

chapel at Woodhill between 1268 and 1361, when references to the charge occur.⁵⁰ A ninth of the great tithes of Woodhill were reckoned to be worth 14s. in 1341 and of the small tithes 11s.⁵¹ A lease of 1533 mentions a former chapel at Bushton and lists a number of goods belonging to it.⁵² These included a pair of vestments, a missal, a chalice with silver ornamentation, and 2 stoles. Nothing more is known of the chapel.

In 1846 the consolidated chapelry of Broad Town was formed out of parts of Clyffe Pypard and the neighbouring parish of Broad Hinton.⁵³ Its creation arose from the need to serve more adequately the inhabitants of the hamlet of Broad Town, most of whom lived more than a mile from any church. The desire to check the strong growth of nonconformity there was undoubtedly another reason.⁵⁴ The first curate was presented by the Bishop of Salisbury in 1846. Thereafter the vicars of Broad Hinton and Clyffe Pypard presented alternately.⁵⁵ The perpetual curate, whose living in 1864 was worth £124, received £30 from the benefice of Clyffe Pypard and £10 from that of Broad Hinton; the remainder was provided by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and the Bounty Board.⁵⁶ A vicarage house was built in c. 1860.⁵⁷ Since 1951 the benefice has been combined with that of Wootton Bassett.⁵⁸

CHRIST CHURCH, Broad Town, was built in 1846 to the design of W. Hinton Campbell, on a site provided by H. N. Goddard. Much of the cost was met by the Marchioness of Ailesbury, who also provided the church near Tottenham House (Savernake).⁵⁹ It is in an Early English style. It has one bell in a western bellcote. Besides a 19th-century chalice, there is a paten, dated 1782.⁶⁰

NONCONFORMITY. In 1674 Frances, wife of John Church, was presented as a papist.⁶¹ She may have been the recusant in the parish returned in Bishop Compton's census of 1676.⁶² In 1782 a house, probably that belonging to Abel Greenaway, was licensed for Baptist teaching.⁶³ In the earlier 19th century 3 houses at Clyffe and 3 at Bushton were licensed as dissenters' meeting places.⁶⁴

It was at Broad Town that nonconformity was most active during the 19th century, owing in large measure, no doubt, to the distance at which the hamlet lay from the parish church.⁶⁵ The strength of nonconformity there was indeed the main reason given for the creation of the new ecclesiastical district of Broad Town in 1844. A society of Primitive Methodists was formed in the hamlet as part of the

Brinkworth Mission in 1824 and a chapel built in 1827.⁶⁶ By 1835 the Broad Town society had 78 members and more than 100 children attended the Sunday school, at which 39 teachers taught.⁶⁷ In 1840-1, as the result of renewed missionary activity, it was claimed that 'the greatest drunkards and Sabbath breakers were brought in' and 40 members were added to the society.⁶⁸ By this date the original chapel building was inadequate and a new chapel was built in 1842.⁶⁹ Twenty years later the incumbent of Broad Town regarded the obstacle which Primitive Methodism presented to his cure as insurmountable, and complained that the 'systematic combination' of dissenters against him had arisen from their 'long possession of the district'. He reckoned that there were some 400 nonconformists in the area, and that, among his own congregation, half attended both chapel and church.⁷⁰ A third chapel was built towards the northern end of the street in 1866 and the second (1842) chapel, which stood nearly opposite, was thenceforth used as a Sunday school.⁷¹ In the first years of the 20th century both buildings were renovated.⁷² By 1953 the chapel of 1866 was closed and in 1968 stood derelict beside its overgrown graveyard.⁷³ The chapel of 1842 was in 1968 in use as a garage.

By the middle of the 19th century Primitive Methodism had spread to Thornhill, although nothing is known of its progress there.⁷⁴ From Thornhill its influence spread to Bushton, where the first meetings were held in some cottages along the road called the Barton, and a society was formed in 1843.⁷⁵ In 1856-7 a cottage was bought and converted into a chapel. A new red brick chapel was built at the north end of the hamlet in 1874 and was enlarged in 1894.⁷⁶ This was still being used in 1968.

In 1784 the Vicar of Clyffe Pypard reported that Wesleyan Methodists were active in the area and named 7 of their leaders.⁷⁷ A Wesleyan Methodist chapel was built at Broad Town in 1868.⁷⁸ It was closed in c. 1938 and has subsequently been converted into a dwelling house.⁷⁹

EDUCATION. Probably as a result of the scattered nature of settlement in the parish a number of small schools flourished there at various times in the earlier 19th century. Besides the free school (see below) there was a 'petty school' in Clyffe Pypard in 1808.⁸⁰ In 1819 some 50 children attended a Sunday school supported by the vicar, while an unspecified number attended two Sunday schools in the parish supported by Primitive Methodists.⁸¹ Another school, at which

⁵⁰ *Wilts. Inq. p.m.* 1242-1326 (Index Libr.), 51; *Cal. Inq. p.m.* iv. 152; *ibid.* xi. 17.

⁵¹ *Inq. Non.* (Rec. Com.), 162.

⁵² *W.A.M.* xlv. 149.

⁵³ *Lond. Gaz.* July-Nov. 1846 (pp. 2669-70).

⁵⁴ *W.A.S. Libr.*, Devizes, 'Goddard Papers', f. 65.

⁵⁵ *Crockford* (1896).

⁵⁶ *Sar. Dioc. R.O. Vis. Queries*, 1864.

⁵⁷ *W.A.M.* xlv. 144.

⁵⁸ A. R. J. Horn, *Guide to Wootton Bassett Ch.* (1960), 23, and see below, p. 202.

⁵⁹ Pevsner, *Wilts.* (Bldgs. of Eng.) 133 and *W.A.M.* xlv. 143.

⁶⁰ Nightingale, *Wilts. Plate*, 138.

⁶¹ *Sar. Dioc. R.O. Chwdns.* Pres. 1674.

⁶² *W.N. & Q.* iii. 536.

⁶³ *V.C.H. Wilts.* iii. 137; *Sar. Dioc. R.O. Vis. Queries*, 1784.

⁶⁴ *W.R.O. Retn. of Regns.*

⁶⁵ A similar state of affairs existed at Goatacre in the parish of Hilmarton, see p. 64.

⁶⁶ W. C. Tonks, *Victory in the Villages*, 76.

⁶⁷ *V.C.H. Wilts.* iii. 146.

⁶⁸ Tonks, *op. cit.* 73-4.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.* 125-7.

⁷⁰ *Sar. Dioc. R.O. Vis. Queries*, 1864.

⁷¹ Tonks, *Victory in the Villages*, 125-7.

⁷² *Ibid.*

⁷³ *G.R.O.* 18028.

⁷⁴ Tonks, *Victory in the Villages*, 162-3.

⁷⁵ *Ibid.*

⁷⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷⁷ *Sar. Dioc. R.O. Vis. Queries*, 1784.

⁷⁸ Inscription on building.

⁷⁹ Local information.

⁸⁰ Lambeth MS. 1732, *Retn. of Schools in Dioc. of Salisbury.*

⁸¹ *Digest of Returns to Cttee. of Educ. of Poor*, H.C. 224, p. 1023 (1819), ix (2).

25 children were educated at their parents' expense, was begun in 1825.⁸² In 1859 a small dame school, where 10 children were 'kept out of mischief', was held at Bushton.⁸³

The first successful attempt to provide adequate education for the poor children of the parish was made by Thomas Spackman, who, by his will dated 1782, endowed a free school. This was to be held in a house he had provided for the purpose at Thornhill. The endowment amounted to £30 yearly, which was used principally to support a master, who was employed to teach reading, writing, and arithmetic to poor children.⁸⁴ In 1819 between 60 and 70 children attended.⁸⁵ This number had decreased to some 40 to 50 pupils in 1859.⁸⁶ After elementary schools had been built at Broad Town and Clyffe Pypard (see below), it was felt that the house at Thornhill was no longer needed and it was sold in 1875.⁸⁷ The funds of the charity (known from 1904 as Spackman's Educational Foundation), were, after 1873, administered by a newly-constituted board of 8 governors. The fund, which had an income of £26 in 1905, was thenceforth distributed as money prizes to pupils at the Clyffe Pypard and Broad Town schools. Money from the fund was also used to maintain lending libraries in the schools and, occasionally, to buy scientific equipment.⁸⁸

In 1850 a schoolroom, with a teacher's house attached, was built by the Vicar of Clyffe Pypard, and was aided by grants from the National Society and the Diocesan Board. There were 60 pupils taught by a mistress in 1859 and children from most nonconformist families were reported to attend.⁸⁹ In 1906 average attendance was 47,⁹⁰ and in 1938 there were 51 pupils.⁹¹ In 1968 there were 40 children in the Clyffe Pypard Primary School.⁹²

By 1819 a school, probably begun by the Primitive Methodists active in Broad Town, had some 20 pupils.⁹³ The school seems to have been closed by 1858, when the only means of education open to children in Broad Town was a dame school of 'very bad character', where 20 children were taught. The following year a new school was built on land given by the trustees of the Broad Town Charity.⁹⁴ About 81 children attended in 1908, and in 1938 the number was 89.⁹⁵ Broad Town Primary school had 69 children in 1968.⁹⁶

CHARITIES. Among the numerous benefactions of Sarah, Duchess of Somerset (d. 1692), was that later known as the Broad Town Trust. By her will, proved in 1704, the duchess devised to trustees her manor of Broad Town to provide funds for apprenticing boys, born in Wiltshire and, at the time of their application to the charity, resident there.⁹⁷ She also stipulated that part of the rent of Broad Town Farm should be used each year to apprentice 8 boys born

on her Wiltshire manors of Broad Town, Thornhill, Froxfield, Wootton Rivers, and Huish. Another estate at Cotmarsh (in Broad Hinton), was devised to enable a further 4 boys from the same manors to be apprenticed.

The sole surviving original trustee of this charity, Sir Samuel Grimston (d. 1700), died without having made any disposition of the trust lands. Subsequently, in 1711, the number of trustees was fixed at 17, with a proviso that once numbers had fallen to 9, the surviving trustees were to elect others. Trustees were generally notable Wiltshire landowners, and in 1903 included the Marquess of Lansdowne and the Earl of Cardigan.

In 1834 the charity lands comprised Manor Farm, Broad Town Farm, Ham, and Goldborough Farms (all in the tithing of Broad Town), which totalled some 577 a. and were worth £597 yearly. The Broad Town and Cotmarsh lands had become intermixed by this date. The charity was then reported to be applied in strict conformity with the duchess's will, except that if insufficient boys from the manors mentioned above (who came to be known as 'manor boys') came forward, the deficiency was supplied from the county at large. The steward of the trustees reported that he frequently had to prevent encroachments upon the manors by parents, who hoped thereby to make their sons eligible for apprenticeships. Manor boys generally chose their own masters subject to the approval of the steward of the trustees. In 1811 the apprenticeship premium was raised from £10 to £15 for both manor and county boys, who must be at least 13 and not more than 17 years of age. During 1714-1833 582 manor boys and 1,717 county boys were apprenticed.

In 1849 it was reaffirmed that preference in the allotment of apprenticeships was to be given to not more than 12 manor boys, who were henceforth to receive a premium of £20 each. The remaining funds were to be used to apprentice county boys at the same premium. In 1906-7 one manor boy and 5 county boys were apprenticed and it was observed that this ratio was indicative of the tendency for the number of applications from manor boys to decrease. The apprenticeship system was then said to work satisfactorily and the trades most frequently chosen by the boys were those of engineer, builder, carpenter, and printer. At this date the acreage of the charity lands was 547 a. and the total gross income of the charity amounted to £644.

In 1920 the charity lands were sold and over £20,000 invested. The apprenticeship premiums payable were, from 1920 onwards, increased at the discretion of the Charity Commissioners. In 1923 the Commissioners approved a special arrangement whereby 20 apprenticeship premiums of not more than £100 were to be payable over a period of 5 years. The charity was further regulated by a scheme

⁸² *Educ. Enq. Abstract*, H.C. 62, p. 103 (1835), xliii.

⁸³ *Acct. of Wilts. Schools*, H.C. 27, p. 80 (1859 Sess. 1), xxi (2).

⁸⁴ *Endowed Char. Wilts.* (1908), p. 282.

⁸⁵ *Returns to Cttee. on Educ. of Poor* (1819), p. 1023.

⁸⁶ *Acct. of Wilts. Schools*, H.C. 27, p. 80 (1859 Sess. 1), xxi (2).

⁸⁷ *Endowed Char. Wilts.* (1908), p. 284.

⁸⁸ *Ibid.* pp. 284-7.

⁸⁹ *Acct. of Wilts. Schools*, H.C. 27, p. 80 (1859 Sess. 1), xxi (2).

⁹⁰ *Return of Non-Provided Schools*, H.C. 178-xxxii, p. 827 (1906), lxxxviii.

⁹¹ *Bd. of Educ. List 21*, 1938.

⁹² Ex inf. the Head mistress, Broad Town Primary School.

⁹³ *Returns to Cttee. on Educ. of Poor* (1819), p. 1023.

⁹⁴ *Acct. of Wilts. Schools*, H.C. 27, p. 27 (1859 Sess. 1), xxi (2); *W.A.M.* xlv. 144.

⁹⁵ *Bd. of Educ. List 21*, 1907, 1908, 1938.

⁹⁶ Ex inf. the Head mistress, Broad Town Primary School.

⁹⁷ For an acct. of the Broad Town Charity, see *Endowed Char. Wilts.* H.C. 196-ii (1907), lxi; an acct. is also given in James Bradford, *Particulars of Broad Town Char. Trust* (1808), (copy in W.A.S. Libr., Devizes). For the duchess's portrait, see pl. facing p. 28.

of 1947, which extended charity funds to assist boys under 21 years, who had lived in Wiltshire for at least 5 years, to buy outfits or tools or to meet travelling expenses.⁹⁸ In the 1960s the bulk of the charity funds, which at this time amounted to over £2,000 yearly, were applied to enable boys, most of whom were then drawn from the county at large, to buy tools. In 1961 86 boys, including 6 receiving some kind of further education, who were given grants towards maintenance and books, benefited from the charity, by then known as the Broad Town Trust.⁹⁹

There were two Spackman charities in Clyffe Pypard. Funds for the earlier charity, which was created by the will of Thomas Spackman, dated 1675, were derived from a rent-charge of 21s. on 6 a. of meadow.¹ These funds went to purchase bread which was distributed at the discretion of the Vicar of Clyffe Pypard to the poor. No more is known of this small charity.

The later Spackman charity was endowed with £1,000 bequeathed by the will of another Thomas Spackman, dated 1782.² Spackman had been born locally and had been a carpenter before becoming a wealthy Londoner. His monument in Clyffe Pypard church was maintained out of charity funds.³ Otherwise part of the fund was used to establish and maintain a school, an endowment later called the Spackman Educational Foundation,⁴ and another part was used to provide bread for distribution to poor each Sunday after church. By 1904 the distribution of bread had lapsed and at this date the income from £360, which formed the endowment of Spackman's Non-Educational Charity, was given as a subscription to a parish coal club available for residents in Clyffe Pypard and in that part of Broad Town formerly situated in the parish of Clyffe Pypard. In 1961 Thomas (II) Spackman's tomb was repaired, and in 1964 donations of £5 were made to the Broad Town and Clyffe Pypard coal clubs.

By his will proved in 1876 Jacob Pinniger Broome

left £100 to be distributed to the poor, in an unspecified manner, by his executor, Christopher Broome.⁵ In 1887 the Charity Commissioners established a Scheme whereby the income of the charity was thenceforth to be distributed in subscriptions or donations in aid of the funds of any provident club or society in Clyffe Pypard for the supply of blankets, bedding, or clothing.

Elizabeth Malpass by her will proved in 1884, settled in trust £100, the income on which was to provide bread, coal, blankets, or clothing for deserving poor parishioners.⁶ In 1885 the Charity Commissioners ordered that the income should be applied in subscriptions to any provident club within the parish for the supply of blankets, coals, bedding, and other necessaries. In 1905 the incomes of the Broome and Malpass charities were paid to the Clyffe Pypard bedding club. In 1955 and subsequent years an annual £1 payment of unexplained origin was made to the Malpass Charity from Brasenose College, Oxford. In 1962 the Malpass Charity had an income of £3 10s., while in 1965 Broome's Charity had an income of £9. In 1963 and 1964 the proceeds of both were used to buy groceries to distribute to the poor and aged.

The civil parish of Broad Town (cr. 1884) received funds from a charity established in 1627 by Henry Smith (d. 1628) for the benefit of the poor of the parish of Broad Hinton and certain other places.⁷ In 1884 the newly-created civil parish was allotted three-elevenths from the £11 18s. then received from the Smith charity by the parish of Broad Hinton. Inhabitants living in that part of Broad Town formerly situated in Clyffe Pypard were also eligible to benefit. The share received by Broad Town was used in 1905 to increase bonuses paid to subscribers to the coal and clothing clubs of the parish. The parish of Broad Town still shared in the £17 10s. allotted to Broad Hinton from the charity in 1962 and in 1960-1 £7 14s. was disbursed in vouchers of varying amounts to enable certain poor people in Broad Town to buy coal.

DRAYCOT FOLIAT

THE ANCIENT PARISH of Draycot Foliat lies 1 mile from Chiseldon village immediately below the scarp of the Marlborough Downs, and is surrounded on the east, north, and west by the modern civil parish of Chiseldon.¹ The parish was estimated at 706 a. in 1887 and at that time measured 2 miles in length and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile in width. In 1894 the whole parish became part of the civil parish of Chiseldon.² It was known by 1309 as Draycot Foliat,³ because of its connexions with the Foliot family, who held the manor in the later 13th century.⁴

⁹⁸ Ed. Char. File L 121583 (pts. 1 and 2), at Lansdowne House, Berkeley Sq., London, W.1.

⁹⁹ Ex inf. Legal Branch, Min. of Educ. and Science, Curzon St., London, W.1, and Mr. J. O. A. Arkell, Receiver, Broad Town Trust.

¹ *Endowed Char. Wilts.* (1908), p. 283, and see Char. Com. File 215540/A1.

² *Endowed Char. Wilts.* (1908), pp. 282, 287; Char. Com. Files 215540, 215540/A1.

³ See p. 40.

⁴ See p. 42.

⁵ *Endowed Char. Wilts.* (1908), p. 288.

⁶ *Ibid.* p. 289; Char. Com. Files 204231, 204231/A1, 202081.

Draycot Foliat lies entirely on the Lower Chalk Terrace⁵ at a height varying between 550 and 575 ft. and presents an open and treeless landscape. The soil is on the whole free from flints, while fairly rapid drainage renders it suitable for arable farming.⁶ In the 19th century the land was mainly under arable cultivation,⁷ but in 1967 there was a considerable amount of pasture.⁸ A large bowl barrow lies within the south-west corner of the ancient parish north of Gipsy Lane.⁹

A settlement at Draycot apparently flourished in

⁷ For an acct. of Henry Smith's Charity, see *Endowed Char. Wilts.* pp. 751, 733-4 (1908), lxxx; *ibid.* p. 567 (1908), lxxx; Char. Com. File 201040.

¹ The maps used include: O.S. Map 1/25,000, SU 17 (1953 edn.); O.S. Map 6", Wilts. XV, XVI, XXII, XXIII (1st edn.).

² *V.C.H. Wilts.* iv. 347.

³ C.P. 40/279 m. 174d.

⁵ Geolog. Survey Eng. and Wales (Drift), 1925, sheet 266.

⁶ Fry, *Land Utilization Wilts.* 162.

⁸ Ex inf. Miss J. M. Calley.

⁹ *V.C.H. Wilts.* i (1), 165.

⁴ See p. 44.

⁷ See p. 47.

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date of his son Henry's death is not known, but he seems to have died childless, for the estates passed to Nicholas Hussey, who was probably his brother.⁶² Nicholas was victualler of Calais and Sheriff of Surrey and Sussex, and held other public offices. He was indicted of treason in 1468 and all his goods were seized.⁶³ He died in 1471, leaving two daughters, Constance, who afterwards married Sir Henry Lovell, and Katherine,⁶⁴ afterwards wife of Sir Reynold Bray. The manor seems to have been held jointly by these co-heirs, for in 1478 it was recovered against them by Thomas Hussey, who claimed it as great-grandson of Henry son of Mark Hussey.⁶⁵ The manor had reverted before 1486 to Katherine and Sir Reynold Bray, either as heirs of Thomas Hussey or by composition with him,⁶⁶ and in 1494 they, with Sir William Hody and Eleanor his wife, conveyed the manor to trustees.⁶⁷

Sir Reynold Bray, son of Sir Richard Bray, was a noted architect and was in the service of Margaret Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII. He afterwards became a great favourite with Henry VII. He died childless in 1503,⁶⁸ and by his will dated 4 August in that year he divided his property, subject to the life interest of his wife, between his nephews, the sons of his brother John, on condition that they married Elizabeth and Agnes, daughters of his sister-in-law Constance Lovell.⁶⁹

John Bray, the brother of Sir Reynold, had three sons, Edmund, Edward and Reynold, and of these only one, Edward, carried out the conditions of his uncle's will, for he married his cousin Elizabeth Lovell, but subsequently divorced her.^{69a} Lady Katherine Bray seems to have died in or before 1516, when the heir of the surviving trustee handed over this manor to the eldest nephew, Sir Edmund Bray.⁷⁰ Sir Edmund was summoned to Parliament as Lord Bray in 1529⁷¹ and sold this manor in 1533 to William Dauntsey.⁷² In 1548-9 Standen Farm, part of this estate, is described as the inheritance of Jenkyn Goddard.⁷³ Later the manor seems to have passed to John Goddard, the son of John Goddard of Upham, Wiltshire, who is described as of Standen Hussey.⁷⁴ He was succeeded about 1567⁷⁵ by his son Thomas Goddard, who placed this manor in settlement in 1571,⁷⁶ perhaps on the occasion of his marriage with Margaret daughter of George Burley

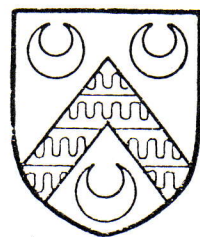
of Potterne, Wiltshire.⁷⁷ He died in 1610, when the manor passed to his son Francis.⁷⁸

Francis Goddard was succeeded in 1652⁷⁹ by his son Edward,⁸⁰ who was buried at Hungerford in 1684. Francis Goddard, his eldest son,⁸¹ sold the manor in 1719 to Francis Stonehouse.⁸²

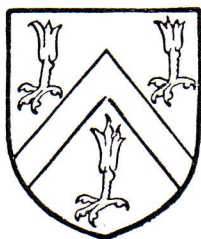
Francis Stonehouse of Hungerford Park was succeeded in 1738 by his son Francis, on whose death in 1758 Standen passed to George his son. George died in 1777 apparently without issue, for the manor passed to his brother Francis, who died intestate in 1779,⁸³ leaving two daughters Catherine and Elizabeth. Catherine inherited this manor and married John Pearse or Pearce; they were holding in 1791⁸⁴ and 1798, but John died before 5 September 1809, when his executors released a mortgage held on some land in Eddington.⁸⁵ The property was divided between his three daughters, Elizabeth Juliana wife of Thomas Michell, Maria Anne wife of John Hungerford Penruddock of Compton Chamberlayne, and Jane, who married Thomas Bunbury. Thomas Michell and his wife inherited this manor, subject to certain charges in favour of other members of the family, and they were holding it in 1806.⁸⁶ Thomas died 22 November 1809, while his widow survived until 8 January 1856.⁸⁷ Meanwhile Thomas and Jane Bunbury had disposed of their interest in the manor in 1823-4 to Frederick Dowding.⁸⁸ Thomas and Elizabeth Michell left a son and three daughters, among whom the manor was divided, but the son, the Rev. Thomas Penruddock Michell, bought his sisters' shares. He died 24 June 1866, leaving two surviving sons, Thomas Hungerford and Francis, and three daughters, Arabella Juliana, Elizabeth and Georgina. Francis, the younger son, who was a captain in the 41st Foot, died 27 October 1866,⁸⁹ and the remaining members of the family sold the manor on 31 May 1867 to Mrs. Margaret Duncan Dunn, the widow of Major-General William Dunn⁹⁰ of Inglewood and Wallingtons, in the parish of Kintbury.

At the death of Mrs. Margaret Dunn on 22 May 1890 the manor came, under the provisions of her will, to her second surviving son Col. Thomas William Duncan Dunn, whose widow sold it in December 1899 to Mr. Charles W. Butler, its present possessor.⁹¹

A mill is mentioned in 1719 and 1792,⁹² but there is none there now.



GODDARD. Gules a chevron wair between three crescents argent.



BRAY. Argent a chevron between three eagles' legs sable rized at the thigh.

⁶² Add. Chart. 18726.
⁶³ *Cal. Pat.* 1467-77, pp. 20, 104; 1452-61, *passim*.
⁶⁴ *Chan. Inq.* p.m. 9 & 10 Edw. IV, no. 47.
⁶⁵ Wrottesley, *op. cit.* 443.
⁶⁶ *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. VII*, i, 26.
⁶⁷ Feet of F. Div. Co. East. 9 Hen. VII. In 1496 Mark Hussey, clerk, gave up all his claim in the manor (De Banco R. D. Enr. East. 11 Hen. VII, m. 1).
⁶⁸ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*
⁶⁹ Nicolas, *Test. Vetusta*, i, 446.
^{69a} *Visit. of Surrey* (Harl. Soc.), 50, 177.
⁷⁰ *Anct. D.* (P.R.O.), D 1156.

⁷¹ G.E.C. *Peerage*, ii, 11.
⁷² *Recov. R. Hil.* 25 Hen. VIII, m. 347.
⁷³ *Chant. Cert.* 58, no. 68.
⁷⁴ *Visit. of Berks.* (Harl. Soc.), i, 28.
⁷⁵ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), cxlv, 1.
⁷⁶ Feet of F. Wilts. Hil. 13 Eliz.
⁷⁷ Burke, *Commoners*, iv, 325.
⁷⁸ *Chan. Inq. p.m.* (Ser. 2), cccxv, 162.
⁷⁹ Ashmole, *Antiq. of Berks.* (ed. 1723), ii, 246-7.
⁸⁰ Burke, *Commoners*, iv, 325; Feet of F. Div. Co. East. 1656; *Recov. R. Hil.* 23 & 24 Chas. II, m. 50.
⁸¹ *Recov. R. Trin.* 36 Chas. II, m. 163.
⁸² *Ibid.* East. 5 Geo. I, m. 135, 136; Feet of F. Div. Co. Hil. 5 Geo. I.

⁸³ *Par. Reg. and M. I.*
⁸⁴ Feet of F. Wilts. Hil. 31 Geo. III; *Recov. R. Hil.* 33 Geo. III, m. 309; *Mich.* 33 Geo. III, m. 54.
⁸⁵ Title Deeds of Capt. Burmester.
⁸⁶ Lysons, *loc. cit.*
⁸⁷ *Par. Reg.*; M. I.; inform. supplied by Miss Wyld.
⁸⁸ Feet of F. Berks. *Mich.* 4 & 5 Geo. IV.
⁸⁹ *Par. Reg.*; M. I.; inform. supplied by Miss Wyld.
⁹⁰ Inform. from Mr. Henry D'Oyley W. Astley of Hungerford.
⁹¹ *Ibid.*
⁹² *Recov. R. East.* 5 Geo. I, m. 135; *Mich.* 33 Geo. III, m. 54.

WALTER MONKEY 1894

and the width 35ft. 2in. The walls are constructed of flint and chalk with freestone quoins, and are 3ft. in thickness. There are two lancet windows, one on each side, 4ft. by 8in., deeply splayed on the inside, and the external jamb is chamfered and rebated for shutters, the lights not being glazed, and there are some remains of the hooks by which the wooden shutters were hung. There is also a lancet in the bell gable of the western wall. On the south side there was a doorway, now built up. The only carved work that has been met with is an enriched capital and a portion of the shaft, ornamented with a saw-tooth moulding, now lying in the garden, and is thought to have belonged to the doorway. The east wall has been entirely destroyed, as is also the original roof, but the north and south walls are intact up to the plate level, and the west end with gable also remains as first built.

We have in the Report of the Commissioners appointed, 1 Edward VI, 1547—8, to survey all religious institutions an account of the value of the FREE CHAPEL of North Standen, which was returned as being worth 34s. 8d. a year, and the last Incumbent was Edward Hungerford, then aged 30 years. There are no presentations to the Chapel entered in the Wilts Institutions, it being dependent on the Church of Hungerford. With regard to the term *Free Church*, they were usually built on royal manors, and exempt from ordinary jurisdiction, but having incumbents instituted by the diocesan. They were generally endowed with fewer privileges and immunities than a parish church, either such as had no proper priest attached to it, or in which the sacrament of baptism was not to be administered, or had no burying ground attached to it, or were dependent on a superior church. Previous to the Reformation nearly all castles, manor houses, and court houses, and the granges of religious establishments appear to have had private chapels attached to them. From the period of its violent alienation from its religious purpose the chapel has been desecrated, and used as an ordinary out-building of the Manor Farm.

We now come to the Manor and Chapel of SOUTH STANDEN, or STANDEN-HUSSEY. In Domesday Book we find that Henry de Ferreres, an ancestor of the family of Ferrers, Earls of Derby, and one of the Conqueror's commissioners for the survey, held *Standene* of the king, and that Godric, the huntsman, a king's thane, held it in the time of Edward the Confessor, and paid geld for one hide. There were five carucates of land, four being in demesne, and four servi, or bondmen, eight acres of meadow, ten acres of pasture, and six acres of wood, the whole being worth 100 shillings yearly. There was also a wood there, which belonged to Bedwin in the time of King Edward.

The manor was in the possession as early as the reign of Henry II. of

a family named Hussey, indifferently written Hoose, Hoase, Hoesse, Huse, Husee, of Harting, in the county of Sussex, who held considerable property in South Morton, Finclampstead, and other places in Berkshire, also in the counties of Gloucester, Suffolk, and Wilts. Henry Hoese (Hosatus-Hussey) the elder, of this family, before the year 1169 built and endowed at Dureford, in the parish of Rogate, Sussex, a priory of Premonstratensian Canons from Welbeck, to the honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. John Baptist, bestowing upon it his *Chapel at Standene*, with a third part of the tithes of the manor, and one virgate of land in *Bugesgate* as an appurtenance to the said chapel, with all rights in woods and plains, and a tenth part of all lands brought into cultivation at Standene, &c. In 1238, 23 Hen. III., Matthew Hussey granted to William, Abbot of Dureford, all the lands which Robert Oveve, Chaplain, formerly held in Shalbourne, Ham, Sandon, and Hungerford, in exchange for land in Sussex, the Abbot to find a Chaplain in the *Church at Standene*. At the *Inquisition of the Nines*, in 1341, this manor is described as situated in Wilts, with a *Chapel* annexed to Hungerford Church. Richard Hussey died, seized of a portion of the manor here in 1361, which he had held of the honour of Tutbury, a principal possession of the Ferreres (Ferrers) family. In the reign of Henry VII. the manor belonged to Sir Reginald Bray, the king's prime minister who seems to have possessed a genius for architecture, as Henry the Seventh's Chapel at Westminster was built under his direction. The *Free Chapel* at South Standen, which was dedicated to St. Faith, is called in the Map of the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of 1535 a *Chantry of Hungerford Church*. The manor was bequeathed by Sir Reginald Bray to William, Lord Sandys, of the Vyne, who married the only child of his brother John. Lord Sandys was co-founder with Bishop Fox, of the Holy Ghost Chapel at Basingstoke, and died in 1542, being then Lord Chamberlain of the King's Household. In 1 Edward VI, 1547—8, when it was confiscated, the chapel was worth 40 shillings a year. William Pett, aged 50 years, was Incumbent, No presentations occur in the Wilts Institutions. In 1583 the manor was purchased of William, Lord Sandys, grandson of the first Lord, by Thomas Goddard, Esq., and in 1719 the Goddards sold it to Francis Stonehouse, Esq., from whom it descended to Mrs. Pearce, one of whose daughters married Thomas Mitchell, Esq., whose representatives sold the estate to the late Major-General Duum, of Ingleswood House.

There are now no remains of the old chapel, which was converted into a pigeon-house, and long used for this purpose.

The Husseys continued in possession of Harting until the beginning of the 16th century, when the estate passed with an heiress into the

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and with his wife Edith was dealing with land in Hungerford in December 1423,⁵³ but before 1428 the manor had passed into the hands of Walter Lord Hungerford.⁵⁴ Charlton then descended with Hungerford Engleford⁵⁵ (q.v.) to Margaret widow of Robert Lord Hungerford, and in 1465 she, with the consent of Sir Thomas her grandson and Anne his wife, granted this manor to John Tughill or Tukhill.⁵⁶

John was a weaver and had been summoned for a debt in 1438,⁵⁷ and he had witnessed a deed on 18 May 1458 as Constable of Hungerford.⁵⁸ He or his heirs seem to have sold the manor soon afterwards, and in 1494 land at Charnham Street was held of John Isbury,⁵⁹ who was perhaps the owner of Charlton at that date, for in 1502 he and his wife Elizabeth conveyed this manor, now called the manor of Hopgrass, to trustees.⁶⁰ John had married as his first wife Ann daughter of Thomas Essex of Wansdown Green, and the settlement seems to have been in favour of his brother-in-law, Sir William Essex of Lambourn,⁶¹ who was holding this manor in 1538.⁶² From his son Sir Thomas this manor seems to have passed to the latter's fourth son, Humphrey Essex of Lambourn, who was holding it in 1559.⁶³ Though Humphrey had two sons, this manor passed to his brother George, who was holding it in 1568-9. It was then and in 1581 held under a lease by Brian Gunter.⁶⁴ George Essex's sister married Sir Edward Darell of Littlecote, and the manor seems to have passed to the latter's son William, who conveyed it in 1586 to Edward Rogers and James Clarke, apparently in trust for John Popham.⁶⁵ It has since passed, like the adjoining manor of North Standen (q.v.), with the Littlecote estate,⁶⁶ and is now the property of Mr. Hugh Francis Arthur Leyborne-Popham.

There were two mills in the manor in 1086, and one mill is mentioned in 1331,⁹⁷ but there is none at the present day.

CHARNHAM STREET (Charleham Street, Hungerford, xv cent. ; Charnayn Street, xvii cent.) formed part of the Chilton Foliat estate. It was held in 1447 by Edmund Marquess of Dorset,⁹⁸ and had passed before 1670 to the Pophams,⁹⁹ who were still in possession in 1732, when the manor is mentioned for the last time.¹⁰⁰

In 1086 the manor of **NORTH STANDEN** (Standone, Standene, xi-xiv cent. ; Staunden, xiii-

xvi cent. ; Staunden Chaworth, Staunden Chaward, xiv cent. ; North Standen, xiii-xx cent.) was held by Benzeline of Ernulf de Helsing, and it had formerly been held of Edward the Confessor by Beatrix.¹ It is believed that Maud, one of Ernulf's co-heirs, married Patrick de Chaworth² (Cadurcis, Chaurces), and this manor passed to that family. Pain de Chaworth, who was probably grandson of Patrick,³ married Gundred de la Ferte and had a son Patrick, who compounded for his own wardship and marriage in 1239.⁴ Under Patrick a knight's fee at Standen was held at about this time by Hugh de Standen, while Michael de Cholderton also held half a fee there.⁵

It seems possible that Hugh de Standen was the Hugh de St. Martin who was holding the larger share of the manor a little later.⁶ He was succeeded about 1247 by his son Peter,⁷ who gave up this manor to Patrick de Chaworth, his overlord, by whom it was demised before 1249 to Peter Chaceporc.⁸ Patrick had, however, resumed the manor into his own hands before his death, which occurred in 1258, though both Joan widow of Hugh de St. Martin and Margery, Peter's widow, held dower there.⁹ Standen then formed part of Patrick's barony of Kempford (co. Gloucs.), and besides the manor he held a mill¹⁰ there of Sir William de St. Martin as of the fee of Chisbury (co. Wilts.).¹¹ The manor was assigned in dower to his widow,¹² and it passed on her death in 1274 to her son Sir Pain de Chaworth.¹³ Pain was succeeded in 1279 by his brother Patrick,¹⁴ who died seised of the manor in 1283.¹⁵ Margery Dansey, Peter de St. Martin's widow, still held dower there. Standen was assigned to Patrick's widow Isabel, who afterwards married Hugh le Despenser.¹⁶ His daughter and heir Maud married Henry¹⁷ second son of Edmund Crouchback, who became Earl of Lancaster in 1327.¹⁸ Standen thus became part of the duchy of Lancaster.

In 1349 it was granted by Henry Earl of Lancaster to Sir John de Walkyngton for life¹⁹ and it was held of the Duke of Lancaster at the time of his death in 1361 by Sir Andrew Peverel.²⁰ It followed the same descent as Hungerford Manor to the Crown,²¹ and was granted in 1548 to Edward Duke of Somerset²²; but in 1605 Edmund Hungerford is spoken of as lord of the manor when permission was granted to him to inclose the lands, as there was only one freeholder left, his father Edmund Hungerford, senior.²³ The manor was granted in 1608 to Edward Phillips and John

⁵³ Hungerford Town MSS.
⁵⁴ *Feud. Aids*, v, 263.
⁵⁵ Chan. Inq. p.m. 38 & 39 Hen. VI, no. 59.
⁵⁶ Feet of F. Wilts. 5 Edw. IV, no. 7.
⁵⁷ *Cal. Pat.* 1436-41, p. 113.
⁵⁸ Hungerford Town MSS.
⁵⁹ *Cal. Inq. p.m. Hen. VII*, i, 409.
⁶⁰ Feet of F. Wilts. Mich. 18 Hen. VII.
⁶¹ *Visit. of Berks.* (Harl. Soc.), ii, 125.
⁶² *Recov. R. Mich.* 30 Hen. VIII, m. 100.
⁶³ *Ibid.* Mich. 1 & 2 Eliz. m. 706.
⁶⁴ Duchy of Lanc. Pleadings, cxvi, C 3; lxxviii, A 6.
⁶⁵ Feet of F. Wilts. Trin. 28 Eliz.; *Recov. R. Mich.* 28 Eliz. m. 144.
⁶⁶ *Recov. R. Mich.* 22 Chas. II, m. 255; East. 25 Chas. II, m. 156.
⁹⁷ *Pat.* 5 Edw. III, pt. ii, m. 13; Inq. a.q.d. file 213, no. 5.

⁹⁸ Feet of F. Div. Co. 25 Hen. VI, no. 51.
⁹⁹ *Recov. R. Mich.* 22 Chas. II, m. 255.
¹⁰⁰ *Ibid.* Mich. 6 Geo. II, m. 486.
¹ *Dom. Bk.* (Rec. Com.), i, 70.
² *Her. and Gen.* vi, 247.
³ Dugdale, *Baronage*, i, 517.
⁴ *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Com.), i, 326.
⁵ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 142, 157.
⁶ *Ibid.* 144.
⁷ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* (Hen. III), i, 22, 114.
⁸ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1226-57, p. 345.
⁹ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* (Hen. III), i, 114.
¹⁰ There was a mill at Standen in 1086 (*Dom. Bk.* [Rec. Com.], i, 70b).
¹¹ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* (Hen. III), i, 114.
¹² *Ibid.* Albreda daughter of Hugh de St. Martin and her husband John de Chelmerford released all their right in the manor to Hawisia and her son Pain (Duchy of Lanc. Anct. D. no. 179).

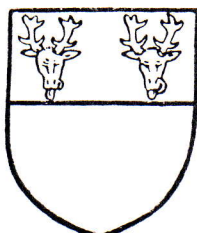
¹³ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* (Edw. I), ii, 38.
¹⁴ *Ibid.* 182.
¹⁵ *Ibid.* 477.
¹⁶ *Cal. Close*, 1279-88, pp. 217, 218, 220, 252, 462.
¹⁷ *Ibid.* 1296-1302, p. 274.
¹⁸ G.E.C. *Peerage*, v, 6.
¹⁹ *Cal. Pat.* 1348-50, p. 366.
²⁰ Chan. Inq. p.m. 35 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 22.
²¹ *Abbrev. Rot. Orig.* (Rec. Com.), ii, 263; Duchy of Lanc. Royal Chart. 333; *Cal. Pat.* 1413-16, p. 357; *Feud. Aids*, v, 262; Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks. xvi, fol. 136, 71 d., 69 d.; xxi, fol. 197 d., 214 d. There are Ministers' Accounts for this manor for the reign of Edward IV (*Min. Accts.* [P.R.O. Lists and Indexes], i, 71).
²² Duchy of Lanc. Misc. Bks. xxiii, fol. 30; *Pat.* 2 Edw. VI, pt. v.
²³ Duchy of Lanc. Spec. Com. 3 Jas. I, no. 700.

Seward,²⁴ but Edmund Hungerford was dealing with it in 1650²⁵ and conveyed it in 1656 to Alexander Popham²⁶ of Littlecote. Alexander was succeeded by his son Sir Francis Popham, who died on 28 August 1674.²⁷ On the death of his son Alexander in 1705 without male issue the manor passed to his uncle Alexander, on whose death his son Francis succeeded.

Francis died in 1735, and his elder son Edward was holding this manor in 1770²⁸ and died in 1779, when his son Francis succeeded.²⁹ He died childless in 1780, having devised his estates to his nephew Edward William Leyborne, who then assumed the additional name of Popham. He was succeeded in 1843 by his son Edward William, on whose death unmarried in 1881 the estates passed to his nephew Francis William Leyborne-Popham.³⁰ He died on 15 July 1907, and



LEYBORNE. Azure six lions argent.

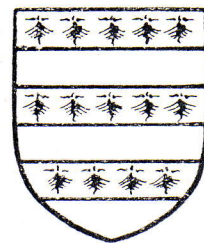


POPHAM. Argent a chief gules with two harts' heads caboshed or therein.

was succeeded by his brother Hugh Francis Arthur Leyborne-Popham,³¹ the present owner of the manor.

The manor of *SOUTH STANDEN* or *STANDEN HUSSEY* was held by Godric of King Edward the Confessor, but in 1086 was in the hands of Henry de Ferrers.³² This Henry was a younger son of Walkelin de Ferrers, and had three sons, Engulf, William and Robert, but the first two died during their father's lifetime and Robert succeeded to his estates and became the first Earl of Ferrers and Derby.³³ His descendant William fourth Earl of Ferrers and Derby held the overlordship of this manor early in the 13th century.³⁴ Standen formed part of the honour of Tutbury and descended with the earldom of Ferrers until it became merged in the duchy of Lancaster in 1337.³⁵

The manor of South Standen seems to have belonged in the 12th century to Henry Hussey of Harting (co. Sussex), who founded Dureford Abbey in 1165 and granted to it the chapel of Standen.³⁶ His son Henry, who was holding Standen in 1199,³⁷ confirmed his father's gift about 1189-1204.³⁸ He married Clementina daughter of John Port³⁹ and was succeeded by his son William. William Hussey was followed in 1217 by his son Henry,⁴⁰ who died about 1235, leaving by his wife Cecilia a son Matthew,⁴¹ who was holding this manor later in the 13th century.⁴² Matthew was succeeded about 1253 by his son Henry Hussey of Harting,⁴³ who in 1268 made an exchange of lands with Maud wife of William Paynel, possibly his father's widow.⁴⁴ He received a grant of free warren here in 1271⁴⁵ and died in 1290.⁴⁶ Standen was assigned in dower to his widow Agnes.⁴⁷ His son Henry was summoned to Parliament as Lord Hussey in 1295⁴⁸ and died in 1332,⁴⁹ when a third of the manor was assigned in dower to his widow Isabel.⁵⁰ His son Henry second Lord Hussey leased certain lands here to Isabel widow of Roger de Stokke, but in 1336 came with armed followers and seized and destroyed the deed.⁵¹ Henry settled half the manor in 1347⁵² on himself for life with remainder to one of his younger sons, Richard, and contingent remainders to his issue by Catherine, his second wife; he died in 1349⁵³ without leaving any issue by Catherine, and Richard inherited this moiety,⁵⁴ of which he died seised in 1361.⁵⁵ The reversion of the manor was said to be in his brother Sir Henry, though his nephew Henry, son of Mark his eldest brother, was still alive. Sir Henry Hussey died in 1383-4,⁵⁶ leaving a widow Ankaret, and was succeeded by his son Sir Henry Hussey. Henry son of Mark Hussey mentioned above disputed his cousin's succession to some of the Hussey lands,⁵⁷ apparently without success, for Standen passed on the death of Sir Henry Hussey in 1409⁵⁸ to his son Henry,⁵⁹ who was afterwards knighted and died about 1450.⁶⁰ Standen was assigned as dower to his wife Constance.⁶¹ The



HUSSEY. Barry ermine and gules.

²⁴ Pat. 5 Jas. I, pt. xxi, m. 1.
²⁵ Feet of F. Wils. Mich. 1650.
²⁶ Ibid. Trin. 1656.
²⁷ Recov. R. East. 25 Chas. II, m. 156; Burke, *Landed Gentry* (1906).
²⁸ Recov. R. D. Enr. East. 10 Geo. III, m. 76. Edward purchased a fee-farm rent of £18 7s. 11½d. from this manor and Oakhill at that date from William Morehead. The rent had belonged in 1712 to Maurice Hunt (Recov. R. Trin. 11 Anne, m. 106).
²⁹ Burke, *Landed Gentry* (1906).
³⁰ Ibid.
³¹ Inform. supplied by Mr. Hugh F. A. Leyborne-Popham.
³² *Dom. Bk.* (Rec. Com.), i, 72b. This manor is returned under Wiltshire in 1086, but in 1290 a third of it was in Berkshire and the rest in Wiltshire (*Cal. Inq. p.m.* [Edw. I], ii, 473).
³³ G.E.C. *Peerage*, iii, 64.
³⁴ *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 119; G.E.C. *Peerage*, iii, 66.

³⁵ Chan. Inq. p.m. 18 Edw. I, no. 36; *Cal. Inq. p.m.* (Edw. I), iii, 307; Chan. Inq. p.m. 6 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 66; 35 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 97; *Feud. Aids*, v, 264; Chan. Inq. p.m. (Ser. 2), cccxxv, 162.
³⁶ Dugdale, *Mon.*, vi, 937.
³⁷ Pipe R. 1 John, m. 13 d.
³⁸ Dugdale, *Mon. Angl.*, vi, 937.
³⁹ Ibid.
⁴⁰ Dugdale, *Baronage*, i, 623.
⁴¹ *Excerpta e Rot. Fin.* (Rec. Com.), i, 279.
⁴² Feet of F. Div. Co. 28 Hen. III, no. 65; *Testa de Nevill* (Rec. Com.), 119, 127.
⁴³ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* (Hen. III), i, 74.
⁴⁴ Feet of F. Div. Co. 53 Hen. III, no. 33.
⁴⁵ *Cal. Chart. R.* 1257-1300, p. 176.
⁴⁶ *Cal. Inq. p.m.* (Edw. I), ii, 473, 474, 475.
⁴⁷ *Cal. Close*, 1288-96, p. 100.
⁴⁸ G.E.C. *Complete Peerage*, iv, 301.

⁴⁹ Ibid.; Chan. Inq. p.m. 6 Edw. III (1st nos.), no. 66.
⁵⁰ *Cal. Close*, 1330-3, p. 469.
⁵¹ *Cal. Pat.* 1334-8, pp. 353, 354, 375.
⁵² Feet of F. Div. Co. 21 Edw. III, no. 11; Chan. Inq. p.m. 35 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 97.
⁵³ Chan. Inq. p.m. 23 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 77.
⁵⁴ *Cal. Close*, 1349-54, pp. 125, 130.
⁵⁵ Chan. Inq. p.m. 35 Edw. III, pt. i, no. 97.
⁵⁶ Ibid. 7 Ric. II, no. 47.
⁵⁷ Wrottesley, *Ped. from Plea R.* 195.
⁵⁸ Chan. Inq. p.m. 10 Hen. IV, no. 17.
⁵⁹ *Feud. Aids*, v, 264. Henry was apparently holding the whole manor, which is said to have been formerly in the possession of Hubert Hussey.
⁶⁰ Chan. Inq. p.m. 28 Hen. VI, no. 35.
⁶¹ *Close*, 29 Hen. VI, m. 21; see also Add. Chart. 18726, 18748.