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**Kingswood Abbey and Wortley, Addenda et Corrigenda**

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from the Garden Wall Two entire Human Skeletons and Four more was discovered by the workmen on Digging the Ground but not so entire as the Two before mentioned as the Work Men Threw up many of the Bones before they discovered what they belonged to Many More is supposed to be laid in the same Direction as those discovered (only Buried Deeper in the Ground) as in many Places the Workmen passed over, the Ground was very hollow, the Bodeys was laid exactly in the Direction of the Garden Wall the Feet of the Skeletons about Eight Feet from the Wall—Many Roman Bricks was found and a kind of Cement used by the Romans in making of their Bricks was found at the same time.

Mrs O'Neil, who has visited Brownshill, considers that the site may well be that of the burying-ground belonging to a Roman Villa, which we should accordingly expect to find in the near neighbourhood. The walled garden is still there.

IRVINE GRAY.

## KINGSWOOD ABBEY AND WORTLEY

### ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA

In my histories of Wortley and of Kingswood Abbey,<sup>1</sup> gaps and errors in the documents led to some errors which cannot be allowed to remain uncorrected.

### ABBNEY MILLS

Simultaneous leases of Monks Mill were attributed to John Roborough and Thomas Matston, and I surmised that the latter was correct. A complaint raised in court,<sup>2</sup> apparently in 1564, shows that Matston was the previous tenant of 'Wortheley Mill' which is held by the complainant Richard Allen in the Moyle survey of 1544: shows also that it was then owned by Lord Berkeley, of whose acquisition of ex-abbey property there is no record. Allen's widow was succeeded by the Poyntz family as lessees. Berkeley continuance of ownership and subsequent leases have been shown,<sup>3</sup> till they sold it to Richard Poole as part of Wortley estate in 1631: also that it was later known as Broadbridge Mill.

<sup>1</sup> *Trans. B.G.A.S.*, LXVIII, LXIX and LXXIII-LXXV.

<sup>2</sup> P.R.O., C 3, 3/51.

<sup>3</sup> *Trans. B.G.A.S.*, LXVIII, 63.

That mill has therefore to be added to the list of mills for which the abbey had been responsible. The placing of the mill in Osleworth at first is correctly altered to Kingswood since, like Monks Mill, it was administered by one of the Kingswood granges: the location on Westfield (of Wortley)<sup>1</sup> was then correct as the boundary of that common field was the road which then ran to Monks Mill and Kennerwell Lane.

Roborough's lease of Monks Mill is thus unchallenged: it seems to have expired by 1545, when the Crown conceded the mill to Miles Partridge.<sup>2</sup> In the 1546-8 grant (of ownership) to Heneage,<sup>3</sup> the naming of Monks Mill is correct and attribution of the former lease to Matston erroneous: the Thynne leases to John Bridges<sup>4</sup> are correctly of this mill, though his acquisition of ownership is not now documented: after Thynne, the Exchequer confirmation is again of Monks Mill, though the error of the Heneage grant is repeated.

The rest of the history is as related, and the transactions with Hanbury of Blandford<sup>5</sup> are still unexplainable. Otherwise the history of the mill, from the start in 1220 to the death in 1869, is complete.

Langford Mill was not Roborough's but probably post-Dissolution.

#### WORTLEY MANOR

I mentioned Atkyns' unsupported assertion that John Engayne was seized of the manor in 1302<sup>6</sup>: though Berkeley unbroken ownership was not proved conclusively, I was sceptical.

The Engayne manor was really Worle in Somerset, as recorded by Collinson: but the only two original documents make mistakes, one spelling the manor as 'Worth', and the other placing it in Gloucestershire: further, a P.R.O. 'Lists &

<sup>1</sup> *Trans. B.G.A.S.*, LXXIII, 188.

<sup>2</sup> *Trans. B.G.A.S.*, LXXIV, 54.

<sup>3</sup> *Trans. B.G.A.S.*, LXXIV, 57.

<sup>4</sup> *Trans. B.G.A.S.*, LXXV, 89.

<sup>5</sup> *Trans. B.G.A.S.*, LXXV, 99.

<sup>6</sup> *Trans. B.G.A.S.*, LXVIII, 56.

Indices' translates the manor as 'Wortley', but this is much post-Atkyns. While the latter states that Engayne in 1302 retained the manor when disposing of other estates, the wording of the actual document is a little ambiguous: his own I.P.M. in the first days of that regnal year does not include even Worle. So Atkyns was gravely in error, though perhaps misled by the records.

#### CASTLE MOUNDS

When I noted on the Bagpath Castle Mound,<sup>1</sup> the only known published suggestions for their origin were by Mr Geo. T. Clark<sup>2</sup> and Mrs Bagnall Oakeley,<sup>3</sup> that they were the defence posts of pre-Conquest occupying invaders. I knew that this was not accepted.

No fresh light is shed by the discovery of a similar mound at Biddestone,<sup>4</sup> north of Corsham: this seems to have no moat, compensated by extra height of mound: the top is crowned by a timber tower containing a pumping plant and water tank: the area is overgrown with trees, and there has been trenching for the supply pipes.

More instructive is the Brimpsfield Castle Mound,<sup>5</sup> on a tongue of the upland on which the Giffard's great castle stood. Height of mound and depth of moat are about the same as at Bagpath: the mound top is about 130 feet  $\times$  85 feet, with irregularities suggesting former works: to the outside of the moat the work is about 210 feet  $\times$  170 feet: sticky mud and fallen trees made estimation difficult. The moat is continued all round as the scarp is nowhere steep enough by itself.

Here it seems probable that the Mound was built as a defence post when the Giffards were granted the land during the Conquest, pending building of the Castle itself.

E. S. LINDLEY.

<sup>1</sup> *Trans. B.G.A.S.*, LXXIII, 234.

<sup>2</sup> *Arch. Journal* (1881), xxxviii, 26.

<sup>3</sup> *Trans. B.G.A.S.* (1895), xx, 88 and 93.

<sup>4</sup> Grid ref. 31/858 724.

<sup>5</sup> Grid ref. 32/946 123.