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**Notes on Buckland Manor and Advowson from A.D. 709 to A.D.  
1546**

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## NOTES ON BUCKLAND MANOR AND ADVOWSON

FROM A.D. 709 TO A.D. 1546.

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“KYNRED, King of the Mercians, gave the Manor of Bokeland in the time of Edburga, the abbess.”<sup>1</sup>

Such is the brief record in the History of St. Peter's Abbey, Gloucester, of a royal donation, which held good for 830 years.

The Hwiccas, or West Saxon inhabitants of the Severn valley and the Cotswolds, fell under the dominion of the Mercians in 628 by virtue of a treaty which Penda made with Cynegils and Cwichelm after the battle of Cirencester.<sup>2</sup>

Penda was a steady adherent of Paganism, and his long reign of nearly thirty years was a continued struggle against the introduction of Christianity into his kingdom; but it swept across Mercia like a tidal wave during the reigns of his successors Wulpher, Ethelred and Kynred.

It was not the Roman mission that converted the Hwiccas; though as early as 603, St. Augustine, the first Roman missionary, had held a conference with the bishops of the British Church on Hwiccian soil.<sup>3</sup>

The credit is due to less haughty, but not less courageous missionaries from Iona, where the Irish saint and exile Columba had landed in 565.<sup>4</sup> It was from the lands of the Piets and from Northumbria, and not from Rome that the Gospel message, after a long and dreary silence of a hundred years, reached the heathen

<sup>1</sup> *Historia et Cartularium Monasterii Sancti Petri Gloucestris*, edited by W. H. Hart, and printed under the direction of the Master of the Rolls, Vol. I., p. 67.

<sup>2</sup> Saxon Chronicle and Florence of Worcester, A.D. 628.

<sup>3</sup> Bede *Eccl. Hist.* A.D. 603.

<sup>4</sup> Bede *Eccl. Hist. Church*, IV. § 159.

Saxons of Gloucestershire and their no less heathen serfs, the descendants of Christian Britons.

In 681 Ethelred, then King of Mercia, and a Christian, gave a large extent of his royal demesne outside the walls of the old Romano-British town of *Caer Glou*, or *Glou-ceaster*, to Osric, under-King of the *Hwiceas*, with a view to his founding an abbey and constituting *Kyneburg*, Osric's sister, the first abbess.

It was a peculiarity of the Irish Church to establish monasteries in which an abbess or an abbot ruled over a mixed community of monks and nuns; and for the first century of its existence it would seem that this was the arrangement at *St. Peter's, Gloucester*.

*Kyneburg* ruled for thirty years, and was succeeded by *Edburga*, a lady of royal blood, and the widowed Queen of *Wolpher*, the first Christian King of Mercia.

*Kynred* succeeded to the kingdom of Mercia on the retirement of his uncle *Ethelred* into the monastery of *Bardney*; and in 710, after a short reign of five years, *Kynred* also relinquished his crown and retired to a monastery near Rome. One of his last acts as King must have been to bestow, at the request of his royal mother or stepmother, *Edburga*, the royal manor of *Bokeland*, on *St. Peter's, Gloucester*.<sup>1</sup>

The name of *Buckland*, or *Boc-land*, tells us something of the history and character of the manor.

*Boc-land* was a private estate held under a written title.<sup>2</sup> *Kynred*, with the consent of his witenagemot, had conferred on the abbess and her monastery a part of the folkland, or royal demesne, on the western slopes of the Cotswolds, and had made the gift sure by his charter and seal.

There is an interesting passage in one of King *Alfred's* treatises, in which he shews how *bocland*, or land of inheritance confirmed by charter, might be obtained:—"If a man has built a cottage on the *lanland* with his lord's help or permission he

<sup>1</sup> *Hist. et Cart.* Vol. I., p. 6.

<sup>2</sup> See *Stubbs' Constitutional Hist. of England*, Vol. I., p. 87 note.

trusts that he may occupy it until, through his lord's grace, he may obtain *hoc-land* and permanent inheritance." <sup>1</sup> As no mention of this manor by its name of Buckland appears in the confirmations by Mercian Kings and Saxon over-lords of their predecessors' grants to St. Peter's it must appear under some other, possibly *Bibladene*.<sup>2</sup>

The Abbey of Gloucester passed through many vicissitudes and several changes during the four centuries which followed its foundation, and found itself at the time of the Norman conquest the nominal lord of fourteen manors. Four of the largest had been alienated by Aldred, Archbishop of York, as security for a large sum of money he had expended, as Bishop of the Hwiccas, on the rebuilding of the abbey crypt and choir. Buckland was still, however, in the undoubted possession of the monks, and the manor is thus described in the Domesday Survey of 1086 :—

“ In Wideles Hund. Ipsa eccl̄a teñ Bochelande. Ibi x hidæ. In dno sunt iij cař & xxij villi & vj bord cum xij cař. Ibi viij servi & x ač řti. Valuit iij liř modo viiij liř.”

In Wideles Hundred the same church (St. Peter's, Gloucester) holds Bochelard. There are ten hides there. In demesne are three plough lands and twenty-two villeins and six bordars with twelve ploughs. There are eight serfs and ten acres of meadow. Its value in the time of King Edward was £3, it is now worth £9.

There have been changes in the Hundreds since 1086. Buckland has been for many centuries in the Hundred of Kiftsgate, which takes its name from a place so called on the brow of the hill above Weston-sub-Edge, where the court hundred was formerly held.<sup>3</sup>

I am ignorant of the locality of Wideles ; but I find the name of Richard de Wideslade as lord of the manor of Eastleech Turville in the time of Edward III.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See Mr. Seebohm's Translation of MS. Vit. A, xv. fol 1, Br. Mu. in *The English Village Community*, p. 170.

<sup>2</sup> Carta Ethelredi, *Hist. et Cart.*, Appendix to Introduction, Vol. I., p. lxxij.

<sup>3</sup> Rudder, *History of Gloucestershire*, p. 810.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* p. 433.

The hide was not a specific measure, but an area of land sufficient to support a plough team (on an average of eight oxen) for the cultivation of the arable land pertaining to it, and varied considerably in size according to the quality and nature of the land and other circumstances. It varied not only in different parts of England, but in the same hundred and on the same manor. A hide at Buckland, at the rate of 4 virgates of 36 acres to the hide, consisted of 144 statute acres; but the soil is composed of remarkably stiff clay; whereas on the abbey manor of Cubberly, where the soil is very light, one hide of 4 virgates consisted of 288 acres.<sup>1</sup>

In 1109 St. Peter's Abbey became possessed of a small manor at Guiting Power of 2 hides in area. These hides in Saxon times had been separate manors. One hide consisted of 152 acres, and the other of 160 acres. In 1099 Roger de Bulley gave to the abbey the manor of Clifford, consisting of 7 hides, some of which were in the hamlet of Eyleston. These hides varied in area from 112 to 192 acres.<sup>2</sup>

It is stated in the Domesday Survey that there were 10 hides at Buckland. The whole manor would therefore consist of 1440 acres if the hide at the time of the Survey were the same as it had been originally.

When England was assessed for Danegeld, in the time of King Ethelred, 976-1016, the hide was taken as the basis for assessment, and every manor was hidated and assessed, not according to its extent but according to its capacity to bear taxation.<sup>3</sup>

The Domesday Commissioners brought back the measurement of the land to its ancient correctness. Where they found the hide used as a basis for taxation they retained it; but after stating the assessment of King Ethelred they gave the area according to a more accurate system of mensuration which obtained in Normandy and was introduced into England at the Conquest. Where, as on the borders of Wales, the older system had not been used

<sup>1</sup> *Hist. et Cart.*, Vol. III., compare pp. 61 and 211.

<sup>2</sup> *Hist. et Cart.*, Vol. III., p. 49 et seq.

<sup>3</sup> See Eyton's *Analysis of the Dorset Survey*, p. 10.

because the land had been conquered and occupied by the Normans, the surveyors made no mention of the hide. The following is an extract from the Survey of Welsh land on the west side of the Wye, which was treated as though it belonged to Gloucestershire :

“Willelmus de Ow habet de Strigoielg ix libras per consuetudinem ut dicit. In Wales habet isdem Willelmus in feudo iij piscarias in Waie (on the Wye.) Reddunt LXX solidos; et in eodem feudo dedit Willelmus comes Radulfo de Limesi L *carucatas terre sicut fit in Normannia.*”<sup>1</sup>

Caruca is a plough with all its belongings, and Carucata is the amount of land that a plough can cultivate. It is unfortunate that the same contraction stands for both in the Domesday Survey. The commissioners carefully enquired how many plough-teams were required to plough the arable land, making allowance for the grazing land required for the oxen, and gave the exact number without reference to the geld or taxation.

There is evidence that the tenants, whilst they were compelled by the custom of the manor to provide amongst them the number of oxen required for their lord's plough, were allowed to use a smaller plough for the lands which they held in common villenage.<sup>2</sup>

The commissioner described every manor as of two parts the lord's demesne, and the land held in villenage. The former was the *home farm*, and included such portions as the lord chose to let off for longer or shorter terms, and at money rents in fee tenure. The latter was held at customary services, which as time went on were compounded for at their traditional value in money.

Buckland is a good example of a manor which retained its Saxon character, notwithstanding the immense changes brought about in England by the Norman invasion. There were no freedmen at Buckland even as late as 1266 ; there were no Norman soldiers (Francigenæ) holding land at a nominal rental, as at the abbey manors of Aldsworth and Hinton-on-the Green.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> See Eyton's *Dorset Survey*, p. 17.

<sup>2</sup> Seebohm's *Village Communities*, comp. pp. 73 and 85.

<sup>3</sup> See Domesday Survey and also Rudder, pp. 71, 221, 501.

I find only villeins (*villani*) and bordars, twenty-two of the former and of the latter sixteen. I shall say more of these below when I speak of the abbey "extent" of Buckland manor taken in 1266.

The "Servi" were mere slaves. They did not belong to the land, but to the lord. He could sell when he chose; they had no rights; he paid them no wages. The commissioners of Gloucestershire sometimes condescended to mention the female slaves. On the abbey manor of Leech (Northleach) there were four *servi* and two *ancillæ*. These slaves, male and female, were no doubt, many of them, the direct descendants of the British inhabitants of Gloucestershire, who were subdued by the West Saxons after the battle of Deorham in 577.

There were 10 acres of meadow land ('prati') on the Buckland manor. We must be careful to distinguish between the pasture and meadow land of a Domesday manor. The pasture land was the rough unenclosed area which was useful for grazing purposes, but untouched by the scythe. The meadow land, which was usually small in proportion to the whole acreage, was lowland grass of the best quality, from which the hay was obtained.

The commissioners conclude by giving two valuations to Buckland manor: the former we must consider as relating to the time of Edward the Confessor's death, the latter to the time of the Survey. The increase from £3 to £9 in a period of about twenty years is amazing. We find a proportionate increase on all the manors of St. Peter's abbey. This may be partly accounted for by improved farming and better stocking; but it is evident that whereas the hidation of King Edward's time was often beneficial and therefore unequal in area the Domesday surveyors gave the actual value "per annum" of the produce of the demesne land, together with any payments in money from the tenants of the land in villenage.<sup>1</sup>

I find in the abbey chartulary confirmations of the manor of Buckland by Henry II. (1154-1189)<sup>2</sup> and by Pope Innocent III. (1198-1216).<sup>3</sup> The church of Buckland is first mentioned, as a possession of St. Peter's, by Pope Clement III. (1187-1191).<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Eyton's *Dorset Survey*, p. 7.

<sup>2</sup> *Hist. et Cart.*, Vol. I., p. 349.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* Vol. III., p. 2.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* Vol. III., p. 14.

In 1266, during the reign of Henry III. and the Abbacy of Reginald de Homme, a very careful survey was made of the possessions of St. Peter's, which shews in a very clear light the condition of the manor 180 years after the great Inquest. This survey, or "extent," is given in the Chartulary.<sup>1</sup>

The Manors of Buckland, Guiting Power, Clifford Chambers, and Hinton-on-the-Green, were appropriated to the service of the abbot's chamber, and were under the superintendence of the camerarius, or abbot's chamberlain. One of the tenants of each manor acted as reeve or bailiff (prepositus); and a seneschal or steward was answerable to the chamberlain for the rents and services of the four manors. The jurors who made the survey of Buckland were Stephen of the Mill, William Att Yate, Thomas in la Hale and Stephen of Ablintone.

There were twenty-nine customary tenants in villenage—

Alice the widow	Nicholas in the Hall
William atte Gate	Matilda Wigoth,
Edelina the widow	Walter Roc
Hamund the Smith	William of the Cemetery
Walter the yunge	Robert of the Cemetery
Nicholas Godfrey	Wygoth the younger
Philip below the village	James Wygoth
William below the village	Henry Wygoth
Richard of Hampton	Richard the son of the Bailiff
Thomas in the Hall (abbot's manor house)	The same Richard
Walter Goddot	Juliana Wodeward
Alice Brentes	Walter of Wrinintone
William Kec	Walter the Blake
Stephen the Bailiff	Walter Williames
	Robert the Rede

Alexander below the village

one of whom, Richard, the son of Stephen the Bailiff, held 2 virgates containing 36 acres, and the rest a virgate each. There were fourteen bordars or cottier tenants—

Juliana the widow	Thomas Attewell
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<sup>1</sup> *Hist. et Cart.*, Vol. III., p. 35 et seq.

Nicholas White,	William Hepe
Loveckoc Richards	John Cnyth
Adam Godriche	Simon of the Mill
Thomas in the Hall	William Careter
Nicholas Bovetone	Richard Loviare
Thomas Knyth	Stephen the Bailiff
held 7 virgates, a virgate between two. Sixteen bordars—	
Walter the Carpenter	Nicholasthe Lorimer (bit-maker)
William Ferthing	Walter the Weaver
Nicholas Jones	Walter Hathulf
William Chalone	Philip Puck
William Cowherd	Walter of the Ash-wood
William Broadweb	Roger Buffarde
Margery Bissop	Matilda Ginlyttest
William Alured	Agnes Stuperes

each of whom held a messuage with curtilage and an acre of land. Edelina the widow and Adam the Smith, each of them a similar tenement, and it is stated in the survey that they were bound to render the same services as the other bordars; but they only paid three shillings a year rent in half-yearly instalments. Robert the Chaplain held a house (domum) with curtilage and paid a shilling a year, at the will of the lord.

Walter le Mon had a similar holding and paid a like rent, together with some minute customary services which were not taxed. Walter the Carpenter held an acre of land, free of rent, on condition that he repaired his lord's utensils when required.

Richard of Hampton held 4 acres of land, paid 4 shillings a year, gave aid and rendered certain minute and untaxed services.

Hamund the Blacksmith held a messuage with a curtilage, 6 acres of land called Mill land and 2 mills, for which he paid an annual rent of 32s.

The services, and their respective value in money, which were required from the customary tenants were as follows:—

*Services of the twenty-nine villiens for each virgate:*

From Michaelmas to the feast of St. Peter ad vincula (Aug. 1st).

To provide one labourer for four days every other week, or pay the lord  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each day's labour.

To plough 1 acre for winter sowing, 1 acre for spring sowing (ad yemale) and 2 acres for fallow (ad warectum), or pay 20d.

To take a horse load of farm produce (summagiare) on Thursday in every other week to Gloucester, Tewkesbury, Evesham, Campden, Clifford Chambers or Worcester, or pay for each such journey  $1\frac{1}{4}$ d.

If required to thresh, to thresh 2 bushels of wheat, peas, beans or barley, or 4 bushels of oats.

If required to mow, to mow the lord's meadow for 4 days at least, or pay 12d.

To make and pick up the lord's hay for 4 days, or pay 2d.

To wash and shear his sheep for 2 days, or pay 1d.

To carry hay with half a wagon, or a cart, or pay 2d.

If required to weed it was to count as manual labour.

To thresh three times a year for the lord abbot's coming instead of doing manual labour, or pay  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.

To carry hay-cocks into the lord's grange when required, or pay 2d.

To thresh 2 bushels of wheat for seed, or pay  $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

To weed the lord's corn for 6 days, or pay 3d.

To give 1 hen or 1d.

The whole value of the above services, being 11 shillings.

From August 1st to September 29th they were :

To provide the labourer every week in the lord's harvest field, or pay  $1\frac{1}{4}$ d. a day.

To make 2 bede-ripes (reaping at their lord's request) every week with 2 labourers, or pay 6d. a week.

To carry the lord's corn, instead of doing manual labour.

To give aid according to the quantity of their holding and the number of their animals.

If they brewed beer for sale to give 1d. or a pennyworth of beer.

To give pannage, 1d. for every pig over one year, and  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for each of the younger ones as long as they were with the sow.

Not to sell a horse nor an ox without license.

Not to alienate a son from the manor or marry away a daughter without redemption.

If they died the lord was to have their best beast by way of heriot. The total value of these services was 9 shillings.

*Services of the fourteen bordars or cottier tenants :*

From Michaelmas to August 1st they were

To provide a labourer one day every week, or pay  $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

To wash and shear the lord's sheep for 2 days, or pay 1d.

To make and take up the lord's hay for 4 days, or pay 2d.

To give a hen at Christmas, or pay 1d.

To carry hay-cocks into the lord's grange when necessary, or pay  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a day.

From August 1st to Michaelmas they were

To provide a labourer for 2 days a week, or pay 1d. a day.

To pay pannage, tonnage of beer and heriot.

To perform the other untaxed services mentioned above.

Not to sell a horse nor an ox with —

To redeem a son or a daughter

The total amount paid annually as "aid" to the lord was 3 marks and a half. All the tenants were to have at harvest time a shorn sheep called *Madchep*, and whoever was engaged at work all day when they were binding up the sheaves was to have a sheaf. So was everyone engaged in carrying home the corn.

There were at Boclone 4 plough-teams on the lord's farm, 44 oxen in all, reckoning 10 to the team and 4 over.

We learn from these particulars that the tenants no longer worked for the lord unless they chose; but paid an annual rent for their holding. The holders of a virgate or 36 acres paid one pound a year besides as *aid*. The holders of half a virgate half that sum, and the bordars a little more than five shillings a year. The only traces left of the old serfdom, and they were very distinct and disagreeable traces, were the redemption fees for their sons and daughters and the lord's right to prevent the sale of horses and cattle.

Instead of the tenants providing the oxen for the manor teams, the whole number required were kept on the manor farm; and the tenants only did their own work with their own oxen. The annual value of that part of the manor which was in villenage

and which appears to have consisted of  $37\frac{1}{2}$  virgates or 1330 acres was upwards of £43.

The houses, mills and land let to Robert the Chaplain, Walter le Mon, Walter the Carpenter, Richard de Hampton and Hamond the Smith probably belonged to the demesne and produced 38 shillings. What the profits of the home farm were is not shewn, but the annual value of the whole manor must have been considerably over £60, seven times as much as it was estimated by the Domesday surveyors in 1086, and twenty times as much as it passed for in the days of the Confessor. We learn very little from this "extent" of the daily life of the tenants when not occupied on their lord's lands. From other sources we know that as a rule each holder of a virgate had 2 oxen which were yoked in the common plough teams, that the land in villenage consisted of many common fields divided into strips of about 40 poles long by 4 wide, and therefore containing an acre. These strips were divided by narrow lines of turfs called *meres* in Gloucestershire.

A piece of ground containing 10 of these strips side by side was called a furlong. The 36 strips to which the holder of a virgate at Buckland was entitled were not contiguous but were scattered in all directions through the common fields. I find very frequent mention in the abbey chartulary of these strips of arable land under the name of *seliones*. The villagers of Upton-St. Leonard call them *lands*.<sup>1</sup>

There is only one Buckland lease in the abbey chartulary. Soon after the date of the "extent" Abbot Reginald de Homme granted to Walter de Sandhurst, one of the virgates of land which Richard son of Stephen the bailiff held at that time. Probably the family which formerly held it had died out and the bailiff's son was only holding it until a new tenant could be found.

Walter de Sandhurst, we learn from his name, was not a native of Buckland. He was probably brother of Richard de Sandhurste, the cellarer of the abbey in 1266,<sup>2</sup> and obtained this grant through his influence with the abbot and chamberlain.

<sup>1</sup> This subject has been treated at great length and with great ability by Mr. Seebohm in *The English Village Community*.

<sup>2</sup> *Hist. et Cart.*, Vol. III., p. 35.

Sciant presentes et futuri, quod nos R. Dei gratia abbas Gloucestræ et ejusdem loci conventus, concessimus et tradidimus Waltero de Sondelurste unam virgatam terræ in villa de Bonclaunde cum pertinentiis; illam scilicet quam Ricardus filius præpositi de nobis tenuit, et quam habuimus in manu nostra anno regni regis Henrici filii regis Johannis quinquagesimo secundo; habendam et tenendam de nobis et successoribus nostris ad vitam suam, et ad vitam primæ uxoris suæ, si quam ducere contigerit, tantum; quod si uxorem non duxerit, ad vitam Adæ clerici fratris sui si eum supervixerit, libere et quiete, bene et in pace, pro decem solidis annui redditus ad duos anni terminos annuatim persolvendis pro omnibus servitiis ad nos inde pertinentibus, excepto quod idem Walterus vel qui dictam terram tenuerit auxilium in festo Sancti Michaelis sicut alii vicini sui qui tantam terram tenent annuatim nobis præstabit. Idem vero Walterus juramentum nobis præstabit. Idem vero Walterus juramentum nobis præstitit quod fidelis erit ecclesiæ nostræ, maxime de reddendo reddito nostro plenarie statutis terminis, et quod nec artem nec ingenium exquiret, unde domus nostra per tenuram suam damnum incurrat, et quod prædictam terram neque vendet, neque escambiet, neque in vadimonium ponet sine assensu et voluntate nostra. Post decessum vero prædictorum Walteri, uxoris suæ, seu Adæ, ut prædictum est, præfata terra cum omni melioratione superposita ad nos plenarie revertetur sine contradictione suorum. In ejus rei testimonium præsens scriptum in modum cyrographi confectum est, cujus unam partem, sigillo ecclesiæ nostræ signatam, dicto Willelmo tradidimus, alteram vero partem, sigillo ipsius roboratam, penes nos retinuimus. Hiis testibus.<sup>1</sup> There are no traces of serfdom in this lease.

In 1289 the goods moveable and immoveable of the abbey of Gloucester were taxed and rated as recorded in the Exchequer by the Treasurer and Barons. They were certified to King Edw. I. into his chancery, and at the request of the abbot were caused to be exemplified. Buckland manor is thus rated: 4 plough-lands at 30s.; 2 mills, 33s.; stock, 20s.; customary work, 40s.; and the total annual value is said to be £12 3s. 0d.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Hist. et Cart.*, Vol. II., p. 201.

<sup>2</sup> Frocester's MS. Register A., No. 74.

A.D. 1287 there was a contention between William de Beauchamp Earl of Warwick and his tenants of Wickwane on the one side and the abbot and convent of Gloucester and their tenants of Buckland on the other side, concerning common rights of pasture in the said villis of Wickwane and Buckland. The contention ceased under the following terms of agreement, viz. : "That the said abbot and convent for themselves and successors and their tenants of Buckland have quit claimed to the said Earl and his heirs and to his tenant of Wickwane, the whole common rights of pasture which they have or ought to have in the said manor of Wickwane and that for the future the said Earl, his heirs and tenant may have common rights of pasture in time of fallow in that land called Plagfurlong and Hyelond, which had been formerly separated. And for this release the said Earl grants, &c., that the Abbot and convent and their tenants may inhoke (plough up) in time of fallow part or the whole of that land which lies between Oldfield and Plagfurlong and along by that *mure* directly proceeding to the way called Hyneton's way ; but that it shall be lawful for the Earl's tenants to have common rights of pasture in the said land immediately after the vesture has been carried from it and also on the land which in time of fallow shall not be inhoked & sowne. And the said Earl promises not to require any common rights in the lands of the tenants of Buckland and Aberton (Laberton) beyond the way called Blakeney Street towards Buckland, nor beyond Hynton's way on the other side. If it happens that the beasts of Wickwane pass beyond those ways to feed, they may be taken back in an orderly manner without impound.

In like manner the beasts of the tenants of Buckland which stray into the Earl's lands are to be free from impoundage.

If damage be done in corn or meadow on either side amends may be made amicably by consideration of lawful men of both villis.<sup>1</sup> The agreement bore the seals of the Earl and the Abbot, Sir William the Seneschal. Sir Robert, Rector of the church of Aston and many others were witnesses.

<sup>1</sup> Frocester's MS. Register B., No. 910.

Richard of Weston, Walter of Weston, John of Brunegrave Nicholas de Bosevile, Richard Agate, Robert the Pamner, Nicholas of Youngelonde, William the Miller, Reginald the Shepherd and Edith Baron, free tenants of Wychwane reciting the above agreement verbatim ratify it for themselves and their heirs, and the Abbot and convent execute the same on the same day and year as the above agreement beareth date.<sup>1</sup> The witnesses are William de Dumbleton, Odo de Dumbleton and others.

Then follow in the Register the charters of Ralph de Aldesworth de Wickwane, William de Dumbleton & Odo de Dumbleton, William de la Hale and Richard fitz Philip confirming this agreement.<sup>2</sup>

In 1370 the Earl of Warwick complained that the Abbot of Gloucester and his tenants had not acted according to their agreement with William the Earl and the matter was put in reference.<sup>3</sup>

In 1371 King Edward III. issued a writ to John Attewood, Keeper or Farmer of the Hundred of Kyftesgate, not to distrain on Buckland, a manor of the Abbot of Gloucester, it appearing that he held it in perpetual almoigne without any service or suit to the King or to any other.<sup>4</sup>

These are the only references to Buckland that I have found in Abbot Frocester's MS. Registers A and B in the Gloucester Cathedral library. There are, however, frequent references to the manor and advowson in the later registers of Abbots Braunch, Newton and Parker, 1500-1540.

1st October, 21st Henry VII., 1505, Abbot Braunch granted the reversion of a lease of two water mills at Buckland and Laberton, a messuage called Turner's at Duntlill's, three closes called Domfield at Smith Hill, with the multure, or toll for grinding the corn, of the tenants, then in the tenure of Agnes Hap, to Adam Lye and his wife Margaret for 99 years, terminable on their deaths. Rent 27s.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Ibid.* No. 911.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* Nos. 912, 913, 914.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* No. 915.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* No. 909.

<sup>5</sup> Braunch's MS. Register No. 106.

25th May, 15th Henry VIII. 1523. The same premises were leased to Adam Lye, wife Margaret, son John and daughter Catherine at same rent for 99 years, if they should live so long.<sup>1</sup>

10th May, 24th Henry VIII. 1532. The same premises were leased to William Stephens, James Stephens and John Hancock, and are said to have been held of late by Richard Osborne. The lessees agree to build a new mill. The lease is for 80 years, terminable on the death of the survivor. The rent is 28s., suit of court, and heriot 10s.<sup>2</sup>

22nd May, 30th Henry VIII. 1538. The same premises were granted to William Stephens and Alice Sitche for 77 years absolute.<sup>3</sup>

26th Sept., 13th Henry VIII. 1518. The site of the manor of Buckland was leased to James Appery, wife Joan, son Robert and daughter Katherine, together with all lands and buildings then in demesne, for a term of 31 years, if the survivor of the lessees should live so long, at an annual rent of £26 3s. 8d. to be paid half yearly in two equal portions. The lessees were to pay the Abbot of Winchcombe 6/8 for his claim as Farmer of the Hundred of Kippisgate and to give the chamberlain (camerarius) a fine boar at Christmas, or to pay him 10s. at his election. They were to receive annually at the hands of the said chamberlain, after the feast of S. Martin, November 11th, thirty capons, and to fatten them for him against *lez capon fest.*

They were to keep the buildings in good repair and to entertain in a hospitable manner for three or four nights twice a year the chamberlain and the steward with their men and horses.

The lessees were to have sufficient housebote, haibote, plough bote and cartbote—that is wood to repair their buildings, hedges, ploughs and carts with—from the abbot's wood at Buckland,

The abbot reserved the power to distrain if the rents were not paid within fifteen days after falling due. He also reserved a chapel at Laberton and Buckland Wood with right of ingress and egress.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Parker's MS. Register, Vol. I., No. 266.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., Vol. II., No. 103.      <sup>3</sup> Ibid., No. 311.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid., Vol. I., No. 133, and *Hist. et Cart.*, Vol. III., p. 299.

Rudge states in his *History of the County of Gloucester*, Vol. I. p. 25, that "an ancient chapel" at Laberton "is converted into a house for the poor."

This lease is followed by an inventory, drawn up by William Motlow, then chamberlain, of the goods which belonged to the manor and which the lessees agreed to take at a valuation.

This inventory is interesting as giving in fullest details the household furniture, live stock and implements required by a farmer in the early part of the 16th century :—

Stuff of husbandry prisid

Imprimi, two yron weyns	Item, two weyne ropis
Item, eight yokys	„ two ox plowys
„ a yron bownd cart	„ the purtnance
„ six hors colors	„ two ox harowis
„ six traces	„ two small harows
„ five molen halters	„ a wynd tresell and gabull
„ eight towys	Price 3 <sup>l</sup> 16 <sup>s</sup> 8 <sup>d</sup>

Stuff of the dorter and lez bowr

Item, a matres -	} Price 30 <sup>s</sup>	Item, a tapestri coverlet lynyd	
„ a fetherbed -		„ with canvas - - - 13 <sup>s</sup> 4 <sup>d</sup>	
„ a bolster -		„ Six quoshyns - - - 8 <sup>s</sup>	
„ a peir of shetis -		„ a fire peke and a chafer 2 <sup>s</sup> 4 <sup>d</sup>	
„ a white bed -		„ a matres and a bolster 4 <sup>s</sup> 8 <sup>d</sup>	
„ three curtens -		„ a peire of hurden shetis 6 <sup>s</sup> 8 <sup>d</sup>	
„ a litill coverlet -		„ three coverlettis - 7 <sup>s</sup>	

Stuff of the day and meyny

Item, three matres -	} 9 <sup>s</sup>
„ two bolsters -	
„ a bordelothc -	

Stuff the kechyn

Item, twelve platers -	} 9 <sup>s</sup>	Item, two brasen pottis -	} 22 <sup>s</sup> 4 <sup>d</sup>
„ six podingers -		„ a small posnet -	
„ four sawsers -		„ two metly pannys -	

Quycke cattal prisid

Item, sixteen oxen - 12 <sup>l</sup>	Item, five horsis for the	} 3 <sup>l</sup> 3 <sup>s</sup> 4 <sup>d</sup>
„ sixteen keen and heifers 8 <sup>l</sup>	„ cart - - -	
„ a bole - - - 10 <sup>s</sup>	„ a mare with a fole	
„ three yong heifers	„ six storing pyggis	6 <sup>s</sup>
„ and bullockes - 9 <sup>s</sup>	„ Six other pyggis	3 <sup>s</sup>
„ eleven store shepe 18 <sup>l</sup>	„ eight bakyn pyggis	13 <sup>s</sup> 4 <sup>d</sup>
	„ four store hoggetis	4 <sup>l</sup> 6 <sup>s</sup> 4 <sup>d</sup>

quycke stuf unprisid :

Item, a boore	Item, a sow for store
„ fourteen dookes and drakes	„ two cockes
„ three gesc and a gander	„ four poyhens and a pccoke
„ six capyns and hennys	

## Stuf in lez bowre unprisid :

Item,	two tabill bordis	Item,	a litill cubbord covered with
„	a volyn borde		red say
„	four trestles	„	a pelow
„	two cubbordes	„	two bedstedis ropid
„	two redsais	„	three cherys
„	three formys	„	two peyntid clothis
„	a presse	„	oon cloth of bucram
„	a blew clothe		

## Stuf of the lardur and deire unprisid :

Item,	a bulfyn whiche	Item,	a here seefe, a bulter
„	a vate	„	a cheesewryng
„	a long skele	„	a peise of ledd
„	three rownd skelis		

## Stuf of the buttre unprisid

Item,	a stond	Item,	a trow to pownd verges
„	two ale barels	„	a tankard
„	two trestels	„	a save to kepe mete ynne
„	a bord	„	a gret brasspott
„	a verge barell		

## Stuf of the kechyn unprisid :

Item,	a brasen mortar	Item,	a litil broche
„	a pestell	„	two yron brandyars
„	a skemer	„	a barre of yron
„	a gredyron	„	two cheyns
„	a stone mortar	„	two formys
„	two standyng vates	„	three stolis
„	three pailis	„	a ladyll
„	two rackis	„	twelve trenchers
„	two longbrochis	„	two coels

## Stuf of the garden unprisid :

Item,	a busshell	Item,	a stricklase
„	two old baggis		

## Stuf of the yeat house unprisid :

Item,	threc rakys	Item,	a cart rope
„	three yevels	„	a drag rope
„	two dong forkis		

## Grane of all maner for seed :

Item,	a wey and halffe and three	Item,	four wey and six bushshels of
	measures of whete		barley <sup>1</sup>
„	six wey and six bushshels of		
	puls		

29th Sept., 24th Hen. VIII. 1532. The same site was released to James ap Harry, wife Joan, son James and daughter Katherine for 61 years on lives at the same rental and with like reservations.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Hist. et Cart.*, Vol. III., p. 302.

<sup>2</sup> Parker's Register, Vol. II., No. 126.

2nd June, 30th Henry VIII. 1538. The reversion of the same site was granted to Sir William Kingston, Knight, and Dame Mary his wife, for 81 years after obtaining possession—rent, &c., the same.<sup>1</sup>

29th Sept. 20th Hen. VIII. 1528 The reversion of a parcel of demesne land, lying on the pasture on the west of the Rectory, called y<sup>e</sup> Layns, 4 acres of arable land in Buckland Field, near the way to Hynton, in the tenure of Thomas Tanty, and a parcel of land in the Park was granted to James ap Harry, wife Joan, sons James and Robert and daughter Catherine for 60 years after possession on their lives. Rent for land in Park 2s., for residue 23s. 10d. suit of court, heriot, &c.<sup>2</sup>

10th August, 22nd Henry VIII. 1530. A lease of land at Laberton, called Gares, a close called Aberhill and 4 sellions in Pennyland next Wickwane, late in tenure of Richard Honyngton, were granted to Richard Fisher, son Thomas and Agnes Warkman for 61 years on their lives—Rent for Gares and Aberhill, 23s. 7d., and for Pennyland 20s. 4½d. Suit of court and heriot of best beast.<sup>3</sup>

4th August, 25th Henry VIII. 1533. A release of the same was granted to Richard Fisher, sons Henry and Thomas and Richard Workman.<sup>4</sup>

25th March, 25th Henry VIII. 1532. A messuage, one virgate and three quarters of a virgate, and 9 sellions of land were leased to John Blesard, wife Margery and sons Robert and Richard for 61 years on their lives. Rent 29s. 2d., heriot 13s. 4d.<sup>5</sup>

25th March, 25th Henry VIII. 1532. A messuage and parcel of land called Dockham, and 16 sellions called Pennyland with way of easement beyond Abrell ditch were leased to William Freeman, wife Katherine, son Richard, daughter Joan & Richard's son William for 61 years on their lives. Rent for messuage 22s. 6d., for Dockham 3s. 4d., and for Pennyland 1s. 4d. Suit of court and heriot.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Parker's Register, Vol. II, No. 309.

<sup>2</sup> Ibid., No. 10.

<sup>3</sup> Ibid. No. 68 and 136.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid, No. 136.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid, No. 104.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid, No. 105.

30th Sept. 25th Henry VIII. 1533. The Reversion of the Stewardship of the Manors of Buckland, Hinton and Clifford, when it should become vacant through the death of William Dingley, was granted to Richard Greenhill.<sup>1</sup>

25th Sept. 27th Henry VIII. 1535. The reversion of this office was granted to William Walter after the death of William Dingley.<sup>2</sup>

In 32nd Henry VIII. 1541-2. The accounts of John Arnold, the King's Receiver for the manors of the dissolved Abbey of S. Peter's, show that Andrew Harryes was then bailiff of Buckland.<sup>3</sup> He was probably a son of James Appery, who still held the lease of the site of the manor.<sup>3</sup>

In the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* containing Returns made by the Commissioners, who in 1535 were appointed by Henry VIII. to ascertain the true value of church property<sup>4</sup> the value of the manor of Buckland and Laverton (written Staverton by mistake) is thus given :

Rec <sup>a</sup>	L.	s.	d.	
Rentals of customary tenants	-	42	1	1
Rent of Site of Manor	-	19	0	0
Rent of Water Mills	-	1	8	0
Perquisites of court	-	-	1	8
Portion of tithes of garb and grain	-	8	0	0
Pays				
Pay <sup>t</sup> to the queen by the hands of the steward of Brymesfield	-	5	0	
Salary of William Dingley gent. steward	-	2	0	0
Alms distributed to the poor at the				
Lord's supper, cash	2	0	0	
bread				
13 4, venison	3	4		
fish	3	4		
according to the legacy of Wolstan formerly Bishop of Worcester <sup>4</sup>				
	3	0	0	
Nett annual value	-	-	-	£63 5 9

<sup>1</sup> Parker's Register, Vol. II., No. 137.    <sup>2</sup> Ibid, No. 155.

<sup>3</sup> Receiver's Account, P.R.O.

<sup>4</sup> Printed by the Record Commissioners in 1810 in six volumes, folio.

On the 4th of January, 1539-40, the Prior and Monks of St. Peter's surrendered the abbey and all its possessions into the hands of the King's commissioners, Robert Southwell, Edward Carne, Richard Gwent, John London, William Berners, John Arnold, John ap Rice and Richard Porter.

The accounts of the King's Receiver, John Arnold, for the year 1540, show the total receipts of the manor for that year to be £71 2s. 7½d. and the outgoings to be £5 5s. 4d.<sup>1</sup>

The manor remained in the hands of the King's Receiver till 1546, when it was granted to Sir Richard Gresham in exchange for lands in Yorkshire.

#### THE ADVOWSON OF BUCKLAND RECTORY.

The following List of Institutions to the Rectory of Buckland has been kindly extracted for the Society by the Revd. T. P. Wadley :—

#### RECTORS OF BUCKLAND.

##### *From the Registers of Institution at Worcester.*

1349. July 2. Master Roger de Middilton, presbiter, to the church of Bokkelond, vacant by the death of Sir John the last rector; presented by the Abbot and convent of St. Peter at Gloucester. Register of Bishop Wolstan de Braunsford, ii., 15.
1372. Jan. 27. Master Robert de la More,<sup>2</sup> rector of Bokelond, in the diocese of Worcester, exchanges with William de Fountaynes, rector of Bourghton, in the same diocese. Register of Bishop Lynne, 18.
1390. Nov. 5. Master John Forstall, clerk, bachelor in laws, to the vacant church of Boklond; presented by the Abbot and convent of St. Peter at Gloucester. Register of Bishop Wakefield, 68.
1396. Sept. 25. Sir Thomas Ollynton; chaplain, to the vacant church of Bokkelond; presented by the Abbot and convent of St. Peter at Gloucester. Register of Bishop Wynchecombe, 10.

<sup>1</sup> Minister's accounts P.R.O.

<sup>2</sup> Mr. Robert More, learned in the law, is mentioned as being present at the election of Walter Leah as Prior of Worcester, A.D. 1373.

1466. Sept. 12. Master William Grafton, master in arts, to the parish church of Bokelond, vacant by the death of Sir Thomas Mason ; presented by the Abbot and convent at Gloucester. Register of Bishop Carpenter, i., 204.<sup>1</sup>
1510. May 11. Master Robert Haldesworth, doctor in theology and decrees, to the parish church of Bukland, vacant by the death of Master William Grafton, the last rector ; presented by the Abbot and convent of St. Peter at Gloucester. Register of Bishop Silvester de Gigliis, 64.<sup>2</sup>
1515. Oct. 5. Thomas Parker, bachelor in arts, to the parish church of Bokelond, vacant by the resignation of Master Robert Haldesworth, the last rector ; presented by the Abbot and convent of St. Peter at Gloucester. Register of Bishop Silvester de Gigliis, 143.<sup>3</sup>

Dr. Haldesworth was the Bishop's vicar general in spirituals in the year 1508 ; and in 1515, Oct. 20, he was admitted to the incumbency of the parish church of the blessed Mary of Berkeley, vacant by the death of Sir Robert Wodward, last vicar ; patrons, the Abbot and convent of St. Augustine of Bristol.

<sup>1</sup> William Grafton rebuilt the Parsonage House and gave the East Window of the church. On two panels of painted glass in the hall of the Parsonage House on a shield is a tun or cask with a graft or branch of an apple tree issuing out of it, designed as a rebus, and below is written 'William Grafton, Rector.' The East Window, one of the most interesting windows in existence, representing three of the sacraments of the Roman Church, Baptism, Marriage and Extreme Unction, probably contains several portraits of the parents of William Grafton.

<sup>2</sup> 3rd April, 1510. Abbot Braunch, on the death of William Grafton, the last Rector ; presented Robert Holdesworth, Doctor in Divinity, to the Rectory of Buckland.—Braunch's MS. Register, No. 179.

<sup>3</sup> See also Parker's Register I., Nos. 43, 44, 45. 4th October, 1515, Thomas Parker gave a note of hand to the Abbot for £40 as follows :— "The condition of the obligation is that if the above bounde Thomas Parker discharge and save harmless the above named Abbot & the Convent of the same Monastery for the payment of £16 of lawful money of England granted by the said Abbot and Convent by virtue of annuity under their convent seal to Doctor Robert Holdesworth for the performance of a pension of the church of Buckland that under this obligation be void, or else to stand in its full power strength and effect."

1529. March 12. Master Robert Welshe, bachelor in decrees, to the parish church of Buckland, vacant by the resignation of Master Walter Blount, last incumbent there ; presented by John Parker "laicus," of the diocese of Hereford, patron for this one turn by the grant of the Abbot and convent of St. Peter at Gloucester. Register of Jeronimus de Ghinuciis, 7 ; entered again on folio 41 in the same register.<sup>1</sup>
1533. Sept. 28. William, Abbot of the monastery of St. Peter of Gloucester, grants, for one turn on the next vacancy, the presentation to the parish church of Buckelond, to Thomas Evance of Worcester, gentleman, and Robert Styncheombe of Gloucester, clerk, and to their assigns. Register of Jeronimus de Ghinuciis 76.<sup>2</sup>

In 1546 the advowson of Buckland Rectory passed with the manor into the hands of Sir Richard Gresham.

<sup>1</sup> 15th June, 1522. The Abbot presented Walter Blount, chaplain, to the Rectory of Buckland, on the resignation of Thomas Parker. Parker's MS. Register I. No. 223. Robert Walshe was Rector of Buckland in 1541. Receiver's accounts p. r. o.

<sup>2</sup> See also Parker's MS. Reg. II. No. 134.

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