

From the *Transactions* of the  
Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society

## **Perpendicular Architecture**

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1978, Vol. 96, 82-82

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6. Jar in fine pale grey fabric.
7. Mug in orange-red fabric. An early type, being probably of late first to early second century date.

*A Note on the place-name Manless Town* by Mrs B. G. Rawes

The name 'Manlestowne' appears in the Gloucestershire feet of fines of 1622. Smith (1964)<sup>4</sup> suggests that the derivation is possibly from Mandelynes, a manorial name used in a patent roll of 1475.

There is however, a strong local tradition of a deserted medieval site. Rudder (1779)<sup>5</sup> states: 'The markets and fairs were held upon a part of the town (i.e. Brimpsfield) called Haywick; and the men of that place being killed, it was afterwards upon that occasion, called Manless Town, which is the name of a hamlet in the parish at this time.'

In a manuscript 'Survey of Lands in Brimpsfield', 1772 in the Gloucestershire Collection in Gloucester City Library<sup>6</sup> the site is mentioned again: 'On this Upper Long Field stood Longlorn Town, which was destroyed in the reign of King John, then and still traces of Foundations to be seen and it has since that Time been called Manless Town'.

It is not known from where Rudder derived the name Haywick and, although this name suits the site with its Roman associations, the name Manless Town, which appears on the tithe map and is still used locally, has been preferred.

December 1975.

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### PERPENDICULAR ARCHITECTURE

There is a reference in the Centenary volume (p. 134) to the nave arcades at Northleach and Chipping Campden, c. 1458, and 1488, with their exaggeratedly concave sides, producing the distinctive capital, 'found elsewhere only at Kidderminster, Rock, Church Hanborough, Abingdon and Rendcomb'. The piers of the arcade at St Stephen, Moreton Valence, however, are in fact also treated in this way. They open into a late Perpendicular additional south aisle (see Plate 2).

There is no known connection between Northleach and Moreton Valence. Northleach was a possession of Gloucester abbey. Adomar de Valence granted land to the abbey of Gloucester at Moreton Valence, 10 Ed. II. By the time these lands were granted to Edward duke of Somerset in the first year of Edward VI, the arcade had been built.

In reviewing the article on Perpendicular architecture in the Centenary volume, Dr R. W. Dunning (*Trans. B.G.A.S.*, xciv) suggested that there are important and well-documented parallels in Somerset. In correspondence, Mr John Harvey has supported the contention that this is not true. There is a Cotswold regional style in the Perpendicular period and it spread into Oxfordshire; but this style is almost wholly different from the Somerset style of the period. It would be grossly misleading to deal with the Cotswold and Somerset styles at the same time.

Wills and other documents bearing on the sources of money for building churches in the Perpendicular period uphold the thesis that at that time the riches of England were largely concentrated in wool districts, and were extensively spent on building churches, and the Cotswolds is a notable area for wool, whereas Somerset had the greatest concentration of cloth. The financing of Somerset churches must have been from cloth for the most part, and this goes to show that the two areas were distinct in their finance as well as different architecturally.

November 1977

D. C. W. VEREY

4. Smith, A. H., 1964. *The Place-Names of Gloucestershire*, Part 1, The River- and Road-Names, The East Cotswolds, 147.

5. Rudder, S., 1779. *New History of Gloucestershire*, 310.

6. Gloucester City Library, Gloucestershire Collection, RQ 56.1.



PLATE 2. Moreton Valence Church.