

ploughs, 12 a. of meadow, pasture 1 furlong by 1 furlong, and woodland 1 furlong by 3 a. There were 11 servile tenants and the estate was worth £4.⁶⁶ At Broad Town there was land for 2 ploughs on Miles Crispin's 5-hide estate, 20 a. of meadow, and 12 a. of pasture. It had been worth 30s. T.R.E. but in 1086 was worth 50s.⁶⁷ Taking these 6 estates together, therefore, there was in Clyffe Pypard in 1086 land for 26 ploughs, 148 a. of meadow, over 100 a. of pasture, and some 28 a. of woodland. But these 6 estates certainly do not represent the entire parish. At least some of the other estates, all called Clive in the Domesday Survey, must have been situated in the parish, later called Clyffe Pypard, although they cannot now be identified with a specific part of it.⁶⁸

Early in the 13th century Bushton manor was valued at £8. Assized rents produced £2 os. 2d. and there were 16 oxen on the demesne.⁶⁹ Thornhill, at the same date, was valued at £5 with assized rents worth £3. Here there were 3 cows and 16 oxen.⁷⁰ In 1282 Clyffe manor was valued at £11 4s. 11½d.⁷¹ The manor of Broad Town was extended in 1271⁷² and in 1334.⁷³ In 1271 it was valued at £8 19s. 11d. and in 1334 at £8 14s. 6d. At the earlier date there were said to be 154 a. of arable, 12 a. of meadow, together with pasture for 12 oxen and 150 sheep. Arable was valued at 5d. an acre and meadow at 1s., while grazing per head of stock was 6d. for an ox and ½d. for a sheep. Assized rents were valued at £2 14s. In 1334 120 a. of arable were worth 6d. an acre when sown, but otherwise nothing because they lay in common. There were 6 a. of meadow worth 2s. 6d. an acre and another 6 a. worth only 2s. an acre. A pasture called 'la lake' was valued at 9s. during the spring and summer months and at 3s. 4d. during the winter. There was a sheep pasture worth 6s. 8d. There were two free tenants paying rents, and one virgater who held a virgate for which he paid rent and either performed certain mowing and reaping services or made payments in lieu. There were 10 customary tenants, who held ½ virgate each and also paid rent and owed the same services as the virgater. There were 10 cottars who paid rent in lieu of all services. On the same manor in 1341 a money value was given to all customary works. Assized rents at the same date were reckoned to be £3 a year.⁷⁴

The manor of Bushton, which in 1086 was allotted to St. Swithun's Priory, Winchester, for the support of the monks,⁷⁵ was by the end of the 14th century assigned to the anniversarian of that house.⁷⁶ The profits of Bushton were apparently the anniversarian's only source of income and in the 1390s these profits consisted of the rent of the farm, the proceeds of two views of frankpledge, and the pannage of

pigs.⁷⁷ The manor was at this time held on a 12-year lease at an annual rent of £16. Total annual profits in 1394-6 were about £17. Out of these, the anniversarian, who was also styled keeper (*custodis*) of Bushton, had to meet all the expenses of his office. While these were mainly concerned with the celebration of the anniversaries of founders and benefactors of St. Swithun's, they also included certain administrative costs, such as visits by the anniversarian and his servants to Bushton. In 1395 the anniversarian seems to have spent 10 weeks there.⁷⁸ In 1534-5 total income was about £18, made up in much the same way as in the later 14th century, but including an annual payment of 12d. called Monken Eve.⁷⁹

In 1549 when Bushton was in the keeping of Sir John Thynne, receiver for crown estates, the manor was surveyed.⁸⁰ Profits were still worth £18. The site of the manor was let to Richard Stephens, who had right of common for 200 sheep. There were 5 copyholders and 7 customary tenants, but no freeholders. There were 2 commons called the Hurst and the Marsh, totalling 60 a. The arable lay in an East and a West Field, which later evidence shows lay at the top of the cliff, usually described as being 'above the hill'. Monken Eve was still payable.

In 1542 when both Thornhill and Broad Town manors formed part of the Seymour estates, the demesne farms of both were leased to John Garrard.⁸¹ For Thornhill Garrard paid a fine of £26 16s. and undertook to provide Seymour's steward and other officers with food, lodging, and fodder when they came to hold the manor courts and inspect the farm. At Broad Town in the later 16th century there were 161 a. of demesne leased to Garrard. In the open fields above the hill there were 34 a. of arable in the West Field and 17 a. in the East Field. But most of the land lay below the hill, where some inclosure of both pasture and arable had taken place.⁸² A two-acre piece of pasture had recently been inclosed at Kedmeade, and another ten-acre piece next to Lake Hedge. Sixteen acres of arable called 'Craskine' had also been inclosed, and another 7 a. near Calcroft corner.⁸³

A survey of Broad Town and Thornhill made in 1587 and revised in 1601 shows that at Broad Town, in addition to the leaseholder of the manor farm, there were 7 customary tenants with holdings ranging from 17 half-acres to 138 a.⁸⁴ There were 2 freeholders, one with 30 a., the other, who was the lord of the neighbouring manor of Clyffe Pypard, with 22 a. Meadowland had been inclosed at Ham Marsh, in the north of Thornhill tithing, in Woodmeade, Homemeade, and the Overclose. Pasture had been inclosed in Thornhill Marsh, and Cotmarsh

which were Bissopeston, Bushepeston, or Bishopeston (*P.N. Wilts.* (E.P.N.S.), 266-7). In the acct. r. it is Busshopestone.

⁷⁷ Two anniversarian's acct. rolls and the fragment of a third are printed in *Obedientary Rolls St. Swithun's* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 202-9.

⁷⁸ *Obedientary Rolls St. Swithun's* (Hants Rec. Soc.), 207.

⁷⁹ B.M. Add. Ch. 26872, which is an anniversarian's acct. for 1534-5.

⁸⁰ *W.A.M.* xlv. 148-50, and see p. 29.

⁸¹ W.R.O. 192/51, Survey Bk.

⁸² Many of the fields mentioned below can be located on the Tithe Map of 1844.

⁸³ W.R.O. 192/51, Survey Bk.

⁸⁴ *Ibid.*

⁶⁶ *Ibid.* p. 122.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.* p. 145.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.* pp. 21, 67, 110, 111n., 217, 220.

⁶⁹ *Interdict. Doc.* (P.R.S. N.S. xxxiv), 24.

⁷⁰ *Ibid.* 25-26.

⁷¹ *Cal. Close*, 1279-88, 161.

⁷² *Wilts. Inq. p.m.* 1242-1326 (Index Libr.), 65.

⁷³ *Ibid.* 1327-77, 104.

⁷⁴ *Ibid.* 143.

⁷⁵ See p. 29.

⁷⁶ G. W. Kitchin in *Obedientary Rolls of St. Swithun's Winchester* (Hants Rec. Soc.), says that the manor assigned to the anniversarian was Bishopstone in Wilts. (pp. 53, 202, n.3). Neither of the places in Wilts. called Bishopstone were manors of the priory, and there is no doubt that the manor in question was Bushton, the early forms of

(which lay to the east), and in Redhill, which had inclosed arable as well. Arable had also been inclosed in Whitelands. In all some 109 a. of inclosure are mentioned in the survey of 1587.

Acreage inclosed at Thornhill at this date was almost three times as much, namely 282 a. Meadow had been inclosed at Galworth and 'Brandier' and in the fields next to Thickthorn and above Thornhill. Inclosed pasture lay in Cotmarsh and Thornhill Marsh. Arable had been inclosed at Gableworth, Lynehill, Whiteland, and Cleyfield. Other inclosed land lay in 'le Mores', above Deacons Mills, next to 'Gouldeborowe', and in separate fields *sub montem*, that is at the base of the slopes of the escarpment. There were also 6 a. of inclosed land in Elstub furlong, possibly an instance of inclosure already having been made in the common fields above the hill. The only tenant at will had recently erected a dwelling on the manorial waste. Roger Garrard held the manor farm on long lease; this comprised 198 a., 61 of which lay inclosed just below the hill. Sheep stint at Thornhill was 2 to the acre. It was the same in the open fields of Broad Town, while in the pasture grounds on the hillside it was 2 sheep to the yardland, or one per half-yardland. The custom of both Thornhill and Broad Town manors forbade the leasing of tenements for more than a year and a day without permission of the court leet. Customary lands were let for 1, 2, or 3 lives, according to the agreement made between tenant and lord. Heriots were the best beast for a yardland, 3s. 4d. for half a yardland, and 20d. for a quarter of a yardland or a cottage. Receipts from Thornhill amounted to £13 2s. 4d. in 1588, and included £5 3s. 3d. customary rents and £6 for the leasehold of the manor farm. Those from Broad Town totalled £10 13s. 9d., and included £6 15s. 10d. in customary rents and £3 9s. 2d. for leaseholds.

During the 16th and 17th centuries some of the principal landowners in the parish met with financial difficulties. The Quintins of Bupton, who were more highly assessed than many other local families to the subsidy of 1576,⁸⁵ had by 1617 been forced to part with all their lands.⁸⁶ It is not unlikely that their ruin played some part in the decay and depopulation of Bupton.⁸⁷ Moreover, evidence suggests that the financial difficulties of the Huntons of Bushton, most acute in the third and fourth decades of the 17th century, forced not only them, but also their neighbours, the Wroughtons, of Broad Hinton, who stood bondsmen for them, to sell off their lands.⁸⁸ Financial distress entailed the spoliation and decay of the family property at Bushton and Woodhill. The plight of William Hunton, which led eventually to a debtor's gaol, is described in his correspondence with his cousin Sir Edward Nicholas.⁸⁹ Timber was felled to pay debts in 1632,⁹⁰ and two years later it was proposed to sell a sheep-house and some additional timber on the hill above Bushton.⁹¹ Throughout the years of indebtedness and legal wrangle the

Hunton estate declined through neglect and mismanagement.⁹² The financial difficulties of the Goddards were less severe, although they occurred at the close of the 17th century. During the lifetime of Francis Goddard (d. 1724) the family's Berkshire estates were sold off and the Clyffe Pypard property mortgaged and continually re-mortgaged.⁹³ At least until the mid 1730s a receiver of rents, appointed by one of the mortgagees, had surveillance of the Clyffe Pypard estate.⁹⁴

Clyffe Pypard manor was surveyed in 1684.⁹⁵ There were 6 leasehold and 7 copyhold tenants. The principal farm of the estate comprised 172 a., much of which lay in small strips in the furlongs of the open fields. It was held by John Pyke, whose family had been tenants since 1634. Other leaseholds were small. They included 24 a. of pasture called 'Rosyers' and a 5-acre coppice near Cleeve Wood. Four copyholders occupied yardlands, or parts of yardlands, and one held a watermill. Fines for the leaseholds ranged from £3 to £43 and for the copyholds from £2 to £100. In 1699 the annual value of the leaseholds was £443 and the copyholds £61 10s.⁹⁶

Little information survives about the other estates in the 17th century. The size of Bupton Farm can be estimated from the fact that in 1601 a third share, owned by Thomas Goddard, amounted to 112 a.⁹⁷ The annual value of the whole estate was reckoned by its owner, Gabriel Pile, to be £200 in 1634.⁹⁸ At the end of the century trustees appointed to administer the Duchess of Somerset's Broad Town Charity were responsible for an estate of about 575 a., divided into 4 farms (Manor Farm, Broad Town Farm, Goldborough, and Ham Farms), ranging in size from 33 a. to 250 a.⁹⁹ Significant innovations took place in the management of this estate, the most notable being the ending of leases for lives. This was replaced by a lease of 21 years, and the farms let at rack-rents.¹

No mention is made of inclosure on Clyffe Pypard manor before the beginning of the 17th century, but on the evidence of what had taken place on the manors of Thornhill and Broad Town (see above) the movement was probably already well under way. A lease of Warrens, on Clyffe Pypard manor, in 1603 included a close of pasture 'late divided and severed from part of the common ground of the manor'.² This inclosed pasture was to compensate for the loss of rights of common pasture for feeding 6 beasts. Another lease of 1634 included a parcel of meadow recently taken out of a pasture ground called Layfield.³ The manor's open-field arable on the chalk uplands was in process of being inclosed as the century drew on: a late-17th-century particular mentions that Clyffe Farm included 12 a. of arable inclosed in Clyffe field.⁴ In 1711 a tenant farmer surrendered to Francis Goddard 55 a. of common-field arable above the hill, and received £40 as compensation.⁵ The taking

⁸⁵ *Taxation Lists* (W.A.S. Rec. Brch.), 90, 122.

⁸⁶ See p. 20.

⁸⁸ E 134/1657/Chas. II Trin. 12.

⁸⁹ *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1619-38 contains relevant correspondence, *passim*.

⁹⁰ *Cal. S.P. Dom.* 1631-3, 283.

⁹¹ *Ibid.* 1634-5, 41-42.

⁹² E 134/1657/Chas. II Trin. 12.

⁹³ W.R.O. 110/1, contains mortgages of this period.

⁹⁴ W.R.O. 110/19, Legal documents.

⁹⁵ W.R.O. 110/11, Survey of Manor.

⁹⁶ *Ibid.* Mr. Forster's Acct. of Manor.

⁹⁷ W.R.O. 130/42, Deed Goddard to Pile.

⁹⁸ B.M. Add. Ch. 37571.

⁹⁹ *Endowed Char. Wilts.* H.C. 196-ii (1907), lxi.

¹ *Ibid.* ² W.R.O. 110/1, Deed Hore to Church.

³ W.R.O. 110/12, Deed Goddard to Pyke.

⁴ W.R.O. 110/11, Particular of Clyffe and Parsonage Farms.

⁵ W.R.O. 110/13, Deed Hopkins to Goddard.

of land in hand appears to have been another step towards the inclosure of the chalk upland. It was a piecemeal operation which took time to complete, but in the 1730s and 1740s the process was well on the way. In 1733 Nonsuch Farm was leased for 7 years.⁶ Nonsuch was a new farm created out of the lands owned by the Goddards above the hill, and presumably included the 55 a. surrendered to Francis Goddard twenty years before (see above). In 1742 the lands of this farm apparently lay in two compact blocks,⁷ and the following year its new buildings had been completed and 500 chains of hedge set.⁸

As shown above, a considerable amount of land had been inclosed at Thornhill by 1588, and it must be presumed that the process continued steadily during the 17th century. In 1706, some twenty years after the manor had been given to Brasenose College, Oxford, the total of all inclosure was 616 a. while 113 a. still lay dispersed in the common fields of the manor.⁹ There were three fields, situated on the chalk uplands, named the Little or East Field, the Middle Field, and the West Field. All three were divided into furlongs (5 in the Little or East Field, 7 in the Middle Field, and 10 in the West Field) and within the furlongs tenants had small scattered pieces, known as ridges, mostly ranging from $\frac{1}{4}$ a. to 1 a.¹⁰ By an Inclosure Act of 1822 the open fields of Thornhill and Broad Town were inclosed.¹¹ These were divided into eight parcels. The trustees of the Broad Town Charity were allotted 104 a., Brasenose College 132 a., and Edward Goddard 30 a., 16 of which he received as tithe-owner, while the remainder he bought from the other allottees.

In 1702 the Goddard estate in Clyffe Pypard totalled 753 a., and included 13 properties between 2 a. and 195 a. in size.¹² Lands called the Farm and the Demesne together totalled 310 a. There were 21 a. of woodland. In the time of Edward Goddard (d. 1839) there were nearly 200 a. in hand, three-quarters being recently inclosed arable above the hill.¹³ The remainder of his lands were let at rack-rents for £490, which together with revenue from other sources, gave him an income of £870 in 1799, not including the profits of his own farming.¹⁴ Outgoings took over £540, including £293 in interest to sundry creditors. The Goddard farming venture suffered a setback in 1779 when buildings and ricks of corn were burned down at Nonsuch.¹⁵ Farming, however, continued to be one of the principal interests and chief sources of income to the family until the death of Horatio Nelson Goddard in 1900. This member of the family farmed over 500 a. and also held the beneficial lease of the Brasenose estate at Thornhill.¹⁶

The Brasenose estate was made up of four farms:

Thornhill Manor Farm, and South, North, and East Farms. In 1734 the Manor Farm comprised 265 a. with 35 a. of arable above the hill; South Farm had 117 a. with 41 a. of arable above the hill; North Farm 112 a. with no arable above the hill; East Farm had 118 a. with 36 a. of arable above the hill.¹⁷ East Farm was valued at some £117 in 1734, South Farm and North Farm at £110 and £90 respectively in 1736.¹⁸ In c. 1752 Manor Farm was valued at some £152 with half of all its arable land lying above the hill.¹⁹

Dairy farming was established as the chief enterprise in the farming of the clay lowlands of the parish at least by the early 18th century. In 1734 at Rebbel Farm (145 a.) there was a herd of 20 cows and heifers producing 20 score of cheeses.²⁰ At Thornhill Farm (301 a.), in 1752, it was reckoned that 19 cows ought to produce 2 tons of cheese.²¹ At Bushton Farm (298 a.), valued in 1781 at £235 a year, there was in 1795 a dairy of 37 cows and heifers, which by August of that year had produced 37 cwt. of cheese.²² Both Rebbel and Bushton Farms carried flocks of sheep: at Rebbel there were 46 sheep and lambs, and at Bushton 187.²³ When Richard Stratton bought Woodhill Park in 1861, he used the traditional sheep grounds on the slopes of the escarpment for running the young stock of his pedigree Shorthorn herd, although he was scorned for this by the local farmers.²⁴ In 1966 at Woodhill and Bupton young stock and store cattle continued to graze the steeper slopes, but throughout the parish sheep numbers were few. Dairying was the mainstay of most farmers. The distinction between upland arable and lowland grazing was still apparent, although crops of corn and potatoes were to be seen among the lower pasturelands.

Since the 19th century most of the larger estates have been divided up or have lost some of their land. The Broad Town farms were sold off in 1920.²⁵ Bushton Farm, with one or two other small farms, was bought by the county council in 1913 and converted into small holdings.²⁶ Part of the Goddard estate was sold off in 1901 and in the 1940s Parsonage Farm and Wood Street Farm, belonging to the same estate, were sold. The three remaining farms, namely Home Farm, Rosyiers, and Nonsuch were in the 1960s all let to one tenant.²⁷ All the Brasenose College lands were likewise farmed by one tenant.²⁸ Some owner-occupied farms, namely Woodhill Park, Lower Bupton, and the former airfield were large, but for the most part the farms of Clyffe Pypard in the 1960s were small, specializing in dairy farming.

Two of the six estates mentioned above had mills at the time of the Domesday Survey:²⁹ those of Gilbert de Breteuil and William FitzAnsculf.³⁰

⁶ W.R.O. 110/14, Deed Goddard to Millington.

⁷ Clyffe Pypard Manor, map of 1742, penes Mr. P. W. Wilson, Clyffe Pypard Manor.

⁸ W.R.O. 110/11, Acct. of Robt. Weeks with Edw. Goddard.

⁹ B.N.C. Oxford, Thornhill 16 and Map.

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ W.R.O. Inclosure Award.

¹² W.R.O. 110/11, Particular of Clyffe and Parsonage Farms.

¹³ Ibid. Schedule of income of Edw. Goddard, 1799.

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ W.R.O. Tithe Award.

¹⁷ B.N.C. Oxford, Thornhill 30 and Map.

¹⁸ Ibid.

¹⁹ Ibid. Thornhill 31.

²⁰ W.R.O. 110/11, Inventory of Stock.

²¹ B.N.C. Oxford, Thornhill 31.

²² W.R.O. 212B/Cl. 105, Inventory.

²³ W.R.O. 110/11, Inventory of Stock and 212B/Cl. 105, Inventory.

²⁴ J. Stratton, *The Wilts. Strattons*, 63, 73.

²⁵ See p. 42.

²⁶ See p. 30.

²⁷ Ex inf. Mr. P. W. Wilson, Clyffe Pypard Manor.

²⁸ Local information.

²⁹ See p. 33.

³⁰ *V.C.H. Wilts.* ii, pp. 147, 167.

Each was worth 5s. Two other estates which may have been situated in Clyffe Pypard also had mills worth 5s. at that time.³¹ On Sir Philip Basset's manor of Broad Town in 1271 a water mill was worth 13s. 4d.³² In the 14th century there was a windmill at Woodhill, which by the middle of the 17th century had fallen into decay.³³ A water mill at Thornhill was held by Thomas atte Mulle in 1440, and the mill site was held by John Bundeysden, who paid £3 for it.³⁴ In 1586 Thornhill mill was held by Thomas Lane, who paid 4s.³⁵ A deed of 1616 mentions a water mill belonging to Francis Goddard's estate.³⁶ Later evidence reveals that this mill was situated at Broad Town, and may have been the property which Thomas Goddard held in 1586 as a freeholder of the manor of Broad Town.³⁷ In 1684 Spackman's 'liveing', a copyhold of Clyffe manor, included a water mill.³⁸ A copyhold, including a mill, called Watson's Mill, millhouse, and meadow, situated at Broad Town was conveyed in 1709 by Francis Goddard to Thomas Garlick of Thornhill for a peppercorn rent.³⁹ By 1734 this mill was known as Broad Town Mill and a lease of it that year included the toll and custom due for grinding corn in the tithing of Thornhill.⁴⁰ Some time in the 19th century the mill was converted into a brewery. In 1885 it was owned by Samuel Hart and was in the hands of his executors in 1903. It was closed soon after this.⁴¹

LOCAL GOVERNMENT. A few court rolls and papers survive for the manors of Thornhill, Broad Town, and Clyffe Pypard. For Thornhill there is a broken series of rolls of the view of frankpledge held there, apparently twice-yearly, between 1427 and 1452.⁴² There is also a court roll of 1493 for the same manor in which certain tenants of Marston Farm, which formed part of the manor, are shown to be liable for annual contributions to the larder of the lord of the manor.⁴³ There are also a few 18th-century court rolls for this manor among the records of Brasenose College, Oxford.⁴⁴ For the manor of Broad Town there is a court book for 1587-1614, showing the court meeting once a year and concerning itself chiefly with the condition of roads and ditches on the manor.⁴⁵ So far as is known the earliest records to survive for the capital manor of Clyffe Pypard are a court book of 1727-1808 and some accompanying papers.⁴⁶ By this date the court was held at irregular intervals, often only once in two years. Presentments of minor agrarian offences

continued to be made and the ending of lives in copyhold tenancies were recorded.

The surviving parish records begin in the mid 17th century and contain a detailed picture of parish government from that date.⁴⁷ Their contents can only be summarized here. By the 17th century the large and widely scattered parish was divided for administrative purposes into the four tithings of Clyffe Pypard, Bushton with Bupton and Woodhill, Thornhill, and Broad Town.⁴⁸ Rates were levied on these four tithings separately. Responsibility for providing the parish's two churchwardens apparently fell in the earlier 18th century upon certain farms. In 1720, for example, one churchwarden was said to be elected for Bushton Farm, the other for Broad Town Farm.⁴⁹ Only after the middle of the 18th century was one churchwarden said to be elected for the vicar and the other for the parish.⁵⁰ A considerable number of churchwardens' accounts survive, beginning in the mid 17th century.⁵¹ The office of overseer of the poor seems likewise in the earlier 18th century to have been attached to certain farms in the parish. In 1720 one overseer was elected for Thornhill Farm, the other for Broad Town Farm.⁵² In 1825 a salaried general overseer was appointed for seven years at the annual wage of £21 to be paid from the parish poor rates together with £2 from each of the two unpaid overseers.⁵³ Two years later the contributions from the overseers were discontinued and the salaried overseer's wage raised to £27, all to come from the poor rates.⁵⁴ A number of overseers' accounts survive, showing the same poor families to have continued year after year in the direst need of assistance.⁵⁵

There was evidently a church house in which the poor were housed in the earlier 17th century.⁵⁶ In 1662 this was in a ruinous condition and in 1673 the overseers received £5 towards building a new one.⁵⁷ In 1699 over £18 was spent on building a church house and in 1709 the remainder of the 'Church House money' was used to erect three more dwellings for the poor.⁵⁸

Waymen were appointed at least as early as 1666. Four were appointed that year for the tithings mentioned above.⁵⁹ They were nominated by the churchwardens and elected by the vestry and after 1718 were given the title of supervisor of the highways.⁶⁰ In the course of the 19th century many of the tracks and lanes connecting the scattered farmsteads, and previously maintained by the farmers concerned, were transferred to the care of the supervisors.⁶¹ A supervising waywarden for the

³¹ *Ibid.* pp. 142, 167.

³² *Wilts. Inq. p.m.* 1242-1326 (Index Libr.), 65.

³³ E 134/1657/Chas. II Trin. 12.

³⁴ W.R.O. 192/16, Ct. R. 1427-52.

³⁵ W.R.O. 192/51, Survey Bk.

³⁶ W.R.O. 212B/Cl. 17, Deed Hungerford to Goddard.

³⁷ Cf. W.R.O. 192/51, Survey Bk.

³⁸ W.R.O. 110/11, Survey of Manor.

³⁹ W.R.O. 110/3, Titles to Manor.

⁴⁰ B.N.C. Oxford, Thornhill 35.

⁴¹ Cf. O.S. Map 1, Sheet 34 (1928 edn.), and O.S. Map 6, Wilts. XXI, XXII (1888 edn.); *Kelly's Dir. Wilts.* (1885, 1903).

⁴² W.R.O. 192/16.

⁴³ W.R.O. 192/17.

⁴⁴ B.N.C. Oxford, Thornhill 18.

⁴⁵ W.R.O. 192/2.

⁴⁶ W.R.O. 110/11.

⁴⁷ Deposited in W.R.O.

⁴⁸ W.R.O. 895, Poor Bk. 1648-1820.

⁴⁹ *Ibid.*

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*

⁵¹ The earliest are included in Poor Bk. 1648-1820. There is also a separate series 1780-1886.

⁵² W.R.O. 895, Poor Bk. 1648-1820.

⁵³ *Ibid.* Vestry Min. Bk. 1820-72.

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵⁵ The earliest are in Poor Bk. 1648-1820. There is also a separate series 1718-40 and some for the earlier 19th century.

⁵⁶ W.A.S. Libr., Devizes, 'Goddard Papers', f. 26.

⁵⁷ Sar. Dioc. R.O. Chwdns'. Pres.; W.A.S. Libr., Devizes, 'Goddard Papers', f. 26.

⁵⁸ W.A.S. Libr., Devizes, 'Goddard Papers', f. 90.

⁵⁹ W.R.O. 895, Poor Bk. 1648-1820.

⁶⁰ *Ibid.*

⁶¹ *Ibid.* Vestry Min. Bk. 1820-72.

whole parish was appointed in 1866.⁶² In 1842 eight parish constables were appointed.⁶³

The first minutes of vestry meetings begin in 1820.⁶⁴ At this date the vestry met in the belfry of the parish church and seems to have comprised the more substantial ratepayers. Throughout the earlier 19th century, besides meeting to elect the parish officers, the vestry was much concerned with the state of employment and the level of agricultural wages. Attempts were made to deal with unemployment among the agricultural labourers by a system of billeting subsidized from the poor rates. In the summer of 1821 the vestry fixed the wage of mowers at 10s. a week, that of other labourers at 8s. and those of women at 3s. In 1827 the ordinary labourers' wages were fixed by the vestry at 7s. weekly. At the same time the billeting system was ended and the vestry decided that farmers should employ a certain number of men allotted to them. In 1842 a fund was raised to assist parishioners wishing to emigrate and the vestry appointed a committee to manage it. A salaried vestry clerk was appointed in 1846.

After the creation of the consolidated chapelry of Christ Church, Broad Town, in 1844 Clyffe Pypard and Broad Town were divided into five tithings, namely Clyffe Pypard, Bushton, Thornhill (St. Peter's district), Thornhill (Christ Church district), and Broad Town (Christ Church district).⁶⁵ These last two tithings were formed into the civil parish of Broad Town in 1884 and after 1893 Clyffe Pypard and Broad Town were governed by separate parish councils.⁶⁶

CHURCHES. The church of Clyffe Pypard is first mentioned in 1273 in terms which imply that it was then well established.⁶⁷ In 1400 Lacock Abbey was granted licence to appropriate it,⁶⁸ since when the living has been a vicarage. As will be shown below, there was probably a chapel at Woodhill in 1340 and another at an unknown date at Bushton. Apart from these two chapels, which were clearly very small and about which very little is known, the large and scattered parish was served by a single church until 1846 when the consolidated chapelry of Broad Town was created and Christ Church, Broad Town, was built. In 1954 the benefices of Clyffe Pypard and Tockenham were joined to be held in plurality.⁶⁹

The advowson of the rectory seems to have belonged to the lords of the capital manor by 1273, for in that year Matthew Columbers and his wife Maud successfully defended their right to the next presentation against Robert Pipard, their immediate overlord.⁷⁰ It is not known when a vicarage was ordained

but vicars were presented by the rectors in 1304, 1328, and 1334⁷¹ and it seems likely that the vicarage was always presentative. In 1333 Thomas Cobham, who had a grant of the manor from his father, presented John de Hoby as rector but the next year the king presented to the vicarage and Hoby did not present as rector until 1342.⁷² In the mean time, in 1340, the advowson had been disputed between Thomas Cobham and his elder brother John.⁷³ Thomas, however, retained it and in 1342 pledged it to William of Derby as security for a debt of £100.⁷⁴ In 1343 Thomas again presented a rector,⁷⁵ but in 1381 the advowson of the rectory seems to have been leased out, for in 1381 William Wroughton, who in that year acquired the manor of Woodhill,⁷⁶ presented twice.⁷⁷ After John, Lord Cobham's impeachment in 1397, the advowson was not restored to the Cobhams but shortly afterwards passed to John of Maidenhead, Canon of Salisbury and later Dean of Chichester, who in 1399 granted the reversion of it after his death to Lacock Abbey.⁷⁸ Licence for Lacock to appropriate the church was granted in 1399 and received papal confirmation in 1400.⁷⁹ Thereupon the presentation of rectors ceased and the abbesses of Lacock presented to the vicarage.⁸⁰

From 1421 until the Dissolution vicars were presented by the Abbess of Lacock except in 1435 when John Herring presented.⁸¹ After the dissolution of Lacock the advowson was acquired in 1540 by John Goddard who had purchased the manor of Clyffe Pypard in 1530.⁸² In 1541 John was licensed to grant the advowson to his eldest son Thomas.⁸³ The first presentation to the vicarage by the Goddards, however, does not appear to have been before 1660.⁸⁴ In 1544 Thomas Tymmes, a kinsman of the last Abbess of Lacock, presented; in 1562 Thomas Halknight, notary public; in 1582 the queen; in 1614 Richard Hunton of Bushton; in 1620 the king.⁸⁵ In 1660 Edward Goddard, lord of the manor, presented⁸⁶ and from this date the advowson followed the same descent as the manor of Clyffe Pypard.

The rectory was granted with the advowson in 1540 to John Goddard (d. 1542), and like the advowson was conveyed by John to his son Thomas.⁸⁷ Thomas then apparently leased it to his younger brother Anthony, who lived at Clyffe Pypard and died in 1606.⁸⁸ Anthony's widow married secondly Launcelot Humber, who claimed the rectory in her right and continued to do so after her death.⁸⁹ This led to a long legal tussle in which Humber was eventually defeated and in 1648 the rectory was restored to Francis Goddard (d. 1652), lord of the manor.⁹⁰ Thenceforth the rectory

⁶² Ibid.

⁶³ Ibid.

⁶⁴ Ibid. All subsequent information in this paragraph comes from this source.

⁶⁵ *W.A.M.* xliv. 152-3.

⁶⁶ W.R.O. 895, MSS. notes.

⁶⁷ *Genealogist*, xxi. 25.

⁶⁸ See below.

⁶⁹ Ex inf. the vicar.

⁷⁰ *Genealogist*, xxi. 25.

⁷¹ Phillipps, *Wilts. Inst.* i. 5, 24, 25.

⁷² Ibid. 28, 29, 38.

⁷³ B.M. Harl. R. c. 27.

⁷⁴ *Cal. Close*, 1341-3, 530.

⁷⁵ Phillipps, *Wilts. Inst.* i. 38.

⁷⁶ See p. 32.

⁷⁷ Phillipps, *Wilts. Inst.* i. 65.

⁷⁸ *V.C.H. Wilts.* iii. 306.

⁷⁹ *Cal. Papal Reg.* 1396-1404, 327-8; *Cal. Pat.* 1396-9, 447.

⁸⁰ Phillipps, *Wilts. Inst.* i. 65.

⁸¹ Ibid. 126.

⁸² *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xv, p. 296, and see above p. 28.

⁸³ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xvi, p. 277.

⁸⁴ Phillipps, *Wilts. Inst.* ii. 23.

⁸⁵ Ibid. i. 211, 221, 231; ii. 11.

⁸⁶ Ibid. ii. 23.

⁸⁷ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xv, p. 296; *ibid.* xvi, p. 277.

⁸⁸ MS. Pedigree of Goddard Family compiled c. 1965 by Capt. John Goddard.

⁸⁹ W.R.O. 212B/Cl. 21.

⁹⁰ Ibid.; C.P. 25(2)/512/24 Chas. I Mich.

descended with the manor, although in the later 17th and in the 18th centuries it was frequently leased out.⁹¹

The church was valued for taxation in 1291 and 1341 at £10.⁹² In 1291 the Prioress of Amesbury had a portion of £2 from the church.⁹³ This portion is not heard of again, but from the end of the 12th century Amesbury had the tithes of Woodhill (see below). When the rectory was appropriated to Lacock in 1399 its revenues were assigned to the clothing of the nuns. An annual payment of 6s. 8d. was also to be made to the poor and pensions were assigned to the Bishop of Salisbury, the cathedral chapter, and the Archdeacon of Wiltshire.⁹⁴ In 1535 the rectory was let for £10, the sum at which it was valued in 1291 and 1341 (see above). Expenditure on clothing for the nuns was £8 and the pensions were still being paid to the bishop, chapter, and archdeacon.⁹⁵

The great tithes due from various parts of the parish were from time to time assigned to certain religious houses. Those at Thornhill were confirmed to the Prior of Monkton Farleigh by Henry I some time between 1129 and 1133.⁹⁶ The tithes of Woodhill were granted to Amesbury Priory in c. 1199 and an annual standing charge of 5s. upon them probably maintained a chantry chapel at Woodhill in the 13th and 14th centuries (see below). At an unknown date the tithes of Broad Town were assigned for the maintenance of a chantry in Wallingford (Berks.).⁹⁷ It is possible that the tithes of Bushton were appropriated by St. Swithun's Priory, Winchester. The rectors, therefore, received tithe from only a fairly small area of the parish. In 1341 a ninth of the corn, wool, and lambs due to the church was reckoned at £7 13s. a year and the tithe of hay at 17s. 4d.⁹⁸

After the Dissolution, as a result of these early grants, the great tithes continued to be dispersed among a number of owners besides the Goddards, the lay rectors. The stages by which they eventually came into the hands of the Goddards have not been fully traced. Amesbury's tithes at Woodhill passed in 1544 to John Barwicke and in 1562 to John Ayliffe.⁹⁹ These were still held by the Ayliffe family in 1718-19.¹ In 1596 a third of the tithes of Broad Town was settled on Susan, daughter of Edward Garrard of Trowbridge, on her marriage with John Hodnett of Devizes.² In 1688 another third was purchased by John Atkyns of Sutton Benger from John Carpenter of Clyffe Pypard and two years later Atkyns sold his tithes to William Grinfield of Marlborough.³ These were acquired by Edward Goddard in 1772.⁴ Before 1724, however, the

Goddards, as lay rectors, had acquired the great tithes from Bushton, Woodhill, and Bupton, worth £81 13s. 6d. a year, and from Broad Town, Thornhill, and Clyffe Pypard, worth £28 1s. annually.⁵ In 1844, when the tithe award was made, the only impropiator of tithe besides the lay rector, Horatio Nelson Goddard, was the Earl of Clarendon. He was awarded a rent charge of 18s. for the tithes of 17 a. in Cleeve Wood and Goddard a rent charge of £435 for all other rectorial tithes.⁶ In 1901 the rent charge was acquired from H. N. Goddard by Thomas Arkell for £5,250.⁷

In 1341 the church had a messuage and a virgate of land worth 6s. 8d.⁸ By the late 16th century the rectory estate, known as Parsonage Farm, which lay in the north of the parish, was being farmed with the rest of the Goddard lands. It then included 27 a. of meadow, 52 a. of pasture, and 22 a. of woodland.⁹ Another survey, possibly of a little later date, gives the size of the Parsonage Farm as 200 a.¹⁰ The farm was sold by the Goddards in the 1940s.¹¹

No evidence has been found of the provisions made to support a vicar after Lacock appropriated the church in 1399. But these had presumably been made at a much earlier date since vicars were serving the church at least as early as 1304. In 1341 they were entitled to certain small tithes (see below). In 1535 the vicar reckoned the value of his vicarage to be £8 14s. 4d.¹² In 1831 the average net income of the benefice over the past three years was £279.¹³

The small tithes due to the vicar in 1341 were worth 3s. a year.¹⁴ In 1671, besides the usual vicarial tithes, the incumbent also received the tithe of hay from certain land in the eastern and northern parts of the parish.¹⁵ He was still entitled to this in 1783.¹⁶ In 1799 the vicarial tithes were estimated at £174 18s.¹⁷ In 1844 these, together with the tithe of hay mentioned above, were commuted for a rent charge of £590.¹⁸

Very little land was attached to the vicarage. When John of Maidenhead gave the advowson to Lacock in 1399 he included $\frac{1}{2}$ a. of land in Clyffe Pypard.¹⁹ This may have provided additional land for the site of the vicarage, for attached to it in 1671 were a little court, gardens, and orchard, measuring $\frac{1}{2}$ a. in all.²⁰ After Edward Goddard, lay rector and lord of the manor, presented himself to the living in the later 18th century, the vicarage house was not required as a residence for many years (see below) and fell into disrepair. In c. 1839 the house, which stood immediately south of the church, was pulled down and another one built on an adjoining site by George Ashe Goddard (vicar 1839-63). A few cottages were removed to make way for its garden

⁹¹ See p. 28.

⁹² *Tax. Eccl. (Rec. Com.)*, 189; *Inq. Non. (Rec. Com.)*, 161.

⁹³ *Tax. Eccl. (Rec. Com.)*, 189.

⁹⁴ *Cal. Papal Reg. v.* 327-8.

⁹⁵ *Valor Eccl. (Rec. Com.)*, ii, 116, 118.

⁹⁶ Johnson and Cronne, *Regesta Regum Anglo-Normannorum*, ii, 382.

⁹⁷ C 66/1288 m. 16.

⁹⁸ *Inq. Non. (Rec. Com.)*, 161.

⁹⁹ *L. & P. Hen. VIII*, xix (1), p. 382; *Cal. Pat.* 1560-3, 239-40.

¹ C.P. 25(2)/1078/5 Geo. I Hil.

² W.R.O. 110/1, Deed Hodnett to Garrard.

³ *Ibid.* Deeds Carpenter to Atkyns and Atkyns to Grinfield.

⁴ W.R.O. 110/5, Deed Grinfield to Goddard.

⁵ W.R.O. 110/11, An old valuation of the manor.

⁶ W.R.O. Tithe Award.

⁷ W.A.S. Libr., Devizes, 'Goddard Papers', f. 77.

⁸ *Inq. Non. (Rec. Com.)*, 161.

⁹ W.R.O. 110/11, An old valuation of the manor.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* Particular of Clyffe Farm and Parsonage.

¹¹ Ex inf. Mr. P. W. Wilson, Clyffe Pypard Manor.

¹² *Valor Eccl. (Rec. Com.)*, ii, 830.

¹³ *Rep. Com. Eccl. Revenues*, H.C. 54, p. 830 (1835), xxii.

¹⁴ *Inq. Non. (Rec. Com.)*, 161.

¹⁵ Sar. Dioc. R.O. Glebe Terrier, 1671.

¹⁶ *Ibid.* 1704, 1783.

¹⁷ W.R.O. 110/11, Schedule of income of Edw. Goddard.

¹⁸ W.R.O. Tithe Award.

¹⁹ *Cal. Papal Reg. v.* 328.

²⁰ Sar. Dioc. R.O. Glebe Terrier, 1671.

and stable yard.²¹ In c. 1956 part of the vicarage was pulled down to make a smaller more convenient house.²²

Of the early rectors and vicars connected with Clyffe Pypard church, John Campden, rector in 1381, played some part with William of Wykeham in the founding of his colleges at Winchester and Oxford.²³ Nicholas Kempston (vicar 1439-41) was an Oxford scholar, who at one time rented a 'schola astronomie' in the city, and was the owner of books and manuscripts, some of which he bequeathed to Eton College.²⁴ In the 17th century there were a number of incumbents with unorthodox views. Philip Hunton, later ejected from Westbury, served Clyffe Pypard for a time.²⁵ Daniel Reyner, Fellow of New College, Oxford, was vicar from 1657 until ejected in 1659.²⁶ He was followed by another dissenter, Henry Blake, vicar in 1662.²⁷

In 1745 Edward Goddard, as rector, presented to the living, but it is alleged that he was so dissatisfied with the incumbent's performance, that he took holy orders and in 1780 presented himself to the benefice.²⁸ There followed a period of more than 150 years during which the cure was held by members of the Goddard family. Edward Goddard was succeeded in 1791 by his son Edward, who was also curate of Winterbourne Bassett, and likewise presented himself to Clyffe Pypard. George Ashe Goddard, a younger son, was the next vicar. He was followed by Charles Bradford, son of his sister, Annica. The last member of the family to serve the cure was Edward Hungerford Goddard (vicar 1883-1935).²⁹

On Census Sunday in 1851 it was estimated that 110 attended church.³⁰ In 1864 there were morning and evening services on Sundays. Services were also held on two weekdays when from 10 to 15 people attended. Holy Communion was celebrated about every sixth or eighth Sunday. The average number of communicants was about 30.³¹ In 1932 average attendance at morning service was said to be 32, and at evening service 28. The average number of communicants at the early morning service was 7, and at 11 o'clock, 5.³²

The church of *ST. PETER* stands in a sheltered position at the foot of the steep thickly-wooded slope of the escarpment. It was much restored in the 19th century but before then most of the fabric dated from the late 15th century. The tower is embattled with a stair-turret rising above the battlements. The lofty nave has a waggon roof with arch-braced tie beams and the piers of the five-bay arcade are octagonal. Both piers and arches were once painted

to represent marble, but the marbling on the piers was painted over during the 19th-century restorations.³³ Until the time of Edward Goddard (vicar 1791-1839) there was a rood loft approached by a stair in the north jamb of the chancel arch.³⁴ The north and south upper doorways to the loft remain and the two openings are occupied by kneeling figures, made of hard chalk, sometimes said to be taken from one of the Goddard tombs in the church.³⁵

The late-15th-century chancel screen is extended so that the eastern ends of both the north and south aisles are enclosed. At this end of the south aisle there are several memorials to the Broomes of Bushton and Woodhill.³⁶ A few fragments of 15th-century glass have survived and in the later 19th century some pieces of foreign glass, probably Flemish, were given by J. E. Nightingale and inserted in the windows of the north aisle.³⁷ The pulpit is dated 1629 and has a sounding board and an attached pierced-iron book-rest. The font, a copy of one at Over (Cambs.), was carved in 1840 by Canon Francis Goddard.³⁸ In a tomb recess in the wall of the north aisle is a stone effigy of the later 14th century, possibly of a member of the Cobham family.³⁹ In the north aisle, behind the organ, a brass of about the same date may be to a member of the Quintin family.⁴⁰ At the west end of the south aisle there is an outstanding memorial by John Deval, the younger, to Thomas Spackman (d. 1786), a native and benefactor of the parish.⁴¹ The display of tools on the monument commemorates Spackman's trade as a carpenter.

The chancel, reported to be in need of repair in 1662,⁴² was rebuilt in 1860 in a largely Early English style and at a cost to the rector, H. N. Goddard, of nearly £700.⁴³ In 1874 the rest of the church was restored by William Butterfield.⁴⁴ The railings enclosing the churchyard on the west were erected in memory of Lola Pevsner (d. 1963).

In 1553 there were 3 bells. These were subsequently replaced by a peal of 6, the oldest being cast in 1604. The bells were repaired in 1880.⁴⁵ Edward VI's commissioners took 3½ oz. silver for the king, leaving a chalice of 14 oz.⁴⁶ In 1966 the plate included a chalice and paten, dated 1682, and given by William Stamp (vicar 1662-83), and a paten cover, dated 1576.⁴⁷ The registers begin in 1576 and are complete.⁴⁸

In 1341 the annual standing charge of 5s. upon the tithes of Woodhill was said to be applied by the Prioress of Amesbury to the maintenance of a chantry there,⁴⁹ and it seems likely that there was a

²¹ *W.A.M.* xliv. 153.

²² Ex inf. Mr. P. W. Wilson, Clyffe Pypard Manor.

²³ Emden, *Biog. Reg. Oxon.* i. 343.

²⁴ *Ibid.* ii, p. 1034.

²⁵ *Calamy Revised*, ed. A. G. Matthews, 285-6; *V.C.H. Wilts.* viii. 177.

²⁶ *Calamy Revised*, ed. A. G. Matthews, 407-8.

²⁷ *Ibid.* 60.

²⁸ *W.A.M.* xlv. 155.

²⁹ List of vicars in ch.

³⁰ H.O. 129/251/1/1/1.

³¹ Sar. Dioc. R.O. Vis. Queries, 1864.

³² W.R.O. 895, MS. Statistics.

³³ *W.A.M.* xlv. 166.

³⁴ One explanation for its removal is given in 'Goddard Papers', f. 33, where it is related that Edw. Goddard did not wish his children, who used the rood loft as a family pew, to see him reading lithographed sermons when in the pulpit.

³⁵ *W.A.M.* xxxvii. 424, 427.

³⁶ See pp. 29, 32.

³⁷ W.A.S. Libr., Devizes, 'Goddard Papers', f. 101; *W.A.M.* xxvii. 179.

³⁸ *W.A.M.* xxxvii. 425; Pevsner, *Wilts.* (Bldgs. of Eng.), 163.

³⁹ W.A.S. Libr., Devizes, 'Goddard Papers', f. 89.

⁴⁰ Formerly in S. aisle; E. Kite, *Wilts. Brasses*, 19-20 and pl. II.

⁴¹ R. Gunnis, *Dict. Brit. Sculptors, 1660-1851*, 129 and see p. 43, and pl. facing p. 29.

⁴² Sar Dioc. R.O. Chwdns'. Pres. 1662.

⁴³ *W.A.M.* xlv. 166.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.* xxxvii. 422.

⁴⁵ Walters, *Wilts. Bells*, 59.

⁴⁶ Nightingale, *Wilts. Plate*, 140.

⁴⁷ Local inf.

⁴⁸ All early regs. in W.R.O.

⁴⁹ *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 162.