

who were taught to read at their parents' expense.<sup>8</sup> In 1819 the only means of education for the poor was a school supported by voluntary contributions, at which about 90 children were taught by a master, whose salary depended upon subscriptions.<sup>9</sup> Two day schools, kept by a master and mistress, were maintained by subscription in 1835. One was attended by about 30 boys each day and by some 17 girls.<sup>10</sup> New school buildings were provided in 1837 with financial aid from the National Society. Buildings, and the land on which they stood, which was part of the Workhouse Close, were conveyed by John James Calley to trustees in the following year.<sup>11</sup> The school was to provide for the children of the poor inhabitants of Chiseldon, Badbury, Burderop, and Hodson, who were to be taught in accordance with the principals of the Church of England.<sup>12</sup> Some 40 to 50 boys were taught by a master, who was also parish clerk, but neither instruction nor discipline were considered satisfactory.<sup>13</sup> About the same number of girls were taught by the master's wife, and although the instruction was said to be of an elementary kind, the girls were thought to be cleanly and well-mannered.<sup>14</sup> In 1864 the Vicar of Chiseldon, assisted by the curate, ran a small school.<sup>15</sup> In 1868 a new National school was built on land from the Workhouse Close, given by Henry Calley.<sup>16</sup> The infants there were taught by a certificated teacher, a probationer, and a monitress in 1902, while the older children were taught by a head teacher and three assistants.<sup>17</sup> In 1906 the school, graded as Class 'A', had an average attendance of 186 children.<sup>18</sup> By 1909 average attendance had risen to 205,

but by 1938 it had dropped to 169.<sup>19</sup> In 1930 the school was transferred to the county.<sup>20</sup> It occupied three buildings in 1967 and was attended by some 200 juniors and infants.<sup>21</sup>

An emergency teachers' training college for 250 men was opened in Burderop Park in 1947 and was closed in 1951.<sup>22</sup> Buildings in Burderop Park also housed a secondary modern school for the area from 1948 to 1967,<sup>23</sup> when a new school at Wroughton was opened.<sup>24</sup>

**CHARITIES.** Richard Harvey, by his will proved in 1669, gave £100 to the parish of Chiseldon to be invested in lands worth £5 yearly, so that 20 poor persons might receive 5s. each from the income.<sup>25</sup> In 1677 the money was invested in about 5 a. in Chiseldon known as the New Mead purchased from Elizabeth Calley, widow of Sir William Calley.<sup>26</sup> The lands produced £8 in 1786, but no more was known about the charity at this date. By 1834 the lands, then known as the Poor's Mead, were let at a yearly rent of £12. This sum was distributed on 21 December to 20 of the most deserving men of the parish, not in receipt of parish relief. The recipients were chosen by the vicar and churchwardens and once nominated were entitled to receive the charity until death or disqualification. In 1903 the Poor's Mead was let for a yearly rent of £10, which was distributed in sums of 10s. to 20 poor persons, who must live in the ancient parish of Chiseldon. In 1964 the income of the charity was still about the same and was similarly distributed yearly among 20 poor persons.

## CLYFFE PYPARD

CLYFFE PYPARD lies about 7 miles south-west of Swindon and on the north adjoins the parish of Wootton Bassett.<sup>1</sup> In spite of its proximity to Swindon the parish in 1968 seemed remarkably remote and undeveloped and was without main drainage. The modern parish, which is roughly rectangular in shape, with an extension at the south-east corner, stretches about 3 miles from north to south and is roughly 2 miles broad.<sup>2</sup> As will be shown below, it is made up of a number of scattered hamlets. Until created a civil parish in 1884, Broad Town was one of these hamlets, lying along the eastern boundary of Clyffe Pypard.<sup>3</sup> This boundary, which divided Clyffe Pypard from Broad Hinton, was extremely irregular in its course, zig-zagging from side to side along Broad Town village street.<sup>4</sup>

The manor of Broad Town, in fact, lay just to the east of the boundary, and so geographically was in Broad Hinton. For this reason, the lands of the two farms attached to the manor, namely Broad Town Farm, and Upper Ham Farm, although they lay on the Clyffe Pypard side of the boundary, were reckoned to be detached parts of Broad Hinton. In 1884 when the civil parish of Broad Town was created out of part of Clyffe Pypard and part of Broad Hinton, these anomalies were removed.<sup>5</sup> Before the creation of Broad Town Clyffe Pypard comprised 3,985 a.<sup>6</sup> Afterwards the area was 3,271 a.<sup>7</sup>

The most striking topographical feature of Clyffe Pypard is the north-west facing chalk escarpment, which stretches right across the parish, dividing the

<sup>8</sup> Ibid.

<sup>9</sup> *Digest of Retns. to Cttee. of Educ. of Poor*, H.C. 224, p. 1022 (1819), ix (2).

<sup>10</sup> *Educ. Enq. Abstract*, H.C. 62, p. 103 (1835), xliii.

<sup>11</sup> *Acct. of Wilts. Schools*, H.C. 27, p. 79 (1859 Sess. 1), xxii (2).

<sup>12</sup> *Endowed Char. Wilts.* (1908), p. 279.

<sup>13</sup> *Acct. of Wilts. Schools*, (1859 Sess. 1), xxi (2), p. 79.

<sup>14</sup> Ibid. <sup>15</sup> *Sar. Dioc. R.O. Vis. Queries*, 1864.

<sup>16</sup> *Endowed Char. Wilts.* (1908), p. 279.

<sup>17</sup> *W.R.O. List of Schools*, 1902.

<sup>18</sup> *Retn. of Non-Provided Schools*, H.C. 178-xxxii, p. 827 (1906), lxxxviii.

<sup>19</sup> *Bd. of Educ. List 21*, 1909, 1938. <sup>20</sup> Ibid. 1909-38.

<sup>21</sup> Ex inf. Chief Education Officer, County Hall, Trowbridge.

<sup>22</sup> Ex inf. Dept. of Education and Science.

<sup>23</sup> Ex inf. Chief Education Officer.

<sup>24</sup> Ex inf. Miss J. M. Calley.

<sup>25</sup> All inf. unless otherwise stated from *Endowed Char. Wilts.* (1908), pp. 277-8 and *Char. Com. File 238608*.

<sup>26</sup> B.M. Add. MS. 17456.

<sup>1</sup> Much research for this article was undertaken by Dr. Colin Shrimpton who also wrote the preliminary draft for it.

<sup>2</sup> Maps used include O.S. Map 1/2,500, Wilts. XXI. 4, 8, 12, 16, XXII. 1, 2, 5 (1st and later edns.); 6", Wilts. XXI, XXII (1st and later edns.).

<sup>3</sup> See p. 26.

<sup>5</sup> See p. 26.

<sup>6</sup> *Census*, 1881.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid. 1891.

<sup>4</sup> See p. 26.

clay vale to the north from the Lower Chalk below the Marlborough Downs to the south.<sup>8</sup> It is this steep escarpment, or cliff, which has given the parish, and several other places in the neighbourhood, their names. A local rhyme runs:

White Cleeve, Pepper Cleeve, Cleeve, and  
Cleeveancy,  
Lynham and lousy Clack, Cris Mavord, and  
Dauntsey.<sup>9</sup>

The first three are all references to Clyffe Pypard: the fourth is a farmstead in Hilmarton.<sup>10</sup> On the Kimmeridge Clay to the north of the escarpment the land of the parish is flat and lies at levels of mostly around 350 ft. The Clay gives way towards the foot of the escarpment first to a belt of Gault, and then to the Greensand. Above, on the chalk downland, heights of over 700 ft. are reached. About two-thirds of the parish lies on the Clay and a third on the Chalk.

Many springs and streams rise from just above the foot of the escarpment. One of these, running north-westwards through the parish, joins with other small streams to form the Brinkworth Brook, a headwater of the Bristol Avon. Another, rising about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile south-west of the parish church, supplied Wootton Bassett with water from the later 19th century until 1962.<sup>11</sup> In 1968 Clyffe Pypard Manor House and several nearby cottages still drew their water supply from a spring coming from the escarpment.<sup>12</sup> Much of the northern part of the parish was undoubtedly formerly undrained marsh. In 1334 there was a pasture at Broad Town called 'la lake', which was particularly valued as summer grazing.<sup>13</sup> In the 16th century a piece of ground, also at Broad Town, was described as lying 'beyond the water',<sup>14</sup> and one of two commons at Bushton was called the Marsh.<sup>15</sup> In 1968, although drained by deep ditches, the land was still fairly heavy and wet in places, and many willow trees flourished in the hedgerows.

The parish has always been well wooded. There were extensive stretches of woodland at the time of Domesday,<sup>16</sup> and the scattered pattern of settlement is no doubt partly due to the way in which clearance progressed. The two largest woods in the parish in 1968 were Cleeve (or Clyffe Pypard) Wood in the north and Stanmore Copse in the south. In 1762 Holloway Coppice stretched along  $7\frac{1}{2}$  a. of the cliff-hanging above the village of Clyffe Pypard, and there were at least 4 willow-beds in the parish.<sup>17</sup> In the 19th century beech trees were planted along what was called the 'cock-walk' on the side of the hill.<sup>18</sup> The avenue, which they formed, still, in 1968, flanked the descent into the village from Broad Hinton.

Archaeological finds, such as arrowheads, coins, jewellery, and skeletons, are evidence of a period of early settlement, extending from Neolithic to

Pagan-Saxon times.<sup>19</sup> At the foot of the escarpment, at Woodhill and Bupton, numerous mounds and earthworks are possibly of medieval date.<sup>20</sup> The ancient parish was made up of five tithings, each with its own centre of settlement. These were: Clyffe Pypard, Broad Town, Bushton, Thornhill, and Woodhill, which included Bupton. All, except Woodhill and Bupton, were still settlements in 1968. The nucleus of the village of Clyffe Pypard lies immediately beneath the steep, thickly-wooded slope of the escarpment and forms a small, rather picturesque group of buildings. Besides the parish church with manor-house and vicarage closely adjoining on either side,<sup>21</sup> there are a few thatched, timber-framed cottages, and the 'Goddard Arms'. This stands on the site of an earlier public house of the same name, burnt down in 1961.<sup>22</sup> The village school lies a little to the west and beyond this is a group of terraced council houses, built after the Second World War.

Broad Town, which is described below, also stands at the foot of the escarpment, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile east of Clyffe Pypard, but cut off from direct communication with it by a protrusion of the cliff face.<sup>23</sup> The third settlement just below the hill was Woodhill, which included Bupton. Bupton, as is shown above, belonged probably from 1086 to the Bishop of Salisbury's hundred of Cannings.<sup>24</sup> In 1968 Woodhill consisted of one large farm<sup>25</sup> and the area known as Bupton of a newly-built farm house, close by the road to Calne, and another new farm on top of the hill. But there was undoubtedly once a larger settlement here, some traces of which remain above the ground, although some of the earthworks are thought to be only the boundaries of abandoned closes, drainage channels, and shallow surface quarrying.<sup>26</sup> A medieval settlement at Bupton may have declined during the late 16th and early 17th centuries, when the lords of the manor, the Quintins, were evidently in financial difficulty.<sup>27</sup> A farm at Lower Bupton, just below the cliff, was used during the Second World War to house German prisoners,<sup>28</sup> but nothing of this remained above ground in 1968. The buildings of Bupton Farm, a little to the south-west and higher up the cliff, had likewise entirely disappeared.

The two other settlements in the parish lie to the north, away from the escarpment. One of these, Bushton, belonged by the 16th century to the hundred of Elstub and Everley.<sup>29</sup> In 1968 it was the largest settlement in the parish, comprising three or four small farms, a number of cottages and a public house, all strung out along the road between Clyffe Pypard and Tockenham. The 18th-century manor-house stands on the east side of the road.<sup>30</sup> In 1968 Clyffe Pypard post office and general store was at Bushton, so that the distance between Clyffe Pypard village and the only shop in the parish was nearly

<sup>8</sup> For some acct. of the geology of the region, see Fry, *Land Utilization Wilts.* pp. 157 sqq.

<sup>9</sup> *P.N. Wilts.* (E.P.N.S.), 266.

<sup>10</sup> See p. 51.

<sup>11</sup> *Water Supply Wilts.* (H.M.S.O. 1925), 36-37 and see p. 200.

<sup>12</sup> Local inf.

<sup>13</sup> *Wilts. Inq. p.m.* 1327-77 (Index Libr.), 104.

<sup>14</sup> W.R.O. 192/51, Survey Bk.

<sup>15</sup> See p. 34.

<sup>16</sup> See pp. 33-34.

<sup>17</sup> W.R.O. 110/5, Titles to Manor.

<sup>18</sup> W.A.S. Libr., Devizes, 'Goddard Papers', f. 26.

<sup>19</sup> *V.C.H. Wilts.* i (1), 58.

<sup>20</sup> *Ibid.* 264; *W.A.M.* xxxviii. 227.

<sup>21</sup> See pp. 28, 40.

<sup>22</sup> Local inf.

<sup>23</sup> See p. 26.

<sup>24</sup> See p. 3.

<sup>25</sup> See p. 32.

<sup>26</sup> Ex inf. Mr. D. J. Bonney of R.C.H.M. (Eng.). For the assessment of Bupton for taxation, see below.

<sup>27</sup> See p. 35.

<sup>28</sup> Ex inf. Mr. R. E. Sandell.

<sup>29</sup> See p. 3.

<sup>30</sup> See p. 30.

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two miles. There is a small Methodist chapel at the north end of Bushton. A few council houses have been added to the hamlet since the Second World War. The tithing of Thornhill lies to the east of Bushton but after the creation of the civil parish of Broad Town in 1884 the greater part of Thornhill came within the new parish.<sup>31</sup>

The tithings were once linked by a network of tracks. Along the roads, which now connect the hamlets, there has been a certain amount of peripheral settlement. Small wayside cottages stand along the road to Calne, especially along that part of it known as the Barton, and along the road called Wood Street, which leads north from the village of Clyffe Pypard.

No main roads run through the parish. A minor road, which leads through Bushton and skirts the village of Clyffe Pypard, links the parish eventually with the main road from Wootton Bassett to Chippenham in the north and the main road from Swindon to Marlborough in the south. Besides this road, which climbs the escarpment beyond Clyffe Pypard village, another road up the hill was made a little to the west in 1862.<sup>32</sup> Numerous rough tracks also ascend the hill, leading to the chalk downland where, until finally inclosed in the 19th century, the open fields of Clyffe Pypard, Thornhill, and Broad Town lay. The only houses in the upland part of the parish are the two or three farms, presumably created during the 18th century when the inclosure of the open fields was in progress. Nonsuch Farm was formed out of open-field land in this way, as is shown below.<sup>33</sup> Nebo Farm, another downland farm, was obliterated during the Second World War when an airfield was made in this part of the parish.<sup>34</sup> Since the war, however, this land has again become farm land.

In 1334 the largest contribution from the parish to the fifteenth levied that year came from the tithing of Thornhill, which contributed 42s., Broad Town made the next highest contribution (40s.), followed by Clyffe Pypard, and Bushton (both 34s.), followed by Woodhill (22s.).<sup>35</sup> In 1377 there were 54 poll-tax payers in Clyffe Pypard, 44 in Broad Town, 42 in Thornhill, 40 in Bushton, and 21 in Woodhill.<sup>36</sup> A place called 'Boretton', in Cannings hundred, possibly identifiable as Bupton, had 30 taxpayers at this date.<sup>37</sup> To the Benevolence of 1545 there were 4 contributors in Bushton, 3 in Clyffe Pypard, and 2 in both Thornhill and Broad Town.<sup>38</sup> Bupton on this occasion was assessed under the hundred of Potterne and Cannings with Highway and Clevancy and its separate contribution cannot be calculated.<sup>39</sup> To the subsidy of 1576 Clyffe Pypard made a contribution of £5 17s. 8d. and Bushton of £5 os. 2d.<sup>40</sup> Bupton was again assessed with Highway and Clevancy.<sup>41</sup> The other tithings in the parish liable for taxation in 1576 were presumably included either under Clyffe Pypard or Bushton. In 1801 the population of the parish was

624. In 1841 it was 933. In 1851 it had dropped to 890 and although it rose to 910 in 1861 it dropped in the next two decades and was 777 in 1881. In 1891, after the creation of the civil parish of Broad Town, the population of Clyffe Pypard fell to 427. It continued to decline until 1911 when it was 342, but then began to rise and in 1951 was 519. In 1961, however, it had fallen to 481.<sup>42</sup>

Several members of the Goddard family, which has been connected with the parish as rectors and lords of the manor for over 400 years, have also played important parts in the affairs of the county. Horatio Nelson Goddard (1806-1900) was active as a J.P. in dealing with the agricultural riots in north Wiltshire in 1830, and in 1860 was High Sheriff.<sup>43</sup> Edward Hungerford Goddard (1854-1947) was presented to the living by his uncle, Horatio Nelson Goddard, in 1883 and held it for 52 years. In 1890 he became honorary secretary of the Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society and editor of its magazine. In 1909 he became the society's honorary librarian and held all three offices until 1942. Among his many writings on Wiltshire subjects his *Wiltshire Bibliography*, issued by the county council in 1929, deserves special mention.<sup>44</sup> Thomas Stephens (1549?-1619), Jesuit missionary and author, was the son of Thomas Stephens of Bushton. He is not known, however, to have had any influence in the parish.<sup>45</sup> Sir Edward Nicholas (1593-1669), secretary of state to Charles I and Charles II, was educated for four years in the house at Bushton of his uncle Richard Hunton.<sup>46</sup>

The civil parish of *BROAD TOWN* was created in 1884 out of parts of Clyffe Pypard and Broad Hinton. Until then Broad Town had been a tithing of Clyffe Pypard, although some of it was situated geographically in Broad Hinton. As explained above,<sup>47</sup> Broad Town manor in fact lay in the Broad Hinton part of the tithing, but its descent is traced below along with the descents of those manors actually situated within the parish of Clyffe Pypard.<sup>48</sup> The manors of Cotmarsh and Bincknoll, however, which were brought within the new parish of Broad Town in 1884, were not part of the former tithing of Broad Town and their histories are reserved for treatment with the parish of Broad Hinton, in which they originally lay.

The parish of Broad Town is roughly rectangular in shape and stretches about 2 miles from north to south and approximately the same distance from east to west.<sup>49</sup> Its area is 2,040 a. Almost the whole parish lies on the Kimmeridge Clay, although its southern boundary runs along the top of the north-west facing escarpment of the Lower Chalk Terrace, thus bringing within the parish the steep slope of the chalk escarpment and the belts of Gault and Greensand, which run beneath it. Below the escarpment the land lies at around 300 ft. Above it reaches over 600 ft. The only woodland in the parish is Binck-

<sup>31</sup> See below.

<sup>33</sup> See p. 36.

<sup>34</sup> Local inf.

<sup>35</sup> *V.C.H. Wilts.* iv. 300.

<sup>36</sup> *Ibid.* 309, 311.

<sup>37</sup> *Ibid.* 307, n. 4.

<sup>38</sup> *Taxation Lists* (W.A.S. Rec. Brch.), 3, 20, 21.

<sup>39</sup> *Ibid.* 16.

<sup>40</sup> *Ibid.* 107, 122.

<sup>41</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>32</sup> *W.A.M.* xlv. 145.

<sup>42</sup> All figures from *Census*.

<sup>43</sup> *W.A.M.* xxxi. 244-5.

<sup>44</sup> *Ibid.* lii. 117-20.

<sup>45</sup> *D.N.B.* Supplement and see p. 30.

<sup>46</sup> *Nicholas Papers*, vol. i (Camd. Soc. N.S. xl), p. xiii; *D.N.B.*; and see p. 29.

<sup>47</sup> See p. 23.

<sup>48</sup> See p. 28.

<sup>49</sup> Maps used include: O.S. Map 1/2,500, Wilts. XXI. 4, 8, 12, 16, XXII. 1, 2, 5 (1st and later edns.); 6", Wilts. XXI, XXII (1st and later edns.).

noll Wood, situated in the south-east corner on the slope of the escarpment. One of the streams, later forming the Brinkworth Brook, rises at the foot of the escarpment and flows through Broad Town village and northwards out of the parish.

Only two roads run through the parish, both on an approximately north-south course. The larger is the secondary road between Wootton Bassett and Broad Hinton, which for nearly a mile forms the village street of Broad Town. At its southern end in 1773 it took a sharper easterly turn before climbing the hill than it does in 1968, and left the parish by the now disused Horn Lane.<sup>50</sup> The northern end of the same road was called Broad Town Lane at the earlier date and is still so-called. The smaller road runs on an almost parallel course roughly  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile to the west, turning eastwards at its southern end to join the secondary road in Broad Town village.

Little evidence of prehistoric settlement has been found, although an axe, thought to date from the Neolithic period or the Bronze Age, was found on Broad Town Hill.<sup>51</sup> A large earthwork, known as Bincknoll Castle, situated on a chalk promontory in the south-east corner of the parish, is thought to be of medieval date and was possibly once a motte-and-bailey castle.<sup>52</sup> A white horse cut in the chalk above Little Town Farm dates from 1863.<sup>53</sup> Broad Town village is situated immediately below the hill. Most of its houses are small and undistinguished. A few are timber-framed and thatched but none appears to date from before the 17th century. Broad Town Farm and East Farm lie just to the west of the village street and Broad Town Manor Farm is situated on the east side. Christ Church, built in 1846, is towards the northern end of the street on the east side with the village school almost opposite.<sup>54</sup> The two Primitive Methodist chapels were also built at this end of the village.<sup>55</sup> Broad Town's more recent building, including a number of council houses, has been at this end of the village, particularly towards and at Broad Town Lane. The former Wesleyan Methodist chapel at the other end of the village has been converted into a private house and stands at the bottom of Chapel Lane.<sup>56</sup> Springfield House, almost the only house of any size or pretensions in Broad Town, stands about  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile to the east of the village and dates from c. 1800. In 1773 a house called Caulsess stood on the site.<sup>57</sup>

Most of Thornhill, a former tithing of Clyffe Pypard, came within the civil parish of Broad Town after 1884, although Thornhill Manor Farm remains just within Clyffe Pypard.<sup>58</sup> Thornhill lies to the north-west of Broad Town village and in 1968 comprised a few humble dwellings lying along the minor road, known for part of its course as White Way, and leading eventually to the village. This region was in the earlier 20th century settled by a number of families of gipsy origin, who made encampments and later built more permanent shacks and bungalows by the roadside.<sup>59</sup>

The eastern half of the parish is remarkably unoccupied and is virtually inaccessible by road. Almost the only houses are those belonging to the farms of Little Town, Cotmarsh, and Bincknoll. Bincknoll Farm, an apparently 18th-century house, lies in an extremely isolated position in the south-east corner of the parish. By field paths it is only about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile from Broad Town village but by road the distance is some 4 miles.

In 1891 the population of the recently-formed civil parish of Broad Town was 483. Over the next 40 years there was little significant change, although the figures tended to drop slightly. In 1951 the number rose to 543 from 441 in 1931. In 1961 it was 503.<sup>60</sup>

MANORS AND OTHER ESTATES. There are no fewer than 13 references to 'Clive' in the Domesday Survey of Wiltshire, but it has not been established precisely how many relate to estates situated in Clyffe Pypard.<sup>61</sup> T.R.E. an estate at 'Clive' was held by Alfric, Burgel, and Godeve.<sup>62</sup> After 1066 this may have been held by William FitzOsbern, Earl of Hereford, and may have passed to William's son Roger, Earl of Hereford, who forfeited his lands in 1074. Either William or Roger possibly enfeoffed Gilbert de Breteuil in the estate and it is probable that after Earl Roger's forfeiture Gilbert held in chief.<sup>63</sup> By 1086 Gilbert de Breteuil certainly held the estate, which may be identified with the later main manor of *CLYFFE PYPARD*, of the king. At the time of the Domesday Survey Ansfrid held 11 hides of the estate of Gilbert.<sup>64</sup>

At an unknown date the overlordship of the estate apparently passed to the Reviers family, whose founder, Richard, was a kinsman of William (Fitz Osbern), Earl of Hereford.<sup>65</sup> In 1242 Baldwin (de Reviers), Earl de Lisle (d. 1245), held the estate, reckoned at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  knight's fee, in chief.<sup>66</sup> No more is known of the Reviers overlordship, and it seems that it passed to either Walter Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, or to his successors.

In 1242 the estate was held of Baldwin, Lord de Lisle by Walter Marshal, Earl of Pembroke and Marshal of England (d. 1245).<sup>67</sup> Either he or his successors subsequently became overlords. Thereafter the estate at Clyffe apparently descended in the same way as that of Hampstead Marshall (Berks.), the chief manor of the Marshals of England.<sup>68</sup> The last mention of the overlordship occurs in 1428 when Clyffe Pypard was held by Queen Joan (d. 1437), consort of Henry IV.<sup>69</sup>

Matthew Columbers held the estate of the Earl de Lisle in 1242, and Richard Pipard held of Matthew Columbers at the same date.<sup>70</sup> Matthew Columbers died childless in c. 1272-3 and was succeeded by his brother Michael.<sup>71</sup> By c. 1285 Michael was dead and his widow, Joan, surrendered to her father, John de Cobham (d. 1300), all her rights in

<sup>50</sup> *Andrews and Dury, Map* (W.A.S. Rec. Brch.), pl. 14.

<sup>51</sup> *V.C.H. Wilts.* i (1), 50.

<sup>52</sup> *Ibid.* 263; Pevsner, *Wilts.* (Bldgs. of Eng.), 134.

<sup>53</sup> Pevsner, *op. cit.* 134.

<sup>54</sup> See pp. 41, 42.

<sup>55</sup> See p. 41.

<sup>56</sup> See p. 41.

<sup>57</sup> *Andrews and Dury, Map* (W.A.S. Rec. Brch.), pl. 14.

<sup>58</sup> See p. 31.

<sup>59</sup> Local inf.

<sup>60</sup> All figures from *Census*.

<sup>61</sup> *V.C.H. Wilts.* ii, pp. 120, 133, 142, 144, 146, 147, 152, 156, 164, 167.

<sup>62</sup> *Ibid.* p. 147.

<sup>63</sup> *V.C.H. Berks.* iii. 268.

<sup>64</sup> *V.C.H. Wilts.* ii, p. 147.

<sup>65</sup> *Complete Peerage*, iv. 310.

<sup>66</sup> *Bk. of Fees*, ii. 727.

<sup>67</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>68</sup> For a descent of the manor of Hampstead Marshall, see *V.C.H. Berks.* iv. 179-80.

<sup>69</sup> *Feud. Aids*, v. 277.

<sup>70</sup> *Bk. of Fees*, ii. 727.

<sup>71</sup> *Collect. Topog. et Gen.* vii. 148.

dower to her former husband's land.<sup>72</sup> At about the same date Matthew's widow, Maud, who had married Henry, eldest son of John de Cobham, conveyed to her father-in-law certain lands and rents which she held in dower within the manor of Clyffe Pypard.<sup>73</sup> In this way John de Cobham acquired the whole manor. Before his death in 1300 John de Cobham apparently conveyed Clyffe Pypard to Roger de Cobham, his third son. Roger was described as lord of Clyffe Pypard in 1297<sup>74</sup> and had a grant of free warren there in 1304.<sup>75</sup> He must have died soon afterwards, however, and the manor reverted to his eldest brother Henry (cr. Lord Cobham 1335-6), second husband of Maud Columbers.<sup>76</sup> In 1306 Henry granted the manor, on terms that are not clear, to a younger son Thomas, who was founder of the Beluncle (Hoo, St. Werburgh, Kent) branch of the Cobham family.<sup>77</sup> The date of Thomas's death is unknown, but he was still living in 1343 when he presented to the church (see below). Henry, Lord Cobham died in 1339 and was followed by a son (d. 1355), and grandson (d. 1408), both called John.<sup>78</sup> John, Lord Cobham, the grandson, was impeached in 1397, at which date yet another John Cobham, who was styled 'esquire', possibly a son or grandson of Thomas was holding the manor.<sup>79</sup> The fee simple of the manor, however, was found to rest with John, Lord Cobham at the time of his impeachment and was claimed by the Crown.<sup>80</sup> The keepership of Clyffe Pypard was then granted by the king to Thomas Percy, Earl of Worcester, who was executed for treason in 1403.<sup>81</sup> John, Lord Cobham was pardoned in 1399, but he died in 1408 without surviving issue<sup>82</sup> and Clyffe Pypard continued to be held by the Beluncle branch of the family, the descendants of Thomas mentioned above. A John Cobham, possibly the same as the John Cobham of 1397 (see above), held it in 1428.<sup>83</sup> He had two sons, Thomas and Henry,<sup>84</sup> and presumably one of them succeeded his father at Clyffe Pypard. In 1510 William Cobham, whose relationship to Thomas and Henry is not known, held the manor<sup>85</sup> and in 1525 Edward Cobham, presumably his son, sold it to William Dauntsey.<sup>86</sup>

In 1530 William Dauntsey sold the manor to John Goddard of Aldbourne (d. 1542), who was succeeded by his son John Goddard the younger.<sup>87</sup> On his death in 1567 John the younger was succeeded by his son Thomas (d. 1610). Thomas Goddard's heir was his son Francis, upon whose death in 1652 Clyffe Pypard passed to his son Edward Goddard (d. 1684), who in turn was succeeded by his son and heir Francis (II) Goddard.

On his death in 1724, Francis (II)'s son and heir Edward (II) Goddard was a minor and until 1742 his estate was supervised by George Goddard, Francis's bastard son, who lived at Clyffe Pypard.<sup>88</sup> Edward (II) Goddard died in 1791 and was succeeded by his son Edward (III) Goddard, upon whose death in 1839 the estate passed to his son and heir Horatio Nelson Goddard (d. 1900). He was succeeded by his daughter and heir Frances, the wife of William Wilson. On the death of Frances Wilson in 1940, Clyffe Pypard passed to her son and heir William Werden Wilson (d. 1950), who was in turn succeeded by his son Mr. Peter Werden Wilson, who held the manor in 1968.

After the sale of their Standen Hussey (Berks.) estate in 1719,<sup>89</sup> the Goddards apparently lived at Clyffe Pypard. The present (1968) manor house, a gabled building of brick, lies in a secluded position just to the north of the church. It was largely rebuilt by H. N. Goddard soon after he succeeded to the manor in 1839. During the rebuilding of the front in 1840 some timber framing of an earlier house was discovered.<sup>90</sup>

In 1086 Miles Crispin (d. 1107) held a 5-hide estate at 'Clive', which had been held T.R.E. by Harold.<sup>91</sup> This estate may be identified with the later manor of Broad Town. In a way that has been traced elsewhere the estate became part of the honor of Wallingford (Berks.)<sup>92</sup> and the overlordship followed the descent of that honor.<sup>93</sup> The last mention of the Wallingford overlordship occurs in 1385.<sup>94</sup>

Broad Town was held of Miles Crispin in 1086 by Humphrey.<sup>95</sup> In 1206 it was held of the honor of Wallingford by Alan Basset (d. 1232-3), who was also lord of the manor of Wootton Bassett.<sup>96</sup> For the next 120 years the manor of *BROAD TOWN* passed like Wootton Bassett in the Basset family and came in the same way to Hugh le Despenser, the elder.<sup>97</sup> On his death in 1326 Broad Town, like Wootton Bassett, was forfeit to the Crown. In 1330 Gilbert of Berwick was appointed keeper and the following year Edward III granted the manor to his kinsman Edward de Bohun (d. 1334).<sup>98</sup> After Bohun's death it was held in dower by his widow, Margaret (d. 1341),<sup>99</sup> but in 1337 the manor was regranted to Hugh (IV) Despenser (d.s.p. 1349), grandson of Hugh the elder (see above).<sup>1</sup> Before his death Hugh (IV) Despenser granted his brother Gilbert Despenser (d. c. 1382) a life interest in the manor.<sup>2</sup> On the death of Hugh (IV) without issue Broad Town passed to his nephew and heir Edward, Lord Despenser (d. 1375), son of his brother Edward. Edward, Lord Despenser was succeeded by his son

<sup>72</sup> Ibid. 327.

<sup>73</sup> *Cal. Close*, 1279-88, 161; *Cal. Pat.* 1281-92, 178.

<sup>74</sup> *Wilts. Inq. p.m.* 1242-1326 (Index Libr.), 220; Holinshed, *Chronicles*, iv. 782.

<sup>75</sup> *Cal. Chart.* 1300-26, 47.

<sup>76</sup> *Complete Peerage*, iii. 343.

<sup>77</sup> *Collect. Topog. et Gen.* vii. 333; Hasted, *Kent*, iv. 9.

<sup>78</sup> *Complete Peerage*, iii. 344-5.

<sup>79</sup> Ibid. 344; *Cal. Inq. Misc.* 1392-9, p. 149.

<sup>80</sup> *Cal. Inq. Misc.* 1392-9, p. 149.

<sup>81</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1396-9, 215; *Complete Peerage*, s.v. Worcester.

<sup>82</sup> *Complete Peerage*, iii. 344-5.

<sup>83</sup> *Feud. Aids*, v. 277.

<sup>84</sup> *Collect. Topog. et Gen.* vii. 334.

<sup>85</sup> *W.A.M.* xlv. 157.

<sup>86</sup> *W.N. & Q.* ii. 423.

<sup>87</sup> *W.A.M.* xlv. 158; for a descent of Goddard of Clyffe Pypard, see Burke, *Commoners*, (1833-8), iv. 329; *Land. Gent.* (1952), s.v. Wilson.

<sup>88</sup> *W.R.O.* 110/19, Marriage Settlement, Edward Goddard, Joanna Read, 1754. <sup>89</sup> *V.C.H. Berks.* iv. 196.

<sup>90</sup> *W.A.S. Libr.*, Devizes, 'Goddard Papers', f. 61.

<sup>91</sup> *V.C.H. Wilts.* ii, p. 146.

<sup>92</sup> See p. 44.

<sup>93</sup> For a descent of the honor of Wallingford, see *V.C.H. Berks.* iii. 523-7.

<sup>94</sup> *Cal. Fine R.* 1383-91, 86-87.

<sup>95</sup> *V.C.H. Wilts.* ii, p. 146.

<sup>96</sup> *Cal. Feet of F. Wilts.* 1195-1272, ed. Fry, 9.

<sup>97</sup> See p. 190.

<sup>98</sup> *Cal. Fine R.* 1327-37, 214; *Cal. Chart. R.* 1327-41, 468.

<sup>99</sup> *Wilts. Inq. p.m.* 1327-77 (Index Libr.), 104, 142-3.

<sup>1</sup> *Complete Peerage*, iv, pp. 259 sqq.

<sup>2</sup> *Cal. Close*, 1381-5, 167-8.

Thomas, Lord Despenser (cr. Earl of Gloucester in 1397 and executed 1400).<sup>3</sup> Thomas, Lord Despenser, granted the manor to Thomas Percy, Earl of Worcester, in 1398,<sup>4</sup> but the estate was forfeit to the Crown after Worcester's execution in 1403.<sup>5</sup> At some date after this Broad Town was apparently granted to Edward, Duke of York (d. 1415), the father-in-law of Thomas, Lord Despenser (executed 1400). On his death the estate was again forfeit to the Crown and in 1415 was restored to Isabel, daughter and heir of Thomas, Lord Despenser, jointly with her husband, Richard Beauchamp, Lord Bergavenny (d. 1422).<sup>6</sup> Isabel married secondly Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. Both Isabel and her second husband died in 1439.<sup>7</sup> Isabel's coheirs were George Nevill, Lord Bergavenny (d. 1492), her grandson by her first marriage, and Anne, *suo jure* Countess of Warwick (d. 1490), her daughter by her second marriage.<sup>8</sup> The Broad Town estate apparently formed part of the portion of Anne, Countess of Warwick, since in 1487 she conveyed it to Henry VII.<sup>9</sup> Thereafter it was leased out by the Crown (see below) until 1536 when it was granted to Edward Seymour, later Duke of Somerset (executed 1552).<sup>10</sup> Thenceforward the manor, like that of Thornhill, descended with the Somerset and Hertford titles until the death of Sarah, Duchess of Somerset in 1692.<sup>11</sup> By the duchess's will, dated 1686, the manor was devised to trustees for the purpose of creating a charity to provide apprenticeships for poor children born and living in Wiltshire. The estate was made up of four farms, Manor Farm, Ham Farm, Goldborough Farm, and Broad Town Farm.<sup>12</sup> In 1920 the trustees of the Broad Town Charity sold all 4 farms.<sup>13</sup>

Broad Town Manor Farm lies to the east of the village street and is a mid-19th-century red-brick house. Broad Town Farm, on the other side of the road, has a date stone on a chimney inscribed '1668 R S'. The house has been subsequently extended and in the mid 20th century was re-roofed.

In 983 land in Clyffe Pypard was granted in quick succession by Ethelred to two thegns, Aethelwine and Aethelmaer.<sup>14</sup> This land is almost certainly to be identified with the estate later known as *BUSHTON*, since the inclusion of the above grants in the *Codex Wintoniensis* leads to the presumption that it was subsequently given to the cathedral priory of Winchester.<sup>15</sup> In 1086 Bushton was one of the Wiltshire estates of the Bishop of Winchester, which had been allotted for the support of the monks of the cathedral priory.<sup>16</sup> It was subsequently assigned to the anniversarian of that house and remained among the priory's possessions until the Dissolution.<sup>17</sup>

In 1541 Bushton was granted to Thomas, Lord Seymour of Sudeley, brother of the Protector Somerset and uncle of Edward VI.<sup>18</sup> After his attainder and execution for treason in 1549 it reverted to the Crown and was eventually sold in 1553 to William Richmond *alias* Webb.<sup>19</sup> Bushton was settled on William's second son Edmund, who succeeded to it in 1580.<sup>20</sup> Edmund Richmond *alias* Webb sold it in 1591 to Richard Hunton, the son of William Hunton, of East Knoyle.<sup>21</sup> In 1622 it was settled upon Richard's son William on the occasion of William's marriage to Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Jaye, alderman of the city of London.<sup>22</sup> Owing to serious financial difficulties William Hunton appears to have mortgaged it to his brother-in-law Henry Cusse in 1625.<sup>23</sup> Its subsequent descent is somewhat obscure but in 1638 it was conveyed by Cusse and his wife to Hugh Audley, presumably a trustee.<sup>24</sup> By c. 1650 Bushton had passed to Francis Wroughton, who still held it in 1657.<sup>25</sup>

Some time in the 1730s or early 1740s Ralph Broome of Cowage (then a detached part of Compton Bassett) acquired Bushton and settled there.<sup>26</sup> By his will, dated 1767, he divided his Bushton property amongst his sons, Richard and Francis.<sup>27</sup> Bushton manor then apparently descended, like Woodhill, to Christopher Edmund Broome (d. 1886), grandson of Francis Broome but was sold soon afterwards and has subsequently had many owners.<sup>28</sup>

Francis Goddard, lord of the main manor of Clyffe Pypard (d. 1652), apparently acquired part of the Bushton estate some time in the earlier 17th century,<sup>29</sup> possibly from William Hunton (see above). This small estate, said to be a part of the manor of Bushton, had passed to the Holles family by 1669, when it was settled on the marriage of Francis Holles (later Lord Holles) and Anne Pile.<sup>30</sup> Francis, Lord Holles died heavily in debt in 1692, and since his son and heir Denzil died before his father's will was proved, his estates were settled in 1697-8 on a cousin, John Pelham, Duke of Newcastle (d. 1711), for payment of his debts.<sup>31</sup> John, Duke of Newcastle devised the estate at Bushton and other Holles properties to his nephew Thomas Pelham (d. 1768) in 1707.<sup>32</sup> Thomas Pelham, who assumed the additional surname of Holles, was created Duke of Newcastle in 1715,<sup>33</sup> and in 1743 he sold the estate, then known as Bushton Farm and reckoned at 80 a., to John Walker of Lyneham.<sup>34</sup> The farm then descended with the manor of Lyneham until the 19th century.<sup>35</sup> In c. 1854 the Revd. George Ashe Goddard (d.s.p. 1873), acquired Bushton

<sup>3</sup> Burke, *Ext. & Dorm. Peerages* (1883), 166-7.

<sup>4</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1396-9, 430.

<sup>5</sup> *Cal. Fine R.* 1399-1405, 230, 317.

<sup>6</sup> *Cal. Close*, 1413-19, 241. <sup>7</sup> *Complete Peerage*, i, 28.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.* <sup>9</sup> *Cal. Close*, 1485-1500, 90.

<sup>10</sup> *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, x, p. 526.

<sup>11</sup> *Complete Peerage*, xii(1), 59-76.

<sup>12</sup> *Endowed Char. Wilts.* H.C. 196 ii, pp. 1-8 (1907), xii, and see p. 42.

<sup>13</sup> W.A.S. Libr., *Devizes, Sale Cat.* and see p. 42.

<sup>14</sup> *Cod. Dipl.* ed. Kemble, iii, pp. 192, 195.

<sup>15</sup> *V.C.H. Wilts.* ii, p. 86.

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.* p. 120.

<sup>17</sup> *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), vi, App. ix; *V.C.H. Hants* ii, 60, and see p. 34.

<sup>18</sup> C. 66/708 m. 2. This grant is not included in the calendar printed in *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xvi, pp. 462-3.

<sup>19</sup> C.P. 25(2)/65/533; C. 142/187/118.

<sup>20</sup> C. 60/389 no. 26.

<sup>21</sup> C.P. 25(2)/241/33 Eliz. I Hil.; *Wilts. Visitation Pedigrees* (Harl. Soc. cv, cvi), 95-96.

<sup>22</sup> C. 142/423/70.

<sup>23</sup> C.P. 25(2)/508/1 Chas. I East, and see p. 35.

<sup>24</sup> C.P. 25(2)/510/13 Chas. I Hil.

<sup>25</sup> E. 134/1657/Chas. II Trin. 12.

<sup>26</sup> *W.A.M.* xlv. 147, 192-3.

<sup>27</sup> *Ibid.* 193.

<sup>28</sup> W.A.S. Libr., *Devizes, Sale Cat.* xi. 13 (1912), and see p. 32.

<sup>29</sup> S.R.O. Button-Walker-Heneage Mun. 997, Abstract of title to Bushton Farm.

<sup>30</sup> *Ibid.* and see p. 31.

<sup>31</sup> S.R.O. Button-Walker-Heneage Mun. 997.

<sup>32</sup> *Complete Peerage*, ix, 529-31.

<sup>33</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>34</sup> S.R.O. Button-Walker-Heneage Mun. 998, Bargain and sale, Newcastle to Walker.

<sup>35</sup> See p. 94.

Farm.<sup>36</sup> Its subsequent descent is obscure but the farm may have been acquired by Christopher Edmund Broome (d. 1886), and at a later date passed to the Buxtons of Tockenham.<sup>37</sup>

According to the tithe award Sir John Jacob Buxton (d. 1842), lord of the manor of Tockenham, had in some way before his death acquired an estate of some 345 a. at Bushton.<sup>38</sup> In 1864 what was apparently the same estate was held by his son Sir Robert Jacob Buxton (d. 1888).<sup>39</sup> It was presumably this estate, together with Bushton Farm, which was sold in 1913. That year land including Bushton Farm, Smith's Farm, Holly House Farm, and Bellecroft Cottages was sold in lots.<sup>40</sup> Bushton Farm, Smith's Farm, and Bellecroft were acquired by the county council as smallholdings and in 1968 these still belonged to the county council.<sup>41</sup>

In the 14th century the manor seems to have been leased by the Anniversarian of St. Swithun's Priory (see above) for terms including one of 12 years.<sup>42</sup> The priory granted a lease of Bushton to Richard Stephens (d. 1551), Thomas his son, and Richard his grandson in 1533. Richard and Thomas Stephens still farmed at Bushton in 1549.<sup>43</sup>

The manor-house at Bushton was built by Ralph Broome and has a date-stone on the façade inscribed 1747.<sup>44</sup> It is a square brick house with stone quoins and moulded architraves. It has a steep pitched roof covered with stone slates. The south front of 5 bays has a central doorway with a semi-circular hood on brackets, surmounted by a round-headed window.

In 1086 3 hides, which formed part of the Bishop of Salisbury's estate at Bishop's Cannings, were held by Quintin.<sup>45</sup> These 3 hides probably represent the origin of the estate, which eventually became known as the manor of *GREAT BUPTON*. Bupton continued to be regarded as part of the manor of Bishop's Cannings, and thus held of the Bishop of Salisbury, until the bishop lost Bishop's Cannings in the 17th century.<sup>46</sup> It also formed part of the bishop's hundred of Cannings.<sup>47</sup> By 1166 an unidentified estate, reckoned at 2 knights' fees, was held of the bishop by John de Mellepeis.<sup>48</sup> In 1242-3 John's heir is known to have held land in Clyffe Pypard of the bishop, although the holding was then reckoned to be only 1 knight's fee.<sup>49</sup> It seems safe to assume, therefore, that the Mellepeis holding was Bupton, although there is no later connexion between the family and the manor.

In 1242-3 the Mellepeis estate in Clyffe Pypard seems to have been held by two men, possibly father and son, both called William Quintin.<sup>50</sup> In 1255 it was held by William Quintin and William Bubbe, who together owed castle guard service at Devizes

castle for the knight's fee they held jointly in Clyffe Pypard.<sup>51</sup> Some time after this the estate seems to have been split into two distinct parts. One part, which may be identified with the estate known in the 20th century as Lower Bupton, continued to descend in the Quintin family, although the descent is for many years obscure. In 1387 Alice Grandon granted certain lands, which she held in Bupton and Woodhill, to her son Thomas Quintin.<sup>52</sup> In 1418 John Clyne, presumably a trustee, conveyed to Thomas Quintin certain lands in Bupton, Woodhill, and Corton.<sup>53</sup> Thomas Quintin conveyed the estate to his son Thomas (II) in 1438.<sup>54</sup> By 1497 the estate had passed to John Quintin, possibly the son or grandson of Thomas (II). In this year John Quintin conveyed it to his son Walter.<sup>55</sup> From Walter the estate passed to John (II) Quintin, whose heir was his son John (III). Both Johns died at unknown dates and the land passed to John (III) Quintin's son Michael, who died seised of an estate at Bupton in 1576.<sup>56</sup> Michael Quintin was succeeded by his son Henry, who in 1600 conveyed an estate described as the manor of Bupton to Gabriel Pile (see below).<sup>57</sup>

The second estate at Bupton probably originated in that part of the Mellepeis estate held in 1242-3 by William Bubbe (see above). In 1387 Thomas Fraine and Isabel his wife were seised of an estate known as the manor of Bupton.<sup>58</sup> After the death of Thomas and Isabel Bupton passed to their daughter Alice, wife of Thomas Horne.<sup>59</sup> Alice Horne was succeeded by her son William Horne (d. 1488), who in turn was succeeded by his son Thomas (d. 1527).<sup>60</sup> On Thomas's death without issue Bupton was divided among 3 coheirs. These were his sister Elizabeth, wife of Richard Pile, Margaret, possibly a sister or niece, the wife of Robert Edge, and another Elizabeth, again perhaps a sister or niece, the wife of Robert Duckett.<sup>61</sup>

In 1527 Margaret and Robert Edge conveyed their third to Ambrose and William Dauntsey.<sup>62</sup> In 1531 William Dauntsey reconveyed it to John Goddard.<sup>63</sup> This third then passed with the main manor of Clyffe Pypard until 1601, when John's grandson Thomas Goddard conveyed it to Gabriel Pile.<sup>64</sup> Elizabeth and Richard Pile were succeeded in their third by their son William, who was at an unknown date succeeded by his son Thomas (d. 1561).<sup>65</sup> Thomas Pile acquired the Duckett third in 1550, held at that date by Owen Duckett, presumably the son of Elizabeth and Robert Duckett.<sup>66</sup> Thomas Pile was succeeded by his son and heir Gabriel, who in 1601 acquired the Edge third (see above). In this way the estate was reunited.

In 1600 Gabriel Pile acquired the other manor of Bupton (Lower Bupton) from Henry Quintin (see

<sup>36</sup> Aubrey, *Topog. Coll.* ed. Jackson, 166.

<sup>37</sup> W.A.S. Libr., Devizes, Sale Cat. xi. 7.

<sup>38</sup> W.R.O. Tithe Award, 1844.

<sup>39</sup> *W.A.M.* xliv. 146.

<sup>40</sup> W.A.S. Libr., Devizes, Sale Cat. xi. 7 (1913).

<sup>41</sup> Ex inf. Smallholdings dept. Wilts. County Council.

<sup>42</sup> *Obedientary Rolls of St. Swithun's, Winchester*, (Hants Rec. Soc.), 205.

<sup>43</sup> *W.A.M.* xlv. 148-9. For Thos. Stephens (d. 1619), see p. 26.

<sup>44</sup> *W.A.M.* xlv. 146; Pevsner, *Wilts.* (Bldgs. of Eng.), 140.

<sup>45</sup> *V.C.H. Wilts.* ii, p. 121.

<sup>46</sup> *W.A.M.* vi. 127; B.M. Add. Ch. 37571; *V.C.H. Wilts.* vii. 189.

<sup>47</sup> See p. 3.

<sup>48</sup> *Red Bk. Exch.* (Rolls Ser.), i. 236.

<sup>49</sup> *Bk. of Fees*, ii. 736.

<sup>50</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>51</sup> *Rot. Hund.* (Rec. Com.), ii (1), 236.

<sup>52</sup> *W.A.M.* xxxv. 461.

<sup>53</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>54</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>55</sup> *Ibid.* 462.

<sup>56</sup> For a descent of the Quintin family, see *Genealogist* (N.S. xii), 237-8; C 142/175/107.

<sup>57</sup> C 142/175/107; *W.A.M.* xxxv. 462.

<sup>58</sup> *W.A.M.* xxxv. 461.

<sup>59</sup> *Wilts. Visitation Pedigrees* (Harl. Soc. cv, cvi), 236.

<sup>60</sup> *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. VIII*, i, p. 173.

<sup>61</sup> *W.A.M.* xxxv. 476-9.

<sup>62</sup> *W.A.M.* xxxv. 462.

<sup>63</sup> *Ibid.* 463, and see p. 28.

<sup>64</sup> *Wilts. Visitation Pedigrees* (Harl. Soc. cv, cvi), 236.

<sup>65</sup> *W.A.M.* xxxv. 479.

above), and this estate, together with that formerly held by the Horne family, became known in the 17th century as the manor of Great Bupton.<sup>67</sup> Gabriel Pile (d. 1626) was succeeded by his son and heir Francis (d. 1648), whose coheirs were his three daughters, Anne, wife of Francis, Lord Holles, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Strickland, and Jane, wife of Edward Richards.<sup>68</sup> The manor of Great Bupton seems to have passed to Elizabeth Pile and her husband Thomas Strickland, who in c. 1665 conveyed it to Thomas Benet (d. 1670).<sup>69</sup> Thomas Benet was succeeded by his son Thomas (II), described as of Salthrop (in Wroughton).<sup>70</sup> A Thomas Bennet, presumably either Thomas (II) or his son, conveyed the manor to Edward Northey in 1743, presumably in trust.<sup>71</sup> By 1787 the manor had passed to George St. John, Lord Bolingbroke (d. 1824).<sup>72</sup> By 1844 Great Bupton had passed to Sir Richard Simeon, who in 1860 sold it to Richard Stratton of Broad Hinton, a well-known cattle breeder.<sup>73</sup> Stratton's trustees administered the estate in 1903 and by 1927 it was owned by Victor Carr.<sup>74</sup> A brief description of the sites of Bupton and Lower Bupton farms is given above.<sup>75</sup>

T.R.E. Stremi held an estate at Thornhill. In 1086 the land had passed to William FitzAnsculf, who also held a nearby estate reckoned at 2 hides, one of which was attached to Gilbert de Breteuil's manor of Clyffe Pypard and the other to Edward of Salisbury's estate at 'Stoche' (the later manor of Bradenstoke).<sup>76</sup>

It seems probable that the estate held in 1086 by William FitzAnsculf passed in some way to Edward of Salisbury, and he apparently settled it on his daughter Maud and her husband Humphrey (II) de Bohun. The Bohuns and their descendants, the Bohun earls of Hereford and Essex,<sup>77</sup> remained overlords of THORNHILL. The last mention of the overlordship occurs in 1373 when Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex (d. 1373), was overlord of the estate, then reckoned at  $\frac{1}{2}$  knight's fee.<sup>78</sup>

In the early 12th century Maud de Bohun and her son Humphrey (III) de Bohun endowed their newly-founded Cluniac house at Monkton Farleigh with lands including the Thornhill estate. In 1131 Innocent II confirmed the gift of Thornhill and other lands.<sup>79</sup> The Thornhill estate continued to be held by the Prior and convent of Monkton Farleigh until the dissolution of the house in 1536.<sup>80</sup>

In 1536 the manor of Thornhill was granted to Edward Seymour, later Duke of Somerset (executed 1552).<sup>81</sup> Thenceforth until 1692 it descended like that of Broad Town.<sup>82</sup> In 1686 Sarah, Duchess of

Somerset (d. 1692), devised Thornhill to Brasenose College, Oxford, in order to increase the number of scholarships she had already founded there. The Thornhill scholars were to be elected in turn from Manchester, Marlborough, and Hereford schools.<sup>83</sup> Thornhill, which comprised four farms,<sup>84</sup> was still held by Brasenose in 1968.

Thornhill Manor Farm is a T-shaped house built of chalk-stone faced with brick. The oldest part of the house forms the trunk of the T and may originate from 1596, the date on a plaque discovered in an outbuilding and set in the wall of the house in the 20th century.<sup>85</sup> The plaque, which appears to be inscribed 'Comes de Hertford 1596', was placed in a stable wall in 1724,<sup>86</sup> the date when the house was probably being restored and the tall cross-wing was built on to the south-east end. The house is known to have been in need of repair in 1696 when it was reckoned that £200 would have to be spent on it before any tenant would take it.<sup>87</sup> The new cross-wing may have replaced the solar of the earlier house and a small sketch of this house as it was in 1706 supports the suggestion.<sup>88</sup> The new wing has a south-east elevation of five bays with mullioned and transomed windows and a coved cornice. Within are some contemporary panelled rooms and a central staircase. Accounts for the building works of 1723-4 survive.<sup>89</sup> The architect was a Mr. Townsend.<sup>90</sup> Wood in various forms came from Wootton Bassett, Tockenham, and Cricklade, and paving stone from Swindon. The older house may have been faced with brick at this date to match the new building, although no references to brick in large quantities have been noticed among the accounts. Among the windows made were 13 casements for the new wing, then called the 'best end of the house'. A parlour and hall were panelled, as were two rooms above.<sup>91</sup> These may possibly have been the parlour and hall said in 1726 to be reserved for holding the manorial courts.<sup>92</sup> A new garden, enclosed by a ditch, was made in 1724 and many trees were planted.<sup>93</sup>

In 1086 an estate at Woodhill, which T.R.E. was held by Eddulf, formed part of the estates of the Bishop of Bayeux and was held of the bishop by his tenant Odo.<sup>94</sup> Part, at least, of the estate eventually passed to William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke (d. 1231), since in 1233 his widow Eleanor was granted dower rights in an estate at Woodhill, which at that date was in the hands of a royal keeper, Michael son of Nicholas.<sup>95</sup> The overlordship of the Marshals is last mentioned in 1242-3 when Walter Marshal, Earl of Pembroke (d. 1245), was lord.<sup>96</sup>

By the early 13th century Woodhill was held of the Earl of Pembroke by a number of tenants.

<sup>67</sup> Ibid. 464.

<sup>68</sup> Burke, *Ext. & Dorm. Baronetries* (1844), 413-14.

<sup>69</sup> *W.A.M.* xxxv. 465.

<sup>70</sup> *D.N.B.*

<sup>71</sup> C.P. 25(2)/1233/16 Geo. II East.

<sup>72</sup> C.P. 43/817B/27.

<sup>73</sup> W.R.O. Tithe Award; *W.A.M.* xlv. 147.

<sup>74</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Wilts.* (1903, 1927).

<sup>75</sup> See p. 24.

<sup>76</sup> *V.C.H. Wilts.* ii, p. 167.

<sup>77</sup> *Complete Peerage*, vi. 447-77.

<sup>78</sup> *Wilts. Inq. p.m.* 1327-77 (Index Libr.), 371.

<sup>79</sup> *V.C.H. Wilts.* iii. 262.

<sup>80</sup> *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), ii. 143.

<sup>81</sup> *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, x, p. 526.

<sup>82</sup> See p. 29.

<sup>83</sup> B.N.C. Oxford, Thornhill 13; *W.A.M.* xlv. 145-6.

For a fuller acct. of these scholarships, see A. R. Stedman, 'Hist. Marlborough Grammar School' (Lond. Univ. M.A. thesis, 1945), 25, 26, 60.

<sup>84</sup> See p. 36.

<sup>85</sup> Ex inf. Mrs. Hammond, Thornhill Manor Farm.

<sup>86</sup> B.N.C. Oxford, Estates Thornhill 18. The inscription has been read 'Comes de Hereford' (*W.A.M.* xlv. 146), but since the Earl of Hertford was lord of the manor in 1596, this is likely to be a mistake.

<sup>87</sup> B.N.C. Oxford, Thornhill 11.

<sup>88</sup> Ibid. Map of 1706.

<sup>89</sup> Ibid. Estates Thornhill 18.

<sup>90</sup> Ibid.

<sup>91</sup> The above details from the accounts in B.N.C. Oxford, Estates Thornhill 18.

<sup>92</sup> B.N.C. Oxford, Thornhill 29.

<sup>93</sup> Ibid. Estates Thornhill 18.

<sup>94</sup> *V.C.H. Wilts.* ii, p. 122.

<sup>95</sup> *Close R.* 1231-4, 257, 267, 275.

<sup>96</sup> *Bk. of Fees*, ii. 712.



By 1233 Richard Suard held land there of the earl,<sup>97</sup> and in 1242-3 John St. Quintin held a fifth of a knight's fee in Woodhill of the same overlord.<sup>98</sup> The bulk of the estate, however, appears to have been held by the Escorcheville family. Richard Escorcheville (fl. 1204), of Hintlesham (Suff.), apparently held the lands, but at an unknown date forfeited them to the king.<sup>99</sup> In 1248 the king granted the manor of *WOODHILL* to Theobald de Engleschevill.<sup>1</sup> He enfeoffed his son William in the estate in 1250<sup>2</sup> but evidently retained rights in the manor. On Theobald's death Woodhill apparently escheated to the Crown, but in 1262 the manor was restored to his son William.<sup>3</sup> William de Engleschevill was dead by 1269 when his widow Alice had dower rights in the estate. At this date Matthew Besil, evidently a kinsman of William de Engleschevill, died seised and was succeeded by his son John.<sup>4</sup> John, who died some time after 1280, was succeeded by his son Edward (d. 1304), who was in turn succeeded by his son Peter (d. 1327).<sup>5</sup> The estate was then held in turn by Peter's son Matthew (II) (d. 1361),<sup>6</sup> and grandson Peter (II), who in 1381 conveyed the estate to William Wroughton and his son William.<sup>7</sup>

The elder William Wroughton died in 1392, and was succeeded by his son William.<sup>8</sup> William (II) Wroughton died in 1408 and in 1409 the manor was delivered to his widow Margaret.<sup>9</sup> It eventually passed to William (II)'s son John (d. 1496).<sup>10</sup> Woodhill was then held successively by John's son Christopher (d. 1515),<sup>11</sup> grandson William (III) (d. 1558),<sup>12</sup> and great-grandson Thomas (d. 1597).<sup>13</sup> On the death of Thomas Woodhill presumably passed to his son Giles, who in c. 1640 sold his Broad Hinton estate.<sup>14</sup> It may have been at this date that he sold Woodhill.<sup>8</sup>

In 1656 Woodhill Park, as the estate was then called, was held by Hugh Audley, presumably a trustee who had acquired it from the Wroughtons.<sup>15</sup> Woodhill eventually passed to Ralph Broome the elder (d. 1768), who by his will of 1767 devised it to his son Francis (d. 1795).<sup>16</sup> Francis apparently settled the land on his son Richard Pinniger Broome (d. 1836).<sup>17</sup> He was succeeded by his nephew Christopher Edmund Broome (d. 1886), who in turn was succeeded by his son Edmund Broome, Vicar of Hurst (Berks.), who held the estate in 1903.<sup>18</sup> By 1923 the Broomes had sold Woodhill to their tenant, Ernest Pritchard,<sup>19</sup> who lived there until his death in 1963.<sup>20</sup>

The house of Woodhill Park consists of two ranges built back to back, the older and lower being an

18th-century house of red brick. The later and higher range, which faces south-east, was designed and built by Richard Pace of Lechlade (Glos.) in 1804<sup>21</sup> when Christopher Broome acquired the estate (see above). It has a mansard roof and is of red brick with stone dressings. It has a central classical porch with flanking Venetian windows. At eaves level there is a central gable containing a semi-circular window and a shaped parapet has vases at either end.

The descent of a number of smaller estates in Clyffe Pypard can be partially traced. T.R.E. an estate, which paid geld for 8 hides, was held by Edwin. By 1086 the same lands were held by Humphrey Lisle.<sup>22</sup> Subsequently the lands passed to the Dunstanvilles on the marriage of Adeliza, daughter of Humphrey Lisle, to Reynold de Dunstanville, lord of the barony of Castle Combe.<sup>23</sup> The estate at Clyffe was thenceforth held under the barony of Castle Combe and descended with it until at least the 15th century. The last mention of the overlordship occurs in 1454.<sup>24</sup>

In 1086 Humphrey Lisle's tenant was Robert.<sup>25</sup> By 1242-3 Ralph Lovel held a knight's fee at Clyffe of Walter de Dunstanville (d. 1269).<sup>26</sup> The estate apparently remained in the Lovel family and in 1330 was held by the heirs of Ralph Lovel.<sup>27</sup> The subsequent descent is obscure but it seems that the estate was acquired at some date by the Cobhams. In 1454 the heirs of Agnes, Lady Cobham, second wife of Lord Cobham (d. 1355), held an estate at Clyffe of the barony of Castle Combe.<sup>28</sup> The land evidently remained in the Cobham family and eventually passed to their successors the Brookes, descending with the barony of Cobham of Kent,<sup>29</sup> and was held in 1547 by George Brooke, Lord Cobham (d. 1558).<sup>30</sup> The descent has not been traced further and it must be presumed that the lands merged with others in the parish.

As well as the main manor of Clyffe Pypard Gilbert de Breteuil also held Stanmore in the south-east of the parish.<sup>31</sup> His tenant in 1086 was Ansfred. Before the Conquest Stanmore had been held by Bruning, who paid geld for 2½ hides. Hamon of Beckhampton held it along with Beckhampton (in Avebury) of Matthew Columbers in 1242-3.<sup>32</sup> Like the manor of Clyffe Stanmore seems to have passed to a younger branch of the Cobhams. In 1323 Thomas Cobham acquired a small estate which had been in the possession of John of Stanmore.<sup>33</sup> Whether this little estate became part of the larger one which passed from the Cobhams to the Goddards is not clear, but it seems likely.

<sup>97</sup> *Close R.* 1231-4, 257, 267, 275.

<sup>98</sup> *Bk. of Fees*, ii, 725.

<sup>99</sup> *Cal. Chart. R.* 1226-57, 331; *Pipe R.* 1204 (P.R.S. N.S. xviii), 233.

<sup>1</sup> *Cal. Chart. R.* 1226-57, 331.

<sup>2</sup> *Cal. Feet of F. Wilts.* 1195-1272, ed. Fry, 44.

<sup>3</sup> *Close R.* 1261-4, 81-82. <sup>4</sup> *Cal. Inq. p.m.* i, p. 229.

<sup>5</sup> *V.C.H. Wilts.* vii, 102; *Cal. Inq. p.m.* iv, p. 152.

<sup>6</sup> *Cal. Inq. p.m.* vii, p. 6.

<sup>7</sup> *Cal. Inq. p.m.* xi, p. 17; C.P. 25(1)/256/54/32.

<sup>8</sup> C 136/78/4.

<sup>9</sup> C 137/74/50A; *Cal. Close R.* 1405-9, 425.

<sup>10</sup> *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. VII*, i, pp. 505-6. <sup>11</sup> C 142/30/27.

<sup>12</sup> C 142/124/192; *Wilts. Visitation Pedigrees* (Harl. Soc. cv, cvi), 219-20.

<sup>13</sup> C 142/249/81.

<sup>14</sup> Aubrey, *Topog. Coll.* ed. Jackson, 334.

<sup>15</sup> W.R.O. 161/Bdle 49, Copy of Release to Hugh Audley, 1656. This document had in 1968 been returned to the owner, Capt. A. D. C. Francis of Cole Park.

<sup>16</sup> W.R.O. Will of Ralph Broome; *Wilts. Tracts*, 166.

<sup>17</sup> For a descent of the Broome family, see *W.A.M.* xlv, 191-3; Foster, *Gray's Inn Admissions 1521-1889*, 405; *Wilts. Tracts*, 166.

<sup>18</sup> W.R.O. Tithe Award; *Kelly's Dir. Wilts.* (1903).

<sup>19</sup> *Kelly's Dir. Wilts.* (1923).

<sup>20</sup> *W.A.M.* xlv, 151.

<sup>21</sup> H. M. Colvin, *Dict. Brit. Architects*, 427.

<sup>22</sup> *V.C.H. Wilts.* ii, p. 144.

<sup>23</sup> For a descent of the family of Dunstanville, see G. P. Scrope, *Barony of Castle Combe* (1852, priv. print.), 19.

<sup>24</sup> *Ibid.* 221.

<sup>25</sup> *V.C.H. Wilts.* ii, p. 144.

<sup>26</sup> *Bk. of Fees*, ii, 726.

<sup>27</sup> *Cal. Inq. p.m.* vii, p. 96.

<sup>28</sup> Scrope, *Castle Combe*, 221, and see p. 28.

<sup>29</sup> For a descent of Cobham of Kent, see *Complete Peerage*, iii, pp. 343 sqq.

<sup>30</sup> Scrope, *Castle Combe*, 317.

<sup>31</sup> *V.C.H. Wilts.* ii, p. 147.

<sup>32</sup> *Bk. of Fees*, ii, 749.

<sup>33</sup> *Feet of F. Wilts.* 1272-1327 (W.A.S. Rec. Brch.), 110.

The lands of the Barnard family at Broad Town were among the more important of the lesser estates. The estate may have originated in the additional hide at Broad Town held in 1086 by Miles Crispin.<sup>34</sup> By 1242-3 the overlordship of the estate was held by William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke (d. 1245).<sup>35</sup> Thenceforth the overlordship descended like that of the main manor of Clyffe Pypard (see above), and is last expressly mentioned in 1428.<sup>36</sup>

During the later 12th century Robert Barnard held an estate at Broad Town.<sup>37</sup> By 1201 he had been succeeded in the lands by his son Hugh, who granted  $\frac{1}{2}$  hide at Broad Town to Alan Basset (d. 1232-3), who held the main estate there.<sup>38</sup> Michael Barnard, perhaps Hugh's son, held land at Broad Town reckoned at  $\frac{1}{2}$  knight's fee of the Earl Marshal in 1242-3.<sup>39</sup> The estate remained in the Barnard family. At some date before his death in 1348 John Barnard the elder seems to have enfeoffed his son John in the estate. The younger John subsequently regranted his father and mother, Agnes (d. 1349), a life estate in the lands.<sup>40</sup> By 1366 Robert (II) Barnard held  $\frac{1}{2}$  knight's fee in Broad Town of the Earl Marshal.<sup>41</sup> By 1428 the lands had passed, presumably by marriage, to William Horne (d. 1488), who in that year held lands formerly of John Barnard at Broad Town in right of his wife.<sup>42</sup> The lands then descended like the Horne estate at Bupton and eventually passed to their successors, the Pile family.<sup>43</sup> The last mention of the manor of 'Barnards', as it was then known, occurs in 1561 when Thomas Pile died seised of it.<sup>44</sup>

The Paryses, like the Barnards, were another family that for long held lands in Broad Town under the overlordship of the earls of Pembroke.<sup>45</sup> In 1225 Grace, the wife of Thomas de Parys, claimed dower against Richard de Parys for lands at Littleton in Broad Town.<sup>46</sup> William de Parys held part of a fee 'in the marsh' (i.e. Cotmarsh) of the Earl Marshal in 1242-3,<sup>47</sup> and the estate was held by Thomas, a descendant, in 1306.<sup>48</sup> William Parys had lands in Broad Town and Cotmarsh in 1428.<sup>49</sup> John Parys of Cotmarsh was listed among the freeholders of Kingsbridge hundred in 1607-8,<sup>50</sup> but no subsequent reference to the family or their lands can be traced.

Besides the manor of Broad Town Hugh Despenser the elder (executed 1326) also had a small estate, which lay partly in Bupton and partly in the neighbouring parish of Berwick Bassett. This was forfeited with the rest of Despenser's estates at the time of his attainder. Later, in 1344, the lands were leased to the king's yeoman, William de Beauvoir, for 10 years.<sup>51</sup> William de Beauvoir died in 1346 and

William of Farleigh became lessee in his place;<sup>52</sup> in the following year he was made a grant for life.<sup>53</sup> In 1371 the estate was granted to Stanley Abbey in return for prayers for Queen Philippa's soul.<sup>54</sup> The estate was held by the abbey until its dissolution in 1536.<sup>55</sup>

In 1617 Richard Hunton and his son William conveyed a small estate at Upper Woodhill to Thomas Baskerville.<sup>56</sup> The land remained in the Baskerville family and in 1652 Francis Baskerville, possibly either the son or grandson of Thomas, conveyed Upper Woodhill to John Northover, who in 1659 enfeoffed John Foyle.<sup>57</sup> By his will of 1671 John Foyle left his land called Woodhill Farm to his daughter Joan Foyle.<sup>58</sup> By 1732 the land had passed to Edward Foyle, a kinsman and presumably the heir of Joan Foyle, and in this year Edward conveyed land at Upper Woodhill to Ferdinando Gorges, who died in 1737 and devised his land at Woodhill to his kinsman John Beresford.<sup>59</sup> By 1755 Upper Woodhill had passed to John's brother Richard Beresford, who in 1755 conveyed the land to Ralph Broome (d. 1768),<sup>60</sup> whose family acquired Woodhill Park later in the 18th century (see above).

**ECONOMIC HISTORY.** Six estates recorded in Domesday can be identified with certainty as lying in Clyffe Pypard. Two were at Clyffe, and the others at Bushton, Thornhill, Woodhill, and Broad Town.<sup>61</sup> The largest was Gilbert de Breteuil's of about 16 hides at Clyffe. Here on the entire estate, the larger part of which was held under Gilbert by Ansfrid, there was land for 7 ploughs, 66 a. of meadow, 87 a. of pasture, and 18 a. of woodland. The estate supported 26 servile tenants. Gilbert's part was worth 35s. and Ansfrid's £6.<sup>62</sup> The other estate at Clyffe was that of 8 hides, belonging to Humphrey Lisle. Here there was land for 4 ploughs, and 20 a. each of meadow and pasture. There were 13 servile tenants and also 3 burgesses in Cricklade, who were in some way attached to this manor, which was worth £4.<sup>63</sup> At Bushton there was the 10-hide estate belonging to the Bishop of Winchester. There was land for 5 ploughs, 30 a. of meadow, and woodland 2 furlongs long by one furlong broad. It had 13 servile tenants. Its value had increased from £3 T.R.E. to £6 in 1086.<sup>64</sup> A  $7\frac{1}{2}$ -hide estate at Thornhill, belonging to William FitzAnsculf, had land for 5 ploughs, 11 a. of meadow, pasture 2 furlongs by 2 furlongs, and 10 a. of woodland. There were 15 tenants here and the estate was worth £5.<sup>65</sup> At Woodhill the Bishop of Bayeux's 6-hide estate had land for 3

<sup>34</sup> *V.C.H. Wilts.* ii, p. 146. This was one of the few estates in Wiltshire for which it was recorded that its holder, T.R.E., might commend himself to a lord of his own choice: *ibid.* p. 64.

<sup>35</sup> *Bk. of Fees*, ii, 725.

<sup>36</sup> *Feud. Aids*, v, 278.

<sup>37</sup> *Cur. Reg. R.* ii, 86.

<sup>38</sup> *Ibid.*; *Cat. Anct. D.* iii, A 4631, and see p. 28.

<sup>39</sup> *Bk. of Fees*, ii, 725.

<sup>40</sup> *Wilts. Inq. p.m.* 1327-77 (Index Libr.), 187-8, 208-9.

<sup>41</sup> *Ibid.* 340-1.

<sup>42</sup> *Feud. Aids*, v, 278.

<sup>43</sup> See p. 30.

<sup>44</sup> C 142/132/34.

<sup>45</sup> See p. 27.

<sup>46</sup> *Cur. Reg. R.* xii, p. 310.

<sup>47</sup> *Bk. of Fees*, ii, 725.

<sup>48</sup> *Wilts. Inq. p.m.* 1242-1326 (Index Libr.), 337.

<sup>49</sup> *Feud. Aids*, v, 277.

<sup>50</sup> *W.A.M.* xix, 261.

<sup>51</sup> *Cal. Fine R.* 1337-47, 377.

<sup>52</sup> *Ibid.* 476.

<sup>53</sup> *Ibid.* 494.

<sup>54</sup> *Cal. Pat.* 1370-4, 59.

<sup>55</sup> *Valor Eccl.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 114; *V.C.H. Wilts.* iii, 274.

<sup>56</sup> *W.R.O.* 212B/Cl. 19, Feoffment, Hunton to Baskerville.

<sup>57</sup> *Ibid.* 212B/Cl. 27, Final concord, Baskerville and Northover; *ibid.* 212B/Cl. 33, Feoffment, Northover to Foyle.

<sup>58</sup> *Ibid.* 212B/Cl. 35, Will of John Foyle.

<sup>59</sup> *Ibid.* 212B/Cl. 74, Final concord, Foyle and Gorges; *ibid.* 212B/Cl. 77, Abstract of Title of John Beresford.

<sup>60</sup> *Ibid.* 212B/Cl. 95, Deed, Beresford to Broome.

<sup>61</sup> *V.C.H. Wilts.* ii, pp. 120, 122, 144, 145, 147, 167.

<sup>62</sup> *Ibid.* p. 147.

<sup>63</sup> *Ibid.* p. 144.

<sup>64</sup> *Ibid.* p. 120.

<sup>65</sup> *Ibid.* p. 167.