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Sevenhampton

by J. M. Hall
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SEVENHAMPTON.¹

BY THE REV. JOHN MELLAND HALL, M.A.

Rector of Harescombe with Pitchcombe.

ALTHOUGH the name suggests a Saxon settlement there is no record, so far as I am aware, of Sevenhampton, previous to that contained in the Domesday Survey of 1086. It is there mentioned as a portion of the lands appertaining to the Church of Hereford ('Terra Eccl'e de Hereford'), and in connection with Prestbury, with which, as it was in a different Hundred, it would appear to have become in some unknown manner incorporated.

It is recorded—

“In Cheltenham Hundred, the bishop of Hereford holds Presteberie. There are 30 hides. In Demesne 3 plough tillages, 18 villeins, and 5 bordarii with 8 plough teams. There is a priest and a Radchenist with 2 plough teams, and in Winchcombe a burgess rendering 18d, and of serfs, male and female, eleven. There are 20 acres of meadow, and a wood a league in length and half a league in breadth.”

“To this manor is adjoined a Ville Sevenhamtone outside this hundred [of Cheltenham]. Here are 20 hides of the aforesaid 30 hides, and there are 2 plough teams, and 21 villeins with 11 plough teams. There are also 3 free men having 7 plough teams together with their own men. Durand [the Sheriff of Gloucester] holds three of these 20 hides of the bishop. The whole manor was worth twelve pounds in the time of King Edward; now sixteen pounds. This manor Robert bishop of the same city holds.”

The bishop referred to, was, I suppose, Robert of Lorraine,² who died in 1095, and whose tomb is to be seen in the Cathedral

¹ This Paper was prepared for the Cheltenham Meeting, 1889, but the Society could not visit the Church through want of time on the day arranged.

² He was the 28th Bishop of Hereford, and died June, 1095, and lieth buried in the south side of the High Altar under an arch of freestone in the north wall of that aisle bearing the following inscription “Dominus Robertus Lozing Epus.” Herefordensis obiit, A.D. 1095.—*Havergal's Cath. Church of Hereford*, p. 2.

of Hereford. This appears to have been all the land held in this county of Gloucester by the bishops of Hereford. It will be noticed that the value of the manor is said to have been £16, instead of £12 as in the reign of the Confessor—an improvement in value, which is quite exceptional, as a depreciation was the rule almost everywhere else.

The present area of Prestbury is 3022 acres, and of Sevenhampton 3325 acres, so that it would appear that the latter was in much better cultivation than the former, unless the extent of wood-land made the difference—for reckoning the hide as 120 acres, only 1200 acres were in cultivation at Prestbury out of the 3022, as against 2400 out of the 3325 acres at Sevenhampton.

“The rating of the ten hides,” says Mr. Taylor, “is a low one, having regard to the area of the manor and the number of tenants:¹ but at Sevenhampton the area of the hide was small and the district possessed an average population.”

Possibly the three hides held by Durand may represent the lands possessed by Lanthony Priory here: as Mr. Taylor says in his *Analysis*—“Durandus seems generally to have kept what he had,”¹ and as Milo of Gloucester, one of his successors, was the founder of the new Lanthony, near that city, it is likely enough that these three hides formed a portion of the endowment:² or it may even have been the succeeding bishop, Robert de Betun, who having been formerly their prior, bestowed many benefits upon the new house. Doubtless they had other benefactors here, for we learn that Lanthony (by the gift of one Ernald of Bannebury, confirmed by his son Ralph) had 2 virgates of land in Prestbury and half a hide in Callecombe in Sevenhampton, and that the said Ernald had these by the gift of Walter de Forthington at a certain rent, but the services to the bishop, on Ernald’s land thus granted to the priory, were carefully preserved. I am afraid the priory was sometimes ungrateful to the bishops of Hereford for the benefits bestowed upon them, for in 1289 we meet with a record of the settlement of a dispute concerning 5 acres of ‘Fforloteland’ near Prestbury claimed by the bishop; the prior, on his side, claiming

¹ *Analysis of the Domesday Survey of Gloucestershire*, p. 156.

² See ante p. 319.

a croft of pasture at Sevenhampton, lying between the land of the bishop and that of his bailiff Gyrard—also a right of depasturing their 8 oxen, with the bishop's oxen, in the park of Prestbury and elsewhere, granted by his predecessors, Hugh Foliot and Ralph de Maidenstone.

The Household Roll of the same prelate (Richard Swinfield), published by the Camden Society, contains many interesting particulars. We have a picture of 13th century life presented to us—Christmas was to be kept at Prestbury. Robert Calewe, a servant, had been sent from Bosbury, another of the bishop's manors, to superintend the burning of charcoal, and a great brewing of ale. Calewe was assisted by hired female brewers, and the malt, we learn, was a mixture of wheat barley and oats. In due season the bishop's hounds were taken on to Prestbury to be ready for his use on his arrival. The park was well stocked with deer, and there was much game in the extensive woods of his manor. Then we have an account of other preparations—the repairs of the kitchen and oven—the baker and his assistants ready beforehand—the bishop's arrival—the number of horses, forty-one to fifty-five—the Christmas feast and the provision required. On his return from London the bishop remained at this manor for nearly a month: intercourse with Gloucester seems to have been frequent: it was their principal market: the cook and butler went thither as purveyors, and thence they drew their supplies of fish. The number of horses, varying on different nights, implies a resort of visitors to the manor house. During this visit a warren in the park was made, also a sort of drawbridge over a moat or trench.¹ The same roll and appendix give us some account of the bishop's bailiff, Gyrard de Ugina, for whom he seems to have had considerable regard. When Gyrard was about to visit France, he made over to the bishop, in the event of his death, all his lands in Prestbury and Sevenhampton, which it is expressly said he had justly acquired for himself and then possessed in fee in "our Manor of Prestbury and Sevenhampton."²

¹ Cf. "Gloucestershire Notes and Queries," Vol. I., p. 336.

² "Sevenampton.

Item Episcopus Hereford' tenet Sevenampton que pertinet ad Baroniam suam."—*Kirby's Quest*, 1283-6. (See Trans., Vol. XI., p. 144.)

There is an entry on the Charter Rolls, 5th John (1204), shewing that half a hide here belonged to one Ralph, then to Philip, and John the Clerk and his sons, afterwards to Philip Sintelf by their grant, and twelve or thirteen years later (18th John, 1217) Ralph Musard, then Sheriff, was commanded to give seizin of the Manors of Prestbury and Sevenhampton belonging to the Bishop of Hereford, to Walter de Lacy, for the rebuilding of the castle at Hereford.¹

Brockhampton, which forms a considerable portion of this parish, is not mentioned in Domesday: it was most probably included in Sevenhampton, and not in Prestbury. It occurs in an early record, as "Brockhampton in the Wold," whilst in the Subsidy Roll of 1st Edw. III. (1327) it takes precedence of Sevenhampton, and the entry is for 'Brohampton cum Sevenhampton': 21 names occur, and the amount of subsidy paid is 40s. 2½d. Prestbury does not appear to have paid anything on this occasion.

From the Nones Rolls Ed. III. (1340), we learn that Sevenhampton was assessed at 16½ marcs for the ninth sheaf, fleece and lamb, *i.e.* £11 6s. 8d., but from this was to be deducted £6 7s. 4d., being £3 10s. for hay and other tythes of the Rector, and two marcs (£1 6s. 8d.) for two years, £2 13s. 4d., "because that the greater portion of the arable land lay uncultivated on account of the inability of the inhabitants to cultivate it."²

This seems (but the Nones appear earlier) to refer to the Great Pestilence which desolated the country, and caused a scarcity of labour for the cultivation of land, and of artisans to construct or repair the implements of husbandry. In one year there was a great reduction in prices, which in the next were increased four-fold. Knyghton mentions the following as exorbitant wages—a mower, a shilling a day with his victuals; a reaper, eighteen-pence with the same.³ In consequence an Act of Parliament was passed to regulate wages.⁴

Among the parcels granted off by the Bishop (Costello) is a site for a Church House in Sevenhampton, in 19th Henry VII.

¹ Close Rolls.

² Nonarum Inquisitiones, p. 414.

³ We must bear in mind that money was of ten times the value it is now.

⁴ Act 25 Edw. III, Cap. 1 and 2.—Lingard, Vol. III., p. 79.

(1504)—the deed (now in the possession of the owner of the property) is interesting, as it gives the names of the principal inhabitants at that period: viz., Thos. Morton, Clerk, Rich. Wenman, John Hawkins, John Watts, Rich. Mason, Will. Yonge, Will. Townsend, Will. Rymall, John Mason, and Thos. Grove.

An account rendered by the steward of the bishop (temp. Henry VII.-VIII.) gives many particulars as to rents, &c. The quarries were used by the Abbot of Winchcombe, the Prior of Lanthony and others. Rents of Assize, *i.e.* of free and customary tenants, £18 6s. 10½d; "Sennyngton Meadow," said to be kept in hand for sheep; gradual inclosures are traceable.

In 1549 we find a lease of the manor granted by the bishop to Richard Willyson for ninety years: he assigned it in 1553 to William Wenman, of Fringford, co. Oxon; and in 1568 it passed to Stephen Hales, who in the following year transferred his interest to Robert Lawrence, of Shipton.

In 1562, Scory, then Bishop of Hereford, granted the Manors of Sevenhampton and Brockhampton to Queen Elizabeth in exchange for other estates. During the time that Queen Elizabeth was Lady of the Manor, certain tenants for a fine of £5 were permitted to enclose lands, the schedule of which is signed by Richard Pate, steward of the manor. He was the founder of the Grammar School, at Cheltenham. In the same reign (18th Eliz.) lands in Sevenhampton, Brockhampton, and Clopley, viz., Hattars, Colynes, Reeves, &c., lately belonging to the Bishop of Hereford, were granted to Sir Christopher Hatton.¹ In 1590 the same Queen, by Letters Patent, granted to Thomas Crompton, Robert Wright, and Giles Meyrick (trustees for Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex—Meyrick was his steward, and was afterwards executed, together with him, for complicity in his treason) all her manors of Sevenhampton and Brockhampton, late the property of the Bishop of Hereford, with rents of assize, customary rents, scite of manor house, and demesne, court baron, view of frank pledge, free warren, fairs, markets, tolls, customs, and all appurtenances.

In 1591 Crompton and others assigned their interest to Sir Thomas Throckmorton, of Corse, Knight, and Reginald Nicholas,
Pat. Rolls.

of Prestbury. The former moiety passed to William Throckmorton, of Tortworth, Esq., son of Sir Thomas, by gift, who in 1608 purchased the Nicholas moiety from Reginald Nicholas and Thos. Nicholas, Esq., of Stratton, his son, and conveyed the manors and their appurtenances to Anthony Lawrence, son of Robt. Lawrence, of Shipton, from which time it is said the manors of Sevenhampton and Brockhampton have remained in the blood of the Lawrence family.

In 34 Edward III., Walter Frenche, of Brockhampton in the Wold, granted all his lands in Brockhampton, Whitehall and Clopley to William House and John le Eyr in fee. Two of the witnesses being John Solers, of Shipton Solers, and John de Upcote (Withington).

In 35 Edward III. Edmund de Crupes, of Whittington, held lands in Brockhampton in capite.

In 11 Richard II., Robert Coles, of Northleach, grants to Thomas le Frenche of Brockhampton in the Wold, a parcel of wood called Anneys Wood, lying between Puckcombe and Nash Quarry, abutting on the Bishop of Hereford's land and extending to the King's highway leading to Stowe, and in 8 Henry VI., the same Thomas le Frenche, Clerk, grants all his lands in Brockhampton, Clopley, Whitewell and the Grove, called Agney's Wood to Walter Baker, of Winchcombe.

There is a crown grant of a messuage and 200 acres in Brockington to Thomas Dutton, surveyor of crown lands in Gloucestershire, to be held of the manor of Prestbury.

In 14th Car. I. (1639,) Paul Pert, Esq., Comptroller of the King's Counting House, bought lands here of Anthony Lawrence, and built Brockhampton House on Ford Hey, purchased from Thomas Chandler, in the 15th year of that King. This estate he demised by will to Ann Skipwith, his niece; she married Ralph Dodwell, Paul, son and heir, who married Dame Elizabeth, only daughter of William Rogers, Esquire, and relict of Sir Walter Raleigh, Knight., both of Sandiwell; their eldest son William Dodwell, afterwards Sir William Dodwell, Knight.,

¹ Vide Bigland's Continuation by Sir Thos. Phillipps, Bart., in loco.

married twice, viz.—1st. Anne, eldest daughter of Sir John Lethieullier, of Lewisham, in the County of Kent, Knight, relict of John Deleau, of Whaddon, co. Surrey, Esq., no issue; 2nd. Mary, daughter of Francis Fuller, Esq., and relict of Thomas Miller, Esq., by whom there was a daughter Mary; in 1746 she married Thomas Tracy, whom she long survived; their only child, Dodwell Tracy, died unmarried. Mrs. Tracy died leaving no issue, and intestate. Judith and Patience Timbrell and Rebecca Lightbourne were found, by verdict of Jury in the Court of Common Pleas in 1806, to be three of her coheirs. Rebecca Lightbourne survived her sisters, and from her the estates passed to William Morris, Esq., and his son, who had assumed the name of his mother's family, the late Walter Lawrence Lawrence, Esq., of Sevenhampton Manor. Brockhampton Park and the adjoining estate became the property of the Craven family at the end of the last century or the beginning of the present; now held by Fulwar Craven, Esq.¹ The house was greatly enlarged and beautified about 25 years ago.

THE BENEFICE.

William de Wycombe, fourth prior, and also the Historian of Lanthony, tells us that in the second year from the time of their departure from Wales, the bishop transferred the brethren to Gloucester. He helped them much with his influence and money, and by reason of his importunity Milo of Gloucester gave them a piece of land, called the Hyde and in the Charter "the Castelle Mead," as a site for their new Priory of Lanthony: "as an additional subsidy (says the same writer) the bishop gave them the two churches of Frome and Presteberie. Moreover, to the very end of his life, he made over to them the town of Presteberie, with all its income." This was Robert de Betun (formerly their Prior), who became Bishop of Hereford in 1131.

'Presteberie,' at this period, appears to have had two churches ["*unam sub montibus, alteram super montibus*"] the one 'super montibus' (on the hills) being the church or chapel of this ville of Sevenhampton, and the tithes of this ville (with the exception of

¹ Died since this paper was written viz. Jan. 19th, 1890.

two portions of the tythe of the demesne, given to the Dean and Precentor of Hereford) were allotted by him to the new Lanthony.

The office of Precentor in the Cathedral of Hereford is said to have been created cir. 1199, but the Register of Lanthony Priory contains a charter of Robert Bishop of Hereford addressed to Symon Bishop of Worcester—in which mention is made of the Precentor—the date of which must not be later than 1148, in which year the former died, the latter in 1149.

In 1291 (Pope Nicholas' Taxation) we have the following values :

Ecclesia de Sevenhampton	-	-	£9	6	8
Item, porcio Decani de Hereford	-		1	15	4
Item, porcio Precentoris de Hereford			1	13	4

It is this, I imagine, which guides Fosbrooke, who writes "This parish was parcel of Prestbury, but was created separate, before 1291."

Lanthony Priory had license, 21st Ric. II. (1398), to appropriate Prestbury, but "the portion" of a vicar is mentioned in 1291. The Priory of Lanthony was surrendered to the Crown, 29th Henry VIII. (1538), when its value was returned as £748 Os. 11½d.

In 36th Hen. VIII. (1545), we find a grant on the Patent Roll³ to William Berners, Esq., one of the King's auditors, and his heirs, of all the manor and messuage and farm of Sevehampton *alias* Sevenhampton; all our rectory and church, with all its rights and members now in the tenure or occupation of Roger Fowler, yeoman, and lately belonging to the Monastery or Priory of Lanthony, near our city of Gloucester. The Advowson, of the Vicarage of the Parochial Church of Sevehampton,⁴ otherwise Sevenhampton; also all houses, buildings, lands, tenements, pastures, grazings, tithes, oblations, obventions, and all other profits and emoluments whatsoever; and the wood, called Prior's

¹ Taxatio Ecclesiastica, p. 223. ² Fosbrooke, Vol. II, p. 444.

³ Patent Roll, 31 Hen. VIII., pt. 13, m. 37^o.

⁴ It will be noticed that a *Vicarage* is here mentioned, although no assignment of a vicarage has, so far, been found in the Bishop's Registers at Worcester.

Grove, containing $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres—all to be held in free socage as of our Manor of Standysshe in the said co. of Gloucester.

This grantee sold the Rectory and Advowson in the following year to Joanna Davys, widow, from whom, in 1563, it passed by

¹ It appears from the documents in the Appendix (*post*) that the Bishop of Hereford in 1135 granted, *inter alia*, the Church of Sevenhampton with all the tithes, except as excepted, to the Prior and Canons of Lanthony (No. 303) which grant was confirmed by the Consistorial Court of Worcester in 1275 (No. 71), and the Dean Rural of Winchcombe was commanded to induct the said Prior and Canons into the said church and to defend their right therein.

The Prior and Canons of an Augustinian Priory had authority to act as Ordinary by delegation, and being in absolute possession it was optional with them whether they would personally perform the ministerial duties, or assign a vicarage, or appoint a chaplain. They evidently elected the former course, for there is no institution to a vicarage, or license to a chaplain, to be found in the Episcopal Registers at Worcester down to the dissolution of the priory.

The Augustinian Priory of Lanthony was surrendered by Prior Richard Hempsted, *alias* Hart, with 21 canons, on 10th May, 1539, and by Letters Patent, dated 25th March, 1545, the King granted, *inter alia*, to William Berners, Esq., one of the auditors of the Court of Augmentation, the manor, messuage and farm of Sevenhampton, together with the rectory and church with all their rights, members and appurtenances heretofore belonging to the Priory of Lanthony lately dissolved, and the advowson, donation and free disposal and right of presentation to the vicarage of the parish church. To have, hold, and enjoy the said manorial rights, rectory, advowsons, &c., tithes, oblations, obventions, &c., with their appurtenances to the said William Berners, his heirs and assigns for ever to the private use of the said William Berners for ever, liable to all rents, services, &c., to be held as fully and entirely as the last Prior of Lanthony enjoyed the same.

After the grant by the King to William Berners, he and his successors would seem to have concluded from the fulness of the grant that they stood in the same relation to the church as did the prior and canons, and from that time the church would appear to have been treated as a donative; the stipend of the minister, *viz.*, ten pounds, being paid by the owners of the Improprate Rectory, as a charge on the same.

Joshua Aylworth, Esq., by deed dated 1st April, 1715, devised his manor of Aylworth, &c., to trustees to pay £800 in equal proportions to four parishes of which Sevenhampton was one, for the augmentation of the income of the respective incumbents. This would seem to have produced a revenue of £10 per annum.

Upon an application being made to the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty in 1733 for an augmentation to the stipend of the clergyman, the bishop certified it to be a curacy with a stipend of £10 a year, and accordingly a further sum of £200 was granted by the Governors. And whether a donative or chapelry this grant of the Governors would at once convert it into a perpetual cure under the Act of 1st George I., cap. 10, sec. 4.—Ed.

purchase to William Wenman and Thomas Chandler, after which came a partition into severalty. Wenman's moiety, passing in 1569 to Stephen Hales by purchase, and afterwards in the same manner to Robert Lawrence, in whose descendants it remained. As for Chandler's moiety, it continued in that family for awhile, viz., until circa 1625, when it passed to Joseph Hinckesman.

THE PARSONAGE HOUSE.

The present Parsonage House was built in 1850, or thereabouts: at the sole cost, as it is said, (with the exception of a grant of £200 by Queen Anne's Bounty Board) of the Rev. Edward Ellerton, D.D., Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford; joint founder of the Pusey and Ellerton Hebrew Scholarships in that University; and for the space of twenty-six years Perpetual Curate of Sevenhampton.

A TERRIER OF LANDS IN THE BISHOP'S REGISTRY AT GLOUCESTER.

Anno Dom̄. 1683.

The Account of Lands given to the use of the church of Saint Andrew in the Parish of Sevenhampton in the County of Gloucester.

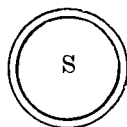
On the 20th of September in the nineteenth yeare of the Raigne of King Henry the Seventh, [1504], was given one parcell of wast ground lying between the High way and the Church yard, 36 foot in length, and 21 foot in breadth, to build a House called a Church House there, for the use of the Church of St. Andrew in the foresaid p'sh of Sevenhampton by Hadrian Castell then lord Bishop of Hereford as appeareth by an Indenture in our possession—Paying to the lord of the Mannor one halfpenny at the Feast of St. Michael yearly.

There is no other Lands or anything else as we know of given to Pious or Charitable use in our P'ish.

WILLIAM LONGFORD, }
WILLIAM NIND, } *Churchwardens.*

Approved by me,

CHARLTON BARKSDALE,
Curate



Examined

29 Oct., 1683.

Joshua Aylworth, Esq., of Aylworth, in this County, by deed bearing date April 1, 1715, denised his manor and estate of Aylworth, to Aylworth Freeman and Thomas Aylworth, Gent., in trust; amongst other legacies, he bequeathed towards the augmentation of the spiritual income of y^e several poor benefices of y^e several towns or Hamlets of Charlton Abbots, Cold Salper-ton, Sevenhampton and Compton Abdale, all lying in the County of Gloucester, y^e sum of Two Hundred Pounds to each said town or hamlet, to be laid out by the said Trustees, or the Survivor of them in y^e most prudent manner, as a Perpetual additional maintenance for y^e respective Incumbents for y^e time being . . . in a purchase to be made of Lands in Fee Simple."

This sum of £800 was accordingly laid out by the said Trustees in the purchase of lands lying within the manor of Cheltenham.—*Lansdown MSS.—No. 988. British Museum.*

In 1733, the benefice was further augmented by the bequest of £200 by Sir William Dodwell, of Brockhampton, Knight, met by a corresponding grant of £200 from Queen Anne's Bounty.

By the "Sevenhampton Enclosure Act.," the tythes were commuted for land in 1818, when 217a. 3r. 13p. were allotted to the Lawrence family, then represented by William Morris (in right of his wife), and 221a. 0r. 39p. to the Hinckesmans. At the same time, the portions of tythe belonging to the Dean and Precentor of Hereford were commuted for 77a. 3r. 28p. Thus making a total of 517 acres, which represented the ancient provision made for the service of God within this parish.

The seventy-seven acres then allotted to the Dean and Precentor of Hereford having been acquired by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and sold by them, they have been enabled to restore to the benefice, the produce of this portion of its long alienated possessions—alienated for at least seven hundred years!

POPULATION.

The following Table shews the population of the parish at two dates in the 18th century, and at each decennial period when the census has been taken in the 19th century:—

POPULATION.

1700	(Atkyns)	-	-	-	180
1770	(Rudder)	-	-	-	288
1801	-	-	-	-	349
1802	-	-	-	-	354
1811	-	-	-	-	334
1821	-	-	-	-	386
1831	-	-	-	-	465
1841	-	-	-	-	471
1851	-	-	-	-	553
1861	-	-	-	-	543
1871	-	-	-	-	526
1881	-	-	-	-	512

THE CHURCH.

The Church is dedicated to St. Andrew. Sir Robert Atkyns, in his *History of Gloucestershire*, states that Sevenhampton Church was built by John Camber, who died in 1447, and lies buried in the chancel. This has been repeated by other writers. The late Rev. J. L. Petit says that from this statement he expected to find that most valuable thing—a church of one style, and of a certain date. He was consequently much disappointed when having made a pilgrimage to it, a glance shewed him that Atkyns had made a mistake, and that the architecture of the church ranged from Early English, of a very rude character,



FIG. 14. *Sevenhampton Church.*

to a debased Perpendicular. Nevertheless (he remarks) it is a building of great interest, and no doubt a considerable part of it, especially the central tower and south porch, the outer door of which has the tracery of the spandrels pierced, belongs to the date assigned. The front of the south transept has a triplet of lancets, and the chancel has likewise indications of

Early English. The north transept has a late Decorated window, and the chancel some early Perpendicular work introduced. But

the principal feature is the curious insertion of the central tower. On approaching the church, it seems of very good dimensions, yet it is considerably narrower than the nave. Its western piers consequently are detached (though there are no aisles to the church) and as they are not very massive, they are strengthened by flying buttresses in the interior from the piers to the corresponding angles between the nave and transepts.

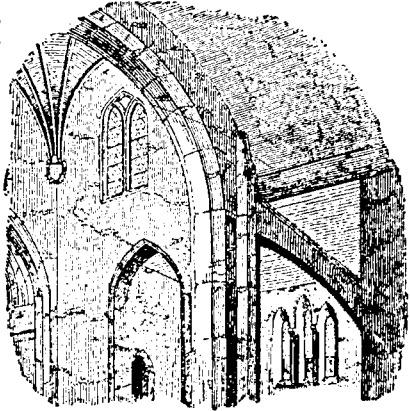


FIG. 15 *Interior of Sevenhampton Church Tower.*

The tower is open to the interior considerably above the roof of the transepts, and has a north and south window ; above, there is a vaulted roof, with angel corbels with shields. Neither these windows nor the belfry windows have their lights foliated, though the latter are of very good composition. The tower presents a fine bold outline, from the stair-turret at the south-east angle. The south porch is close to the transept, which has a string-course resting on brackets on its west side, stopped by the face of the porch.

Sir Stephen Glynne writes : "This is a small cruciform church having a central tower and no aisles. The greater part is Perpendicular, but there is earlier work in the chancel which has single lancets on the north and south—the latter of a lychnoscopic character, and with rebate for a shutter. The eastern window is Perpendicular of three lights, and there is one Perpendicular window on the north and south next the eastern end, with some fair old stained glass. The external wall at the eastern end shews that the original east window was an Early English triplet—(this, I think, is now to be found in the south transept ; it has shafts internally ; and the contrast is great between the plainness of the exterior and the gracefulness of the interior ;) on the east of this transept is a late square-headed window of two lights ; there is a similar window in the north transept, which also has a good

Decorated two-light window on its north. The transepts have moulded parapets. The windows of the nave are Perpendicular of two lights, some square headed. The arrangement of the tower is very singular, as it does not fill up the width of the transepts; the north and south arches are very small and narrow, and connected with the western tower piers by flying buttresses; they leave a wall space next the chancel. The tower, above the arches, is open as a lanthorn, having Perpendicular windows of two lights. The arches are all continuous without capitals, and of plain Perpendicular character, though not corresponding in size. The tower, externally, has a battlement and octagonal stair turret at the south-east. There is a pointed arched door to the tower stairs opening from the south transept: these stairs formerly communicated with the rood loft, as a now blocked up doorway shows.

There is no piscina now visible in the church,—though doubtless originally possessing at least its three altars, viz., at the east end, and in the two transepts. There is a passage—ambulatory—between the north transept and the chancel—it is too large, I suppose, for a Hagioscope, though probably it also served as such; the stone slab forming the roof is, I believe, the ancient altar stone, some of the original five crosses are still tangible, though by reason of the pews not easily seen. There is a round-headed priest's door on the south. There is an ancient stone shelf which is interesting, as it shews the height of the original altar, and the floor level. The elevation of the altar, by a succession of steps, was not common in the early days of the church of our fathers, but the change in this respect was gradually made. The church of Dowdeswell, which is of late date, is an example of the new mode of giving dignity to the altar by raising it much above the level of the nave. "A frontell for the schelfe standyng on the Altar, of blue sarsenet, with brydds of golde, &c." is mentioned in the Churchwardens' Accounts, St. Mary at Hill, in 1486. There is an early buttress at the west end.

The county histories gave no account of the John Camber mentioned in connection with this church, so that there was much conjecture concerning him. However I was fortunate enough to

discover his will, dated Sept. 15th, 1496, in the Probate Court Registry at Somerset House, a few years ago. It is written in the English of the period: "I bequeathe my soule to Almyghte God, oure lady Saint Mary and to all the Hallowes of heven, and my body to be buried within that Holy Church in whatsoever Parishe it shall so tyme me to decease: And I bequeathe to the same church werke that my bodye shalbe buried in, C^s."

To the curate of the same to pray for his soule, 6^s 8^d. To every priest that shall be at the Dirige and Mass at his burying, 8^d.

There is no description of his occupation or place of abode, but the next clause of the will suggests that his domicile was in the City of Worcester, and I think we shall not be very far wrong if we take him to have been a wealthy wool merchant who periodically visited the Cotteswolds for the purposes of his business.

"Two honeste prestes that be quere (choir) men to help the quere," were to be appointed by his executors, to sing and pray for his soul "within the parish church of Saint Andrew in Worcester, by the space of two yeres, to either of them £6 by the yere."

To the Friars Preachers at Worcester to pray for his soul 20^s, and a like sum to the Convent of Grey Friars in that city.

His "Month's mind" was to be kept within St. Andrew's church—every priest present at Dirige and Mass to have 6d., every parish clerk 2^d, and "every other childe that may be at Dirige and Mass, 1^d." The same day no less than 100^s was to be distributed amongst "poore people . . . to every pore woman and childe, one penny." For the marriage portion of maidens in the same city within a year of his decease, 6^s 8^d each. Various bequests to cousins and others; 40^s to his servant who had apparently assumed his name;¹ to his executors, Master Thomas Morton, Sir Richard Gardiner, and Sir John Sindithurst: the whole residue of his goods to be disposed of "after their discretion and minds for the welthe" of his soul.

This will was proved in the Court of the Archbishop at Lambeth within two years of its date, viz., May 5th, 1498: so that any new work in this church must have been subsequent to that year.

¹ It is more probable that the servant was a relation. A practice very common at the date of the will.—ED.



Hic scilicet Johannes Wambier abbas sacristanus
Sexto die mensis februarii A. d. m. c. c. l. x. v.
Erat abbas cuius est spiritus deus amen

The window on the north side of the chancel contains some fragments of stained glass, in which the initials J.C. or T.C. can be traced ; in the quatrefoil there is a device of a ram.

MONUMENTS.

On the chancel floor in front of the altar is a small brass 30ins. by 13ins. The feet and inscription were, for many years, concealed by a step. The step has recently been removed and the inscription disclosed. It is as follows, the words being here extended : " Hic jacet Johannes Camber qui obiit vicesimo sexto die mensis february Anno Domini M^oCCCCXCVII^o. cujus anime propicietur Deus. Amen." (*Plate XIX.*) This inscription affords an early example of the modern method of writing the number *ninety* ; viz., 100 minus 10, it having been more usual at that date to write it LXXXX.

The costume of the figure would indicate that the deceased belonged to the grade of a well-to-do yeoman or merchant. His hair is full and long, covering the ears, and is cut so as to form a fringe extending almost to the eye-brows, with no appearance of beard, whisker, or moustache. He wears a tunic which reaches below the ankles. It opens down the front, but in this case it is closed, though the mode of fastening is not shewn. At the waist it is confined by a wide girdle from which depends, on the left side a *gypcière*, and on the right a tasselled rosary. The sleeves are long and loose, wider at the wrists than at the elbows, the collar is a narrow band. The tunic covers the fastening, if any, of the shoes, which are pointed, a fashion which was soon superseded by broad round toes. Over the right shoulder is thrown a hood, which consists of a cap resembling a Scotch bonnet, and to it is attached a long streamer, or scarf, which reaches below the knees, and is sometimes called a *liripipe*, which was used for wrapping round the head when required. The figure is represented full faced, with the hands joined in the attitude of prayer. The brass is in excellent preservation.¹

The chancel contains some quaint epitaphs of the 17th century. That to the memory of William Chandler, who held a moiety of the impropriation, is as follows :

¹ For further information see *Haines's Manual*, Vol. II., page 69, and *Davis's Brasses of Gloucestershire*, No. xxxix.

“Subtus dormit qd extingui potuit Gvlielmi Candelarii de Senhampton, pie demortui xxvi. Jan. Anno. MDCLI. Ætat LVII.”

MS.

“Lumine Mors corpus spoliavit terra recondit,
Splendet adhuc nomen, mens pia splendet idem
Lucerit hoc olim Corpus Lumenque videbit
Non obeccandum Lumine (Christe) tuo.”

English Poetical Version (W.H.S.)

“His light is quench'd, his earth to earth consign'd—
Yet shines his name, yet shines his godly mind :
And e'en his body shall one day be bright,
And in Christ's Light, for ever shall see light.”

The play upon the name Chandler running throughout will be remarked.

On a wooden tablet, on the north wall of the chancel is a memorial of the Carter Family, of Charlton Abbots.

Arms—*Chequy arg. and sable, on a bend gules three escallops or.*
(Partridge).

Crest—*Out of a ducal coronet a horse's head arg., ducally gorged or.*

Heic altum dormit inter agnatos
Cineres, Anna *Perdicia* Stirpe Antiqua,
et memoranda, uxor Joh. *Aurigarii*
de Charltonia ex Abbate. Gèn.
Supra morem Fida, Prudens, Pia.
Demortua Feb. XXI { Sal. MDCLII
Anno { Ætat. LVI.

MS.

Quæ fuit æterna in terris dignissima fama
Terra (qua potuit parte jacere) jacet,
Mens cælo demissa solo de terra caducas
Ruperat exuvias læta reditque domum.
Abijt, non Obijt.

In the churchyard, near the chancel door, may be seen an ancient coffin-lid, and the fragment of an effigy, probably a lady. The former measures 6ft. 6ins. in length, 30ins. at the head, and 20ins. at the foot. It is slightly coped, and shews traces of a raised Calvary Cross. The head of the effigy is represented resting on a cushion. Both supposed to be of 13th century date.

THE CHURCH BELLS.

There are three bells in the Tower with the following inscriptions :—

- | | | |
|---|--|-----------|
| 1 | BE · YEE · FOLLOWARES · OF · GOD · AS · DEARE · CHILDREN.
W. · CHANDLER · 1650. | } 30½ in. |
| 2 | ✠ SANCTE § GABRIEL § ORA § PRO § NOBIS. | 32 in. |
| 3 | IOHN TIMBRELL, CHURCHWARDEN, A. R. 1718. | 34½ in. |

These Bells are of more than usual interest. To the epigraph on the first bell, Mr. Ellacombe has appended the following note:—

Before and after the date are impressions of a spurious Jewish Shekel, such as are still made for sale. The devices are corrupt followings of those on the true shekel, and the inscriptions the same, but in the square character instead of the original "Old Hebrew" or Samaritan.

Obv.—A cup (cup of manna or wine cup) and the words שקל ישראל (shekel of Israel).

Rev.—A branch with leaves and fruit (olive? Aaron's rod?) and the words ירושלים הקדושה (Jerusalem the Holy).

These sham shekels were figured and described as real by the numismatics of the 17th century, and are still to be bought in London, fresh from the mint. They have become more and more debased in character, but in the earliest and best of them the imposture is as evident as it would be in an imitation of a coin of Edward I., made about twice the size, and with the inscription in modern Roman letters.

I am indebted to the kind courtesy of the Rev. J. T. Fowler, of Durham, for this explanation. (See Notes and Queries, 5th Ser., Vol. IV.)

The second bell is mediæval, with the legend in Early Gothic characters.—ED.

This is the Gabriel bell which was rung every morning and evening, and thence called the "day belle" and "Kerfow belle." The mid-day bell was never rung in England, and the Angelus, as used abroad, only began in France early in the 16th century.

MURAL PAINTINGS.

There are but few remains, yet I think the whole church was formerly richly adorned. At the restoration of the south window in the south transept, preparatory to the insertion of a memorial by the Walker family (the subject, St. John the Baptist pointing his disciples to Jesus as the Lamb of God), some mural paintings were discovered, together with fragments shewing the general mode of wall treatment—these have been variously described, and may even now test the ingenuity of some of our members: the first, on the left, represents a dog and pomegranate; the second,

on the same side, probably the Annunciation, and the lily stem bearing its three white flowers, open and in full bloom ; the third, on the right, the head of an angel. It has been suggested, however, that "the dog, arrow and tree seem to be a portion of a hunting scene, whilst beneath it, is a portion of an angelic figure with a scroll, or perhaps it may be a part of the Agony in the Garden ; the lower subject on the right is said to be a part of the Descent into Hell."¹

During the reign of Edw. VI. Texts of Scripture with borders, and in black letter, took the place of these frescoes ; the texts, &c., were defaced in the succeeding reign, that of Mary : Bishop Bonner's injunctions expressly mentioning this. In the parish accounts of St. Mary, Devizes, under date 3rd Mary (1555), we find, "Item, paid for defacing the Scriptures on the walls ij^s iiiij^d."

INCUMBENTS OR CURATES.

No institutions to this Benefice have hitherto been found in the Episcopal Registers of Worcester, which date from 1268, but the Transcripts of the Lanthony Priory Registers, extracts from which are given in the Appendix, furnish us with the names of two Rectors :—

Ante 1264, Sir John de Soincot (Sesincot).

Ante 1275, Master Ralph de Pirie.

If reference be made to No. 71 (*post p.*351) it will be seen that the Prior and Convent in that year, 1275, succeeded in ousting the Rector, and altogether appropriating the benefice to themselves, no longer content with the portion of forty shillings which had previously been paid to them by the Rectors, year by year.

Probably the cure of souls was henceforth held by the Canons themselves : or, the Lessee of their manor might be bound to provide a Chaplain for the due performance of the divine offices.

In "An Account of the Diocese of Gloucester sent to her Majesty by Richard, bishop of Gloucester" in 1562, we read :—

Señhampton	}	The parsonage is impropriated, William Waineman and William Chandler, proprietaries. No Curate. The number of Howseholds there are 20.
and		
Brokenton.		

¹ Science and Art Dept., 1885.

Subsequently to the Reformation we meet with the following Curates or Ministers, but the list is imperfect—no institutions being requisite.

- 1551. John Hanley.
- 1565. Miles Busted.
- 1584. William Busted.
- 1594. John White.
- 1597. Elias Woodroffe.
- 1599. Nicholas Parrye.
- 1607. Miles Nicholson.
- 1619. Robert Williams.
- . —— Foxe.
- 1634. John Williams.
- 1662. Thomas Hook.
- 1673. —— Dobson.
- 1676. John Burbyn.
- 1678. John Farmer.
- 1681. Charlton Barksdale.
- 1713. Gerard Clements, B.A.
- 1723. John Hughes, M.A.
- . —— Petty.
- 1758. John Lawrence, LL.B.
- 1808. William Pearce, M.A.
- 1825. Edward Ellerton, D.D.
- 1851. Charles Chambers, M.A.
- 1862. George A. Holdsworth, M.A.
- 1868. George E. F. Masters, M.A.
- 1872. John Melland Hall, M.A.
- 1879. Henry Venn Hebert, M.A.

A coin of Ceolnoth, Archbishop of Canterbury, A.D. 834, was discovered either in the churchyard or the vicinity, and is now in the possession of Mr. C. W. Lawrence. Remains, probably of the period of the Civil Wars were discovered near the south door of the nave in the present footpath, about thirty years ago—four skulls placed closely together, with a portion of a spear or javelin-head and a stirrup, as if of silver, and quite bright even then—no bones discovered there. A body was found in a stone coffin on

Oat Hill at the time of the enclosure, a battle axe also near the same place. Burials on the north side were anciently made without coffins, sloping stones protecting the head. John Davis, a former sexton and parish clerk, found in a grave about three feet deep, three skeletons "all of a heap" (as he put it), which he thought were in their original position.

There is a tradition of a former village, at a spot known as "Old Sennington," about half-a-mile to the north-west of the present church, and as there is a path known as "Church Walk" between two rows of hazel trees—the original chapel of Sevenhampton may have been built there—(destroyed later on, perhaps in the stormy days of Stephen), when Milo quarrelled with the Bishop of Hereford. Remains of foundations may still be traced all over the ground. A circular spot, known as the Pigeon House, is close to an old maple tree, which (or its predecessor) may have been a boundary. In making a drain (rather lower down) ashes were found, and some coins, of which no account now remains.

The Rev. W. S. Symonds, in "Hanley Castle," gives an extract from the "Tewkesbury Feoffees Book," which records a singular fact in connection with the climate of the Cotteswolds :

"Mem. this winter (1634) in the end of January did fall the greatest snowe that was ever seen in the memory of man, and it was soe extreme colde and violent and tempestuous, that divers going home from market and elsewhere, were smothered and starved to death. And in the August following a greate quantity of the same snowe and ice did remayne at Brockington quarre, and divers went purposely to see it, and yett it was a most extreme hott summer."

A few traditions connected with the Civil Wars still linger here. A pestilence is said to have broken out among the soldiers, and the sick were sheltered in an old tithe barn situated a little to the eastward of the church, and adjoining the present vicarage; some skeletons were also discovered on the site of the Vicarage—numerous burials took place on the north side of the churchyard, which appears to have been very generally used and

more spacious than that on the south, which has been considerably enlarged of late—in consequence, however, of this pestilence burials on the north side were long discontinued, except in family vaults.

APPENDIX.

From Transcripts of the Registers of Lanthony Priory in the Thirlestaine House Library.

R[obert], Bishop of Hereford,¹ knowing the poverty of the church of Lanthony, gives to them the church of Prestbury with its chapels: the church of Frome, land which is called the ‘Mora,’ the ‘Mansio,’ which Ernald the presbyter held, with eleven acres of land.

No. 303.

Robert, Bishop of Hereford, to Symon, Bishop of Worcester :

Because he has known that the possessions of the church of Lanthony have been greatly diminished by reason of the ravages of war, he has granted to the Prior thereof two churches in ‘Preteburie’,—the one under the hills—the other upon the hills (super montes) with the tythe thereto appertaining, except two portions of tythe of his demesne which the Dean and the Precentor of Hereford have of grain only, and all the herbage of the park, and of crops which are sown or collected within the circuit of the park; the tythe of the rest remains to the said church, because it is the land of his villeins.

We have decreed this gift in the first year of Stephen, King of the English [1135].

No. 304.

Robert, Bishop of Hereford, to Symon, Bishop of Worcester. Almost repeats No. 303.

No. 305.

The Convent of the Chapter of Hereford testify their assent to the grant made by the bishop to the Prior and Canons of Lanthony, of the two churches in Prestbury, saving the portions of the tythe of the demesne.

¹ This Bishop was Robert de Betun, (Bethune) consecrated in 1131. He had previously been Prior of Lanthony. Died 1148, and was buried under an arch and effigy in the south aisle of the choir.—ED.

No. 306.

Charter of Robert, Bishop of Hereford,¹ states that the said Bishop has given to Lanthony Priory all the small tythes of his demesne, in lambs, swine, wool and cheese, both in the vale and on the hills, in his manor of Prestbury :—

Witnessed by Roger, Bishop of Worcester,² Henry, Archdeacon of Exeter,³ and Alured, the Steward. Confirmed by the Bishop's seal. [1164-79].

No. 307.

Confirmation by Robert Melun, Bishop of Hereford, of all possessions which the Priory of Lanthony had of the church of Hereford: the two churches in Prestebury in the vale, and on the hills, viz., the church of Sevenhampton with the lands and tythes, excepting the portions of tythe of the Demesne.

No. 42.

W[alter de Cantilupe], Bishop of Worcester.

Has inspected an agreement made in connexion with a suit at Gloucester, Michaelmas, A.D. 1263, between the Prior of Lanthony, and Sir John de Soincot (Sesincot) before Master W. de Wien, his official at Worcester, concerning a certain pension of forty shillings to be received from the church of "Sevenhamptone": the Prior and Convent appeared by their Proctor, the brother William de St. German, and Sir John de Soincot, Rector of the church of Sevenhamtone, by his Proctor, Symon de Schirburn, who confessed the liability of the Rector, and offered to pay the arrears of the pension together with eight mares.

"Given at Kemeseye ——— in the year of Grace 1264."

¹ This prelate was Robert de Muledon [Melun]. He succeeded Bishop Bethunc, and had also been Prior of Lanthony. Died 1167, and like his predecessor was buried under an arch and effigy in the south aisle of the choir.—Ed. (See Havergal's Hereford.)

² Son of Robert the Consul, Earl of Gloucester. Elected 1163, cons. 13th Aug., 1164, died 1179. (See Ante Vol. III., p. 338.)

³ Son of Robert Fitz Harding, so named after Henry Fitz Empress appd cir. 1148. He held also many other preferments in England. He was also Dean of Moretain, and was elected Archb. of Dol, and died at Rome, whither he had gone for consecration, in August, 1188. (See Lives of the Berkeleys, Vol. I., pp. 54, 55. Maclean's Edition.)—Ed.

71.

The Official of the Diocese of Worcester to the [Rural] Dean of Wynchcombe :

With reference to a suit concerning the chapel, &c., of Sevenhampton, between the Prior and Convent of Lanthony, with the Prior of Strigoil and others, Proctors ; and Master Ralph de Pirie who claimed to be the Rector of the said chapel ;

Declares that the said chapel has been, and is annexed to the church of Prestbury, and ought to be dependent thereon, and in full right thereto belonging : and that the said Religious Men (the Prior and Canons) are to be put in corporeal possession of the said Chapel as if annexed to, and dependent, on the church of Prestbury. The Dean is accordingly required, without delay, to induct, or cause to be inducted, the said Religious Men, or their Proctor, into the corporeal possession of the said chapel according to the Canon, and to defend their rights therein : ‘ Contradictores et rebelles ’ are to be restrained by the censure of the church, *i.e.* by excommunication.

Given at Worcester on the Vigil of St. James, in the year of Grace, 1275.

No. 69.

Richard,¹ Bishop of Hereford, confirms to Lanthony Priory the grant of the tythes in his demesne, in the parishes of Prestbury and Sevenhampton, cultivated by themselves, and of the food of the animals there, as in the times of his predecessors.

Dated at Bosbury, 17 Kal. Nov. A.D. 1284.

TAXATION OF POPE NICHOLAS, A.D. 1291.

Archdeaconry of Gloucester.

The Bishop of Hereford has from Rents of Assize at Prestbury, £20 4 1 ; And Four carucates of land, each being worth

¹ This prelate was Richard de Swinfield. He was consecrated at Gloucester, 12th March, 1282-3, and died 15th March, 1316-17, and was buried in the north transept of his cathedral, in a stone coffin, beneath a richly moulded canopy, still bearing this inscription : ‘ Hic requiescit Ricardus : dictus : de : Swinfield Cantuariensis : diocesis : quondam : Episcopus : Herefordensis. ’ It is figured by Havergal, Plate II.—Ed.

40^s. and one Watermill which is worth 20^s; from Pleas and perquisites, 40^s.; from profits of Stock, 20^s. Also at Pulgoumbe Sevenhampton, £7 5 1½ of Rents, with three Carucates of land, each worth 20^s.: and one Water Mill which is worth 13^s 4^d.: and from Pleas and Perquisites of Court, 20^s.

Sum	£44	2	6½
Tenth	£4	8	3

The Prior and Convent of Lanthony have at Prestbury and Colecombe [in Sevenhampton] one carucate of land, and it is worth 25^s per annum: of Rents of Assize, 10^s. Also from Stock, 10^s.

Sum	£2	5	0
-----	----	---	---

A.D. 1297. Protest of John, Dean of Hereford, against the double taxation of his Tythes here:

“ In the Name of the Lord. Amen. In the year of the same 1297, Indiction x. 4 Ka. April, in the presence of me the appointed Notary Public and of the underwritten witnesses, at the Old Temple in London, before Master Walter de Winton, Archdeacon of Huntingdon, Sir William de Stoketon and John Maunsell, Clerks, of the venerable father the lord Oliver, by the grace of God, Bishop of Lincoln, the lord John, Dean of the church of Hereford sought remedy from the said father and his Commissaries of certain errors concerning his possessions, and those of the Chapter of the Church of Hereford—his petition being in this form:

Before you, the reverend father, the lord Oliver, by the grace of God, bishop of Lincoln, deputed by the Apostolic See to collect the Tenth in England in aid of the Holy Land, Master Walter de Winton, &c., John, dean of Hereford, seeks remedy, &c.

In primis, he says that the deanery is taxed in spiritualities generally at £13 6 4 as is contained in the original Roll, and that his portion of Tythes in the Manors of the Bishop of Hereford in Prestbury and Sevenhampton, is a part of the spiritualities of his deanery, which is taxed as a whole, as above. Concerning which, an Inquisition was taken by order of the lord, the bishop of Lincoln, when it was found that this was twice taxed, and ought not to be taxed in the separate particulars or portions. * * * * *

These things were done in the year, indiction, day, and place noted above—in the presence of Master William de Loddelowe, Robert de Malton, and Elyas de Croyndon, Clerks; and Thomas de Geyton, John de Dun, laics; witnesses to the above premises.

And I, John, [son] of Robert of Clipston, Lincoln Diocese, by the authority of the Holy Roman Church, Notary, was present, and saw and heard these things, and by request have affixed my mark, and my accustomed seal in testimony of these premises.

By means of the “Valor Ecclesiasticus”¹ we arrive at the increased values of these manors in 27th Hen. VIII., *i.e.* after the lapse of 250 years:—

In Prestbury.

Rent of Assize per ann.	-	-	-	£39	17	10½
Issues of the Manor with the Park	-	-	-	20	11	2
Farm of Demesne Lands	-	-	-	4	0	0
Farm of the Mill	-	-	-	1	6	8
Work of new rental there per annum	-	-	-	0	2	6
Rent discovered	-	-	-	1	18	4½
Increased rent	-	-	-	1	4	5½
Perquisites of the Court (average)	-	-	-	5	5	5
				<hr/>		
				£74	6	5

Sevenhampton.

Rents of Assize per annum	-	-	-	£12	6	9
Farm of the Demesne Lands	-	-	-	3	6	8
Issues of the Manor	-	-	-	1	6	8
Farm of the Demesne Lands in Puckcumbe	-	-	-	5	0	0
Farm of the Quarry	-	-	-	1	0	8
Farm of the Mill	-	-	-	0	3	4
Rents discovered	-	-	-	0	2	10
Perquisites of the Court there	-	-	-	nil.		
				<hr/>		
				£23	6	11

Among Payments:—

Pension paid to the Rectors of the Church of Prestbury (Lanthyony Priory) for Tythes of Agistments and Pannage of the Park, 4^s.

¹ Vol. III., 3.

Salary of Humfrey Elton, bailiff of Prestbury, 46^s 8^d.
 ,, the same, bailiff of Señhampton, 13^s 4^d.

The Rectory of Prestbury with Glebe, tythes of wheat and hay and other profits, was then let to farm to Robert Atwell,¹ for £12 per annum.

William Elkyns, perpetual Vicar there, received from a parcel of Glebe, Altarage, Oblations, and other issues, £9 13 4 per annum.

The Proctors (Churchwardens) were possessed of three burgage Tenements in Prestbury for the use of the Church, value 18^s 3½^d per annum.

The value of the Rectory of Sevenhampton is not given in this return, as it was then in the hands of the King, by reason of the dissolution of the Priory of Lanthony, and as it would appear that *no Vicarage* had been assigned, the whole revenues (except the portions of the Dean and Precentor of Hereford) belonged to the Priory.

The Parishioners were enfeoffed in one burgage tenement with an adjoining close, and dovehouse, situate in Prestbury, in order to keep the anniversary of John Combes (Camber) yearly, value per annum, 6^s 8^d.

We have also 61^s 8^d per annum paid to Doctur Clifton, Dean of Hereford, for certain portions of Tythes in Seuch'mpton and Prestbury : a like sum was also received by the Precentor of Hereford.

SUBSIDY ROLL, 1 EDW. III. (1327).

				s.	d.
De Roberto de Solers	-	-	-	iiij	vi
„ Johne le Eyr	-	-	-	—	ix
„ Johñe atte Welle	-	-	-	iiij	j
„ Henr. le Palmere	-	-	-	—	xiiij ob.
„ Robto Copland	-	-	-	ij	vij
„ Galfrido Colynes	-	-	-	—	xiiij ob.
„ Thoma Bird	-	-	-	ij	iiij
„ Ricō Lyplofe	-	-	-	—	xviiij ob.
„ Robto de Hales	-	-	-	—	xij

¹ Apparently Bailiff at Prestbury and Collector of Rents for the Priory.

De Galfrido de Wytwelle	-	-	-	—	xx
„ Johñe Henryes	-	-	-	—	xxij
„ Nichō Fraunceys	-	-	-	—	xxj ob.
„ Agnete atte Welle	-	-	-	—	xx
„ Alice atte Shawe	-	-	-	—	xj
„ Robto le Hattare	-	-	-	—	vijj ob.
„ Rico Davy	-	-	-	—	vj ob.
„ Robto Bird	-	-	-	—	vj ob.
„ Willñio de Sevenhampton	-	-	-	—	xj ob.
„ Johñe Justice	-	-	-	—	vij ob.
„ Henr. Reyner	-	-	-	—	vij ob.
„ Johñe Reed	-	-	-	ix	iiij
					<hr/>
				Sum	- xl ^s ij ^d
					<hr/>