Ivery, on the river l'Evre; and had from thence the title of Comes de Ibreio.<sup>1</sup>

On the death of the above mentioned Jeffry de Iveri without issue, in 1112, his lands fell into the hands of the King, who soon after bestowed them on Guy de S. Walerick, the father of Reginald de S. Walerick, who had been a faithful friend of his, and was now a great favourite with the King.<sup>2</sup>

Soon after this, Reginald de S. Walerick<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Both Atkyns and Rudder spell this name "Lueri." Bishop Kennett in his *Parochial Antiquities*, Vol. i, p. 79, speaks of the *gross mistake* made by the author of the Introduction to the old English History, in calling Roger de Iveri by the name of Roger de Lueri.

<sup>2</sup> Kennett's *Parochial Antiquities*, vol. i., p. 112.

<sup>3</sup> So called from a port of Normandy of that name. S. Walerick was in 589, made Abbot of a Monastery in that port, by King Clothaire. Guy de S. Walerick, the ancestor of this family was a learned advocate of that place, and

was Lord of the manor of Hasildene, near Tetbury. He founded there in 1140, the Cistercian Monastery, which afterwards was removed, from want of water, to Tetbury, and afterwards about 1170, from want of wood, from Tetbury, (with the consent of Bernard de S. Walerick, the son of Reginald,) to Kingswood, where it remained till the dissolution of the monasteries.

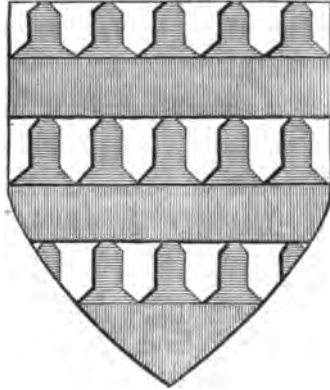
Maud de S. Walerick, the heiress of this family, was married to the great William de Braosa, Lord of Brecknock, son of William de Braosa, and Berta, daughter of Milo de Gloucester, Earl of Hereford; and grandson of William de Braosa, who came into England with William the Conqueror, and who was an eminent benefactor to the monks of S. Florence, at Saumares.<sup>4</sup>

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married Papia, daughter of Richard II, Duke of Normandy. Rodolph de S. Walerick, a son of his, came over with William the Conqueror. Reginald de S. Walerick, founded the Cistercian monastery at Hasildean, which was afterwards removed to Tetbury. Bernard de S. Walerick married Adela de Pontieu, heir to the lordship of S. Albine, near Dieppe, in Normandy, and in 1160, founded a Church at Tetbury, and dedicated it to the Blessed Virgin Mary. Thomas de S. Walerick, the last heir male, gave the advowson of the Church at Tetbury to Eynesham Abbey, Oxfordshire in 1196. He died in 1219, and left Eleanor, his only daughter and heiress, married to Robert, Earl of Dreux, in France.—See Sir Robert Atkyns's *History of Gloucester*, p. 330.

<sup>4</sup> Dugdale's *Baronage*, p. 414.

William de Braosa, in addition to his paternal land, inherited large estates from his mother, and also received from King John a grant of part of the lands of Tetburie. He was a personage of great power and influence, in the reign of Henry II. and Richard I.; from the former of whom, in the twenty-fourth year of his reign, he obtained a grant of the whole kingdom of Limerick, in Ireland, for the service



The Arms of De Braosa.

of sixty knights' fee, to be held by the King and his younger son John. He gave the King 1,000 marks of silver, for his part of the Honor of Barnstaple, in Devonshire. After the accession of King John, he for many years enjoyed the favour of that monarch, and his power and possessions were augmented by divers grants from the Crown. But in the tenth year of his reign, when the kingdom lay

under an interdict, John deemed it expedient to demand hostages from the Barons to ensure their allegiance, should the Pope absolve them from their obedience to the Crown. On the King's officers coming on this mission to the Baron de Braose, they were met by his wife Maud, who peremptorily informed them, that she would not intrust any of the children to the king, who had so basely murdered his own nephew, Prince Arthur. De Braose rebuked her for speaking thus, but offered, if he had offended the king, to make satisfaction, but refused to give hostages. This answer being communicated to the king, he immediately transmitted an order to seize the Baron's person; but he having received notice of the King's intention, fled with his family to Ireland.<sup>5</sup> Matthew Paris, who puts his death at 1212, says, "that he fled from Ireland to France, and dying at Ebula, his body was carried to Paris, and there honourably buried in the abbey of S. Victor." Matthew of Westminster relates, that in 1210, "the noble lady, Maud, wife of

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<sup>5</sup> King John went to Karrickfergus in pursuit of Maud de Braosa. When he arrived there, Duncan de Carric, of Galway, informed him that they had taken her and her daughter, wife of Roger de Mortimer's son, and her son William de Braosa. King John returned with them to Bristol.—Dugdale's *Baronage*.

William de Braose, with William their son and heir, were miserably famished at Windsore, by the command of King John ; and William, her husband, escaping from Scorham, put himself into the habit of a beggar, and privately getting beyond sea, died soon after at Paris, where he had burial in the Abbey of S. Victor."

These historians differ as to the date of William de Braose's death ; but there can be but little doubt that the facts they relate are substantially correct, as they were nearly his contemporaries.

It is observed (Dugdale's *Baron.*, p. 418,) that William de Braose, in his usual communication, would reverently use the Name of God, viz. : "*In God's name, let this be done ;*" or, "*if it please God ;*" or, "*by God's grace ;*" so likewise, in all the letters that he wrote. Moreover, that in his journeys, whensoever he came into a Church, or beheld a Cross, though he were then discoursing with another, he would leave off, and betake himself to his devotions ; and, having said his prayers, return to his former discourse. Likewise, when he met any children in the way, he would salute them courteously, to the end he might have a return, with the Benediction of the Innocents.

William de Braose,<sup>6</sup> by his marriage with Maud

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<sup>6</sup> The seal of William de Braose is affixed, in the year 1301, to the letter from the Barons of England to Boniface VIII.,

de S. Walerick had ten sons and five daughters ; William famished with his mother at Windsor ; Giles, Bishop of Hereford, died in 1215<sup>7</sup>; Reginald, Roger, Philip, Thomas, Walter, John, Henry, and Bernard. Maud married Griffiths, Prince of Wales ; Berta to William Beauchamp of Elmley, Margery to Walter de Lacy ; Loretta to Robert Fitz Pernel, Earl of Leicester, and Flandrina.<sup>8</sup> Reginald married Græcia, daughter and co-heir of William de Bruere, and died 6 Hen. III., and had issue, William de Braose, who married Eve,

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respecting the sovereignty of Scotland. This seal is remarkable both from its containing a very curious reverse, and from the inscription round it as engraved, being different from what actually appears on the seal. The legend on the plate is

+ S: WILLI: DE: BREOVSE: DNI: DE: GOWER

but several words after Gower were clearly inscribed, and of which two only are distinct, these are . . DE BREMBER . .

The reverse, which is of an oval form, and much smaller than the other seal, contains a lion passant, holding a bird in his paws ; the neck of the lion appears *fretted*, and at his feet is a *cross moline*, but which is not noticed in the engraving.—*Archæologia*, vol. xxi., p. 207.

<sup>7</sup> GILES DE BROASE was consecrated Bishop of Hereford Sept. 24th, 1200, (Hoved et Matt. West.) in the Chapel of S. Catherine's at Westminster, together with John, Bishop of Norwich. He died at Gloucester, on the Ides of Nov. (13th Nov.,) 1216, (Pat. 17, Johan. M. 12,) and was buried in Hereford Cathedral. He was succeeded in the Bishopric by Hugh de Mapenore, Dean of Hereford. (Le Neve's *Fasti Eccles. Angl.* p. 458, by T. D. Hardy, 1854.

<sup>8</sup> *Collectanea Genealogica et Topographica*, vol. vi. p. 58.

daughter of Walter Mareschal, and sister to Richard Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke. This William was invited to an Easter Feast, and treacherously murdered by Leweline, Prince of Wales, being suspected by him of overmuch familiarity with his wife. He left issue, four daughters. Isabel was married—first, to David, the son of Leweline, Prince of Wales; secondly, to Peter Fitz Herbert; Maud, to Roger, Lord Mortimer of Wigmore; Eve, to William de Cantilupe; Eleanor, to Humphrey de Bohun. In these four daughters, co-heiresses, ended the line of Reginald de Braose.

We return now to that of his elder brother William, famished at Windsor. He married Maud, daughter of R. Earl of Clare, and had issue, John, surnamed Tadody, and Annora. John married Margaret, daughter of Leweline, Prince of Wales. She survived him, and married secondly, Walter de Clifford. He held the Manor of Tetbury, with markets, fairs, courtleets, waifs and free warren; and his right was allowed in a writ of *quo warranto*, 15 Edward I. (1287.) When his father William died, he was a minor, and he was privately nursed at Gower, by a Welsh woman. His lands were committed to the custody of his uncle Giles, Bishop of Hereford, and after his death, in 1215, to his uncle Reginald. On his coming of age, he gave up all his lands in Wales to his uncle Reginald, and they were

finally divided amongst his four grand-daughters. John de Braose received a summons from the King to defend his own marches against Leweline of Griffin; and the next year he was ordered to attend the King at Chester. He died at his Castle of Brembre, 16 Hen. III., from a fall from his horse, his foot having caught in the stirrup. By his marriage with Margaret Leweline, he had a son WILLIAM, who married three times—first, Isabel, daughter of Gilbert de Clare, by whom he had William, his son and heir; secondly, Agnes, daughter of Nicholas de Molis, by whom he had Giles de Braose, Knt.; thirdly, Mary, daughter of William, Lord Ros of Hamlake, and widow of Ralph de Cobham, and afterward wife of Thomas of Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk, by whom he had Richard, Peter, William, and Margaret.

THIS WILLIAM DE BRAOSE, in 41 Hen. III. (1255.) assisted the King against Leweline ap Griffin; and 42 Hen. III. attended the King at Chester; in 48 Hen. III. he undertook that the King should stand to the award of Louis IX., King of France, touching the differences between him and the Barons; in 14 Edward I., having served with the King in Wales, he received scutage<sup>9</sup> of all his tenants in Surrey, Sussex,

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<sup>9</sup> Scutage, from Latin *scutum*, a shield, whereon they wore a device or military distinction. All tenants who held from the king by military service, were bound to attend personally in wars and expeditions; or, in default of personal service, a

Wilts, Gloucester, and Dorset. He died 19 Ed. I. (1291.) and was succeeded by his son,

WILLIAM DE BRAOSE, who greatly distinguished himself in the reign of King Edward I. In the twenty-second year of the reign of this king, on June 8th, he was summoned to attend the King on affairs of state : and in September of the same year he sailed from Portsmouth to Gascoigne on the King's service ; 25 Edw. I., he attended the King to Flanders ; 28 Edw. I., he was in Scotland on the King's service ; 29 Edw. I., he was there again, in the retinue of the Prince of Wales ; 32 Edw. I., he was summoned to Parliament as a Baron. In 14 Edw. II., he sold his lands of Gower. Thomas de Walsingham says of this William, that he was "*Perdives a parentela, sed dissipator substantiæ sibi relictæ*;"—a person of large patrimony, but a great spendthrift. He was summoned to all the Parliaments, from 25 Edw. I., to 16 Edw. III. He died in 1322, when the Barony of Gower fell into abeyance. He married Aliva, daughter of Thomas de Moulton, and had issue, two daughters. Aliva, married to John de Mowbray, and Joane

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*scutage*, or composition tax on every *scutum militare* or knight's fee, and the proportional parts were assessed and levied for the king's use. The barons and knights, when they paid *scutage* to the king, had power to levy the same tax of their tenants, who held from them in military service. This power William de Braose exercised when called upon to support Edward I. in his wars as seen above. (See Bp. Kennet's *Paroch. Antiq.*, in verb.)

to John de Bohun, of Midhurst. Hugh de Spenser purchased from Aliva the inheritance of the lordships which her grandmother, Mary daughter of Lord Ros, had for life. The lands so purchased, formed part of the Barony of Brembre.

WILLIAM DE BRAOSE, the son of John de Braose and Isabel de Clare, gave to his half-brother, Peter de Braose, the Manor of Tetbury, which he assigned to Agnes, his wife, at the Church porch, and died 5 Edw. II. (1312.) leaving THOMAS, his son and heir, and a daughter Beatrix. This THOMAS DE BRAOSE was of great renown in the French and Scottish wars of King Edward. He was summoned to all the Parliaments, from 16 Edw. III. to 27 Edw. III. He had a grant of a fair at Tetbury, 29 Edw. III. (1356.) He married Beatrix, daughter of Roger de Mortimer, and widow of Edward Plantagenet, son and heir of Thomas, Earl of Norfolk (a younger son of King Edward I.) and had issue, John, Thomas and Peter, and two daughters, Elizabeth and Joane; upon each of whom, and the heirs of their respective bodies successively, the Manors of Bidlington, Segwike, and Choresworth in Sussex; Bokham, Meworth, and Brownslep in Surrey; Manifold in Wilts; *Tetbury in Gloucestershire*; and Wirthorp in Yorkshire, were entailed, after the death of their mother, by deed under his seal, dated at Boseham, 46 Edw. III. Lord Thomas de Braose died in 1361, and was succeeded by his son,

JOHN DE BRAOSE, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward de Montagu, died without issue, on the 3rd of Feb., 41 Edw. III. (1368,) at which time he was seized of the Manors of Wirthorp, in the county of York, and Tetbury in Gloucestershire, which Manors had been settled on him and his wife and the heirs of his body, with reversion to Beatrix, his mother, to whom they accordingly passed. His brother THOMAS was found his next heir. He survived his mother, and became heir of Tetbury, &c., upon her death, 7 Rich. II. (1384.) He also survived his brother Peter and both his sisters, and died without issue, 19 Rich. II. (1396.)<sup>1</sup>

The Lady Beatrix, widow of Lord Thomas de Braose, was seized of the Manor (7 Richard II., 1384.) She died before her son Thomas; and at his death the estates passed to his cousin, Elizabeth, daughter of William Lord Say, who had married—first, John de Falvesley, Lord of Falvesley, in the county of Northampton, and secondly, Lord Heron, of Applynden. Lord Heron died without issue, 30th October, 1404.<sup>2</sup>

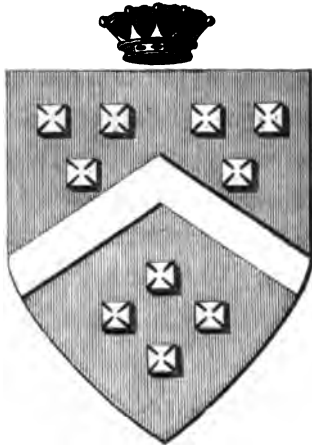
Margaret, the widow of Sir John Berkeley, and whose first husband was Sir Thomas de Braose, held in dower the Manor of Tetbury of

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<sup>1</sup> The above particulars respecting the Braose family are to be found in Dugdale's *Baronage*; *The Rolls of Parliament*; and *Collectanea Genealogica et Topographica*, vol. vi.

<sup>2</sup> See Burke's *Extinct and Dormant Peerages*, p. 588, ed. 1846.

the jointure of Sir Thomas de Braose, and died seized thereof 23 Henry VI., (1445.)<sup>3</sup> It was by this marriage that the Manor of Tetbury passed into the hands of the Berkeley family.



The Arms of Berkeley.

JAMES, fifth Lord Berkeley, married Isabel, daughter of Thomas Mowbray, first Duke of Norfolk. She was the great-great-granddaughter of John de Mowbray; and Aliva, daughter and co-heir of Lord William de Braose, of Gower, as is shewn by the annexed pedigree.<sup>4</sup> He was succeeded by his eldest son,

WILLIAM, sixth Lord, created 28th January,

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<sup>3</sup> *Calend. Inquis. p. mortem*, 23 Hen. III. *Margareta quæ fuit uxor Johannis Berkeley, militis defuncti. Tettebury Manor, Gloucester.*

<sup>4</sup> This pedigree shews the connection between the families of Braose and Berkeley:

1489-90, Marquess of Berkeley. He was appointed Earl Marshal of England, with limitation to the heirs male of his body. He married—first, Elizabeth, daughter of Reginald, Lord de la Warre; 2ndly, Jane, daughter of Sir Thomas Strangeways; and 3rdly, Anne, daughter of John Fiennes, Lord Dacre; but he died without any surviving issue, in 1491-92, and lies buried in the Church of the Friar Augustines, near Broad Street, London. He was succeeded by his brother,

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JOHN DE MOWBRAY, 2nd Baron. = ALIVA, D. and Coheir of Wm. de Braose, Lord Braose, of Gower, (2.)  
He was Sheriff of Yorkshire, and Governor of York. He was taken in rebellion against Edw. I., and hanged at York. Sir R. Peschale and D. 5 Edw. II. (Burke, p. 377.)

JOHN DE MOWBRAY, 3rd Baron. = JOAN, D. of Henry, E. of Lancaster.

JOHN DE MOWBRAY, 4th Baron. = ELIZABETH, D. and H. of John Lord Segrave, by Margaret, Duchess of Norfolk, D. of Thos. Plantagenet, of Brotherton, E. of Norfolk.

JOHN DE MOWBRAY, Earl of Nottingham, d. 1379. THOMAS, E. of Nottingham, created D. of Norfolk in 1396, and died 1400.

= ELIZABETH FITZALAN, S. and Coheir of Edward, Earl of Arundel.

THOMAS, Earl Marshal.

MARGARET.

ISABEL.

= JAMES, 6th Lord BERKELEY.

Leland, in his *Itinerary*, vol. vi., p. 67, fol. 71, speaks of Tetbury belonging to the Mowbrays: "Tebbyrie was of later tymes the Moulbrays lande."

"The Lorde Maurice Berkeley lately lyving, had fair landes in Northampton and Nottinghamshire, that descended from the Lord Segrave, by heires general, to Berkeley and Moulbray."

MAURICE, seventh Lord, who, from his brother's anger at his having married beneath his station, enjoyed none of the estates, except those he inherited from his mother, Isabel Mowbray. He resided chiefly at Yate, in Gloucestershire, and died in 1506, and was succeeded by his son,

MAURICE, eighth Lord, who was made a Knight of the Bath, at the coronation of Henry VIII. ; and in the seventh and eighth years of that Monarch's reign, was High-Sheriff of Gloucestershire, and was afterwards appointed Lieutenant of the Castle of Calais. He married Catherine, daughter of Sir William Berkeley, of Stoke Gifford, Knight, but died at Calais in 1523, without issue, and was succeeded by his brother,

THOMAS, ninth Lord, who held a command in the celebrated battle of Flodden Field (Sept. 9th, 1513) ; and for his signal services there, received the honour of knighthood from Thomas Howard, Earl of Surrey, who commanded the army. He married—first, Eleanor, daughter of Sir Marmaduke Constable, of Flamborough, Yorkshire ; and secondly, Cecilia, widow of Richard Rowden, Esq. He was succeeded by his son,

THOMAS, tenth Lord, who married—first, Mary, daughter of George Hastings, first Earl of Huntingdon ; and secondly, Anne, daughter of Sir John Savage, of Frodsham, in Cheshire. He died 19th Sept., 1534, and was succeeded by his son,

HENRY, eleventh Lord. He was Lord-Lieut.

of Gloucestershire, and married—first, Catherine, daughter of Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey ; and secondly, Jane, daughter of Sir Michael Stanhope. By his first wife he had issue, Thomas and Ferdinand. Thomas married Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir George Carey, afterwards Lord Hunsdon, and had issue, George, 12th Lord, and Theophilus. Thomas died in the lifetime of his father. Henry, Lord Berkeley, died in 1613, and was buried in the family vault at Berkeley, and was succeeded by his grandson,

GEORGE, twelfth Lord. He was made Knight of the Bath at the creation of Charles Prince of Wales, (afterwards Charles I.,) on Nov. 4th, 1616. He married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Sir Michael Stanhope, in Sudbury, Suffolk, and died 10th August, 1658.<sup>5</sup>

It was this Lord Berkeley, who in 1632 sold the Manor of Tetbury, with the Warren, or North Hayes, and the Lordship thereof, “and all their lands, and tenements, and hereditaments, within the Manor and parish of Tetbury,” to Richard Talboys, John Gastrell, Richard Box, and Toby Chapman, the then Feoffees of the town for the sum of £840.

The fairs, markets, and waste lands in the borough of Tetbury, were bought in 1640, of

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<sup>5</sup> All the Lords Berkeley mentioned in the text were Lords of the Manor of Tetbury.

John Smith, of North Nibley ; John Browning, of Cowley ; Stephen Fowler, of Stonehouse ; and Christopher Parnell, of North Nibley ; for £1,400.

Since this period, the Feoffees have been the Lords of the Manor.

#### THE MANOR OF DOUGHTON.

This Manor formerly belonged to the Beauchamps, Earl of Warwick ; but Peter de Braose had free warren in Doughton, 29 Ed. I.<sup>6</sup> (1301.) Nine years after, the jury found that John de Thorndon obtained £14 rent in Upton, Doughton, and Tetbury,<sup>7</sup> from William de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, whose great-grandfather, William de Beauchamp had it in dower with Berta, daughter of William de Braosa.

*Temp.* Ed. II., Robert de Doughton gave to John de Stonore and his heirs, a stable, a cellar, and a dovecote, with a messuage and a carucate of land in Doughton.<sup>8</sup>

Edward III. and Richard II., his grandson

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<sup>6</sup> *Rot. Lit. Claus.* 29 Ed. i. Peter de Braose was a K. G., 11 Ed. iii., 1347. (See *Archæologica*, vol. xxxi., p. 123.)

<sup>7</sup> *Calend. Inquis. post mortem*, vol. i., p. 204.

<sup>8</sup> *Abbrev. Placit.*, p. 348. Ed. II., Robertus de Doughton pro cartam suam dat dno. John de Stonore miles et heredibus suis, unum stabulum, unam cameram, et unam columbarium cum j mess. et j carr. terræ in Doughton. (*Rot.* 130.)

gave six tenements in Doughton and Charlton, to Edmund Langley, Duke of York.<sup>9</sup>

In 8 Edward III., a suit ensued between John de Stonore, plaintiff, and Hugh de Harnhule, defendant, for twenty-four messuages and lands in Doughton, Tetbury, and Henbury.

John, son and heir of Edward de Stonore, died seized of these lands in Doughton, &c., leaving Richard, his son and heir. He was succeeded by Ralph de Stonore, who held his lands of Thomas de Braose, leaving Gilbert de Stonore, his son and heir.<sup>1</sup> (1416.)

Edmund, Duke of York, died seized of six tenements in Doughton and Charlton. Edward Duke of York, his son and heir, by license of King Henry IV., long before his death, mortgaged the Manor of Doughton to Henry, Bishop of Winchester, which Manor was worth forty shillings or more, because divers immunities were granted from hence to different persons by this Duke. Gilbert de Stonore left Thomas, his brother, heir to his Doughton estate. An act passed in the reign of Henry VII. for resuming the possessions of Edward Langley, Duke of York, in Charlton and Doughton; and these two estates

<sup>9</sup> *Parl.* 11 Hen. VII.

<sup>1</sup> Gilbertus de Stonore fil' Rad'i de Stonore ten. Doughton terr 'et ten' Tetteburye. (*Calend. Inquis. post mortem*, 3 Hen. V., No. 34.)

were granted to Elizabeth of York, Queen of Henry VII., in dower (11 Henry VII.)

In 1591 (33 Eliz.,) John and Edward Seed bought this Manor of Thomas Cripps, of Barrowcombe, Wiltshire ; and George Staples, of York, Gloucestershire.

On the 20th January, 1627, Richard Talboys, Esq., descended from the Talboys of Whiston, in Wiltshire, bought this Manor (which appears to have been granted by letters patent from Queen Elizabeth,) of Edward Alehorne, Clerk, and Anne his wife.<sup>2</sup> Mr. Talboys had previously, in 1623, bought land in the same place, from John Hooper. He was High-Sheriff of Gloucestershire in 1653, and died on the 3rd August, 1668, aged 87 years. He was succeeded by his son, Benjamin, who married Alice, daughter of Sylvester Garrard, Esq., of Broadtown, Wiltshire. They had two sons—Richard, who in 1688 was Lord of the Manor, and Benjamin. This Richard Talboys had an only child, Alice ; and in 1729 he devised this estate to his nephew, Thomas, son of his brother Benjamin. This Thomas died in 1765, and left the estate to his kinsman, Thomas, son of Charles Talboys. He was succeeded in 1802 by his son Thomas, who in 1818 sold the Manor to John Paul Paul, Esq., of Ashton Keynes, for £25,000. Mr. Paul,

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<sup>2</sup> *Title Deeds.*

who was High-Sheriff for Wilts in 1807, and had been created an Hon. D.C.L. of Oxford, on the 22nd of June, 1814; died in 1828; and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, Walter Matthews Paul, Esq., the present Lord of the Manor.

#### MANOR OF UPTON.

According to Domesday, Aluric held the Manor of Upton in the reign of Edward the Confessor. Roger de Iveri held it in that of William the Conqueror.

In 47 Henry III. (1263.) Upton was held of Richard, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford. Peter de Braose had *free warren* here of Edward I. (1381.)<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> *Calend. Inquis. post mortem*, vol. i., p. 245. *Free warren* was a franchise erected for preservation or custody of beasts, or fowls of warren, which being *feræ naturæ* every one had a natural right to kill as he could; but upon the introduction of the Forest Laws at the Norman Conquest, these animals being looked upon as Royal game, and the sole property of the Sovereign, this franchise of *free warren* was invented to protect them, by giving the grantee a sole and exclusive power of killing such game so far as his warren extended, on condition of his preventing other persons. The beasts so protected were hares, conies, and roes; the fowls were either *campestres*, as partridges, rails, and quails, or *sylvestres*, as woodcocks and pheasants, or *aquatiles*, as mallards, and herons. (*Blackstone's Comment.*, vol. ii., p. 38.)

George Braose was seized of Upton, 6 Henry V. (1419.)

In 36 Henry VIII. (1545.) the lands of Godstow Nunnery in Charlton, Upton, Doughton and Tetbury were parcelled out between Sir EDMUND TAME, who paid 21s. 4d. rent for his portion ; LORD BERKELEY, who paid 8s. ; ROBERT WYE, who paid 12s. ; and THOMAS WILKINS, who paid 12s.<sup>4</sup>

SIR EDMUND TAME<sup>5</sup> died seized of the Manor of Upton, and left three sisters, co-heiresses ; Alice, Margaret and Isabella. Alice married Sir Thomas Verney, who, in her right, was seized of a third part of Sir Edmund Tame's estates.

RICHARD VERNEY, son and heir of Sir Thomas Verney, died 26th July, 1567 (9 Eliz.) seized (as appears by the inquisition taken at Gloucester after his death,) of the entire Manor of Upton.

GEORGE, the son of Richard Verney, died

<sup>4</sup> *Harl. MSS.*, 5,013.

<sup>5</sup> He was High-Sheriff of Gloucestershire in 1536 and 1541. The family is thus mentioned by Leland (*Itinerary*, vol. vi., p. 16): "The elder house of the Tames is at Stowel, by Northleche, in Gloucestershire. Syr Edward Tame, of Fairforde, up by Crekelade, came oute of the house of Tame, of Stowel. Tame that is now at Fairford, hath be married a xii. yere, and hath no childe. Wherefore be likelihood Syr Humfre Stafford, son to old Staford, of Northamptonshire, is like to have the landes of Tame of Fairforde. For he married his sister. And so the name of the Tames is like sore to decay."

seized of Upton, 16 Eliz. (1574,) leaving by his wife Jane, daughter of Sir Thomas Lucy, a son and heir, RICHARD, who was but ten years old at his father's death. This Richard Verney became a very eminent person, and was Knight of the Shire for the County of Warwick in 31, 35, 39, 43 of Eliz. and 1 Jac. I.

GEORGE and CONSTANCE HUNTLEY purchased the Manor of Upton and held it 42 Eliz. (1600.)

Upton Farm passed to Henry, Lord Berkeley, in right of the Braose's.

In 1606, Richard Cole of Woodchester sold Upton, with the Grove, to Sir George Huntley. This Sir George Huntley had previously entertained Queen Elizabeth at Frocester Court, on her way to Berkeley Castle.

This manor was shortly after sold to Sir Robert Ducie, as appears from a special livery granted 2 Car. I. (1626,) by Lord Cottington, "Master of His Highness' Courte of Wards and Liveries," and Sir Benjamin Rudierd, Knt., Surveyor of said Liveries," to Sir Richard Ducie, son and heir of Sir Robt. Ducie, Sheriff of London in

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<sup>6</sup> This Court was instituted by statute 32 Hen. VIII., c. 46, to inquire of what lands any one of the King's tenants had died seized of; who was his heir, and of what age. It was abolished at the restoration of Charles II., together with the oppressive tenures on which it was founded. (Blackstone's *Comment.*, vol. iii., p. 258.)

1620, that the manors of Upton and Charlton formed part of the possessions of the late Sir Robert Ducie. In this deed the Manor of Upton is mentioned as containing "one barn and forty acres of pasturage;" and the Manor of Charlton is spoken of as "Manor de Charleton, als Charleton juxta Tedbury, als Tedburye Charlton." Both manors remained in the Ducie family till sold in 1844, to R. S. Holford, Esq., the present Lord of the Manor.

#### MANOR OF CHARLTON.

William de Braose gave to Annora, his daughter,<sup>7</sup> 100 shillings, land in Cherleton and Cheriton for maintenance during her widowhood, which lands she gave to Godstow nunnery.

William de Ballecot held six yard lands in Cherlington and Tetbury, 33 Edward I. (1305.)

Another William de Ballecot died seized thereof 20 Edward III. (1347.) The manor afterwards belonged to the Mortimers.

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<sup>7</sup> She was married to Hugh de Mortimer; and her brother having offended the king, she obtained a grant of his lands. Hugh de Mortimer died 2 Hen. III., (1227.) upon whose death his lands were seized by Peter Fitz Herbert, as appears from the following extract from *Testa de Nevil*, fol. 358, p. 77: "Petrus Fil' Herbt tenet Tetebir que fecit W. de Braus, de dono. R." (See also Dugdale's *Monast.* i., 55-7.)

EDWARD DE MORTIMER, Earl of March and Ulster, was seized of a yearly rent of 41s. issuing out of Charleton, a member of the Manor of Tetbury, 5 Richard III. (1382.) He died seized of this manor, 3 Henry VI. (1425.)

It was presented to Cicely, Duchess of York, for her life,<sup>s</sup> 38 Henry II. (1460), and was confirmed to her 1 Edward IV. (1461.)

This Manor was afterwards made part of the dowry of Catherine, Queen Dowager of Henry VIII. On her death it was granted to Drew Drury and Edward Downing, 6 Eliz. (1564.) George and Constance Huntley purchased the Manors of Upton and Charleton, and held them 42 Eliz. (1600.)

In 1630 (5 Charles I.) Matthew Huntley sold the Manor of Charlton to Robert Ducie. Mr. Ducie was Sheriff of London in 1620, and was created a Baronet, 28th Nov., 1629, and in 1631 he was Lord Mayor. He accumulated

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<sup>s</sup> She was the youngest daughter of Ralph, Earl of Westmoreland, and Joan his wife, and was married to Richard, Duke of York, who was killed in an ambushade near Wakefield, Dec. 31st, 1460; by him she had a family of eight sons and four daughters, the two eldest of whom, Edward and Richard, were successively Kings of England, under the titles of EDWARD IV. and RICHARD III. The Duchess Cicely died at Berkhamstead, May 31, 1495, and was buried under a handsome shrine, on the West side of the high altar of the Collegiate Church of Fotheringhay, Northamptonshire.—*Annals of England*, vol. ii., p. 67-69.

enormous wealth ; and although he lost £80,000 by Charles I., whose banker he was previous to the breaking out of the Rebellion, he died worth £400,000.

He was succeeded by his eldest son, Richard, who died, unmarried, in 1656, and was succeeded by his brother, William, third Baronet, who was created Viscount Downe, in the peerage of Ireland, and made a K.B. at the coronation of Charles II. He married Frances, daughter of Lord Seymour, of Trowbridge, but died without issue, when his honours became extinct, and his estates descended to Elizabeth, only daughter of his younger brother Robert. She married Edward Moreton, Esq., of Moreton, County Stafford, and had issue, a son, Matthew Ducie Moreton, Esq., who, on 2nd June, 1720, was created Baron Ducie, of Moreton. Lord Ducie married Arabella daughter and co-heir of Sir Thomas Prestwick, Bart., and had issue, a son, Matthew, second Baron, who was created, 23rd April, 1763, Baron Ducie of Tortworth. He died, unmarried, in Dec., 1770, and was succeeded by his nephew, Thomas Reynolds, who, in 1771, assumed the name and arms of Moreton. He married, 20th Feb., 1774, Margaret, daughter of Sir John Ramsden, Bart., of Byron, County York, and died without issue, 11th Sept., 1785, and was succeeded by his brother Francis, as third Baron, who likewise assumed the name of Moreton. He

married Mary, daughter of T. Purvis, Esq., of Shepton Mallett, Somerset, and died in August, 1808, and was succeeded by his son Thomas, who was created Earl Ducie and Baron Moreton, on 28th January, 1837. He died 22nd Jan., 1840, and was succeeded by his son, Henry Francis George, fifth Baron, who, on 24th August, 1844, sold the Manor of Charlton to Robert Stayner Holford, Esq., of Weston Birt, who is the present Lord of the Manor.

#### MANOR OF ELMESTREE.

REGINALD DE S. WALERICK, in the reign of King Stephen, gave the Manor of Elymundestre to the Monks of the Benedictine Abbey of S. Ebrulph, in Normandy.\*

Alien Monasteries being deprived of their estates in England, by Act of Parliament, *temp.* Edward IV., that King, in the tenth year of his reign (1465.) granted this Manor to Henry Sampson, Dean of Westbury College, near Bristol, and to

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\* This Monastery was built by one Ebrulf, in the reign of King Clothaire I., in 578 A.D. ; and being almost destroyed by the wars, was restored by Robert de Grentesmaisnil, and Hugh his brother, (the father of the wife of Roger de Iveri.) The latter made many grants of land in England to this Monastery. (Bishop Kennett's *Paroch. Antiq.* ; see also Rudge's *Gloucestershire*, p. 352, and Rudder, p. 731.)

the Chapter of the same, to whom it belonged till the dissolution of the Monasteries, at which time the revenues of the College amounted to £232 14s. yearly.

In 1544 (35 Henry VIII.,) all the land belonging to this College, including Elmeſtree, were granted to Sir Ralph Sadleir.<sup>1</sup> He paid for this Manor 24s. rent.

Afterwards the Manor passed into the hands of the Tookes', (John Tooke, Esq., of Elmeſtree, died in 1662,) and thence to the Deacons. THOMAS DEACON, of London, married Mary, daughter of Thomas Haynes, a merchant, of Bristol. She survived him, and died in 1769, and left the

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<sup>1</sup> Sir Ralph Sadleir was a person of considerable eminence in the reign of Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Queen Elizabeth. He was Gentleman of the Privy Chamber in 1537; afterwards secretary to Thomas Cromwell. In 30 Hen. VIII., he was Secretary of State. Knight, 1540. Treasurer of the War against Scotland, 1544. Ambassador to James V. of France, 1537. Edward VI. made him Knight Banneret at Maskelborowe Field. 10 Eliz. (1568,) he was appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. He was also made Governor of Berwick, and joined with Sir William Pelham and Sir Henry Nevill, in commission for the custody of Mary Queen of Scots. He died in the 80th year of his age (1587.) 29 Elizabeth, and is buried in Standon Church. He left a son, (Sir) Thomas Sadleir, who left a son, (Sir) Ralph, and a daughter Gertrude. Ralph died s. p., and Gertrude married Sir William Aston, of Toxal, in Staffordshire. (*State Papers*, Rudder, p. 800.)

Manor to THOMAS JENNER, Esq., Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, and Rev. ROBERT JENNER, of Christ's Church, Oxford. They sold it on October 11th, 1790, to WILLIAM BROOKES, Esq., who died 21st March, 1825, and was succeeded by his son JOSEPH, who died 13th August, 1832, and was succeeded by his son WILLIAM, the present Lord of the Manor.

#### THE GRANGE.

The S. Walericks granted the Grange to Kingswood Abbey. It remained in their possession till the dissolution of the Monasteries, when it was granted by Henry VIII., in the thirty-sixth year of his reign, to Richard Andrews and Thomas Hylsley.<sup>2</sup> It was afterwards for many generations the property of the Gastrells, who long resided there. It afterwards passed to the Fishers; and is now the property of Mr. Samuel Byam, of Willesley. It is at present in the occupation of Mr. William Till. The house and the estate are tithe free.

There was an old Chapel here, but it has fallen entirely to decay.

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<sup>2</sup> See Atkyns's *History of Gloucestershire*, p. 375.



ELVESTREE HOUSE, N<sup>o</sup> TETBURY.

THE RESIDENCE OF WILLIAM BROOKES, ESQ.

W<sup>o</sup> Spreat Lib<sup>o</sup> Exeter



## CHAPTER III.

### HISTORY OF THE MONASTERIES AND CHURCHES.

Ancient Saxon Monastery,—Cistercian Monastery Founded 1140,—History of its Foundation and Progress,—Removed to Kingswood,—Church Founded by Bernard de S. Walerick,—Account of Old Parish Church,—Chuntries in it,—Deed of Arbitration for its Repair,—Pulled Down in 1777,—Circumstances attending the Rebuilding of the Parish Church,—Description of it,—St. Saviour's Chapel of Ease,—Particulars respecting the Advowson, the Vicarage, and the Improprate Rectory,—Account of Rev. John Wight,—Extracts from Parish Registers and Church Wardens' Books.

There can be but little doubt, from a statement of Dugdale's,<sup>1</sup> that a Monastery existed here some time before the Conquest. By whom founded, or to what order it belonged, it is now impossible to ascertain ; but among the donations to the Abbey of Malmesbury, recorded by him, mention is made in a charter of King Ethelred, to Aldhelm, the Abbot, of the gift of fifteen cassates of land, which land is said to be situated "juxta Tettan Monasterium ;" and in the confirmation both of the deed and gift, it is said to be "juxta Tetteburie."<sup>2</sup> This shews that a

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<sup>1</sup> *Monast.*, vol. i., p. 811.

<sup>2</sup> The original charter is given in the "Appendix."

religious house existed here in the time of the Saxons, but no further record now remains of it.

A more authentic account of the history of the Monastery of Cistercian Monks which formerly existed here, is fortunately ascertainable, but its history is so intimately connected with that of Kingswood Abbey, that it will be necessary in the first place to give a short account of the origin of that Monastery.

In the year of our Lord 1131 (31 Henry I.) Walter de Clare founded an Abbey of Cistercian Monks at Tyntern, in Monmouthshire, and dedicated it to the Virgin Mary. This Convent being desirous of enlarging their order, applied themselves to William de Berkele,<sup>3</sup> (or Berkeley,) with a petition to found a Cistercian Abbey at Kingswoode, in the County of Wilts, of which he was then proprietor. William de Berkele yielded to their request, and founded and endowed a Monastery at Kingswoode, to the honour of the Blessed Virgin, in the year 1139, which was partly supplied with Monks from Tyntern; and his grant was confirmed by a charter from Maud, the Empress, the daughter of King Henry I.

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<sup>3</sup> He was son of Roger de Berkele, a leading Chief in the army of William the Conqueror, when he invaded England. In the 20th year of his reign (1086), he is styled "Rogerus Senior de Berkele," from the possession of Berkeley Castle in the county of Gloucester. Burke's *Extinct Peerage*, p. 49, ed. 1849.

The wars which afterwards broke out, between King Stephen and the Empress Maud, gave the Monks at Kingswoode great uneasiness ; and they determined to remove to a more retired situation. They accordingly purchased some property at Hasildene, (now a hamlet of Rodmarton, in this county,) of one, John de S. John, to whom King Stephen, during the wars, had made a grant of it, although the lands belonged of right to Reginald de S. Walerick, Lord of the Manor of Tetteburie, who had taken part with Maud.

When the war was over, and everything was restored to its rightful owners, Reginald de S. Walerick ejected the Monks, and repossessed himself of Haseldene. The Monks, thus ejected, made perpetual complaints to Reginald de S. Walerick, of the injury he had done them ; and by their importunity, at length so far prevailed with him, as to induce him to restore Hasildene, and bestow on them more lands, if they would transfer Kingswoode Abbey thither ;<sup>4</sup> for he told

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<sup>4</sup> The following particulars are given by Leland.—*Itinerary*, vol. vi., p. 41. Ed. Oxon, 1744 :

Ex libro Donationum Monaster. de Kingeswod.

Gul. de Barkeley dedit Abbatiae de Tinterne, Kinggeswood, ad fundandum ibi Abbatiam.

Illi de Kingeswood emerunt Haseldene a Dno de S. Joanne, cui rex hanc terram tempore hostilitatis, nam erat Reginaldi de S. Walerico.

Reginaldus de S. Walerico suis restitutus terris abegit

them that he was obliged, by a penance enjoined him by the Pope, to found an Abbey of the Cistercian order. To this proposal, the monks so far agreed, as to consent to divide their society : one moiety of the religious were to stay at Kingswoode, and the Abbot, with the rest, were to remove to Hasildene.

They had not long been settled at Hasildene, when they found themselves much inconvenienced from want of water, of which there was a great scarcity ; so at the suggestion of Reginald de S. Walerick, they removed to Tetteburie, where he generously bestowed some lands upon them, near which was a perennial spring,<sup>a</sup> which would never fail to supply them with water.

This removal of the monks from Kingswoode, gave great offence to Roger de Berkele (heir to

*Monachos de Haseldene. Postea autem recepit eos, et pars major conventus de Kingeswood, translata est ad Haselden.*

*Postea propter aquæ penuriam Reg. de S. Walerico transtulit eos ad Haselden ad Tettebyri.*

*Rogerus Barkeley' filius Gul. Berkeley conabatur aut reducere Monachos de Tettebyri ad Kingeswood aut Kingswood eis auferre tanquam suum fundum.*

*Barnardus de S. Walerico fundator ecclesiæ de Tettebyri eunt Mireford prope Kingeswood á Rogero Barkeley, et eo quia Tettebyrie ligni copia carebat monachos transtulit.*

*Reg. Berkeley dedit manerium suum de Acholte Monastem, S. Mariæ de Kingeswood.*

*Henricus Lovel. Testis.*

<sup>a</sup> This was probably the spring in Magdalen meadow.

the before-mentioned William,) and he forthwith drew up a remonstrance of this affair, and presented it to the King, complaining of the injury done to his father's foundation, setting forth that Kingswode was left to him by his predecessor as a noted Abbey, but that it was only held as a Grange to Tetteburie, the main body of the monks having removed thither; and he insisted that either he might have his land again, or the monks be recalled and settled once more at Kingswoode. The King thought this reasonable, and yielded to his request; but by the interposition of the General Chapter of the Cistercians, the King was induced to revoke his order, and it was determined that Kingswode should remain a Grange to Tetteburie, but that the mass should be constantly read at Kingswode, by some monk that was a Priest, at the proper Altar deputed for that purpose; and the monks,<sup>6</sup> in order to make matters easy, compounded with Roger de Berkele, to give him twenty-seven marks and a half of silver, and

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<sup>6</sup> It may be interesting to my readers to know in what costume the Cistercian Monks were accustomed to tread the streets of Tetbury. The usual habit was a white robe, in the nature of a casseck, with a black scapular hood; this garment was girt with a black girdle of wool. In the Choir they had over it a hood with a rochet hanging down round before to the waist, and in a point behind to the calf. When they went abroad, they wore a cowl and a great hood, all black, which was also

one mark to his son, (in all £19,) and thereupon Roger de Berkele, by his charter, ratified the compact, and confirmed to them his father's gift.

Affairs being in this state, a Convocation was held at Kirchstede, in Lincolnshire, in the Cistercian Abbey there. Many Abbots were present, among the rest Philip, Abbot of Elemosyne, Henry, Abbot of Waverley,<sup>7</sup> and Pagan, Abbot of Tetteburie. After the debates respecting the affairs for which they were met were ended, the Abbot of Waverley proposed to restore the Abbey at Kingswode, and replace a sufficient number of monks in it; to which the Abbot of Tetteburie, being a weak man,<sup>8</sup> gave his consent; but without

the Choir habit. The lay brothers were clad in dark colour; their scapular being down about a foot in length before, and was rounded at the bottom. Their hood was like those which the priests wore over their cowl, excepting the difference of the colour. In the Choir they wore a cloak or mantle, reaching to the ground, of the same colour as the habit. The novices who were Clerks, wore the same habit in the Church, but it was all white. Their scapular was not of the same length in all places, for sometimes it reached only half way down the thigh, in others to the mid-leg, or even to the heels.—*British Monachism*, by F. D. Fosbrooke, p. 287. Natali, 1843.

<sup>7</sup> Waverley was a Cistercian Abbey in Surrey, near Farnham, founded by William Giffard, Bishop of Winchester, A.D. 1128. It was the first house the Cistercians had in England.

<sup>8</sup> Dugdale speaks of "Paganus, Abbas de Tetteburia," as "homo simplex et nullius astuciæ.—*Monast. Angli.*, vol. v., p. 426. Ed. 1819.

the knowledge of his convent, or the assent of the Abbot of Tyntern, who, when they heard of it, entirely disallowed and opposed it, and a great deal of litigious dispute followed. But at last it was decreed, at a meeting of Cistercian Abbots at Kingswode, that the Abbot of Waverley should recall the four monks he had sent to Kingswode, and remove all his goods and chattels from thence, and Kingswode should return to its former use, to be Tetteburie Grange. Yet there were still left at the monastery there several monks, converts, clerks, and laics, with Roger de Berkele, the founder, who was present at these accommodations.

Some time after the Monks at Tetteburie, not well liking their situation, and having scarcely room enough for the commodious settling of an Abbey there, and finding great inconvenience through the scarcity of wood for firing in those parts, being forced to fetch their fuel from Kingswode, which lay at a considerable distance, they determined to remove back to Kingswode; but the buildings there not being sufficiently large for the reception of their number, Bernard de S. Walerick, the founder of Tetteburie Church, requested and obtained from Roger de Berkele, Lord of Kingswode, forty acres of land at Mireford, a place bordering on Kingswode, near the water side, and there erected a new abbey about 1170,

and transferred the Monastery of Tetteburie thither.<sup>9</sup>

After the Monastery of Tetteburie was removed to Kingswode, it is probable that Tetteburie became a Grange to Kingswode; for there is an ancient farm house in this parish, at a little distance from the town, which formerly had a Chapel attached to it. The house to this day is called The Grange.<sup>1</sup>

It is mentioned above, that Bernard de S. Walerick was the founder of Tetbury Church. An old MS. states that this Church was founded in 1160; if so, none of it now remains; for, from the style of architecture, I cannot place the present Tower and Spire earlier than 1400. But whenever the old Church was built, it was entirely pulled down, with the exception of the Tower and Spire, (which latter is a remarkably fine one,<sup>2</sup>) in 1777, to make room for the present Church.

No authentic account of the old Church now remains; but from the Histories of Gloucestershire, and several MSS., I have collected the following particulars respecting it.

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<sup>9</sup> The above is principally derived from an old record written by the Abbot of Kingswode, A.D. 1180, and preserved in Dugdale's *Monast. Angl.*, vol. i., p. 811.

<sup>1</sup> Dugdale, in his *Monast.*, vol. v., p. 425, mentions that Kingswood Abbey had common pasture in Tetbury.

<sup>2</sup> The following are the dimensions of the spire :



REMAINS OF MONASTERY, TIBET.

W. H. H. H. H.



This Church was dedicated to S. Mary Magdalen,<sup>3</sup> and, according to Sir Robert Atkyns, was large and handsome; it had an aisle on the South side, and two aisles on the North side; at the West end of each of which were windows of five lights, with quatrefoil tracery above. There was a Central Chancel with a Rood Loft, and two side Chancels on the North and South sides. Under the arch parting the South Aisle

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	Yds.	Ft.	In.
From the ground to the floor of the leads .	24	0	0
From the floor of the leads to the top of the stone-work of the spire . . . .	35	2	0
From the top of the stone-work of the spire to the top of the upright bar that supports the weathercock . . . . .	2	0	0
And from ditto to the top of the head of the weathercock . . . . .	0	1	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	62	0	0

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The spire leans South 4 ft. 6 in., and towards the East 8 in. These observations were made by Mr. Thomas Webb, architect, when the spire was repaired in 1774. (*Parochial Register No. 1.*)

<sup>3</sup> Sir R. Atkyns and Rudder say that the Church was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin; but from its being, from ancient times, the custom to hold the fair on the day of the Saint to whom the Church was dedicated, and Tetbury Fair being held on the 22nd of July (S. Mary Magdalen's Day,) I have no doubt the Church was dedicated to that Saint. On this subject, see *History of England*, by R. Henry, D.D., vol. iv., p. 205; Burn's *Eccles. Law*; and Kennett's *Paroch. Antiq.*

from the Chancel, was the monument of the great William de Braose, lying cross-legged in his coat of mail, his sword by his side, and a lion at his feet, noted emblems of his having been engaged in the Crusades.

On the South side was the porch, over which was a room in which the Grammar School was formerly kept. There was a Chapel on the left hand entering the Church, in which "was a fair wall piece, and lively effigy of John Savage, Gent., in his sable robes, kneeling."

In the North aisle was a statue monument to one of the Gastrells. There was a small vestry on the North side of the Chancel.\*

A Chantry was erected on the South side of this Church, by license from the King, (36 Edw. III.) dated 13th Jan., 1363, and granted to Walter Waltres, John de Weston, Ralph Bailly, and John de Caldeborn, all of Tetbury, to grant twenty-four messuages and sixty acres of land in Tetbury, in free alms for ever, to Richard Brevorchance, Chaplain of the Chapel of the Blessed Virgin, in the parish Church of Tetbury, and his successors, as a Chantry, to say mass daily for the souls of King Edward, Queen

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\* The clear area of the Church, Chancel, Taylor's aisle, and vestry room of this Church, within side, is 6,947 feet, when the columns and pillars are deducted. Measured May 25, 1776, by Francis Hiorne.

Phillippa, of Peter de Brewys, and his wife Agnes, and Thomas their son, and of Elizabeth, the wife of John de Brewys.

This was confirmed by John,<sup>5</sup> Bishop of Worcester, and signed with the seal of the communites of the town of Tetbury, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Part of the Chantry lands were granted by Seede to Edmund and Thomas Estcourt. William Potter was the last incumbent; he had a pension of £6 13s. 4d., in 1553.<sup>6</sup>

5 Jac. I. The lands of this Chantry were granted to Edward Newport and John Crompton.

7 Jac. I. The reserved lands of this chantry were granted to Coxe and others. Sir Walter Coxe, of Kensington, Middlesex, afterwards sold them to Sir Thomas Estcourt, of Lasborough.<sup>7</sup>

There was another Chantry erected in this Church by John de Grevil, 19 Edw. IV. (1480.) It was dedicated to the Holy Trinity; whereof William Wotton was the last incumbent. He had a pension of £6 in 1553. The lands belonging to this Chantry were granted to Simon Wiseman and Richard Moon, 4 James I. (1607.)

There was also another Chantry, called Herne's

<sup>5</sup> John Barnet, appointed Bishop of Worcester 1362. He was afterwards Lord Chancellor, and was translated to Wells.—Dugdale, vol. i, p. 120.

<sup>6</sup> Willis's *Mitred Abbays*, vol. ii., p. 90.

<sup>7</sup> The above particulars are from deeds now in the possession of Mr. Sotheron Estcourt.

Chantry, of which Thomas Harman was the last incumbent. He received a pension of £4 in 1553.<sup>8</sup>

From Jones's "*Index to the Public Records*," under the head "Cirencestria," it appears that another chantry, dedicated to S. Thomas was formerly attached to this Church; but I have not been enabled to discover any further particulars respecting it.

About the middle of the fifteenth century (1467.) in the reign of Edward IV., a dispute arose between the Abbot and Monks of the Monastery of Eynesham, in Oxfordshire, who were the Impropiators of the vicarage, and the inhabitants of Tetbury, respecting the reparation of a Chancel in their Parish Church. After much disputing, both sides agreed to refer their grievances to Dr. John Carpenter, the Bishop of Worcester, in whose Diocese Tetbury was then situated ;<sup>9</sup> and he seems

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<sup>8</sup> *Harmers Downe*.—De. N. A. milite et aliis assignatis ad inquirendum utrum unia Pecia vocata Harmers Downe, et una acra Prati pertinebant, *Cantarie S. Thomæ*, in *Tetbury*, in Comitatu Gloucestris, necne et quantum valent per annum. *Pashæ Commissiones*, 1 Eliz., Rotulo, 10.

<sup>9</sup> The new Dioceses of Gloucester and Bristol were founded by Henry VIII., in 1541. Previously to this, the See of Worcester, which about 680 was taken out of that of Lichfield, comprehended the province of Wiccia, and its Bishops were called *Episcopi Wicciorum*. It contained all Worcestershire, except sixteen parishes beyond Abberley Hills, belonging to the Diocese of Hereford; all Gloucestershire on the East

to have settled the dispute by ordering the parishioners to build the said Chancel, and to repair the North side of the same, and the Abbot and Monastery to keep the South side in repair; thus wisely preventing the one side gaining a triumph over the other.

The following is a copy of the original deed of arbitration by which this settlement is effected.

“JOHN,<sup>1</sup> by Divine permission Bishop of Worcester, to all the sons of our Holy Mother y<sup>e</sup> Church, to whom these presents shall come, or whom y<sup>e</sup> underwritten do or any way hereafter

side of the Severn, with the city of Bristol; and nearly half the Southern part of Warwickshire, with the town of Warwick; (see Thomas's *Survey of Worcester Cathedral*, p. 1.) The Dioceses of Gloucester and Bristol were united by Act of Parliament in 1836. Great efforts are now being made again to separate them, and we earnestly trust they will before long be successful.

<sup>1</sup> This was Dr. John Carpenter, Bishop of Worcester from 1443 to 1476. He was formerly Fellow, and afterwards Provost of Oriel College, Oxford; and in 1437–8 was Chancellor of that University. He was installed in his Cathedral December 25th, 1444, and built a gate to the Episcopal palace at Hartlebury, which was destroyed in the Civil Wars. In 1461 he erected a Library in the charnel house belonging to his Cathedral. He died at his Palace at Northwyke, in 1476, and was buried, at his own request, in the South West corner of the Chancel of Westbury Church, Gloucestershire; upon his tomb in which, is carved the skeleton of a man. (Dugdale, and Godwin, *De Præsulibus Angliæ*; and *Notes and Queries*, 2nd Series, vol. i., p. 24.)

may concern, greeting. BE IT KNOWN unto all and every of you by those presents, y<sup>t</sup> whereas a controversy has been long debated, and a law-suit carryd on between the Venerable and Religious the Abbot and Convent of the Monastery of y<sup>e</sup> Blessed Virgin Mary, of Eynsham, in the Diocese of Lincoln, proprietors of the Parish Church of Tetbury, in the Diocese of Worcester, of y<sup>e</sup> one part, and the parishioners of y<sup>e</sup> said Parish Church of y<sup>e</sup> other part, concerning the ordering, limitation, and reparation of a certain Chancel in the same Parish Church of Tetbury aforesaid; at length the parties aforesaid, willing to avoid the expense of law, and to preserve peace and quietness among themselves for the future, appear'd before us by their proctors, thereunto sufficiently and lawfully deputed and authorized: viz., the part of y<sup>e</sup> said Abbot and Convent proprietors aforesaid, by Richard Rymer, clerk; and the part of y<sup>e</sup> said parishioners by Walter Herne and John Hale, Clerks, and have jointly nominated and chose me their referee or arbitrator, amicably to compose this difference among them, and have likewise solemnly bound themselves, by a corporal oath, taken on the Holy Evangelists by their proctors, to stand to our award and arbitrement, solely and wholly upon the premises. Hereupon, at y<sup>e</sup> earnest request of y<sup>e</sup> parties aforesaid, taking upon ourself y<sup>e</sup> office of an Arbitrator, we have given, passd, published and determined y<sup>e</sup> our

award or arbitrement within the term limited or set for this purpose, in manner following—viz., y<sup>t</sup> a certain Chancel in y<sup>e</sup> said parish Church w<sup>th</sup> was new built by y<sup>e</sup> parishioners of the same, situate and lying in the same Church, between y<sup>e</sup> Chancel commonly called y<sup>e</sup> old Chancel, on y<sup>e</sup> North Side, and the Chantry Chapel of y<sup>e</sup> Blessed Virgin Mary on the South Side, shall be y<sup>e</sup> principal Chancel in the same Church, and we will, appoint, ordain, and determine y<sup>t</sup> the aforesaid Abbot and Convent proprietors and their successors for ever, shall be bound and obliged to retain and keep up the same, as far as the Rood Loft exclusively, together w<sup>th</sup> a certain wall annexed to the same Chancel on the South Side; and we will, y<sup>t</sup> the parishioners aforesaid, be for ever obliged and bound to repair and keep up the Chancel aforesaid, commonly called the old Chancel, at their own proper cost and charge, together w<sup>th</sup> a certain wall annexed thereto on the South side, provided always y<sup>t</sup> the parishioners aforesaid shall have free ingress and egress thro' the same principal Chancel in and to the vestry lying near unto it, for the ornaments of y<sup>e</sup> said Church, and for other things appointed for Divine Service, which award and arbitration thus passed and published by us, the parties aforesaid, have desired, may be confirmed. In compliance w<sup>th</sup> this their desire, WE, John, by Divine permission, Bishop of Worcester, have

by our 'authority ordinary, confirmed, approved, and by these presents given a perpetual sanction to this our award and arbitrement thus published by us. In witness whereof, we have set our seal to these presents. Dated in the Monastery of y<sup>e</sup> Blessed Virgin Mary, of Cirencester, the 26th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1467, and of our consecration the 26th."

Notwithstanding this agreement, in process of time the Church fell into decay, and in 1729, Mr. Francis Savage, and other parishioners, at a vestry meeting, agreed to apply for a Brief to enable them to collect monies in order to rebuild Tetbury Church.<sup>1</sup>

Accordingly a Brief<sup>2</sup> was applied for and obtained, for rebuilding the Chancel, and some parts of the Church, which greatly stood in need of repair, the estimated cost of which was £2,600. When this collection under the Brief was made, it brought in little over £400; a sum totally inadequate to carry out the proposed design.

Upon this, some of the Parishioners who were anxious to rebuild the Church, proposed that the

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<sup>1</sup> This meeting was held June 22, 1729, and the names of the parishioners present were, Francis Savage, Rev. Henry Wightwick, Rev. Robert Winch, John Sloper, Thomas Keen, Joseph Wickes, Richard Harding, William Tomkinson, John Johnston, Henry Crowther, Daniel Evans, John Wight, John Purnell, John Barrett, John Philips, Barnard Wickes.

<sup>2</sup> For a copy of this Brief, see Appendix.

Advowson of the Living should be sold, this was strongly objected to by other Parishioners, but the Feoffees persevered, and applied to Parliament, and brought a petition to the House of Lords, in which they asked for an Act of Parliament to enable them to rebuild their Church.

This was warmly opposed in the House by the opposite party ; who, to obtain their end, engaged to repair the Church in a strong and substantial manner with the money collected under the brief. This proposal was accepted by the other party with great reluctance, as likely to lead hereafter to further litigation.

A recognizance was accordingly entered into in the Court of Chancery, in which several persons of known property,<sup>4</sup> obliged themselves under considerable penalties, to put the Church in sound repair. Two architects were engaged to view the repairs when finished ; Mr. Tully, of Bristol, on the one side, and Mr. Smith, of Warwick, on the other.

On their viewing the work after its accomplishment, they disagreed, and chose Mr. Gibbs, the famous architect, as umpire. He took with him

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<sup>4</sup> By Thomas Estcourt, Esq., of Shipton Moyne, William Savage, Richard Harding, Charles Savage, and Joseph Ralph, of Tetbury, and John Taylor of Bristol, before Robert Holford, Esq., and William Kinaston, Esq., two Masters of the Court of Chancery, on 10th February, 1740. The amount of the recognizance was £4,000.

Mr. Philipps, the King's carpenter, and Mr. John Townsend, an eminent master builder from Oxford. They all inspected the Church, and Mr. Gibbs certified that the repairs were not executed in the manner required by the recognizance.

Upon this, those Parishioners who wished for a new Church brought the matter before the Lord Chancellor ; but it appearing that Mr. Gibbs, had not in person viewed the roof, "as, indeed, he could not well, being a person in years, and very corpulent," but had depended on the report of Mr. Philipps, and Mr. Townsend, the Lord Chancellor, to the great surprise of many, ordered another survey to be taken, and recommended Mr. Flitcroft, to the acceptance of both parties. After making his survey, Mr. Flitcroft certified that the Church was not put into that good condition required by the recognizance, and that it would require at least £400 more to do it. These repairs were forthwith ordered to be done, but only £15 or £20 were laid out upon them. Under these circumstances, the affair was again carried before the Lord Chancellor ; but after some time the promoters finding there was no hope of making their Church more commodious, or obtaining a new one by these proceedings, they desisted from all further litigation.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> The above particulars are chiefly taken from a MS. in the handwriting of the Rev. J. Wight.

Being thus disappointed in their hopes of rebuilding their Parish Church, the Vicar (the Rev. John Wight), and many of the inhabitants determined to rebuild it, by another method which seemed open to them.

There was a Church House which had been leased out by the Church Wardens for many generations, for their lives, for about £40 a year; but which, through the negligence of the lessee, had been suffered to fall in. This house was forthwith offered to the best bidder and sold for £250, which was at once put out to interest at four per cent. Money was thus accumulating every day, and the Vicar, in 1753, generously offered the Parishioners to make the sum £1,000 if they would expend it upon rebuilding the Church, upon a plan he himself should approve. This proposition was accepted by all present at the meeting where it was proposed,<sup>6</sup> and the Parishioners also agreed to encourage subscriptions, and in every other way in their power forward the design.

The Parishioners in general now seemed fully alive to the necessity of rebuilding their parish Church, and many of them formed themselves into a society for the purpose of collecting subscriptions. The Rules by which they bound themselves are curious, and as they are excellent of their kind, I have subjoined them. They are as follows:—

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<sup>6</sup> Held November 12, 1753.

"We, whose names are entered in this book, agree to observe the following articles :

- i. First. To meet four times in every year at the White Hart, viz : The first Thursday in January, the first in April, the first in July, and the first in October, between six and seven o'clock in the evening.
- ii. Secondly. Each of us to lay down half-a-crown, as soon as he comes into the room, to be applied towards rebuilding our parish church.
- iii. Thirdly. To do all we can to increase the number of our society.
- iv. Fourthly. When any dispute arises amongst us, to submit to the decision of the majority of the members present.
- v. Fifthly. To send three shillings to be put in the box, every time we cannot attend at the usual time of meeting.
- vi. Sixthly. Gratefully to accept any present, be it never so small, that shall be given to the box by any person that shall not be a member of this society."

JOHN WIGHT.  
T. CROOME WICKES.  
HARRY WITTS.  
NATHANIEL SAUNDERS.  
RICHARD DAVIES.  
JAMES SAVAGE.  
NATH. BODY.  
J. PUNTER.  
GEORGE WHITE.

JOHN SLOPER.  
ROBT. CLARK.  
SAML. SAUNDERS.  
JOSEPH BUTLER.  
JOHN PAUL.  
GEORGE WHITE.  
WILLIAM BROOKES.  
THOMAS PIKE.  
EDWARD TUGWELL, &C.

In all ninety-three.

The first meeting was held on January 3rd, 1754, at which time there were 160 members belonging to the society; and the sum collected on that evening amounted to £26 4s. 6d. The sum total collected by means of this society, amounted to £535 6s. 4d., which shows how much may be done in the way of Church building from small beginnings, if only persevered in with energy and determination.

In 1765 (5 George III.) an Act of Parliament was obtained "for applying a certain sum of money from the sale of a house in Tetbury, in the County of Gloucester, and by donations of several persons, for rebuilding the parish Church and Chancel of Tetbury aforesaid."

The trustees appointed by this Act of Parliament to superintend the rebuilding of the Church were "The Right Reverend Father in God, William (Warburton) Lord Bishop of Gloucester, James (Johnson) Lord Bishop of Worcester, the Rev. Thomas Croome Wickes, D.D., the Rev. John Wight, Vicar of Tetbury, Samuel Saunders, and John Saunders, both of Tetbury, gentlemen, and Joseph Butler, of Horsley, gentleman;" three of whom were to form a quorum.

The rebuilding of the Church commenced in 1777, under the superintendence of Francis Hiorne, of Warwick, architect, and it was re-opened for Divine service on the 7th October, 1781, when the Rev. T. C. Wickes, D.D., the

then Vicar, preached. Mr. Wight, who had so greatly promoted the rebuilding of the Church, unhappily did not survive to see the restoration complete, he having died on November 24, 1777.

Mr. Hiorne received for his work

from the trustees . . . . .	£3658	16	1
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In addition to the materials of the

old Church, for which he allowed .	400	0	0
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Received for flooring and pewing it .	1000	17	0
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Making the total cost of the Church	£5059	13	0
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From the exterior, the Church presents a very handsome appearance, and the noble tower and spire makes it a conspicuous and beautiful object in the scenery for many miles round. We cannot say so much for the interior ; by a curious arrangement, we believe peculiar to this Church, doors are placed at equal distances down the North and South Cloisters, each door giving an entrance to five pews, and thus making the collection of alms by the Churchwardens, a long and somewhat difficult process. Although the internal arrangements of the Church have but little respect to Ecclesiastical order, it must still be regarded as a great advance on the style of Church architecture, which was mostly prevalent in this country at the time when this Church was erected.

The Chancel is very short, and is raised by two steps above the body of the Church. On the North side is a handsome marble monument

to the memory of Sir William Romsey, with his effigy above, erected at the expense of the Rev. John Wight ; and on the South side, a somewhat similar one to the Rev. John Savage, late Rector of Beverstone.

Over the Altar (which is of mahogany,) is a picture representing the Holy Family. The East window is very lofty, and of five lights, with curiously elaborated tracery. The Altar rails are also of mahogany. The Pulpit, Reading Desk and Font, (which is of very small and mean proportions,) are in front of the Altar.

The Church is pewed throughout, the entrance to the side pews are from doors in the North and South Cloisters.

The East wall of the Church, over the Vestry and South doors, is covered with monuments, erected to the memory of different families connected with the town ; copies of the inscriptions on them will be found in the Appendix.

The organ is in a gallery at the West end, and there are also galleries extending half-way along the North and South walls of the Church.

There are seven large, and very lofty windows of four lights each on either side of the Church, with tracery similar to that of the East windows.

The vestry is on the South side of the Chancel. The two Town chests are kept one in the North, the other in the South cloister. The interior dimensions of the Church are as follows :—

Extreme length from North to South . . 120 feet.  
 Extreme width, including the cloisters . . 62 feet.  
 Height from the floor to the ceiling . . 42 feet.

In the tower there is a fine ring of eight bells, placed there in 1722. On them are the following inscriptions cast round the rim ;—

1st and 2nd. Prosperity to the Church of England.

3rd. Prosperity to this Town.

4th. Prosperity to this Town and Parish.

5th and 6th. Giles Body, Matthew Wilkins, Ch×wardens.

7th. I, to the Church the living call, and to the dead do summons all.

In the centre of the inscription on all the above bells is the date 1722, and the initials A. R.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> There can be but little doubt that these initials are those of Abraham Rudhall, a celebrated bell-founder of Gloucester. The family has been engaged in this business for generations. Abraham Rudhall, senr., from 1684 to 1736, in which year he died, aged 78. Abraham Rudhall, junr., 1718; Abel Rudhall, 1738 to 1754; Thomas Rudhall, 1780; Charles and John Rudhall, 1785 to 1828. To the latter succeeded the present firm of Mears, of Gloucester and Whitechapel. Gloucester and Lichfield seem to have been the earliest known places celebrated for bell-founding. John of Gloucester was a bell-founder there in 1310; whilst Henry Mitchell is quoted as contemporary with him at Lichfield. In S. Michael's Church, Gloucester, is the following inscription, on a cross: "Pray for the soull of Willm Henshawe, Belfounder, and late Maire of this Towne,

The eighth bell was erected in 1803 ; on it is the following inscription :

8th. J. Rich and R. M. Warman, C. W., 1803.  
J. Rudhall, fecit.

There are also a set of chimes in the tower, which were given by the Rev. John Wight, in 1749 ; they play the tune of the 113th Psalm for about four minutes every four hours, viz., at ten, two, and six.

The Parish Church, as rebuilt in 1777-1781, consisted of one hundred and ten pews, which, with the exception of thirty two, were all appropriated under the Act of Parliament, for rebuilding the Church. By this arrangement, only one hundred and sixty sittings in pews were set apart for the use of the poor, and about eighty in other parts of the Church ; in all two hundred and forty.

At a subsequent period, galleries were erected on the North and South sides of the Church, in which the pews were all appropriated.

The evils arising from the very inadequate provisions then made for the wants of the poor in the parish Church, had long been felt, and various

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and Alys and Agnes, his wyfes ; the whiche Willm deceased the . . . day of . . . in the yer of our Lord God a thousand ccccc. ; and the said Alys deceased the seconde day of februar thee yere of our Lord mxcvix.—for whose soules of yor charite say a pater nostr and a ave.”—I am indebted for the above to the Rev. John Ward, of Wath Rectory, Ripon.

plans were proposed for remedying the evil, but none of them were ever carried into execution.

In the year 1842, a commission was issued by Dr. J. H. Monk, then Lord Bishop of the Diocese, for making enquiries into its Ecclesiastical State. Under the head of Tetbury, the Commissioners reported that it was very deficient in accommodation for the poor, and recommended that a Chapel of Ease should be built.

By the sale of the Advowson of the Living in 1839, a thousand pounds had been set apart for Church purposes, the Act directing "that the sum of one thousand pounds sterling be applied by the said trustees or feoffees to such purposes, and in such manner, for increasing the number of free sittings in the parish Church of Tetbury aforesaid, or in the erection of stoves for heating the same, in fittings for lighting it with gas, or in the erection of a Chapel of Ease, in connection with the aforesaid Church, or to any or all of such purposes as the Vicar or Churchwardens for the time being of the said parish shall, with the sanction of Her Majesty's Commissioners for building new Churches, order and direct."

In the year 1841, a vestry meeting was held to take the subject of increased Church accommodation for the poor into consideration. It was agreed to build a Chapel of Ease, and also that so much of the above mentioned money as

had not been otherwise expended, should be applied to this work.

At this period, the population of the parish was about 3,000, of whom it was assumed that three fifths or upwards of 1,800 persons were poor, as they occupied houses assessed in the rate at a sum not exceeding £4. The accommodation for these in the Parish Church consisted of two hundred and forty sittings only, and these were mostly situated in a most remote part of the Church.

The cost of the Chapel of Ease was as follows :—	
From the Church fund above mentioned .	£1000
From the Incorporated Church Building Society . . . . .	250
From the Diocesan Church Building Fund .	150
	<hr/>
	£1400
	<hr/>

In addition to this, "a limited subscription, very insufficient to cover the cost of the building," was raised. The whole cost of this Chapel of Ease exceeded by £2000 the sum thus obtained, for which sum the Vicar is responsible, and has paid interest upon it from the time the debt was incurred.\*

A Chapel of Ease, dedicated to OUR BLESSED SAVIOUR, was consecrated by the Right Rev. James

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\* I am indebted to the Rev. John Frampton, Vicar of Tetbury, for several of the above particulars.

Henry Monk, D.D., late Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, on the 23rd of August, 1848 ; the foundation stone having been laid by Miss Frampton, the daughter of the Vicar, on the 31st of March, 1846. It was erected through the instrumentality of the Vicar, assisted by friends, and the sum of £1,000 from the fund arising from the sale of the advowson in 1839 ; and contains seats for about 400 persons. It is built in the Decorated style, with a Chancel, Nave, North and South Aisles, Porch, and Vestry. The nave is separated from the Aisles by five arches, which rest on piers alternately circular and octagonal, their dripstones terminating in carved figures of angels. Both Nave and Aisles are covered by one roof, inclined at their junction ; it is of a high pitch, open in the interior to the ridge piece of foreign oak, with horizontal tie beams, &c., the wall pieces resting on corbels covered with foliage, and the cornice ornamented with the ball-flower. The whole of the interior is lined with ashlar, the stone used for this purpose being the white Painswick, which in fineness of grain and general appearance nearly approaches the Caen. The North and South windows of the aisles are single lights, with trefoil heads ; those at the East and West are, however, of two lights, with tracery in the head, and are all filled with stained glass in patterns, with the exception of the West window of the South

aisle, which is of one light, and represents the Baptism of our Blessed Lord by S. John. This last portion of the Church, immediately adjoining the entrance from the porch, forms a Baptistry, the Font of which is octagonal, of Caen stone, the bowl large and deep, the panels ornamented with the Evangelistic symbols, alternately with the Dove, Agnus Dei, the Cross, and the Sacred Monogram. Its base rests on a small raised pavement of encaustic tiles; the oaken cover is of open work. On the left hand side of the South-West door, near the font, is a poor-box of stone, resting on a pedestal, and surmounted by the half figure of an angel, bearing the legend, "He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord."

The West window of the Nave is of two lights; one representing the Blessed Virgin and the Infant Saviour, the other our Blessed Lord, holding in his hand a Cross. All the seats are of oak, and open, terminated by poppy heads. An open Lectern is placed on the South side of the Chancel arch; and on the North is a low pulpit of Caen stone, with carved panels, and surmounted by a canopy, the entrance to which is by a passage through the Chancel wall. Between these, immediately before the entrance to the Chancel, looking East, is the faldstool,<sup>9</sup> at which the Litany is said.

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<sup>9</sup> *Faldstool*, a small desk at which the Litany is enjoined

A light screen of oak, of elegant tracery, with gates, and a gilded cornice, divides the Chancel from the rest of the Church. It is entered by a single step, and displays at the end a rich window of three lights. In the centre light, the Crucifixion is represented, with S. Mary Magdalen kneeling at the foot of the Cross. In the light on the North side is the figure of the Blessed Virgin ; in that of the South, that of S. John the Evangelist. In the flowing tracery above are the figures of angels, and the emblems of the four Evangelists. In the apex our Lord is represented sitting on His Throne of Glory. The glass of this window is very rich, and the effect of the whole exceedingly good. The Altar is a slab of marble on oak legs, with a frontal of crimson velvet, on which is worked an ornamental Cross in gold, with the Sacred Monogram in the centre ; it stands on a black marble foot piece, raised upon a floor of encaustic tiles, and is approached by three steps from the Chancel. The reredos, of Caen stone, richly gilt, is of five arched panels, surmounted with canopies, and adorned with crockets and finials. In the centre is a Cross in relief, the points and shafts of which are ornamented with the emblems of the Four

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to be sung or said. This word is probably derived from the barbarous Latin *falda*, a place shut up, a fold. (*Hook's Church Dictionary.*)

Evangelists. Two windows also of stained glass light the Chancel, under one of which is the Sedilia. There is a Piscina on the South, and a Credence on the North, and next to the latter is a canopied recess, containing a brass plate on a black marble tablet, which records the date of the Consecration of the Church, and the sources from which the building fund was derived. There is a Priest's door on the South, and another on the North into the Vestry, which also has an open roof of oak, and two windows of stained glass. The organ chamber is on the North side of the Chancel, and is separated from it by an open stone screen. There are stalls on the North and South sides of the Chancel for the Clergy and Choir. The roof is of oak panels, with gilt bosses, and the cornice is ornamented with ball flowers gilt. The whole of the interior fittings of the Church are most substantial and complete, and reflect the greatest credit on the architect and all connected with its construction. The exterior is also in good keeping. An oak Porch, of open wood work, forms an entrance on the South West of the Church, and a well proportioned lych gate,<sup>1</sup> surmounted by a Cross, is the entrance to the churchyard. A bell gable is placed on the Western end of the Nave, and

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<sup>1</sup> *Lych gate*, or corpse gate, from *leich* a dead body, hence Litchfield. Hook's *Church Dictionary*.

Crosses on the Eastern end of the Chancel. On the day of Consecration (August 23rd, 1848), the Clergy met at the school room, and awaited the Bishop, on whose arrival, they formed a procession in their surplices to the Church. Amongst them were the Rev. R. W. Huntley, of Boxwell, George Madan, of Cam, Rural Deans, Sir George Prevost, Bart., W. F. Powell, of Cirencester, and about twenty others. The petition for Consecration having been read, the Bishop and Clergy entered the Church, and proceeded to the Chancel, repeating the twenty fourth Psalm; after which, the Bishop duly signed the deed of Consecration. The service for the day then commenced. The Prayers and Litany were read by the Curates, the Rev. C. F. Lowder, and the Rev. H. H. Wyatt. The Lessons by the Rev. W. F. Powell, and Sir George Prevost, the Psalms and Canticles were chanted to Gregorian and English chants. The service for the Holy Communion was read by the Bishop, his two Chaplains, the Rev. T. Murray Browne, and Rev. G. N. Barrow, reading the Epistle and Gospel. The sermon was preached by the Vicar, the Rev. John Frampton, from the fortieth chapter of Exodus, and thirty fourth verse. The Offertory sentences were then read, and the prayer for the Church militant followed; after which, his Lordship consecrated the burial ground, and the non-communicants having left the Church, the Holy

Communion was administered. After the service, the Bishop, Clergy, and many of the parishioners were entertained by the Vicar. The children of the School, to the number of three hundred, together with the workmen and others connected with the building of the Church, were also liberally entertained.

There was a second service in the evening at seven o'clock, when the sermon was preached by the Rev. W. F. Powell, the Vicar of Cirencester.<sup>2</sup>

Mr. S. W. Daukes, of Whitehall Place, London, was the architect. The Church of S. Andrews, Wells street, London, and the Agricultural College, at Cirencester, were also built by him. Mr. Francis Brown, of Tetbury, was the contractor for the works.

The following particulars respecting the Advowson of Tetbury may not be out of place here.

The Rectory and Advowson of Tetbury were originally granted by Thomas de S. Walerick (the last male heir of that family), in 1196, to the Benedictine Abbey of Eynesham,<sup>3</sup> in Oxford-

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<sup>2</sup> For the above particulars, see *Gloucester Chronicle*, Sept. 1848.

<sup>3</sup> Eynesham or Eynsham Abbey, was of the Benedictine order, and was founded by Ethelmare, Earl of Cornwall and Devonshire, before A.D. 1005, to the honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, S. Benedict, and All Saints. It was valued at the dissolution of monasteries, 26 Hen. VIII., at £421 16s. 1d., and was granted 35 Hen. VIII., to Sir Edward North and William Darcy. (Bishop Tanner's *Monasticon*.)

shire, and confirmed by the Bishop of Worcester, in whose diocese Tetbury was then situated.<sup>4</sup> To this Abbey it was afterwards made appropriate, and a Vicarage<sup>5</sup> was ordained and endowed with the whole tithes of one part of the parish (Doughton) and the small tithes of the rest. The Rectory and the Advowson continued to be part of the possession of the Abbey of Eynsham, until its suppression as one of the greater monasteries under the statute enacted for that purpose. 31 Henry VIII. (1540.)

They both came then into the hands of the Crown, where they remained but a short time, being made by the King part of the endowment of Christ's Church, Oxford. This grant took place under Letters Patent, 38 Henry VIII. (1547.)

Christ Church, Oxford, continued to possess both the impropriate Rectory, and the Advowson, of the Vicarage until the 3rd of Elizabeth, 1561, when the College exchanged the advowson of the Vicarage of Tetbury, with Henry, Lord Berkeley, for that of Wootton under Edge, but retained the impropriate Rectory.

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<sup>4</sup> The grant of Thomas de S. Walerick, of the advowson of Eynsham Abbey, and the confirmation thereof by the Bishop of Worcester, is to be found in the Appendix to Steven's *Supplement to the Monasticon*, p. 99 to 101.

<sup>5</sup> When any Church is a vicarage, it may be presumed that it formerly belonged to some religious foundation. No vicarages existed in England before the reign of King John.

George, Lord Berkeley, sold the Advowson of the Vicarage in 1632, to the Feoffees of the town, in trust for the inhabitants. The Feoffees appointed the Vicar from that period, till the advowson was sold (under the authority of an Act of Parliament), in 1839, to John Stanton, Esq. It has since been disposed of to Charles Stanton, Esq., of Bownham, Stroud, the present Patron of the living.

The impropriate Rectory is at present held under Christ Church, Oxford, by R. S. Holford, Esq., M.P., for twenty one years, by the usual lease renewable every seven years. Its annual value is £266 16s.

The tithes<sup>6</sup> of the Vicarage were commuted by agreement on the 28th October, 1837, for a rent charge of £807 17s., per annum, and this was confirmed by the Commissioners appointed under 6 & 7 William IV., c. 91, on the 31st of December, 1839. The value of the glebe, which consists of 59 acres, 2 roods, 30 poles, of excellent arable and meadow land, is about £150 per annum. The reserved rents on property leased for lives, amounts to £52 7s. 6d. per annum.

There is a commodious Vicarage House and

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<sup>6</sup> Tithes were anciently paid to any religious person at the will of the owner of the land, until the decree of Pope Innocent III., which confined the tithes to be paid to the Parson of the parish, about the year 1200. (Sir R. Atkyn's *Gloucestershire*, p. 7.)

garden, opposite the Parish Church. The Vicarage is endowed with the whole tithes of Doughton, and the small tithes of Upton, and of the rest of the parish (the Grange excepted), all but corn.

In Pope Nicholas' tax<sup>7</sup> the Church of Tettebur, was placed at £24, and in the King's books<sup>8</sup> £36 13s. 4d.; first fruits, £36 13s. 4d.; tenths, £3 13s. 4d.; procurations, 10s.; synodals, 2s.; penticostals, 2s. 6d.

#### PARTICULARS RESPECTING REV. JOHN WIGHT.

The Rev. John Wight, who was vicar of Tetbury from 1741 to 1777, was a great benefactor to the town, and the principle means of the present Parish Church being built, to which he himself subscribed £1500. He was Curate of Tetbury in 1740, and from a MS. note in his own hand-

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<sup>7</sup> Pope Nicholas' tax (he was the Fourth of that name, and held the Poppedom from 1288 to 1292), was begun in the reign of Edward I., in the year 1288, and finished in 1291. The whole was under the direction of John [de Pontoia], Bishop of Winton, he died in 1304, and Oliver [Sutton] Bishop of Lincoln, who died in 1300. All the taxes were regulated by it, till 26 Henry VIII. *Preface to the edition of Pope Nicholas' Tax, published by order of the House of Commons.*

<sup>8</sup> See Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. ii. 168, where the parsonage of Tedburye, in the countie of Glosters, parcelle of Eynesham Abbey, is valued at xxxvjli. xijjs. iiijd. See also *Harl. MSS.*, British Museum, No. 4316.

# AUTOGRAPHS OF VICARS OF TETBURY,

SINCE 1657, FROM THE PARISH REGISTERS.

Edward Griffith  
minster 1607

Engel Gabriel minister  
1608

Edward Barton minister  
1612.

William Spady vicar  
1657

D Norris vic. —  
1657

Jo: Bliss — vicar. 1697

John Wright vicar  
1744.

J. Coome Wickes D.D.  
vicar 1779

John Richardes vicar  
1785

Richard Davies vicar.

J. P. Paul 1792.

John Hampton vicar. 1826

vicar. — 1826 1828.



writing, I have obtained the following particulars respecting his appointment to the Vicarage of Tetbury. "I was nominated to y<sup>e</sup> Vicarage of Tetbury, Thursday, Jan<sup>y</sup>. 21st, and presented January 23rd, 1741-2. I was instituted April 16th; present Mr. Sandford, of All Souls College, and Mr. Pitt, y<sup>e</sup> Bishop's Secretary (the Bishop at this time was Dr. Martin Benson, who died in 1752), and inducted April 17th, 1742. Instituted by Dr. Anoel, inducted by Mr. Bryan." During the whole time of his Incumbency, he seems to have directed his best efforts to promote the prosperity and welfare of the town; there being a scarcity of water, he erected the pump under the Market House, at his own expense in 1749, and in the same year placed a set of chimes in the Church tower.

In his endeavours to rebuild the Parish Church, he met with much opposition from many of his parishioners; who, fearful of the expense, wished to patch up the old building, which however was so far decayed, as to be incapable of substantial repair. By his energy and self denial he triumphed over all opposition, but unhappily did not live to see the fulfilment of his designs. In the midst of all his trouble he seems to have had the warm and energetic support of the Bishop of the Diocese (then Dr. Benson), as the following letter will shew. It is a copy of the original in the Town Chest—

Glocester, Dec. 19, 1743.

Good Sir,—I thank you for y<sup>e</sup> paper you sent me enclosed in your letter. I had before heard of it, but not seen it.

I am sorry for y<sup>e</sup> unhappy division and differences w<sup>ch</sup> are in your parish. It is a satisfaction, however, to myself, that I did all that was in my power to quiet those y<sup>t</sup> were there, and prevent y<sup>e</sup> raising of any new ones. And if they would have hearken'd to me, all this unhappiness would have been prevented.

You have I dare say y<sup>e</sup> same satisfaction, y<sup>t</sup> it has been ever since you came among them, your study and labour, to heal animosities, and to make and promote peace among them. It is by y<sup>e</sup> account you give, out of your and mine now and any one's power to be able to effect this. I can only pray for this blessing to them, and it is to be hoped y<sup>t</sup> themselves will at last see, what they cannot but feel, y<sup>e</sup> evils and mischief w<sup>ch</sup> this unhappy spirit brings upon themselves and their parish.

I was very glad to receive an account of some good, at y<sup>e</sup> same time, y<sup>t</sup> you sent me of so much ill in your parish.

I beg of God to lessen y<sup>e</sup> one, and increase y<sup>e</sup> other; and, for this end, to bless you and your pastoral labours, and am with much esteem,

Your faithful humble servant,

And affectionate brother,

M. GLOCESTER.

Mr. Wight was never married; he was the first cousin of the Rev. Robert Wight, Rector of S. Mary Arches, Exeter, and Prebendary of Exeter Cathedral. The Wight's were an ancient family, formerly residing on their estate, near Kingscote and Wootton under Edge. The Rev. John Wight, died 24 November, 1777, when the Rev. Dr. T. Croome Wickes, was elected vicar. The new Church was begun in 1777, and reopened for Divine Service, October 8, 1781.

In an old MSS. book belonging to Mr. Wight, lent me by a relative of his family, I found the following memorandum written partly in Greek, partly in English characters. It contains a very valuable testimony to the generosity and self denial of his character. It is as follows :—

“ I do promise in y<sup>e</sup> presence of ALMIGHTY GOD, if He shall give me His grace, without the assistance of which, we can do nothing, to apply the *fourth part* of my income to public uses, if I can do it consistently with the performance of my duty to Him, my neighbours, and myself.”

October 9th, 1745.

It was doubtless this goodly determination, made thirty two years before his death, which enabled him to contribute so munificently to the rebuilding of the Parish Church, and to other public objects.

The extreme anxiety which he had always manifested for the rebuilding of the Parish Church

never left him, and the following letter addressed by him, to those who had opposed his plans, and ordered by him not to be sent till after his death, shews how near the design was to his heart.

Gentlemen,

This is deliver'd to you when praise and blame will affect me alike; and, I hereby assure you, that I was ever a sincere friend to my Parishioners, and never acted any part among them, but what would be for their benefit and advantage. Guided then at this time by the same good inclinations toward them, I earnestly entreat you to rebuild your Church, upon Mr. Hiorn's best plan. It is beautiful, it is substantial, it is extremely elegant, and would be no small ornament to your town. Consider that if you collect no more monies among yourselves, w<sup>ch</sup> I cannot think but you will the sooner to compleat the work, the interest itself will in a little time, enable you to do all you want. Be pleased to accept my hearty wishes for your welfare in both worlds, and believe that to my last hour, I offered my prayers for you all, being, I assure you, my good friends,

Your faithful Pastor,

And most affectionate friend,

JOHN WIGHT.

Feb. 11, 1775.

EXTRACTS FROM PARISH REGISTERS AND CHURCH  
WARDEN'S BOOKS.

Parochial registers for ascertaining the dates, &c., of births, marriages, and burials were first established by Cromwell, the Vicar General of Henry VIII., in 1536. By a constitution made by the Archbishop and Clergy of the province of Canterbury, 25th of October, 1597, it was ordered that Parish Register Books should be purchased at the expense of each Parish, and that there should be transcribed at the same Parish cost from the paper books then in use, into parchment registers, not only the names of those who had been baptised, married, or buried during the reign of the then Queen (which commenced in 1558, a period of thirty nine years prior to the mandate), but also the names of those who thenceforth should be baptised, married, or buried. Such transcripts to be examined, and their correctness certified at the bottom of each page, by the Clergyman and Churchwardens. Copies of the Registers were to be forwarded annually, within one month of Easter, by the respective Churchwardens, to the Registrar of the Diocese, that they might be faithfully preserved in the Episcopal archives. The constitution was approved of by the Queen, under the Great Seal of Eng-

land, and ordered to be observed in both provinces of Canterbury and York.<sup>9</sup>

But although parochial registers were ordered thus early to be kept, and provision also made for their preservation, the earliest existing registers of this parish commence on the 25th of March, 1631. (6 Car. I.) As ordered by the constitution mentioned above, all the early register books are of parchment, but are not always signed at the bottom of the page by the Vicar, and never, as I can find, by the Churchwardens.

The first entry in the Baptismal Register, is—

Thomas Austen, the son of Thomas Austen, baptised the 27th of March.

The first in the Marriage Register—

Nicholas Lyde, and Susanna Shreefe, married 7th of May.

The first in the Burial Register, is—

Clement Nicholas, buried 25th of March, 1631.

There are no entries of marriages in the years 1641, 1642, 1643, 1644, 1645, 1646, 1648, 1649, which is probably to be accounted for by the irregularities consequent upon the Civil Wars, during the Great Rebellion.

There are no entries of burials in 1641, 1643, 1644, 1645, 1646, and only one in 1647. Many

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<sup>9</sup> See Sims' *Manual for the Genealogist, Topographer, Antiquary, and the Legal Professor*, Russell Smith, 1856 ; and *Notes and Queries*, 2nd Series, Vol. ii., p. 378.

of the entries of burials before 1661 are scarcely legible.

Many of the marriages contracted during the Commonwealth were mere civil contracts, no religious ceremony being performed between the contracting parties. The first two entries of marriages in 1654 are signed by "Nath. Cripps," probably a magistrate residing at Upton. These are entered thus—

John Haywood and Joane Saunders were married y<sup>e</sup> 6 of Aprill.

Richard Nowell and Elizabeth Horwood were married 24 Aprill.

#### NATH. CRIPPS.

Some other of the registers are curiously enough entered, *e.g.*

Saturday, December y<sup>e</sup> 13th, 1656, was borne Sarah Deninge, daughter of John Deninge, one quarter of an hour before 6 of the clock at night.

1696. April 14, we have the entry, "A Quakers child borne," no name being given, probably from the parents refusing to allow the child to be baptised.

1702. Oct. 17, Elizabeth, daughter of John Bliss, Tetbury, borne on Friday morning at six, Oct. 16, and baptised Oct. 17. The old Vicar evidently being anxious that the date of his daughter's birth and baptism should be accurately known.

In the following extracts I have endeavoured

to select those who were closely connected with the parish, and therefore have an especial claim on our notice.

From the Burial Register—

Richard Talboys, Esq., deceased, the 3rd of August, and was buried the 18th of August, 1663.

1658 The 15th of January, deceased ould Ambrose Inde.

1665 John Denning, Clerk of this Parish for about fifty years, was buried the 25th day of May, Ætas 91.

1667 Eliz. Creed, illegittimata (buried).

1669 An Knowles, murdered by her own son, and buried Aprill y<sup>e</sup> 19th, 1669.

Richard Knowles, hanged in irons, for murdering his own mother, August 4th.

1674 Mr. Sam<sup>l</sup>. Gastrile, Oct. y<sup>e</sup> 30th

Mr. John Elton, Dec. y<sup>e</sup> 18th.

1675 Good wife Hugging, May y<sup>e</sup> 24th.

A child of Witch Warrand, Martch y<sup>e</sup> 12th.

1678 Henry Heaven, scoolmaster.

1689 A child of Witch Comleys, May y<sup>e</sup> first.

1681 Mr. William Savage, Esquire, Octob. y<sup>e</sup> 3.

1685 Mr. James Gastrile, deceased Octob. y<sup>e</sup> 12th.

1696 Mr. Daniel Norris, Vicar, Aprill 22nd.

1695 A child of Wm. Holfords, Dec. 5th.

Mr. Deacon's kinswoman, 30th.

A Quaker, January 31st.

1700 Dr. Stedman, May 3rd.

1701 A Stranger, Feb. 18.

A Scotchman, May 28

1703 Mr. Hall, Schoolmaster, June 5th.

Old Crowther, a Quaker, January 21,

1705 W<sup>m</sup>. Holfords child, Nov. 4th.

1708 A child found dead in the Church porch,  
buried Feb. 14th.

1720 Charles Fisher, a soulder, was shot on Monday, May the 25th, 1720, at the four mile house for desertion.

Witness, JOHN MITCHELL, Clark.

1738 Elinor and Aquilla Turtell, killed by y<sup>e</sup> fall of an house, March 8.

1769 Mrs. Mary Deacon, aged 84, much lamented,  
March 2.

1773 James Stephens, our excellent Parish Clerk,  
æt. 53, November 6th.

1775 Mary, d. of John Barnfield, killed by a  
waggon, Aug. 16.

1777 Jane, d. of William Ludlam, a child murder'd by its mother, May 19.

The Rev. John Wight, M.A., Vicar of this  
Parish, aged 70, Nov. 24.

1786 Robt. Williams, Schoolmaster, May 17.

Thomas Croome Wickes, D.D., Vicar of this  
Parish, April 7.

A chimney-sweeper, name unknown, June 26.

1788 Elizabeth, the relict of T. C. Wickes, D.D.,  
late Vicar, Dec. 27.

1792 Rev. Mr. Jn<sup>o</sup> Richardes, Vicar of this  
Parish, May 31st.

- 1795 William Preen, found drown in a Canal  
between Stroud and Salperton, July 8th.
- 1797 Mrs. Ann Taylor, in her life time a great  
benefactress to the Tetbury Sunday  
Schools, Dec. 21st.
- 1800 A poor soldier belonging to the 43rd Regt.  
of Foot, Dec. 17th.
- 1803 The Rev. Mr. John Savage, Rector of Be-  
verstone, March 26th.  
Thos. Cripps, of Upton, Dec. 30th.
- 1807 Mary Smith, of Doughton, who was blind  
for many years, Dec. 15th.
- 1806 Mr. Robert Wight, one of the Feoffees of  
this Borough, March 5th.  
John Pill, jun<sup>r</sup> who was executed at  
Fisherton, March 26.  
Mary Peters, found dead in a well, April 21.
- 1811 Josiah, S. of Samuel and Sarah Lee, a  
gipsey boy, who was shot, Oct. 5.

#### CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS.

It may seem to some that the Churchwardens' accounts of any parish are, in themselves, but of little interest, and are incapable of affording any information worthy of recording. However true this may be with respect to Churchwardens' accounts of modern date, which are generally arranged so as to give the least possible information, it certainly is not applicable to those

of past years, for it is from the entry in these accounts of various payments on several public occasions, that these events are rescued from entire oblivion. As has been truly observed by Mr. Nichols, in his *Progresses of Queen Elizabeth*,<sup>1</sup> "Trifling as it may at first appear to enter the payment for ringing the bells at S. Margaret's, Westminster, Lambeth, &c., and the Churchwardens' accounts of other places, they have been of material service in pointing out dates of many a Royal visit, *which had heretofore always escaped notice*." And although the the parish accounts of such a country town as Tetbury could not for a moment be brought into competition with those of our great metropolitan parishes, in which many events of historical importance annually occur, still many interesting facts respecting the fortunes of the town, and the manners and customs of our forefathers, may be elicited from them; which, but for these, and similar records, would be entirely lost to us. I have endeavoured to classify the extracts which follows in such a manner, as to place facts relating to similar events in the same category, adding explanatory notices whenever they seemed necessary.

The Churchwardens' accounts for the Parish of Tetbury, commence in the year 1589. Edward

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<sup>1</sup> Preface, vol. i., p. 110.

Renter, and Thomas Bird, are the names of the first Churchwardens recorded. For the first two or three years this is all that is put down. The first regular account is in the year 1592, and is as follows :—

Ano. Dno. 1592,  
 the seconde of Apprill, in the xxxiiij<sup>th</sup>  
 yere of the Queens Maiestes raigne.  
 An even accounte deliver'd by Richard  
 Bridgwood and Bayley Woodrooffe, Church-  
 wardens in tedburie, before Roberte  
 Walker Bailie, Mr. George Estcourte,  
 Willm. Myles, the day and yere above said.  
 Deliver'd in money to John Warrant  
 and John Boxe, Churchwardens, xviiijs. ijd.  
 Item. More uppon an ould account by  
 Rich<sup>d</sup>. Bridgwood and Bayley Woodroffe  
 to gether up in their yere, xvs. ijd.  
 Churche bookes delivered  
 w<sup>th</sup> other goodes unto John Boxe,  
 and John Warrant, by Rich<sup>d</sup>.  
 Bridgwood, and Bayley Woodroffe,  
 Churchwardens, y<sup>e</sup> day and yere above said.  
 Imprimis, on surples, on silver cupp w<sup>th</sup> a cover  
 It. One table clothe w<sup>th</sup> iij napkyns.  
 It. One brasse pott, and wood bucket.  
 It. vj. bookes, w<sup>th</sup> certayne lead.<sup>2</sup>  
 In the following years the Church vessels,

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<sup>2</sup> The spelling here is identical with the original MSS.

books, and furniture delivered from the Churchwardens of the preceding year to those of the following one, are regularly entered at the bottom of the year's accounts, and signed by those present at the Vestry at which the accounts were audited. The Bailiff usually signs first.

I shall first mention the books which the Churchwardens of this parish were accustomed to hand over to their successors. They appear to have consisted of a Book of Homilies, a Book of Canons, Bishop Jewell's Apology, the Book of Articles, Foxe's Book of Martyrs, and the Paraphrase of Erasmus. The first entry of a book is—

1594 One Homely [Homily] Book.<sup>3</sup>

1599 The Parrifase of Erasmus, and a register book of parchment.<sup>4</sup>

1607 One booke of Constitutions.<sup>5</sup>

1608 The booke of y<sup>e</sup> Canons.<sup>5</sup>

1611 One booke called Jewell's book. In 1613, it is called Bishop Jewell's Apology.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>3</sup> The First Book of Homilies was put forth in the early part of Edward VI's reign (1547,) the second book in the 5th of Elizabeth (1563,) by order of Convocation.

<sup>4</sup> Desiderius Roterdamus Erasmus, was born at Rotterdam in 1467, and died in 1536. He was a very learned man and published many works. In 1522-24, his *Paraphrasis in Novum Testamentum* was published at Basil, in 2 vols. folio. In 1548, this paraphrase was published in English and Latin, in black letter, 4to.

<sup>5</sup> The book of Canons was enacted by Convocation in 1603.

<sup>6</sup> John Jewell, Bishop of Salisbury, was born at Buden, in

1614	A new Comon Prayer Book.			
1633	One Table of Degrees. <sup>7</sup>			
1640	Item, p <sup>d</sup> . for a booke against the fast, <sup>8</sup>	0	2	0
1657	Layd out for an act for the observinge of y <sup>r</sup> Sabaoth,	00	00	6
1664	P <sup>d</sup> . ffor the booke of Articles, <sup>9</sup>	00	01	00
1665	For a booke for the fast, <sup>1</sup>	00	01	00

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Devon, in 1522, and died in 1571. His *Apologia Ecclesie Anglicanae* was first published in London, in 1562, in large 8vo., other editions were published in 1581, 1591, 1599, &c. It was frequently printed in England, and several times on the Continent, where it was translated into German, Italian, French, Spanish and Dutch. A Greek translation was published in Oxford in 1614, and in Welch at the same place. By the order of Queen Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I., and four Archbishops in succession, the Apology was ordered to be read, and chained up in all parish Churches throughout England and Wales. Watts' *Bibliotheca Britannica*.

<sup>7</sup> The Table of Kindred and Affinity, "Wherein whosoever are related are forbidden in Scripture and our laws to marry together," was drawn up by Archbishop Parker, in 1563, and is ordered by the 99th Canon, to be set up in all Churches.

<sup>8</sup> Nov. 12, 1640, the Commons, in concurrence with the Lords, moved the King for a fast which was appointed and held. *British Chronologist*, vol. i., p. 203.

<sup>9</sup> In 1552, Forty-two Articles of Religion were published, they were reduced to thirty-nine in 1562, by Archbishop Parker and Convocation. They received again the authority of Convocation in 1571, as well as that of Parliament. See E. H. Browne's *Introduction to Exposition of Thirty-nine Articles*, and Hardwick's *History of the Articles*.

<sup>1</sup> 1665, April 5. A fast was observed on this day for the success of the war against the Dutch. *British Chronologist*,

1671	P <sup>d</sup> . for y <sup>e</sup> booke of Marters, <sup>2</sup>	01 00 00
1688	Paid for a booke with thanksgiving Prayer for a Prince of Wales, <sup>3</sup>	0 1 0
1689	Paid for a proclamacon for the ffast <sup>4</sup> and the booke of Prayers,	00 01 06
1689	Ffor a statute book, and y <sup>e</sup> K <sup>t</sup> . decla- ration,	00 03 00
1696	P <sup>d</sup> . charges for 3 warr <sup>ts</sup> ag <sup>t</sup> . Sabbath breakers,	0 3 0
The Church Furniture next comes under our notice. In 1612 a Pulpit Cushion is first men- tioned.		
1613	Linen for the Communion Table is first mentioned.	
1617	One oure glass.	
1629	This year a green Pulpitt cloth.	
1656	It. Paid for a new Pulpitt cloth,	01 08 06
1662	Payd Samuell Saunders for Holland to make y <sup>e</sup> surpluss,	04 07 06

vol. i., p. 261. July 5, 1665; a fast was ordered to be observed on account of the plague, the first Wednesday in every month.

<sup>2</sup> John Foxe, Prebendary of Salisbury was born 1517, and died 1587. He published in folio, London, 1563, "Acts and Monuments of these last and perilous days, touching matters of the Church." It passed through ten editions between that year and 1683; since which, no complete edition has been published. Watts' *Bibliotheca Britannica*.

<sup>3</sup> June 10, 1688. A Prince of Wales born, who was named James.

<sup>4</sup> May 23, 1689. A proclamation for a fast was made to be

1676 Ffor an houre glasse,	00 00 09
1688 P <sup>d</sup> . for a Communion cup,	4 1 6

The following are the most remarkable entries relating to the history of the times :—

1640 Item. P <sup>d</sup> . to the ringars on the 5 of November,	0 2 6
1641 Item. For the ringers the 7th of Sep- tember and the 5 Nov.	0 4 6
1649 Item. Payed for the [ . <sup>s</sup> ] money and unto the Sessions for maymed soldiers and for widdowes and orfans,	2 10 3
1649 Item. Payed to poor passengers that came with passes,	0 2 11
1656 It. Payd for the exchanging of y <sup>e</sup> clapper for y <sup>e</sup> greate bell,	00 19 00
It. Paid for a bason and frame for baptizinge of Infants,	00 19 00
1657 Paid to travellers with breifes,	00 03 00
Payd the High Constable an im- position, layd upon the towne and pish towards the repairing of Chep- stowe Bridge and Cainesham.	01 09 03
1659 It. P <sup>d</sup> . for ringeinge on Gunpowder Treason day and proclamoinge the L <sup>d</sup> . Protector. <sup>6</sup>	

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kept about London on the 5th of June, and on the 19th in other parts of England.

<sup>5</sup> A word is here illegible in the original MSS.

<sup>6</sup> Oliver Cromwell was proclaimed Protector, Dec. 12, 1653.

- 1664 Given to the ringers when the King  
 [Charles II.] came through the town,  
 00 15 00
- 1675 Ffor ringing on Gunpowder Treason day,  
 and on the Kings birthday,<sup>7</sup> and at  
 routing the rebells<sup>8</sup> and other times,  
 01 12 06
- 1687 Ffor ringing the bells when K. James  
 came through the town,<sup>9</sup> 01 05 00  
 For ringing on the late K<sup>s</sup>. birthday,<sup>7</sup>  
 00 05 00  
 For ringing on Coronation day,<sup>6</sup> 00 02 06
- 

<sup>7</sup> James II. was born the 14th Oct., 1633.

<sup>8</sup> This probably refers to the defeat of the rebels, under the Duke of Monmouth, at Sedgmoor, on the 6th of July, 1685. For full particulars see Macaulay, vol. i., p. 608-612.

<sup>9</sup> James II., on the 16th of August, 1687, left Windsor for Portsmouth, when he "walked round the fortifications, touched some scrofulous people, and then proceeded in one of his yachts to Southampton." From Southampton he went to Bath, where he left the Queen. When he departed, the High Sheriff of Somersetshire accompanied him to the frontier of the County, where the High Sheriff of Gloucestershire was in attendance. The Duke of Beaufort soon after met him and conducted him to Badminton, where a splendid banquet was prepared. In the afternoon he proceeded to Gloucester, and in so doing, probably passed through Tetbury.—Compare Macaulay, vol. ii., 294-295.

<sup>1</sup> King James II. was crowned at Westminster Abbey, on the 23rd of April, 1685. The sermon was preached by Francis Turner, Bishop of Ely, and Lord High Almoner.—Macaulay, vol. i., p. 473-476.

1688	Ffor ringing at our K <sup>a</sup> . coming in, <sup>2</sup>	0 10 0
	Ffor ringing at the K <sup>a</sup> . being pro- claimed, <sup>2</sup>	0 12 6
	Ffor the late K <sup>a</sup> . declaration, <sup>2</sup>	0 1 0
1691	Gave for ringers 9 <sup>r</sup> . 5 <sup>s</sup> . (Nov. 5), for the victory in Ireland, <sup>4</sup> the return of the Kinge, <sup>5</sup> and at severall other times,	01 08 00
1692	Gave the ringers for the victory at sea, <sup>6</sup>	0 5 00
1693	Paid by my partner for ringing on the Kings birthday, <sup>7</sup> the return of	

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<sup>2</sup> William III. landed at Torbay, on the 5th November, 1688.—Macaulay, vol. ii., p. 483. He was proclaimed 12th Feb., 1689, by the Heralds, at the usual places in London and Westminster.

<sup>3</sup> April 27th, 1688, James II. issued another Declaration of Liberty of Conscience, in which the former declaration, of 4th April, 1687, is recited.—*British Chron.*, vol. i., p. 345.

<sup>4</sup> The victory in Ireland here mentioned, is the celebrated Battle of the Boyne, fought between William III. and his father-in-law, James II., on the 1st July, 1690, in which the army of the latter was totally defeated.—Macaulay, vol. iii., p. 629-635.

<sup>5</sup> William III., returned from Ireland, sailing from Waterford, and landing at Bristol, Sept. 6th, 1690. He stopped one day at Badminton, on his way to London.

<sup>6</sup> This victory was the Battle of La Hogue, fought May 19th, 1692, in which the English fleet, under Russell, totally defeated the French, under Tourville, and destroyed twenty-one of the largest French men-of-war.

<sup>7</sup> William, son of Henry Frederick, Prince of Orange, and

the King from Flanders, and on Gun-	
powder Treason day,	1 3 5.
1693-4 For tolling at the Queen's funeral, <sup>2</sup>	0 3 0.
1695 To the ringers when Namur was sur-	
surrendered, <sup>3</sup>	0 5 0
For ringing at the King's return, <sup>1</sup>	0 6 0.
1698 Gave the ringers on the news of	
peace, <sup>2</sup>	0 12 0
Gave them when peace was proclaimed, <sup>2</sup>	
	0 15 0
Nov. 19, being the day of the King's	
return, gave the ringers, <sup>4</sup>	0 10 0

Mary, daughter of Charles I., was born at the Hague, 14th Nov., 1650.

<sup>2</sup> Queen Mary died at Kensington, 28th Dec., 1693, and was buried with great magnificence at Westminster Abbey, on the 5th of March following. The Dukes of Norfolk, Somerset, and Northumberland, the Marquess of Normanby, and the Earls of Kent, and Derby, were the pall-bearers. Tenison, Archbishop of Canterbury, preached from Eccles. vii., 14. All the bells of the Churches throughout England were ordered to be tolled on that day. (Sandford's *Genealogy of Royal Family*, p. 720.)

<sup>3</sup> The town of Namur was surrendered 23rd July, 1695. William III. was the English general, Marshal Boufflers the French.

<sup>1</sup> William III. returned from Flanders, 11th October, 1695.

<sup>2</sup> The Treaty of Peace was signed at Ryswick, between England, France, Spain, Holland, and Germany, on the 20th of September, 1697. By this famous treaty the peace of Europe was established.—*Haydn*.

<sup>2</sup> Peace was proclaimed in England.

<sup>4</sup> William III. returned from Holland in the autumn of 1698,

1700 Paid for ringing on S. George's day,<sup>b</sup> 0 2 6.

The items that follow relate to the repairing and beautifying of the Church.

1653 Item. Paid for pointing the steeple,  
and mending and gilding the weather-  
cock and work, 6 16 6

1661 Payd for mending the King's armes,  
that is carved in tymber, 00 10 00

Payd for the makinge of the new  
King's armes in the ffram', 04 00 00

1664 P<sup>d</sup>. to Thomas Avery for leading the  
font, 02 03 10

P<sup>d</sup>. for the cover for the ffont to R.  
Groom, 02 09 06

1671 Paid for raissing y<sup>e</sup> bailifes seat and  
timber, and mending other seats in  
the Church, 01 10 11

1678 Payde towards the mending and re-  
pairinge the tower and steeple to  
W<sup>m</sup>. Chapman, 45 14 02

1679 Payd Stephen Lews for repairing of  
the Church porch, 02 01 08

having settled there the Treaty of Partition. This treaty was signed on the 11th Oct., and regulated the succession to the Spanish Crown.

<sup>b</sup> James II. was crowned on the 22nd of April (being S. George's Day.) Perhaps some Jacobites at Tetbury, in their zeal for the exiled King, caused the bells to be rung on this day. James II. died at S. Germain's, Sept. 6th, 1704, aged 68.

- 1685 To John Sherman, for making a gallery,  
a ringing loft, and a beare, and seal-  
ing [ . . <sup>6</sup>] in the Church, and other  
work, and for timber and irons, 59 06 06.
- 1691 Paid to Tho. Thornbury for a candle-  
stick, 03 15 00  
Pd. to Robert Meddy for the King's  
Arms, 05 05 0  
Paid Thomas Thornbury for another  
candlestick, 3 10 0
- 1695 Pd. James Browne for work about the  
tower in new leading thereof, 15 9 11  
For casting the brasses, 1 1 10
- 1698 For the pulpit candlestick, 0 15 6
- 1702 Pd. for a box to put the surplice in, 0 1 0

The following entries occur for killing vermin:—

- 1673 Payd for killing of 5 hedhoggs, 00 00 06
- 1678 Payd for a killinge a foxe, 00 01 00
- 1680 Payd for 4 ffoxes heades, 00 04 00
- 1684 For a ffoxes head, 19 hedghoggs, and  
4 joyes (jays), 00 03 01
- 1685 For 22 foxes heads, 01 02 00
- 1687 Pd. for ffour ffoxes heads to Mr. Hunt-  
ley's man, and 12 to the Duke of  
Beaufort's man, 00 16 00

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<sup>6</sup> A word is here illegible in the MSS.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

- 1640 Item. For bread and wine the whole  
year for Sacramenttes, 5 14 7
- 1633 Item. Rec<sup>d</sup>. gathered for bread and wine  
5 0 0
- 1624 Item. Rec<sup>d</sup>. for Mr. Gastrell's rate, 0 10 0
- 1626 Item. One lease of the Church House,  
granted to Mr. Sperte, to be delivered  
from Churchwardens successively one  
to another
- 1630 Item. Rec<sup>d</sup>. for the Church house rent,  
6 3 4
- 1638 Item. A gift of £3 that was given by  
the Widow West, of Upton, unto the  
Church, was bestowed towards the  
building of a gallery.
- 1656 It. Payd out in expenses in o<sup>r</sup> journey  
to Glouc<sup>ter</sup> being warned to deliver  
in accompt of y<sup>e</sup> Ministers salary.
- 1659 For sending the money for Poland to  
y<sup>e</sup> Sheriff, 0 1 0
- 1674 To Roger Webb, for looking to the  
Church in tyme of catechising the  
children, 00 01 00
- 1675 Payd for bridge money 00 19 00
- 1684 To John Hooper, for writing the re-  
sponses in the Book of Comon Prayer,  
00 01 08

To John Holland for writing rules of  
instruction for charitable uses, 01 02 06

In this year mention is made, in the Church  
goods delivered by the old to the new Church-  
wardens, of a copy of "The Kings' declaracon of  
touching for the evil".<sup>1</sup>

1694 Spent in making 3 journeys to the  
Earl of Berks, before he would pay  
me, 0 5 0

1656 Under the head of conviction money  
is mentioned—

Rec<sup>d</sup>. of John Wild, being convicted for  
tipling<sup>2</sup> 3 4

Rec<sup>d</sup>. of Nicholas Porthurye, of Bibury,  
for swearing foure oathes,<sup>3</sup> 13 4

<sup>1</sup> The King's evil was supposed to be cured by the touch of  
the Sovereign of England. The first who touched for it  
was Edward the Confessor, 1058. In the reign of Charles II.,  
this credulity had risen to such a height, that in 14 years  
92,107 persons were touched, and according to Wiseman, the  
King's physician, they were nearly all cured! Queen Anne  
announced in the *London Gazette*, March 12, 1712, her Royal  
intention to touch publicly for the cure of the evil. The  
custom was ultimately dropped by George I., 1714.

<sup>2</sup> By statute 4 Jac. I., c. 5 (1607), drunkenness is punished  
with the forfeiture of 5s., or sitting six hours in the stocks;  
and there were many wholesome statutes passed in the reign  
of King James, which regulate the licensing of ale houses,  
and punish persons found tippling in them. Blackstone's  
*Commentaries*, Book iv., c. 4, sec. 10.

<sup>3</sup> The last statute against swearing and cursing is 19 Geo. II.,  
c. 21, which repeals all former ones, and orders that every

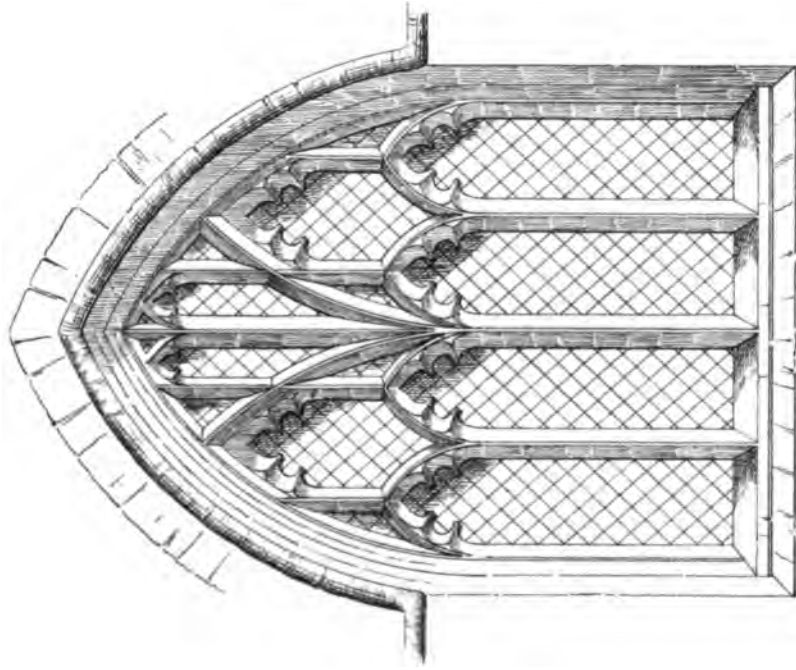
	Rec <sup>d</sup> . of Phillip Greene, for swearing,	3	4
	Rec <sup>d</sup> . of Anthony Polson, for selling		
	beare lesse than measure,	20	0
1700	Rec <sup>d</sup> . of Jonathan Skelton, for suffering		
	tipling in his house on a Lorde's		
	day,	0	10 0
	John Morton, for two curses,	0	4 0
	James Johnson Scott, for being drunk,		
		0	5 0

#### MONUMENTS IN THE OLD CHURCH.

The old Church, which was pulled down in 1777 to make room for the present one, contained many valuable monuments, especially an Altar one to the great William de Braose, which was erected under the arch which separated the Chancel from the South Aisle. It with many others was destroyed at the time of the rebuilding of the Church ; but the inscriptions on several of the monuments have been preserved in Rudder, and in some of the Parish Registers. These are given below together, with some of most remarkable in the present Church. Copies of *all* the remaining inscriptions in the Parish

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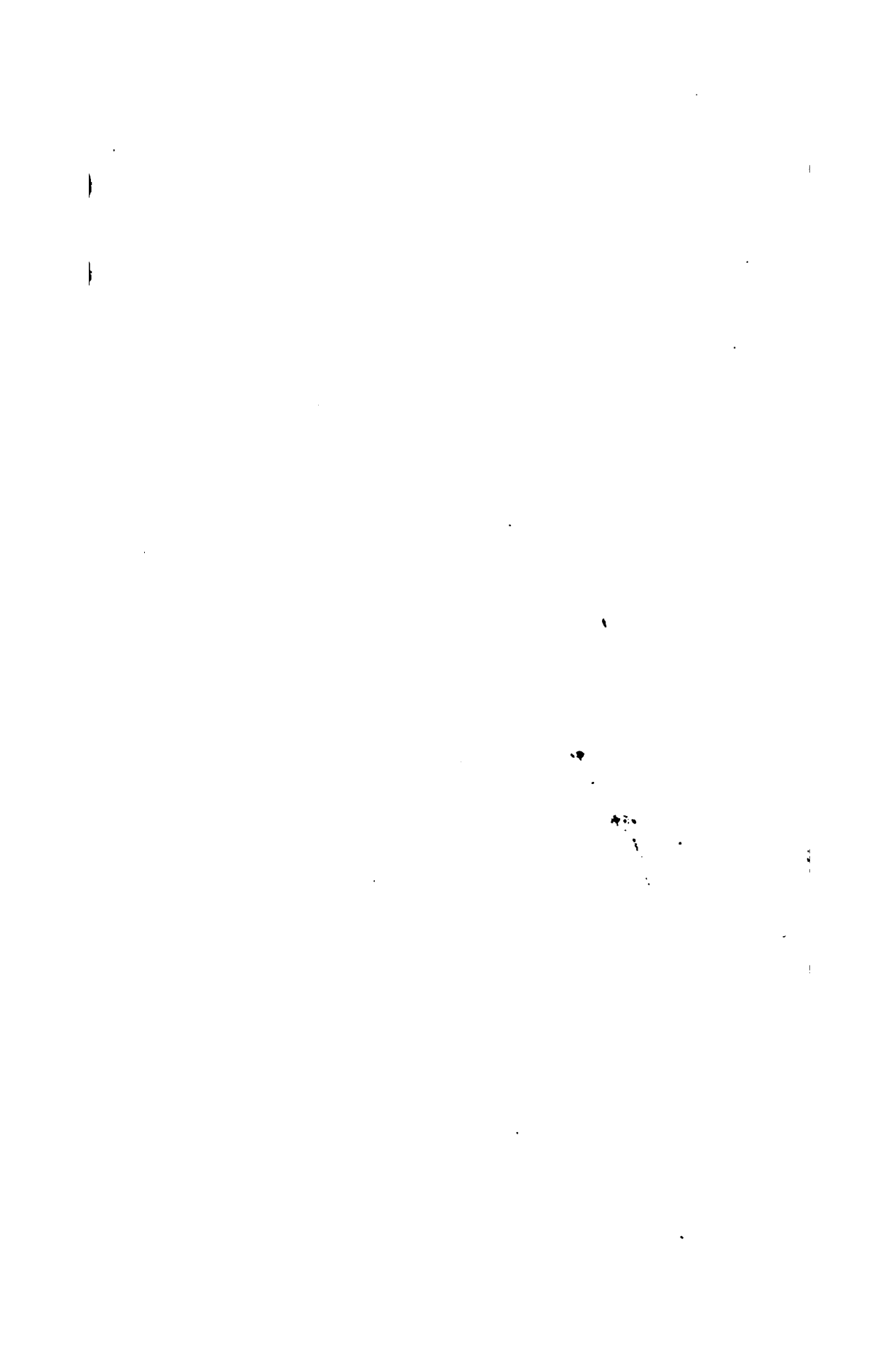
labourer, soldier, or sailor, profanely swearing shall forfeit 1s.; every other person under the degree of a gentleman, 2s.; and every gentleman or person of superior rank, 5s. *Ibid.*, Book iv., c. 4, sec. 5.



WEST WINDOW . TETBURY CHURCH .



MONUMENT TO ONE OF THE GASTRELL FAMILY  
IN THE NORTH CLOISTER .



Church at present, are given in the Appendix No. III.

On the left-hand entering the old Church was a little Chapel, wherein stood "a fair wall piece and lively effigies of JOHN SAVAGE, Gent., in his sable robes, kneeling."

In the same Chapel lyeth the body of WILLIAM SAVAGE, Esq., the father of CHARLES SAVAGE, Gent., "a great lover of antiquity, and a studious gentleman in Heraldrie."

There is also another wall piece in memory of Mr. JOHN SAVAGE.

Over Mr. Savage's seate, facing the pulpit, hangeth a large tablet, whereon is written in letters of gold :

To the happy memory of CHARLES SAVAGE, of Broadway, in the County of Worcester, Esqre., and ELIZABETH his wife, the daughter of Anthony Abington, of Dowdswell, Esqre.<sup>1</sup>

On a brass tablet let into a stone slab in the South Cloister of the present Church, having evidently been removed from the old one, is the following inscription :

HIC JACET FRANCISCUS SAVAGE  
FILIUS GVALTERI SAVAGE DE BROD-  
WAY IN COM. WIGORN. ARMIG. QUI OBI-  
IT 2<sup>o</sup> DIE MARCH, ANO. DOMINI 1671.  
MARIA UXOR EJUS FILIA EDMUN-  
DI ESTCOURT GEN : OBIT 26<sup>o</sup>  
DIE AUGUST ANNO DOMI. 1645.

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<sup>1</sup> Abel Wantner's *MS. Hist. of Gloucestershire*.

In the old Church, on the West side, there was a monument to John Savage, who was represented kneeling before an Altar ; and this quaint inscription upon it in capital letters :

Our bodies all received of earth, Earth must againe them keepe,

Untill the Lord shall raise them up, to life from deadly sleepe :

Our souls aloft to Heaven shall mount, where death them cannot presse ;

Death only is a Dore to us, the true life to possesse ;

Our glory here still vanishing, prone to decay, to fall,

Shall after death be stablished, be made Angelicall.

What then ! what then ! Though SAVAGE Death, our SAVAGE thus hath slayne,

Regard it not, 'tis nothing, for, it was with Christ to raigne.

JOHN SAVAGE, Gent., decess'd, the 28th Maye, Anno Do. 1608.

In the present Church, On a handsome Monu-  
over the Vestry door. ment on the South side  
of the Altar.

M.S.

Joannis Savage, Arm.

Qui e vitâ cessit,

Decembris 19,

A.D. 1772.

Francis Savage, Gen.

Obiit Oct. 18, A.D. 1769, Æ. 54.

Elizabetha Savage,

Obiit Nov. 14, A.D. 1777, Æ. 69.

Eleanora Savage,

Obiit Aug. 6, A.D. 1763, Æ. 49.

M.S.

Joannis Savage, A.M.

Viri innocui, probi, pii,

qui vixit annos lix.

Obiit xvii. Mart mdecciii.

On a monumental tablet on the North side of the Chancel was this inscription :

*Esto fidelis usque ad mortem, et dabo tibi Coronam Vitæ.*

In Remembrance  
of that Grave Gentleman,  
RICHARD TALBOYS, ESQ.,  
Who, after a Pilgrimage of 87 years,  
Departed this Life, 3rd Aug., A.D. 1663.  
Katherine his wife  
as a pledge of surviving Love hath erected [this monument.]  
*Senibus uxors est in januis juvenibus  
vero in insidiis. Attende tibi ipsi viator.*

On the South side of the Chancel, "under a faire blew grave stone," were interred the bodies of John Elton, of Tetbury, Graduated Doctor of Physick, and Joan, his wife, and Charles their youngest son.<sup>2</sup>

In the old Church, upon a flat stone in the South aisle, was the following inscription :<sup>3</sup>

Here lyeth y<sup>e</sup> body of MARY, the wife of NATHANIEL CRIPPS, Gent., daughter of SAMUEL BURCOMBE, of Sodbury, Gent, who departed this life the 13th day of July, 1710, *Ætatis sue* 35.

Her body earthly was, and to the earth  
Descended is, from whence it took its birth ;  
Her soul from a more high original  
Mounted aloft, became Angelical.  
Clog not her wings, then, with your dewy tears,  
On which she's raised above the starry spheres :  
Cease, husband ; children, cease ; give God the praise,  
Which she now warbles in immortal layes.

Also Margaret, the daughter of y<sup>e</sup> said Nathaniel and Margaret, departed y<sup>e</sup> life y<sup>e</sup> 13th of July, 1710.

Here also lyeth the body of the aforesaid Nathaniel Cripps,

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<sup>2</sup> Wantner's *History of Gloucestershire*.

<sup>3</sup> Rudder, p. 732.

who departed this life the 23rd day of March, Anno Dom.  
1739-40, *Ætatis suæ*, 65.

An epitaph in old Tetbury Church :

See here this plott for all her store,  
With greedie throate still gapes for more ;  
For newly now she has tomb'd in earth  
The body of SAM. GASTRELL, Gentile by birth,  
Bereft of life in the month of Sept<sup>r</sup> ,  
One thousand, six hundred, and seventy four.<sup>4</sup>

In a vault under an old Church were found, in the year 1771, an amazing quantity of human bones, merely laid one upon another. The heap was about four feet in depth, eight feet in breadth, and eighteen feet in length ; they were tolerably sound, and must probably have been there for many hundred years, as tradition does not give us any information concerning them.<sup>5</sup>

On the North side of the altar in the present Church, is the monument of the great benefactor of this town, Sir William Romney ; a marble bust of Sir William is placed over the inscription, which is as follows :—

“ This monument was erected in memory of  
S<sup>r</sup> William Romney, Kn<sup>t</sup>, one of the Aldermen and  
Sheriffs of London, in the year of Our Lord, 1603,  
a native of Tetbury, and a great Benefactor to it,  
at the desire of John Wight, M.A.,  
36 years Vicar of the Parish, and a sincere lover of it,  
which he manifested by many Public Charities, as well

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<sup>4</sup> Paroch. Register No. 2.

<sup>5</sup> MSS. note of the Rev. John Wight, Paroch. Reg. No. 2.

as being the principal Benefactor and Promoter of building this Church, which was opened Oct. 7, 1781.

The said John Wight departed this life  
at the age of 70 years, Nov. 24, 1777.

Reader, encourage no unnecessary suits of law amongst thy neighbours, but always follow after the things that make for Peace ; be Public Spirited, and if thou art of sufficient ability, be sure to add some ornament to the House of God. Give something to thy Poor Brother, to the Widow, and Fatherless. Amen.

Underneath are the arms of Romney and Wight. The former are—Azure, on a bend cotised argent, three escalop shells, gules.<sup>7</sup> The latter—Gules, a Chevron between three boars' heads, coupéd, or.

On a tomb in the Church Yard :

Here lieth the Bodie of William Packer,  
Who was to truth a Friende.  
He lived a godly life,  
And made a godly end.  
Sept. 11<sup>th</sup>. 1752, aged 61 years.

On a small oval marble tablet, near the West door of the present Church :

M. S.

Deboræ Uxoris Jacobi Roche de Merriott de Comitatu  
Somersetensi Generosi, Quæ obiit quinto Die mensis  
Julij, A.D. MDCCXX, anno suæ ætat xxix. Nec non  
Patricij eorum filij infantuli, qui obiit ultimo  
die ejusdem mensis et Anni.

On the top are their arms, gules, three roaches  
in pale proper : underneath

*Μακάριοι οἱ νεκροὶ οἱ ἐν κυρίῳ ἀποθνήσκοντες.*

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<sup>7</sup> Harleian MSS., No. 1463, p. 102.

Affixed to the Vestry wall is a tablet bearing the following inscription :

In memory of  
Mr. John Thomas, who  
died Feb. the 13<sup>th</sup> 1705.  
He gave y<sup>e</sup> overseers  
of the poor of this parish  
Ten Pounds to be left in  
the Purse for ever.

This tablet was erected in y<sup>e</sup> year 1710,  
By James Thomas, His Son and Executor.

On a marble slab near the West door is inscribed as follows :

In a Vault underneath  
lie several of the SAUNDERSSES  
late of this Parish :—Particulars  
the last day will disclose. Amen.

Underneath are the arms of the Saundersses'. Per chevron, sable and argent; three elephants' heads, erased, two and one, countercharged—with the Motto—*Non ad perniciem sed ad defensionem*.

I shall conclude this chapter with a few remarks on the proper character of inscriptions on Christian monuments.

"The principal intention of epitaphs" says Dr. Johnson,\* "is to perpetuate the examples of virtue, that the tomb of a good man may supply the want of his presence, and veneration for his memory produce the same effect as the observation of his virtues." This dictum of the great doctor,

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\* *Works*, vol. ii., p. 272, by Arthur Murphy, 1792.

if generally carried into practice, would preserve us from many of the fulsome and laudatory inscriptions which now disfigure so many of our Churches.

That man would deserve well of his countrymen who would persuade them to erect *Christian* memorials to their departed friends. Monuments, and the inscriptions upon them, should ever be strictly in accordance with the spirit of the place where they are erected. When we commit our beloved ones to the earth, in sure and certain hope of the general Resurrection at the last Great Day, should we not also seek to mark the spot, were they rest till the morn of the Resurrection, as the sleeping place of a *Christian*, of one, who, having for a time laid aside the burden of the body, awaits in hope the coming of his Lord to judgment?

Surely it is not too much to ask that the monuments in English Churches should harmonize with the character of the sacred edifices, and the inscriptions on them accord with her doctrines; yet how seldom is this the case? How rare, till of late years, to find in any Churchyard the symbol of our redemption, the Holy Cross<sup>9</sup> erected over

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<sup>9</sup> Crosses were very anciently fixed as carved monuments and grave stones. Among the laws of Kenneth, King of Scotland, A.D. 840, we meet with this; Esteem every sepulchre or grave-stone sacred, and adorn it with the sign of the Cross,

the grave of those, who, if they were Christians, indeed, had daily borne it after their Lord. Yet, how common is it now to see in every Church-yard, the symbols wherewith the Pagans of old, marked the burial places of their dead, the inverted torch, to symbolize that all hope had fled; think of this over the grave of a Christian, whose hope should be in his death! The sepulchral urn, which in heathen times contained the ashes of those, whose bodies had been burnt after death; think of this as a Christian memorial over one, whose body had been the temple of the Holy Ghost! If Christian mourners for a moment allowed such thoughts as these to take possession of their minds, they could not permit the resting place of their beloved ones to be desecrated by these symbols of a heathen worship, a worship which delighted to honour, not the God who created and redeemed them, but the devil and his angels, who ever seeks to ruin and destroy them.

The proper designs of a Christian epitaph is to excite in the mind of the reader, penitential sorrow, or consolatory reflection. The tomb of a Christian should speak to the passer-by, of the uncertainty of life, of the blessedness of purity and holiness, and of the sure reward laid

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which take care you do not so much as tread upon. Gough's *Sepulchral Monuments*, p. 35.

up in store for the godly. If such were the case, they being dead, would yet speak to us, would urge us to follow their example, would incite us to greater humility and watchfulness; as we passed by their silent tombs to enter the House of God, solemn thoughts would arise in our hearts, we should remember that we were treading on holy ground, that around us rested the dust of Saints, waiting for the quickening breath of their Lord and Giver of life to awaken them to an immortality of bliss.

Such are the thoughts which Christian memorials in a Churchyard might raise in our hearts; and, therefore, it becomes the duty of every Christian to seek in his measure to render the graves of our departed ones, teachers of good to those who yet live. Each one, however humble, may bear his share in the good work. And we have good hope that such a spirit is even now arising in our land, as will, before many years elapse, altogether banish even the thought of erecting any symbol of heathenism in our Churchyards.

## CHAPTER IV.

## THE TETBURY CHARITIES.

Scheme for Regulating the Tetbury Charity Estates,—Abstract of Wills of Different Benefactors,—Sir William Romney,—Sir Thomas Estcourt,—John Veisey, &c.

The Charities of this town are very numerous, and were originally given by many different individuals. They are distributed under the superintendence of the Vicar, Churchwardens, and Feoffees. Those given away by the latter, are regulated by a scheme drawn up for the future application of the revenues of the Tetbury Charity Estates, and confirmed by the Court of Chancery, on the 24th of February, 1830, which is as follows :—

*In the matter of the Tetbury Estates.*

Scheme for the future application of the revenues of the Tetbury Charity Estates, laid before the Master,<sup>1</sup> to whom this matter was referred by the Trustees of the said Charities, and approved of by him in his report, bearing date the 24th day of February, 1830, and subsequently confirmed by the Court.

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<sup>1</sup> Sir Giffin Wilson.

First. That thirty pounds per annum be bestowed in gowns for the poor of Tetbury, in such manner as the Feoffees for the time being, or the majority of them, shall think fit.

Secondly. That seventy pounds per annum be paid to a schoolmaster, for teaching poor children of the inhabitants of the said town, to read, write, and cast accounts; and that the Feoffees for the time being, or the majority of them, shall have the appointment of the said schoolmaster.

Thirdly. That thirty five pounds per annum be paid to a schoolmistress, for teaching poor female children of the inhabitants of the said town, to read, write, and cast accounts, and also for instructing them in needle-work; the schoolmistress to be appointed and removed from time to time as occasion may require, by the majority of the Feoffees for the time being.

Fourthly. That the sum of thirty pounds per annum be allowed for books and the general expences of the boys and girls school, to be laid out at the discretion of the Vicar and Feoffees, or the majority of them for the time being.

Fifthly. That the Feoffees for the time being, or the majority of them, be at liberty to cause such part of the Market House of the said town, to be fitted up for school rooms for the said boys and girls schools as they shall think fit, and that the expence thereof be defrayed out of the Charity Estates.

Sixthly. That the management of both the boys and girls schools, be under the superintendence of the Vicar of Tetbury for the time being, as well as of the Feoffees of the said Charity Estates.

Seventhly. That thirty pounds per annum be paid to a Lecturer, to be chosen by the greater number of the Feoffees for the time being; the lectures to commence every year on the third Sunday in April, and continue to be given every Sunday following until the third Sunday in September.

Eighthly. That twenty pounds per annum be paid for apprenticing poor children born in the said town.

Ninthly. That thirty-one pounds four shillings per annum, (being at the rate of twelve shillings a week,) be paid to a night watchman, to watch the said town and borough, who shall be appointed and removed as occasion may require, by the majority of Feoffees for the time being.

And lastly. That the surplus revenues of the said Charity Estates (after such annual payments shall be fully made and discharged,) be applied for the best use, general good, and advantage of the said town and borough of Tetbury, in such manner and form as the said trustees for the time being or the majority of them shall in their discretion think advisable.

They are distributed among the poor parish-

ioners according to the regulation of the will of the several donors, principally on S. Thomas day, New Year's day, Lady day, and Easter Monday, in each year.

The following abstract of the wills of the different benefactors will give the most trustworthy information respecting the nature of the different charities, and the objects which the donors had in founding them.

1610. SIR WILLIAM ROMNEY, Knight, born in Tetbury, and one of the Aldermen of London, having a lease of the tolls and profits of the Fairs and Markets of the town of Tetbury, determining in a few years after his decease, by his will gave the same lease during its continuance to the town, for the uses following, viz :—

Five shillings per week to the poor.

Thirteen pounds per annum for a Schoolmaster to teach the children of the town and parish, gratis.

Six pounds towards the maintaining of a weekly lecture, and the residue to the Bailiff of Tetbury, for the time being.

In 1640, a purchase was made by the principal inhabitants (the savings from the said lease forming part of the consideration money,) of the Markets and Fairs of Tetbury, and the tithes and profits thereof; and it was, by an agreement called the Tripartite Deed (which had been previously executed,) declared that,

Ten pounds per annum, should be distributed in gowns to the poor.

Twenty pounds per annum, paid to a school-master and usher to teach the children of the said town.

Ten pounds per annum, paid for a Lecturer.

Five pounds per annum, laid out in apprenticing poor children born in the said town.

But that if the profits of the Fair and Markets should decay, then, the payments should be discontinued or abated. It was also agreed that the fifty pounds given by the will of WILLIAM LANGSTONE, and twenty pounds received for the detaining thereof, should be laid out towards the payment of the purchase aforesaid; and, that four pounds by the year, (now called Bailiff's money) mentioned in the will of the said William Langstone, payable to the poor, from the said fifty pounds, should be continued for ever to the poor. And that the twenty pounds given to the poor by JOHN MALTBY, clerk, should be employed towards the purchase aforesaid, and that twenty shillings by the year should be for ever paid for the said twenty pounds to the poor in the almshouse there.

1642, April 10th. SIR THOMAS ESTCOURT, by will of this date, gave and appointed forty shillings a year, chargeable on his tenements in Tetbury, for a lecture in Tetbury four times in the year, for ever; and the residue of the said rents to

be distributed for the relief of the poor of Tetbury and Dursley, equally between them.

\* 1677. JOHN VEIZEY, by his will, gave to his kinsman, John Witney, and his heirs for ever, his ground adjoining to the way leading from Upton to Tetbury, and charged upon the said ground the sum of thirty shillings per annum, to be distributed as follows :—

Ten shillings per annum, to be paid to the Vicar of Tetbury, for preaching a sermon in the Parish Church of Tetbury every year, on the day of the said testator's burial; and after the death of the said Vicar, to be paid to such Minister as the Churchwardens for the time being shall appoint to preach such sermons.

Twenty shillings per annum, to the poor of the town and parish of Tetbury for ever, to be distributed there.

Five shillings, to the poor of Upton for ever.

Fifteen shillings, to be bestowed in bread for the poor of Tetbury, Doughton, and Charlton in the parish of Tetbury.

Eighteen shillings and sixpence, to be bestowed in 4d. loaves, to be distributed by the Churchwardens and Overseers for the time being, to such ancient poor people as they shall think fit, upon the said day of the month, every year for ever.

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\* The Benefactors marked with an Asterisk, are those who have left money for Sermons to be preached on especial days appointed by them.

Six shillings and eight pence, to be laid out in forty two-penny loaves, to be bestowed upon forty poor children of Tetbury, Doughton, and Charlton, aforesaid, upon the day before mentioned, for ever.

1680, Oct. 8th. WILLIAM TALBOYS, by will of this date, gave an annuity of twenty shillings for ever chargeable on an estate called Barley Croft, for the buying of books for the poorer sort of children in the Grammar School of Tetbury, as the Minister of the said parish, and the Schoolmaster of the said school, shall order and direct.

1682, Dec. 20th. By indenture of this date, made between Giles Stedman and Katherine, his wife, (Executrix and Widow of Richard Talboys, Esq., deceased,) it appears that the said RICHARD TALBOYS, by will, dated 4th of June, 15 Charles II. (1664,) had given twenty pounds to the poor of the parish of Tetbury for ever; but, that hitherto, the bequest of the said Richard Talboys, had not been settled or disposed of as the will directed, but that the said Katherine, out of respect to the will of her first husband, had given yearly to the poor of Tetbury, twenty-four dozen of bread. It was agreed by this indenture, that an annuity of thirty shillings for ever, on the close of pasturage ground called BARTON CROFT, to be laid out yearly by the Churchwardens and Overseers in six-penny bread, to be distributed by them to sixty families of the eldest sort of poor people within the said parish, with a power to

the Churchwardens and Overseers to enter upon the said close, and distrain for the said annuity in case of non payment.

\* 1696, Dec. 2nd. CHARLES ELTON, of Tetbury, County of Gloucester, by his will of this date, gave unto the Churchwardens and Overseers of the said parish, a clear annuity of fifty shillings, to be issuing out of all his messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, situated in the West street, of Tetbury, aforesaid, to be paid on the Friday next before Rogation Sunday, for the uses thereafter mentioned, viz :—

That the said Churchwardens and Overseers should give yearly upon Ascension day, the sum of ten shillings to the Vicar of Tetbury, for the time being, for preaching a sermon yearly, for ever, on Ascension day, in the parish Church of Tetbury, aforesaid; and lay out forty shillings upon bread, to be distributed by them yearly, for ever, upon the said day, immediately after such sermon, to the poor people of the said parish of Tetbury.

\* 1710, Feb. 13th. JONATHAN SHIPTON, of Tetbury, clothier, by will of this date, gave his freehold house, situated in Tetbury, aforesaid, (now occupied by Messrs. J. T. and R. C. Paul, Solicitors, as offices,) to his wife, Mary, and to her heirs and assigns for ever, chargeable with an annuity of thirty shillings a year as follows :—

Ten shillings a year for the preaching of a  
M<sup>1</sup>

sermon yearly, to commence from the day of his decease, and so to continue on the same day in every year for ever.

Twenty shillings worth of bread yearly, to the poor of the town and parish of Tetbury, aforesaid, to be given yearly, on the same day as the sermon should be preached, (February 18th.)

\* 1713, Jan. 24th. JOHN AVERY, of Hambrooke, in the parish of Winterborne, county of Gloucester, gave and devised an annuity of eleven pounds, three shillings, clear of all taxes and payments whatsoever, to be payable out of all his messuages and tenements, lands, hereditaments, and premises with their appurtenances, in the county of Somerset, and city of Bristol, for ever, in manner following :—

Ten shillings, to the Minister of the parish Church of Tetbury and his successors for ever, to preach a sermon in the said parish Church of Tetbury each year, on the day of the testator's decease ; but, if that day should happen to be on a Sunday, then he appointed the sermon to be preached on the next day.

Three shillings, to the Clerk of the said parish.

Two shillings, to the Sexton, and their successors for ever, for their respective attendances at the sermon, as aforesaid ; and ten pounds eight shillings, residue of the said eleven pounds three shillings, to be given in bread weekly, on every Sunday in the year, in eight six-penny

loaves, by the said Churchwardens and Overseers for the time being, to such poor relations of his as should be in want ; and, if there should be no such poor relations, then to eight poor house-keepers not receiving alms of the parish of Tetbury, but inhabiting in the said town.

1723, May 13th. ELIZABETH HODGES, of Ship-ton Moyne, in the county of Gloucester, by her will of this date, gave and devised unto Thomas and Edmund Estcourt, of Burton hill, in the parish of Malmesbury, County Wilts, Gilbert Gastrell, of Tetbury, John Sloper, of the same place, and Edward Morse, the younger, of Dursley, County Gloucester, and their heirs, an annuity or yearly rent charge of sixty pounds ; to be payable out of her capital messuage, manor or farm and lands called Lorwick, *alias* Lorrage, in the several parishes of Leonard Stanley, Cam, Stinchcomb and Berkeley, or some of them, in the said County of Gloucester, to hold to them, their heirs and assigns for ever, upon trust that they should give thirty pounds yearly, for the augmentation of the Charity Schools in the town of Tetbury, in such manner as by them should be thought meet, for teaching poor children to read, write, and cast accounts, and making them the better capable of trade and callings for gaining their livelihoods.

The remaining thirty pounds was bequeathed for the Charity Schools at Malmesbury. The

present surviving Trustees under Mrs. Hodges' will, are Thomas H. S. Sotheron Estcourt, Esq., M.P., Robert S. Holford, Esq., M.P., Walter M. Paul, Esq., and S. B. Brooke, Esq.

\* 1731, May 1st. THOMAS TALBOYS, of Hoxton, County of Middlesex, by will of this date, gave and devised unto the Minister and Churchwardens of the parish of Tetbury, and their successors for ever, one annuity or yearly sum of £20, to be by them paid and distributed on S. Thomas' Day, yearly for ever, in manner following :—

Fifteen pounds, to be equally distributed among forty poor housekeepers belonging to the said parish, that did not receive alms of the said parish.

Four pounds more thereof, to be laid out in bread, to be that day distributed amongst the poor of the said parish.

Twenty shillings, being the remainder of the said annuity of twenty pounds, to the Minister of the said parish for the time being, for preaching a sermon on that day, in remembrance of the said charity. And he further directed, that no poor person or persons whatsoever belonging to the said parish, should receive any benefit of the said charity, but such as should on that day duly attend Divine Service. And to the intent that his will should be duly observed and performed, he further directed that the Minister of the said parish for the time being should, yearly, on S. Thomas' Day,

before Divine Service, read openly in the said parish Church, so much of his said will as related to the said charity ; and it was his further will, that if it should happen that there should be at any time any poor person or persons belonging to the said parish of his name, the same should always have the preference, before any other, in partaking of the said charity.

\*1732, Dec. 5th. GILBERT GASTRELL, of Tetbury, by his will of this date, gave to the Vicar of Tetbury, and his successors for ever :

Ten shillings yearly, for preaching a sermon on the day of his, the said testator's, death ; also he gave twenty shillings more yearly to be laid out in six-penny loaves, and distributed to forty poor persons of Tetbury, immediately after such service ended ; and he charged his dwelling house in Tetbury, with the payment of the said sum.

1739, Feb. 25. HOPEFUL VOKINS, of Tetbury, by his will of this date, gave to the poor people of Tetbury, the sum of £2 10s. per annum for ever, to be laid out yearly in bread on the 1st of January, and given unto such poor people as did not receive collection, by the constables of the said parish of Tetbury, as they should think fit and convenient ; which annuity he ordered to be paid out of the rents of his estate, called Hillsome Farm, in the said parish of Tetbury.

1770, May 1st. MATTHEW SLOPER, Esq., of Tetbury, by his will of this date, gave to the

Churchwardens of this parish £10, to be laid out by them in the same stocks and funds, and for the same charitable uses, as the charity monies of Mrs. Elizabeth Hodges, and Sir Thomas Estcourt, were invested by the Churchwardens of the said parish of Tetbury.

1774, Sept. 27th. JOHN WIGHT, M.A., Vicar of Tetbury, by his will of this date, gave to the Feoffees of the said parish for the time being, £100 in trust, to place the same out to interest, in real or Government securities, and apply the interest thereof in purchasing such encroachments in the streets of Tetbury, as might be supposed to be more than forty years standing, and in the prevention of all future encroachments that might be attempted in the said town, and he also gave to the next succeeding Vicar of Tetbury, and his successors for the time being, £100 then vested in the said testator's name, in the South Sea Old Annuities, in trust, to continue the same in that fund, and receive the interest thereof, and apply the same for repairing the monument appointed by him to be erected to the memory of Sir William Romney, Knt. And if there should be any surplus of interest, above what the monument might require, the same was to be expended in adorning the Church.

1774. ESTHER CLARK, wife of Mr. Robert Clark, gave by her will £50, to be invested in the funds; the dividends to be applied for the

better maintenance of the poor women in the Alms House.

1775, May 4th. MARY HOWE. By indenture of this date, Giles Pike, and Mary his wife (heir-at-law and administratrix of Mary Howe, late of Tetbury, spinster, deceased), agreed to pay the Rev. John Wight, Vicar of Tetbury, £150, in accordance with the request of the said Mary Howe, to be invested in Government securities. The dividends whereof, should on Christmas day yearly, immediately after the Evening Service, be divided among so many poor widows, being inhabitants and parishioners of the parish of Tetbury aforesaid, not receiving alms of the said parish, as would extend to pay twenty shillings to each widow. Such widows to be members of the Established Church of England, to be nominated by the said John Wight, and his successors, Vicars of Tetbury, and such widows to attend Divine Service in the morning and evening of that day, unless prevented by infirmity or illness; and in case there should be any surplus remaining under the sum of twenty shillings, such surplus to be given to the eldest widow that should receive one of the above mentioned sums of twenty shillings. No widow to be entitled to the above mentioned charity, or any part thereof, that should receive alms of the parish.

1788. ANN WIGHT, of Tetbury, gave to Robert

Clark and Josiah Paul Paul, their executors, administrators, and assigns, the sum of one hundred pounds in trust, to pay and apply the same for the use of the Sunday Schools in Tetbury, aforesaid, in such manner and form as they in their discretion should see best, for the advancement of that good and charitable institution. The Trustees laid out the one hundred pounds in the purchase of £104 19s. 8d. Four per cents., the dividends whereof are applied to the use of the Sunday Schools.

1795. SARAH PAUL, by will, gave to the Rev. Richard Davies, Vicar of Tetbury, and her nephew, Robert Wight, their executors, administrators, and assigns, the sum of fifty pounds, in trust, to place the same in Government securities, and pay the interest thereof to and for the benefit of the Sunday Schools of Tetbury, aforesaid, as they in their discretion shall see fit.

1797, May 25th. ANN GASTRELL, by will, of this date, gave one hundred pounds to be laid out in the name of Thomas White, and such other persons as should have the management of the Sunday Schools, established in the town of Tetbury, the interest thereof to be applied for the benefit of the said Schools.

1804, March 4th. ELEANOR LUDLOW, by her will of this date, bequeathed to the Rev. Richard Davies, Vicar of Tetbury, the sum of twenty pounds in trust, to be invested in Government

securities, for the use of the poor dwelling in the Almshouse of Tetbury aforesaid, and to apply the interest thereof, from time to time equally among such poor dwellers, by the Vicar and his successors for ever.

\* 1805, Feb. 4th. THOMAS ALEXANDER, by his will of this date, after various dispositions of parts of his property, directed that the residue thereof should be placed out at interest on Government securities, four per cent., in the name of his Trustees, and the number of these Trustees to be filled up from time to time, by the survivors or survivor of them, as they in their discretion shall think best to answer the purpose thereafter mentioned; and he appointed the Vicar of Tetbury for the time being, to be always one of the said Trustees, and that the interest should be made payable to him, to be by him laid out for the following purposes :—

1. To repair his Monument, and new paint the palisading round it every two years.

2. One guinea of the above interest to the Vicar to preach a sermon yearly, on the first Sunday of July, one year at morning, another at evening service; the subject to be taken from the 145th Psalm, beginning with the first verse, and then proceeding regularly throughout the Psalm to the last verse.

3. That five shillings should be given to the

Choir, to sing at the before mentioned time, the Anthem as therein particularly directed.

4. And the remainder of the said annual interest should be laid out for Bibles, containing only the Old and New Testament; the said Vicar to give one Bible on the day of marriage to every couple married in the Church of Tetbury by banns; each Bible to have printed on the cover, "The gift of Alexander."

1813, Jan. 5th. JAMES WEBBER, by will of this date, directed that the sum of five pounds, for ever, should be distributed in bread among the poor people of Tetbury, as the Minister thereof, for the time, shall think proper; and, likewise, that the further sum of five pounds per annum, for ever, should be appropriated by the said Minister for the time being, at his discretion, in aid and support of the Sunday Schools of the Church, in Tetbury aforesaid; and for this purpose, he bequeathed unto the Minister of the said Church at the time of his decease, so much money as would purchase stock in the public funds, sufficient to produce the said two annual sums of five pounds.

1813, March 1st. JAMES PICKETT, by his will of this date, gave to the Rev. Richard Davies, the Vicar of Tetbury, two hundred pounds in trust, to be vested in the public funds, the interest arising therefrom to be distributed by the

Vicar, and his successors for ever, yearly, to the second poor of the parish of Tetbury.

1816, Jan. 16th. SARAH LUDLOW, by her will of this date, gave twenty pounds to the Rev. Richard Davies, upon the same trust as that given by Eleanor Ludlow (1804), and in the same terms.

1821. WILLIAM BROOKES, by will, gave to the Minister and Churchwardens of Tetbury; one hundred pounds, Five per cent. Annuities, the dividends to be distributed yearly, on Easter Monday, among ten poor widowers or widows, parishioners of Tetbury, not receiving parochial relief.

1826, July 27th. MARY SUMMERS, by will of this date, gave unto the Vicar and Churchwardens of the parish of Tetbury, for the time being, fifty pounds, Three per cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities, upon trust, that they, the said Vicar and Churchwardens, should lay out the dividends arising therefrom, in the purchase of Common Prayer Books; and that the said Vicar for the time being, should give one of each of such Prayer Books on the day of marriage, to every couple who might be married in the Church of Tetbury aforesaid, by banns, if they should think fit to accept of it; each Prayer Book to have printed on it, "The gift of Mary Summers." And the said Testatrix, also gave unto the Vicar, Churchwardens, and Overseers of the poor of Tetbury

aforesaid, the further sum of one hundred pounds New Four per cent. Annuities, upon trust, that they the said Vicar, Churchwardens, and Overseers for the time being should, on New Lady Day in every year, pay and divide the interest and dividends arising therefrom, in equal proportions, to so many maiden women, not exceeding the number of ten, of the age of thirty years and upwards, being parishioners of the parish of Tetbury aforesaid, and residing there, as in the discretion of the said Vicar, and Churchwardens, and Overseers, should be thought proper objects for receiving the same.

1836, January 3rd. LIEUT.-COLONEL OLNEY, by his will of this date, gave three hundred pounds to the town of Tetbury, to be invested by the Minister and Churchwardens of the said parish, in public securities, the interest to be expended in the purchase of coals and blankets, to be distributed amongst deserving persons annually, at Christmas.

1851, Feb. 22nd. THOMAS POULTON, of Lowfield, by deed of gift of this date, gave to the Minister and Churchwardens of Tetbury, four hundred pounds, to be invested in Government securities, the interest to be applied annually, on the first Monday in January, in the distribution of bread, coals, and blankets, amongst the poor householders of the parish of Tetbury, being forty years of age, and not receiving parochial relief.

# TABULAR ACCOUNT OF THE CHARITIES.

(Under the control of the Vicar and Churchwardens.)

Name of Benefactor.	Principal.			In what Invested.	Interest.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Estcourt and Hodges (arrears) }	469	13	9	. Consols	. 13	6	3
Paul and Wight (Sunday Schools) }	213	0	0	. Ditto	. 5	17	9
Gilbert Gastrell .	141	11	10	. Ditto	. 4	4	10
J. Alexander . .	235	0	0	New 3 per Cents	7	0	3
John Wight . .	276	0	6	. Ditto	. 7	9	0
James Webber . .	210	0	0	. Ditto	. 5	18	0
James Pickett . .	219	6	4	. Ditto	. 6	10	11
Miss Summer (Maiden Women) }	100	0	0	. Ditto	. 3	1	6
Thomas Poulton .	402	0	2	. Ditto	. 11	6	2
William Brookes .	105	0	0	. . .	. 3	8	2
Col. Olney . . .	320	8	6	. Consols	. 9	4	0
Thomas Talboys .	226	19	3	. . .	. 25	14	10
Sarah Ludlow . .	62	11	1	. Consols	. 0	18	9
Sir Thomas Estcourt paid by Mr. Sotheron				Estcourt	12	0	0
Organ Money by Subscription }	179	11	1	New 3 per Cents	5	7	2

This is, I believe, a correct account of the present state of the above Charities. I am indebted for it to the Vicar of Tetbury, the Rev. John Frampton.

The account of the Tetbury Charity Estates for 1855-1856 (of which the Feoffees have the control,) is as follows:—

## TETBURY CHARITY ESTATES.

General Statement of the Income and Expenditure, from Michaelmas,  
1855, to Michaelmas, 1856.

Cr.	INCOME.			EXPENDITURE.			Dr.
		£	s. d.		£	s. d.	
Balance in Bank . . .		535	1 0	Bailiff's Money . . .		4	0 0
Revenue from Tolls . . .		13	17 0	Poor in Almshouse . . .		11	6 0
" from Rents . . .		479	9 2	Lecturer, Dividends on Stock . . .		8	3 4
" from Dividends on Stock invested . . .		125	0 4	Tithe and Rates . . .		23	18 0
" from Fines, for renewal of Leases . . .		41	0 0	Court Dinner Bill . . .		16	8 6
" from Return of Income Tax . . .		11	19 0	Insurance . . .		1	7 0
				Town Clerk's Commission . . .		23	19 0
				Tradesmen's bills and Incidental Expences . . .		23	16 0
				Law Charges, including Printer's John Pitt, for looking after Town Clock . . .		31	18 8
				Clerk to Foreign Jury . . .		2	3 0
				John Smith, Town Beadle . . .		0	5 0
				Annual Payments directed by Scheme : . . .		12	0 0
				Gowns . . .		30	0 0
				Schoolmaster . . .		70	0 0
				Schoolmistress . . .		25	0 0
				Books, &c. . .		30	0 0
				Lecturer . . .		30	0 0
				Apprenticeship fees . . .		20	0 0
						215	0 0
				Payments directed by Act, for Sale of the Advowson : Commissioners of Pa- ving Act, less In- come Tax . . .		65	6 8
				Blankets and Coals . . .		20	0 0
						95	6 8
				Payments directed by Feoffees to be made out of Surplus Revenues : Subscription to In- fant School . . .		30	0 0
				Expended in Impro- vements & Repairs . . .		166	13 9
						186	13 9
				Cash in Tetbury Bank . . .		550	8 7
						£1206	6 6
						£1206	6 6

By Order of the Feoffees,

JOSIAH T. PAUL,

Town Clerk.

## CHAPTER V.

## THE SCHOOLS.

Grammar School Founded by Sir W. Romney, 1610,—Mrs. Hodges' Charity,—Ordinances of Tetbury School, 1623,—New Schools, 1836.—Enlarged, 1850,—Present State,—Celebrated Persons formerly Educated in them.

The Grammar School in this town was founded by SIR WILLIAM ROMNEY, who died in 1610,<sup>1</sup> and by his will bequeathed thirteen pounds per annum during the term of years contained in his lease of the fairs of the town, "to provide, procure, and maintain some honest, godly, and sufficient Schoolmaster, there to teach and instruct the children and youths of the said town and parish, gratis, to read and write, and to cast accounts in arithmetick, thereby the better and more sooner to become fit for service, both for their own good, and the good of the Commonwealth. And, therefore I do earnestly recommend to them especial care to be had, that the Schoolmaster shall be very skilful in arithmetick, which art teacheth much wit, unto all sorts of

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<sup>1</sup> See *Grammar Schools*, by Nicholas Carlisle, vol. i., p. 460, 1818.

men and traders, but is too little known in our land, especially in our country towns and cities.”<sup>2</sup>

In 1632, the town purchased the Manor, Market Tolls, and Advowson of the Living, of Lord Berkeley, and thus established the School on a firmer basis.

MRS. ELIZABETH HODGES, of Shipton Moyne, Gloucestershire, by will dated May 13, 1723, gave thirty pounds yearly, “for the augmentation of the Charity Schools, which there were or should be in the town of Tetbury, for teaching poor children to read, write, and cast accounts, and making them the better capable of trades and callings for gaining their livelihood.”<sup>3</sup>

The present trustees of Mrs. Hodges’ Charity are, Thomas H. S. Sotheron Estcourt, Esq., M.P.; Robt. S. Holford, Esq., M.P.; Walter M. Paul, Esq.; and S. B. Brooke, Esq.

The education formerly given at this School was of a much higher kind than it is at present. This is shewn by the rules of the School, requiring that the Master should be a graduate of Oxford, or Cambridge, and also from such men as Bishop Bisse, of Hereford, Dr. Trapp, Professor of Poetry at Oxford, and Oldham, the Poet, being educated at it. During the periods of the Great Rebellion, when Dr. Tully (afterwards Principal

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<sup>2</sup> Sir William Romney’s Will.

<sup>3</sup> Mrs. Hodges’ Will.

of S. Edmund's Hall, Oxford), was Master, it seems to have flourished greatly, and also for a century afterwards, till towards the end of the last century, it ceased entirely from want of funds.

The following Ordinances of Tetbury School, dated "Anno Dom. 1623, 8<sup>o</sup> die Aprili," will shew what was the character of the education formerly given at the School.

"Constitutions and ordinances made and appointed for y<sup>e</sup> Schoole of Tetbury, to be required by y<sup>e</sup> Thirteen, and observed by y<sup>e</sup> Schoolmaster that shall always supply the same :—

1. First, It is ordained y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Schoolmaster shall be chosen by common consent of y<sup>e</sup> Thirteen, and y<sup>t</sup> no one person whatsoever shall oversway y<sup>e</sup> same.

2. Y<sup>t</sup> none shall be thereunto chosen except he be a Master or Batchelor of Arts at y<sup>e</sup> least, in one of the Universities, and be approved of for his sufficiency by two Preachers y<sup>t</sup> have skill to examine him, and to w<sup>ch</sup> two Preachers he shall be accountable, and y<sup>e</sup> Thirteen, by them to be satisfied, as also to approve himself afterwards, by an honest and sober life and conversation befitting his calling.

3. It is ordained y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Schoolmaster shall receive into the Schoole, and not refuse any of y<sup>e</sup> children y<sup>t</sup> are of y<sup>e</sup> burrough of Tetbury, being first able to read the Bible in English in any good sort.

4. That he shall, being required, teach the children to read, cypher, and cast accompts, or procure one y<sup>t</sup> shall do it under him, whereby they shall be fitted for apprentices..

5. That he shall teach the Latin tongue by the use of Lettie's grammar, and such ordinary books as are most approved in Schools, and in like manner for the Greek, by such grammars and authors as are most usual, and not by any quaint, strange, or new devices of his own.

6. That he shall not read unto the Schollars any of y<sup>e</sup> obscene odes, satyres, or epigrams of Juvenal, Martial, or Horace, or any other, but pass them over, choosing y<sup>e</sup> best in the same authors, and in others; and y<sup>t</sup> he shall not at all read in the Schoole *Ovid de arte amandi* nor [           <sup>4</sup>] but utterly omit.

7. That he shall, every Saturday, catechize y<sup>e</sup> Schollers in y<sup>e</sup> grounds of the religion now taught and maintained in the Church of England, and out of some approved catechism, acquainting them with y<sup>e</sup> Scriptures withall.

8. That he shall cause y<sup>e</sup> prayer now used every morning to be continued by y<sup>e</sup> schollers, with the reading a chapter in course, and shall not suffer swearing, cursing, or any other rudeness among them to his best endeavour.

9. That none unless he hath been an inhabitant

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<sup>4</sup> The words are illegible in the MS.

in the burrough of Tetbury, by the space of three years at the least, shall have any benefit or privilege by y<sup>e</sup> Schoole, without leave first had and obtained for y<sup>e</sup> same, by y<sup>e</sup> Thirteen or y<sup>e</sup> greatest part.

10. That y<sup>e</sup> Schoolmaster shall be constantly resident, nor take upon him any cure out of the town, and shall bring with him to Church all his schollers, causing 'em to write sermons and to behave themselves quietly and reverently during the time of Divine Service, and to give an accompt of their profitting to him, and he shall bestow some time in the Schoole every Lord's day, in exercising them in religious duties, y<sup>t</sup> our youth may learn to know and fear the Lord."

The Grammar School was formerly held in a room over the Church porch, till the Church was rebuilt in 1777-81.

A School was for a long time carried on in the town, separate from the Grammar School (in virtue of Mrs. Hodges' charity), where fifteen boys were taught to read, write, and cast accounts. It is now merged in the Town School.

In 1836, a School room for boys and girls was erected at the West end of the town, at the cost of £474 3s. 2d. which was obtained as follows :

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<sup>b</sup> This was transcribed from the original by John Wight, Vicar.

By subscription . . . . .	£	s.	d.
Grant from the Treasury . . . . .	181	17	0
Grant from the National Society . . . . .	145	0	0
Feoffees . . . . .	10	0	0
Ditto . . . . .	100	0	0
Ditto . . . . .	37	6	2
	<hr/>		
	474	3	2
	<hr/>		

The principal subscribers to the Schools were, the Rev. John Frampton, the Vicar, £20; Lord Ducie, Mrs. Paul; R. C. Paul, W. M. Paul, Jacob Wood, Thomas Poulton, Thomas Witchell, John Cook, Esquires; Mrs. Savage, and Mrs. Edwards, £10 each; J. T. Paul, Joseph Wood, William Taylor, Benjamin Wood, Hugh Vaughan, Thomas Birch, Samuel A. Saunders, Esqrs., £5 each.

In 1850, the Boys' School was enlarged, and Schools for girls and infants, with class rooms to each, were added, at the expense of £621 7s. 6d. obtained as follows:—

From Committee of Council . . . . .	£	s.	d.
By Subscription . . . . .	182	0	0
Feoffees by Donation . . . . .	139	7	6
	300	0	0
	<hr/>		
	621	7	8
	<hr/>		

Among the principal subscribers were, R. S. Holford, Esq., £50; T. G. Bucknall Estcourt, Esq., £20; William Brookes, Esq., £10; the Rev. John Frampton, R. C. Paul, W. M. Paul, J. T. Paul, C. W. Paul, R. C. Paul, junr., Jacob Wood,

Joseph Wood, and Maurice Maskelyne, Esquires, £5 each.

The management of the boys' and girls' school is in the hands of the Vicar and Feoffees. The management of the infant school is in the hands of a Committee, which at present consist of the Vicar, William Brookes, Esq., R. C. Paul, Esq., and Mr. Edwin Cook.

The infant Schoolmistress is appointed by this Committee. The Schoolmaster and Mistress by the Feoffees.

The boys' School which is one of the best, if not the best in Gloucestershire, is under the efficient and able superintendence of Mr. J. W. Keiller, the present Schoolmaster; who, during the last twenty years, has shewn unwearied diligence and activity in forwarding in every way the moral and intellectual interests of those committed to his care. An industrial department is attached to the boys' School.

The salary of the Schoolmaster is, on the whole, about £120; that of the Schoolmistress, £50; And of the Infant Schoolmistress, £40.

The number of boys on the books of the

School, who are educated gratuitously, is . 166

And the average daily attendance throughout

the year . . . . . 163

The number of girls on the books (who pay

1d. a week for their education,) is . . . 100

And the average daily attendance . . . 98

The number of infants on the books (who  
 also pay 1d. per week,) is . . . . 182  
 And the average daily attendance . . . . 140

The pence collected from the Girls' School  
 amounts, on an average, each year, to £15; and  
 from the Infants, £17 10s.

All the Schools have been under Government  
 Inspection since 1846, and the salaries of the  
 Schoolmaster and Schoolmistress are augmented  
 by the usual grants for pupil teachers.

#### LIVES OF CELEBRATED PERSONS CONNECTED WITH THE TOWN.

JOHN OLDHAM, the poet, was the son of a  
 Nonconformist minister, who had a congregation  
 at Nuneaton. He was born at Shipton, near  
 Tetbury, on the 9th of August, 1653; and, after  
 having received the rudiments of his education  
 at home, was placed at Tetbury School, where he  
 remained for two years. He was indebted for  
 this step in his preliminary career to an Alderman  
 of Bristol, who had a son at the School, and was  
 anxious that the boy should have the advantage  
 of reading with young Oldham, from which it  
 may be inferred that the latter had already shewn  
 more than average diligence and ability. Oldham  
 made rapid progress at Tetbury; and in June,  
 1670, was entered at S. Edmund's Hall, Oxford,

probably on account of Dr. Thomas Tully, who had been Master of Tetbury School, being then Principal of that College. His College studies were superintended by the Rev. Mr. Stephens, who early discovered his genius. He made great progress in Greek and Latin. His favourite authors were the poets; indeed, so incessantly did he study them that, at last, poetry took complete possession of his time and thoughts. In May, 1674, he took his B.A. degree, and shortly, against his own wishes, left the University, being summoned home by his father. He afterwards became usher at the Free School of Croydon, in Surrey, and remained there till 1678, when he became tutor to the two grandsons of Sir Edward Thurland, a Judge, residing in the neighbourhood of Reigate. He remained there till 1680, when, for a short time, he became tutor to the son of Sir William Hicks; not long afterwards he was offered the office of Private Chaplain to his household, by the Earl of Kingston, which offer he refused, but accepted his invitation to visit him as a guest at Holmes Pierpont, in Nottinghamshire. He had not long enjoyed the seclusion of this retreat when he was seized by an attack of the small-pox, and died on the 9th of December, 1683, in the 30th year of his age. The Earl of Kingston attended as chief mourner at his funeral, and afterwards erected a monument over his grave. In appearance Oldham was tall and slender, with disagree-

able features, a long face, a prominent nose, and a sarcastic expression in his eyes. His chief works are his *Satires*, especially four against the Jesuits. As a satirist, Dryden esteemed him nearer to his own standard than any other writer of his time. This panegyric is sustained by Mr. Hallam, who says, that "Oldham, far superior in his satires to Marvell, ranks, perhaps, next to Dryden." The affecting lines in which Dryden laments his early death are given below.<sup>6</sup>

Farewell, too little and too lately known,  
Whom I began to think and call my own ;  
For sure our souls were near allied, and thine  
Cast in the same poetic mould as mine.  
One common note on either lyre did strike,  
And knaves and fools we both abhorred alike ;  
To the same goal did both our studies drive,  
The last set out the soonest to arrive.  
Thus Nisus fell upon the slipping place,  
While his young friend performed and won the race.  
I early ripe! to they abundant store :  
What could advancing age have added more ?  
It might (what Nature never gives the young,)  
Have taught the numbers of thy native tongue ;  
But satire needs not these, and wit will shine  
Through the harsh cadence of a rugged line :  
A noble error, and but seldom made,  
When poets are by too much force betrayed.  
Thy generous fruits, though gathered ere their time,  
Still showed a quickness ; and maturing time

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<sup>6</sup> Abridged from his *Life*, by Robert Bell, in his *Annotated Edition of the English Poets*.

But mellow what we write to the dull sweets of rhyme.  
 Once more hail and farewell. Farewell, then young,  
 But ah ! too short, Marcellus of our tongue ;  
 Thy brows with ivy and with laurels bound,  
 But fate and gloomy night encompass thee around." <sup>7</sup>

PHILIP BISSE, Bishop of Hereford, was born at Oldbury-on-the-Hill, near Tetbury, and was educated first at Tetbury School, and afterwards at Winchester, and New College, Oxford. He was admitted as a Founder's Kin Fellow of that College, on the 8th of June, 1686. He took his degree of B.A. in 1690, M.A. in 1693, and B. and D.D. in 1705. In 1706 he vacated his Fellowship by marrying Bridget, daughter of Thomas, Duke of Leeds, and widow of Charles Fitz Charles Earl of Plymouth, (a natural son of King Charles II., by Mrs. Catherine Pegge,) to whom he had been Chaplain. He was consecrated Bishop of S. David's, on the 9th of November, 1710, and translated to Hereford, in 1713. His wife died on the 9th of May, 1718, and the Bishop survived her only three years, and died at Westminster, on the 6th of September, 1721, and was buried in his Cathedral, where he had erected a monument for her and himself. A portrait of him hangs in New College Hall. He was a benefactor to that College, having bequeathed to it one thousand pounds.

His character is most favourably described in his epitaph, (a copy of which is to be seen in the

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<sup>7</sup> Dryden's *Works*, edited by Robert Bell, vol. iii., p. 150.

Bodleian library,) and much to the same effect is the account given of him in the newspapers of the day. "On Wednesday, September 6th, died at the house of Lord Willoughby of Brook, Dean of Windsor, in Queen Square, Westminster, the Right Revd. Father in God, Philip, Lord Bishop of Hereford. A person most universally lamented for his sanctity and sweetness of his manners, of clear honour, integrity, and steadiness in all times to the Constitution, in Church and State, of excellent judgment, and penetration in most kinds of learning, a great benefactor to his Cathedral Church, and especially to his Palace, which last he hath in a manner rebuilt."

He was the brother of Dr. Thomas Bisse, Chancellor of Hereford, and Author of "*The Beauty of Holiness in the Book of Common Prayer.*"

THOMAS TULLY, the son of George Tully, was born in S. Mary's Parish, Carlisle, on the 22nd July, 1620, and educated at Barton Kirk, in Westmoreland. He entered at Queen's College, Oxford, in 1634, and afterwards became a Fellow, and well known disputant there. In 1642 he was created M.A., and soon after Oxford being garrisoned, he became Master of the Grammar School, at Tetbury; after the surrender of the garrison, he returned to Oxford, and became a celebrated Tutor and Preacher there. In 1657 he was admitted B.D., and soon afterwards was made Principal of S. Edmund's Hall. After the

restoration of Charles II., he was created D.D. by diploma, and appointed Chaplain to the King, and Rector of Grittleton, Wilts. In April, 1673, he was made Dean of Ripon. He was a pious man, in many ways very learned. He was of severe morals, and puritanically inclined, being a strict Calvinist. He wrote against Bishop Bull's *Harmonia Apostolica*, and also against Baxter's *Aphorisms*, and had a long controversy with the latter. He died at Grittleton, January 14th, 1675, and was buried in the Chancel of the Church there.

His principal works were :

*Præcipuorum Theologiæ capitum Enchiridion didacticum.* London, 1665-68.

*Appendicula practica De Cænâ Domini* (printed with the *Enchiridion*.)

*Justificatio Paulina sine operibus ex mente Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ omniumque Reliquorum quæ Reformata audiunt, asserta, et illustrata.*<sup>8</sup> Oxon, 1674.

THOMAS GORE. He was born in 1631, of an ancient and honourable family, at Alderton, in County of Wilts, at which place his ancestors, who formerly resided at Whitleigh, near Melkesham, had lived 300 years. He was educated at Tetbury Grammar School, under the Rev. Thomas Tully ; and in May, 1674, entered as

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<sup>8</sup> Wood's *Athenæ*, by Philip Bliss, 1817, vol. iii., p. 1055.

a Commoner at Magdalen College, Oxford, under John King, Fellow, as Tutor ; afterwards, Mr. Thomas Tully, of Queen's College, was his tutor. He took his B.A. degree, and entered at Lincoln's Inn, but after a short time retired to Alderton, where he lived the greater part of his life. He became very celebrated for his knowledge of heraldry and antiquities. He served the office of High Sheriff of Wilts in 1681, and died March 31st (Easter Monday,) 1684, and was buried in the Church at Alderton. He left behind him a number of MSS., besides his published works, together with a choice collection of heraldic books.

His principal works were :

*Nomenclator Geographicus*, Oxon, 1667.

*Catalogus in certa Capita, seu Classes Alphabetico ordine concinnatus, plerorumque omnium authorum (tam antiquorum, quam recentiorum,) qui de re Heraldicâ, Latine, Gallice, Ital., Hispan., Germ., Anglicè scripserunt.* Oxon, 1668.

*Loyalty Displayed and Falsehood Unmasked, or a just Vindication of Thomas Gore, Esq., High Sheriff of County of Wilts, in a letter to a friend.* London, 1681, 4to.<sup>9</sup>

JOSEPH TRAPP was born at Cherington, in 1679, of which parish his father was Rector. He was educated at Tetbury School, and at Wadham College, Oxford. He was admitted

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<sup>9</sup> Wood's *Athenæ*, vol. iv., p. 132.

B.A. 1699, and M.A. 1702. He was appointed Professor of Poetry in 1708, which office he held till 1718. In 1720 he was Rector of Dauntsey, Wilts, and in 1727 was created D.D. by diploma. In 1733 he was appointed Rector of Hartlington, Middlesex, and in 1734 Lecturer of S. Martin in the Fields. He died in 1747. He wrote *Notes on the Gospels*, and *Prælectiones Poeticae*, in 3 vols. Dr. Trapp was a hard student, and published a great variety of theological, controversial, political, and poetical writings. He wrote also *Ædes Badmintonianæ*, a poem most humbly presented to His Grace Henry, Duke of Beaufort, &c., and to Her Grace Mary, Dutchess Dowager of Beaufort, &c., upon their magnificent and delightful seat in Gloucestershire. London, 1701, folio.<sup>1</sup>

SCROPE BERDMORE DAVIES, the son of Rev. Richard Davies, Vicar of Tetbury, (from 1792 to 1825,) was born 1781, and educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge. He took his degree of B.A. in 1806, and M.A. in 1809, and was for many years Fellow of King's College.<sup>2</sup> He was a most intimate friend of Lord Byron, who dedicated his poem of *Parisina* to him in the following words: "To Scrope Berdmore Davies, Esq., the following poem is inscribed, by one who has long admired his

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<sup>1</sup> H. J. Rose's *Biog. Dict. ; Anecdotes of British Topography*, p. 179.

<sup>2</sup> See *Graduati Cantabrigienses curæ*, J. Romilly, 1856.

talents and valued his friendship." A great misfortune happened to Byron in 1811, by the death of his dear College friend, C. S. Matthews, Fellow of Downing,<sup>3</sup> who was drowned whilst bathing in the Cam, on the 2nd of August. Byron lost his mother about the same time. The following passage of a letter written at this time by Byron to Scrope Davies, will shew the terms of intimacy on which they stood: "My dearest Davies,—Some curse hangs over me and mine. My mother lies a corpse in the house; one of my best friends is drowned in a ditch. What can I say, or think, or do? I received a letter from him the day before yesterday. My dear Scrope, if you can spare a moment do come down to me: I want a friend. Matthews' last letter was written on Friday; on Saturday he was not. In ability who was like Matthews? How did we all shrink before him. You do me but justice in saying I would have risked my paltry existence to have preserved his. This very evening did I mean to write, inviting him, as I invite you, my very dear friend, to visit me. What will our poor Hobhouse feel? His letters breathe but of Matthews. Come to me, Scrope; I am almost desolate, left almost alone in the world!"<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> B.A. 1806; Member's Prizeman 1807; Fellow of Downing 1808; M.A. 1809. *Graduati Cantabrigienses*.

<sup>4</sup> Byron's *Works*, vol. i. p. 65; Murray, 1839.

The Mr. C. S. Matthews, thus passionately lamented over by Byron, was the son of John Matthews, Esq., M.P. for Herefordshire in the Parliament of 1802-6.

Another anecdote respecting Scrope Davies and Byron occurs in connection with the first four lines of the sixty-first Stanza of Beppo :

“Crush’d was Napoleon by the Northern Thor,  
Who knocked his army down with icy hammer ;  
Stopp’d by the *elements*, like a whaler, or  
A blundering novice in his new French grammar.”

“When Brummell was obliged to retire to France, he knew no French, and having obtained a grammar for the purpose of study, our friend Scrope Davies was asked what progress he had made in French. He responded ‘that Brummell had been stopped, like Buonaparte in Russia, by the *elements*.’ I have put this pun into Beppo, which is ‘a fair exchange and no robbery ;’ for Scrope made his fortune at several dinners (as he owned himself,) by repeating occasionally, as his own, some of the buffooneries with which I had encountered him in the morning.”<sup>7</sup>

Raikes, in his *Journal*, says of him : “Davies was the intimate friend of Lord Byron ; and, as he lived much in his society at one time, has naturally imbibed many of his ideas. He is a classical scholar, with very good natural abilities.”<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> Byron's *Diary*, 1821 ; *Works*, vol. ii., p. 342.

<sup>8</sup> *Journal*, May 24, 1834, vol. ii., p. 114.

He was an intimate friend of Mr. J. C. Hobhouse, (now Lord Broughton,) and the late Earl Grey. During the latter part of his life he resided chiefly at Paris, where he died, rather suddenly, in May, 1852. He was never married, and at the time of his death was Senior Fellow of King's College, Cambridge.

## CHAPTER VI.

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### HISTORY OF FAMILIES CONNECTED WITH THE TOWN.

Estcourt of Estcourt,—Huntley of Boxwell,—Holford of Weston Birt,—  
Paul of Highgrove,—Savage of Tetbury.

The history of families connected with any particular locality, by long residence and permanent association in its welfare, must always be a matter of interest to those who reside in its neighbourhood. In the following chapter, by the kind assistance of leading members of the families whose histories are here recorded, I am enabled to place before my readers authentic pedigrees of the principal families who, in times past, or at the present day, are intimately connected with the town of Tetbury. They have been compiled with much research and care, and in every case revised by a member of the family, whose particular history is related, so as to render them thoroughly correct and trustworthy. One of these families has been for more than five centuries permanently resident in the immediate neighbourhood; during which long period they have ever commanded the esteem and respect of all

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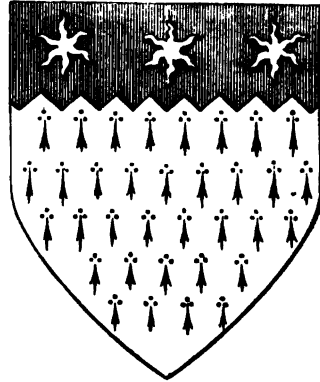
who knew them; whilst others, who at a former period were closely connected with the town, have now ceased to reside in it. The two remaining families, whose history is here given, are at the present time intimately concerned in its prosperity. So that the history of all will, I trust, be acceptable in no slight degree to my readers. At the end of the pedigrees will be found extracts from the Parish Registers, relative to the families of Savage, Talboys, and Gastrell.

#### ESTCOURT OF ESTCOURT.

This ancient family has been settled in Gloucestershire, and been possessed of lands in the Parish of Shipton Moyne, as appears by deeds at Estcourt, since 1300.

The first of whom mention is recorded in these deeds is WALTER

DE LA ESTCOURT, who held an estate at Shipton, in this County. He married Margaret —, <sup>1</sup> and died about 1325, and was succeeded by his son,



Arms of Estcourt.

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<sup>1</sup> These Christian names are obtained from old wills and deeds in which the surnames are not mentioned.



**ESTCOURT HOUSE,**  
**NEAR TETBURY.**  
**THE SEAT OF T. H. S. SOTHERON ESTCOURT, ESQ.**

*W. Symonds Esq.*



SYMON DE LA ESTCOURT, who married,

1. Margaret de la Woodemill.

2. Johanna —.

He had four sons, Walter, Richard, William, and John. He was succeeded by his son,

WALTER DE LA ESTCOURT, (living in 1373,) who married Juliana —, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

JOHN DE LA ESTCOURT, who married Alice, heiress of the Beauboys, of Shipton Moyne, and Fairwood, in Dorsetshire, and thence obtained a separate estate at Shipton. His wife survived him, and married, second, John Wynter, of Wotton-under-Edge. He was succeeded by his son,

JOHN DE LA ESTCOURT, who married,

1. Eleanor.

2. Margaret.

He had two sons by his first wife, Eleanor,

1. John.

2. William, d. s. p.

JOHN DE LA ESTCOURT married Elizabeth Seymour, and had issue,

1. Thomas de la Estcourt.

2. Walter de la Estcourt.<sup>2</sup>

This John obtained a pardon from K. Richard III., for some offence committed against him. (The original document is now in the possession of Mr. Sotheron Estcourt.)

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<sup>2</sup> WILLIAM ESTCOURT, Warden of New College, Oxford, in 1429, was son of Walter de la Estcourt. He was born at Shipton, was admitted Scholar of New College, June 5,

THOMAS DE LA ESTCOURT married,

1. Catherine, daughter of Richard Ellyott,  
Serjeant-at-Law ;

2. Catherine, daughter of Richard Hall.

By his first wife he had issue,

EDMOND DE LA ESTCOURT, who married Johanna,  
daughter of William Button, of —, Wiltshire,  
and had issue,

i. Thomas de la Estcourt, married Emma  
Ascough. He was a Welsh Judge, and a  
handsome monument is erected to him in  
Shipton Church. He had issue,

1. Thomas, knighted by K. James I.,  
Nov. 17, 1607. He married Mary, d. of  
William Savage, Esq., of Elmsley Castle,  
Worcestershire. He was M.P. for Gloucestershire, and died in 1624, at Cirencester, of  
the Plague, whilst on his return from London  
from attending Parliament. His case became

1400, and Fellow, June 5, 1402. In 1417,  
he was appointed by the College, Vicar of  
Writtle, in Essex, which he held till 1425.  
In 1429, he was elected Warden of New  
College, which he resigned in 1435. He  
was also a Canon of Salisbury.



In the papers of the Privy Council, mention is made of "Maister John Estcourt," brother of the  
Warden of New College, who was employed as Ambassador  
by Henry IV. from 1405 to 1427, on four different embassies.

\* This is the size of the original, which is of silver, and in the possession of Mr. Sotheron Estcourt.

a precedent to shew that a member of Parliament is compellable to serve, if elected.<sup>3</sup>

2. Edmund married, first, Mary, d. and co-heir of Richard Pateshall, of Cricklade; and secondly, Mary, daughter of Thos. Folliott, of Pirton, in Worcestershire, by whom he had two sons.

1. Thomas.
2. Edmond.

<sup>3</sup> See Hatsell's *Precedents*. He was buried at Shipton Moyne Church, where is the following inscription on the Monument erected to his memory.

“Vita introitus Mortis. Mors Æternitatis.

Death followeth life, life death; when men would die,  
Their buriale is a new nativitie.

Then gentle reader call not this a tomb,  
But of a second life the happy womb.

Here rest the bodies of **ST. THOMAS ESTCOURT**, of the Manor of ESTCOURT, in Shipton Moyne, in this County, Knight; and of Dame **MARY** his wife, the daughter of **WILLIAM SAVAGE**, of Elmly Castle, in the County of Worcester, Esq. He was a pillar of this Country, and much honored and beloved for his Wisdome and Hospitality: he lived religiously, and (in his returne from the Parliament, being then one of the Knights for this County,) died at Cirencester, the 4th of July, A<sup>o</sup> Dni. 1624.

In whose memory his foresaid wife caused this Monument to be erected.

Thy houre-glasse is first run, and there remains  
In mine, but a small part of falling graines;  
Thou wer't my leader to this hallowed place,  
And I come after, though with slower pace;  
My voyage done, here I my rest will take,  
And in this bed, sleepe with thee and awake.”

ii. Giles de la Estcourt, of the City of Salisbury, married Elizabeth Webb, and had issue,

1. (Sir) Edward Estcourt, of the City of Salisbury, who married Mary, d. of Sir John Glanvil, of Tavistock, Devon, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

1. Honor, married, first, to Thomas, son of Sir G. Monpeson, Kt. ; secondly, to Thomas Harding.

2. Mary, married James Thurbarme, of New Romney, in Kent.

iii. George Estcourt, married Joane Steede, and had issue.

i. Edmond, married Mary Bernard, and had issue,

1. George, and several daughters.

ii. John, married Grace Lygon, and had issue,

1. Edmund, and other children.

iv. Richard Estcourt married Anne Wilcox, and had issue,

1. Edmund Estcourt, married to Jane, daughter of Sir G. Snig, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and had issue,

1. Thomas. 3. Edmond. 5. John.

2. Richard. 4. George. 6. William.

2. Thomas.

3. Richard, married Agnes, daughter of Sir G. Ive.

4. Jasper, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir —, Kt., and had issue, a daughter,

Eleanor, married to Rev. Thomas Woborough, Rector of S. Michael's, Gloucester.

5. Cicely, married to William Poole.

6. Mary, married to Richard Guynett.

7. Joan, married to Thomas Blanchard.

8. Elizabeth, married to Toby Chapman.<sup>4</sup>

Giles Estcourt, of the Newnton and Salisbury branch of this family, was created a baronet on the 17th of March, 1626-7. He married Ann, daughter of Sir Robert Mordaunt, Bart., of Little Massingham in Norfolk; and was succeeded by his son, Sir Giles Estcourt, who died unmarried on his travels, near Lepanto, in Greece, in 1675, and was succeeded by his brother, William, who was killed at the Devil's Tavern, London, by Sir Henry St. John,<sup>5</sup> in 1684. At his death this title

<sup>4</sup> From this line are descended the Branch of Estcourt settled at Pinkney.

<sup>5</sup> This quarrel occurred Dec. 20th, 1684, and is noticed by Evelyn in his *Diary*. Bishop Burnet mentions the story thus: That in 1684 a young gentleman of noble family (Sir Henry St. John, the father of Queen Anne's secretary,) being at supper with a large party, a sudden quarrel arose between him and another gentleman (Sir William Estcourt,) warm words passed, and swords were drawn. Three persons were engaged, one of whom was killed on the spot; the other two were indicted for the murder. It was uncertain by whom the fatal wound was given; nor did the proof against either amount to more than manslaughter. Yet Sir Henry St. John was advised to confess the indictment, and let sentence pass for murder. He was threatened with the utmost rigour of the

became extinct, and the estate of Newnton passed to his sisters, and was bequeathed by the last survivor to her cousin Edmund, of Burton Hill, upon whose death it passed, with his estates of Shipton and Lasborough, to Thomas, the son of Matthew Estcourt, of Cam.

WALTER, the son of Thomas Estcourt of Shipton, who died in 1725, left the estate to THOMAS, the son of Edmund Estcourt, of Salcombe, in Hertfordshire. He died Oct. 6th, 1746, aged 49, and left the estate to his brother EDMUND, who died in 1750, and left the estate to Thomas, the son of Matthew Estcourt, of Cam.

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law if he neglected to follow this advice ; if he complied he was promised a pardon. He complied, and was convicted, but found that his pardon was to be purchased by paying £1,600. One half of this the King converted to his own use, and bestowed the remainder on two ladies then high in favour. This is the Bishop's story. It appears, however, that after his conviction a doubt arose as to whether the King could pardon him. The matter was much debated ; and Bishop Barlow wrote one of his *Cases of Conscience*, 8vo., 1692, on the subject, and determines it in the affirmative. It is said that, to obviate all doubts, the King granted him a reprieve ; in confirmation of this, no pardon seems to have been enrolled. The reprieve was for a long term of years, which the extreme old age to which he attained (ninety,) rendered it not improbable that he may have survived. Amongst the records at the Rolls Chapel, is a restitution of the estates of Sir Henry St. John, forfeited to the Crown by his feloniously killing and murdering Sir William Estcourt. (See *Notes and Queries*, 2nd Series, vol. ii., p. 372.)

**MATTHEW ESTCOURT**, of Cam, married Lydia Halling, and had issue, Matthew, who died s. p. ; **THOMAS**, of whom hereafter ; **EDMUND**, Solicitor to the Excise, who died in 1714 ; Edward, D.D., in holy orders, Rector of Long Newnton and Didmarton ; he died 17th Sept, 1802, aged 51, and was buried at Shipton Moyne ; Lydia, who died s. p., in 1804, and was buried at Cam ; Esther who also died s. p., 1785, and was buried at Shipton.

**THOMAS ESTCOURT** married, 6th Oct., 1774, Jane, daughter of James, second Viscount Grimston (by Mary his wife, d. of John Askeil Bucknall, Esq., of Oxhey, in Hertfordshire.) She died Feb. 3rd, 1829, aged 80, and left issue,

i. **THOMAS**, of whom hereafter.

ii. Edmund William, born 18th April, 1782 ; M.A. of Oriel College, Oxford, in holy orders ; Rector of Long Newnton and Shipton Moyne. He married Bertha Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Wyatt, Esq., of Wargrove, Berks ; and had issue, Edgar Edmund, Matthew Hale, Chas. Wyatt, Arthur Harbottle, Mary Jane. Mr. Estcourt died 17th May, 1856.

i. Harriett Jane Bucknall, died s. p., 25th July, 1839.

ii. Charlotte, of the Priory, Long Newnton.

Mr. Estcourt was M.P. for Crickdale, and died Dec. 2nd, 1818, aged 70. He was succeeded by his son **THOMAS GRIMSTON ESTCOURT**, who assumed, in 1824, the name of Bucknall, in addition

to his family name, and married 12th May, 1800, Eleanor, daughter and co-heiress of James Sutton, Esq., of New Park, Devizes, (she died June 23rd, 1829, aged 49,) and had issue :

i. THOMAS HENRY SUTTON, born 4th April, 1801. Educated at Harrow, and Oriel College, Oxford ; B.A. 1823 ; M.A. 1826. M.P. for Marlborough from 1829 to 1832 ; for Devizes from 1835 to 1844 ; and for North Wilts since that date. He married, in 1830, Lucy Sarah, daughter of Admiral Frank Sotheron, M.P., of Kirklington, Notts, whose name he assumed, by sign manual, in 1839, and re-assumed his paternal name, by sign manual, in 1855. Mr. Sotheron Estcourt is a captain in the Royal Wilts Yeomanry Cavalry, and magistrate for Wilts and Gloucester.

ii. James Bucknall, born 12th July, 1802. He was educated at Harrow and Sandhurst, and in 1820 entered the army as ensign, in the 44th Foot, from which he immediately exchanged into the 43rd Light Infantry. He obtained his lieutenancy in 1824, and his captaincy in 1825, both by purchase. In 1834 he accompanied Colonel Chesney on his Euphrates expedition, as second in command. He obtained his majority by purchase, in 1836, and in August, 1837, married Caroline, daughter of Rt. Hon. Reginald Pole Carew, of Antony, Cornwall. In 1838 he was ordered to Canada ; and in 1839

gazetted Lieut.-Colonel, for his services on the Euphrates. In January, 1843, he was appointed by the Secretary of State, British Commissioner to settle the boundary line between the United States and British America, from the Bay of Fundy to the River St. Lawrence, which arduous task he successfully accomplished in three years. From 1848 to 1852 he was M.P. for Devizes. On the breaking out of the Russian war, he was gazetted Adjutant-General of the Crimean army, and in the Brevet of 1854 was appointed Major-General. He was in close attendance on Lord Raglan at Alma ; accompanied him in his celebrated flank march to Balaklava, and attended him from daylight on the battle field of Inkermann. Through the trying winter of 1854-55, he faithfully performed his duty ; and without retiring a day from his post, discharged the onerous duties devolving on him till the 20th of June, when unmistakeable symptoms of cholera appeared, and he expired on the morning of the 24th, in the presence of his wife and sister, four days before the death of his friend and chief, Lord Raglan. A fortnight after the news of his death reached England, his name was gazetted as one of those on whom Her Majesty would have conferred a K.C.B., had he survived. His widow has since, by special command of Her Majesty, assumed that

rank which she would have been entitled to, had her husband survived to enjoy the honor which he so justly earned.

iii. Edmund Hiley, born 22nd November, 1803. M.A. of Merton College, Oxford, in holy orders; Rector of Eckington, Derbyshire. Married, 15th April, 1830, Ann, daughter of Sir John Lowther Johnston, Bart., of Westerhale, County Dumfries, and has issue,

i. George Thomas, born 1840.

ii. Charlotte Eleanor. Married in 1853, Rev. Fred. Gipps, Vicar of Corbridge, Northumberland.

iii. Jane.

iv. Gertrude. Married, 1856, Rev. Thos. Golightly, of Bodington, Northampton, now Rector of Shipton Moyne, Gloucestershire.

v. Isabella.                      vii. Evelyn.

vi. Clara.                      viii. Katherine.

iv. Walter Grimston, born 16th May, 1807. Commander, R.N. Died of fever contracted on the coast of Africa, whilst in command of H.M.S. *Eclair*, Sept. 16th, 1845.<sup>6</sup>

v. William John, born 17th May, 1812. In holy orders; M.A. of Balliol College, Oxford; Rector of Long Newnton, Wilts. Married, in

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<sup>6</sup> A monument has been erected to his memory in the Chapel of H.M. Dockyard, Portsmouth, by his brother Officers and Friends, on which is the following inscription:

1848, Mary, daughter of Rev. John Drake, and has issue a daughter, Eleanor.

vi. Edward Dugdale, born 6th Feb., 1818, Barrister-at-law, and M.A. of Balliol College, Oxford.

i. Eleanor. Married, in 1836, the Right Hon. Henry Unwin Addington, nephew of first Viscount Sidmouth.

ii. Mary Ann.

THOMAS G. B. ESTCOURT, who was M.P. for Devizes, from Jan. 1805 to 1826, and for the

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SACRED TO THE MEMORY

OF

Commander W. G. B. ESTCOURT,

Late in command of Her Majesty's steam sloop ECLAIR, who died on the 16th of September, 1845,

AGED 38 YEARS,

On passage from Bona Vista to Madeira, from fever contracted on the Coast of Africa, while employed in the suppression of the

SLAVE TRADE.

HIS BROTHER OFFICERS AND FRIENDS,

to whom he had become endeared by many virtues, have erected this

T A B L E T

to record the deep sense of their loss, and perpetuate the memory of his worth.

With Commander Estcourt perished 65 Officers and Men, in the short period of two months.

Is not this the fast that I have chosen? to loose the bands of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens, and to let the oppressed go free, and that ye break every yoke?

Isaiah 58, 6.

University of Oxford, from that date till 1847, died July 25th, 1853, and was succeeded by his son, THOS. H. S. SOTHERON ESTCOURT, the present owner of Estcourt.

*Arms.*—Ermine on a chief indented, gules, three estoiles, or.

*Crest.*—Out of a mural crown, azure, a demi eagle, with wings displayed, ppr. beaked, or.

*Seat.*—Estcourt, Tetbury, Gloucestershire.

#### HUNTLEY OF BOXWELL COURT.

This family is one of the oldest in Gloucestershire.

GWYTHENOC, or WYTHENOC, came from Brittany to England with William the Conqueror. He held the Castle and Barony of Monmouth. He founded the Abbey of Monmouth, and died *ante* 1086.

His brother BADERON, who came into England with Wythenoc, had five sons :

- i. WILLIAM FITZ BADERON, Baron of Monmouth, mentioned in Domesday, living in 1119.
- ii. Jevan.



Arms of Huntley.

iii. Roaps or Robert, who had a son, John Fitz Robert.

iv. Pagan, who had a son, Thomas Fitz Pagan.

v. Owen the Slender.

William Fitz Baderon had issue, **BADERON DE MONMOUTH**, Baron Monmouth, living in 1128, married Roesia, daughter of Gilbert de Clare, and sister of Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, and had issue,

i. Gilbert de Monmouth, Baron Monmouth, (died about 1290.) He married Bertha, daughter of Philip de Braose, and had issue,

i. John de Monmouth, Baron of Monmouth, married, first, Cecily, daughter and co-heiress of William Walleran; and secondly, Agnes, daughter and co-heiress of Wm. de Musgros, and had issue, i. John de Monmouth, who married, first, Maud, daughter of David, Earl of Huntingdon, and had issue, a daughter; married, secondly, Catherine ——. He died before 1274. ii. Richard de Wyesham, ancestor of the Wyeshams.

ii. James de Monmouth.

iii. Roaps or Robert.

iv. **SIR WALTER DE HUNTLEY**, the son of Baderon de Monmouth and Roesia de Clare, married Petronilla, eldest daughter and co-heir of Walter de Musgros. He had granted to him Huntley, parcel of the Barony of Monmouth, by John the Baron, who styles him "Consangineus

meus." Sir Walter de Huntley, by his marriage with Petronilla de Musgros, had issue,

i. SIR WALTER DE HUNTLEY, Jun., who married the daughter and co-heiress of William de Hastings, younger son of Lord Hastings.

ii. Richard de Huntley, living in 1243.

Sir Walter de Huntley, Junr., had issue, THOMAS DE HUNTLEY, who married the daughter and co-heiress of — Grendour, Lord of S. Brides, Netherwent. He was living in 1299, and had issue,

i. THOMAS, (called Tomlyn by the Welsh.) He married Alice, daughter and heiress of Sir William Wallis, of Treowen.

ii. John Huntley, Lord of Purton, Worcestershire, 1313; and of S. Brides in 1315. He died s. p.

Thomas Huntley had issue,

i. Gwilym, or William Huntley, of Treowen, from whom descend the Huntleys of Treowen.

ii. JOHN HUNTLEY of S. Brides.

iii. Hugh.

iv. David, living 1382.

v. Adams ap Tomlyn, living in 1389; d. s. p.

vi. Robert; d. s. p., 1376.

JOHN HUNTLEY married Elizabeth, daughter of John ap Adam, (heir of her brother John, in 1399,) and had issue,

i. JOHN HUNTLEY, of S. Brides.

ii. A daughter, married to Thomas Pell, of Usk, and living in 1441.

JOHN HUNTLEY of S. Brides, married Jane, daughter of Sir Roger Vaughan, of Bredwardine, (who was killed at Agincourt, Oct. 25th, 1415,) and had issue.

i. John Huntley, (living in 1449,) who married Johanna, daughter and heiress of John Roufus als ap Adam, and had only female issue.

ii. THOMAS HUNTLEY, of Hadnock, who married Margery, daughter of Christopher Baynham, and had issue,

i. Hugh Huntley of Hadnock.

ii. William.

HUGH HUNTLEY, who was living in 1526, had issue,

i. Richard Huntley, who married Margaret Owen, or Gwyn.

ii. JOHN HUNTLEY of Hadnock; living in 1537.

iii. Elizabeth.

iv. Catherine.

JOHN HUNTLEY married Margaret Andrewes, and had issue,

i. Thomas Huntley, of Hadnock, who died before 1564. He married Anne, daughter of Richard Brayne, and had issue, daughters.

ii. JOHN HUNTLEY, of Standish, in Gloucestershire; mentioned by Sir R. Atkyns and Rudder, living in 1545. He married Alice, sister and heiress of Edmund Langley, of Sidington, in Gloucestershire, and had issue,

i. George Huntley, of Frocester Court, Glou-  
p<sup>1</sup>

cestershire. He married Catherine, daughter of John Walsh, of Sodbury, and had issue,

i. John Huntley, of Frocester Court, who married Jane, daughter of Sir Edward Karne, Knt., of Glamorganshire, and had issue,

i. George Huntley, of Frocester Court, who married Eleanor, daughter of Sir William Winter, and died 22nd Sept., 1622, s. p. This Sir George Huntley entertained Queen Elizabeth at Frocester Court, on her way to Berkeley Castle.

ii. William.

ii. HENRY HUNTLEY, of Boxwell Court, Gloucestershire, (will dated 1556.) He married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Wm. Throgmorton, of Tortworth, Gloucestershire, and had issue,

i. GEORGE HUNTLEY, of Boxwell Court, of whom hereafter.

ii. Frances, married John Bowdler, of Tortworth.

iii. Elinor.

Henry Huntley married, secondly, Anne, daughter of John Rufford, and had issue,

i. Edmund Huntley, Colonel in the army; served in the Low Countries. He was married to Anne, daughter and heiress of John Kemys, and died s. p. (Will dated 25th June, 1591.)

GEORGE HUNTLEY of Boxwell Court, was M.P. for Cricklade in 1555, and High Sheriff of Gloucestershire in 1563. He married Constance, daughter and co-heiress of Edward Ferrers, of Wood Bevington, and Baddesley Clinton, County Warwickshire, and had issue,

i. John Huntley. He married Frances, daughter of Sir John Conway, and died *viâ patris*. He had issue, a son John, killed at the storming of Cirencester by Prince Rupert.

ii. George, d. s. p.

iii. William, who married Anne, daughter of Thomas Morgan, and had issue, an only child, Elizabeth.

iv. MATTHEW THE CAVALIER, (baptized at Boxwell, 1580 ; buried there 1653.)

v. Constance, who married, first, Richard Baskerville ; secondly, Sir John Sidney.

MATTHEW HUNTLEY married, first, a daughter of — Algini, and had a son, Matthew, who died young ; secondly, Frances, daughter of Sir George Snigg, Baron of the Exchequer, and had issue,

i. GEORGE HUNTLEY, born 1623, of whom hereafter, died 1670.

ii. William, d. s. p.

iii. Thomas, d. s. p.

iv. Henry, d. s. p.

v. Gabriel, d. s. p.

vi. Edmund, d. s. p.

vii. Francis, d. s. p.

viii. Alice, married to Sir John Wynniard, and died in childbed.

ix. Mary, married to George Lyte, of Lyte's Cary.

x. A daughter, married to Thomas Smith, of the Inner Temple.

GEORGE HUNTLEY, of Boxwell Court (who died in 1670, aged 47,) married Sylvester, daughter and heiress of Edward, the son of Nicholas Wekys, Esq., (she died in 1675,) and had issue,

i. George, d. s. p. 1679. Buried at Boxwell.

ii. Amy, married — Guise ; died in childbed.

iii. MATTHEW, of whom hereafter.

iv. Henry, d. s. p.

v. Edward, d. s. p.

vi. Wekys.

vii. Henrietta.

viii. Frances.

ix. Susanna.

x. Elizabeth.

xi. Anne.

xii. Alice.

xiii. Mary, married, 1st, Sir Thomas Englefield, Bart., of Englefield, County Buckinghamshire ; second, Walter Allday.

MATTHEW HUNTLEY, of Boxwell Court, was born in 1655, married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John Chandler, and niece and heiress of Edward Chandler, D.D., Lord Bishop of Durham, and had issue. He died in 1711.

- i. RICHARD, of whom hereafter.
- ii. Matthew, buried at Boxwell, 1711, d. s. p.
- iii. Elizabeth, d. s. p.
- iv. Rose, buried in 1714, d. s. p.
- v. Mary, d. s. p.
- vi. Elizabeth, married Thomas Johnson, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and d. s. p.

RICHARD HUNTLEY was born in 1690. He was in holy orders, Rector of Boxwell and Castle Coombe, buried at Boxwell, 1723, æt. 39, married Anne, daughter of Colonel Lee, of the Donjon, Canterbury, and of Walsingham, Norfolk, and had issue,

- i. Richard, who died an infant.
- ii. RICHARD, born 1721.
- iii. Dorothy, d. s. p.
- iv. Elizabeth, d. s. p.
- v. Anne, married Henry Stephens, Esq., of Chavenage.
- vi. Mary, married Daniel Woodward, of Bristol, from whom are descended the Lee Warners of Walsingham Abbey.

RICHARD HUNTLEY, born in 1721, in holy orders, Rector of Boxwell and Shipton Moyne, buried at Boxwell, 1794, æt. 73, married Anne, daughter and heiress of Nicholas Beaker, of Nettleton, County Wilts, and had issue,

- i. Richard, died an infant.
- ii. RICHARD, born 1766.
- iii. Wadham Huntley, in holy orders, Vicar

of Aston Blank, and Rector of Eastington, died unmarried, 1844, æt. 73.

iv. Anne, married James Hardwicke, D.D., and d. s. p.

v. Mary, married, first, Thomas Hughes, surgeon; second, W. W. Darke, M.D., and d. s. p.

vi. Catherine, married Rev. Benjamin Spry, from whom are descended the Skrines of Warleigh.

vii. Sarah, married William Veel, Esq., and had issue, Joseph Colbourne Veel, Esq.

RICHARD HUNTLEY, born in 1766, in holy orders, Rector of Boxwell and Dodington, died in 1831, æt. 65, married Anne, daughter and heiress of James Webster, LL.B., Archdeacon of Gloucester, and ultimate heir of William Warburton, D.D., Lord Bishop of Gloucester, and had issue,

i. RICHARD WEBSTER, born 2nd April, 1793, at Boxwell.

ii. James Webster, in holy orders, Vicar of Thursby and of Kirklington, Cumberland. He married Anne, daughter of Samuel Goodenough, son of Samuel Goodenough, Lord Bishop of Carlisle, and has issue,

i. Anne.

ii. Frances.

iii. (Sir) Henry Veel, Kt., R.N., married Anne, daughter of General Skinner, and has issue,

i. Spencer Robert, R.N.

ii. Henry Ferrers.

iii. Constance.

iv. Edmund, married Harriett, daughter of William Goode, of Brompton, Middlesex, and had issue,

i. Osmond Currie Huntley, an only son.

v. William Warburton, married Emily Theresa, daughter of Sir Lewis Versturme, Knt., d. s. p.

vi. Lee Warner, d. s. p.

vii. George, d. s. p.

viii. Osmond Charles, d. s. p.

ix. Anne, d. s. p.

x. Frances, d. s. p.

xi. Clara Jane, married William Miles, of Great Saxham Hall, County Suffolk, and has issue, two sons and six daughters.

xii. Frances, married W. B. Brodie, Esq., late M.P. for Salisbury, and has issue, four sons and four daughters.

xiii. George Henry, living unmarried in 1856.

Rev. RICHARD WEBSTER HUNTLEY, M.A. and late Fellow of All Souls, Oxford, and Proctor for that University in 1825, is Rector of Boxwell and Vicar of Alberbury. He married Mary, daughter of Richard Lyster, Esq., M.P., of Rowton Castle, County Salop, and has issue,

i. Richard Freville, born 15th Dec., 1833, of the Inner Temple, Barrister-at-Law, of Balliol College, Oxford.

ii. Henry, born 23rd Feb., 1835, of Exeter College, Oxford.

*Arms.* Argent, or a Chevron sable, between three stags' heads, erased of the second, as many bugle horns of the first.

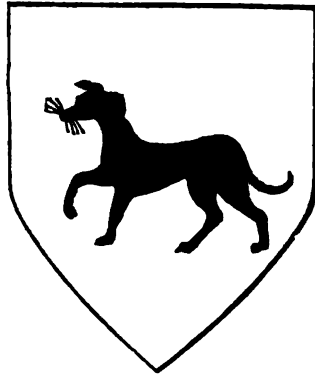
*Crest.* A Talbot ppr. Collared and lined or, on a wreath.

*Motto.* Je voul droit avoir.

*Seat.* Boxwell Court, Gloucestershire.

### HOLFORD OF WESTON BIRT.

The first of this family who possessed property in Gloucestershire was Sir RICHARD HOLFORD, Knt., a Master in Chancery, (appointed June 28, 1694.) He married, first, Sarah, daughter and heiress of John Crew, Esq., of Weston Birt, and thence became possessed of that estate ;



The Arms of the Holfords.

secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Vice-Admiral Sir Richard Stayner, by whom he had issue, a son, Robert, and other children ; thirdly, Susanna, daughter of Samuel Trotman, Esq.

ROBERT, his son by his second wife, was born in 1686, and was also a Master in Chancery, (appointed Oct. 17, 1712.) He married Sarah,



WESTON BIRT, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

THE SEAT OF R.S. HOLFORD ESQ. M.P.

W. Syrett, Lith. Exeter



daughter of Sir Peter Vandeput, and had issue, a son Peter, and other children. Mr. Robert Holford died in 1753.

PETER, his son, was born in 1719. He also was a Master in Chancery, (appointed Aug. 14, 1750.) He married Anne, daughter of William Nutt, Esq., of Buxted, Sussex, and had issue,

- i. Adam, born 1753, died an infant.
- ii. Robert, born in 1758, died s. p. 1838.
- iii. GEORGE PETER, of whom presently.

- i. Sarah, married in 1806, Sir Charles G. Hudson, Bart., of Wanlip, County Leicester, and died s. p. in 1812.

- ii. Charlotte, married in 1796, Charles Bosanquet, Esq., of Rock, County Northumberland, and died in 1839.

George Peter Holford, Esq., was born in 1767, and married in 1802, Anne, daughter of Rev. Averell Daniell, of Lifford, County Donegal, and had issue,

- i. ROBERT STAYNER, now of Weston Birt.

- i. Ann Jane, married in 1832, Robert Blagden Hale, Esq., of Alderley, late M.P. for the Western Division of Gloucestershire, and has issue,

- i. Robert, born in 1834.
- ii. Matthew Holford, born in 1835.
- i. Anne.
- ii. Theodosia
- iii. Georgina.

ii. Georgina, married in 1856, Robert Peter Burrell, Esq., of Stoke Park, Suffolk.

iii. Emily Elizabeth, married in 1836, Sir George J. Palmer, Bart., of Wanlip, County Leicester, (she died in 1852,) and has issue,

i. Archdale Robert, b. 1838.

ii. George.

i. Emily.

Robert Stayner Holford, Esq., was born in 1808, and was educated at Harrow, and Oriel College, Oxford, and is M.P. for the Eastern Division of the County of Gloucester. He served the office of High Sheriff of Gloucestershire in 1843, and is in the Commission of the Peace for that County and Wiltshire. He married in Aug. 1854, Mary Anne, daughter of Major General James Lindsay, of Balcarres, County Fife, and has issue,

i. Margaret.

ii. Evelyn.

*Arms.*—Ar. a greyhound in full course sa.

*Crest.*—A greyhound, head and neck coupé on a baton.

*Seats.*—Dorchester House, Park Lane, London ; Weston Birt, Tetbury.

## PAUL OF HIGHGROVE.

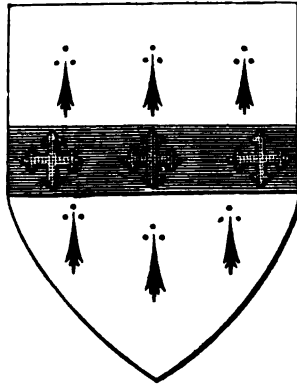
The first of this family who settled in Tetbury was JOSIAH, the son of Nathaniel Paul, of King Stanley. He married Hester, daughter of Giles Pike, of Tetbury, and had issue,

i. JOHN, born 1707. Married Sarah, daughter of — Wight, of Wotton-under-Edge. Died September, 1789, aged 80.

ii. George.

iii. Samuel.

iv. Josiah



The Arms of the Paul's.

i. Elizabeth ; married John Bamford, of Tetbury, and had issue.

ii. Mary ; married John Gethin of Dursley, and died s. p., August 2nd, 1782, aged 72.

iii. Hester ; married Richard Tippetts, of Dursley, in 1745, at Newington Bagpath. She died in 1784, and is buried at Tetbury.

Mr. JOSIAH PAUL died Oct. 2nd, 1744, and was succeeded by his son JOHN, who died without issue, Sept. 2nd, 1789, and was succeeded by his nephew, JOSIAH PAUL TIPPETTS, son of his sister Hester, by her marriage with Richard Tippetts.

He was born at Dursley, in 1748, and in accordance with the will of his maternal uncle, John Paul, assumed the name of Paul, under sign manual, 12th Nov. 1787. He married, in 1771, Mary, the daughter of Robert Clark, Esq., of Tetbury, and had issue,

i. JOHN PAUL PAUL, born August 24th, 1772. He married Mary, only child of Walter Matthews, Esq., of Clapham, Surrey, and had issue,

1. John, born July 2nd, 1795, and d. s. p., 14th Oct., 1817, aged 22.

2. WALTER MATTHEWS, born 7th Feb., 1797; married, 1st of July, 1819, Elizabeth, second daughter of John Hawker, Esq., and had issue,

i. Walter John, born 20th Jan., 1823.

ii. Arthur George, born July, 25th, 1831. Lieut. 23rd Regt. H.E.I.C.S.

iii. Francis, born Jan. 12th, 1836. Ensign 23rd Regt. H.E.I.C.S.

i. Mary Elizabeth; d. s. p., March 10th, 1850.

ii. Susan.

iii. Letitia Margaret.

Mr. Walter Paul is a Magistrate for Gloucester and Wilts, and Captain of the Tetbury troop of the Royal Gloucestershire Yeomanry Cavalry.

1. Mary, who married, first, in 1813, Gerard Martin Berkeley Napier, Esq., of Pennard House, Somerset, (he died in May, 1820,) and by him had issue,

i. Edward Berkeley, born Nov. 5, 1816, and married the daughter of General Sir John Wilson.

ii. Charles Walter Albin, born 1819, in holy orders, married Marianne Flora, second daughter of Lord Talbot de Malahide.

iii. Gerard John, born 1818, Captain R.N.

i. Letitia Mary, married May, 1839, Fred. Cripps, Esq., and died Aug., 1839.

ii. Julia Arundell, died in 1849.

Mrs. Napier married secondly, 28th September, 1835, Sir John Dean Paul, Bart., and died 6th February, 1842.

2. Anna Maria, married June 15, 1820, the Rev. William S. Birch, Rector of Easton Grey and Luckington, and had issue,

i. William Paul, born December 8, 1821, (of Exeter College, Oxford,) and d. s. p. 1843.

ii. George Edward, born December 9, 1831, of Oriel College, Oxford.

iii. Henry John, born September 13, 1833.

iv. Walter Albin, born February, 1836, and died May 22, 1841.

i. Harriette, d. s. p. 1840.

ii. Mary, d. s. p. 1839.

iii. Emily.

iv. Elizabeth.

v. Frances Adelaide, died s. p. 1840.

vi. Ann Maria.

Mrs. Birch died October 13, 1839.

3. Hariette, married in July, 1839, the Rev. John Frampton, Vicar of Tetbury, and had issue,

i. John Paul, born December 6, 1830, and died October 25, 1840.

ii. Edward, born December 23, 1831.

iii. Frederick William, born Feb. 20, 1833.

iv. Walter, born August 22, 1837.

v. John, born February 8, 1841.

vi. James Henry, born Nov. 5, 1842.

i. Harriette.

ii. Mary.

iii. Anne.

iv. Hannah Audrey Grace, died s. p. March 30, 1848.

Mrs. Frampton died 18th January, 1851.

Mr. JOHN PAUL PAUL was educated at Queen's College, Oxon, and was High Sheriff of Wilts in 1807. He was created D.C.L. of Oxford, 22nd June, 1814, and in 1818 he purchased the Manor of Doughton of Thomas Talboys, Esq., and died in 1828, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, Walter Matthews Paul.

ii. ROBERT CLARK, born September 9, 1775, married July 2, 1794, Elizabeth, only child of Edward Browne, of the city of Bristol, and had issue,

i. Edward Browne.

ii. Josiah Tippetts, born 13th April, 1801.

He married, first, September 24, 1827, Charlotte, only child of the Rev. John Harman Howes, Rector of Easton Grey, and had issue,

i. Clara Frances, married September 25, 1856, Rev. David Kitcat, M.A. of Trinity College, Oxford.

ii. Charlotte Augusta Maria.

Secondly, in 1848, Mary Ann Jane, daughter of the late Captain Henry White, of Tetbury, and has issue,

i. Alfred Henry, born July 30, 1849.

ii. Josiah Edward, born April 24, 1852.

i. Ada Mary.

3. Robert Clark, born May 30, 1804.

4. Henry, born December 13, 1805, and married in 1837, Sarah Kingstone, and had issue.

5. Frederick, born February 22, 1809, and married in 1838, Elizabeth V. Haines.

6. Alfred John, born January 11, 1811, Commander R.N., died August 18, 1845.

7. Charles William, born Feb. 13, 1813, married Sept. 21, 1844, Ann, daughter of William Maskelyne, Esq., and died s. p., March 14, 1854.

1. Ann, born September 9, 1797, and died s. p., October 10, 1856.

2. Maria Harriette, married April, 1830, Rev. John Duffus, and has issue, two sons and five daughters.

Mr. Robert Clark Paul died 25th Oct., 1856.

iii. Josiah, born January 2, 1779, Lieutenant R.N., d. s. p., September 28, 1799, at the Helder, on the Coast of Holland, whilst engaged in the service of his country.

iv. Samuel Paul, born July 18, 1781, educated as a Gentleman Commoner at New College, Oxford, married February, 1810, Mary Pearce, eldest daughter of the Rev. William Jenkins, Vicar of Sidmouth, (she died 31st December, 1847,) and had issue,

1. Edmund William, born November 9, 1810, married Charlotte, daughter of Harry James, Esq., and has issue.

2. Augustus, born 1814, d. s. p. 1854.

3. Henry John, born 1816, and married Bessie, daughter of James Ford, Esq., and has issue.

1. Charlotte Elizabeth Mary.

2. Emma Maria Frederica, married Oct. 14, 1835, Baynes R. Reed, Esq., M.D., and had issue, five sons.

Mrs. Reed died in 1847.

3. Harriet Emily Kingscote, d. s. p. 1845.

4. Caroline Mary, married in 1846, Charles Kitson, Esq., solicitor of Torquay, and has issue.

The Rev. Samuel Paul Paul was elected Vicar of Tetbury 25th July, 1825, and died 29th of July, 1828.

v. George, b. June 2, 1783, and d. s. p. 1829.

vi. Richard, b. June 11, 1785, and d. s. p. 1815.

vii. Charles, b. May 30, 1790, and d. s. p. 1846.

i. Maria Sloper Tippetts, born January 2, 1774, and d. s. p., 1805.

ii. Esther, d. s. p., 1778.

iii. Eleanor, married 17th February, 1820, Jacob Wood, Esq., of Tetbury, and has issue,

1. William Paul, born 24th January, 1823, M.A. of S. John's College, Oxford, in holy orders, Rector of Saddington, Leicestershire, married Jaquette Mary, daughter of William Hole, Esq., and has issue, a son and two daughters.

2. Charles Paul, solicitor, born August 17, 1828, married 28th March, 1854, Mary, daughter of John Lyall, Esq.

1. Eleanor, married in 1843, William Brookes, Esq., of Elmestree, (Justice of the Peace for Gloucestershire, and Captain in the Royal North Gloucester Militia,) and had issue,

i. Alfred William, born Aug. 15, 1847.

ii. Charles Henry, born January 25, 1849.

iii. Francis Avenel, born June 30, 1850.

i. Marianne Ellen.

ii. Harriette Agnes.

iii. Elizabeth Ann.

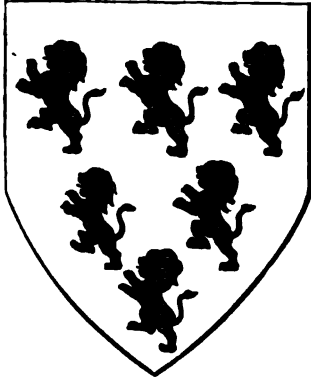
Mrs. Brookes died in May, 1854.

2. Elizabeth, died s. p., 1852.

3. Maria Paul.

4. Frances Paul.

## SAVAGE OF TETBURY.



The Arms of Savage.

The family of Savage, as may be inferred from the name, is of Norman extraction ; they most probably settled in England immediately after the Conquest. The name is first mentioned as Le Sauvage, and together with the names of many of our oldest families in

England, it still exists in Normandy at this present day. The Savages of Rock Savage, &c., descended from the Savages of Steinesby, County Derby, who were seized of this manor in the reign of King John. It remained in their family till 1580, when John Savage conveyed it to Lord Chancellor Bromley, by whom it is probable it was again conveyed to Sir William Cavendish. It is now the property of the Duke of Devonshire.

JOHN LE SAVAGE, living circa 1090, had a son, ADAM LE SAVAGE, (by deed without date), whose son ROBERT LE SAVAGE, of Steinesby, County Derby, had a son JOHN LE SAVAGE, Lord of Steinesby, aforesaid. He was succeeded by his son SIR GEOFFERY LE SAVAGE, of Steinesby, Knight, 1 Richard I. (1190.) He married Lettice,

daughter of Sir Henry de Arderne, Knight, by whom he had a son, JOHN SAVAGE, of Steinesby, in lief anno Johannis, (1205.) He was succeeded by his second son JOHN SAVAGE, of Steinesby, who married Agatha, daughter and heiress of Henry S. Andrew, and by her had a son, SIR THOMAS SAVAGE, of Steinesby, Knight, living 29 Edward I. (1301.) He had a son, SIR ROBERT SAVAGE, of Steinesby, Knight, 41 Edward III. (1367,) who married Amicia, daughter and heiress of Thomas Walkingham, by whom he had a son, SIR JOHN SAVAGE, Knight, in lief 49 Edward III. (1375.) He married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Dangers, Knight, de Bradley. She afterwards married Sir Peter Leigh, of Lyme, Cheshire ; by this marriage, Clifton, County Chester, afterwards called Rock Savage, came into the family. Sir John Savage died in 1386, and his wife in 1427. They had issue, two daughters, Elizabeth and Blanche, and a son,

SIR JOHN SAVAGE, Knight, of Clifton, County Chester, was knighted at the battle of Agincourt, in 1415. He, instead of the arms which had always heretofore been borne by his family, viz., ar. six lioncels sa., took his mother's arms, ar. a pale fusile sa., and for the crest, a unicorn's head, coupéd, ar., which she granted him to bear after the death of her father, 3 Henry V. (1416.) He married Maud, daughter and heiress of Sir Robert Swimmerton, Knight, of Moyne Barrow,

County Chester, Rushton, Comford, and Austanfield, County Stafford ; she inherited them from her father, and had issue,

- |              |              |           |
|--------------|--------------|-----------|
| i. JOHN.     | iii. Arnold. | v. Roger. |
| ii. William. | iv. George.  |           |

i. Margaret, married John Dutton, second son of Sir Peirs Dutton, of Dutton.

JOHN SAVAGE, of Clifton, married Eleanor, daughter and heiress of Sir W. Brereton, and died in 1463, aged 53, he had issue,

i. JOHN.

i. Marjory, married first, to Edmund Leigh, of Bagsleigh ; second, to Thomas Leycester, of the then Tabley, County Chester.

ii. Margaret, married first John Maxfield, second, Randle Mannering, of Over Pevon, County Chester.

SIR JOHN SAVAGE, Knight, of Clifton, married Catherine, daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas Stanley, and sister to Thomas Stanley, Earl of Derby, and had issue,

i. Sir JOHN, Knight of Clifton. He led the charge of the left wing at the Battle of Bosworth Field, in 1485, and was very instrumental, together with his uncle, Thomas, Lord Stanley, afterwards Earl of Derby, in the promoting of Henry VII. to the Throne, and in gaining the Battle of Bosworth Field. He was a valiant man, and an expert soldier, and was made K.G. by Henry VII. He was killed at the siege of Boulogne, in France, in

1492, during the life-time of his father. He married Dorothy, the daughter of Ralph Vernon.

SIR JOHN SAVAGE, great-grandson of the above Sir John, built a magnificent mansion at Clifton, County Chester, and called it Rock Savage; he died in 1597. He again took for his arms, six lioncels sa., and for his crest, a lion's gamb sa. erect out of a ducal coronet or, which coat was afterwards always borne by his family. JOHN, his son and heir, the ninth of that name in succession, was created a Baronet, in 1611. Sir John Savage, a younger son of the first Baronet, was murdered in 1609, by one Ralph Bathurst, who being arraigned for the act, and refusing to plead, was pressed to death. SIR THOMAS SAVAGE, second Baronet, entertained King James I. and his whole Court, at Rock Savage in 1617, He was created Viscount Savage by Charles I. in 1626. His son was in 1639 created Earl Rivers; his mother being daughter and heiress of Thomas, Lord d'Arcy, who enjoyed that title. By the death of John, fifth and last Earl Rivers, without issue, in 1728, the Manor of Clifton, or Rock Savage, passed to James, Earl Barryman, who had married Elizabeth, only daughter of Richard, fourth Earl Rivers, and from them to Penelope, their only daughter. She married James, younger son of the Earl of Cholmondeley, in whose family the estate still remains, as well as the title of Earl of Rock Savage.

ii. Thomas, who was in holy orders, was consecrated Bishop of Rochester in 1492, and translated to London in 1497, and from thence to York in 1501. He died in 1503, and was buried in York Minster, where there is a splendid altar tomb, with his effigy, erected to his memory. His heart was buried at Maxfield, County Chester, where he had built a Chapel. It afterwards became the burial place of his family, and in it there are many magnificent monuments to them.

iii. Sir Homfrey.

iv. Lawrence.

v. James.

vi. Sir Edmund, who fell at Flodden Field, in 1515. He married Mary, daughter of William Sparke, of Surrey, and widow of Roger Leigh, of Ridgeweigh, Maxfield, County Chester, and had issue, a son, Edmund, knighted by the Earl of Hertford, at Leith, in Scotland, in 1544.

vii. Sir CHRISTOPHER, of whom hereafter.

viii. William.

ix. George.

x. Richard.

Sir CHRISTOPHER SAVAGE married Anne, daughter and heiress of Sir Richard Lygon, and died seized of the Manors of Aston-sub-Edge, Broad Campden, Burrington, and Westington, County Gloucester. In the 36th year of his reign, Henry VIII. granted to him the estates of Elmley Castle, County Worcester. He had issue,

## i. FRANCIS.

ii. George, in holy orders, Archdeacon of Gloucester, and Rector of Seagrave, married Anne, daughter of George Turvile, the sister of Sir William Turvile, of Aston. He obtained the Manor of Walter from his father-in-law.

FRANCIS SAVAGE, of Elmley Castle, married Anne, daughter of William Sheddon, or Sheldon, of Borley Court, County Worcester, and had issue,

i. William, who married Anne, daughter and heiress of John Knotsford, of Great Malvern, (who brought the Priory at Great Malvern, and the estates into the family,) and had issue,

1. Sir John Savage, Knt., married Dorothy, daughter of Sir Henry Poole, of Saperton, County Gloucester.

2. Giles, married Katherine, daughter of Sir Richard Dalston, and had issue,

i. Thomas, married Mary, daughter of Sir John Ham.                      iii. Giles.

ii. William.                      iv. John.

1. Mary, married to Sir Thomas Estcourt.

ii. WALTER, of whom hereafter.

iii. Anthony, who sold his possessions at Broadway, to Lord Keeper Coventry.

iv. John.

WALTER SAVAGE, of Broadway, (which he inherited from his mother,) married Elizabeth, daughter of John Hall of Idlecote, County Worcester and had issue,

i. Richard.

ii. Ralph.

iii. CHARLES SAVAGE, married Elizabeth, daughter of Anthony Abbingdon, of Dowdswell, County Gloucester, and had issue.

i. Abingdon, died 1625.

ii. William of Tetbury, born 1622, Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for County of Gloucester, died 1681, aged 59. He married Mary, daughter of William Bird of Wotton-under-Edge.

iii. Anthony, bap. in 1623.

iv. John.

i. Anne, bap. in 1623.

ii. Mary, bap. 1627.

iii. Elizabeth.

iv. Anthony.

v. FRANCIS, of whom hereafter.

vi. John.

vii. Walter, who went to Spain in 1660.

i. Valentine.

ii. Bridget.

Francis Savage, married in 1621, Mary, daughter of Edmund Estcourt, of Shipton Moyne, brother of Sir Thomas Estcourt. He inherited the property of Dame Mary Estcourt, widow of Sir Thomas Estcourt, and also acquired considerable property together with the old Mansion House in Tetbury, from his wife, the whole of which was devised entail to his son John and his heirs.

By his marriage with Mary Estcourt he had issue.

- i. Francis, bap. 1626, d. 1636.
- ii. JOHN, bap. 1630, of whom hereafter.
- iii. Walter.
- iv. William, bap. 1633.
- v. Francis, bap. 1636.
- vi. Thomas, bap. 1638.

- i. Mary, bap. 1622.
- ii. Lucy, bap. 1628.
- iii. Elizabeth, born 1629, d. 1683, aged 54.

John Savage of Tetbury, married Jane, daughter of ———, and had issue.

- i. FRANCIS, bap. 1651.
- ii. William, bap. 1663.
- i. Elizabeth, bap. 1657.
- ii. Katherine, bap. 1661.
- iii. Jane, bap. 1668.

Francis Savage, in 1675, married Dorothy, daughter of — Solway, of Worcester. He resided at Severn Stoke, Worcestershire, until the death of his father in 1683, when he removed to Tetbury. He had issue,

- i. Francis, bap. 1676.
- ii. John, bap. 1677, died 1691.
- iii. William, married Sarah, daughter of J. Jenkins, of South Cerney.
- i. Jane.
- iii. Dorothy.
- ii. Elizabeth.
- iv. Katherine.

Francis Savage died in 1740, aged 63. He left

to his son John all his freehold messuages, land, and tenements, except the house and garden at Westcourt, and all the land in the tything of Upton, in the parish of Tetbury, which he left to his second son, Francis. He had issue,

i. JOHN, of Tetbury, who d. a. p. in 1773. He survived his brother Francis, and left all his property to his nephew John.

ii. FRANCIS, of Tetbury, married Mary —, and died intestate in 1769, when all his property passed to his only child, John.

i. Elizabeth.

ii. Elinor.

The Rev. JOHN SAVAGE, Rector of Beverstone and Weston Birt, married Charlotte, daughter of Walter Wiltshire, of Shockerwick House, County Somerset. He died in 1803, aged 56, and left his house and property, situated in or near Tetbury, for the use of his widow for her life, and after her death to his son John.

Mrs. Savage died in 1846. The issue of this marriage was,

i. JOHN, of whom hereafter.

ii. Francis, of Springfield, Westbury-on-Trim, County Gloucester, who married Juliana, daughter of Thomas Walker, of Redland, County Gloucester, and had issue,

i. Francis Walker, now of Springfield.

ii. Charles Walter.

i. Louisa Walker, d. 1845.

ii. Francis Harriet.

iii. Juliana Charlotte.

Mr. Francis Savage died in 1845.

i. Charlotte, d. s. p. 1847.

ii. Elizabeth.

iii. Louisa, married Jacob Wilkinson, of Bath.

JOHN SAVAGE, of Tetbury, married Rachel, daughter of Robert Claxton, Esq., of the Island of St. Christopher, in the West Indies, and has issue,

i. John Claxton, d. s. p. in 1836.

ii. Henry, d. s. p., in infancy.

iii. Francis.

iv. William, married Anne, daughter of Rev. Charles Holdsworth, of Dartmouth, County Devon.

i. Maria, died 1842.

Mr. Savage sold the Mansion House and the close adjoining, which he inherited after the death of his mother, to Joseph Wood, Esq., banker of Tetbury, in 1850. The rest of the farms and other lands still belong to him (1856.)

EXTRACTS FROM THE PARISH REGISTER OF TET-  
BURY RESPECTING THE FAMILIES OF SAVAGE,  
TALBOYS, GASTRELL, &c.

The following extracts from the Parish Register will be best understood by a few words being prefixed to them, respecting the alteration in

the Calendar made by Pope Gregory XIII. (1582.) Julius Cæsar (B.C. 45,) fixed the solar year at 365 days, six hours; but this was defective, since the true solar year consists of 365 days, five hours, and forty-nine minutes. In the time of Pope Gregory XIII., this difference amounted to ten entire days, so that the vernal equinox fell on the 11th, instead of the 21st of March. The errors in the Julian style had for a long time attracted the attention of astronomers, when Pope Gregory XIII. undertook to reform the Roman Calendar. The alteration was made in October, 1582. In the Pontiff's new Calendar, ten days were deducted from the year 1582, by calling what would have been the 5th the 15th day of October. It was attempted shortly afterwards to introduce this new style into England. A bill was brought into the House of Lords for reforming the Calendar, on the 16th of March, 1584-5 (27 Eliz.) It was read on the 18th of the same month, after which no notice of the proposed measure appears.

The historical year has for a long time commenced on the 1st of January. The legal year commenced in England on the 25th of March until 24 Geo. II., c. 23, (1751,) in which year an Act of Parliament was passed, entitled, "An Act for regulating the commencement of the year, and for correcting the Calendar now in use." It was ordered that the 1st day of January next

should be reckoned as the first day of the year 1752, and so on in all future years. The Gregorian style was received in France in 1582; in Spain, 1582; in Germany, 1584; in Great Britain and Ireland, 1752. Russia still retains the old style.

The civil, ecclesiastical, and legal year, which was used by the Church, and in all public instruments, until the end of the thirteenth century, began at Christmas. In and after the fourteenth century, it commenced on the 25th of March, and so continued till the 1st of January, 1753.<sup>1</sup>

This will explain why the years in the following extracts begin at the 25th of March, until the year 1753.

#### THE SAVAGE FAMILY.

- 1626 July 13, Francis, s. of Francis Savage, gent., bap.
- 1627 October 4, Mary, d. of Charles Savage, bap.
- 1628 April 24, Lucy, d. of Francis Savage, bap.
- 1629 November 5, John, s. of Charles Savage, bap.
- 1630 August 5, John, s. of Francis Savage, gent., bap.
- 1633 October 17, William, s. of Francis Savage, bap.
- 1635 September 10, Ann, d. of Francis Savage, gent., bap.
- 1636 July 8, Francis Savage bur.  
December 29, Frances, d. of Francis Savage, bap.
- 1638 August 10, Frances Savage bur.  
February 19, Thomas, s. of Francis Savage, bap.
- 1640 April 7, Thomas, s. of Francis Savage, bap.

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<sup>1</sup> Sir Harris Nicholas's *Chronology of History*, p. 34-41; Haydn's *Dict. of Dates*.

- 1649 September 27, Mr. Anthony Ashfield and Mrs. Mary Savage mar.
- 1650 September 20, Mary, d. of Anthony Ashfield, bap.
- 1651 December 19, Francis, s. of John Savage, bap.  
Jan. 18, Mr. Joseph Norwent and Mrs. Mary Savage mar.
- 1653 April 17, Elizabeth, d. of Joseph Norwent, bap.  
November 23, John, s. of John Savage, born.
- 1655 April 23, Mary, d. of Mr. William Savage, born.  
May 25, Mary, d. of Mr. William Savage, bur.
- 1656 October 5, Charles, s. of William Savage, born.
- 1657 July 31, Elizabeth, d. of John Savage, born.  
January 4, Mary, wife of Mr. Joseph Norwent, bur.
- 1658 July 28, William, s. of William Savage, born.
- 1659 September 24, Mary, d. of John Savage, born.
- 1660 May 22, George, s. of Mr. William Savage, bap.  
August 12, Jane, d. of John Savage, born.  
August 12, Ann, d. of John Savage, born.  
September 13, Mrs. Ann Savage bur.  
December 21, Jane, d. of Mr. John Savage, bap.
- 1661 November 21, Ann, d. of William Savage, gent.  
January 16, Katherine, d. of John Savage, gent., bap.
- 1662 February 21, Thomas Savage and Elizabeth Hall mar.
- 1663 October 8, William, s. of John Savage, gent., bap.  
October 15, Richard, s. of William Savage, gent., bap.  
October 17, Richard, s. of William Savage, bur.  
November 19, Elizabeth, d. of Thomas Savage, bap.  
February 2, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Charles Savage, bur.
- 1665 June 22, Charles, s. of John Savage, gent.  
January 11, John, s. of Thomas Savage, bap.
- 1666 July 20, Abington, d. of William Savage, gent., bap.  
August 6, Susannah, d. of John Savage, gent., bap.  
August 21, Susannah, d. of John Savage, bur.  
September 13, Abington, d. of W. Savage, bur.  
November 1, Charles, s. of John Savage, gent., bur.  
January 1, Mary, wife of William Savage, gent., bur.
- 1667 December 15, Thomas, s. of Thomas Savage, bap.

- 1668 April 16, Thomas Savage bur.  
     May 1, Jane, d. of Mr. John Savage, bap.
- 1669 November 19, Ann, d. of Mr. John Savage, bap.
- 1671 March 8, Mr. Francis Savage, sen., bur.
- 1672 December 8, Jane, d. of John Savage, gent., bap.
- 1675 November 25, Elizabeth, d. of John Savage, bap.
- 1676 April 25, Barbara, d. of Mr. William Savage, bap.
- 1678 March 25, Barbara, d. of Mr. William Savage, bap.  
     April 1, Margaret, d. of John Savage, bap.  
     May 7, Katherine, d. of Mr. William Savage, bap.
- 1679 December 10, Elizabeth Savage born
- 1681 July 30, Thomas, son of John Savage, bap.  
     October 3, William Savage, Esq., bur.
- 1683 September 8, Mr. John Savage, bur.
- 1684 January 17, Hannah, d. of John Savage, bap.  
     May 6, Mary, d. of Mr. Francis Savage, bap.  
     September 4, Mr. Anthony Savage, bur.  
     January 1, Mr. William Savage and Mrs. Hues, mar.
- 1686 September 7, Dorothy, d. of Mr. Francis Savage, bap.
- 1687 February 15, Katherine, d. of Mr. Francis Savage, bap.
- 1689 June 13, Ann, d. of Francis Savage, Gent., bap.  
     March 10, William Savage, Gent. bur.
- 1690 November 21, Susanna, d. of Mr. Francis Savage, bap.
- 1691 May 16, John Savage, bur.  
     October 23, William, s. of Mr. Francis Savage, bap.
- 1692 February 20, Charles, s. of Francis Savage, bap.
- 1693 June 26, Sarah, d. of John Savage, bap.
- 1694 May 7, Walter, s. of Francis Savage, bap.
- 1696 October 20, Ann, d. of Mr. Francis Savage, bap.  
     January 11, Daniel Johnstone and Jane Savage, mar.
- 1698 April 9, Charles, s. of Francis Savage, bap.
- 1702 October 16, Mary, d. of Francis Savage, junr. bap.  
     October 17, Mr. Francis Savage's wife bur.
- 1703 March 24, Mary, d. of Widow Savage, bur.
- 1706 June 13, Nathaniel Body and Katherine Savage, mar.

- 1708 April 16, Elizabeth, d. of Francis Savage, bap.  
 July 1, Mr. John King and Mrs. Elizabeth Savage, mar.
- 1709 October 5, John, s. of Thomas Savage, bap.
- 1711 February 24, Mary, d. of Thomas Savage, bap.
- 1713 September 14, Eleanor, d. of Francis Savage  
 October 6, Widow Savage, bur.
- 1715 April 28, Francis, s. of Francis Savage, bap.
- 1716 January 16, Thomas, s. of Thomas Savage, bap.
- 1719 November 8, William, s. of Thomas Savage, bap.
- 1722 February 22, Charles, s. of Thomas Savage, bap.
- 1724 January 19, Mr. Dorothy Savage, bur.  
 July 16, Charles, s. of Thomas Savage, born.
- 1728 February 26, Thomas, s. of Thomas Savage, bur.
- 1730 March 1, Michael Manning and Mary Savage, mar.
- 1735 August 16, Thomas, s. of John Savage, bap.  
 November 5, Thomas, s. of John Savage, bur.
- 1738 March 29, Jane, wife of John Savage, bur.
- 1740 April 19, Mr. Francis Savage, bur.
- 1744 March 24, Elizabeth, d. of John Savage, bap.
- 1745 December 26, Elizabeth, wife of Charles Savage, bur.
- 1749 March 18, Sarah, d. of John Savage, bap.
- 1750 April 16, Mr. Charles Savage, bur.
- 1751 January 13, Mrs. Mary Savage, bur.
- 1753 March 17, Abigail, Relict of Mr. Fr. Savage, bur.
- 1759 August 27, Thomas Oatridge and Ann Savage, mar.
- 1762 January 7, John Boulton and Alice Savage, mar.
- 1763 May 8, Thomas, s. of William Savage, bap.  
 August 10, Mrs. Eleanor Savage, bur.
- 1764 January 20, John Savage and Jane Parker, mar.
- 1765 January 21, Mary, d. of John Savage, bap.
- 1766 September 28, William, s. of John Savage, bap.
- 1767 April 30, Elizabeth, wife of John Savage, bur.  
 May 31, John, s. of James Savage, bap.  
 July 23, Sarah, wife of Mr. William Savage, bur.
- 1769 October 20, Francis Savage, bur.

- 1770 April 5, Theodore, s. of James Savage, bur.  
August 28, John, s. of James Savage, bap.
- 1771 April 28, Elizabeth, d. of John Savage, junr., bap.  
August 24, Edward Hill and Elizabeth Savage, mar.
- 1772 December 22, Mr. John Savage, bur.
- 1775 October 19, Mr. William Savage, bur., aged 84.
- 1777 Nov. 18, Mrs. Elizabeth Savage, bur., aged 69.
- 1779 July 26, Thomas Savage and Sarah Hill mar.
- 1787 August 6, John Savage, junr., bur.
- 1790 February 24, Francis, s. of Rev. John Savage and  
Charlotte his wife, bap.
- 1797 September 29, James Savage, bur.
- 1803 March 26, Rev. John Savage, Rector of Beverstone, bur.
- 1815 November 2nd, Mrs. Jane Savage, widow, aged 88, bur.
- 1827 March 20, Jane Savage, bur.
- 1836 January 26, John Claxton Savage, aged 23, bur.
- 1842 February 12, Maria Savage, bur.
- 1845 July 1, John Savage, aged 65, bur.
- 1846 September 18, Charlotte Savage, aged 92, bur.
- 1847 August 31, Charlotte Savage, aged 71, bur.
- 1852 October 7, Sarah Savage, aged 87, bur.

#### THE GASTRELL FAMILY.

- 1634 November 20, Rebekah, d. of Mr. John Gastrell, bap.
- 1650 November 18, Jane, d. of Mr. Samuel Gastrell, bap.
- 1652 April 10, John, s. of Samuel Gastrell, gent., bap.
- 1653 June 18, Samuel, s. of Samuel Gastrell, bap.
- 1655 March 23, Fabian, s. of Samuel Gastrell, born.
- 1658 September 3, Henry, s. of Samuel Gastrell, born.
- 1659 October 19, James, s. of Samuel Gastrell, born.
- 1660 November 28, Mary, d. of Samuel Gastrell, bap.
- 1663 May 5, Gilbert, s. of Samuel Gastrell, bap.
- 1664 June 16, Thomas, s. of Samuel Gastrell, bap.
- 1665 February 2, Nicholas, s. of Samuel Gastrell, bap.  
January 28, Edward, s. of Samuel Gastrell, bap.

- 1668 June 12, Charles, s. of Samuel Gastrell, bap.  
 1673 June 12, Mr. William Window and Mrs. Jane Gastrell  
     mar.  
     October 15, Elizabeth, d. of Mr. Samuel Gastrell, bap.  
     Oct. 18, Mrs. Gastrell, wife of Mr. Samuel Gastrell, bur.  
 1674 October 30, Mr. Samuel Gastrell bur.  
 1676 July 30, Charles Gastrell bur.  
 1678 Feb. 16, John, s. of Mr. John Gastrell, bap.  
 1680 March 4, Richard, s. of Mr. John Gastrell, bap.  
 1687 May 15, Mary, d. of Mr. Gilbert Gastrell, bap.  
 1688 November 12, James, s. of Gilbert Gastrell, bap.  
     March 21, Joanna, d. of Nicholas Gastrell, bap.  
 1693 November 13, Samuel, s. of Edward Gastrell, bap.  
 1695 July 20, Ann, d. of Mr. Gilbert Gastrell, bap.  
 1701 May 29, Jane, d. of Gilbert Gastrell, bap.  
 1732 December 8, Gilbert Gastrell, gent., bur.  
 1738 October 5, Ann, d. of James Gastrell, bap.  
 1747 July 21, Gilbert, s. of James Gastrell, bur.  
 1748 January 14, James Gastrell, æt. 61, bur.  
 1789 September 7, Mary Gastrell, bur.  
 1801 November 14, Miss Ann Gastrell bur.

#### THE TALBOYS FAMILY.

- 1631 October 4, Mr. Richard Talboys wife bur.  
 1634 September 4, Benjamin, s. of Richard Talboys, bap.  
 1635 December 26, Samuel, s. of Richard Talboys, bap.  
 1637 May 7, Andrew, s. of Richard Talboys, bap.  
 1638 July 5, Elizabeth, d. of Richard Talboys, bap.  
     March 14, Elizabeth Talboys bur.  
 1639 September 5, Rebecca, d. of Richard Talboys, bap.  
 1650 Jan. 25, Elizabeth, wife of Richard Talboys, gent., bur.  
 1656 May 30, William, s. of Richard Talboys, born.  
 1657 September 22, Francis, s. of Mr. Richard Talboys, born.  
 1659 December 20, Mary, d. of Richard Talboys, Esq., bap.  
 1662 April 22, Samuel, s. of Richard Talboys, Esq., bap.

- 1663 April 20, Mary, d. of Richard Talboys, bap.  
 June 9, Samuel, s. of Richard Talboys, bur.  
 August 10, Richard Talboys, Esq., bur.  
 December 31, Alice, d. of Benjamin Talboys, bap.
- 1664 April 26, Giles Stedman and Katherine Talboys mar.  
 Feb. 23, Katherine, d. of Giles Stedman, bap.
- 1665 August 25, Elizabeth, d. of Andrew Talboys, bap.
- 1666 September 10, Benjamin, s. of Benjamin Talboys de  
 Dufton, bap.
- 1667 September 14, Frances, d. of Mr. Andrew Talboys, bap.
- 1668 February 8, Thomas, s. of Mr. Richard Talboys, bur.
- 1670 June 23, Anthony, s. of Mr. Benjamin Talboys, bap.
- 1672 April 11, Richard, s. of Mr. Richard Talboys, bap.  
 June 29, Richard, s. of Mr. Andrew Talboys, bap.
- 1673 April 3, Benjamin, s. of Mr. Richard Talboys, bap.  
 June 12, Sylvester, s. of Mr. Benjamin Talboys, bap.
- 1675 December 2, Alice, wife of Mr. Benjamin Talboys, of  
 Dufton.  
 Jan 13, Mr. Charles Smith and Mrs. Frances Talboys mar.
- 1679 September 20, Sibella Talboys bur.
- 1680 June 17, Ann, d. of Mr. Richard Talboys, bap.  
 February 19, Mr. Andrew Talboys bur.
- 1688 May 8, Mr. Benjamin Talboys, bur.
- 1695 April 11, Richard, s. of Benjamin Talboys, bap.
- 1696 December 3, Richard, son of Mr. Richard Talboys, bap.
- 1697 May 3, Benjamin, s. of Mr. Talboys, bur.
- 1699 Sept. 28, Nancy, daughter of Mr. Richard Talboys, bap.
- 1706 July 29, James Morton and Ann Talboys, mar.
- 1710 March 5, Mr. W. Talboys, bur.
- 1712 November 23, Benjamin Talboys and Mary Powell mar.
- 1713 September 15, Richard, s. of Benjamin Talboys, bap.  
 March 10, Mr. Richard Talboys wife, of Dufton, bur.
- 1715 April 12, Alice, d. of Benjamin Talboys, bap.
- 1717 November 3, Ann, d. of Benjamin Talboys, bap.
- 1721 July 29, Mr. Benjamin Talboys, bur.

- December 15, Mrs. Hester Talboys, widow, bur.  
 1722 August 18, Richard, s. of Benjamin Talboys, bap.  
 1723 April 14, Mary, wife of Benjamin Talboys, bur.  
 1724 January 14, Mrs. Frances Talboys, bur.  
 1725 June 27, Toby Mill and Frances Talboys, mar.  
 1726 February 28, Mr. Richard Talboys, bur.  
 1727 May 18, Joseph Blake and Elizabeth Talboys, mar.  
 1729 August 26, Mrs. Alice Talboys, bur.  
 1732 June 13, Mary, wife of Benjamin Talboys, bur.  
 1737 July 14, Thomas, s. of Thomas Talboys, bap.  
 September 6, Thomas, s. of Thomas Talboys, bur.  
 1741 January 12, Sarah, wife of Thomas Talboys, bur.  
 1747 January 7, Benjamin Talboys, bur.  
 1749 February 6, Richard, s. of Benjamin Talboys, bur.  
 1767 April 1, Mr. Richard Talboys, bur.  
 1801 August 29, Elizabeth Corbett, d. of Thomas and Elizabeth  
 Talboys, bap.  
 1803 January 27, Mary Taylor, d. of Thomas and Elizabeth  
 Talboys, bap.  
 1814 August 2, Henrietta Jane, d. of Thomas and Elizabeth  
 Talboys, bap.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REGISTERS OF SHIPTON MOYNE, RELATIVE TO THE ESTCOURT FAMILY.

- 1573 June 4, Edmund, s. of Thomas and Mary Estcourt, bap.  
 1579 January 16, John, s. of Thomas Estcourt, bap.  
 1586 May 2, Anne, d. of Thomas Estcourt, Esq. bap.  
 1587 October 23, John, s. of Thomas Estcourt, Esq., bap.  
 1592 May 12, Mary, d. of Thomas Estcourt, bap.  
 1641 February 2, Thomas, s. of Mr. Thomas Estcourt, bap.  
 1643 May 30, Anne, d. of Thomas Estcourt, Esq. bap.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> There are no entries of Baptisms relating to the Estcourt family in the Parish Registers of Shipton Moyne, after the year 1643

AUTOGRAPHS OF SOME OF THE  
ESTCOURT FAMILY, FROM CHURCHWARDEN'S BOOK.

Edmunde & George Bayliffe  
George Bayliffe 1603

Thos Estcourt  
1657

AUTOGRAPHS OF LORD & LADY BERKELEY.  
FROM DEEDS — 1632.

George Berkeley

L. Liza

Berkeley



- 1573 January 30, John Estcourt, bur.  
 1574 February 11, Walter <sup>2</sup> Edward Estcourt, bur.  
       February 19, Margaret <sup>2</sup> Estcourt, bur.  
 1575 January 23, Ursula <sup>2</sup> Estcourt, d. of — Estcourt, bur.  
       February 10, Mary, d. of Mary and Thomas Estcourt, bur.  
 1593 September 7, Mary, d. of Thomas Estcourt, bur.  
 1599 December 4, Thomas Estcourt, Esq., bur.  
 1681 November 15, Thomas Estcourt, Esq., bur.  
 1693 December 7, Mrs. Elizabeth Estcourt, widow, bur.  
 1758 September 21, Edmund Estcourt, Esq., bur.  
 1759 December 5, Lydia, d. of Matthew Estcourt, Esq., bur.  
 1760 March 6, Catherine, d. of Matthew Estcourt, Esq., bur.  
 1761 February 21, Elizabeth, d. of Matthew Estcourt, Esq., bur.  
 1777 June 7, Mrs. Lydia Estcourt of Cam, bur.  
 1781 November 23, Mr. Matthew Estcourt of Cam, bur.  
 1785 September, Esther Estcourt, bur.  
 1802 The Rev. Edward Estcourt, L.L.D.; Rector of Newton,  
       Wilts, and of Oldbury and Didmarton, Gloucester-  
       shire, died 17th of September, and was interred on  
       the South side of the Chancel, in the burying ground  
       belonging to the Estcourt family, on the 20th day of  
       March, following, aged 51.  
 1814 November 24, Edmund Estcourt, Esq. of Lasborough,  
       Gloucestershire, bur.  
 1814 March 11, The Honble. Jane Estcourt, the Priory, Long  
       Newton, Wilts, bur., aged 87.  
 1829 July 3, Eleanor Bucknall Estcourt, New Park, Wilts,  
       and Estcourt, Gloucestershire, aged 49  
 1853 August 2, Thomas Grimston Bucknall Estcourt, aged 77.

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<sup>2</sup> These Christian names are doubtful, being almost illegible in the Register.

FROM MONUMENTS IN SHIPTON MOYNE CHURCH.

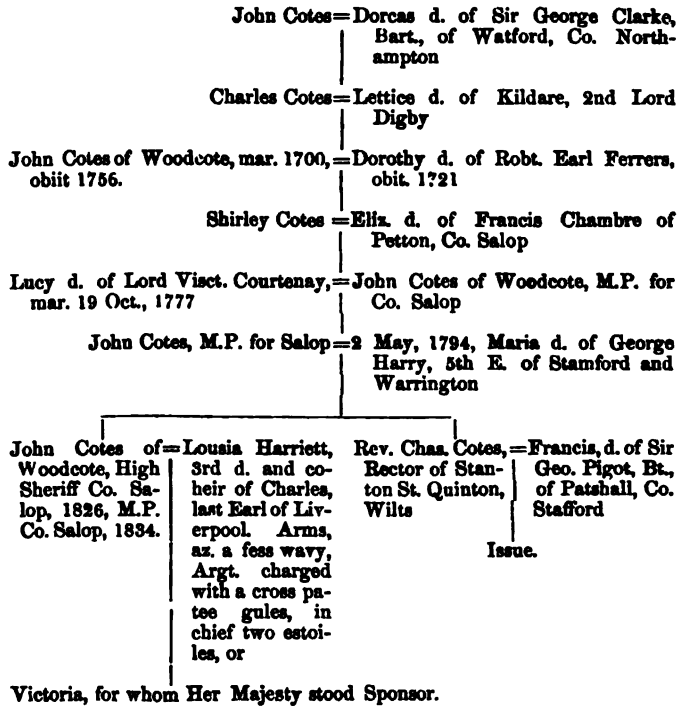
- 1726 October 23, Walter Estcourt, d. aged 82.  
 1746 October 6, Thomas Estcourt, d., aged 49.  
 1818 December 2, Thomas Estcourt, d., aged 70.  
 1829 February 3, Honble. Jane Estcourt, widow of Thomas Estcourt, d., aged 80.  
 1845 September 16, Walter Grimstone Bucknall Estcourt, fourth son of T. G. B. Estcourt, d., aged 38.

EXTRACTS FROM LONG NEWNTON PARISH REGISTERS  
 RESPECTING THE ESTCOURT FAMILY.

- 1669 December 29, Sir Thomas Estcourt and Mrs. Annie Kobham mar.  
 1673 January 22, Alexander Hatton, Gent. and Mrs. Amy Estcourt, mar.  
 1648 March 8, Amy, d. of Sir Giles Estcourt, bap.  
 1653 April 6, Giles, s. of Sir Giles Estcourt, Bart, born.  
 1654 May 15, William, s. of Sir Orfed Estcourt, born.  
 1655 July 2, Grace, d. of Sir Giles Estcourt, born.  
     July 2, Annie, d. of Sir Giles Estcourt, born.  
 1655 July 6, Lady Annie Estcourt, wife of Sir Giles Estcourt, bur.  
 1655 October 6, Grace, d. of Sir Giles Estcourt, bur.  
 1668 November 18, Sir Giles Estcourt, bur.  
 1673 July 15, Richard Estcourt, Esq., bur.  
 1684 Sir William Estcourt, Bart., murdered in London.  
 1689 Henry Estcourt, Gent., bur.  
 1697 Margaret, wife of Giles Estcourt, Gent., bur.

THE FOLLOWING PEDIGREE SHEWS THE DESCENT (THROUGH  
THE FEMALE LINE) OF THE COTES OF WOODCOTE, SALOP,  
FROM THE DE BRAOSE'S, LORDS OF TETBURY.

William de Braose, Lord of Breck-	=	Maud, d. of Richard Earl of Clare
noek, famished in Windsor Castle		
Peter, second son, died in the Holy-	=	
Land, 25 Hen. III. (1241)		
Sir Peter de Braose of Gloucester,	=	
temp. Edw. I. and Edw. II.		
Alice de Braose	=	Ralph de St. Owen
		Arms, Gules, 3 chev. or
John de S. Owen of Gerurston and	=	Joane d. and heiress of Sir Hugh
Burton		Tyrell, Lord of Bromscroft and
		Norman's Croft, Co. Stafford
		Arms, az. a lion rampant, argt. within
		a bordure indented, or
John de S. Owen, Lord of Burton,	=	Elizabeth d. of . . . Barkley
Co. Hereford		
Joane, d. and at length heiress, obt.	=	Roger Downton of Downton, Co.
4 Hen. IV.		Hereford. Arms, 3 Piles in chief
		meeting in base, sable
Thomas Downton	=	Margaret d. of Richd. Lingaine of
		Lingaine, 2nd wife
Elizabeth, 3rd d. and co-heir	=	John Cotes of Cotes, Co. Stafford,
		High Sheriff of Stafford, 35 Hen.
		VI. Arms, 1st and 4th ermine,
		2nd and 3rd
Humphrey Cotes, of Cotes, slain at	=	Elinor d. of Sir Humphrey Blount
Bosworth Field		
John Cotes, of Cotes and Woodcote,	=	Ellen d. of Richd. Littleton of
Co. Salop, served in France, temp.		Pillaton, Co. Stafford, 2nd wife
Hen. VIII.		
John Cotes, of Cotes and Woodcote	=	Jane d. of John Bradock of Adber-
		stone, Co. Stafford
John Cotes, of Woodcote	=	Mary d. of Sir Anthony Coleclough
John Cotes of Woodcote, High	=	Mary d. of Walter Bagot, Esq. of
Sheriff, Co. Salop, 1614		Blithfield



## CHAPTER VII.

NOTES ON THE GEOLOGY OF TETBURY.<sup>1</sup>

The town of Tetbury stands on a slight eminence, which may geographically be described as a knoll of the Cotteswold range of hills. The approaches to it (especially the one from Cirencester,) are, first, by a descent from the surrounding hill, and then crossing a slight valley, we make an ascent up a steep road, through the streets, which all incline with a greater or less angle of dip towards the valley.

The land around the town is very fertile, especially for the Cotteswolds, most of it being in meadow. The vale is watered by a small rivulet; and the neighbouring hills all around yield stone of various qualities; the freestone, of which the town is built, being of the age and character of the Bath building stone, whilst some of the upper beds of the district afford a

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<sup>1</sup> I am indebted for the following notes on the geology of Tetbury to Professor Buckman, F.G.S., F.L.S., &c., of the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester.

fissile limestone, much used for roofing purposes ; whilst lime, both for building and agriculture, may be procured in abundance and of good quality.

That in this district the hills do not lose their character of the "stony Cotteswolds," may at once be observed, from the prevalence of walls in field partings ; and those who are accustomed to observe the quality of stone, will soon be aware that various layers of stone are employed for this purpose, as at one place a road-side wall will be made of flat slabs of a reddish brown silicious limestone ; further on, it will be composed of lumpy squared blocks of true freestone ; while still further, the hard and flat sharp-edged slabs will betoken an entirely different layer ; so that, indeed, according to the amount of elevation in the district, so the abundant quarries will yield stone of diverse character, and fit for different purposes.

However, all the beds which will come under review for our present purpose, belong to what geologists term the *Oolite*<sup>2</sup> *Rocks*, and all have reference to that part of the series called Great Oolite, which extends in a scarcely broken line from the neighbourhood of Stroud to Bath, being at

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<sup>2</sup> From ὠόν, egg, and λίθος, stone, as the substance of many of the beds is made up of small granules simulating the roe or eggs of fishes.

Stroud underlaid by the inferior, or Lower Oolite ; hence, then, the former is the prevailing rock of the South Cotteswolds from Bath, through Tetbury to the heights around Stroud, whilst the North Cotteswolds are more occupied by the lower beds.

Here, then, our description of rocks will have reference to the following :

3. *Forest Marble*, consisting of layers of more or less sandy and fissile oolite, intersected by thick bands of a blue tenacious clay.
2. *Great Oolite*. The white freestone and limestone, in thick blocks, fissile at the base.
1. *Fuller's Earth*. A blue unctuous clay, which separate the great from the inferior oolite beds.

1. The Fuller's Earth is a deposit of a blueish clay and marl, which separates the two oolites ; and, as it is an impervious bed underlying the porous stones of the Great Oolite, it is the source whence arise the springs of the valleys in the Tetbury district, and so gives rise to the Avon, which runs thence through Malmesbury and Chippenham to Bath and Bristol. It may be seen well exposed at its outcrop towards the Cotteswold scarps, such as at Rushmire Gate, and is also arrived at in well sinking. The geologist, however, will find the best exhibition of this stratum on the top of the Sapperton Tunnel, on the Great Western Railway, as here

it was removed in making the tunnel, which for a great distance runs through it. At this place and at Rushmire, we have collected the following fossils, which are, for the most part, in great abundance.

*Ostrea acuminata*, *Avicula echinata*, *Pholadomya truncata* (Buckman,) *Pecten vagans*, *Terebratula globata*, *Rhynchonella media*.

The fossils are usually well preserved, but of a dark blue colour, from contact with the clay, which is of a like tint, from the quantity of protoxide of iron which it contains.

2. Great Oolite is a thick stratum, attaining at Tetbury as much as 100 feet. It may be divided into three stages for the district under review.

- |  |     |
|--|-----|
| 3. Beds of white freestone, with oblique | ft. |
| cleavage, about - - - -                  | 20  |
| 2. Blocks of building and limestone -    | 60  |
| 1. Beds of a sandy oolite, breaking up   |     |
| into thin blocks with squared edges,     |     |
| the Stonesfield Slate of the North       |     |
| Cotteswolds, about - - - -               | 20  |

1. This lower bed has much of the texture of the true Stonesfield Slate of Oxford and parts of the Cotteswolds; at the same time, it is not so fissile, so that tiles are not here made of it, though it affords good flat and square slabs for walling. It is, indeed, of the same age; but being removed from those tidal influences which, in the Stonesfield

Slate, has resulted in a mixture of such terrestrial remains as plants and insects, with marine shells of several species, this lower bed in the Tetbury district bears evidence of having been further in the middle of the oolite sea, as it contains bits of broken stems, and portions of vegetable matter, drifted further from the main deposit, intermixed however, with many of the same marine shells as we find at Stonesfield, near Oxford. The shells, which mark this bed in the neighbourhood of Tetbury, are as follow :

*Ostrea acuminata*, *Pecten vagans*, *Trigonia* (two species,) *Lima cardiiforme*, *Lima duplicata*, *Cardium gibberulum*, *Nucula micronata*, *Acteon*, *Melania*, *Delphinula*, and other univalves.

2 and 3. The two upper beds are soft and porous, easily chiselled into architectural forms, and when carefully quarried is one of the best and most durable building stones in the kingdom. The lower bed of the two is the one which yields the magnificent blocks of freestone, which are transported from Box all over England. The obliquely laminated slabs are much used for paving and the like purposes.

The fossils of these beds are very numerous. My friend Mr. John Lycett, of Minchinhampton, in his beautiful *Monograph<sup>3</sup> of the Fossils of the*

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<sup>3</sup> This work, which forms part of the magnificent series of the Palæontological Society, should be in the hands of all students of oolite geology.

*Great Oolite*, has figured and described several hundreds of these. The following are amongst those which we have collected in the neighbourhood of Tetbury :

*Terebratula maxillata*, (fine specimens, occur in a slight band of marl which separates the beds 2 and 3,) *Rhynchonella media*, *Pecten vagans*, *Pecten lamellosus*, *Lima cardiiforme*, *Cardium Buckmanni* (Lycett,) *Cypricardia rostrata*, *Iso-cardia tenera*, *Pachyrisma grande*, in the hard white limestone. *Trigonia costata* var. *pullus*. *Lima duplicata*. *Purpuroidea nodulata*: This univalve, which has been found in such perfection at Minchinhampton, occurs both in the neighbourhood of Cirencester and Tetbury, in the hard band of limestone, but only in the shape of casts. *Natica*, *Nerinea*, *Alaria*, in the shape of casts and portions of other univalves. *Palates of Psammodus*. *Nucleolites Woodwardi*, and other *Echinoderms* in the same zone as the species named after the accomplished curator of the British Museum, occurs in the Cirencester district.

3. The Forest Marble stone is so called from Witchwood Forest, where it is extensively quarried, and the thicker slabs polished for rougher ornamental work. In the Tetbury district it is mostly quarried for walling and road metal.

The intersecting clay bands give rise to numerous small springs in a wet period, and forms what the farmer terms "sour land," where not

efficiently drained. A wide stretch of this may be seen between Rodmarton and Tetbury.

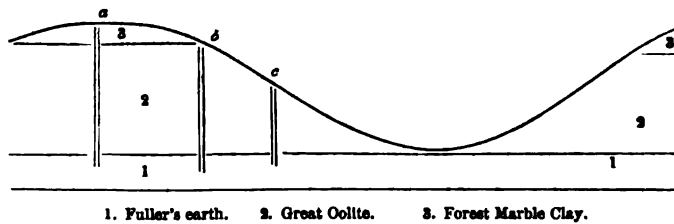
The fossils of this bed are very numerous, but they are generally in so broken a state as to render identification very difficult. They are, however, mostly those of the Great Oolite, the following of which greatly prevail :

*Ostrea. Lima cardiiforme. Pecten vagans. Pecten lens. Pecten lamellosus. Modiola Lackenbyi. Avicula. Leda lachryma. Cylindrites, Stomatia, Fissurella* : All new species of univalves may be found to distinguish this stratum.

The Forest Marble slabs are of great interest from the ripple marked and ridged surfaces they so often present, giving us the evidence of "ribbed sea sand" in past ages, when the Cotteswold formed the bed of the ocean. They are further interesting from the tracks which their surfaces have handed down to us of *Crustaceans* (crabs,) of the ancient sea ; tracks of *Gasteropods*, stomach-walking creatures, (univalves,) and lines left by the progression of worms, together with the holes where they have disappeared in the soft and yielding sea sand, having been, as now, daily added to and moistened by the ever recurring tidal wave.

The beds just described are evenly and regularly disposed ; that is, are *conformable*. One on the other, they are tolerably uniform in thickness, and are found in the following localization about

Tetbury: the tops of the hills are of *Forest Marble*. The hill on which the town of Tetbury stands is probably just capped with it. The slopes of the hills (that is, their scarps,) are of *Great Oolite*. And the watered valleys rest on the *Fuller's Earth*. This will be made more plain by the following diagram :



*Water Bearing Strata :* From the order of superposition of the strata, it will be seen that the heights of Tetbury and those around it are, for the most part, composed of a *porous* rock, Great Oolite, resting upon a clay or an *impervious* one, the Fuller's Earth ; hence, then, the Great Oolite is a collecting bed, or a water filtering area, and the Fuller's Earth below a water bearing bed, so that, where the valley cuts the Fuller's Earth, springs break out on the one hand, whilst the elevation above this latter stratum must be got through in well sinking on the other. The wells, therefore, at *a b c* will vary according to the level, and we may state them hypothetically, for we could not measure them, as follows :

1. At the highest part of the town,	ft.
the Talbot, about -   -   -   -	120
2. The Town Well   -   -   -   -	90
3. Wells on the slope -   -   -   -	30

Thus, then, in this point of view Tetbury offers a curious exception to anything like an important town being built so far above a water level, as the expense of deep wells is enormous, and the depth here has to be attained by working the whole distance in hard stone. The situation of towns is mostly influenced by a facility for getting water, either from rivers or shallow wells. Thus the neighbouring town of Cirencester has the River Churn, a tributary of the Thames, running through it, besides which it is in a valley of depression; that is, the space on which it stands has bodily fallen in, just as though the hill on which Tetbury rests had suddenly dropped to a level with the valley around it; and, as the upper stratum is a thick bed of Forest Marble clay, covered up with gravel from the once broad and brawling Churn, the gravel is the collecting area, whilst the clay is the water bearing one, so that the wells in Cirencester are only of from 10 to 25 feet deep.

This subject of wells, therefore, renders the geology of Tetbury of peculiar interest to those who study the physical aspect of a district as influenced by geological arrangement and phenomena; and, as the country around Tetbury is

much cracked (faulted,) in the language of the science, the student resident at Tetbury or its neighbourhood, may gather rich stores of knowledge by investigating its strata, and contemplating the changes that have gone on since its materials formed the bottom of the ocean.

## APPENDIX I.

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A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF EVENTS CONNECTED WITH  
THE TOWN.

A.D.

- 680. At this period a Saxon Monastery existed here. (*Vide* Dugdale, vol. i., p. 811.)
- 1140. A Cistercian Monastery founded here by Reginald de S. Walerick.
- 1160. A Church built here by Bernard de S. Walerick.
- 1170. The Cistercian Monastery removed to Kingswood ; leaving a Grange at Tetbury.
- 1400. At this period the tower of the present Parish Church was built.
- 1467. A Deed of Arbitration executed between the Abbot and Monks of the Abbey of Eynsham, Oxfordshire, and the Parishioners of Tetbury, by Dr. John Carpenter, Bishop of Worcester, who had been chosen Arbitrer by both parties.
- 1547. Advowson of Tetbury granted by Henry VIII. to Christ Church, Oxford.
- 1586. An inquisition held at Tetbury, under the statute of charitable uses.
- 1589. The Churchwardens' accounts commence from this date.
- 1631. March 25. The Register of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials commenced from this date.
- 1632. The Manor and Advowson sold, by George Lord Berkeley, to the town.
- 1640. The tolls of fairs and markets purchased by the town.

- 1643. Aug. 8. King Charles I. visited this town.
- 1663. Aug. 3. Richard Talboys, Esq., one of the original Feoffees, died, aged 87.
- 1664. Charles II. passed through this town.
- 1687. Sept. 6. James II. passed through on his way to Bath.
- 1722. Seven new bells placed in the Church tower; Giles Body and Matthew Wilkins being Churchwardens.
- 1730. May 13. Peter, Lord King, being then Lord Chancellor, ordered that fifteen boys only should be educated at Mrs. Hodges' charity.
- 1749. Sept. 29. New pump under the Market house, opened; erected at the expense of Rev. John Wight.
- 1749. This year a set of chimes was given to the Church by Rev. John Wight.
- 1762. Upton house built.
- 1766. Sept. Riots all over England. At Tetbury the rioters took the cheese and bacon from the provision houses, and sold the cheese at 3d, the bacon at 4d per lb.
- 1766-67. The Priory built.
- 1771. July 11. At Tetbury races this day, H.R.H. Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, won the plate.
- 1777. Jan. 19. New Parish Church began to be built.
- 1777. May 17. The wife of a tradesman murdered her son.
- 1777. Nov. 24. The Rev. John Wight, for 36 years Vicar of this parish, and a great benefactor to it, died, aged 70.
- 1781. Oct. 7th. The new Parish Church first opened. The Rev. T. C. Wickes, D.D., the Vicar, preached.
- 1783. New part of the Churchyard, near the Bartons, consisting of twenty-two perches, consecrated by Saml. Hallifax, D.D., Lord Bishop of Gloucester.
- 1789. July 24. Tetbury races. Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, Lord and Lady Clifford, Sir Geo. O. Paul, Bart., &c., &c., present.
- 1789. Feb. 3. Tetbury Church struck by lightning, and severely damaged.

1793. Jan. 5. Meeting held in the Town Hall against Republicans and Levellers; Robert Clark, Esq., in the chair.
- 1796-98. High Grove built.
1803. Aug. 15. Enrolment of the Tetbury Volunteers. H. H. Sloper, Esq., Captain; R. C. Paul, John Wood, Esqrs., Lieutenants; H. J. Biederman, Ensign.
1803. The eighth bell placed in the tower. J. Rich and R. M. Warman, Churchwardens.
1805. March 26. Colours presented at Kingscote, by the Countess of Berkeley, to the Tetbury and Horseley Volunteers; Lieut.-Colonel Saunders commanding.
1813. Oct. 28. Meeting held at the Town Hall, at which it was agreed to apply to Parliament for an act to enable the Feoffees to enclose the Common.
1816. Town Hall and Market House rebuilt.
1817. Town paved, under the authority of an Act of Parliament.
1817. Sept. 8. Tetbury Savings' Bank established at a meeting held in the Town Hall; the Duke of Beaufort in the chair.
1818. Sept. 28. The Tetbury Dispensary established at a meeting held in the Town Hall; Thomas Estcourt, Esq., in the chair.
1818. Manor of Doughton sold by Thomas Talboys, Esq., to J. P. Paul, Esq.
1831. The Tetbury troop of yeomanry cavalry raised by T. G. B. Estcourt, Esq.
1836. The town first lit by gas.
1836. Boys' and girls' school built; the foundation stone being laid by Miss Eleanor Wood, afterwards Mrs. Brookes.
1837. Oct. 28. The tithes of this parish commuted by agreement under 6 and 7 William IV., c. 71.
1839. Advowson of living sold to John Stanton, Esq., under authority of an Act of Parliament.

1844. The Manors of Upton and Charlton sold by Lord Ducie to R. S. Holford, Esq.
1846. March 31. The foundation stone of S. Saviour's Chapel of Ease laid by Miss Frampton.
1848. Aug. 23. S. Saviour's consecrated by J. H. Monk, D.D., late Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.
1850. Boys' and girls' School much enlarged. Infant School built.
1855. Feb. 16. Tetbury Institute established at a meeting held in the old reading-room in the Chipping; Josiah T. Paul, Esq., in the chair.
1856. May 2. Peace with Russia proclaimed from the Town Hall, by J. T. Paul, Esq., Town Clerk.

## I.

*Charter of King Ethelred to Malmesbury Abbey.*

Chartæ ad cenobium Malmesburiense spectantes. Quo modo idem Rex dedit eidem Ecclesiæ quindecim cassates juxta Tetteburi.

In Nomini Domini nostri Jesu Christi saluatoris. Nihil intulimus ut apostolicum testatur oraculum, in hunc mundum verum nec auferri quid possumus. Iccirco terrenis æ caducis eterna et mansura mercanda sunt. Qua propter ego Æthelredus Rex Merciorum rogatus, a patritio meo et propinquo meo cenfrito pro remedio anime mee, ac pro oratione fratrum in Meldunesburg Deo servientium xv. cassatos prope Tettan monasterium Aldhelmo Abbati libenter largitus sum. Si quis vero hunc donacionem augere et amplificare voluerit, augeat Deus partem ejus in libro vite, quod si quis tyrannicâ potestate fretus demere vel auferre satagerit, sciat te coram Christo novemque Angelorum ordinibus in tremendo examine

racionem redditurum. Scripta est autem hec Cyrographi cartula anno ab incarnatione Domini DCLXXX. Indictione IX.

- + Ego Theodorus gracia Dei Archiepiscopus confirmari.<sup>1</sup>
- + Ego Saxulphus episcopus similiter.<sup>2</sup>
- + Ego Bosel episcopus subscripsi.<sup>3</sup>
- + Signum manus Æthelredi regis Merciorum.<sup>4</sup>
- + Signum Cenfrithi Comitis.

## II.

### *Charter of Reginald de S. Walerick to Eynesham Abbey.*

REGINALDUS DE SANCTO WALERICO, salutem, &c. Sciant quod ego dedi monasterio de Eynesham ecclesiam de Tetteburia, pro salute Henrici regis, et A. reginæ Angliæ, et liberorum suorum, et pro salute meâ, et Bernardi filij mei, et pro animabus patris et matris meæ et antecessorum et benefactorum meorum. Concedo etiam prædictæ ecclesiæ terram de Finestoches sicut Radulphus Basset eum dedit, et Godreфриdus, Abbas de Eynesham et conventus dederunt mihi x marcas argenti, et Bernardo filio meo ij marcas, teste Roberto capellano, Waltero de Bleia, Radulpho Hareng.

<sup>1</sup> 657. After that another Archbishop came to Canterbury, who was called THEODORUS, a very wise and good man; and he held his Synod with his clergy. Then was Winfred, Bishop of the Mercians, deposed from his Bishopric; and Abbot Saxulf (Saxulphus) was then chosen to be Bishop. and Cuthbald, a Monk of the same Monastery, was chosen Abbot. This Synod was held 673 years after the birth of Christ. —*Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.*

Archbishop Theodore died 690. He was Archbishop 22 years, and was buried at Canterbury; and Boorhtwald succeeded him in the Bishopric. Before this the Bishops had been Romans; but from this time they were English.—*Ibid.*

<sup>2</sup> Saxulphus was Bishop of Lichfield from 676 to 691, and previously Abbot of Medenhamsteden now Peterborough.

<sup>3</sup> For an account of Bishop Bosel, see page 6

<sup>4</sup> 704. Æthelred son of Penda, King of the Mercians, became a monk. He had been king 24 years. Cœnred succeeded him.

REGINALD DE S. WALERICK greeting. Know ye that I have given to the Monastery of Eynesham, the Church of Tetbury, for the safety (of the soul) of Henry the King, and Anne, Queen of England, and their children; and for the safety of my own soul, and of Bernard my son, and for the souls of my father and mother and ancestors, and of my benefactors. I grant, also, to the aforesaid Church, the land of Finestoches, as Randulp Bassett has given it; and Godfrey, Abbot of Eynesham, and the Convent, have given to me ten marks of silver, and to Bernard, my son, two marks. Witness: Robert the Chaplain, Walter of Bleia, and Radulp Hareng.

### III.

#### *Grant of Bernard de S. Walerick to Roger de Berkeley.*

BERNARDUS DE SANCTO WALERICO, omnibus hominibus et amicis suis, Franciæ et Angliæ salutem. Sciant præsentēs et futuri quod ego Bernardus concessi Rogeri de Berkeley, et hæredibus suis auxilium et consilium meum in curiā domini mei regis Angliæ salva fide meā et quitantiam in portu Sancti Walerici sibi et hæredibus suis, et omnibus hominibus mensæ suæ et ipse dedit et concessit mihi, annuente R. filio suo xl acras terræ apud Mireforde, ad removendam abbathiam meam de Tettebiria.

Testes, &c.

BERNARD DE S. WALERICK to all men, and to his friends in France and England, greeting. Know ye, that are here present, or shall be hereafter, that I Bernard, have granted to Roger de Bercheley and his heirs, my assistance and advice in the council of my Lord the King of England; save my allegiance and quitance in the port of S. Walerick, to him and his heirs, and to all men at his table; and he himself has given and granted to me R.. his son, assenting, 40 acras of land at Mireforde, to remove thither my Abbey of Tetbury. Witnesses, &c.

## IV.

*Charter of Thomas de S. Walerick to Eynesham Abbey.*

Carta Thomæ de S. Walerico monachis de Egnesham, super eccl'iam de Tettebur, quam R. de S. Walerico, avis suus, dederat eis :

THOMAS DE S. WALERICO, omnibus hominibus suis Francis et Anglis salutem. Sciant præsentis et futuri quod ego concessi et præsentis charta confirmavi Deo et ecclesiæ S. Mariæ de Egnesham, et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus in puram et perpetuam elemosinam et pro salute animæ meæ et patris mei et matris meæ, et omnium antecessorum meorum, et hæredum meorum ecclesiam de Tettebiri, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis et libertatibus, sicut eam habent ex dono R. de S. Walerico avi mei. \* \* \* \* \*  
Hujus autem concessionis et confirmationis meæ præsentis scripto et sigillo meo appposito roboratæ, testes sunt Clemens prior Osen. Magister Walterus sub prior S. Frideswydæ, Magister Alardus de S. Mildrida. Rad. Hareng, Rad. de Norton, Rob. de Estrop, Rog. de Nova Foresta.<sup>4</sup>

Charter of Thomas de S. Walerick to the Monks of Eynesham, concerning the Church of Tettebiri, which Reginald de S. Walerick, his grandfather, hath given to them :

THOMAS DE S. WALERICK to all his men in France and England, greeting. Know ye that are here present or shall be hereafter, that I have granted, and by the present charter have confirmed to God and to the Church of Saint Mary of Eynesham, and to the Monks there the servants of God, in pure and perpetual alms, and for the safety of my soul, and my father and my mother, and of all my ancestors and my heirs, the Church of Tettebiri, with all things pertaining to it and the liberties, as they have it from the gift of R. de

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<sup>4</sup> Dugdale's *Monast.*, vol. iii., p. 19.

S. Walerick, my grandfather \* \* \* This grant and confirmation is my present writing, and confirmed by my seal placed opposite. Clemens, Prior Osen, Master Walter sub-Prior, &c., are witnesses.

## V.

*Carta R. de Berkeley.*

[Ex Registro Abb. de Kingeswode penes Johannem Smith di Nibley, in Com. Glouc. an. 1651.]

R. DE BERKELEY omnibus fidelibus qui litteras istas inspexerint salutem. Notum sit vobis quod Willielmus de Berckley dedit abbatiæ de Tynterna pro salute animæ Henrici regis Angliæ et suæ, totum Kingeswode cum omnibus pertinentis suis ad construendam ibi abbatiam de ordine Cisterciensi et pater meus illud gratum habuit et ratum tenuit. Et postquam abbatia de Kingeswode translata erat ad Tettebiriæ, consensu patris mei R. de Berkeley ipse pater meus, consensu et voluntate meâ, dedit et concessit Bernardo de Sancto Walerico, quadriginta acras apud Mureford ad removendam illud abbatiam suam quæ fuit prius apud Tettebiriæ.<sup>6</sup> Hiis testibus, &c.

## VI.

*Grant of William de Breuse to the Free Burgesses of Tetbury of common pasture in the North Hayes.* 19 Ed. I., (1291.)

To all true Chrysten people to whom this psent writtinge shall come to be seene or hearde, WILLIAM OF BREUSE, sonne and heir of WILLIAM OF BREUSE, sendeth greetinge in our Lord God everlastinge. Know ye us to have remisede and granted for us, and our heires or assignes, to our free Burgesses of the Boroughe of Tedburie, the common pastour which do clayme to ptaine and belonge to their burgages in the pasture which is North Haye ; so that thaie, the said Burgesses,

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<sup>6</sup> Dugdale's *Monast. Angl.*, v. 425.

do use the same in the spring time as thaie have usede it bie ann-  
ciente custome. In witness whereof to this present writtinge,  
we have put to our seale, these bearing witnesse, Peter de la  
Mare, Knight, Henry de Moyngne, Rychard of Woksey,  
Adam Sylman, John of Seyntley, John Mahele, Allande de  
Forwoode, and others. Dated at London, the Mondaie, the  
vith daie of the moneth of Marche, in the nynetene year of  
the raigne of Kynge Edwarde.

## VII.

*Re grant of Reginald de Brahus, of the liberties formerly granted  
to the Burgesses of Tetbury.*

Be it known unto all men, that RAINALDE OF BRAHUS have  
given, and bie this my psent writtinge, confirmed to the  
Burgesses of TEDBURIE, all liberties and customes which thaie  
have, or ought to have, in the town of TEDBURIE, as the  
writings of the LORD WILLIAM OF BRAHUS, my father, which  
they have, do shewe and testifye; and because I wolde y<sup>t</sup> this,  
my confirmacon, maie abide and remaine sure and stedfaste,  
I have to this pnte writtinge put my seale, these bearinge  
witness: The Lord Pagan of Burchell, Hugh of the Ash,  
Walter of Tancley, Richard the sonne of Vincent, Symmes  
y<sup>e</sup> Clerk, and many others.

## VIII.

*Re Grant of John de Brausa, of former liberties, to the Burgesses  
of Tetbury.*

Be it known to all men that I, JOHN, of the Old Hall, have  
given, and by this my present writtinge, conferred to my  
Burgesses of TEDBURIE, all liberties and free customes which  
thaie were wont to have in the time of my ancestors, as it is  
contained in the writtinge which they have of the Lord  
Willm, of the Old Hall, my grandfather; and that this my

pnte graunt and confirmation may abide in his force and effect, I have to this pnte writtinge set my seale, these bearing witness: Willm. de Maca, Raynolde of Bolmron, Mr. Ralfe Mailon, John Orull, Roger of Dunchton, Walter of Upton, Phillippe of Tedburie, and many others.<sup>6</sup>

## IX.

*The Charter of King Edward IV. of the Manor of Alminster to Westbury College.*

THE KING to all to whom, &c., greeting. Know ye that of our special favour and sincere love and affection which we bear towards the College or Collegiate Church of Westbury, in the County of Gloucester, and that the Dean and Canons, and other officers of the College and their successors, may in particular pray and implore God for our welfare, and of Cœcilia our mother, whilst we live, and for our souls after we are dead; and for the souls of our most dear father, Richard, Duke of York, and of Edward, Earl of Rutland, our brother, we have given and granted, and by this our charter, have confirmed, to Henry Sampson, clerk, Dean of the said College, and to the Chapter thereof, the Manor of Aylminstre, otherwise called Elmystre, with its appurtenances, in the said County of Gloster, to have and to hold the said Manor with the appurtenances, unto the aforesaid Dean and Chapter and their successor, of us and our heirs, in perpetual alms for ever, together with court leets, franck pledge, privileges, and other liberties, profits, and commodities, to the said Manor belonging or appertaining, the statute of &c., notwithstanding. In witness whereof, &c. Witness, the King at Westminster, the twenty-first day of March.

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<sup>6</sup> The Latin original of these three Charters are in the Town Chest, but they are in many parts illegible.

EXTRACTS FROM PUBLIC ROLLS RELATING TO TETBURY.<sup>7</sup>

## I.

## Rotuli Literarum Clausarum.

17 Johan. A.D. 1215. Rex Vicario Glouc., etc. Præcipimus tibi quod sine dilatione facias habere dilecto et fideli nostro Thomâ de S. Walerico id quod de jure haberi debet in manerio de TETTBIRI, et Hugoni de Mortuo Mari id quod habere debet de jure in eodem manerio. Ne amplius inde clam audiamus. Si quid autem de catallis que ipsum Thomam contingunt de eodem manerio captum vel amotum fuerit, id ei sine dilatione reddi facias. Testis me ipso apud Langar. xxvij die Dec.

18 Johan. A.D. 1216. Mandatum est vicario Glouc. quod habere facias eidem Hugoni plenam saisinam de manerio de TETTEBIRI cum pertinentibus suis clam esse jus suum. T. ut supra.

## II.

## Calendarium Inquisitionem post mortem.

3 Hen. V. Num. 34.

Gilbertus de Stonore fil' Rad'i de Stonore ten.

Doughton terr' et terr' Tetteburye.

23 Hen. VI. Num. 24.

Margareta quæ fuit uxor Johannis Berkeley militis defunct'

Tettebury maner' Gloucester.

13 Ed. IV. Jocosa Beauchamp vidua

Tettebury maner' vill' et domini' cum membris

Upton juxta Tettebury  
Charleton et Doughton } Messuagia terr'

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<sup>7</sup> I have selected a few extracts from the Public Rolls relating to Tetbury, to illustrate the manner in which the town is mentioned in them. The number of references to it are far too numerous for publication, and would be of little use in a work such as the present.

20 Ed. IV. No. 72. John'es Greville Miles  
 Tettebury maner' vill' et domini'  
 Upton juxta Tettebury } Messuagia terr'  
 Charlton and Doughton } Gloucest.  
 6 Hen. V. No. 48. Georg' Brewes ar'  
 Upton juxta Tettebury messuagia et redditus.  
 Glouces.

## III.

## Testa de Nevill.

Isti tenent de dno. Rege in capito in com' Glouc'  
 Glouc' p. 77 b.

Petrus fil' Herbti tenet TETTEBUR que fecit W. de Braus  
 de dono R.

p. 79. b. Hundrm de Langetr'

In Tettebra xxxij caruc'

Upton. Osbertus de Grava tenet una caruc' terre in  
 UPTON p' archeriam.

## IV.

## Taxatio Ecclesiastica P. Nicholai.

	Taxatio. £ s. d.	Pecunia. £ s. d.
Ecclesia de Tettebur	24 0 0	2 8 0
Pret h. porco Abbas de Eyneshm	2 0 0	0 4 0
Pret hic porco Abbas de Kyneswood in } major' dec' in grang' de Tettebur' et de } uno Crufto	0 4 8	0 0 5½

## V.

## Valor Ecclesiasticus Temp. Hen. VIII.

## Auctoritate Regis institutus—

## Tetbury Vicaria.

	£	s.	d.
Valet clare in reddit' et firm' una cum x <sup>ii</sup> ibm p ann ultra xvj solut' pro sustentac' lampad x <sup>s</sup> arctio ibm ij <sup>s</sup> pro cenag. et viii <sup>s</sup> dno epo pro visita' juxta rat' cujuslt ij <sup>cd</sup> anni ij <sup>s</sup>	xxxv	"	xv

	x <sup>ma</sup> inde	lxx	j
Tettebry 1st Chantry.	Valued at	viiij	xiiij
	x <sup>ma</sup>	xviiij	iiij
Tettebry 2nd Chantry.	Valued at	cxv	viiij
	x <sup>ma</sup> inde	xj	vj

# NUMISMATA GLOUCESTRIENSIA,<sup>1</sup>

*Or a Collection of Tokens issued in the Seventeenth Century,  
from 1650-1670, by Tradesmen and Towns in  
the County of Gloucester.*

Those belonging to Tetbury are mentioned p. 238. They are as follows :

1. ob. Arrowsmith Obadiah  
rev. In Tetbury Baylef      A  
   O A
2. ob. Stephens John  
rev. In Tedbury 1664      S  
   I I
3. ob. Swinnerton Antipas (a Woolpack)  
rev. Of Tedbury, Wollman      S  
   A M
4. ob. Teakle Samuel      T  
   S E  
rev. Clothier in Tetbury      T  
   S E
5. ob. In Tetbury this farthing is owned  
rev. The armes of that Burrough

## BRIEF FOR THE REPAIRS OF TETBURY CHURCH.

Tetbury Church, in Com' Gloucester. Charge £2,600 and upwards; to be collected from house to house.

T. Hickes, 12th Oct., 1730.

George the Second, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c.,

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<sup>1</sup> By Mr. Phelps of Chavenage House, near Tetbury.

to all and singular Archbishops, Bishops, Archdeacons, Deans, and their officials, Parsons, Vicars, Curates, and all other spiritual persons; and to all Teachers and Preachers of every separate congregation; and also to all Justices of the Peace, Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Constables, Churchwardens, Chapelwardens, Head-boroughs, Collectors for the Poor, and their Overseers; and also to all officers of Cities, Boroughs, and Towns Corporate; and to all other our officers, ministers, and subjects, whatsoever they be, as well within liberties as without, to whom these presents shall come, greeting.

Whereas it hath been represented unto us, as well upon the humble petition of the Minister, Churchwardens, and Inhabitants of the parish of Tetbury, in the County of Gloucester, as also by certificate under the hands of our truly and well-beloved — Hyett, Esq., Dr. Walter Hodges, and Dr. Nath. Lye, Kinard de la Bere, Thomas Cooke, John Stephens, and Edward Field, Esquires, and several others, our Justices of the Peace for our said County of Gloucester, made at their General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, held at the Booth-hall in the City of Gloucester, in and for the said County, on the 15th day of July, in the third year of our reign—That the said parish Church and Chancel of Tetbury is a very antient building, consisting of four isles, which by length of time is become so very ruinous and decayed in the foundation, walls, and roof thereof, that the same cannot be repaired and amended without taking great part of it down; and that the Parishioners and Inhabitants of the said parish have for many years last past, used their utmost endeavours to keep up and support their said Church and Chancel, having within few years collected, laid out, and expended, above the sum of £600 in the repairs thereof; but being burthened with a numerous poor, (for whose maintenance they have for several years last past paid above three shillings in the pound, besides other parish duties and assessments,) they are not able, amongst themselves, to raise a sum sufficient to repair or rebuild the ruinous and

decayed parts of their said Church and Chancel, which is now (notwithstanding their great care, and the expense which they have already been at) in such manifest danger of falling, that the Parishioners cannot, without hazard of their lives, assemble therein for the public worship of Almighty God.

That the truth of the premises hath been made to appear unto our said Justices in their open Sessions of Peace, not only by the petitioners, but also upon the oaths of divers able and experienced workmen who have carefully viewed the said Church and Chancel, who have made a moderate estimate and computation of the charge of repairing and rebuilding the said Church and Chancel, which amounts to the sum of Two thousand six hundred pounds, and upwards ; and the said parishioners having given us full satisfaction, by the affidavit of some of the inhabitants of the said parish, of the truth of the matters aforesaid, and that they have done, and are still ready and willing to do, to the utmost of their power, to repair and keep up so antient a structure. But, finding themselves unable to raise so large a sum as will be necessary to go on with and finish so great a work, unless assisted by the charity of our well disposed subjects, they have therefore, most humbly besought us to grant unto them our most gracious letters patent, licence, and protection, under our Great Seal of Great Britain, to empower them to ask, collect, and receive the alms, benevolence, and charitable contributions of all our loving subjects, throughout England, Wales, and Berwick-upon-Tweed, for the repairing and rebuilding the ruinous and decayed parts of their said Church and Chancel.

Unto which their humble request we have graciously condescended, not doubting but that when these our inclinations for promoting so good a work shall be made known to our loving subjects, they will readily and cheerfully contribute their endeavours for accomplishing the same.

Know ye, therefore, that of our especial grace and favour, and we have given and granted, and by these our letters

patent, under our Great Seal of Great Britain, we do give and grant unto the Minister, Churchwardens, and inhabitants of the parish of Tetbury aforesaid, and to their deputy and deputies, the bearer and bearers thereof, (authorized as hereinafter is directed,) full power, license, not only masters and mistresses, but also lodgers, servants, and strangers, within all and every our counties, cities, towns, boroughs, hamlets, cinque-ports, districts, parishes, chapelries, and all other places whatsoever, throughout England, Wales, and Berwick-upon-Tweed, for the good intent and purpose aforesaid.

And therefore, in pursuance of the tenor of an Act of Parliament made in the fourth year of the reign of the late Queen Anne, intituled, "An Act for the better collecting Charity Money on Briefs, by letters patent, and Preventing Abuses in relation to such Charities," our will and pleasure is, and we do hereby (for the better advancement of these our pious institutions,) require and command all Ministers, teachers, and preachers, Churchwardens and Chapelwardens, and the collectors of this Brief and all others concerned, that they and every of them observe the directions in the said Act contained, and do in all things conform themselves thereunto; and that, when the printed copies of these presents shall be tendered unto you, the respective Ministers and Curates, Churchwardens, Chapelwardens, and to the respective teachers and preachers of every separate congregation, that you and every of you, under the penalties to be inflicted by the said Act, do receive the same.

And you the respective Ministers, and Curates, and teachers, and preachers, are by all persuasive motives and arguments earnestly to exhort your respective congregations and assemblies to a liberal contribution of their charity for promoting so good a work.

And you the respective Churchwardens and Chapelwardens of the several and respective parishes within the County of Gloucester, (and not elsewhere,) together with the respective

Ministers, or some of the substantial inhabitants of the several parishes accompanying you, are hereby required to go from house to house within your respective parishes and liberties, within the said County of Gloucester, upon the week days next following the publication of these presents, to ask and receive from the said parishioners, as well masters, mistresses, and servants, as others in their families, their Christian and charitable contributions, and to take the names in writing of all such as shall contribute hereunto, and the sum and sums by them respectively given, and indorse the whole sums upon the said printed Briefs, in words at length, and subscribe the same with your own proper hands, together with the name of the place where and time when collected; and enter the same in the publick books of account kept for each parish and chapelry respectively within the said County of Gloucester; and the sum and sums collected, together with the said printed Briefs so indorsed, you are to deliver to the deputy and agents authorized to receive the same.

And we do by these presents nominate, constitute, and appoint, the Most Noble Henry, Duke of Beaufort; the Right Honourable Henry, Earl of Berkshire; James, Earl of Berkeley; Allen, Lord of Bathurst; and Matthew, Lord Ducie; the Right Reverend Father in God Joseph, Lord Bishop of Gloucester; the Honourable Henry Berkeley, Esquire; and Sir John Dutton, Baronet; the Reverend Walter Hodges, Doctor in Divinity; Thomas Estcourt, Nathaniel Stephens, John Stephens, Benjamin Bathurst, John Neale, William Kingscote, Joseph Small, William Vaughan, Samuel Shepherd, Hawkins Chapman, and John Hickee, Esquires, and the Minister and Churchwardens of the parish of Tetbury for the time being, Trustees and receivers of the charity to be collected by virtue of these presents, with power to them, or any five or more of them, to give deputations to such collectors as shall be chosen by the petitioners, or the major part of them. And the said Trustees, or any five or more,

are to make and sign all necessary orders, and to do all other reasonable and necessary acts for the due and regular collection of this Brief and advancement of the said charity; and to see that the monies, when collected, be effectually applied for the repairing and rebuilding the ruinous and decayed parts of the said Church and Chancel.

And, lastly, our will and pleasure is, that no person or persons shall receive any the printed Briefs or monies collected thereon, but such only as shall be so deputed and made the bearer and bearers of these presents or duplicates hereof.

In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent, and to continue in force for one whole year, from Christmas next, and no longer.

Witness, Our self, at Westminster, the twenty fourth day of September, in the fourth year of our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

ROBERTS.

The above is endorsed outside,

Tetbury Church.

Pray return all Briefs the next Visitation.

T. GRANT, Collector.

For Messrs. Hodgson and Worrall.

Collected upon this Brief at Hothfield, in the County  
of Kent, the sum of one shilling, this twenty  
second day of August, in the year of our Lord  
One thousand, seven hundred, and thirty one . 0 1 0  
By John Norcross, Minister.

NICHO. RUSSELL, }  
HENRY TERREY, } Churchwardens.

## EXTRACTS FROM THE WILL OF SIR WM. ROMNEY, BART.

IN THE NAME OF GOD, AMEN, for so much as we have not here any perpetuity or long residence, but are as pilgrims and strangers looking for a city whose builder is God eternal in the Heavens, and seeing the days of men passeth away swift, and death taketh us on the sudden, without giving warning or respite to bethink us, and being warned by the example of King Hezekiah to set our house and worldly affairs in order, because we must die, and having orderly disposed and settled my estate, I shall depart hence the more quietly in myself, and the more peaceably for others that I leave behind me. Therefore, I, William Romney, of the city of London, Unworthy Knight and Alderman, being in sound health and memory, I thank God for it, and desirous to go the way of all flesh at the good pleasure of God, do make this my last will and testament, disannulling all former wills whatsoever by me made, in manner and form following: First, because my soul and spirit is the chief part of me, and come from above, I commend the same to the Father of Spirits, God Almighty, distinguished in three persons; to wit, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, but one in Deity and Godhead, most humbly beseeching the same God, of His infinite mercy, to pardon and forgive the infinite number of my sins, hoping and believing most assuredly in my heart that, all be it, my grievous offences have deserved the intolerable curse of God, and everlasting torments of Hell, yet, through and only through the obedience, bitter passion, and death of my sweet Saviour Jesus Christ, I shall not only be fully and freely acquitted and discharged from all, both from the punishments and faults, but also I shall be reputed righteous through his righteousness laid and clothed upon me; and so, finally, I shall inherit the unspeakable joys of the Kingdom of Heaven,

for He, the Lord of Glory, which knew no sin, was pleased to be made the price and ransom for my sins; and like as my sins were laid upon Him to His death, so His righteousness shall be imputed to me for my everlasting life and salvation. Secondly, for that my body is from beneath of the base substance of the earth, whence it came and whither it must return. I therefore commit and commend it to the grave, desiring that it may be accompanied with my kindred and friends, and Christianly buried with the smallest pomp of heraldry that conveniency will tolerate, at the discretion of my executrix, either in my Parish Church where I dwell, or in St. Magnus on the Bridge, there lying my wife, good father, and mothers, and divers of my own children already, where my said body shall remain a corruptible lump until the last day, at what time I believe it shall be raised up again a spiritual body, joined again to my soul, clothed with incorruption and immortality, and made like to the glorious body of our Saviour Christ, and my most merciful Redeemer shall then be my most gracious Judge. And from thenceforth I shall be ever with the Lord, in the Kingdom of Heaven, accompanied with His blessed Angels and Saints, in such joys as the eye of man hath not seen, the ear of man hath not heard, the tongue of man cannot express, nor his heart able fully to conceive; which inexpressible mercies and everlasting blessedness I most humbly beseech the Lord to grant me, for his great Name's sake, and for Jesus Christ's sake, my only Saviour: Amen. Thus much of my will and desire, and briefly also of some part of my faith and religion, concerning my body and soul, and the estate of them both, as well in this life as in the life to come. All which I believe with my heart, (praying God to help my unbelief and to increase my faith,) confess with my mouth, and write with my own hand. And thirdly, touching my worldly goods, whereof the Lord hath made me but a steward for a short time, and which should have

been taken from, if I had not been taken from it: I will, bequeath, and devise the same as hereafter followeth.

\* \* \* \* \*

*Item.* I give and bequeath Ten pounds to be given and distributed to and amongst the poor people of the town of Tetbury, at the discretion of my sister Butt, Henry Chapman, Edward Chapman, Henry Mayo, William Mills, Robert Wyer, and William Wyer, or any four or more of them, within six months of my decease.

*Item.* Touching the lease term and interest I have from and under the Right Honble. Lord Barcklay, of and in the marketts, waights, of wove yarn and other things, towls, standings, and others profitts, in Tetbury, in the county of Gloster, my will and meaning is, that the issues, revenues, and profitts thereof, shall go and be employed to their uses, intents, and purposes, and in manner and form hereunder following (that is to say,) First, that the rent reserved and to grow due by and upon the said lease, be duly paid to the said Right Honble. Lord Barkcley during the said lease, according to the said lease, at or within the term therein limited for the payment thereof. *Item,* that those shall be paid, given, and distributed weekly, and every week during the term of years contained in the said lease, to and for relief of the poor, sick, aged, and impotent persons there, the sum of five shillings. *Item,* to the end there may be provided, procured, and maintained some honest, godly, and sufficient schoolmaster there, to teach and instruct the children and youths of the said town and parish gratis to read and write, and to cast accounts in arithmetick, thereby the better and more sooner to become fit for service, both for their good and the good of the commonwealth. And therefore I do most earnestly recommend to them special care to be had that the schoolmaster shall be very skilful in arithmetick, which art teacheth much wit unto all sorts of men and traders, but is too little known, in our land especially, *in our land especially,* in our country towns and cities; I say to

this end and purposes, I will that there shall be given, paid, and allowed, so long as my lease hath any being, to and for such schoolmaster, the sum of thirteen pounds a year, the same to be paid him quarterly by even portions.

*Item.* I will that six pounds a year shall be paid, given, and allowed towards a godly lecture or sermon, to be preached in the said town of Tetbury once in a week, besides that which the Parson or his deputy there performeth, whose care and duty in this behalf is not as it ought to be, the more pity, at such a day and time as the King's Bailiff for the time being, and his brethren that have been bailiffs, or the most part of them, whereof the said bailiff to be one shall think fit and expedient; the same six pounds to be paid quarterly by even portions.

*Item.* I will that all the residue of the profits, issues, and revenues, over and besides the charges and payments above-mentioned, shall remain and be to the bailiff of the King's majesty, his heirs and successors, commonly called the King's Bailiff of the said town of Tetbury for the time being, therewith the better to maintain and keep hospitality to credit and countenance his place for the well governing the town, and to keep such servants and officers as shall be needful for the service of the town, and for the just and true weighing of wool, yarn, and other things. *Item,* I will that the officer for the weights of weighing wool, yarn, and other things, shall be solemnly sworn yearly, in the court or leet there, for true and upright dealing between the byer and seller.

*Item.* I will that nomination and election, placing and displacing, as well as of the said lectures, the school-master, the officer for weighing, and the poor that shall receive weekly provisions as aforesaid, shall remain, and be on good, godly, provident and charitable, discretions, power, and treasure of the King's bailiff of that town for the time being, and of twenty other persons, honest, and discreet, of the said town, and his assistants, or the most part of them, of which twenty

persons I will, that Edmund Escott, William Tanner, John Dryver, Henry Mayow, Richard Huggens, Tobby Chapman, John Bentley, Thomas Huggens, William Wyer, and Edward Tanner, shall be thirteen ; and the same twenty persons I will, to be supplied and chosen from time to time, of the better sort, and most honest, discreet, and sufficient persons, inhabitants of the said town, among whom shall be so many such as have born the office of King's Bailiff, old George Escott and his sons always excepted and fore prized. And the election and choice shall be made by the King's Bailiff for the time being, and the other assistants, such as have born the said office there, if there are so many in the town ; if not, then others of the better sort of the inhabitants, (the said George Escott the elder and his sons excepted, who I forbid to have either hand or voice in this business,) or the most part of them, if they upon reasonable warning shall be present, they being at the least eleven persons so assembled and come together. But under eleven persons no act shall be of force, value, strength, or virtue. And I will that the said twenty persons above-mentioned, or the most part of them, four times in every year, or oftener if need and occasion so require, by direction and appointment of the said King's Bailiff for the time being, shall assemble themselves together in the Tolsey or Town-house, or some other convenient place there, for the performance of that herein to them referred ; and of my intent and true meaning herein and therein, I will that the King's Bailiff for the time being from time to time shall be the chief director of the meeting and action, and shall have his voice with the rest. And in the scrutiny or lotts of voices, the said bailiff shall have two voices, if need be, to decide the difference or question ; and upon special trust and confidence for the good performance of the premises, and of my true intent and meaning herein, I give and bequeath all my said lease and interest and term of years to the said Edmund Escott, William Myles, Harry Chapman,

Edward Chapman, John Dryver, William Tanner, Harry Mayow, Richard Huggens, John Bentley, Thomas Huggens, Edward Tanner, Toby Chapman, and William Wyer, willing withal, that the most part of them decreasing, assignment to be made and renewed to other discreet and honest persons, inhabitants of the said town, to be therefore named and appointed to fill up the number of thirteen, by the least, by the one and twenty persons or the most part of them, upon like trust and unto like uses and intents as aforesaid. And further, I provide and will that no one man do or shall hold or contain in the said office of King's Bailiff in the said town of Tetbury about the space of one year and some few days; but if, through favour of the Lord Barckley, or any other that may be lord of the town, or of any of his or their stewards, who have chief hand in the election of the bailiff, or through any other means, friendship, plott, or devise, or what cause or pretence soever, the bailiff should be new elected for another year, or continued longer in his place or office than one whole year and some few days: then I will and appoint that all the revenues, profits, and sums of money which shall be collected and received for the weighing of wool, yarn, and other things, whatsoever tolls standing or whatsoever, shall be wholly given to the lectures, to the poor, and to the schoolmaster of the said town of Tetbury, equally to be divided amongst them (that is to say,) the lecturer shall have the one third part, the poor shall have one other third part, and the schoolmaster shall take the other third part; but the King's Bailiff shall have no part nor portion thereof during the term of years which shall be then to come. Nevertheless, I hereby provide that it shall and may be lawful to and for the inhabitants of the said town, and the steward, to present and elect one man, if they shall think him fit and worthy to be the King's Bailiff, more than once or twice, so that there shall be three years, at the least, of vacancy between the times of his election, and in

such case such bailiff so elected shall enjoy the benefit of my said bequest. Anything hereinbefore to the contrary notwithstanding.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### LIST OF ACTS OF PARLIAMENT CONNECTED WITH THE TOWN.

##### I. 5 George III. (1765.)

An Act to apply a certain sum of money from the sale of a house in Tetbury, in the county of Gloucester, and by donations of several persons for re-building the Parish Church and Chancel of Tetbury aforesaid.

##### II. 54 George III., c. 144. (1814)

An Act for vesting certain common fields and waste grounds within the town and borough and parish of Tetbury, in the county of Gloucester, in trustees, discharged of any right of common thereon, and upon certain trusts declared thereof; (17th January, 1814.)

	A.	R.	P.
The North Hayes or Warren contains .	199	3	3
The Hill . . . . .	23	3	30
Several small pieces of waste land lying dispersed in the lordship of the Manor .	1	0	20
The Chipping Croft. . . . .	1	3	25
Several small pieces of waste land lying dispersed in the town and burrough .	1	1	13
	<hr/> 228 2 11 <hr/>		

##### III. 57 George III., c. 2. (1817.)

An Act for paving the footways, and for lighting and cleansing the streets, lanes, and public places, within the town and borough of Tetbury, in the county of Gloucester, and for preventing nuisances therein; (17th March, 1817.)

##### IV. 2 Victoria, c. 7. (1839.)

An Act for the sale of the advowson of the Vicarage of Tetbury, in the county of Gloucester; (14th May, 1839.)

COMMISSION FOR THE ADMISSION OF THE REV. DAN. NORRIS  
TO THE VICARAGE OF TETBURY.

Know all men by these presents, that the 17th day of November, 1658, there was exhibited to the Commission for approbation to publique preachers, a presentation of Daniel Norris, Clerk, Master of Arts, to the Vicarage of Tetbury, in the county of Gloucester, made to him by Richard Talboys, Esq., John Sheppard, William Savage, and John Savage, gentlemen; Obadiah Arrowsmith, Antipas Swinnerton, William Denning, Samuel Teakle, and John Undrill, the patrons thereof; together with a testimony in the behalf of the said Daniel Norris, of his holy and good conversation. Upon personall and due consideration of the premises, and finding him to be a person qualified as in and by the ordinance for such approbation is required: the Commission above-mentioned have adjudged and approved the said Daniel Norris to be a fit person to preach the Gospell, and have graunted him admission, and doe admitt the said Daniel Norris to the Vicarage of Tetbury aforesaid, to be full and perfect possessor and incumbent thereof. And doe hereby signify to all persons concerned therein, that he is hereby intituled to the profitts and perquisitts, and all rights and dues incident and belonging to the said Vicarage, as fully and effectually as if he had been instituted and inducted according to any such lawes and customs as have in this case formerly been made, had, or used in this realme. In witness whereof they have caused the comon seale to be hereunto affixed, and the same to be attested by the hand of the Register, by his Highness in this behalf appointed.

Dated at Whitehall, the seaventhenth day of November, one thousand, six hundred, fifty and eight.

The seal has the Royal Arms laid on a peculiar shield, with the words round, "The seale for approbation of publick preachers," and the name, M. Howie, probably that of the Registrar, outside.

The MS. from which this is taken is now in the British Museum.

BISHOPS OF GLOUCESTER FROM THE FOUNDATION OF THE  
SEE IN 1541.<sup>1</sup>

- 1541 September 20. The See founded. JOHN WAKEMAN, last Abbot of Tewkesbury, consecrated, died 1549.
- 1550 May 15. JOHN HOOPER, deprived 1553, burnt Feb. 9, 1555.
- 1554 April 1. JAMES BROOKES, Master of Balliol College, Oxford, d. Sept. 7, 1558.  
See vacant three years.
- 1562 April 19. RICHARD CHENEY, d. April 25, 1579.
- 1581 August 15. JOHN BULLINGHAM, d. May 20, 1598.
- 1598 August 28. GODFREY GOLDSBOROUGH, d. May 26, 1604.
- 1605 March 19. THOMAS RAVIS, Dean of Christ Church, translated to London May 18th, 1607.
- 1607 July 12. HENRY PARRY, Dean of Chester, translated to Worcester 1610.
- 1611 March 15. GILES THOMPSON, Dean of Windsor, d. Jan., 1612.
- 1612 July 15. MILES SMITH, Canon of Hereford, d. Oct. 20, 1624.
- 1624 November 26. GODFREY GOODMAN, Dean of Rochester, d. Jan. 16, 1665.  
See sequestered in 1640.
- 1660 November 26. WILLIAM NICHOLSON, Archdeacon of Brecknock, d. Feb. 5, 1672.
- 1672 October 10. JOHN PRITCHETT, d. Jan. 1, 1680.
- 1681 March 27. ROBERT FRAMPTON, Dean of Gloucester, deposed by William and Mary, Feb. 1, 1691.
- 1691 April 23. EDWIN FOWLER, d. August 26, 1714.
1715. January 15. K. D. WILLIS, Dean of Lincoln, translated to Salisbury 1722.

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<sup>1</sup> This list will be found useful for reference; several of the Bishops here mentioned being referred to in the preceding pages.

- 1722 JOS. WILCOCKE, translated to Rochester 1731.
- 1731 ELIAS SYDALL, d. 1734.
- 1734 MARTIN BENSON, Prebendary of Durham, d. 1752.
- 1752 JAMES JOHNSON, Canon of St. Paul's, translated to Worcester 1760.
- 1760 WILLIAM WARBURTON, Dean of Bristol, d. June 7, 1779.
- 1779 Honble. JAMES YORKE, translated to Ely July 21, 1781.
- 1781 July 24. SAMUEL HALLIFAX, translated to S. Asaph March 21, 1789.
- 1789 May 30. RICHARD BEADON, translated to Bath and Wells 1802.
- 1802 April 21. GEORGE J. HUNTINGFORD, translated to Hereford 1815
- 1815 July. Honble. HENRY RYDER, translated to Lichfield and Coventry 1824.
- 1824 March. CHRISTOPHER BETHEL, translated to Bangor April, 1830.
- 1830 June 11. JAMES HENRY MONK, d. May, 1856.
- 1856 July. CHARLES BARING, D.D.

## APPENDIX II.

## LIST OF VICARS.

The Vicarage of Tetbury was formerly in the Diocese of Worcester: (see page 98.) Henry VIII. founded the See of Gloucester in 1541; since that period Tetbury has been in the Diocese of Gloucester. Previously to this, no authentic account of the Vicars exists. I have only been enabled to discover the names of two or three. In 1279, during the Archbishopric of John de Peckham, *temp.* Edward I., Gregory de Karwent was Vicar of Tetbury; 2 Richard II. (1388,) John Philip was Vicar; and in 1462 (2 Edward IV.,) Henry Allen was Vicar.

The names of the Vicars since 1551 are as follows:

Name of Vicar.	Date of Institution.	Patron.
Thomas Holt .	1551	Christ Ch., Oxford.
Humphrey Horton .	1556	"
Henry Walmesley .	1583	Henry, Lord Berkeley.
William Edwards <sup>1</sup>	1614	George, Lord Berkeley.
Daniel Norris <sup>2</sup>	1658	Feoffees of the Town.
John Bliss <sup>3</sup> .	1681	"
William Scammel <sup>4</sup>	1712	"
Ralph Willet .	1726	"
Miles Gastrell <sup>5</sup>	1728	"
John Turner <sup>6</sup> .	1739	"

<sup>1</sup> Died January 11, 1658.

<sup>4</sup> Buried March 24, 1726.

<sup>2</sup> Buried April 22, 1687.

<sup>5</sup> Died December 9, 1738.

<sup>3</sup> Buried June 23, 1712.

<sup>6</sup> He was Chaplain to the Bishop of Gloucester, and in 1739 was presented to the Vicarage of Somerford Keynes, Wilts. He died Dec. 16, 1741.

Name of Vicar.	Date of Institution.	Patron.
John Wight <sup>7</sup> .	. 1742	Feoffees of the Town.
Thos. Croome Wickes, <sup>8</sup>		
D.D. .	. Dec. 16 1777	„
John Richardes <sup>9</sup>	. April 22 1786	„
Richard Davies <sup>1</sup>	. June 18 1792	„
Samuel Paul Paul <sup>2</sup>	. April 1825	„
JOHN FRAMPTON	. Aug. 29 1828	„

The advowson was sold in 1839. Charles Stanton, Esq., is the present Patron.

#### LIST OF LECTURERS.

The Lectureship was founded in 1610, by Sir William Romney, who left £6 per annum for that purpose. It was raised to £10 on the purchase of the lease of the fairs, &c., by the town. By the scheme confirmed by the Court of Chancery in 1830, £30 per annum was assigned to the Lecturer; but it having since that period laid for some years in abeyance, the stipend now amounts to £38 3s. 4d. Formerly the lecture was delivered every Thursday, and four Lecturers (usually the Clergy of the neighbouring parishes,) were appointed. The duty now attached to it is to preach a sermon in the Parish Church, on every Sunday evening from the third Sunday in April to the third Sunday in September. The Feoffees appoint the Lecturer.

The names of the Lecturers, as far as I have been enabled to collect them from MS. and other documents, are as follow :

George Bull, D.D., Rector of Avening, from 1685 to 1705,

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<sup>7</sup> A great benefactor to the town. Died Nov. 24, 1777.

<sup>8</sup> Died March 31, 1786.

<sup>9</sup> He was formerly Lecturer and Schoolmaster here; also Chaplain to the Earl of Pembroke. He died May 27, 1792.

<sup>1</sup> Also Vicar of Horseley. Died April 3, 1825.

<sup>2</sup> Died July 29, 1828. He was baptised in 1781, being the first person baptized in the new Parish Church.

and afterwards Bishop of St. David's, was for some time Lecturer here.

1726 Rev. Mr. Lewis, of Holt.	1788 Rev. John Richardes.
1738 Rev. Mr. Hackman.	Rev. Mr. Bowen.
Rev. John Wight.	Rev. Mr. Cornwall.
Rev. Mr. Bennett.	1790 Rev. Richard Davies.
Rev. Mr. Bryan.	1792 Rev. Lancaster Dodgson.
1739 Rev. Mr. Gregory.	1799 Rev. W. Everett.
Rev. Mr. Freer.	1800 Rev. Mr. Thorpe.
1749 Rev. T. C. Wickes.	

From this date till 1844 the Lectures ceased, from want of funds.

1844 May 7. Jacob Wood. <sup>3</sup>
1845 March 19. Jacob Wood. <sup>3</sup>
1846 April 22. Henry Herbert Wyatt.
1848 April 17. Henry Herbert Wyatt.
1849 April 11. Thomas Lukyn Williams.
1850 March 25. Charles Fuge Lowder.
1851 March 29. Charles Fuge Lowder.
1852 March 30. James Hamilton. <sup>3</sup>
1853 April 5. Fred. Waters Greenstreet.
1854 April 6. Fred. Waters Greenstreet.
1855 March 29. Alfred T. Lee.
1856 March 27. Alfred T. Lee.
1857 March. W. R. Brownlow.

#### LIST OF CURATES.

1598 Nicholas Bonner	1681 John King
1602 George Haines	1708 Mr. Lodge
1607 Richard Lambert	1710 William Bishop
1612 Tobias Higgens	1735 Mr. Verreby
Mr. Sheen	1740 John Wight, Vicar of
Mr. Hicks	Tetbury, 1741 to 1777

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<sup>3</sup> Elected, but did not serve.

1819 W. S. Birch, Rector of Easton Grey & Lucking- ton, Wilts	1844 Henry Walker, Incum. of S. Andrew's, West- minster
1820 Thomas T. L. Jones, late Incum. of North Nibley, Gloucestershire	T. H. Chase, Incum. of Lydbrook, Gloucester- shire
1823 Edward D. Slade	1846 H. H. Wyatt, Incum. of Trin. Chapel, Brighton
1825 Thomas Davies	Charles F. Lowder
1828 Charles Erck John Duffus	1849 T. L. Williams, Incum. of Porthleven, Cornwall
1829 Henry S. Sayce, Incum. of Shirehampton, Glou- cestershire	1852 R. H. Poole, Incum. of Beeston, Leeds
1831 Jacob Wood, Rector of Syde, Gloucestershire	F. W. Greenstreet
1838 James Hogan	1853 H. H. Hardy, Vicar of Preston, Gloucestershire
1839 Edward Hebson	1854 Richard Bramley
1841 Peter Blackburn	Alfred T. Lee, Incum. of Elson, Gosport, Hants
1842 Joshua Bennett, Incum- bent of Caversham, Oxfordshire	1855 John Hughes
1843 Charles B. Garside	1856 Thomas J. Lee W. R. Brownlow

## LIST OF CHURCHWARDENS.

1589 Edward Renter Thomas Bird	1594 William Myles George Estcourte
1590 Henry Mayo Robert Poole	1595 Francis Tayler John Chapman
1591 Richard Brinkworth Bayley Woodrofe	1596 John Driver William Chapman
1592 John Warrant John Boxe	1597 George Potts Thomas Gwynn
1593 John Hoopper John Howman	1598 Robert Cotte Richard Hope

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1599 Richard Boxe<br>Robert Cotte           | 1617 Henry Cripps<br>Jasper Weyer                 |
| 1600 John Sandys<br>Richard Webb            | 1618 William Vaisey<br>William Denninge           |
| 1601 Thomas Byne<br>Edward Mayo             | 1619 { Henry Mayo<br>Arthur Tanner                |
| 1602 Edward Chapman<br>William Tanner       | 1620 { Thomas Byrd                                |
| 1603 Edward Carter<br>John Apprichard       | 1621 Richard Boxe<br>Roger Hiller                 |
| 1604 William Taylor<br>William Denninge     | 1622 Robert Hibbart<br>Thomas Goodall             |
| 1605 John Browninge<br>Richard Compton      | 1623 Richard Hooper<br>Charles Wright             |
| 1606 Thomas Huggins<br>Toby Chapman         | 1624 Toby Chapman<br>Thomas Burgess               |
| 1607 Henrie Norris<br>John Watts            | 1625 Henry Wells<br>Edward Mayo<br>William Lincke |
| 1608 John Driver<br>Bryan Hooper            | 1626 William Vaysey<br>William Denninge           |
| 1609 William Wyer<br>Jasper Chapman         | 1627 The same                                     |
| 1610 Henrie Nixon<br>William Vaisey         | 1628 { William Denning<br>Jasper Weare            |
| 1611 Thomas Brinkworth<br>John Hooper, jun. | 1629 { John Adey                                  |
| 1612 Toby Chapman<br>John Hooper, sen.      | 1630 Jasper Wyer<br>John Adey                     |
| 1613 William Tanner<br>Charles Writte       | 1631 Richard Hooper<br>William Hooper             |
| 1614 Richard George<br>Robert Bird          | 1632 Roger Webb<br>William Lynke                  |
| 1615 John Digby<br>Henry Weller             | 1633 Richard Arrowsmith<br>Richard Hillyer        |
| 1616 William Lincke<br>Richard Arrowsmith   | 1634 Henry Mayo<br>Robert Hooper                  |
|   | 1635 Hugh Dun<br>Toby Mayo                        |

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1636 Henry Willis<br>John Wickes           | 1657 Edward Purnell, <i>alias</i><br>Burnell  |
| 1637 Toby Mayo<br>William Denninge         | John Gale of Doughton                         |
| 1638 Arthur Tanner<br>John Adey            | 1658 Samuel Brasington<br>Joseph Brownings    |
| 1639 Jasper Swinnerton<br>John Shorlocke   | 1659 Mr. William Savage<br>Thomas Whitinge    |
| 1640 William Davies<br>Obadiah Arrowsmith  | 1660 The same                                 |
| 1641 William Lincke<br>Richard Player      | 1661 Stephen Thomas<br>Antipas Swinnerton     |
| 1642 William Lincke<br>John Brownings      | 1662 The same                                 |
| 1643 The same                              | 1663 John Savage, gent.<br>Christopher Harris |
| 1644 William Packer<br>William Bachelor    | 1664 Moses Wickes<br>John Holland             |
| 1645 The same                              | 1665 Richard Amos<br>Edward Teakle            |
| 1646 The same                              | 1666 John Undrill<br>Edward Slopar            |
| 1647 William Denninge<br>Thomas Whittinge  | 1667 Samuel Denninge<br>Toby Mayo             |
| 1648 John Undrill                          | 1668 Francis Hobbes<br>Samuel Saunders        |
| 1649 Obadiah Arrowsmith<br>Samuel Teakle   | 1669 Samuel Teakle<br>John Thomas             |
| 1650 William Davis<br>Francis Hobbs        | 1670 John Sherman<br>Nathaniel Body           |
| 1651 Antipas Swinnerton<br>John Miles      | 1671 John Gale<br>William Hooper              |
| 1652 The same                              | 1672 Joseph Browning<br>John Linkinghold      |
| 1653 Matthew Beale<br>Timothy Okes         | 1673 John Vayzey<br>James Stancomb            |
| 1654 The same                              | 1674 Edward Purnell<br>Thomas Morton          |
| 1655 William Hodges<br>Henry Wells         | 1675 Roger Hiller                             |
| 1656 Thomas Curtis<br>John Veysey of Upton |   |

William Hodges	1700 John Taylor
1676 & 1677 The same	Nathaniel Body, jun.
1678 Isaac Browning	1701 Gilbert Gastrell
Samuel Witcomb	Nathaniel Body, jun.
1679 Thomas Cullimore	1702 Nathaniel Cripps
William Mayo	John Sloper
1680 Charles Mayo	1703 The same
Daniel Mason	1704
1681 Jeremiah Watts	1705 Samuel Saunders
Thomas Edgerley	Jonathan Wickes
1682 Nathaniel Mayo	1706 Francis Savage
Samuel Wickes	Matthew Wilkins
1683 John Gale	1707 Thomas Deacon
Robert Seale	Jonathan Shipton
1684 Christopher Harris	1708 The same
Jonathan Shipton	1709 John Wickes
1685 Edward Teakle	John Hillier
Robert Mershant	1710 to 1712 The same
1686 The same	1713
1687 Charles Savage	1714 John Weight
John Thomas, jun.	Thomas Butler
1688 William Jones	1715
William Dolman	1716 Richard Talboys
1689 & 1690 The same	William Damsell
1691 Edward Sloper	1717 Giles Body
William Wickes	Matthew Wilkins
1692 Joseph Wickes	1718 to 1724 The same
William Damsell	1725 Giles Body
1693 John Butler	1726 Giles Body
Joseph Punter	Edward Esbury
1694 The same	1727 Giles Body
1695 Edward Teakle, jun.	1728 Giles Body
James Walkey	Christopher Clark
1696 to 1698 The same	1729 The same
1699 Nathaniel Batchelor	1730 Thomas Cooper, sen.
Thomas Skammell	Christopher Clark

- |                          |                           |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1731-2                   | 1769 William Tugwell      |
| 1733                     | Thomas Oatridge           |
| 1734 Thomas Talboys      | 1770 The same             |
| Joseph Wickes            | 1771 Hopeful Lockey       |
| 1735 to 1741 The same    | Daniel Oatridge           |
| 1742 Joseph Wickes       | 1772 Josiah Paul Tippetts |
| Daniel Oatridge          | Walter W. Pike            |
| 1743                     | 1773 Edward Tugwell       |
| 1744                     | Wm. Ship. Osborne         |
| 1745                     | 1774 The same             |
| 1746 Thomas Butler       | 1775 Thomas Cripps        |
| John Saunders            | William Wood              |
| 1747 to 1752 The same    | 1776                      |
| 1753                     | 1777 Robert Wight         |
| 1754 Nathaniel Saunders  | William Bamford           |
| John Ledgenham           | 1778 The same             |
| 1755                     | 1779                      |
| 1756                     | 1780                      |
| 1757                     | 1781                      |
| 1758 Joseph Wickes       | 1782 Thomas White         |
| Samuel Saunders          | John Tugwell              |
| 1759 Robert Clark        | 1783 William Wood, jun.   |
| John Paul                | Samuel E. White           |
| 1760 The same            | 1784 Samuel White         |
| 1761 Joseph Wickes, jun. | Richard Cooper            |
| Thomas Pike              | 1785 Matthew P. Bamford   |
| 1762 Thomas Pike         | John Rich                 |
| George White             | 1786 The same             |
| 1763 & 1764 The same     | 1787 Simon Rich           |
| 1765 Daniel Damsell      | T. Saunders               |
| William Fisher           | 1788 Giles Pike           |
| 1766 The same            | Joseph Cooper             |
| 1767 Thomas White        | 1789 Simon Oatridge       |
| Daniel Damsell           | T. F. Wickes              |
| 1768 Thomas Oatridge     | 1790 The same             |
| Daniel Damsell           | 1791 Charles Wickes       |

- |                        |                         |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| John Arundell          | 1814 John Benjamin      |
| 1792 R. M. Warman      | William Talboys         |
| Robert Warn            | 1815 to 1818 The same   |
| 1793 Joseph Woodward   | 1819 Jacob Wood         |
| Thomas Alexander       | John Benjamin           |
| 1794 The same          | 1820 John Benjamin      |
| 1795 Jeremiah Bainton  | Stiles Rich             |
| Robert Bamford         | 1821 Joseph Smith       |
| 1796 Thomas Brookes    | Stiles Rich             |
| Humphrey Tugwell       | 1822 T. E. Biedermann   |
| 1797 Jeremiah Wigmore  | Joseph Brookes          |
| James Hill             | 1823 Joseph Brookes     |
| 1798 Thomas Hawkes     | Henry White             |
| George Hopkins         | 1824 John W. Biedermann |
| 1799 Robert Clark Paul | John Allaway            |
| James Pickett          | 1825 The same           |
| 1800 Thomas Spearing   | 1826 James R. Dacres    |
| Timothy Shewing        | John Allaway            |
| 1801 William Orum      | 1827 James R. Dacres    |
| William Holliday       | John Cook               |
| 1802 R. M. Warman      | 1828 James R. Dacres    |
| Simon Rich             | Charles Wickes          |
| 1803 Simon Rich        | 1829 Joseph Brookes     |
| Thomas Seymour         | Charles Wickes          |
| 1804 to 1806 The same  | 1830 The same           |
| 1807 Joseph Wood       | 1831 Charles Paul       |
| Joseph Smith           | Samuel A. Saunders      |
| 1808 Daniel Bennett    | 1832 & 1833 The same    |
| H. A. Biedermann       | 1834 Thomas Poulton     |
| 1809 & 1810 The same   | William Tayler          |
| 1811 Daniel Bennett    | 1835 to 1839 The same   |
| John Cook              | 1840 Joseph Wood        |
| 1812 Thomas Pike       | W. A. Glover            |
| John Wood              | 1841 The same           |
| 1813 John Benjamin     | 1842 H. E. Relton       |
| William Rich           | W. A. Glover            |

1843 Jacob Wood	1849 Edwin Cook
W. A. Glover	William Till
1844 George Clark	1850 Edwin Cook
Thomas Ind	Richard Barber
1845 to 1847 The same	1851 to 1855 The same
1848 George Clark	1856 George Cave
William Till	Josiah T. Paul
	1857 The same

## LIST OF FEOFFEEES.

The first Feoffees seem to have been appointed in 1632, when the town bought the Advowson and Market Tolls of Lord Berkeley. Their number must not exceed seven.

1632 Richard Talboys	Giles Body, d. July 21,
Gilbert Gastrell	1738
Richard Boxe	1721 Joseph Punter
Toby Chapman	1738 Dec. 11, Samuel Saunders
1683 John Savage	Francis Savage <sup>1</sup>
Jasper Chapman	1739 Nov. 15, Thomas Butler
Charles Savage	Joseph Wickes
Francis Savage	Charles Clarke, d. June
Giles Stedman	8, 1743
John Thomas	William Savage
Christopher Harris	James Randolph
1707 Matthew Wilkins, senr.	1753 Samuel Saunders
Nathaniel Body, senr.	Thomas Butler
Jonathan Shipton	Joseph Wickes
Samuel Saunders	Christopher Clarke
1714 Toby Mayo	1778 Rev. T. Croome Wickes
1718 Gilbert Gastrell	Samuel Saunders
Joseph Wickes	Robert Clark
George Wickes	Hopefull Lockey
Nathaniel Cripps	Edward Tugwell

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<sup>1</sup> When Rev. John Turner was appointed Vicar, these were the only Feoffees.

Thomas Pike, senr.	1803 Thomas White, of Long
1786 William Fisher	Newnton
1790 Rev. John Savage	Richard Cooper
Josiah Paul Paul	John Arundel
Robert Clark	Rev. Thos. F. Wickes
Thomas Saunders	1816 June 27, William Wood
William Byam	Charles Wickes
Robert Wight	John Paul Paul
William Wood, senr.	R. M. Warman
1822 Nov. 28. Robert Clark Paul	was appointed in lieu of
	William Wood, d.
1823 Mar. 27, John Wood	Rd. Cooper, d.
1828 June 26, Jacob Wood	J. P. Paul, d.
1829 Mar. 5, George Paul	Rev. T. F. Wickes, d.
1829 Sept. 17, Henry White	George Paul, d.
1831 June 28, Joseph Overbury	Henry White, d.
1832 Oct. 23, Stiles Rich	Thomas White, d.
1836 June 6, John Warn	Stiles Rich, d.
1836 Nov. 15, Charles Paul	Charles Wickes. d.
1838 Oct. 18, JOHN COOK <sup>1</sup>	John Warn, d.
1844 Oct. 24, WALTER MATTHEWS PAUL <sup>1</sup>	Joseph Overbury, d.
1844 Nov. 28, JOSEPH WOOD <sup>1</sup>	John Wood, d.
1845 March 13, FREDERICK B. WHITE <sup>1</sup>	R. M. Warman, d.
1846 Nov. 20, WILLIAM TAYLER <sup>1</sup>	Charles Paul, d.
1850 Jan. 15, Thomas Poulton	Jacob Wood, d.
1851 April 15, JOSEPH HUGHES <sup>1</sup>	Thomas Poulton, d.
1856 Nov. 11, CYRUS CREW <sup>1</sup>	Robt. C. Paul, d.

## LIST OF BAILIFFS.

Queen Elizabeth.	James I.
1592 Roberte Walker	1604 John Driver
1596 Edward Carter	1605 Edmund Estcourte
1602 Henry Chapman	1608 George Mayo

<sup>1</sup> The present Feoffees.

1609 John Savage	1788 Robert Wight
1610 Edward Chapman	1789 William Byam
1615 Henry Mayo	1790 Thomas Wight
1616 William Tanner	1791 William Wood, jun.
1623 Robert Sperke	1792 Simon Rich
1625 Robert Hibbert	1793 James Dalby
Charles I.	1794 John Bowdler
1629 Richard Hooper	1795 Joseph Cooper
1630 John Driver	1796 John Arundel
1633 Arthur Tanner	1797 Robert Warn
1638 Richard Boxe	1798 Charles Wickes
1641 William Denning	1799 Thomas Hancock
Commonwealth.	1800 H. H. Sloper
1650 Obadiah Arrowsmith	1801 John Paul Paul
1654 John Undrill	1802 R. M. Warman
1657 Obadiah Arrowsmith	1803 Robert Clark Paul
Charles II.	1804 Thomas Seymour
1660 Obadiah Arrowsmith	1805 William Butt
1662 Daniel Perkins	1806 William Wood, jun. (2)
1676 Moses Wickes	1807 Simon Rich
William III.	1808 Robert Warn (2)
1688 Nathaniel Body	1809 Charles Wickes (2)
1690 John Carpenter	1810 John Paul Paul (2)
1693 Robert Wright	1811 R. M. Warman (2)
1695 Edward Teakle, junr.	1812 Thomas Seymour (2)
1698 William Tanner	1813 Joseph Wood
Queen Anne.	1814 John Wood
1705 Gilbert Gastrell	1815 Jacob Wood
George I.	1816 George Paul
1753 Henry Crowther	1817 Henry White
George III.	1818 Joseph Overbury
1778 Robert Clark	1819 J. W. Biedermann
1779 William Bennett	George IV.
1787 <sup>1</sup> William Wood, sen.	1820 William Brookes

<sup>1</sup> From this date the List is complete ; the names before this are correct as far as they go, but from want of authorities it was impossible to form a complete list.

1821 Stiles Rich	1838 Cyrus Crew
1822 John Warn	1839 John Ralph
1823 Joseph Brookes	1840 Thomas Witchell (2)
1824 Charles Paul	1841 Walter M. Paul (2)
1825 John Cook	1842 Joseph Wood (2)
1826 Thomas Witchell	1843 J. B. Williams
1827 Richard Filkin	1844 William Tayler (2)
1828 Robert Bamford	1845 J. G. Goodwyn
1829 Walter M. Paul	1846 Maurice Maskelyne
William F. J.	1847 William Brookes
1830 Joseph Wood	1848 John Cook, jun.
1831 F. B. White	1849 Edwin Cook
1832 William Tayler	1850 George Clark
1833 Benjamin Wood	1851 William Williams
1834 John Brown	1852 Isaac Witchell
1835 John Warn	1853 Cyrus Crew (2)
1836 Thomas Poulton	1854 J. G. Goodwyn (2)
Queen Victoria.	1855 William Brookes (2)
1837 Joseph Hughes	1856 Edwin Cook (2)

## LIST OF SCHOOLMASTERS.

- 1642 Thomas Tully, afterwards Principal of S. Edmund Hall,  
Oxford.
- 1678 Henry Heaven, was buried 20th August.
- 1698 Rev. Christopher Hanley, M.A.
- 1703 Mr. Hall, buried June 5th.  
Rev. John Lewis.
- 1721 Rev. Henry Wightwick, d. Nov. 22, 1763.
- 1764 Rev. John Richardes, afterwards Lecturer and Vicar.
- 1786 Robert Williams.
- 1789 Rev. J. Evans.
- 1791 Rev. Lancaster Dodgson.

At the beginning of this century, the School (with the exception of Mrs.  
Hodge's scholars,) ceased till 1836, from want of funds.

1836 J. W. Keiller, the present Schoolmaster.

## APPENDIX III.

INSCRIPTIONS ON THE MONUMENTS AT PRESENT (1857)  
EXISTING IN THE PARISH CHURCH.

(South Cloister.)

Hic jacet FRANCISCUS SAVAGE,  
Filius Gualtieri Savage de Brod-  
way in Com. Wigorn. Armig. qui obi-  
it 2<sup>o</sup> die March Ano. Domini 1671.

MARIA, uxor ejus filia Edmun-  
di Estcourt, gen., obiit 26<sup>o</sup>  
die August, Anno Domini 1645

J.S. 1689.

C.S. 1760.

J.C.S. 1836.

M.S. Feb. 7th, 1842.

J.S. 1803.

C.S. 1846.

Here lyeth the body  
of FRANCIS SAVAGE,  
late of this place, gent.,  
who departed this life  
the seventeenth day  
of April, in the year  
of our Lord 1740,  
aged 63 years.

Underneath  
are interred the mortal remains  
of  
SARAH, wife of William Savage  
of this town, gent.,  
who died the 19th day

of July, 1767,

aged 73.

WILLIAM SAVAGE died 15th Octr.

1775.

aged 84.

C. S. 1847.

(South side of East wall, on a mar-  
ble slab.)

M.S.

JOHANNIS SAVAGE, Arm.

Qui e vita cessit

Decembris 19,

A.D. 1772,

Ætatis sue 63.

FRANCISCUS SAVAGE, Gen.

Obiit Oct. 17, A.D. 1769, Æt. 54.

R.I.P.

ELIZABETHA SAVAGE

Obiit Nov. 14, A.D. 1777, Æt. 69.

ELEANORA SAVAGE

Obiit Aug. 6, A.D. 1763, Æt. 49.

(South side of the Altar.)

M.S.

JOANNES SAVAGE, A.M.

Viri, innocui, probi, pii,

qui vixit annos LIX.

Obiit XVII. Mart. MDCCCHL.

(North wall of South Cloister.)

Near this tablet  
Lies interred the body of  
JOHN CLAXTON SAVAGE, B.A. Oriol  
Coll. Oxford;  
eldest son of John and Rachel Savage,  
of this place, and of Henleaze,  
in this County.  
He died at Oxford the 20th of Jany.,  
1836,

Aged 23 years.  
"What I do thou knowest not now,  
"But thou shalt know hereafter."

(South Cloister.)

To  
MARIA,  
only daughter of  
John and Rachel Savage,  
who died at Henleaze,  
February 7th, 1842,  
aged 18 years.  
"The Lord knoweth those that are  
His."

(South side of East wall.)

Sacred to the memory  
Of MARY DEACON,  
Of Elmestree, in this parish;  
Who died February 23rd, 1769,  
Aged 84 years.  
And to the memory  
Of THOMAS, her father,  
And MARY, her mother.

(North side of East wall.)

Near this place lie the remains  
of GILBERT GASTRELL, gent.,  
who died Decr. 6th, 1732, *Æt.* 70.  
Also ANNE, his wife, daughter  
of William Savage, Esq.,  
who died July 18th, 1695, *Æt.* 34.

And MARY, his second wife,  
who died August 14th, 1745, *Æt.* 78.

Also JAMES, son of Gilbert  
and Anne Gastrell,  
who died Jan. 12th, 1749, *Æt.* 60.

Also MARY, his wife,  
who died March 12th, 1774, *Æt.* 77.

And GILBERT, their son,  
who died July 19th, 1747, *Æt.* 24.

Also JAMES DALBY, gent.,  
who married Jane, their daughter,  
and died Novr. 6th, 1773, *Æt.* 51.

And MARY, daughter of the said  
James and Jane Dalby,  
who died Decr. 6th, 1775, *Æt.* 25.

And JAMES, their son,  
who died Aug. 29, 1794, *Æt.* 37.

JANE DALBY, widow,  
died December 18th,  
1785, *Æt.* 65.

MARY GASTRELL, spinster,  
her sister, died Sept. 3rd,  
1789, *Æt.* 65.

Their bodies are deposited  
in the North Cloister,  
with ANN, their sister,  
who died Novr. 6th, 1801,  
*Æt.* 63.

ELIZABETH, daughter  
of Thomas Berkeley, Esq.,  
dyed Jany. 27, 1753,  
Aged 31.

(North side of the Altar.)

To the memory of  
JOSEPH WICKES, gent.,  
And ELIZABETH, his wife.  
He died Jany. 17th } 1764 } aged 70  
She died Aug. 15th } } aged 64  
And also of their son,

THOMAS CROOME WICKES, D.D.  
late Vicar of this parish,  
who died March 31st, 1786, aged 60;  
and is buried with his father  
and mother, on the North side  
of this Church.

JOSEPH WICKES, gent.,  
died August 21st, 1771, *Æt.* 60.

ELEANOR WICKES, Spr.,  
died January 13th, 1788, *Æt.* 49.

ANN BUTT, widow,  
died March 19th, 1791, *Æt.* 49.

Their bodies are deposited  
under a tomb in the North  
part of this Church yard.

(North wall of South Cloister.)

To the memory of  
ARABELLA BOYD DACRES,  
wife of Captain Dacres, of the Royal  
Navy, and

daughter of General Sir Hew  
Dalrymple, Bart.

She departed this life on the 11th  
April, 1828,

in the 36th year of her age;  
having ever acquitted herself  
of her duties to the husband, and  
the nine children she has left,  
in a manner the most exemplary.

(South wall of South Cloister.)

In memory of

JAMES RICHARD DACRES, Esqre.  
Vice-Admiral of the Red Squadron,  
who died at Catisfield Lodge, Hants,  
on the 4th December, 1853,  
aged 64 years.

Also of his son,

JAMES RICHARD DACRES, Esqre.,  
Commanding H.M. sloop Nimrod,  
who died at Mozambique, on the  
14th February, 1848,

aged 37 years.

And of his youngest son,

HEW DALRYMPLE DACRES, Esqre.  
Lieut. in H.M. 67th Regt.,  
who died at sea, on his passage from  
Barbadoes, 11th July, 1835,  
aged 21 years.

(Near the last door of the South  
Cloister, on an oval brass.)

Here

lyeth the body of  
SARAH, the wife of  
Christr. \* Clark,  
who departed this life ye  
31st day of January,  
Anno Dom. 1737,  
*Ætat* suæ  
30.

(North side of East wall.)

ELEANOR,  
wife of Robert Clark,  
died September 29th, 1755,  
aged 23 years.

ESTHER, his second wife,  
died May 8th, 1794,  
aged 75 years.

ROBERT CLARK, gent.,  
died January 16th, 1795,  
aged 62 years.

(South Cloister.)

THOMAS CRIPPS, Esqre.,  
of Upton, in this parish,  
died Decr. 19th, 1803,  
aged 77.

MARGARET CRIPPS, relict  
of the above T. Cripps,  
died Feby. 22nd, 1797,  
aged 66.

MARY CRIPPS,

died Octr. 22nd, 1796,  
aged 68.  
JOHN CHIFFS, Esqre.,  
Died Feby. 12th, 1818,  
aged 88.

(South side of the Altar.)

Sacred to the memory of  
four children of  
George & Alice White:

RICHARD TALBOYS, who died Feb-  
ruary 13th, 1774,  
aged 8 months.

THOMAS COLTHURST, who died June  
30th, 1775,  
aged 4 months.

ALICE TALBOYS, who died  
June 5th, 1779, aged 6 months.  
And GEORGE, who died January  
23rd, 1788,  
aged 17 years.

And also of the said ALICE, wife of  
the above-mentioned George White,  
who died Decr. 6th, 1794,  
aged 58 years.

Also Mr. GEORGE WHITE, Att. at  
Law, died Decr. 4th, 1807,  
aged 74 years.

(North Cloister.)

In memory of ELIZABETH WHITE,  
Widow,  
who died Decr. 6th, 1827,  
aged 74.

MARIA ANN PITT,  
niece of the above,  
Died January 10, 1841,  
aged 68 years.

Also ELIZABETH PITT,  
Died April 24th, 1846,  
aged 68 years.

(West wall.)

ISAAC BENNET, Esqre.,  
died 21st November, 1815,  
aged 68.

DANIEL BENNET, Esqre.,  
of this town, died March 12th, 1821,  
aged 77.

MARTHA, his wife,  
died Feby. 20th, 1821,  
aged 63.

Sacred to the memory of  
JOSEPH OVERBURY,  
who died 7th Oct., 1844,  
aged 64 years.

ELIZABETH, wife of  
Joseph Overbury,  
died September 25th, 1832,  
aged 50 years.

HARRIETTE SARAH  
DAVIES, died Nov. 6th, 1842,  
aged 52 years.

(On a brass plate in the S. Cloister.)

Sacred to the memory  
of HENRY BAMFORD, son of  
Rob. and Dorothea Bamford,  
of Newhouse, in the parish of Stroud,  
who died Jan. 13, 1832, aged 5 years.

Also of

MARIA BAMFORD, their daughter,  
who died May 4th, 1832, aged 1 year.  
Also of EDWARD, son of the aforesaid  
Robert and Dorothea Bamford,  
of Newhouse, Stroud; he died Aug.  
13th, 1836,

aged 3 years and 8 months.

Also of ISABELLA, daughter of  
Robert & Dorothea Bamford,  
of the Lammas, Minchinhampton,  
who died 5th Jany., 1855,  
aged 26 years.

In memory of  
JOSEPH SMITH,  
who departed this life  
December 4th, 1834,  
aged 62 years.

Also of  
MARY SMITH, spinster,  
who died August 1st, 1845,  
aged 79 years.

(North side of East wall.)

Sacred  
to the Memory  
of

MARY SUMMERS,  
who died 21st March, 1826,  
aged 85.

Sacred to the memory of  
THOMAS FISHER,  
of the Grange, in this parish, Gent.,  
who died November 12th, 1736,  
aged 63 years.

And of ANN, his wife,  
who died June 10th, 1756, aged  
69 years.

And of MARY, their daughter,  
who died February 9th, 1744, aged  
28 years.

Their remains are deposited  
in the North Cloister.

In memory of MARY,  
wife of William Fisher,  
who died November 28th, 1795,  
aged 66 years.

WILLIAM FISHER, gent.,  
died February 27, 1807,  
aged 79 years.

MARY,  
daughter of Thomas  
and Ann Fisher,

of the Grange,  
in this parish,  
died Feby. 9th, 1744,  
aged 28.

Sacred to the memory of  
THOMAS FISHER BYAM, gent.,  
who departed this life  
June 16th, 1810,  
aged 26 years.

Also ANN, his wife, who died June  
12th, 1843,  
aged 67 years.

(South Wall of South Cloister.)

SIMON OATRIDGE, Esq.,  
died February 6, 1801,  
aged 61 years.

MARY, his wife,  
died December 24, 1792,  
aged 46 years.

(South Cloister.)

To  
the memory of  
DANIEL OATRIDGE,  
of Doughton, in this parish,  
who died March 7th, 1771,  
aged 72 years.

Also of  
MARGARET, his wife,  
who died April 30th, 1741,  
aged 35 years.

MARY OATRIDGE,  
wife of  
Simon Oatridge, gent.,  
of Doughton, in this parish,  
Obit Decr. 24th, 1792,  
Æt. 46.

SIMON OATRIDGE, gent.,  
Obit Feby. 6th, 1801,  
Æt. 61.

MARGARET GRATRELL,  
died April 1st, 1783,  
aged 52.

DANIEL OATRIDGE, gent.,  
died March 13th, 1787,  
aged 53.

MARY, his relict,  
died March 13th, 1806,  
aged 73.

(South side of East wall.)

Sacred to the memory  
of JOHN PAUL, Esqre.,  
who died September, 1787,  
aged 80.

And of SARAH, his wife,  
who died August 28th, 1796,  
aged 83.

Also of MARY, his sister,  
Relict of John Gethin, gent.,  
who died August 2nd, 1782,  
aged 72.

RICHARD TIPPETTS, gent.,  
died February 16th, 1741, aged 41.

HESTER, his wife, sister of John  
Paul, Esqre.,  
died April 16th, 1782,  
aged 64.

JOSIAH PAUL PAUL, Esq.,  
died September 23rd, 1797,  
aged 49 years.

ESTHER, his daughter, died February  
10th, 1778,  
aged 8 months.

JOSIAH, his son,  
Lieutenant in the 69th Regt. of Foot.  
died in the service of his country,  
at the Helder, on the coast of Holland,  
September 28th, 1799,  
aged 20 years.

MARY, relict of Josiah Paul Paul,  
Esqre.

died January 13th, 1814,  
aged 59 years.

Sacred to the memory of  
the Revd. SAMUEL PAUL PAUL,  
late Vicar of this parish,  
Obt. 29th July, 1828, Æt. 47.  
"Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ,  
"And thou shalt be saved."

Acts, chap. 16, verse 31.

Sacred to the memory of  
JOHN PAUL PAUL, Esqre.,  
who died the 10th of June, 1828,  
aged 55.

Also of JOHN PAUL, Esqre.,  
his eldest son,  
who died the 13th of Octr., 1817,  
aged 22.

Also of MARY, relict of  
John Paul Paul, Esqre.,  
who died the 5th day of Octr., 1843,  
aged 73.

ALFRED JOHN PAUL, Esqre.,  
Commander R.N.,  
sixthson of Robert Clark Paul, Esqre.  
of this town,  
born 11th January, 1811,  
died 18th August, 1845.

He entered the Naval Service  
in January, 1824;  
was midshipman of the Dartmouth,  
at Navarino,  
and Flag Lieutenant in the Wellealey,  
at the taking of Chusan, and in the  
operations against Canton  
and subsequent capture of that city,  
in the year 1841;

for which service he obtained  
his promotion.  
This tablet is erected by his brothers  
as a token of the sincere love  
and affection which they bore him.

(North side of East wall.)

In memory of  
CHARLES WILLIAM PAUL,  
Solicitor,  
seventh son of Robert Clark Paul,  
Esqre.,  
born 12th Feby., 1813,  
died 14th March, 1854.

(South Cloister.)

HARRIETTE FRAMPTON,  
January 18, 1851.  
R.I.P.

(North Cloister.)

WILLIAM WOOD  
died June 25th, 1799,  
aged 72.

HANNAH, his wife,  
died May 7th, 1787,  
aged 55.

SARAH WOOD  
died NOV. 23rd, 1832,  
aged 72.

WILLIAM WOOD  
died Nov. 2, 1822,  
aged 65.

ELIZABETH, his wife,  
died Sepr. 23rd, 1827,  
aged 73.

WILLIAM WOOD  
died Oct. 2nd, 1824,  
aged 51.

(South Wall of North Cloister.)

Sacred to the memory of  
JACOB WOOD, Esqre.,  
who departed this life Decr. 31st, 1849,  
aged 65.

(South Cloister.)

In  
memory of  
JOHN LETALL,  
who died Decr. 17, 1830,  
aged 62 years.

(North wall of South Cloister.)

In memory  
of  
THOMAS ALEXANDER,  
a lover of learning, truth, and virtue,  
who died December 4th, 1806,  
aged 68 years.

And of ANN, his wife,  
who died January 3rd, 1804,  
aged 74 years.  
Search the Scriptures in hope of  
glory, honour, and immortality.

JOHN ARUNDELL  
died June 17th, 1806,  
aged 66 years.

SARAH, his wife,  
died Sepr. 1st, 1814,  
aged 80 years.

In memory of  
ANN CLISSOLD,  
died May 8th, 1808,  
Æt. 82.

MARY, daughter of  
Ann Clissold,  
died Oct. 11th, 1806,  
Æt. 49.

(Floor of West Cloister.)

In memory of

WALTER WILLSHIRE PIKE,  
who died December,  
aged 35.

Also of CHARLES PIKE,  
who died Oct. 15th,  
aged 13.

Also of ELIZABETH and  
CHARLOTTE, daughters of  
Thomas and Sarah Pike,  
who died in their infancy.

THOMAS PIKE,  
died Feby. 23rd, 1813,  
aged 63 years.

SARAH, wife of  
Thomas Pike,  
died Feby. 16th, 1819,  
aged 63 years.

(South side of East wall, on a marble  
slab.)

To the memory of  
WALTER WILLSHIRE PIKE,  
Commander Royal Navy,  
son of the late  
Thomas and Sarah Pike,  
of this parish.

He died at Bristol, Decr. 7th, 1849,  
aged 64.

And his remains lie interred  
within this Church.

Captain Pike served as Lieutenant  
in the Euryalus frigate,  
at the ever-memorable battle of  
Trafalgar;

and was not less respected in his  
profession as an officer,  
than he was esteemed by a large  
circle of friends  
in private life as a gentleman.

(West wall of the Church, on a  
marble slab.)

In a vault in the Church yard  
lies interred the remains  
of HENNY HARVEY,

wife of Samuel Clay Harvey, Esqr.,  
of Cooling, in the county of Kent,  
who died the 21st of November, 1798,  
aged 53 years.

In memory of whom  
this monument is erected.

In the same vault are interred  
the remains of

SAMUEL CLAY HARVEY, Esqre.,  
who died the 18th of February, 1791,  
aged 75 years.

Also of JOSEPH COOPER,  
brother of the said Henny Harvey.  
He died the 16th of January, 1798,  
aged 50 years.

Sacred

to the memory of MARIA,  
the wife of Samuel Albin Saunders,  
formerly of Upton Grove,  
in this parish, Esqre.,  
who was born on the 11th of August,  
1806,

and died at Hastings, on the 28th of  
May, 1852.

Also of their children,

SAMUEL ALLEN SAUNDERS,  
who was born on the 23rd of March,  
1847,  
and died on the 1st of November  
following.

And of ROSA MARIA SAUNDERS,  
who was born on the 27th of April,  
1848,

and died in London,  
on the 28th of April, 1850.

(North side of the Churchyard.)

To the memory of ANN BROOKES,  
daughter of William & Elizabeth  
Brookes,  
departed this life 20th day of Novr.  
1798,  
aged seventeen years, ten months,  
three weeks, and three days.

To the memory  
of  
THOS. BROOKES, son of William  
and  
Elizabeth Brookes, of Elmhurst,  
in this parish,  
who  
departed this life 20th Jan'y., 1806,  
aged 21 years.

To the memory of  
JOHN BROOKES, son of  
William & Elizabeth Brookes,  
of Elmhurst, in this parish,  
died August 1st, 1810,  
aged 25 years.

To the memory  
of  
MARY BROOKES, spinster,  
of Elmhurst, in this parish,  
who  
departed this life 24th June, 1805,  
aged 64 years.

To the memory of  
THOS. BROOKES, of  
Elmhurst, in this parish,  
bachelor,  
who departed this life  
the 11th day of February, 1812,  
aged 83 years.

To the memory of  
ELIZABETH, wife of  
William Brookes,  
of Elmhurst, in this parish,  
who departed this life, June 28, 1821,  
aged 62 years.  
From youth through life not free  
from worldly care,  
Yet harmless as the Dove her man-  
ners were:  
She held that Faith on earth to  
Christians given,  
In hope to merit a reward in HEAVEN.

WILLIAM BROOKES,  
died  
March 21, 1825, aged 85 years.  
"The righteous shall be had in  
everlasting remembrance."

Sacred  
to the memory of  
JOSEPH BROOKES,  
son of  
Will. and Elisha. A. Brookes,  
of New Street Square, London,  
who died the 25th of June, 1824,  
aged five months.

Sacred to the memory of  
JOSEPH BROOKES, of Elmhurst,  
in this parish,  
who died Aug. 13, 1832,  
aged 40 years.

## APPENDIX IV.

## HEADS OF LOCAL INFORMATION.

The following particulars respecting the Public Officers of the Town will be found useful for reference :

## FEOFFERS WHO ARE ALSO LORDS OF THE MANOR.

John Cook	Elected	October 18, 1828.
Walter Matthews Paul	"	October 24, 1844.
Joseph Wood	"	November 28, 1844.
Frederick B. White	"	March 13, 1845.
William Tayler	"	November 20, 1846.
Joseph Hughes	"	April 15, 1851.
Cyrus Crew	"	November 11, 1856.

*Bailiff for 1856-7. Edwin Cook.*

## THE THIRTEEN.

Thomas Witchell	Elected	November 9, 1824.
Richard Filkin, M.D.	"	August 8, 1826.
Benjamin Wood	"	August 21, 1832.
John Brown	"	October 30, 1832.
John Gale Goodwyn	"	October 31, 1844.
Maurice Maskelyne	"	December 5, 1846.
William Brookes	"	March 20, 1845.
John Cook, jun.	"	December 3, 1846.
Edwin Cook	"	July 13, 1848.
George Clark	"	Jannary 22, 1850.
William Williams	"	May 30, 1850.
Isaac Witchell	"	April 22, 1851.
William Warner	"	November 20, 1856.

*Town Clerk. Josiah T. Paul, elected 1831.*

*Solicitors.* Messrs. Josiah T. and Robert C. Paul, Long Street.

Mr. William Maskelyne, Long Street.

*Surgeons.* John C. Wickham, M.D., M.R.C.S., Hill House.

John Hole, M.R.C.S., Silver Street.

William Williams, M.R.C.S., Market Place.

*Bankers.* County of Gloucester Bank. Joseph Wood, Manager.

London Bankers. Glyn and Co.

*Clerk to the Magistrates.* Josiah T. Paul.

*Clerk to the Guardians.* William Maskelyne.

*Relieving Officer.* Daniel W. Smith, The Workhouse.

*Town Crier.* John Smith, The Chipping.

*National School. Master.* John W. Keiller.

*Mistress.* Mrs. Robinson.

*Union Workhouse. Master.* Daniel W. Smith.

*Mistress.* Mrs. Susannah T. Smith.

*Police Station.* Market Place. William Wood, Sergeant.

*Savings Bank.* The Chipping, (Francis Brown, Actuary,) open on Wednesdays from 12 to 1.

*Hotels.* The White Hart. R. Bannister.

The Talbot. James Webb.

*Stamp Office.* John G. Goodwyn, Sub-distributor, Long Street.

*The Literary Institution.* Church Street. R. C. Paul, Esq., Hon. Sec.

*Parish Church (S. Mary's).* Services. Sundays, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.

Daily at 8 a.m., except Wednesdays,  
Fridays, and Holy Days, when it  
is 11 a.m.

*S. Saviour's (Chapel of Ease).* Sundays, 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Daily at 4:30 p.m.

*Omnibus.* Every day, at 9:15 a.m., to the Tetbury Road Station (distant 6½ miles,) returning at 1:50 p.m. James Coventry, Church Street, Proprietor.

*Post Office.* F. Home, Postmaster.

*London Mails.* Arrive at 6:15 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Dispatched at 9 a.m. and 6:30 p.m.

Box closes at 8:30 a.m. and 5:30 p.m.

*The North and Stroud.* Arrives at 8 a.m.

Dispatched at 4:30 p.m.

Box closes at 3:30 p.m.

Money orders issued from 9 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., except from  
3 to 4:30 p.m.

## INDEX TO MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

	<i>Page</i>		<i>Page</i>		<i>Page</i>
Alexander, Thomas	306	Deacon, Mary	303	Pike, Charlotte	309
Ann	..	Thomas	..	Thomas	..
Arundell, John	306	Mary	..	Sarah	..
Sarah	..	Fisher, Thomas	306	Pitt, M. A.	306
Barnford, Henry	306	Ann	..	Elizabeth	..
Maria	..	Mary	..	Saunders, Maria	309
Edward	..	Mary (2)	..	S. A.	..
Isabella	..	William	..	E. M.	..
		Mary (3)	..		
Bennett, Isaac	306	Frampton, Harriette	306	Savage, Francis	303
Daniel	..			Maria	..
Martha	..	Gastrell, Gilbert	303	Francis (2)	..
Berkley, Elizabeth	303	Anne	..	Sarah	..
		Mary	..	William	..
Brooks, Ann	309	James	..	John	..
Thomas	310	Mary (2)	..	Francis (2)	..
John	..	Gilbert (2)	..	Elizabeth	..
Mary	..	Mary (3)	..	Eleanor	..
Thomas (2)	..	Anne (2)	..	John (2)	..
Elizabeth	..			John C.	303
William	..	Gastrell, Margaret	307	Maria (2)	..
Joseph	..				
Joseph (2)	..	Harvey, H.	309	Smith, Joseph	306
		S. C.	..	Mary	..
Butt, Ann	304	Letall, J.	306	Summers, Mary	306
Byam, J. F.	306	Oatridge, Simon	306	Tippetts, Richard	307
Ann	..	Mary	..	Hester	..
Clark, Sarah	304	Daniel	..	White, Eliza	306
Eleanor	..	Margaret	..	E. T.	..
Esther	..	Mary (2)	..	T. C.	..
Robert	..	Simon (2)	..	A. T.	..
		Daniel (2)	307	George	..
		Mary (2)	..	Alice	..
Clissold, Ann	306			George (2)	..
Mary	..	Overbury, Joseph	306	Elizabeth	..
		Elizabeth	..		
Cooper, Joseph	309	Paul, John	307	Wicks, Joseph	303
Cripps, Thomas	304	Sarah	..	Elizabeth	..
Margaret	..	Mary	..	T. Croome	304
Mary	..	Josiah P.	..	Joseph (2)	..
John	306	Esther	..	Eleanor	..
		Josiah	..		
Dalby, James	303	Mary (2)	..	Wood, William	306
Mary	..	Samuel P.	..	Hannah	..
James (2)	..	John F.	..	Sarah	..
Jane	..	John (2)	..	William (2)	..
		Mary (2)	..	Elizabeth	..
Dacres, A. B.	304	Alfred J.	..	William (2)	..
James R., Adml.	..	Charles W.	306	Jacob	..
J. R., (2)	..				
Haw D.	..	Pike, W. W.	306 & 309		
Davies, H. S.	305	Charles	309		
		Elizabeth	..		

# INDEX.

## A.

Accident whilst burying a corpse in Meeting House, 1728 . . .	29
Acres, number of, in Tetbury parish, now and at the Conquest . . .	10
Advowson, particulars respecting the . . . . .	119
Age, old, remarkable instances of, from Burial Register, 1760 . . .	n. 28
Air of Tetbury, great salubrity of . . . . .	26 & n. 27
Alexander's, Thomas, Charity . . . . .	164
Alms House, the . . . . .	42
Aluric, Lord of Tetbury, <i>temp.</i> Edward the Confessor . . . . .	78
Antiquities discovered at Tetbury . . . . .	3
Arable, proportion of, to pasture land in the parish . . . . .	53
Arbitration, deed of, <i>temp.</i> Edward IV., by Bishop of Worcester . . .	98
Assembly Rooms . . . . .	44
Avery's, John, Charity . . . . .	164

## B.

Bailiff, duties of, and derivation of the name . . . . .	n. 33
Bailiffs, list of, from 1592 . . . . .	299
Bath Bridge, built in 1774—1776 . . . . .	49
Bells in the Parish Church, account of . . . . .	100
Berkeleys, Lord, the, Lords of Tetbury . . . . .	70
Biase, Philip, Bishop of Hereford, life of . . . . .	167
Bishops of Gloucester from 1541 . . . . .	287
Bordarii, number of, at Tetbury, mentioned in Domesday . . . . .	10
—, Social condition of, 11; Number in Gloucestershire <i>temp.</i> William I . . . . .	n. 11
Bosel, first Bishop of Worcester . . . . .	n. 7
Braose, De, the, Lords of Tetbury, 61; Braose, William De, Manor of Tetbury granted him by Henry I., 16; had a fair at Tetbury 1287, 17; Braose, Thomas De, had a fair at Tetbury 1351 . . . . .	18
Braose and Berkeley families, pedigree shewing connection of . . .	n. 71
Braose, De, history of the family of . . . . .	61–71
Bridge, Wiltshire, the . . . . .	50
Brookes, the, Lords of Elmtree . . . . .	86
Brookes', William, Charity . . . . .	173

## C.

Carpenter, John, Dr. Bishop of Worcester 1444—1476, account of . . .	n. 99
Carucate, number of acres in a . . . . .	10

	PAGE
Castle, Tetbury, mentioned by Camden, 3; besieged by Robert, Earl of Gloucester, for the Empress Maud, 1113 . . . . .	13
Carta R. de Berkeley . . . . .	268
Chancery scheme for regulation of Tetbury charities . . . . .	156
Chancery suits respecting rebuilding of Parish Church . . . . .	103
Charities in Tetbury old Church, 96; Charity endorsed by William de Waltres, &c. . . . .	18
Charities, account of the Tetbury Charities . . . . .	156
Charles I. visits the Town . . . . .	19
Charles II. visits the Town on his way to Bath . . . . .	21
Charlton, hamlet of, description of, 55; Lords of the Manor, history of . . . . .	81
Charters relating to Tetbury, 264; of King Ethelred to Malmesbury Abbey, 264; of Reginald de S. Walerick to Eynesham Abbey, 265; of Bernard de S. Walerick to R. de Berkeley, 266; of Thomas de S. Walerick to Eynesham Abbey, 267; of Edward IV. of Manor of Elmtree to Westbury College . . . . .	270
Chipping, the Street leading to, widened . . . . .	30
Chipping, the, account of . . . . .	37
Chronological events, list of, connected with Tetbury . . . . .	261
Churchwardens' accounts, extracts from . . . . .	132
Cistercian Order, when founded, early progress in England . . . . .	n. 15
Cistercian Monks, Abbey of, at Tetbury . . . . .	88
Civil Wars, Tetbury during the . . . . .	19
Clark's, Esther, Charity . . . . .	168
Coins, Roman and English, found at Tetbury . . . . .	4
Commission for admitting the Rev. D. Norris to Tetbury Vicarage . . . . .	286
Corn Market, account of . . . . .	34
Corporation, by what means it may be dissolved . . . . .	n. 17
Cotes of Woodcote, their descent from De Braces of Tetbury . . . . .	249
D.	
Davies, Richard, Rev. Vicar of Tetbury, consecrates colors of Tetbury and Horsley Volunteers, 1805 . . . . .	32
Davies, Scrope Berdmore, life of . . . . .	191
Deacons, the, of Elmtree . . . . .	85
Deeds respecting the Alms House . . . . .	42
Description of the present state of the Town . . . . .	35
De Stonor's, the, of Doughton . . . . .	76
Dispensary, Tetbury, the . . . . .	46
Dissenter's Chapels . . . . .	44
Dobuni, the, ancient inhabitants of Gloucestershire . . . . .	2
Domesday Book, account of Manor of Tetbury in . . . . .	7
——— description of various titles of . . . . .	n. 7
Doughton, hamlet of, 53; History of Lords of the Manor of, 75; Robert de Doughton . . . . .	75
Ducie's, the, Lords of Manor of Upton, 80; and of Charlton . . . . .	82

	PAGE
E.	
Electors for the County in the parish of Tetbury . . . . .	50
Elmestree, description of, 54; account of Lords of the Manor of . . . . .	84
Elton's, Charles, Charity . . . . .	163
Estcourt's, Thomas, Sir, Charity, 160; Estcourt of Estcourt, history of the family of, 196; William, Warden of New College 1424, a. 197; Sir William, account of death of, a. 201; Major-General James Bucknall, life of, 204; Extracts from Register of Shipton Moyne respecting the family of, 246; from Long Newton Registers . . . . .	248
F.	
Fairs of the Town . . . . .	34
Fcoffees, the Seven, Lords of the Manor, 32; List of, since 1632, 298; the present . . . . .	311
Fforren, the, land on which Tetbury is built, formerly called . . . . .	16
Fossils found in and about Tetbury . . . . .	254-257
Frankpledge, view of, meaning of . . . . .	a. 17
G.	
Gastrell's, Gilbert, Charity, 167; Gastrell's, Ann, Charity . . . . .	170
Gastrell family, the, extracts from Parish Register respecting the . . . . .	243
Geology of Tetbury, notes on . . . . .	261
Gesta Stephani, written by Robert de Bec . . . . .	a. 13
Gloucester, See of, founded by Henry VIII. 1541, 7; list of Bishops of, from that date . . . . .	267
Gore, Thomas, the antiquary, short life of . . . . .	189
Government of the town . . . . .	32
Grange, the, account of . . . . .	86
Grant of William de Breuse of free pasture in the North Hayes, 1291 . . . . .	268
H.	
Hide, number of acres in a . . . . .	10
Highway robbery, desperate, near Tetbury, 1763 . . . . .	29
History of families connected with the Town . . . . .	195
Hodges, Elizabeth, Charity, 165; Trustees to, 166; augmentation of . . . . .	178
Holford of Weston Birt, account of family of . . . . .	218
Hotels, principal in Tetbury . . . . .	44
Howe's, Mary, Charity . . . . .	169
Huntleys, the, Lords of the Manor of Upton and Charlton . . . . .	82
Huntley of Boxwell Court, account of family of . . . . .	206
I.	
James II. passed through Tetbury . . . . .	21
Jenners, the, Lords of Manor of Elmestree . . . . .	86
Ind, Ambrose, old . . . . .	28
Inquisition under statute for charitable uses, held at Tetbury 1586 . . . . .	18
Institute, Literary, the . . . . .	48
Inscriptions on Christian monuments, thoughts on . . . . .	152
——— on monuments in the Parish Church . . . . .	302

	PAGE
Iveri, Roger, de . . . . .	59
L.	
Ludlow's, Eleanor, Charity . . . . .	170
Ludlow's, Sarah, Charity . . . . .	173
M.	
Magdalen Meadow spring . . . . .	40
Magistrates serving on Petty Sessions at Tetbury . . . . .	n. 36
Manors, Lords of the, history of . . . . .	58
Markets . . . . .	34
Mary Magdalen, S., the Parish Church dedicated to . . . . .	n. 95
Massie, Colonel, attacks Malmesbury during the Civil Wars . . . . .	20
Matilda de Long Spee, Lady of the Manor . . . . .	16
Mercia divided into five dioceses . . . . .	6
Monastery, Saxon, at Tetbury, A.D. 680; Cistercian, founded temp. Henry III. . . . .	15, 88
Monuments, remarkable, in old and present Parish Church . . . . .	146
——— Inscriptions on all the, in Parish Church . . . . .	302
Mops, or fairs for hiring servants . . . . .	34
Murder of a child at Tetbury by its mother, 1777 . . . . .	30
O.	
Officers of Tetbury Volunteers, 1803 . . . . .	32
Oldham the poet, short life of . . . . .	184
Olney's, Lieutenant-Colonel, Charity . . . . .	174
Oracle, County, The, and Political Intelligencer, 1797 . . . . .	31
Ordinances of Tetbury School, 1623. . . . .	179
P.	
Parish Church, particulars respecting the old, 94; Chancies in old, 96; rebuilding of, 102; present state of, 108; monuments in. . . . .	302
Parishes in the Deanery of Stonehouse . . . . .	n. 43
Parish Registers, curious extracts from . . . . .	128
Paul's, Sarah, Charity . . . . .	170
Pauls, the, Lords of Manor of Doughton . . . . .	77
Paul of Highgrove, account of family of . . . . .	221
Parliament, list of Acts of, connected with the Town . . . . .	285
Pickett's, James, Charity . . . . .	173
Plague, the, rules for prevention of, 1666 . . . . .	21
Poor-rates, amount of, in 1855 . . . . .	44
Population of Tetbury . . . . .	43, 52
Poulton's, Thomas, Charity . . . . .	174
Priory, the, Dr. Barnett's Paper to Royal Society on. . . . .	37
Public Rolls, extracts from, relating to Tetbury . . . . .	271
Q.	
Quo warranto, nature of a writ of . . . . .	17
R.	
Railway projected in 1839 . . . . .	39
Redchenistars, who they were and the duties assigned them . . . . .	12

	PAGE
Redchenisters, number in Gloucestershire <i>temp.</i> William I . . .	n. 11
Registers, Parish, particulars respecting, 128; extracts from . . .	127
Re-grant of Reginald de Brahus of liberties of Tetbury . . .	269
—— John de Brause of " " . . .	269
Romney, William, Sir, benefactions of, 159; inscription on monument of, 150; extract from will of . . .	279
Rudhalla, the, celebrated bell-founders, account of . . .	n. 110
Rules of the Society for rebuilding Parish Church . . .	105
S.	
Sadleir, Ralph, Sir, Lord of Elmtree <i>temp.</i> Henry VIII. . . .	85
Savage, the family of, account of, 228; extracts from Parish Register respecting . . .	239
S. Saviour's Chapel of Ease, description of . . .	113
Schools, the, when first founded, 177; Mrs. Hodges augmentation of them, 178; ordinances of, 1623, 179; new Schools built 1836, 181; enlarged 1850, 182; present state, 183; salaries of Master and Mistress, 183; lives of celebrated persons educated at . . .	184
Schoolmasters, list of, from 1642 . . .	301
Servi, number of in Gloucestershire <i>temp.</i> William I. . . .	n. 11
Shipton's, Jonathan, Charity . . .	163
Siward, Lord of Tetbury <i>temp.</i> Edward the Confessor . . .	7
Sloper's, Matthew, Charity . . .	167
Small-pox, Tetbury visited with severe attack of, 1710 . . .	25
Shipton Moyne, extracts from Register of, respecting Estcourt family. . .	246
Springs rising in Tetbury parish . . .	39
Summers's, Mary, Charity . . .	173
T.	
Tabular account of Charities . . .	175, 176
Talboys, the Lords of Doughton, 77; Extracts from Parish Registers respecting family of . . .	244
Talboys, Richard, Charity . . .	162
—— Thomas, Charity . . .	166
—— William, Charity . . .	162
Tames, the, Lords of Upton . . .	79
Tatfrith, first elected Bishop of Worcester . . .	n. 7
Tenants in capite, number of, in Gloucestershire, <i>temp.</i> William I. . .	n. 11
Tetbury: Military station in time of the Britons and Romans, 1; early history of, 2; Castle, 3; coins found at, 4; account of, in Domesday, 7; Castle besieged by King Stephen, 13; during Civil Wars, 19; remarkable occurrences at, 29; government of, 32; fairs at, 34; public institutions of, 44; derivation of name, 55; Lords of the Manor of, 58; account of monasteries existing at, 87; account of old Parish Church, 94; present Parish Church, 108; S. Saviour's Chapel of Ease, 113; particulars respecting advowson of, 119; extracts from Parish Register of, 127; Churchwardens' accounts of, 132; monuments in old Church of,	

146; Charities, account of, 156; the Schools, 177; history of families connected with, 195; notes on geology of, 251; chronological table of events connected with, 261; charters respecting, 264; extracts from Public Rolls relating to . . .	PAGE 271
Tetbury Volunteers, officers of, in 1803, 32; colours presented to, in 1805 . . . . .	32
Thirteen, the . . . . .	33, 311
Thunder and Lightning, remarkable storm of, in Tetbury, 1789 . .	30
Tokens, tradesmen's, issued at Tetbury 1650—1670 . . . . .	273
Tookes, the, Lords of Elmestree . . . . .	85
Town Hall, the . . . . .	35
Trade, the, of Tetbury . . . . .	34
Trapp, Joseph, Professor, short life of . . . . .	190
Tully, Thomas, short life of . . . . .	188
Twenty-four, the, or Commonalty . . . . .	34
U.	
Union, Tetbury, the . . . . .	51
Upton, hamlet of, description of, 54; Lords of the Manor of . . .	28
Uxorum villanorum defunctorum, number of, in Gloucestershire, <i>temp.</i> William I. . . . .	n. 11
V.	
Veizey's, John, Charity . . . . .	161
Verney's, the, Lords of the Manor of . . . . .	79
Villani, social condition of, <i>temp.</i> William I., 10; Number in Gloucestershire of . . . . .	11
Vokin's, Hopeful, Charity . . . . .	167
Voters for the County in Tetbury pariah . . . . .	50
W.	
Walericks, S. the, Lords of Tetbury . . . . .	60
Walerick, S. Reginald de, founder of Tetbury Monastery, 1140 . .	16
Webber's, James, Charity . . . . .	172
Wells in Tetbury, average depth of . . . . .	259
West, Henry, of Upton, remarkable old age of . . . . .	26
Westbury College, near Bristol, possessed of Elmestree, <i>temp.</i> Edward IV. . . . .	84
Wiccia, Saxon kingdom of, Tetbury included in . . . . .	5
Wight, John, Rev. Vicar of Tetbury, short account of, 122; his charity . . . . .	168
Wonder, Tedbury, the . . . . .	25
Workhouse, the . . . . .	52
Worcester, the See of, founded 680 . . . . .	n. 6

## DIRECTIONS TO THE BINDER.

	To face page
The former Church of S. Mary Magdalen, Tetbury (frontispiece) .	
Facsimile of the Order of King Charles I. to spare Tetbury during the Civil Wars . . . . .	19
Old Market House . . . . .	35
Upton Grove, near Tetbury . . . . .	54
Elmestree House, near Tetbury . . . . .	86
Remains of Cistercian Monastery . . . . .	94
Autographs of Vicars of Tetbury since 1657 . . . . .	122
West window of Parish Church and Gastrell monument . . . . .	146
Estcourt House, near Tetbury . . . . .	196
Weston Birt, near Tetbury . . . . .	218
Autographs of some of the Estcourt family, and of Lord and Lady Berkeley, 1632. . . . .	246

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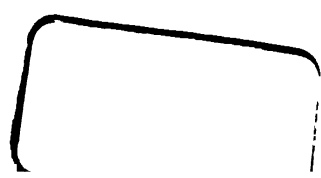
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