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Stanley St. Leonards

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STANLEY ST. LEONARDS.

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(WITH PLATE).

THE PLACE.

THE village of Stanley St. Leonards is situated above the Severn valley on the undulating slopes and terraces which decline on the western side of a spur of the Cotswolds, a mile east from that of Frocester, a mile and a half south from Stonehouse, and four miles south west from Stroud. It lies somewhat apart by itself, away from main roads. Its physical configuration is such that it naturally divides itself into two parts by reason of a brook which runs through a wooded glen to its boundary westward, where it discharges itself into the river Frome. This glen starts in an open depression of some extent which indeed forms part of the village itself, and lies immediately below the site of church and priory. It is named Seven Waters from seven pools or dams which anciently existed there, and were fed by two little streams, the one (now diverted) brought along from Frocester, and the other flowing from springs on the hill-side above the site of the priory. Of these seven waters, three only now remain—the fulling mills which they served having ceased to exist and of these three the largest is the old fish-pond, where venerable carp are said to lurk, and which is in close touch of the precincts of the priory towards the west. All this land is sweet to look upon, sweet the air, bright the aspect, rich the soil, well watered, well wooded, the scenery varied and pleasing. A fairer region, a spot more sequestered, a site more peaceful for a

community of religious men, or for a feudal pioneer, especially in the turbulent days when Saxons and Danes contended for mastery, or when the Normans came over, can scarcely be imagined.

I do not describe church and priory because that has already been done. Other points of interest must engage our attention now.

By the side of the fish-pond, to the west thereof, are to be seen the well-defined evidences of a moated homestead, about which more anon. In the same field, which is a large one, and the centre of which is marked by an ancient oak in the last stages of decay, believed to be one thousand years old—or if not exactly in the same field, immediately beyond its western boundary—is to be seen a bold bluff, rounded and steep, a natural redoubt, rising out of the angle formed by a tributary brook and the dry course of the stream which once flowed from Frocester. On this bluff survive evidences of still more ancient earth-works. These have been pronounced by Canon Bazeley, to whom I showed them, to be the remains of an ancient village fortress of Roman days also awaiting examination. Many similar places of refuge, he informed me, made in times when the neighbouring seas were infested with Irish pirates, are to be found on both sides of the lower Severn. If so, the spot speaks of the centuries during which the Romans held in force this beautiful vale of the west. It reminds us that Frocester hard by is Roman in name. We remember too, that at King's Stanley on the opposite side of Leonard Stanley, some labourers digging the foundation of a cellar, in the eighteenth century, vaguely located as being two miles from a fortified camp, perhaps the so-called British camp in Selsley, a member of King's Stanley, found half a yard under the surface six Roman altars, of which discovery Lysons gives the date 1781. Drawings of four of them were published January 1st, 1792, by T. Cadell.¹ With them was found also a

¹ I am indebted to our learned antiquary Canon Bazeley for this reference.

bronze coin of Alexander Severus (A.D. 222-235). These altars were not all of the same dimensions, varying from 1' 6" to 3' 6" in height. The largest showed a figure of the goddess Hygiea, daughter of Aesculapius.¹ She is represented refreshing from a wine-cup the Aesculapian serpent which coils around an altar of the god of medicine while her right arm supports an attenuated cornucopia. The rest were votive altars to the god Mars whose figure in native oolite is well carved (for I have seen two of them) in full Greek panoply of war. His plumed helmet, his long lance held upright in his right hand, and his great round shield with large central boss pendant on his left arm, would suggest Athene Promachos; if the martial cloak and the short tunic did not proclaim the god. It is of the art of the later Empire, when Romans affected more and more a desire to represent their patron war-god, the reputed father of their founder Romulus, as identical with the Greek Ares. (Plate).

I suggest that these votive altars had been deliberately put out of sight even before Constantine the Great (A.D. 306-337), who was born at York, had established the Christian religion throughout his dominions, and I suggest that they belonged to the hallowed precincts of a local temple of Mars, which would have stood at or near the spot in which they were found buried. As I have passed along the road through King's Stanley, the thought has occurred to me that the eminence over the vale, which the present parish church of King's Stanley now occupies, may perchance have been the site of some such temple. Cellars are rare in village houses. Now the Elizabethan "Stanley House" next to the churchyard underwent additions in the 18th century. The façade cannot be earlier. One or more of its cellars may then have been excavated, and its situation would be about two miles from the afore-mentioned fortified hill. Moreover, as Mr.

¹ With this view Canon Bazeley concurs.

Stanley Marling informs me, there may be seen, built into the lower portion of the church-tower, a certain number of Roman bricks. And lastly has it not been proved that the nave of St. Mary de Lode in this same county of Gloucester occupies the site of a Roman temple.¹

However this may be, we may well believe that Leonard Stanley, with King's Stanley and Frocester, formed part of the demesne land (if I may use the term) of Roman Woodchester which touches King's Stanley on the south-west. It was there that the famous and magnificent Roman mosaic floor was discovered late in the 17th century, as Parsons, a learned antiquary of that time, records, and which Lysons, writing in 1797, both describes and delineates. The grandeur of that survival from imperial days, the steep escarpment of the terrace above the stream, on which the great villa stood, and the plentiful supply of pure water issuing from perennial springs on the ascending slopes above, testify to the importance of the place, and justify the opinion that here we have the capital residence of the *Praeses* or Governor of the Province.¹

¹ It was common custom to use the sites of heathen fanes for Christian churches. Even so late as the 16th century the Portuguese built on the sites of Hindu temples and of Mohammedan Mosques, at Goa for instance, where the great cathedral of St. Catherine stands on the site of a mosque, and where the monastic church of St. Cajetan covers the site of a temple.

¹ The reader may find interesting Parsons's account of the Woodchester pavement written towards the end of the 17th century. It is as follows:

"Mosaic work. The pavement is most famous 3 or 4 feet underground, chequer work with variety of colours and antique shapes of birds, beasts and flowers all in small stones a little bigger than Dyes. Underneath this pavement the Min^r and Clark both told me there were hollow walled Canilys but whether to drayne the water or other purposes could not be determined. They supposed this was the Pavilion of a Roman Emperor for there are just outside the Churchyard some places still seen to be the foundations of numerous buildings, and they thought that wheresoever any Roman Emperors pitched their seats they had this mosaic chequered work which they left behind them as a testimony of their stations there." *Parsons' MSS.* Bodleian Library, p. 254. The "Canalys" were no doubt the hypocaust. Richard Parsons was born in 1643, became a fellow of New College in 1657, was made Chancellor of the Diocese of Gloucester in June, 1677, died 12th June, 1711, and was buried in Gloucester Cathedral (*ibid.* in a *MS.* introduction).

Domesday tells us that King's Stanley (under the name Stantone) was held of king Edward the Confessor (*de Rege*) by a tenant named Tovi. It was thus part of the king's demesne, probably let to the tenant and his heirs on farm. The names of places in the great Survey, though wonderfully correct as a rule, are not always faultless. The Saxon name in this instance was certainly Stanley as subsequent evidence shows. Hence in the Confessor's time and perhaps long before, as there were two adjoining Stanleys, it must have become necessary to distinguish them. The popular voice would evade ambiguity by calling the Crown manor King's Stanley, leaving the name "Stanley" in all its simplicity to its neighbour, for which reason I cannot agree with the Rev. C. S. Taylor, our greatest authority on the Domesday Survey of Gloucestershire, in his view that the title "King's" came in only when the manor became forfeit for a time to the Crown in 1095 owing to the rebellion of the King's Norman tenant Turstin. Fosbrooke indeed asserts that it was the King's in Mercian times, and that the Mercian Kings had a mansion there. Moreover he speaks of a fortified hill in King's Stanley called in his day King's Hill.¹ This may have been the so-called British camp already mentioned in Selsley, a member of King's Stanley; but I do not, so far, trace the name now.

It is not improbable that the two villis or manors were originally one and the same manor, for these reasons:—

1. The actual villages lie close together, so close as to be lying, so to speak, in each other's arms, the last cottages of King's Stanley standing not more than 200 yards from the first in Leonard Stanley. There is not a single mile from centre to centre.

2. The name Stanley, common to both of them, suggests as much.

¹ Fosbrooke's *Gloucestershire*, i, 311.

3. Though the words "de Rege" do not appear in the Domesday record of Leonard Stanley, yet I find that in 1160-62 Roger de Berkelai owed the King 5 marks *pro firma de Stanleie*, which looks like a hint that Leonard Stanley had been alienated, but not wholly alienated, in or before the reign of Edward the Confessor.

4. But there is another piece of evidence still more interesting. Passing through the midst of Leonard Stanley (as I have before remarked) there is a wooded glen. In a charter of Henry I, which could hardly have passed later than 1125, concerning the possessions of the Church of St. Leonard of Stanley mention was made of two groves, the one on the right bank and the other on the left bank of the stream, and the charter gave their names, namely, King's Grove and Home Grove (*Kyngesgrave et Hamegrave*). These two names were evidently place-names at that early period, well established in the locality, and, in my opinion, they speak of a time long before when the two Stanleys were the one royal possession—one and undivided.¹

But if this was the case, by the time of Edward the Confessor (Leonard) Stanley had been alienated from the rest of the royal manor. Domesday intimates to us that at that time, while King's Stanley was, as already mentioned, held by Tovi, a thane, a man of considerable possessions, (Leonard) Stanley, assessed at $4\frac{1}{2}$ hides, had apparently been granted, perhaps by the Confessor himself (1042-1066), perhaps by a predecessor, to a thane whose name is unknown. If so, it may have been he—and the style agrees—who founded the little Saxon church of St. Leonard still standing. Nor was it altogether an unknown thing for the owner or tenant of an estate lying quite apart to build and endow a church for his own people. Such a church would, as it were auto-

¹ For the quoted confirmation of this charter see *Archæologia*, vol. 71, p. 204. The glen in question is still known as "The Grove."

matically, become recognised as time went on, as that of a separate independent parish, in size and extent precisely that of the manor itself, no more and no less. And the right of advowson would lie with the founder and his heirs by a three-fold claim in accordance with the ancient acknowledged rule:—

Would'st thou enjoy a patron's right,
Endow, or build, or find a site.

Thus in this case, the parish would come after the manor, emphasizing still further the necessity for a distinction in the names of (King's) Stanley on the one side and (Leonard) Stanley on the other.

From Domesday Book we learn that in the Confessor's reign, or at any rate on the day on which he was alive and dead, Stanley St. Leonard's was held as two manors. By this we must understand that, in the language of later times, it was then a divided manor. The tenants, or owners, were two Saxons, by name Godric and Wisnod. They were probably two brothers between whom their father had divided the land at his death, and the natural boundary between their two estates must have been the stream and glen already referred to. And it is to be noted that it was by no means an uncommon custom in that age for two brothers to share the family inheritance.

The practice perhaps was more Norman than English, but Normans were in England before the Conquest, and for that matter Norman customs too. This particular custom was known as *Paragium*, so called because the second son was placed *in pari casu* with the elder. Several examples of it are given on page 19 of vol. vi (N.S.), pt. 2 of *Staff. Hist. Collections*. The most notable example, however, is of course, that of the Conqueror himself, who bequeathed Normandy to his eldest son, and England to his next younger son, while Henry went without.

But Godric we find also held Wapley (20 miles S. by W.

of Stroud) if not of his own inheritance, then probably in right of his wife. And here unexpected light is thrown on a very interesting circumstance. Godric in the Confessor's time (1066) owned HALF THE MANOR OF STANLEY, and the whole manor of WAPLEY. Twenty years later in the Conqueror's time (1086) we find WAPLEY and the WHOLE MANOR OF STANLEY held by Ralf, brother of Roger de Berkeley I. The inference seems irresistible. These entries in Domesday tell us (1) that Godric of Wapley and Godric of (Leonard) Stanley were one and the same Godric; (2) that Wisnod died without issue; (3) that Godric left a sister or a daughter and heir; and (4) that Ralf de Berkeley, with the King's leave, married her. The point is not only interesting, it is important. It reveals to us the true descent of the manor and the advowson of (Leonard) Stanley, bridging the gulf in the transitional period between Saxon and Norman domination, and moreover, from the evidence thus presented emerges the obvious deduction that Godric and Wisnod were indeed brothers. It follows, if I am not too sanguine in my conclusions, that here we have quite gladsome examples of those hidden surprises with which our ancient records abound, and, held as it were in solution, are ready to crystallize for the patient enquirer at any moment.

It is perhaps unnecessary to add that Ralf de Berkeley, dying apparently without issue, left Stanley with the Saxon church of St. Leonard and the advowson thereof, to his nephew Roger de Berkeley II, the founder of the Priory of Austin Canons.

But more remains. We know or we can reasonably show, exactly where in Leonard Stanley, these two Saxon brothers respectively sat in their cosy ingle nooks. We have already mentioned the moated site of an ancient habitation on the western side of the old monastic fish-pond. That was undoubtedly one of the two sites, and it only awaits spade-examination under the direction of a skilled excavator to render up its secrets.

As regards the other site, it will be remembered that of the two groves on either side of the brook in the glen which in 1066 divided the two estates, the one on the left bank was known in early Norman times as the Home Grove. That name indicates a mansion situated, if not within the grove, at least on the rising ground above and beyond it. And indeed that ground is known as the Home Field to this day. Moreover on that ground may be seen and traced in mound and hollow and bank, ample evidence that there stood there an important homestead, not only in Plantagenet times when the manor of Stanley was assigned as dower-land to the Dursley-Berkeley dowagers, but also in Norman and Saxon times. And this evidence is helped by the existing tradition that there, in that very field, stood an ancient manor-house, long ago pulled down.

NOTE ON THE DESCENT OF THE MANOR OF STANLEY ST. LEONARDS.

It has already been noted that the manor was a knight's fee in the beginning (1086). In *Liber Niger*, 1166, its extent in that respect was still the same, and it remained so until the time of King John. But if we are to believe *Kirby's Quest*, and there is no reason for the contrary, in 1284 this manor instead of being held as a full knight's fee, was held of the King *in capite* as merely one fourth part of a knight's fee. Sometime in the 13th century therefore, to be exact before the date 1284, the Berkeleys of Dursley appear to have lost three fourths of their land in their manor of Stanley. And indeed the *Testa de Nevill* bears eloquent witness to loss and disaster, recording the whole tenure of these Berkeleys early in Henry III to be only $6\frac{1}{2}$ knight's fees instead of $7\frac{1}{2}$ as recorded in 1166 (*Liber Niger*). The explanation may lie in this fact. Roger de Berkeley V is found by the Pipe Rolls of King John to have incurred heavy debts to the

Jews of Bristol, compelling him to mortgage to them his manor of Stanley and other lands as well. Some years appear to have elapsed before he got clear, and I think he only got clear by selling the major part of his property in Stanley.¹

But though he parted apparently with much of his land there, he did not alienate the rest, or part with the royalties or the lordship of the manor itself or the advowson of the church therein. They all remained to him and his descendants in the right line until the reign of Henry IV, when they passed through the female line first to the Cantelupes, then to the Chedders, and then to the Wekyses or Weekeses. It was perhaps Thomas Wekys, holding in right of his wife the great-granddaughter of Nicholas de Berkeley, the last of the Berkeleys of Dursley, who parted with the advowson of the living to the Abbots of Gloucester. He died seized of the manor in 13 Edward IV, 1473 (*Atkyns*). In 28 Henry VIII, Nicholas Wekys is Lord of Stanley, as the last Abbot's indenture to Sir William Kingston indicates. I cannot explain why, later on in the century, Queen Elizabeth appears as Lady of this Manor. (*Augmentation Court Grants*, P.R.O.) It is possible—a point still to be determined—that Anthony, son and heir of Sir William Kingston, had acquired the manor of Stanley, and that it was forfeited to the State when he died, an arrested traitor, in April, 1556. It is on record that "certain parcels of the manor, of late possessed" by him, were escheated soon after that date.

From the Crown the manor of Stanley, with full possession and all manorial rights, passed by purchase to John Eldrede and William Whitmore in 8 James I, as the following evidence testifies:—

In the Great Roll of 8 James I (1611), under Gloucester at the Public Record Office, we find that on the 10th of

¹ See also Sir Henry Barkly's *Testa de Nevill. Transactions. Bristol and Glos. A. S.*, xii, 253.

March, John Eldrede of St. Michael "Bassinghale," London, Armiger, and William Whitmore of the parish of St. Edward, Lombard Street, London, entered into an obligation to pay to the lord the King "that now is" nine hundred pounds of good and lawful money of England as the price or value of everything and of every kind growing and existing upon the manor of Stanley St. Leonard in the County of Gloucester of the annual value of £20 4s. 4d., with parcels of land late in the hands of the Sheriff Nicholas Poyntz, kt.¹ "On the 3rd March in the 9th year (1612) of the now King James" the two contractors paid into the treasury the balance still due from them, namely, £50 8s. 4d., *Et quieti sunt*—and they are quit. (Reference as above).

In this transaction I imagine John Eldrede was simply the recognitor or guarantee for the principal, William Whitmore, or, if not, that he parted with his share immediately, because in the next year, 1612, William Whitmore is certified as being lord of the manor of Stanley (*Atkyns*). Thus also in November 15 James I, 1617, we find William Whitmore of London, esquire, granting to William Selwyn, some Honeywell lands in Leonard Stanley, which lands Queen Elizabeth had granted in June, 1594, to William Nicholson, deceased, Rent 40s. "Selwyn to have hedgeboote, fyreboote, ploughboote and cartboote, and to entertain the manor-bailiff, his man and his horse, for 2 nights and 1 day twice a year, when the manor-court was being held." (*Ex infra* the Jones' Trustees).

Again, in the assessment lists of the Overseers of the Poor, which at Leonard Stanley begin soon after this time, we find William Whitmore designated as "Squire,"

¹ Nicholas Poyntz of an ancient Norman house, was son of another Nicholas, and grandson of Anthony Poyntz, *temp.* Hen. VIII. The Shrievalty of co. Glos. had become almost hereditary in the family. I am indebted to Mr. F. W. Woollcombe Boyce for much information concerning them.

while William Sandford the impropiator of the Priory property figures merely as "Gent."

Sir William Whitmore came of old Staffordshire stock, being a scion of the Whitmores of Whitmore. Like many other rich merchants of that age he was a picker-up of unconsidered trifles in the form of encumbered or escheated country-manors, because besides Leonard Stanley, he purchased Apley in co. Salop, while Sir George his brother acquired Lower Slaughter from James I, a manor subsequently owned by the Stanley Whitmores (*Harl. Pubns.* and *Atykn.*). Many years after, on December 12th, 1738, William Whitmore, direct descendant of his, sold his interest in the manor of Leonard Stanley with all its rights to Robert Sandford of Stratton and of Leonard Stanley, the impropiator of the Priory lands, whose representative at this present time (1923) is Miss Katherine Denison Jones of the Grange, Leonard Stanley, which lady is therefore both squire and impropiatrix. (Deed *penes* the Jones' Trustees).

LEONARD STANLEY AND EASTON GREY IN CO. WILTS.

In 1086 it was held by Roger de Berkeley I. The land was three carucates. There was a mill there rendering 6 shillings. Worth 30 shillings in the Confessor's time, its value had risen to 40 shillings in 1086.

Land and church were given to the Priory of Leonard Stanley by the founder, and his gift was confirmed by Henry I, Henry II, Henry III, and finally by Henry VI. It was forfeited at the Dissolution, and in 1541 a grant of it was made to John Ady.

That this church, though not actually part and parcel of the Honour of Berkeley, should have passed to the Priory of Leonard Stanley, raises an interesting question.

¹ *Note.* The Augmentation Court Records show that Sir Anthony Kingston possessed land in Stanley over and above the Priory land. He had perhaps purchased not the Lordship but certain "parcels of the manor"—it is a point which the short time at my disposal for the preparation of this paper precludes me from determining.

The truth seems to be that it was really restored to God, as was also the land of Bernard the Priest. It was apparently once church-land, land of which the church had been despoiled in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and the act of expiation which eventuated in the founding of the Priory of St. Leonard and the pious surrender of the 60s. tithe-rent from Berkeley Harness with much besides, included also the remission of Estone, as it is named in Domesday. In short it appears to have belonged to the Abbey of Berkeley. From the *Carl. Sax.* p. 202, we learn that Easton on the river Salwarp was "of the inheritance of Ethelric whose mother Ciolburga became Abbess of Berkeley when her husband the Ealderman Ethelmund was killed in battle by the men of Wessex, A.D. 802."

If the position of "Eastun on the river Salwarp" has not yet been determined, we should find its identification here, in Easton Grey on the river Avon, which, rising six miles beyond, flows through that parish and so on to Malmesbury. Furthermore we learn that Ethelric was a great benefactor of the Church, and it may well be that Easton—this Easton I think—was given by him to the Abbey of Berkeley when his mother was the Abbess there.

Easton Grey, formerly in the old Hundred of Dunslawe, is now in that of Chippenham.

FOUR CUBBERLEY CHARTERS.

Cubberley is a parish lying about four miles south of Cheltenham in the Cotswolds, partly in the Hundred of Rapsgate and partly in that of Bradley. At the time of the great Survey (1086) the tenant in fee of Coberleie was Roger de Berkeley (I). It descended from him in direct line to his right heirs the Berkeleys of the Honour of Dursley, as it formed no part of the Honour of Berkeley, of which estate Roger de Berkeley (III) was deprived in favour of Robert fitz-Harding by Henry II. From these

Berkeleys it passed in 6 Henry IV, when Alice daughter and heir of the last Thomas de Berkeley of Dursley married Sir John Brydges, from whom descended Sir John Brydges created Lord Chandos of Sudeley by Henry VIII.¹

As a possession of the Priory of Leonard Stanley, Cubberley has no place in the confirmatory charter of Henry II regarding that House. But in an episcopal confirmation which I have dated 1150-1151, Theobald, Archbishop of Canterbury and Papal Legate, having himself examined certain "royal charters and the charters also of his beloved son Roger de Berchelaia, patron of the said church" of St. Leonard of Stanley," confirms to the said church of Stanley the church of Cubberley (*ecclesiam de Comberleia*) with other churches specified.

But there must have been misunderstanding, because the title of the Prior and monks of Stanley, that is to say really of the Abbot and Convent of St. Peter's, Gloucester, was at last assailed by William de Berkeley, a younger son, whom his father Roger de Berkeley IV had enfeoffed in that manor some time before 1188. Hence disputes and the prolonged controversy so characteristic of the times when the interests of monastic houses on the one side and of parishes and secular lords on the other so often clashed. It was to compose and terminate such a quarrel that the three charters were drawn up, of which the following careful abstracts have been prepared, they themselves being shown *verbatim* and *in extenso* at the close of this paper. (See pp. 266-9).

I. BISHOP NORTHALE'S NOTIFICATION.

This is the full report of the proceedings over the advowson of Cubberley, which passed in the presence of William de Northale, Bishop of Worcester. We are to imagine the contending parties with their respective witnesses assembled whether in the Bishop's court at

¹ See Rudder's *Gloucestershire*, 1779, p. 398.

Worcester or in the Chapter House at Gloucester for episcopal counsel and direction. The document is not the Bishop's personal charter, though it contains his decision. It is a notification and therefore in the third person not in the first. It states the case and announces that a chirograph has been divided between the contending parties. His own subsequent charter will be found in the Archbishop's *Inspeximus* and Confirmation, and it will be seen that that charter is identical in all essential points, in word and in phrasing, with the form of agreement herein and now set forth. Therefore, though the copy of the Bishop's charter embodied in the Confirmation, is, owing to decay, fragmentary, the missing words can easily be supplied, and they are shown at the close of this paper. (*See pp. 267-8*).

This document, then, which I call Charter I, begins with the usual preamble—in this case to all the sons of Holy Mother Church. It mentions the controversy which had been going on for some time between the Abbot and Convent of the church of St. Peter of Gloucester and the Prior and Monks of Stanley of the one part, and William de Berkeley, Lord of Cubberley, of the other, over the right of the advowson of the church of "Cudberleia." It declares that a compromise on both sides having been made in the presence of the Lord William, Bishop of Worcester, he himself recommending and ordaining, and Master Peter de Leckhampton the rector of the said church being present and giving consent, the controversy had been set at rest under this formula of peace:—The aforesaid Abbot and Convent of Gloucester and the Prior of Stanley surrendered whatsoever rights in the advowson of the church of Cubberley they declared themselves to have, to the aforementioned William de Berkeley who claimed it and to his heirs forever. But inasmuch as the church of St. Leonard of Stanley for the sustenance of the religious men there living had been accustomed to receive five shillings a year

in the name of pension, and in order that their interests should not be wholly sacrificed, the Bishop aforesaid decreed, with the assent and goodwill of William de Berkeley, that it (the Church of St. Leonard) should receive in perpetual alms by the hands of its own servants one half of the tithes of the fruits of the earth of the whole demesne of the said William and the like from all his cottagers in Cubberley cultivating the soil. And in order that this concord should remain to posterity strong and unshaken it was confirmed by a chirograph divided between them and by their attached seals.

In attestation of this convention there here comes a goodly array of no fewer than twenty-six witnesses as follows:—

1. Ralf Abbot of Winchcombe.
2. Master Peter de Leckhampton.
3. John, Dean of Gloucester.
4. Master Godfrey de Llanthony.
5. Master William de Tunbridge.
6. Robert de Beauchamp.
7. Richard de Wirettebury.
8. William fitz Stephen, Sheriff of Gloucester.
9. Roger de Berkeley, Kt.
10. Roger de Berkeley, Kt.
11. Philip de Berkeley, Kt.
12. Oliver de Berkeley, Kt.
13. Robert de Berkeley, Clerk.
14. Richard de Aldrinton.
15. Richard, cleric of Gloucester.
16. } Arnald Dunnington and Arnald his son.
17. }
18. Adam Rufus.
19. Walter Coke.
20. William de Botinton.
21. Robert de Berton.
22. Geoffrey de Lilleton.

23. } Hamon Carbonel and Robert his brother.
 24. }
 25. Nicholas de Rudes.
 26. Robert Testard.

The seals are missing, and the endorsement is *Cuthberleye*.

NOTES.

WILLIAM DE NORHALE or NORTHALE. On the 21st September, 1186, he was consecrated Bishop of Worcester by his old friend and former Bishop, Archbishop Baldwyn of Canterbury. Before that date he had been Archdeacon of Worcester—from the year 1177. (*Eyton's Itinerary, Henry II, p. 72*). He died in 1190

1. RALF was Abbot of Winchcombe from 1183 to 1194.

2. PETER DE LECKHAMPTON. Neve (*Fasti*) calls him Peter de Lech. In this charter the name appears as Peter de Lech; that is de Lechton, and Lechton has been identified as Leckhampton, a parish adjoining Cubberley and situated between it and Cheltenham, being about two miles south of the latter. Peter de Leckhampton was also Archdeacon of Worcester. The designation *Master* imports that he had taken his Master's degree at a University.

3. JOHN, DEAN OF GLOUCESTER. He appears as a witness to Robert de Ewyas' charter to the Abbot confirming his father Robert's and his grandfather Harald's foundation-grants to Ewyas Priory, a cell of Gloucester, in 1196 (*Hist. et. Cart. Glos.*) But in an earlier charter of Margaret de Boun granting land in Tuffley to the Abbey he witnesses as *John de Bortuna the Dean* with Master Peter de Lech Vice-Archdeacon, and William fitz Stephen the Sheriff, while in a charter of Margaret's son William de la Mare which passed about the same time, once more in the company of *Master Peter de Lecche* he appears as *John the Dean*. John de Borton therefore was his name (*Ibid.* II, 81). The church of "Bortuna" was confirmed

to St. Peter's by Pope Honorius II, 1224-1230 (*Ibid.* II, 47).

4. MASTER GODFREY DE LANTHONY. Godfrey (*Godfridus*) de Henlow was Prior in 1188, his period of office lasting from 1178 to 1203. The Lanthony here mentioned is of course the Priory of Llanthony in Gloucester, which was founded in 1136, the site having been given by Milo Earl of Hereford, a Constable of England. He was Sheriff of Gloucestershire in 31 Henry I. Milo's defection from King Stephen occurred early in 1139 after Maud's landing. (Round's *Geoffrey de Mandeville*, p. 285). It was Milo's brother Walter de Hereford who is said to have violently dispossessed Roger de Berkeley III of his castle, and imprisoned him in Gloucester castle in 1146—a proof that Roger was of the party of Stephen.

5. MASTER WILLIAM DE TUNBRIDGE. At Tonbridge there was an Augustinian Priory founded by Henry I. "William de Tunbridge" is not to be found in reference books at the Library of the Society of Antiquaries. But as his predecessor in this witness-clause is a Prior, it is just possible that in "Master William de Tunbridge" we have a missing Prior of that Monastery.

6. ROBERT DE BEAUCHAMP was a considerable tenant in Somersetshire, holding of the Honour of Gloucester (*Liber Rubeus*). I identify him with Robert de Beauchamp, Lord of Hatch, co. Somerset, in 1211-12 (*Testa de Nevill*), the father of the more famous Robert de Beauchamp whose devotion to King John brought him both wealth and honour, and whom that monarch's son Henry III advanced to the dignity of Judge Itinerant (*D.N.B.*). Doubtless he was also connected with William de Beauchamp of the Household of Henry II, who was Sheriff of Gloucestershire, Worcestershire and Staffordshire from 1157 to 1163, and was dead in 1170 (*Pipe Rolls*).

7. RICHARD DE WIRETTEBURY. Probably the Abbot's tenant at Wrasbury, co. Bucks. Canon Bazeley reminds

me that the name assumes the form *Wirecesbury* (*Hist. et Cart. Glos.* i, 65, 124, etc.) The letters "c" and "t" are often so alike that in this case the Editor has probably mistaken "t" for "c" especially as I find the name spelt *Wiredesbury* in Vol. ii, p. 47.

8. WILLIAM FITZ STEPHEN. He, with his (elder) brother Ralf, was Sheriff of Gloucestershire from 1171 to 1186, and he continued to be Sheriff till 1190. (*Pipe Rolls*).

9, 10, 11, 12, 13. ROGER DE BERKELEY, KT. This was Roger IV, who had enfeoffed as aforesaid a younger son William in Cubberley. He appears here with his four other sons, of whom Roger his heir, Philip and Oliver, were not only Knights, but also obviously in respective possession of Knightly tenancies. The youngest Robert was a priest enfeoffed in a manor at Dursley. ROGER the FATHER died in or before 1191 (*Pipe Rolls*, 1 Richard I). ROGER his successor married (1) Lucaria, 1209, (2) Hawise d. of Ralf Paynel paying 60 marks into the Treasury for permission. He it was who became heavily indebted to the Jews of Bristol as I have described. He died before May, 1121 (*Pipe Roll*). OLIVER was fermor of the Port of Bristol, for which ferm he paid into the Treasury no less a sum than £52 10s. for one half-year, as the Pipe Roll of 3 John testifies.¹

14. RICHARD DE ALDRINTON. Perhaps the *Alcrintone* of Domesday, and if so identical with Alkerton in Eastington, and Richard will have been the tenant. It is said to have been given by Henry I to Walter de Hereford, Constable of Gloucester castle, and to his heirs. (Taylor's *Domesday Survey*, B. and G. A. S. p. 182). But the tithes at least, or at any rate a pension or a rent were appurtenant to the Abbey, or rather to the Priory at Stanley, as we know from the Inquisition p.m. of William Sandford,

¹ This fact was missed by Sir Henry Barkly in his papers on the Berkeley family in *Transactions*, B.G.A.S. vols. VIII and IX.

dated 27 April, 13 Elizabeth, in which it is stated that the Priory owned rents in Alkerton.

15. RICHARD THE CLERK, *n[otario ?]* OF GLOUCESTER. Though a Notary Public was always a cleric, this surmise may be wide of the mark. His identity I have not discovered.

16, 17. ARNALD DE DUNINGTON AND ARNALD HIS SON. The place is Donnington in Archenfield, Herefordshire (see Baddeley's *Herefordshire Placenames, Trans. B. and G. A. S.* xxxix, p. 126). Land in Donyntone in the time of Abbot William (1113-31) was given to the monks of Gloucester by William the Constable (*Hist. et Cart. Glos.* I, 105).

A certain Adam Donyntone was holding of the Abbot, half a virgate apparently there, consisting of 24 acres, but he was only I imagine a customary tenant (*Ibid.* III, 93).

18. ADAM RUFUS. A frequent Gloucestershire name was that of Rufus, sometimes Englished "The Rede." A Henry Rufus was holding 3 virgates of land at Brocthorpe in or about 1226 (*Testa de Nevill*), and Brocthorpe had been given to St. Peter's by Adeliza, widow of Roger de Ivri in 1104 (*Taylor's Domesday, B. and G. A. S.* p. 174). It lies between Gloucester and Stroud. Adam I have not found.

19. WALTER THE COOK. Many also were the Cooks, and often they were men of standing. In 1086 for instance part of the manor of Leckhampton was held by a former Walter the Cook (see *Taylor's Domesday*), whose descendants were probably still at Leckhampton in 1188. The name varies, Cook, Coke, Coquus, Cocus, Coccus, and even Cockes, Kokkes and Cox, might probably all shake hands over their common ancestry.

20. WILLIAM DE BOTINTONE (Bodington). William de Botintona is leading witness in a charter of Hamelin, Abbot of Gloucester (1148 to 1179) in the Cathedral Library. The manor lies six miles N.E. from Gloucester,

and was held under the Abbey (*Rudder*), to which it had been confirmed by Adrian IV (Taylor's *Domesday*, p. 148).

21. ROBERT DE BERTONE *i.e.* of the Barton, the Abbot's manor by Gloucester. Probably a son of Roger de Barton who also witnesses Abbot Hamelin's charter. He held the mill of Burton with a croft of 3 acres, a dwelling house and 1 acre of land; rent 12s. (See Mr. Baddeley's list of deeds in *Transactions B. and G. A. S.*, vol. xxxvii.

22, 23, 24, 25, 26. GEOFFREY DE LILLETON,¹ now Linton, a place in Highnam two miles from Gloucester, originally a hamlet of Hamme (Churcham). He is a frequent witness to Gloucester Abbey deeds of the time, with NICHOLAS DE RUDES and ROBERT TESTARD (*Ibid.*) HAMON CARBONEL and his brother ROBERT were certainly of the family of the then Abbot Thomas Carbonel (1179-1205). The *Pipe Roll* of 3 John shows Hamon Carbonel holding a knight's fee in Hampshire, while at this very time, during Thomas Carbonel's Abbacy, Philip Carbonel held a virgate in Standish (*Hist. et Cart. Glos.*, I, 111).

II. BISHOP NORTHALE'S SECOND CHARTER.

The original of this charter appears to have been lost. But the loss is not too serious, seeing that it is largely preserved, in the Archbishop's Inspecimus and Confirmation (Charter III), and wherein that copy is defective owing to the ravages of time, Charter I which is all but identical supplies the loss sustained. But though *mutatis mutandis* it is identical with Charter I, it is nevertheless a distinct and separate document. That, as already observed, was framed in the third person, this was written in the first. The former was the agreement made by both parties under the direction of the Bishop and in the presence of numerous witnesses. The latter is the

¹ The two misleading names Lilleton and Littelton, in the writing of the period, are sometimes uncertain. The monks had land in Littleton in Hampshire of the gift of Hugh de Pordt (*Hist. et Cart. Glos.*, I, 206).

Bishop's considered judgment and final verdict. Charter I ends with the statement that a canonical chirograph stating the terms of the agreement and the decision concurred in had been written in form of indenture with seals interchangeably affixed and handed one to each of the principals concerned. In Charter II the Bishop winds up by stating that in view of the settlement agreed upon he had seen fit to commit it to his present writing, and to confirm it by the subscription of witnesses, and by the impress of his seal. Moreover the witnesses to Charter II, instead of twenty-six, number only eleven, and of these eleven, four only are common to both the Charters. They are as follows:—

1. Master PETER de LECK[HAMPTON].
2. Master GODFREY de LANTHONY.
3. Master WILLIAM de TUNBRIDGE.
4. ROBERT de BEAUCHAMP.

These are the leading witnesses and they have already been treated of in the notes on the test-clause of Charter I. The rest are:—

5. ROBERT de LECKHAMPTON. I suppose him to have been a brother rather than a nephew of Peter de Leckhampton, though we shall see in Charter IV there was such a nephew.

6. FITZ GODFREY (*Godfridi*).

7. JOHN de DRATTON.

8. HUGH PINCERNA. Hugh the Butler was possibly an official of the Abbey.

9. WALTER NEPHEW of MASTER PETER (de Leckhampton).

10. GEOFFREY (*Galfridus*) SON OF RESTWOLD.

11. MAINWARD. There were Maynards tenants of the Abbey as the Cartulary shows. Thus Margery Maynard had a messuage and curtilage and $\frac{1}{2}$ virgate of 20 acres at a rent of 5s. (p. 141); but their names appear among those who were bond socmen, or

perhaps freemen holding in villeinage, not of feoffment but by the custom of the manor. I think it possible that Geoffrey son of Restwold and Mainward were monks.

III. ARCHBISHOP BALDWIN'S INSPEXIMUS AND CONFIRMATION.

Of this I give a translation:—

“ B. [Baldwyn] by the Grace of God, Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, to all the faithful of Christ to whom the present writing shall come Greeting in the Lord. Be it known to you all that letters (*i.e.* the charter) of our venerable Brother, William Bishop of Worcester, have been exhibited to us in these words ”:—

[Here follows Charter II word for word, with all the witnesses' names, copied *verbatim*, having quoted which the Archbishop continues:—]

We therefore holding as fixed and acceptable what has by the charter aforesaid in this matter been determined, have fortified that which has been rightly and canonically done, by the testimony of this present writing and by the addition of our seal. These being witnesses ”:—

[*Gir*]raldo Archidiacono Menenensi, Magistro Petro Bleseusi Bathoniensi Archidiacono. Magistro Silvestro. Magistro Alexandro Wallensi. Ricardo de Umfravilla. Reginaldo de Oilly. Nicholao de Lideforda. Magistro Michaele de Buke[? landa]. Magistro Reginaldo de Hamma Willielmo de Botintona. Eustachio de Wilton et multis aliis.

NOTES.

ARCHBISHOP BALDWIN. He was a Cistercian monk of the Abbey of Ford then in co. Devon, now in Dorset on the borders of Somerset four miles S.E. of Chard, of which house he became Abbot. In 1180 he was consecrated Bishop of Worcester and in 1184 raised to the Primacy. Henry II employed him diplomatically in South Wales.

and he again visited the Principality as Legate in 1187. In 1188 the King commissioned him to preach the Crusade in Wales when he traversed the whole country. He took the Cross himself on the 11th February, 1188, assisted at the coronation of Richard I on the 3rd September, 1189, preceded him to Palestine with a retinue of 100 Knights and a large attendance of followers, and died at Acre in 1190. A notable figure of the times!

As regards the date and place of his confirmation-charter concerning Cubberley, Giraldus Cambrensis is in a great measure the authority. From him we learn that he preached the Crusade in Wales throughout the Lent of 1188, that he entered the Principality from Hereford, passing thence to Radnor, that he came to Radnor on or about Ash Wednesday, which in that year fell on March 2nd—*Accedens itaque ad Radenouram circa jejunii caput*, (Dimock's *Itinerarium* of Giraldus, vi, 13), and that he reached Chester in time for Easter, April 17th.

For date and place these facts will carry us far, when we consider further (1) that he himself had been recently Bishop of Worcester which then included Gloucestershire. (2) That William de Northale, his old Archdeacon at Gloucester, succeeded him as Diocesan. (3) That before crossing the Severn he most probably spent a day or two at the great Abbey of St. Peter. (4) That an examination of his test clause reveals the fact that many of his witnesses were tenants of the Abbey. (See *infra*). The evidence therefore on the whole suggests rather as a certainty than as a conjecture, that it was in the Chapter House of Gloucester that, as he himself puts it, "the charter of my venerable Brother William Bishop of Worcester was exhibited to me," and that there it was that he confirmed it and confirmed it therefore, as we gather from Giraldus, some days before Ash Wednesday, the 2nd March, that is to say towards the very end of February, 1188.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S WITNESSES.

(I) GIRALDUS ARCHDEACON OF ST. DAVID'S. His name is writ large in the history of the time. A man of royal blood, his mother having been Nesta, a Welsh princess. Famous as an historical and topographical writer. His own designation in the witness-clause—*Archdiacono Menenensi*—should be noted. The foiled ambition of his life was to have the Welsh Church pronounced free, national, and independent of Canterbury, with himself the first Metropolitan at St. David's.

Giraldus was the first in Wales to take the Cross, but he did not go, preferring a dispensation to remain at home and pray, rather than the obligation of marching and fighting the infidel. But at least he accompanied the Archbishop throughout his mission of Crusade in Wales, and was his interpreter (*Dimock, Itin. vi, 13-14*).

2. PETER DE BLOIS, ARCHDEACON OF BATH. Called de Blois from the place of origin of his family. One of the most learned and accomplished men of his day. Educated at Bologne, he lectured at Paris, held office in Rouen, became *cancellarius* to the Archbishop Richard of Canterbury c. 1173, and Archdeacon of Bath in 1175. In 1177 *Rymer's Fœdera* shows him detained by illness at Newport and writing to the King. He was Secretary to the Queen-Mother Eleanor in 1190, and Archdeacon of London in 1192. In March or April 1193 he wrote begging the Archbishop of Mentz to use his influence on behalf of Richard I held captive in Austria (*Ibid.*) Of his works his *Epistolæ*, still to be definitely edited, is historically the most important. On the occasion of this charter he was of the train of the Archbishop Baldwyn. There is an entry concerning him in the Pipe Roll of 1 Richard I—“To Master Peter Blesensis xx.s. which he was wont to receive annually from the Bishop's chamber.” (*Hunter's Great Roll, p. 12*). This was during a vacancy of the Bishopric of London. I suppose that Theobald of Blois

who was with the Archbishop when he died at Acre was a relation.

3. MASTER SILVESTER. He appears to have been one of Archbishop Baldwyn's clerks. He is found associated with him in the witness-clause of a royal charter concerning the Priory of Dodford in Worcestershire, A.D. 1186—(*Monasticon*, Vol. vii, p. 944). On a previous occasion we find a Master Silvester witnessing an agreement between Richard Archdeacon of Wilts, and the Abbot and Convent of Gloucester, before Roger Bishop of Worcester (1163-1180), concerning tithes at Clive (co. Hereford) for the life of the Archdeacon. Rent 1 lb. of incense to the Prior of Ewyas payable at Gloucester on the Feast of the Assumption (*Transactions B. and G. A. S.* xxxvii, 228)

Later on in the time of Abbot Henry (Foliot) Master Silvester was rector of Wraysbury, co. Bucks. Abbot Henry assigns to him the church of *Langeleye*, which had been adjudged a chapel of Wraysbury, on condition that he pays from the said church 100s. *per annum* to St. Peter's (*Hist. et Cart. Glos.*, ii, 171).

4. MASTER ALEXANDER WALENSIS. Thomas à Becket had a clerk of this name, who was at Frascati with the Pope in March, 1171, no doubt in connection with the Archbishop's murder on the 29th December, 1170 (Eyton's *Itinerary*, p. 155). He was probably a Gloucestershire man, notwithstanding that *Welsh* was his name.

A RICHARD WALLENSIS held Winterbourne, co. Glos., of Henry II, and his son had it in 1166 (*Liber Rubens*).

An ADAM WALLENSIS was a benefactor of the Abbey of Gloucester in the time of Henry Foliot, 1205-1229.

In 1212 a WILLIAM WALLENSIS is found holding a hide of land at Newton, Glos., of the King (Lyte's *Book of Fees*, vol. 1, p. 80).

In the Gloucester Cathedral Library there is an interesting deed of Katherine de Gloucester (using her maiden

name) relict of Walter fitz Peter, who for the salvation of her soul, etc., gives land in Castle Street to the Abbey. Among the witnesses we find an *Adam Wallensis*. As the list is an exceedingly interesting one it will not be amiss to give the whole of the names here. They are:—

Alexander (? fitz Peter) “ my son,” Richard de Bosco and Henry, two of the Monks of Gloucester, John Rufus and *Adam Wallensis*, their stewards, or reeves, Maurice fitz Durant (? *alias* de Gloucester), John de Gosedich, Ralf the Goldsmith, Henry (? fitz Peter) “ my son,” Hugh the clerk, Simon the cellarer (a notable and a memorable name!) Walter Long and Helyas Sergeants of the Hundred, “ and many others ” The seal, the donor’s own personal seal, shows a fully draped female figure. It should be noted that in 1242 there was an assayer of coins in Gloucester named Ralf the Goldsmith, and a *monetarius* (mint-master, or moneyer) named Henry de Gloucester (*Liber Niger*, p. 1075), and that in the time of Abbot Reginald (1263-84) Nicholas, son of Maurice Durant gave land in Duntherleye to the Abbey (*Hist. et Cart. Glos.*)

5. RICHARD DE UMFRAVILLE. He is the leading lay-witness to the confirmation, and I think it not unlikely that he was in the retinue of the Archbishop and, that like Giraldus the leading clerical witness, he had taken the Cross. In that case he may be identified in the RICHARD DE UNFRANVILLE of Brudhoe in Northumberland which he held of old enfeoffment (*temp.* Henry I?) for two and a half knights, and of Redesdale, which by a grant of the same king or possibly of a former one he was holding by the service of guarding it—for it must have been a royal chase—from robbers (Hall’s *Liber Rubeus*, p. 178, also p. 563).

The Umfravilles, who derived their name from Amfréville in France, whether of Northumberland or of the Honour of Gloucester, were identical families. The name

occurs as early as William Rufus, when one of the witnesses to a confirmation by that king of Walter Giffard's grant of his manor of Blackenham, co. Suffolk, to St. Mary of Bec is *Ralph de Ulfranville* (Davis' *Regesta Regum Anglo-Normannorum*, no. 320.¹) But still earlier in c. 1098 record speaks of a *Robert de Hunfranville* attesting a notification of gift by Arnulf de Montgomery son of Earl Roger to St. Martin of Sées of the church of St. Nicholas at Pembroke (Round's *Cat. of French Documents*, 666). On the other hand the pretended charter of William I to Robert Umfrevill in 1070, a brazen concoction of the 16th century, has been finely exposed by Dr. Round in his *Peerage and Pedigree*, i, 296.

WALTER DE AMFRAVILLA is a witness to a deed of William de Gloucester in 1123 who with the consent of his heir Milo and of Sybil de Newmarch his, Milo's, wife the heiress of the Barony of Brecknock, gives Little Hereford in knight's fee to his nephew William de Mare in exchange for another manor. (Round's *Ancient Charters*, Pipe Roll Society). The same Walter is one of the leading lay-witnesses to the charter of Henry I concerning Colne Rogers in the same year or soon after (*A Gloucester Charter*, N. and Q., 1918, p. 149). I imagine he was related to the family of the Constable, on account of his close association with Milo de Gloucester in witness-clauses, and because the name of Sybil occurs among his immediate female descendents.

In 5 Henry II, 1159, GILBERT D'UMFRVILLE pays his relief to have seizin of his land of Milo Earl of Gloucester (*Pipe Roll*, 5 Henry II). In 1166 GILBERT de HUNFRAMVILLE was holding IX knights' fees of William Earl of Gloucester (Hall's *Liber Rubens*, p. 288). In 1 Richard I, 1189, HENRY d'UNFRANVILLE owes £4 for his relief for his

¹ Communicated by my learned friend Mr. Geoffrey H. White, whose remarkable monograph on the Constables under the Norman Kings has elicited distinguished praise.

lands in the Honour of Gloucester (Hunter's *Great roll of the Pipe*, p. 9).

Though Richard was the name of the representative of the Northumberland branch in 1188, yet the name Gilbert was common among them too. Thus GILBERT DE UMFREVILLE of Brudhoe and Redesdale it was who, early in the next century, married Matildis heiress of the Celtic Barony of Angus, and became Earl of Angus, a title which he transmitted to his descendants (G.E.C., *Complete Peerage*, ed. Vicar Gibbs, i, 146; also Dugdale's *Baronage*, i, 506).

Where exactly the nine knights' fees held by the Umfrevilles in the Honour of Gloucester were situated I do not know as *Liber Niger* and *Liber Rubens* omit the names. Two of them are referred to in the following extracts from the *Testa de Nevill*, edition of 1807, p. 191. "And that Henry de Holebrok holds in *Holebrok* one fee of GILBERT DE UMFRAVILLE of the Honour of the Earl of Gloucester." And *ibid.* p. 200—"In County Somerset, of a knight's fee in *Northwere* which SIBILLA DE UMFRAVILLE holds."¹ There is a Holebrook in Gloucestershire, in the Cotswolds, five miles west of Marshfield.

6. REGINALD D'OILLY. This knight too must have been in the suite of the Archbishop, for the reason mentioned already. Doubtless a descendant, though I cannot place him, of "Robertus de Oilgi" of the Survey of 1086, who was granted no fewer than 60 manors, of which three were in Gloucestershire, namely Turkdean, Rissington and Naunton. But be it noted that he married, with the Conqueror's permission, a Saxon heiress, Ealdgitha, said to have been the daughter of the great thane, Wigod of Wallingford. He was succeeded by his brother Neel, whose son Robert founded Osney Priory in 1129. Roger D'Oyle, c. 1135, was one of the *Constabularii* of the King's

¹ It should be remembered that there were many fees quite outside of the County of Gloucester that were held of the Honour of Gloucester.

Household (*Liber Rubeus*, Hall, p. 812). In 1211-12 a Roger D'Oyli held a $\frac{1}{2}$ Knight at Newton, Glos. (*Ibid.* p. 604). Reginald D'Oilly was probably also of Newton.¹

7. NICHOLAS DE LIDEFORD, whom I also believe to have been a knight of the household and in the retinue of the Archbishop. There is a Lidford in Somerset. There is also a Lydford in Devon not far from the Archbishop's old monastery of Ford. Nicholas I do not as yet identify.

With this witness (Nicholas de Lideford) the first part of the test clause ends. The second, like the first, begins with the names of ecclesiastics and then come the names of laymen. As in the former section, the witnesses were of the company of the Archbishop, so in the latter we find the names of men connected more or less intimately with the Abbey of St. Peter's and with Gloucestershire.

8. MASTER MICHAEL DE BUKE[?LAND]. The manor of Buckland belonged to the Abbey and was confirmed to it by Adrian IV. It lies in the rural deanery of Winchcombe. The living is and was a rectory, and Master Michael in 1188 was probably the rector.

9. MASTER REGINALD DE HAMME. HAMME, now Churcham, lies four miles from Gloucester on the Monmouth road, and was held in 1086 under the Abbey of St. Peter. Master Reginald was probably the incumbent there.

10. WILLIAM DE BOTINTONE. This tenant of the Abbey has been already mentioned.

11. EUSTACE DE WILTON. Doubtless also a tenant of the Abbey or a member of the community.

4. ABBOT THOMAS CARBONEL'S CHARTER.

As in Archbishop Baldwyn's confirmation charter there are *lacunæ*, so also there are gaps in this charter due to age and decay, but though words are missing, the meaning can easily be inferred:—

¹ For further details concerning the earlier D'Oylis see A. S. Ellis' *Domesday Tenants of Gloucestershire*, pp. 69-73, and White's *Constables*. pt. II, in the *Genealogist*, vol. xxxviii.

“ Be it known to all that I Thomas by the Grace of God, Abbot, and the Convent of the Church of St. Peter of Gloucester, have conceded to Robert the Clerk, nephew of Master Peter de Lech[hampton], Archdeacon of Worcester, the half of the tenths of the fruits of the whole demesne of William de Berkelai, and of his cottagers in Cudberleia, which pertains to the church of Saint Leonard of Stanleia, to hold of us for his life only for one half a mark of silver, rendering it to the Prior of Stanleia annually at these terms at the Feast of Saint Michael the Archangel xl.d. and at the Annunciation of the Blessed Mary xl.d. (forty pence). Moreover the said Robert has sworn that he will be faithful to our Church [*quod fidelis erit ecclesie nostre (o tenemento)*], and that [he will indemnify ?] the church of Saint Leonard of Stanley in respect of the tenths aforesaid from loss or entanglement in the [? King’s] court. In testimony whereof we have delivered [to the said Robert one] part of a chirograph fortified with our seal, but the other part [reinforced] with the seal of the aforesaid Archdeacon, we have in our own possession.” (See the Latin text, pp. 268-9).

So far as the Priory of Leonard Stanley is concerned, here the story appears to end. No mention of Cubberley is to be found in the full list of its possessions made either in the last Abbot’s indenture, in favour of Sir William Kingston, or in the deed of sale by which all those possessions duly enumerated were conveyed to Sir Anthony Kingston (*P.R.O.*) The charge on Cubberley seems to have been claimed and monopolized by the Abbey itself, and apparently it was so claimed in right of a supposed gift of Cubberley made by Edith, Abbess of St. Peter’s, in Saxon times. Possibly it was one of the many manors lost to St. Peter’s before, or just after, the Conquest. Of these manors Serlo, the first Norman Abbot, is stated to have recovered a certain number, though Cubberley was not one of them. The *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, ii, p. 409, in

edition of 1814, tells us that the value of Cubberley to Gloucester Abbey—not to Stanley Priory—at the Dissolution was £6 18s. 8d. (See also the *Hist. et Cart. Glos.*, and Atkyns's *Gloucestershire*).

Robert the Clerk was probably the curate of his uncle the Archdeacon at Cubberley.

A CURIOUS EARLY LEONARD STANLEY WILL.

(*P. C. C. Blamys 17, Somerset House*).

This is the will of John Gybys (Gibbs); and the following is a translation from the Latin:—

“ In the name of God, Amen. On the twelfth day of the month of October in the year of the Lord the one thousandth five hundredth and second I John GYBYS of Stanley Saint Leonard in the Diocese of Worcester being sound in mind and of good memory although laid up with infirmity fearing the danger of death make my testament in this manner. *Imprimis* I give and bequeath my soul to God Omnipotent, to the Blessed Mary, and to all the Saints, and my body to be buried in the cemetery of Stanley aforesaid. *Item* I bequeath to the mother church of Worcester 4 pence. *Item* for the lamp of Saint Mary the Virgin existing in the aforesaid church of Stanley 8 pence. *Item* I bequeath to the Guild (*fraternitati*) of St. John the Baptist 2 pence. *Item* I bequeath for torches (candles) to the parish church 12 pence. *Item* I bequeath for lights and lamps before the Image of the High Cross 4 pence. And to my father my best cloak. *Item* I bequeath to my infant not yet born 10 marks and my principal house, and if it shall die then I will that the aforesaid ten marks and the house should remain to my brother Thomas. *Item* I bequeath to any priest whatever 8 marks in order that he may celebrate [masses] for my soul and for the souls of all the faithful departed. But the rest of all my goods not bequeathed I give and bequeath to Coletta my wife for execution that she may

take order for them for the salvation of my soul as it shall seem best to her whom I ordain and constitute my true and lawful executrix. *Item* I will that John Cloderbuk and John Williams shall be supervisors of my will aforesaid. These being witnesses, Sir Geoffrey, Richard Hill, and Thomas Gabbe and many others. Given on the day and in the place aforesaid.

Proved on oath at Lambeth 10 day of month of Feb., 1502 "(3).

NOTES.

JOHN GIBBS was evidently a member of the Guild of St. John the Baptist. In other words he was a weaver by trade, of which mystery St. John Baptist, whose emblem was the woolly lamb, was the patron saint. Cloth weaving was general all over the district, and the cloth woven was famous both in England and on the continent. John Sandford clothier of Gloucester and Stonehouse who purchased the church lands of Leonard Stanley *temp.* Edward VI, and who died in 1560 at Frankfort, left by his will dated 29th May, 1557. "£10 to the English congregation at Frankfort." (*Somerset House*). Thus these old weavers prospered and flourished exceedingly. Weaving brought wealth, and with wealth they purchased houses and estates, and in many cases they became the lords of manors. With regard to the Cotswold wool there was a prevalent saying:—

In Europe the best wool is the English,

In England the best wool is the Cotswold.

The reference in the will to lights and lamps before the Image on the High Cross refers to the figure of Christ on the rood. For the maintenance of the "lamp of St. Mary the Virgin," ten shillings *per annum* were of old granted by Henry son of Robert Cokkes, *temp.* Henry III—"to burn *perpetually* before the altar of Blessed Mary in the GREATER CHURCH of St. Leonard." (*Archæologia*, vol. 71,

p. 210). It burns no more, but the name COX still survives in the parish.

JOHN CLODERBUK. Many were the Clutterbucks in those days living at Leonard Stanley and King's Stanley, descendants no doubt of one of those Flemish weavers whom Edward III brought to England. There are two families of Clutterbucks still living in Leonard Stanley. In those days, like the Selwyns, the Fowlers, and the Sandfords, the Clutterbucks were men of local influence and standing, the well-to-do owners of acres, freehold and copyhold, and of tuck-mills and grist-mills. Abstracts of the wills of two members of this family, the one of Leonard Stanley, the other of King's Stanley, are of sufficient interest to be singled out and given in this place.

I. THE WILL OF ROBERT CLOTERBOOK of Stanley St. Leonards of no occupation, dated 25th Oct^r, 1562.

TO THE BOXE for the use of the poor people of Leonard Stanley 20d.

TO MY WIFE JANE CLOTERBOOK and her assigns all my interest title and clayme in a tuck myll and a grysh myll in King's Stanley holden by lease of John Harmer from the Feast of St. Michaell the archangell next ensuing. Also interest in one meadow called the Moore Meadow which I bought of John Harmer of Kingstanley.

I GIVE TO THOMAS CLOTERBOOK MY BROTHER RICARDE CLOTERBOOK'S ELDEST SON my best coate.

I GIVE TO THOMAS CLOTERBOOK my brother John's eldest son my sworde and my dager with my purse and my gyrdell.

I GIVE TO RICHARD CLOTERBOOK my brother John's son my coate, and to WILLIAM Cloterbook my brother my best satten dublett.

I GIVE TO WILLIAM NICOLSONNE *my servant my shotinge bowe and twelve shaftes which shaftes or arrowes be in the custodie of Richarde Doune a flecher of Gloucester.*

I GIVE TO RIC HARDE THOMAS Curate of Strowd my chamlelet Jackett.

RESIDUE of goods I give to my WIFE JANE and appoint her executrix, my two brothers Richard Cloterbooke of Stanley and William Cloterbooke of Essington (Eastington) to be my overseers.

WITNESSES:—

Richarde Hunte,

Edmund Coxe,

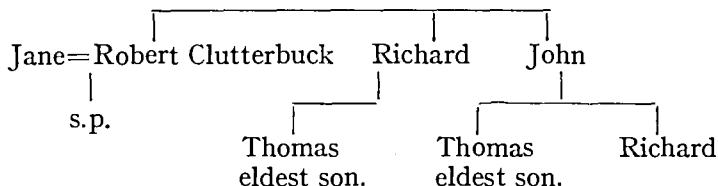
Francis Astonne,

William Selwine,

Awncelme Itheridge.

Proved 25th June, 1563.

From this will we derive the following pedigree:—



RICHARD HUNTE was the Curate of Leonard Stanley, Appointed thereto in 1553.

WILLIAM SELWYN was of King's Stanley, and brother of "Jasper Selwyn of Mattson in the co. of the cittye of Gloucester esquyre." (Original deed *penes* the Jones' Trustees).

The second Clutterbuck will is curious on account of the bequest of the testator's *trade-mark*.

2. WILL OF JASPER CLOTTERBOOKE OF KING'S STANLEY.

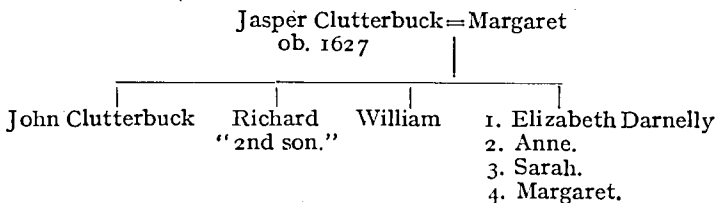
Proved at Gloucester 11th of March, 1627.

The testator makes mention of Samuel Hallidaie, clothier, Thomas Sandford, Gent. and Edward Stephens and Richard Clotterbooke (of Leonard Stanley) clothiers. He mentions also Margaret his wife, John his son, Richard his second son and William his son. To his son John he bequeaths his "CLOTH MARK" but with strict injunctions that it is not to be used by him during the life-time of his

wife, who thus would control the business and be amply provided for. He mentions also his eldest daughter Elizabeth Darnelly. To his three daughters Anne, Sarah and Margaret he leaves the sum of £200 each—a considerable sum for those days. His eldest daughter presumably had been provided for on marriage.

His witnesses were Thomas Sandford, Nathaniel Taylor, and John Clarke. Of these "Thomas Sauncteford" was one of the Sandfords of the Priory, Leonard Stanley. He was appointed Bailiff to collect certain of the King's rents within the manor of Leonard Stanley and elsewhere (Court of Augmentation MSS. P.R.O.)

This will gives us the following pedigree:—



AN INTERESTING INDENTURE.

Dated Leonard Stanley, 19th June, 17 James I, 1619.

This indenture of which the following is an abstract affords vivid hints of a social order in rural places which has quite passed away. It is an indenture between William Whitmore, Lord of the manor of Stanley St. Leonards, of the one part, and Richard Carpenter of the same, wheelwright, of the other part. The former confers on the latter, for a fine of 13s. 4d. and in consideration of his re-edifying a Market House in Leonard Stanley, a parcel of land in the "High Street" (now called "The Street") 60 feet long and 18 feet broad, on which parcel of land the Market House was heretofore erected, together with all tolls, profits, dues, and commodities of the "Fayres and Markets" which shall hereafter be held—

to have and to hold the said parcel of land, toll, profits, etc. unto Richard Carpenter, his heirs and assigns, for the period of 60 years from last Ladyday. Rent 5s. at the two terms usual (Michaelmas and Ladyday), with power to William Whitmore to distrain, and, failing anything to distrain, to re-enter.

Richard Carpenter engages within two years to rebuild with good and sufficient oaken timber or with stone, a convenient Market House and cover the same with "sclatts," and within the building to make a chamber wherein the said lord his heirs, etc., or his steward, shall hold all "Lawdays" and Court Barons as they shall think fit, and the same for the meetings of the parishioners therein, such meetings, however, not to exceed four times in the year, the said Market House to be kept in repair by the said Richard Carpenter, his heirs and assigns. (*From the Estate Muniments*).

Lawdays, here identical with certain Manor Court days (see p. 231), were originally the two yearly terms when rents were received and legal claims considered. Ordinarily the Communal Courts were held once in every three weeks when the frankpledges presented to the communal court persons guilty of breach of the peace, trespassers, offenders against the assizes of bread and beer, etc., it representing the ancient Halimot where judgment came from the whole court and its suitors without distinction of class. The courts of free tenants only (Courts Baron) on which sat a jury of 24 householders, and which as a rule met only three times in the year, was a comparatively modern innovation.

The Market House at Leonard Stanley stood on land, once part of the lord's waste, but now enclosed, opposite the premises of the White Hart. It was probably swept away by the great fire in 1686.

As I have mentioned the White Hart, a tavern-sign as old as the reign of Richard II, of which king the badge was

a white hart, I may also mention here that long ago there was another hostelry in this village called the Cross Keys, after St. Peter's of Gloucester. The building, which may date from the 15th century, is now divided into two tenements. Its fine oaken chamfered beams and timbers, especially in its upper storey, which in a single chamber once extended the whole length of the house, are worthy of inspection by the curious antiquary. It stands by the road side facing the chancel of the church on the north side. Tradition has it that when the Church House was alienated, it was in the Cross Keys that minister, churchwardens, singers, and minstrels assembled before the hour of Divine Service to robe and to walk in procession to the church.

THE LEONARD STANLEY FIRE.

Before the year 1686 Stanley St. Leonards, now a mere village, was far larger than it has ever been since. It was classed as a town and its weekly markets were greater, more frequented and more important than any others in the district, in fact it was the only market in the Hundred. But in the month of May in that year (as Rudder informs us) a disastrous fire broke out which destroyed all the houses and other buildings not solidly built of Cotswold stone, a calamity from the effects of which the place never rallied. To relieve the distress, briefs were obtained from the proper authorities in accordance with a general custom of the time, ordering charitable contributions to be collected in all the churches on behalf of the stricken community (*MS. penes* Miss Denison Jones). The two "collectors" appointed by the parish were Samuel Shillom and George Wright. The business was protracted, and it was not till the 2nd July, 1688 that "Capt. Robert Sandford," the largest landowner, was able to hand in the accounts of the fund of which he was the treasurer. As these accounts have never been published I present

them here from the original MS. for the information of the reader:—

COLLECTED:—		£	s.	d.
<i>Imprimis.</i>	Received of George Wright the first time	56	00	00
<i>Item.</i>	Received of Samuel Shillom the first time ..	49	10	00
„	Received from George Wright the 2nd time	07	00	09
„	Received from Samuel Shillom the 2nd time	09	15	03
„	Received of the Lord Bishop at Lempton ¹ ..	05	00	00
„	Charged on him for Mr. Samuel Phillips ..	15	00	00
		<hr/>		
The sum total received		142	06	00
		<hr/>		
The Disbursements of Capt. Robert Sandford.		£	s.	d.
<i>Imp.</i>	Paid Mr. John Phillips, Clericus	61	16	00
<i>It.</i>	Expenses at London to procure the Briefs, etc.	03	15	06
„	Paid William Elliots	15	00	00
„	Paid Edward Lye	12	10	00
„	Paid Daniel (? Joe)	10	00	00
„	Paid John Niblet	7	10	00
„	Paid Charles Wood	10	00	00
„	Paid Richard Wright	17	10	00
„	Paid Joseph Pegler	2	10	00
„	Paid y ^e charges at Richard Wright's ..	00	17	00
„	Paid Mr. Sheppard's clarke	00	2	00
„	Lost by bad money	00	4	00
		<hr/>		
The sum total disbursed is		141	14	06
Then resteth in y ^e Capt's. hand		000	11	06
		<hr/>		

If we assume that the purchasing power of the shilling was ten times greater then, than it is this year of grace, it will be seen that the amount collected was equivalent to about £1400 of present money.

Several of the personal names, as Elliots, Wright, Wood, Niblett, Phillips and Pegler still survive in or about the parish.

THE OLD CHURCH HOUSE.

My last note on this occasion will concern the old Church House. Though old when barbarously pulled

¹ Lemington, near Tewkesbury.

down early in the 19th century, it was new enough in the year of its erection, 1502, far back in the reign of Henry VII. Notwithstanding the claim of the monks it must have stood, I think, not on priory ground, but on a bit of the Lord's waste, as it was subsequently claimed as a "parcel of the manor." (*Augmentation Court MSS., P.R.O.*) How it was built by the Abbot of Gloucester, and formally handed over at an annual rent of ten shillings to the Churchwardens for the use of the parish, and how it contained a "Paradise Chamber," (probably so called because hung with tapestry displaying the Garden of Eden with Adam and Eve and their attendant animals all harmony and peace), this I have told elsewhere. In that chamber during fair-time the Abbot and the Prior and other merry monks would assemble to watch from its open windows the fun of the fair at Swithuntide in every mid-July, and there as the fun waxed furious they would enjoy a simple collation with a possible draught of ruby *Vernaccia*, perhaps brought out to them across the churchyard from the Priory by old Simon the Cellarer himself. But with the Dissolution and the coming in of the Puritans fun was no longer possible, and the old Church House languished for the lack of it. Few are the references which I find made to it in succeeding ages. I append here a list of all I have discovered in various chance and unexpected quarters,—all the churchwardens' books which might have told us more having disappeared altogether, if some of them are not lying *perdu*, disdained and forgotten, in loft or attic.

1. In June, 1502, Thomas by the Grace of God Abbot hands over the Church House "newly built" to the parish.

2. In Gloucester Cathedral, once the Abbey Church, is preserved a copy of the deed in Latin.

3. In the possession of Miss Denison Jones of the Grange, Leonard Stanley, there is another copy in contemporary English.

4. Sometime in Elizabeth's reign the Church House was in the hands of the Crown "as a parcel of the manor" owing I think to some mistake, and John Chapman had it. (*Augmentation Leases*, P.R.O.)

5. On the 8th May, 1605 it was similarly granted to Jasper Selwyn for 40 years at a rent of 8 shillings a year (*Ibid.*):

6. It came back to the parish in 1669. John Sandford (Impropiator) being then Churchwarden accounts for the chief rent, namely 10s., five shillings of the sum having been paid at Michaelmas and five at Easter. (*Note-book of the Sandfords*).

7. In 1678 I find another entry as follows:—

"Paid for mending the Church House and for stones £00 10 06" (*Ibid.*, the churchwardens being Thomas Woodward and John Cliffe).

8. From about this date down to the year 1748, the chief rent of ten shillings was regularly paid by the Churchwardens (*Estate Accounts, penes Jones' Trust*).

9. It was about this time or soon after that the Church House was handed over to the Overseers of the Poor, and became the Poor House of the parish, as to which more anon.

10. In 1795, Mr. William Stock, Overseer of the Poor, disbursed 8s. 7½d. for work at y^e Church House.

This is the latest reference which I have found. But now I must return to the time when it became the Poor House.

From the middle of the 18th century to the beginning of the 19th there was living at Leonard Stanley quite a character. His dwellinghouse still stands—an ancient Cotswold house, now divided into three or four tenements, at the top of Seven Waters. His name was Benjamin Wood. He was not a physician and he was not a surgeon, but he practised as both, and though illiterate his credit stood high and his skill was unquestioned by the people.

He was quite a Sangrado. The axiom of his professional life was simple. It was an article of faith with him that if you wish to build you must first demolish. His sheet anchors were inveterate purging and frequent bleeding. He left a singularly curious day-book behind him in which the Church House plays a part and from that book I shall now make certain extracts, first premising that I take no liberty with the good man's orthography which all through is peculiarly and amusingly his own. Let us start with the furnishing of his dispensary:—

1. October 31, 1758, more things had of Mr. Tepets one ounce of oil of origanum one Pound of Globler Salts one Paper of Pill Boxes ten Dosen and eight Viel Corkes Feberuary the 24, 1759. This is all pad for one Grose more of Viel Corkes at 4 Penies a Grose the sum totel of Mr. tipetes is o. 8. 2.

2. october the 5 1759 Mr. tepets Sent me the fowling things

2 ounces of Jallop

4 ounces of ungt altha

5 ounces of Electre Lenim

November 14 1759 I had one Pund of Globler Salts halef a Paper of chipe Boxes

November the 16 two ounces of Cort Peruviane

December the 26 1759 4 ounces more of Cort Peruviane

one ounce of Salts of wormwood

one ounce of Hiria Pickra

halef an ounce of Pill ex Dorbus.

halef a Pund of Comon Manna of Mr. Tepets

a Quarter of an ounce of Crosese Subliment.

Let us now accompany our medico on a few of his professional visits to the Church House:—

1. october the 3 1755, for a paper of powder for Sarow Benet ye old woman in the Church House for the ague by order of Mr. hemen. o. 1. o.

2. July 23 1762 a large botel of Pectrel Mixtur for Sarhow Beard in the Church House by order of farmer Dangerfield o. 2. 6.

3. January 3 1763 a botel of fever mixtur for Betsy flecher in the Church House—o. 2. 6.

4. october 23 1765 a Purge for Hanow Blanch at the Church House wen she Cam out from the Small Pox Landlord Pagler—o. o. 9.

5. July the 4 1766 for Bleding Dame Jaikes in the Church House by the order of Mr. Beard o. o. 6.

6. october 17 1766 a draught for Nancy Young in the Church House o. o. 6.

7. Dec. 4 1767 for Bleding Hanow Young in the Church House—o. o. 6. the 5th botel of mixtur for her—o. 1. 6.

8. November 10 1768 for curing a tumor in Lame Beards wife (in her arme) in ye Church House Leonard Stanley—o. 5. 0.

9. Feb. 2, 1774 for things for Nancy Young's boy and for Bug Bean for Dame Jackes in the Church House—o. 2. 6.

10. January the 8 1787 for Bleding Cox in the Church House—o. o. 6.

When small pox was raging he took a small house still standing under the wood above the church in connection with his work. The following entry speaks of it.

April the 10 1758 I took Mr Panes Howse in the wood for Inoculation at five and thirty shilings a year I gave a shiling in Ernest. April the 17 Mr Pane sent me the kee of the Howse my Rent be Gins from this Day.

The following two entries afford just a glimpse of the worthy man's home:—

1. 1765 Work done by Barber fenik of Lenerd Stanley one day to make the sparrow Gras bead.
one Day and a halef to make the walk in the Cort.
one Day to cut the Treas.

one Day to make the flower bead.

2. 1763 october the 15 our Made Ester Came to life with us She had a shiling Ernest. November the 7 Ester had one Shiling. November the 17 She had Seven Penies more the 23 she had five Penies More

December the 8 Pad for a Yeard of Serge for her—
00. 1. 8.

January the 22 1764 for a Pare of Stays for Her—0. 10. 0.

Many were Mr. Benjamin Wood's visits to the Church House of which he appears to have been the appointed medical man. Several of the leaves at the end of his book are, however, missing, the latest entry bearing date December 20th, 1793. A product of the times, he seems to have been an eccentric worthy, and notwithstanding his colossal ignorance and his drastic methods he left behind him a good report. He was buried at Leonard Stanley on the 19th September, 1803 (*Parish Register*).

In the regrettable absence of the Churchwardens' books for the 19th century the date of the destruction of the Church House is unknown, though as its chief rent was payable to the lord of the manor the information may lie among the later manorial records. Parsons, writing at the end of the 17th century, mentions it as standing at the edge of the then churchyard (MS. at the Bodleian). There was no real necessity to destroy so venerable a place to add to the ground, but destroyed it was, and the aged sick and poor were moved to another asylum close to the present Church of England Day School, to a dwellinghouse now mainly occupied by a man bearing the historic name of *Basset*.

CHURCHWARDEN'S ACCOUNT of 1669 in which the CHURCH HOUSE is twice mentioned:—

MEMO. laid out when I [John Sandford] was Churchwarden in 1669.

Exp ^d for the King's bench and Marshall	..	..	0	06	06
Exp ^d at three several times for distressed people	..	..	0	03	00
Exp ^d for the mending of bell to J ^{no} Walkly	..	..	0	05	00

Exp ^d to poore peple in distres	..	..	..	..	0 00 10
Exp ^d for 5 quorts of Clarrett for the faiyre	}	..	..	..	0 05 08
Exp ^d for bread at the same time 4 ^d					
Exp ^d for the King's bench and Marshall	..	..	..	..	0 06 06
Exp ^d for church house rent at Mich.	..	..	..	..	0 05 00
Exp ^d for the keeping the clocke	..	..	..	..	0 03 04
Exp ^d for lime and heare (hair) to the (tiler)	..	..	..	..	0 07 02
Exp ^d for lime of my owne	..	..	..	..	0 00 05
Exp ^d for workmanship to the tiler	..	..	..	..	0 02 00
Exp ^d for the King's bench and Marshall	..	..	..	..	0 06 06
Exp ^d for bred and wine for the sacrament	..	..	..	..	0 04 10
Exp ^d for the reparing of the church at the lower end					
thareof for timber and work	..	..	..	..	0 07 02
Exp ^d for 2 Sacraments	..	..	..	..	0 09 08
Exp ^d for keeping the clocke	..	..	..	..	0 03 04
Exp ^d for the King's bench and Marshall	..	..	..	..	0 06 06
Exp ^d for the church house rent	..	..	..	..	0 05 00

From John Sandford's MS. book.

NOTE.

The confusion regarding the right to the rent of ten shillings for the Church House may be thus explained.

In 1502 when the Abbot of Gloucester and the Prior of Stanley granted the Church House to the parish at a rent of 10s. payable to the Prior, there was an open stream running down outside the Churchyard. That stream had been evidently regarded as the true boundary of the Priory-land at that point time out of mind. But between the stream and the churchyard there was a narrow strip of waste land, and on that strip the house had been built.

When the manor passed into the hands of the Crown (*temp.* Elizabeth) that strip and the Church House upon it were claimed as parcel of the manor, and the rent diverted from the Impropiators to the Exchequer. Then when the manor was sold by the Crown to William Whitmore (*temp.* James I) he, as lord of the manor, claimed the rent. The question remains, notwithstanding Atkyns—Was Sir Anthony Kingston himself ever lord of the manor? The time at my disposal for the preparation of this paper is so limited that I cannot as yet answer that question.

APPENDIX.

[MS. Gloucestershire Charters 21: Bodleian Library].

BISHOP NORTHALE'S NOTIFICATION.

Date February, 1188.

Notum sit omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis quod controuersia que uertebatur inter Abbatem et Conuentum ecclesie sancti petri Gloec' et priorem et monachos de stanleia et Willelmum de berkeleia super iure aduocationis ecclesie de Cudberleia facta ex utraque parte compromissione in dominum Willelmum Wigorn' episcopum ipso dictante et ordinante et Magistro petro de Lech' tunc persona ipsius ecclesie presente et assensum prebente sub tali pacis forma sopita est. Prefati siquidem Abbas et conuentus Gloec.' et Prior de Stanleia quicquid iuris in aduocatione predictae ecclesie de cudberleia se habere proponebant prenominato Willelmo de berkeleia qui eam clamabat et heredibus suis in perpetuum remiserunt. Quia uero ecclesia Sancti Leonardi de Stanleia ad uirorum religiosorum ibi existentium sustentacionem de prelibata ecclesia de Cudberleia Quinque solidos nomine pensionis Annuatim percipere solebat ne suo penitus commodo frustraretur statuit memoratus episcopus assensu et uoluntate sepedicti Willelmi de berkeleia ut ipsa medietatem decimarum frugum terre totius domini eiusdem Willelmi de berkeleia et omnium cotariorum suorum in Cudberleia quicumque terras ipsas excoluerit, per manus propriorum seruientium in perpetuam elemosinam percipiat. Ut autem hec concordia rata et inconuulsa inter eos in posterum permaneat diuiso inter eos cyrographo sigillisque suis appositis. hinc inde confirmata est. His testibus. Radulfo Abbate de Winhec'. Magistro petro de Lech'. Johanne decano Gloec.' Magistro Godefrido de Lanton.' Magistro Willelmo de Tunebrug' Roberto de Bellocampo. Ricardo de Wiretteb.' Willelmo filio Step-

hani vicecomite Gloec.' Rogero de Berkeleia et Rogero et Philippo et Oliuero militibus et Roberto clerico filii suis. Ricardo de Aldrintuna. Ricardo clerico v . . . Gloec.' Arnaldo Duning' et Arnaldo filio eius. Adam rufo. Waltero cok'. Willelmo de Botint.' Roberto de Bertuna. Gaufrido de Lillet.' Hamone Carbunel et Roberto fratre eius. Nicholao de Rudes. Roberto Testard.

[*Endorsed*] Cuthberleye.

[*Seal now missing*].

[*The following notes are written against this charter, by a modern hand*].

Ralph 1183-1194.

[MS. Glouc. Charters 22].

BISHOP WILLIAM DE NORTHALE'S CHARTER AND ARCH-
BISHOP BALDWIN'S CONFIRMATION THEREOF.

Date end of February, 1188.

B. Dei gracia Cant' archiepiscopus totius anglie Primas omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum peruenerit: salutem in domino. Notum sit uniuersitati uestre. litteras venerabilis fratris nostri Willelmi Wigorniensis episcopi nobis exhibitas fuisse in hec uerba. Vniuersis sancte matris ecclesie filiis Willelmus diuina miseratione Wigorn' ecclesie minister salutem in domino. Ad uniuersitatis nostre uolumus peruenire noticiam quod controuersia que uertebatur inter Abbatem et Conuentum ecclesie Sancti Petri Gloecstr' et priorem et monachos de Stanleia et Willelmum de Berchelaia super iure aduocationis ecclesie de Cutberleia. ex utraque parte in nos compromissione facta nostra dispositione de consilio prudentium uirorum qui nobis asistebant consentiente Magistro Petro de Lech' tunc temporis persona ipsius ecclesie hoc modo finem sortita est. Prefati siquidem Abbas et Conuentus Gloectr' et prior de Stanleia quicquid iuris in aduocatione predicte ecclesie de Cutberleia se habere proposuerant [prenom]ina[to] Willelmo

de Berkeleia qui eam clamabat et heredibus suis in perpetuum remiserunt. Quia[ver]o ecclesia [Sancti Leona]rdi de Stanleia ad uirorum religiosorum ibi existentium sustentationem de praelibata ecclesia [de Cudberleia quinque.] . solidos quos ulterius nunc non est perceptura nomine pensionis [annua]tim [ne suo penitus commo]do frustraretur nos [statuim]us ut ipsa medietat[em] decim[arum frugum totius domini] eiusdem Willelmi de Berkeleia [et omnium . . . cotariorum suorum in Cudberleia quicumque] terras excoluerit per m[anus propriorum] servientium in perpetua]m elemosinam percipiat [Ut autem hec] nobis [compo]sitio facta perpetua et incon[uisa] perm]aneat eam presenti [scri]pto commendare at[que] testium [sub]scriptione sigillique nostri appos[itione] confirmare dignum duximus. Hiis Testibus. Magistro Petro de[Lech'] Magistro Godefrido de Lanton' Magistro Willelmo de Tunebrig' Roberto de Bellocamp.' Roberto de Lech' . . . filio Godefridi. Johanne de Dratton' Hugone pincerna. Walterio nepote Magistri Petri. Galfrido filio Restwoldi . . . Mainard.' Nos igitur quod a p[re]fa[ta] [carta]inhac parte statutum est ratum habentes et gratum illud qui juste et canonice factum est presentis scripti attes[ta]tione et sigilli nostri appositione comunivimus. Hiis Testibus [Gi]raldo Archidiacono Menensi. Magistro Petro Blesen' Bathon' Archidiacono. Magistro Siluestro. Magistro Alexandro Walen' Ricardo de Umfranuilla. Reginaldo de Oilli. Nicholao de Lideford,' Magistro Michaelde de Buke[landa] Magistro Reginaldo de Hamma Willelmo de Botintona Eustachio de Wiltona et multis aliis.

[*Note in a modern hand:—*] ult Hen. II or pr. Ric. I.

[MS. Glouc. Charters 23].

ABBOT THOMAS CARBONEL'S CHARTER.

Date, not much later than 1188.

Notum sit omnibus quod ego Thomas dei gracia Abbas et Conuentus Ecclesie Sancti Petri Gloec.' [quod] concessimus

Roberto clerico nepoti Magistri Petri de Lech' Archidiaconi Wigorn' medietatem decimarum frugum totius domini Willelmi de Berkelai et cotariorum suorum in Cudberleia que pertinet ad ecclesiam Sancti Leonardi de Stanleia . tenendam de nobis pro uita sua tantum pro dimidia marca argenti Priori de Stanleia annuatim reddenda his terminis ad festum Sancti Michaelis xl.d. et ad Annunciacionem Beate Marie. xl.d. Idem uero Robertus juravit [quod fide]s erit ecclesie nostreo tenemento. Et quod? unde ecclesia Sancti Leonardi de Stanleia de prefatis decimis aut dampnum aut impedimentum in curia [salvaretur]. In cuius [rei] testimonium presentis cyrographi [dicto Roberto unam] partem sigillo nostro munitam tradidimus. Alteram uero partem sigillo pre[fati] Archidiaconi [robor]atam penes nos h[abuim]us.