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Some Notes On Tetbury, its Church and Court Leet

by T. W. Walker and E. P. Harmer
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SOME NOTES ON TETBURY, ITS CHURCH AND COURT LEET.

BY T. WARBURTON WALKER, M.D., AND E. P. HARMER.

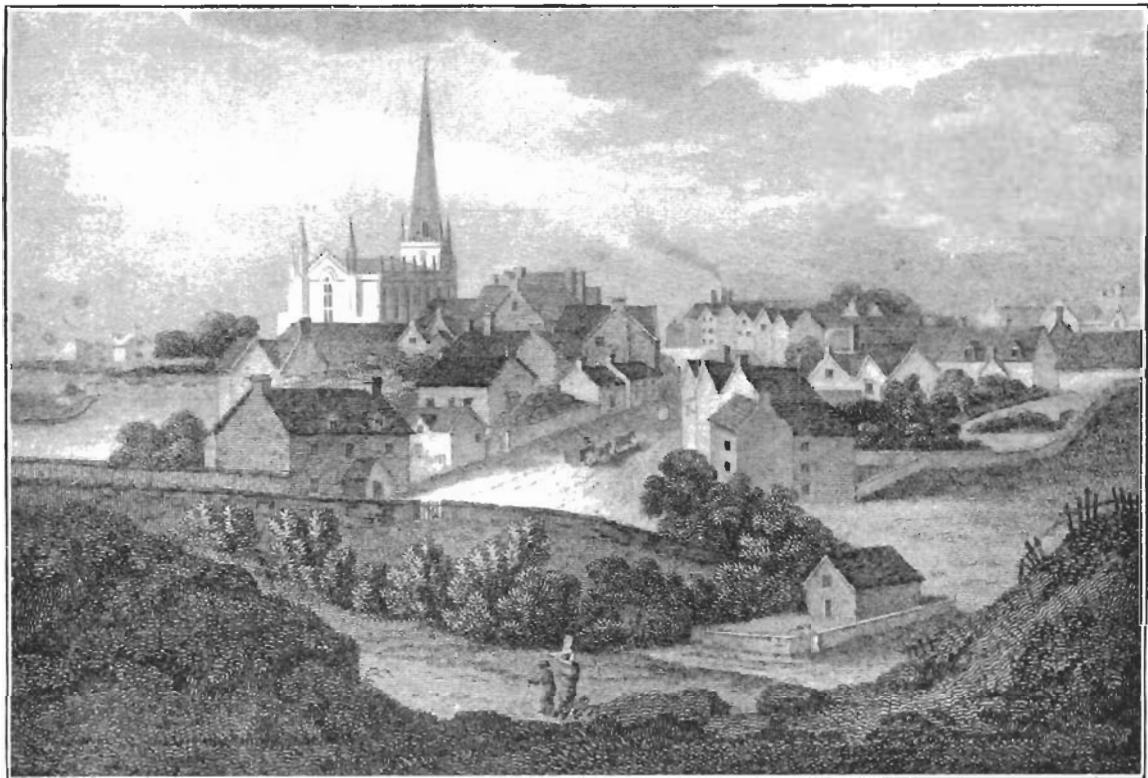
THE following account of Tetbury is taken from a manuscript by R. C. (probably Robert Clark), dated 1783:—

“ The Borough Town of Tetbury, esteemed one of the best towns in Gloucestershire, whose streets are large and well-built, is pleasantly seated on a rising ground, and on the S.E. verge of the county next to Wiltshire, in a fertile soil and remarkably healthy air.

“ Of late it is much improved, not only by a most magnificent new Gothic Church, and a Bridge, upwards of 600 Feet long, on four large Arches (built in 1775 by the Commissioners of the Turnpikes, by which the Entrance of the Town from Bristol and Bath is easy and complete, that before was very steep, and so narrow, that Horses and Carriages had not sufficient room to exert their strength), but also by taking down a Row of Houses, and widening the narrow Street leading from the Market Place to the Chippen Croft, which cost the Feoffees of the Town £400.

“ It has many wealthy Inhabitants, as the whole Parish, which is near five miles long and almost three wide, is nearly all their property. No person has a large estate there, but is divided among many. A very considerable Trade of Woolstapling and some in Woolcombing is carried on there. The great Turnpike Road from Gloucester to Salisbury, and from Oxford to Bristol and Bath go through it.

“ The Manor, Advowson of the Vicarage, and Tolls of the Markets and Fairs were bought of George, Lord Berkeley, and Elizabeth, Lady Berkeley, his mother, Anno 1632, by Richard Talbous, John Gastrell, Richard Box, and Toby



Engraved from a Drawing by W. DELAMOTTE from a sketch by S. PROUT (for the "BEAUTIES OF ENGLAND AND WALES");

TETBURY, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

London: Published January, 1807.



OLD TETBURY
(18th Century).

Chapman, Feoffees for the general good and benefit of the Inhabitants, and by an Indenture Tripartite bearing date the 1st of February in the 8th yr of King Charles the first, for the sum of £3731 : 17 : 2.

“Mr. Camden, in his *Britannia*, page 86, upon the authority of the *Eulogium Historiarum*, acquaints us that Mulmutius Dunwallo, the first crowned King of the Brittaines, built three castles, one at Leacock, one at Malmesbury (both in Wiltshire), which last he called Caire-Baldwine, (which word Caire in the British tongue signified a fortified city), and walled it about 2000 years since.

“William the Historian calls the Avon, which rises in the Parish of Tetbury, Baldona.

“That part of the town which lies contiguous to the spot where the Castle stood is still called the Castle Green, (and in digging foundations, etc. there a great number of human Bones have been found in different parts of it within a few years). Tradition also reports that the Old Church was principally built out of the Ruins of the Castle, and this is strongly corroborated by the many hewn stones that were found in the *inside* of the Walls, when it was taken down to be rebuilt in the year 1777. The Ruins and Intrenchments were visible within these 26 years, and have since been leveled and made into pleasure grounds.

“The New Church, generally admired by all Strangers who have seen it for its Beauty and Elegance, was built by the subscription of many of the Inhabitants, and a few other benefactions, particularly from his Grace the Duke of Beaufort, the late Lord Botetourt, Dr. Johnson, Bishop of Worcester, Thos. Estcourt, Esq., Captn. Warren, of Bristol, Mr. Spencer, of London (a native of this Town), Robert Jackson, of Sneed Park, and Wm. Earle, Esq., of Malmesbury. The subscription was begun in the year 1754, when the late Vicar, the Rev. John Wight, A.M., subscribed to make £300, a sum then in Hand arising by the Sale of a House belonging to the Church, £1000, and many others

subscribed liberally. Those sums were placed at Interest, which in the space of 20 years were doubled, during which Time the Vicar was indefatigable, not only by adding yearly to the Stock himself, but by soliciting benefactions from others, which, together with a second subscription from many young and new Inhabitants in the year 1776, made a sufficient sum to begin Work. By reckoning Interest it is believed the Vicar's Benefactions amounted to upwards of £1500.

“ It was built by Mr. Francis Hiorne, of Warwick, in the Modern Gothic order: is on the inside 120 Feet long, 62 feet wide including the Cloisters, and 42 Feet high from the floor to the ceiling; for which he has received of the Rev. Mr. Wight, Vicar, (died in 1777) or his representatives, Samuel Saunders, Thomas Wight, and Robert Clark, Gents., the only contracting Trustees, the sum of £3658:16:0, over and above the Materials of the Old Church: and also the further sum of £1000:17:0 for Flooring and Pewing it, so that it is thought to be equal, if not superior, to any Country Church in the Kingdom, and adds much Credit, not only to the late very generous Benefactor, who made choice of the Plan, the Trustees, the Architect, but to every other Person whose heart was opened to give something towards the Building the House of his God, which may be truly called magnificent.

“ Divine Service was first performed in it the 7th October, 1781, by the Revd. Dr. Wickes, the Present Vicar, who preached an excellent Discourse on the occasion to an exceedingly crowded Audience. The old Tower and Steeple, 186 feet high, are still remaining, in which are a very musical ring of eight bells, and to which the late worthy Vicar gave a sett of chimes in the year 1749.”

The similarity of this account to that given by Rudder (1778) suggests the possibility that Robert Clark rendered that historian of Gloucestershire assistance in the section devoted to Tetbury, and when one notes Clark's somewhat

full reference to the former "Castle" at Tetbury, this possibility is rather strengthened by Rudder's remarks:— "There is, however, a gentleman of learning, and of laudable veneration for the antiquities of this town, who finding it difficult to remove the idea which tradition has early fixt in his mind, can hardly give up the point of a British castle. And if I have the least doubt about the matter, it arises solely from that deference which I owe, in general, to his better judgement."

That the tradition was not dead even in the last fifty years is shown by a note written by a late occupier of Barton House, which states that "the Castle stood in our ground where the four sisters stand (those four tall trees). Here were found several old Roman coins."

There can be no doubt, however, that there never was any British castle in Tetbury, but merely an entrenched camp. In connection with this tradition may be cited the old local traditions of a city at Kingscote, and a town at Ledgemoor, near Chavenage.

We may, perhaps, forgive the writer his rather exaggerated (and doubtfully deserved) praise of the "new Gothic Church," when we remember that it was then only two years old, and that he was one of the Trustees, and lastly the age in which the Church was constructed, "a work produced in the dawn of a revival of Ecclesiastical Architecture" (Bloxam's *Gothic Architecture*).

The ancient Court Leet, or Law Day and View of Frankpledge for the manor, borough and foreign, of Tetbury, dates from very ancient times. The first record goes back to the year 1287, when Edward I in the fifteenth year of his reign, brought a writ of *quo warranto* against William de Braosa for the liberties he claimed in Tetbury, when it was found "that Tetbury was an ancient borough town, and that in the same he had a market, fair, view of frankpledge in longhiefe, weaved goods, and free warren, which had used time out of mind."

The Court Leet was originally 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, that is, the freemen within the liberty, who according to the institution of the great Alfred, were all mutually pledged for the good behaviour of each other.

Previous to 1881 these Courts were held annually, and then triennially up to 1896, when they were discontinued for many years, but revived in 1912: they had many powers and duties in the past, but are now shorn of nearly all their functions, and are merely a picturesque survival of early times.

Tetbury was formerly governed by the Bailiff, and a body called the Thirteen, of which he was a member. There was another body called the Twenty-Four, and, it is said, a third called the Commonalty, but the existence of the last-named is doubtful, and refers, we think, to the inhabitants of the borough.

An imperfect copy of a Presentment (in an old "Precedent Book"), "made by the Bailiff of the Town, commonly called the King's Bailiff, the Burgesses and other chief Inhabitants of Tetbury upon oath at a Court holden there the . . . of October, 1623, in answer to a letter from George, Lord Berkeley, requiring their Certificate" describes the method of election of the Bailiff, the Thirteen, and the Officers of the Court:—

"The custom is, and, time whereof the memory of man is not to the contrary, hath been that at the Leet or Lawday, holden for the said Borough, within one [] of the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, the names of three persons, viz. of the Bailiff then in being, and of two others such as the Jury sworn at the said Leet, or any twelve of them shall agree upon, are in open Court presented in writing to the High Steward, or his deputy, one of which three,

according to the discretion of the said Steward, is [chosen] and sworn Bailiff for the year ensuing for the Government of the said Borough. And likewise are presented to the Steward by the said Jury two [persons] to serve the office of Constables, and two for Wardsmen, Assistants to them; and also two other persons to serve in the office of Camalls for the [] of such fish and flesh as is brought to your Fairs and Markets of the said Borough to be sold; And also two others to serve in your office of Ale-tasters or Assizemen, for the better observation of the Assize of such bread and drink as is sold in the said Borough; And one other for searcher and sealer of Leather. All are severally sworn at the sd. Leet for the better performance of their several offices according to the Laws and Statutes of this Realm."

It will be seen that the duties of police and public health-officers were performed by officials of the Court Leet, until in modern times they were replaced by other authorities, and it is interesting to note that there is still living in Tetbury a gentleman, Mr. Thomas Ludlow, now of advanced years, who, many years ago, did actually carry out the duties invested in him as a constable, and effect an arrest.

The Presentment then goes on to describe the appointment of the Thirteen as follows:—

"First that 13 of the gravest and most discreet Townsmen there should be as Twelve [brethren] and assistants to the King's Bailiff of the said Town for the time being, to assist him in the Public Affairs concerning the Town, [by and out] of which number of 13, three of them named, whereof the old bailiff be one, by most votes of the said thirteen, or of so many of them as should be then present, should be chosen yearly on the [25th] day of June, unless it happen to be on a Sunday, and if then the said election to be the next day following, at the Tolsey house, which shall be presented to your Lordship's Steward for the time being at Michaelmas Lawday then next following, out of which the Steward elected the

King's Bailiff and [give] him oath as of ancient times hath been and still used within the said Borough."

"Secondly that 24 of the most discreet Townsmen next to the said number of Thirteen should be chosen and called the xxiii, out of those should be made by the most [votes] of the said 13 and 24, or of so many of them as should be then present at the election day and place aforesaid—two persons at Michaelmas Law-day then following to your Lordship's said Steward for the time being for the office of Constables, then and there to be sworn accordingly as hath anciently been used, and the like to be observed and done for the other officers as hath been or shall from time to time be thought meet and convenient.

"Thirdly that the said 13 or the greatest part of them shall be chuse out of the said xxiii sufficient men to supply the said number of xiii from time to time, and that the said number of xiii and xxiii, or the greatest part of them, shall chuse out other fit Townsmen to supply their said number of 24 from time to time.

"Fourthly that your King's Bailiff and his twelve assistants, or the most part of them, shall order and rate the Townsmen towards any payment, upon notice first given for their meeting to that purpose by one of the Constables or Wardsmen, or by the Minister after Evening Prayer ended. And that the Schoolmaster, Lecturer, and Almspeople of the said Borough should from time to time be elected, placed, and approved of by the xiii, or most of them, upon public notice first thereof given as aforesaid."

The same Presentment then details the ancient custom and usage for the Tolls taken:—

"First for every Rother beast (horned cattle) sold in the Market upon the Fairs and Market Days, the buyer and seller are to pay each of them one penny, And for every horse beast sold upon either of the said fair days, the buyer and seller are to pay each of them 2d, And for every exchange 4d apiece, And for the Toll of sheep for every

score 4d, and for a lesser number after the same rate, For every hog or pig 1d, For a beast hide, the buyer and seller being foreigners, do each of them pay one half-penny, And the buyer to give mark of any such hide so bought to be entered in the Toll book of the said Borough, And that every seller of any kind of Merchantdize, wares, or other things in the said Fairs or Markets payeth one penny for their Pitching or Standing there with the same, and that commodities weighable, bought and sold in the said Fairs and Markets, ought by the custom of the said Borough, to be weighed at the common stalls or beams there kept by the officer or officers for the time being and attending, and not elsewhere, Wherefore for the more equal and just weighing and dealing between Subject and Subject are accustomed to be sworn at the Lect aforesaid."

The Feoffees were instituted as Trustees when the Manor, Advowson, and Profits of the Fairs and Markets were bought from George, Lord Berkeley, and Elizabeth, his mother in 1632. They were to administer the profits of the Manor, after providing for certain authorised payments, for the use and advantage of the inhabitants. The Feoffees are Lords of the Manor, and administer a considerable property known as the Tetbury Charity Estate, with an income of some £570, while the Thirteen, sunk from their former high estate, now merely audit the accounts of the Feoffees. When a vacancy occurs in the latter body, such vacancy is filled from the Thirteen, and vacancies in the Thirteen are filled by a joint meeting of both bodies. The xxiii seems to have merged into the foreign jury.

The following account of the Court Lect is mainly derived from the proceedings at the last ceremony in 1912.

The notice convening the Court Lect of the Lords of the Manor was directed in old world style to the bailiff or his deputy, and ordered to summon "town" and "foreign" juries, and to give notice that "all male persons above the age of twelve and under the age of 60 years that owe suit

and service at the said Court may then and there attend and do and perform their several suits and services."

The Court Leet met at eight o'clock in the morning, and the deputy bailiff made his proclamation, commencing "Oyez, Oyez, Oyez," and calling upon all manner of persons who owed suit or service to the Court Leet or who had been summoned to attend "to draw near and give your attendance and answer every man to his name at the first call, and save your amerçiements." Then followed the calling over of the juries and the swearing of the same in the following oath:—

"You shall swear that you will well and truly enquire and true presentment make of all such articles, matters, and things as shall be given you in charge; the king's counsel, your companions', and your own you shall keep secret and undisclosed. You shall present no man for envy, hatred, or malice, nor spare any man for fear, favour, or any hope of reward, but according to the best of your knowledge and the information you shall receive you shall present the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God." This done, the juries were ordered to step forward. "You good men who are sworn draw near and hear your charge and the Court commandeth all men to keep silence whilst the charge is giving."

The Steward of the Feoffees then gave the following charge:—

"I am to acquaint you what you are by your oaths to enquire into, and they are of such things as are here enquirable and presentable only, and not punishable, or else of such things as are both presentable and punishable in this Court. The first head includes the more capital offences, such as petit treason, felonies, and the accessories thereof. For these offences, although they are presentable in this Court they are not punishable here, but though presentable must be certified into some superior Court where the offenders are to be prosecuted and punished according to law. The second head takes in offences that are both presentable and

punishable in this Court, and they are such as these—first, gentlemen, you are to understand that all persons inhabiting within the jurisdiction of this Court being above the age of twelve years and under the age of sixty years are bound by the laws of this kingdom to appear, and therefore you are to enquire whether all such persons residing within this manor are here present to do their suit and service, and if any person was presented at the last Court for any offence, whether the same has reformed within the time limited in such presentment, if so, the penalty is to be set aside, but if otherwise you must present accordingly that the penalty may be levied. And you are also to enquire of and present all nuisances, and first as to nuisances in the highways. If any person encroach on the King's highway, by hedging, ditching, or otherwise enclosing any part thereof, or if any waters be stopped or diverted out of their right course, or if the common watering places for beasts be corrupted or annoyed, or anything unwholesome be cast into the same, this is also punishable in this Court. You shall also enquire if the Common Pound be good and close to restrain such distresses as are brought until they are delivered thence by order of law, and how the highways and bridges are repaired and amended, and whether the several persons concerned therein have done their duty in repairing the same. If any person make dunghills or lay any timber or wood or any other thing in the streets or highways, whereby the same is in the least obstructed, this is also a nuisance, and by you enquirable, presentable, and punishable. You shall also enquire if any ancient bounds or land marks be withdrawn and taken away, such as divide the parishes, tythings, or commons. And if there be any other matter that shall come to your knowledge and presentable in this Court you ought to enquire into and present the same as fully and effectually as if it had been particularly recommended to you."

Proclamation having again been made, the Court was adjourned until one o'clock, and the juries set out upon their

respective journeys "to beat the bounds," and carry out the duties enjoined in the charge.

At one o'clock the juries reassembled in the Town Hall, and the Court was opened in ancient form. The first business was the reception of the presentments, in which, amongst many others, the Urban and Rural District Councils, the Market Committee, the Gloucestershire County Council, and the Feoffees themselves, were presented for divers offences or omissions. Lastly, the officers were appointed, and the Court was closed in historic manner. (*Wilts and Glo'stershire Standard*).

The ceremony, also in accordance with historic English custom, was followed by a dinner.

In concluding these brief and, as we feel, imperfect notes on old Tetbury, we must acknowledge our indebtedness to Mr. A. P. Kitcat, who has kindly lent us many manuscripts and papers dealing with the town, a number of which were written by the late Mr. A. H. Paul.

The following extracts are taken from a MS. book of the Survey of the Manor and Borough of Tetbury, taken in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, A.D. 1594. The book consists of thirty-two leaves, and is incomplete, some pages, unfortunately, having been lost.

THE BOOK OF SURVEY OF THE MANOR & BURROUGH
OF TETBURY IN YE YRE. ELIZABETH
XXXVJTH AN. DM. 1594.

TETBURIE IN COM GLOUR. THE SURVEY OF THE
MANNOR OF TETBURY in the Countie of Glour aforesaid parcell
of the possessions of the right honorable Sr Henry Berkeley
Knight, Lord Berkeley, Mowbraye, Seagrave and Bruce,
there takn in the monethes of Julie August and September

in the six and thirtieth yere of the Raigne of our most gratiouse Sovereigne Lady Elizabeth, by the grace of God Queene of England, ffrance and Ireland, Defender of the faith etc., and in the yere of our Redemptiō 1594. As well by the exacte vew, mensuracon, and pāmbulacon of John Hexham gent, Surveyr authorised in that behalfe, and by the othes and testimony of Giles Yate gent, Henry Norrice gent, [and several more] and many others of the homage there; And also upon the inspection and vewe of divers auncient Rentalls, courte roles, Terrars, Charters and other Evidence as followeth.

THE MANOR, TOWNE, AND DOMINION OF TETBURYE, in the Countie aforesaid, wth divers messuags, Tenements, Tofts, Land arrable, meddowe, pastures, commons and feedings in Upton by Tedbury, Charleton and Doughton, as pcell of the said Mannor, Towne, and Dominion of Tedbury aforesaid, in the Countie aforesaid, together with a vewe of frank plege of all the Teñts and resiants of and within the Mannor, Towne and Dominion aforesaid, wth certaine Liberties and franchises of vew of ffrank pledge, As weifes, strayes, felones, goods and such like, and also a Courte Baron from three weekes to three weekes, and two fayres at Tedbury yerelie in the feast of Ashe Wednesdaye, and St. Mary Magdalen, and one market every Wednesday in the yere weekelie there to be holden, doe belong and appertayne unto the right honorable Sr Henry Berkeley Knight, Lord Berkeley, Mowbray, Seagrave and Bruce as cheefe Lord of the same, which Mannor, Towne and Dominion aforesaid wth all and singuler the premises are holden of our Sovereigne Lady the Queenes matie in capite by the service of one Knightes fee, as doth appere upon the vewe of divers auncient Inquisicons and other evidence.

ALSO THE DONATION, PRESENTATIÕ, and free disposicon of the vicaridge of the ppetuall Church of Tetbury aforesaid, wth all the rightes thereunto belonging, doth appertayne

unto the said noble Lord Berkeley, unto which vicaridge there doth belong a fayre mansion house wherein the psons of the same Church did accustomedly dwell before the Personage was appropriate to the Abbot and Convent of the dissolved Abbaye of Eynsham. Also unto the said vicaridge doth belong divers houses and Burgages in the Towne of Tetbury aforesaid, also ^{xx}iiij x acr of Land arrable, and iiij acres of medowe in the fieldes and medowes of Tedbury and Charleton. And all the Tithe hay rising and growing within the parrishe of Tedbury aforesaid, wth all somer pasture of six kyne or bullocks in the warren of Tedbury yerelie. Also unto the said vicaridge doth belong a portion of Tithe corne increasing and growing yerelie in the village or Hamlet of Doughton, a member of the said parrish. Unto the which vicaridge doth also appertayne, All the Tithes of Woll, Lambz, Calves, pigs, geese, milke or cheese, and all and singuler other small tithes, wth all mortuaries and oblations to the saide church belonging. All which premises and portions are auncientlie esteemed to be of the yerelie valewe of fortie marks.

FFIRST OF THE FFREE RENTES or Burgage rents named St Andrewe Rents so called because they are accustomed to be payde at the feast of St Andrew onelie.

THE EAST PART OF WEST STREET [now Long St] beginning from the West and going Eastward to Chipping Crofte Lane.

- I. THE LORD BERKELEY by his tennt Robert Rumney holdeth one Burgage there next Upton field upon the West parte and doth abbutt upon the streete towards the south, and renteth yerelie to the Lord for the same in the free rent called St Andrewes Rent iijd.

14. THE QUEENES matie holdeth freelic One Tenement in the tenure of ffane, late belonging to the Chauntrye of Tedbury [etc] by the yerelic rent of xvjd. xvjd.

UPON the east pt of Chipping Croft Lane going towards the East and North.

24. ROBERT HIBERT holdeth freelic one Tenement being the signe of the White Harte lying next Chipping Croft Lane [etc] by the yerelic rent of 19d. xixd.
27. THE SAME Thomas [Escourte] holdeth freely one Tenemt called the sign of the Swane [etc.] and renteth yerelic xixd. xixd.
29. RICHARD ALRIDGE holdeth freelic one Smythe fforge in the myddle of the streete there iijd.

CICESTER STREETE, als Gumstall streete, the west parte.

34. RICHARD GASTRELL gent. holdeth freelic One Tenemt wth certaine arrable Land, and a garden of the Lord xvjd.

CHURCH STREETE.

71. THE CHAUNTRYE house lying upon the south parte of the Church yard renteth yerelic ijd. ijd.
82. HENRY CHAPMAN holdeth freelic one Tenement called the signe of the Lyon vjd.

WEST STREETE.

86. THOMAS ESCOURTE aforesaid holdeth freelie
 One Tenemt being a fayre new building [The
 Close] xijd.
90. THE POORE of the Towne of Tedbury holde
 freelie one Teñt wth a barne and a close . . .
 in the tenure of wydowe Percyvall ijd.
91. THE QUEENES matie holdeth one Tenement,
 Late the Abbot of Kingswood xijd.
- Suma Totalis of all the free Rentes, called by the
 name of St. Andrewes rentes vli. xxiiid. ob.

MOVEABLE RENTES or rents of Purprestures, as
 Pentices, postes, Taverne heades, porches, Back dores
 and such like.

9. Richard Innoe for a porche, iid.
10. Henry Maiho for his taverne head, iid.
19. Giles Willms for a Travise, iid.
21. George Escourte for vj pentise postes, vid., and a
 Back dore into Chipping Croft, 4d.
23. Richard Gastrell for v postes vd., one porch,
 iid., a pcell of waste ground builded upon,
 xviiid., and a back dore, iijd.
- The Queenes matie for ii back dores into
 Chipping Croft, iijs.
37. Richard Beedle for a pole and a porche at his
 door, iiijd.
82. Henry Chapman for his Tenement called the signe
 of the Lyon—his signe iid., a shoppe viiid.,
 a pale iid., a Taverne head iid., a porche iid.

THE DEMEANES OF TETBURY wth other ffarme lande in the Towne, villages, hamlets and fieldes of Tedbury, Upton, Charleton, and Doughton, with their trewe quantities, and how the same are abbutted and bounded, and what rent is nowe paid for the same.

9. EDWARD MAIHO, the Assignee of James Smallwood, doth holde by a lease Indented dated the xiith of September in the ivth and vth yere of King Phillip and Queene Mary for the terme of fortie yeres to endure from the feast of St. Michaell Tharchangell next after the date of the lease:—One close of pasture and medowe, that is to saie, xvii acres of pasture and ii acres i rod of meddowe, pcell of Wick Lease, lying betweene the Land of the Lord called Courte field in the tenure of Willm Myles gent. upon the south pte, and Bushie Leaze upon the north pte, and doth abbutt upon the Coniger in the tenure of John Savage gent. towards the west, by the yerelic rent of xxvjs. viiijd. xxvis. viiijd.
- Some of { xix acr. i rod. } pasture xvii acr
the acres { whereof } meddowe ii acr i rod
19. THOMAS PERCYVALL holdeth at the will of the Lord One garden, pcell of the Courte, by the yerelic rent of iijs. iiijd. iijs. iiijd.
31. JOHN THROKMERTON Esquier holdeth by an Indenture dated the first of Januarie in the xxxvth yere of the Raigne of the Queenes matie that now is, for the terme of xxi yeres next ensuing the date of the said Lease All that the lodge and warren of Conyes and Coniger, together wth the game and stocke of Conyes, and other the proffits and com-

dities, and yerelie encrease of the same, comonlie called and knowen by the name of Tedbury warren, inclosed wth a hedge and diche, cont. ^{xx} ciiij xiiij acr j rod xxvi pches of pasture, sett, lying, and being in the pi^{sh} of Tedbury aforesaid, next the north fie^{ld} of Tedbury uppon the west and south pts, and the Comon Waye, Newenton and Ashely fields uppon the east, and doth abbutt upon Cherington downe towardses the north, by the yerelie rent of xvjli. xvjli.

Suma of pasture. ^{xx} ciiij xiiij acr i rod v.
xxvi pches

32. GEORGE ESCOURTE gent. the Assignee of Owen fludd doth holde by a Lease Indented bearing date the last daye of maye in the xiith yere of her mats raigne from the feast of St. Michaell Tharchangell in the yere of our Lord God 1577 to the end and terme of xxi yeres then next ensuing :—All that the fferme of the tole, and proffits of the ffayres and markt dayes yerelie, wthin the mannor and Burroughe of Tedbury aforesaid, wth all manner of proffits and comodities to the same belonging, yeelding and paying therefore yerelie xili, that is to saye, for the tole of the markets vjli, and for ii ffayre dayes vli. xjli.

CHARLETON.

35. WILLIAM BROWNING holdeth by copy of Courte role dated the xxiiiith daye of Marche in the second and thirde yere of the raigne of King Phillip and Queen Mary . . . One Close of

pasture uppon Hewlsdeane hill conteyning iij
acr lying next the land of the vicar of Tedbury,
and the highe waye leading to Elmestrie uppon
the east pte, and the land of the said George
Huntley's, late belonging to the dissolved
monasterie of Kingswood uppon the west
pte . . . One ffarendell of Land in shorte
pease ffurlong lying next the land of the said
George Huntley, late belonging to the Nunrey
of Godstowe . . .