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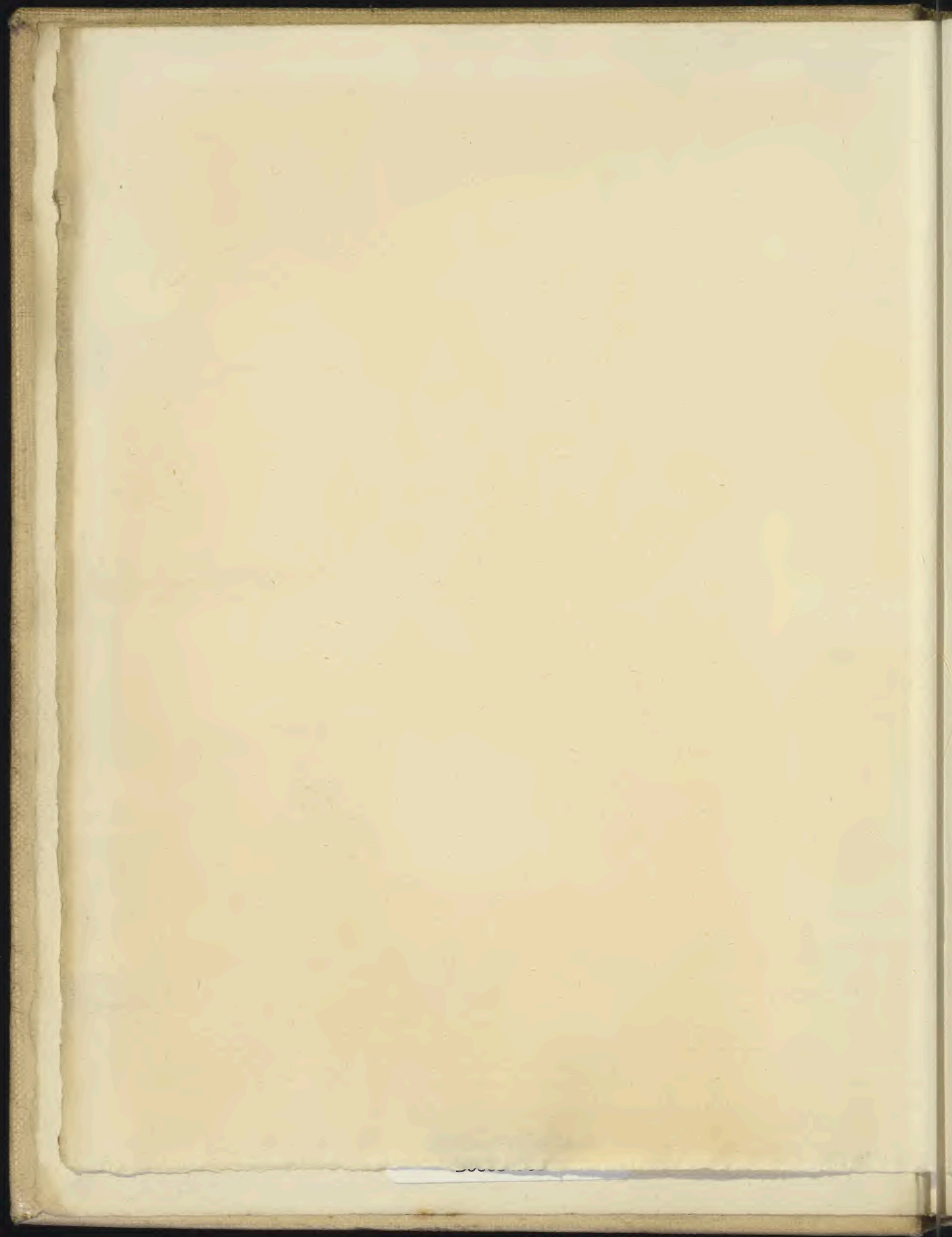
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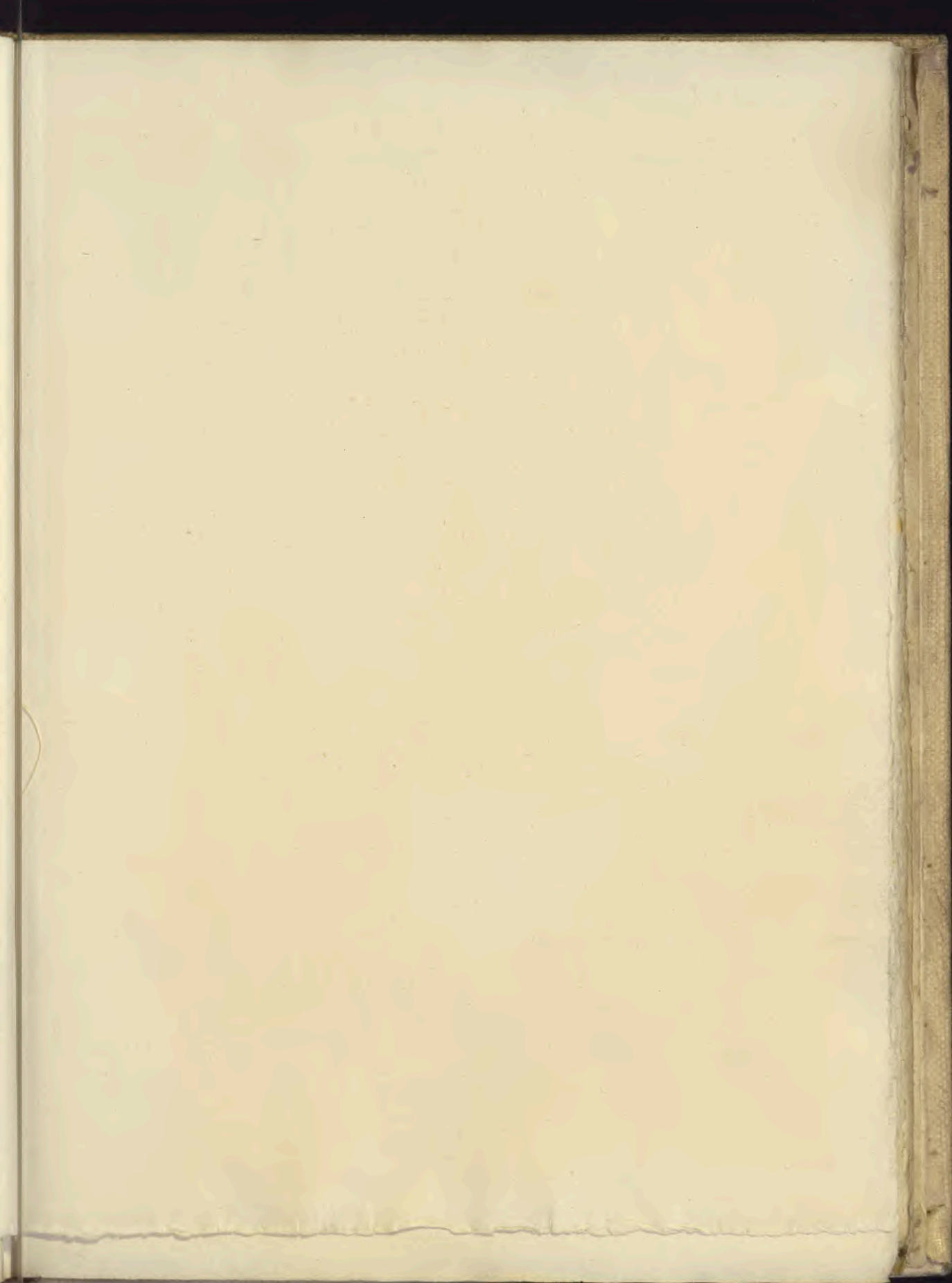
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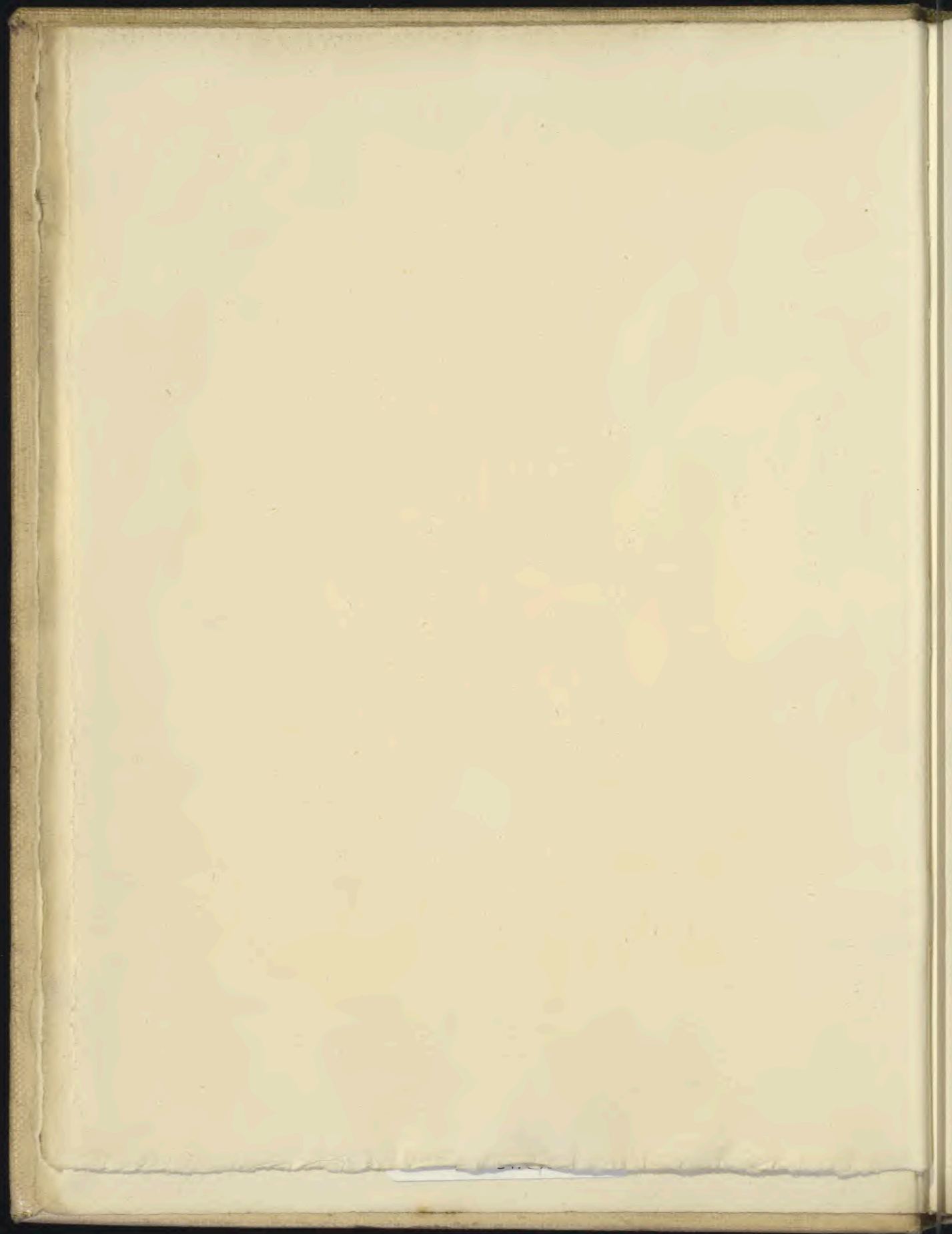


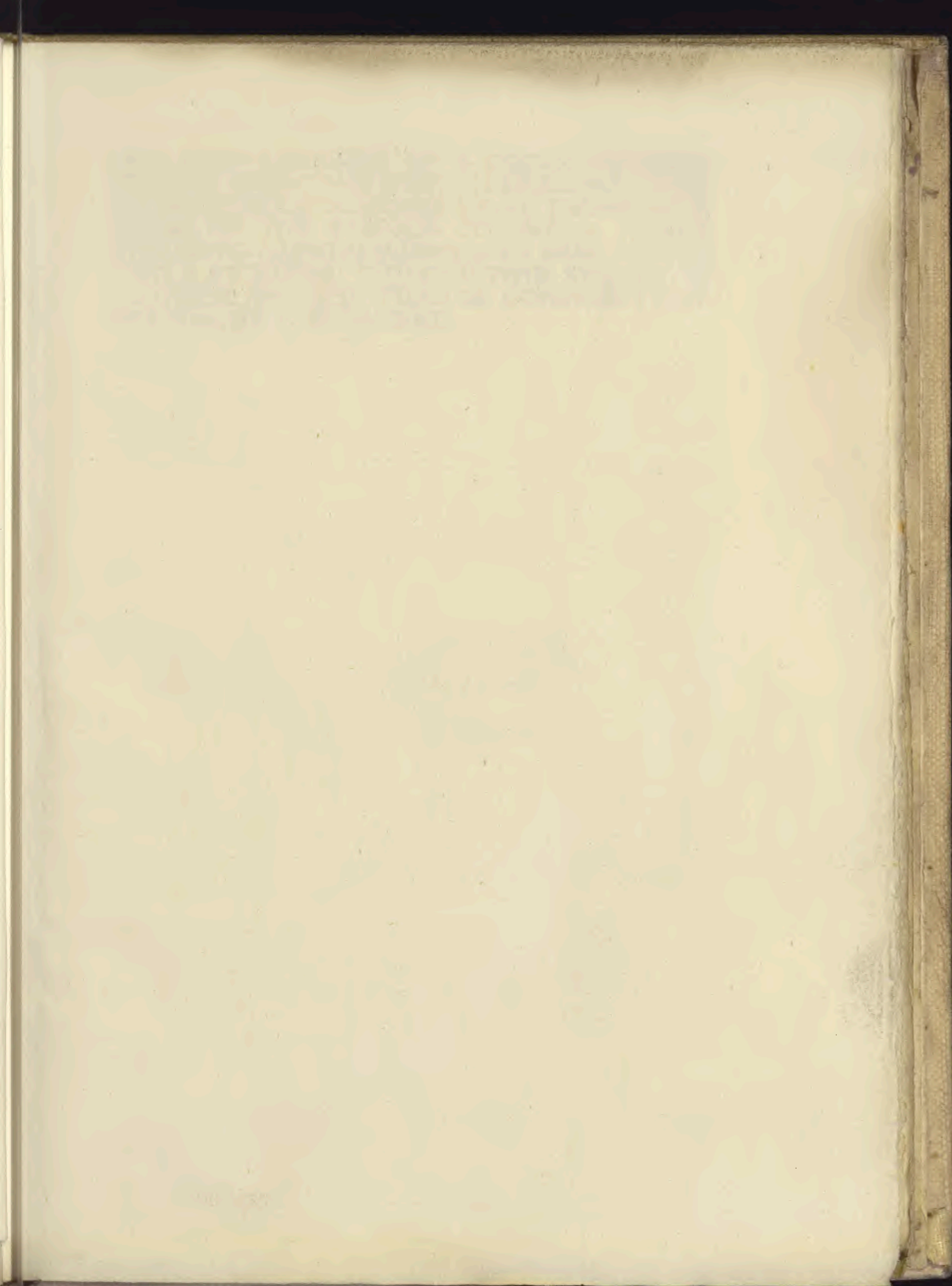
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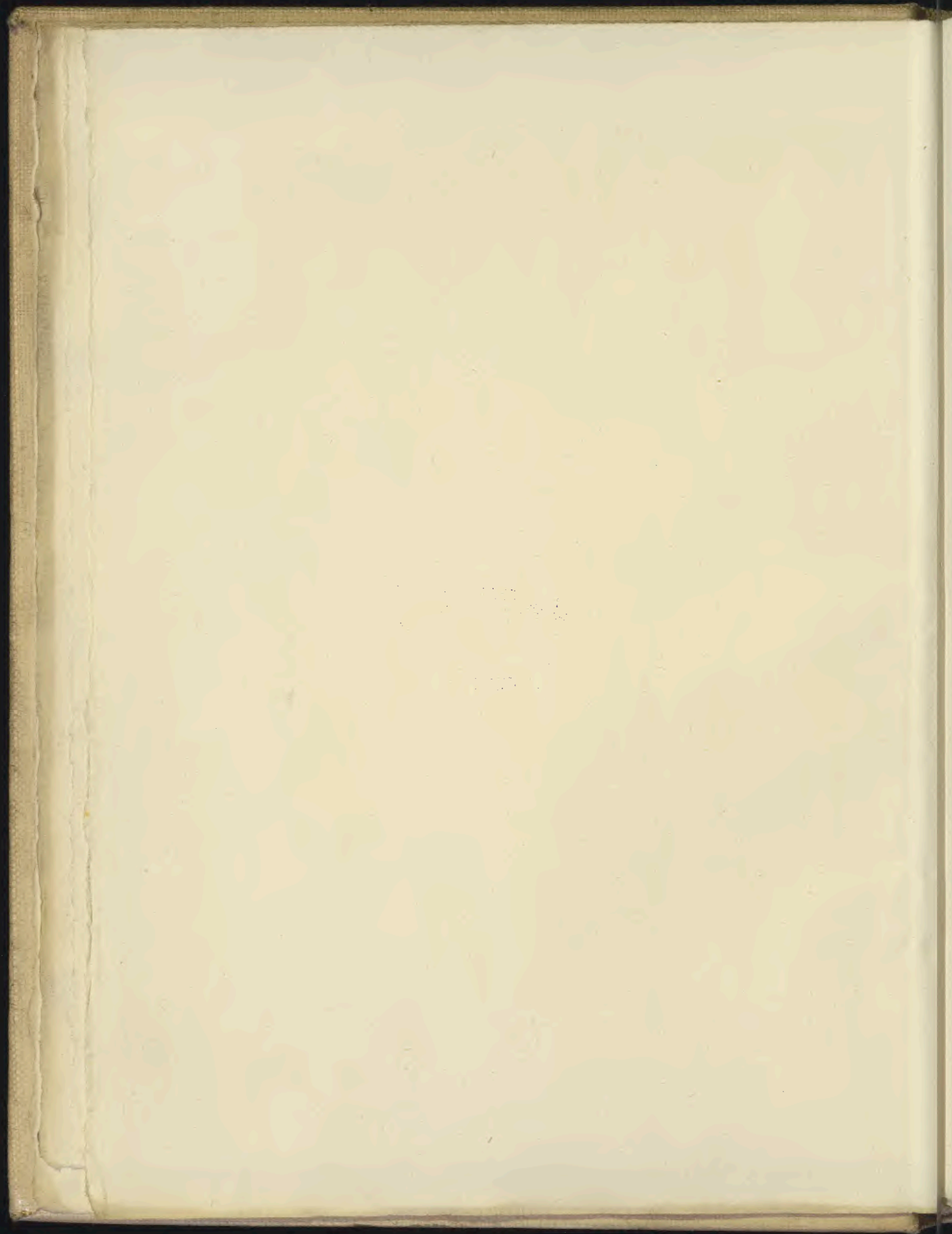












X

THE LAST RECORDS OF A COTSWOLD COMMUNITY: BEING THE WESTON SUBEDGE FIELD ACCOUNT BOOK FOR THE FINAL TWENTY-SIX YEARS OF THE FAMOUS COTSWOLD GAMES, HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED, AND NOW EDITED WITH A STUDY ON THE OLD TIME SPORTS OF CAMPDEN AND THE VILLAGE COMMUNITY OF WESTON, BY C. R. ASHBEE.



DOVER'S HILL & THE LYNCHES: THE CENTRE
OF THE VILLAGE COMMUNITY OF WESTON
SUBEDGE WHERE THE COTSWOLD GAMES



WERE PLAYED. CAMPDEN & ASTON SUBEDGE
LIE ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE HILL,
AND THE VALE OF EVESHAM IS
IN THE DISTANCE.

PREFACE: BY MR. SIDNEY WEBB, TO THE LAST
RECORDS OF A COTSWOLD COMMUNITY, & THE
WESTON SUBEDGE FIELD ACCOUNT BOOK.

"The Last Records of a Cotswold Community," which Mr. Ashbee has edited in so pleasing a form, have more than a local or merely antiquarian interest. The famous Cotswold Games deserve to be kept in our memories in these twentieth century days, to which they may teach more than one lesson. The Weston Subedge Field Account Book has a special interest in revealing to us the details of the actual administration of the common field system in the nineteenth century. The two fieldsmen were appointed at what they called a vestry meeting, at which they submitted their accounts for public inspection, and from which they from time to time received authority to levy a rate at so much per yard land, to reimburse their outlay. The vestry meetings dealing with the common field business seem to have been entirely distinct from those open to all rated householders, which administered the affairs of the parish, whether these related to the church, the poor or the highways, for which other rates at so much in the pound rental must have been made. The use of the terms vestry and rate for a meeting of common-field co-tenants and the levy which they made on themselves is, I believe, quite exceptional. In most of the parishes that I know of such remnants of the manorial business as continued into the nineteenth century seem to have been dealt with—if not by the Court Leet—by the ordinary vestry meetings open to all rated householders, which appointed and controlled the herdsman or common driver, made regulations for the commons, looked after the pound, destroyed the sparrows, & apparently paid the incidental expenses out of the church rate. The Weston Subedge Field Account Book reminds us that a distinct organisation, levying a separate rate, sometimes survived even down to our grandfathers' days.

We are only now beginning to realise the importance to English history of the humble archives of the village, of

which so many lie unexplored around us: most of them, unfortunately, passing by sheer neglect rapidly out of existence. We want many more patient transcribers and intelligent editors of parish records—not parish registers, so much as vestry minutes, churchwardens' accounts, overseers' books, the memoranda of the surveyors of highways, and the records of the local poorhouse or workhouse, to say nothing of the apparently undiscoverable archives of the proceedings of the justices of the peace in Petty and Special Sessions.

SIDNEY WEBB.

FROM THE ANNALIA DUBRENSIA.

“Heare you bad owners of inclosed grounds
That have your soules as narrow as your bounds,
When you have rob’d the earth of her increase,
Stored up that fading treasure, and spoke peace
Unto your wretched thoughts; the barren field
Of Cotswold, and those emulous hills shall yield
A crop of honour unto Dover’s name,
Richer than all your stacks or barns containe.”

SHACKLEFORD MARMION.

1636.

Campden
High
Street

in
1904.



The old Elm Tree House now
the Campden School of Arts
and Crafts, built in 1656, a few
years after Dover's death and
during the suppression of the
Games.

PART I. — THE COTSWOLD GAMES AND THEIR PLACE IN HISTORY, BEING AN ADDRESS DELIVERED AT THE CAMPDEN SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, ON THE OLD-TIME SPORTS OF THE COUNTRYSIDE.

Sports are much like human lives, they rise and die down again, and the sanity and sweetness with which we conduct them is often the measure of their existence; those live longest that live sanest. But sports also are like human souls, they may be damned with licence and lost with intemperance. Worst of all they may be sold to the Devil for gold. Professionalism in sport is its ruin just as is intemperance. We cannot play the game unless we play it disinterestedly, nor can we play the game unless we play it temperately. There must be no pot of beer nor purse of gold at the end of it. This is the lesson of Cotswold Games.

We have three sources from which to draw our knowledge of the Old Time Sports of Campden and the country side:

1. The local legend & mouth to mouth records of Campden.
2. The general historic evidence of similar sports carried on all over England before and after the Reformation.
3. A rare, & in many ways singularly beautiful little book of faded poems on the Games themselves, written by what might be termed a garland of poets in honour of one Mr. Dover, an attorney of this district, and whose name is still recorded at Campden in Dover's House, and Dover's Hill, the great green amphitheatre overlooking the vale of Evesham, where the Cotswold games were played for many hundred years.

With this may be placed the MSS. record, now for the first time published, of the last 26 years of accounts, minutes & resolutions kept by the Landsmen of Weston Subedge, in whose parish and under whose charge was the land where the games were played.

I propose to say a word as to each of these, but first of local legend & record. Tradition unless scientifically disproven should always be believed, and there are many families in

Campden and district who still hand down records of the sports to their children. We hear of the last great meeting on Dover's Hill in 1852. We know from the Fieldsmen's book of the deal made between them & the proprietor of the Swan public house at Campden, whereby they let the hill for booths for L5, and we know from the various bills yet extant how he retailed the right for L4 a booth, and so drove a very profitable trade.

We hear of the famous backsword fight between Spyres of Mickleton and Prestage of Campden. The histories call it Prestage, but Tradition says it was a Nezzy Plested, and judging by names and families in Campden, I am inclined to believe tradition. In this fight with the left hand tied to the hocks the two champions fought till one lost an eye and the other was so badly bruised that he died a fortnight after, but, so says tradition, it was the Campden man that won. The contemporary picture of this encounter still hangs in the hall of Mr. C. H. Smith, at Wood Stanway. It is a grim picture.

We hear of numberless little odds and ends of local colour that go to amplify this or that fact, or explain things otherwise lost to any but old chroniclers.

As to the second, our knowledge of the old games and sports carried on over the whole of England. There is a great wealth of information from books, from pictures, and from sculpture. There are records of games painted on tiles, carved on churches, and pictured in manuscripts, a tomb in Cirencester Church had the record of what was supposed to be a Gloucestershire wake. A whole book has been written by a learned modern on the sports mentioned in Shakespeare alone and the metaphors he drew from them, and as Shakespeare went poaching in the grounds of a Gloucestershire justice & was had up for it, he knew something about sports illicit and otherwise, as he did about most things. There is no doubt he knew about Campden, for Justice Shallow on the assumption that he ever existed, was probably a Campden justice and his greyhound it was that was "outrun on Cotsal" i.e. lost the race on Dover's Hill.

The May games, the Whitsun festivities, the Christmas

wakes, Jack-in-the-Green, the May Queen, the Lord of Misrule, even Robin Hood and what he represents, they are older than all religions, indeed in a sense they may be called an integral part of every religion, for every religion has taken them and made them part of itself. When Christianity came to England, Jack-in-the-Green and the May Queen were already there. Then there came a great feud between them, and they fought for long years until they patched it up, and grew in the great Middle Ages to understand each other, for the mediaeval Church was wise, and she allowed, as Sir Thomas More put it, "that folk might be merry and yet go to heaven." So she took these old customs when she found how much a part of life they were, and christianised them, and sanctified them, and made them part of herself; made friends with Jack-in-the-Green, in short. The may-pole was set up in every English village hard by the church—St. Mary Undershaft on Cornhill and the great painted pole at Welford-on-Avon, are witnesses to this day. The games once more became a part of the life, and for 400 years Jack-in-Green was as happy as a king. Then there came another religious upheaval from which we got much good, but also much harm.

The Puritans came upon us & though they freed the mind, they ended by chaining the body with conventions quite as deadly as those that fell with the old Catholic Church in England.

"Priests in black gowns
Keep walking their rounds,
And binding with briers
My joys and desires."

This, though you may not think it, was said by the first of the modern singers, and said not of the old Catholic but of the modern Protestant Church in England, and the harm that the Puritans did was the intemperate stamping out, good & bad indifferently, of all the old sports, games, pastimes, and merrymakings of the country side.

Campden
High
Street

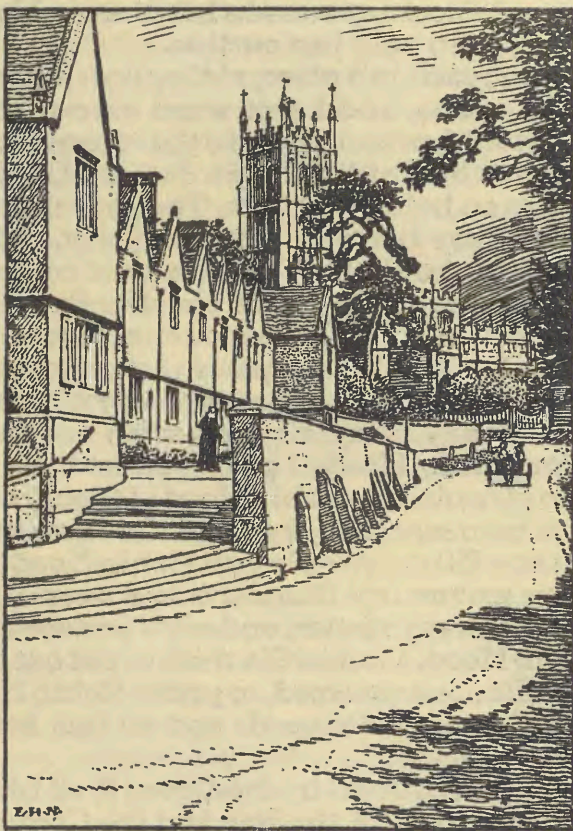
in
1904.



The House of William Grevel,
the Flemish Wool Merchant,
High Street, Campden. Built
circa 1350.

Campden
Church
Street

in
1904.



Showing the Church and
Sir Baptist Hicks' Alms'
Houses. Close by was his
own house burnt down
in the Civil War.

Hugh Latimer journeying on one of his episcopal visitations, tells the young King Edward VI. of what he saw. Broadway and Blockley were in his diocese, Weston Sub-edge and Campden only just outside.

"I came once myself to a place, riding on a journey homeward from London, and I sent word over-night into the town that I would preach there in the morning, because it was a holiday" (St. Phillip and St. James's Day) "and methought it was an holiday's work. The church stood in my way, and I took my horse and my company, and went thither; I thought I should have found a great company in the church, and when I came there the church door was fast locked. I tarried there half-an-hour and more: at last the key was found, and one of the parish comes to me and says, 'Sir, this is a busy day with us, we cannot hear you; It is Robin Hood's day (May 1.) the parish are gone abroad to gather for Robin Hood; I pray you let them not.' I was fain there to give place to Robin Hood: I thought my rochet should have been regarded, though I were not; but it would not serve, it was fain to give place to Robin Hood's men. It is no laughing matter my friends, it is a weeping matter, a heavy matter, a heavy matter, under the pretence for gathering for Robin Hood, a traitor & a thief, to put out a preacher, to have his office less esteemed, to prefer Robin Hood before the ministration of God's word: and all this hath come of unpreaching prelates."

Out once again went Jack-in-the-Green & all his crew, and during the dark time of the war and the Commonwealth, when Sir Baptist Hicks' house was burned to the ground, and there was sorrow in the streets of Campden, the May-poles were pulled down, and destroyed as idolatrous and papistical, and a poor New England sea captain (so we are told) was clapped in the stocks for kissing his wife on a Sunday when she came to meet his ship after a three years' voyage. Intemperance in religion is even more common and usually more harmful than intemperance in drink.

Papists & Puritans, says King James in his Book of Sports, were making such a fuss as to what games were and were not to be played on Sundays that it was necessary for him to lay

down the right and wrong of it. This sort of religious intemperance, he declares, "cannot but produce two evils. The one, the hindering of the conversion of many whom their priests will take occasion hereby to vex; persuading them that no honest mirth or recreation is lawful or tolerable in our Religion, which cannot but breed a great discontent in our people's hearts, especially of such as are, peradventure, upon the point of turning. The other inconvenience is, that this prohibition barreth the Common and meaner sort of people from using such exercises as may make their bodies more able for war, when we, or our successors shall have occasion to use them; and in place thereof sets up filthy tiplings and speeches in their alehouses. For when shall the Common people have leave to exercise, if not upon Sundays and Holy Days? seeing they must apply their labour, and win their living in all working days. Our pleasure therefore is that after the end of Divine Service, our good people be not disturbed, letted, or discouraged from any lawful recreation, such as Dancing (either men or women), Archery for men, Leaping, Vaulting, or any such harmless recreations; nor for having May games, Whitsun Ales, and Morris Dances, and the setting up of May Poles, and other sports therewith used." Wise and admirable King!

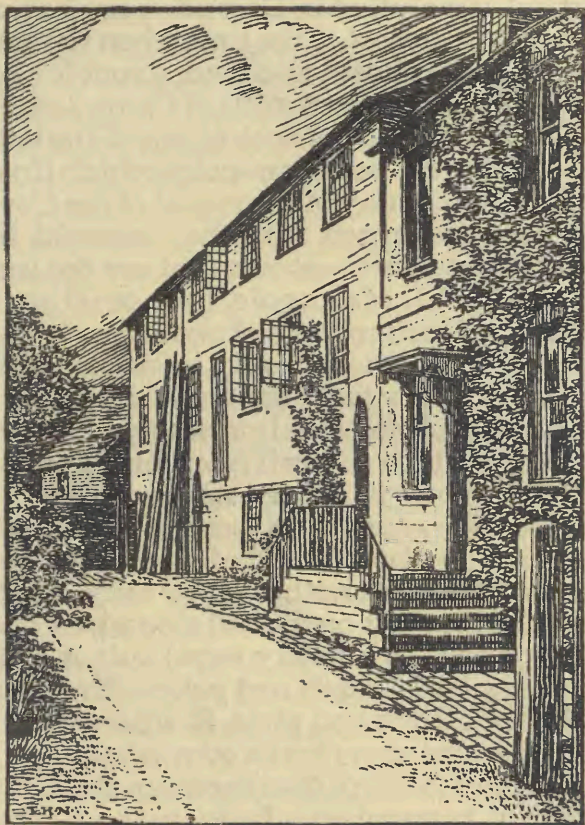
But bear and bull baitings, bowling in skittle alleys and places where they drank were forbidden. Obviously the dear King was quite right, but as often happens, he did not go the right way to work, and he discovered, as some of our most advanced socialistic legislators have discovered in modern times, that the wisest laws are to no purpose if the people are not educated up to using them. No King James's ordinance as to what sports were right or what sports were wrong could stop the intemperance of the Puritans—the Puritans insisted they were all wrong, & that Sunday was a black letter day, made for the affliction of mankind.

The result was the Restoration, & that was intemperate too. The sports were revived, but they never got back their old world beauty after the revival. For near two hundred years they continued. There were leaping, racing, running, riding, dancing, from the day when King Charles II. came back

to England until the last big meeting in 1852. Then the Lord of the Manor, Sir J. Maxwell Steele, Lord Harrowby, and the various fieldsmen suppressed the games by enclosing the Commons, & converting what is sometimes called if not quite accurately, a public right into a private property. Had they any right to do this, you ask? Every right. For they abolished what had grown to be a great abuse; they increased, for the time being at least, the national wealth; and they in their turn will doubtless hold what they have till a stronger power comes along and points to a newer right and a larger public service. But I would draw a distinction. The rightfulness of suppressing the games was one thing, the rightfulness of enclosing the Common lands in order to do it was a very different matter, and a very questionable one—but this I shall deal with in my next chapter. It is impossible to read through the lines of the vestry meetings of Weston Subedge without realising the incapacity of an old-fashioned Democracy to deal with a new social condition. Pay coppers for thistle cutting, gate repairing, bird keeping, or to Hands' boy for driving the cows off Aston Hill—that they could do, and levy a rate if the takings from the games had gone to "Swan" instead of to the public service; but organise them for public service—that they could not do. Alas, the games were never quite again what they had been in the days when Shakespeare and Ben Jonson knew them. Towards the end of the 18th century there had come upon them a blacker cloud than even Puritanism. The Industrial Revolution which made the great towns, and little by little took away all the cottage crafts and industries, and the life that went with them—it was that destroyed the Cotswold Games. What it made and marred for Campden is to be seen to this day in the buildings. We have "Twine Cottages," we have a poorer type of building, & many records of poverty and decay over the whole of the 19th century period. We have the old silk mill now the Guild of Handicraft workshops, built probably at the end of the 18th or beginning of the 19th century, with the small employer of labour's house and its two architectural additions as the trade grew—till the

The old
Silk
Mill

in
1904.



Standing over the stream by
Sheep Street and now the
Guild of Handicraft and
Workshops.

big centres gobbled up the little ones, as they in their turn had grown at the expense of the cottage industries.

The Industrial Revolution in Campden can be traced right up to our own day almost, to the time when William Morris, seeking to escape its effects, and find a spot for his Merton works, visited the old ruined mills of Campden and Blockley, & found nailed on to the door of one of the latter the last reduction of wages to starvation-point which finally broke the industry up in the day of the repeal of the Corn Laws.

We are not here concerned with the Cotswold industries, but with Cotswold sports—sports that are the index of the happiness and the life of a people. Industrialism degraded & destroyed what Puritanism had once already defflowered.

The coming of the railway entirely transformed the games. It changed their character from traditional and countryside sports to great professional gatherings. Dover's Hill became a centre for all the riff-raff from Birmingham and the nearest industrial towns. All the hangers-on of race meetings, card sharpeners, gamblers, betting men, and the professional gentlemen who live by their wits and trapse around from once horse-race to another—they came, did these people, and camped for days on the hill side where once old Mr. Dover, riding about in a stately royal suit of clothes given him by the King, had distributed yellow favours and silver trophies to village boys and girls, & where there had been dancing, music, and sport for its own sake.

And I am inclined to think that Jack-in-the-Green—he is a sort of spirit of humanism—Jack-in-the-Green, and the games that go with him, will fight his way out of industrialism; & just as he survived the early coming of Christianity, the onslaught of the Puritans, so he is going to survive industrialism likewise. He will beat it in the end as he has beaten the other two. You can as soon crush out this healthy, happy love of mirth, of brightness, of colour, as you can stop the young sap rising or stay the streams from flowing; only give it a chance and it must win. So good luck to Jack-in-the-Green say I, as long as he plays with temperance & loves sport for sport's sake.

Our third record, perhaps the most precious of all, especially if read in the light of our other local records, is one that Campden and the district around only possesses. The "*Annalia Dubrensis*" is a book of complimentary poems written to Mr. Dover by all the poets of his day, from Ben Jonson, Michael Drayton, Th. Heywood, Randolph, and Davenant, down to names quite unknown except to us in Campden—Izod, Griffin, and others—"upon the yearly Celebration of his Olympic games upon Cotswold Hills."

The book was published in 1636, two years before the games were suppressed by the Puritans, and five years before the old man's death. He was too modest, it would seem, to issue it himself—so Matt. Walbancke, a friend & admirer, undertook that duty, and the book was printed in London by Rob. Raworth. The poems give such a charming picture of this old-world gentleman of Gloucestershire that I will draw his character for you.

It is delightful to hear how they all talk of him. He is an honest and merry gentleman, a fine sportsman, a loyal cavalier, "invincible to all but one, to's King." "A noble minded gentleman," he is "a heroic and generous minded gentleman"; a "jovialist," "O most rare," "true bred," says one; "a noble soule, jovial and free as th'aire, hospitable and wittie," says another; he is "heroicke, spriteful mirthmaking Dover"; he is the "kind friend," "the real friend," "the loving friend," and for Ben Jonson he is "my jovial good friend." An honour worth winning, I fancy, for any man to be the jovial good friend of old Ben. It is all told in the verse; and in the editorial comment after the last poem and before the word 'finis' which closes the series there is a laconic snap, more telling than columns of biography: "he was bred an attorney, but never tried but two causes, having always made up the difference."

Now this dear old gentleman is somewhat abashed at the many honours, compliments, and praises showered on him by all the poets, and, without knowing that he does so, gives quite a charming picture of himself. In his reply, made in somewhat halting verse, he gives too his reasons for reviving

the games. His words, stripped of their iambs, fly straight home. He says in effect: I revived these sports because the people were given up to too much drinking and smoking, because I think 'tis good for people to be active, happy, and healthy, and not stew and mug too much indoors, whether in Church, in stuffy rooms, or in alehouses. I really can't tell what first put it into my head, he says most naively; maybe it was a study of history—all you poets are crazy about ancient Greece—I as a sportsman shrewdly suspect that all went well with the ancient Greeks as long as they were good sportsmen. "But," says he:

"When they once those pastimes did forsake,
And unto drinking did themselves betake,
So base they grew that at this present day
They are not men, but moving lumps of clay."

The parallel is a little involved no doubt, but the home truth is there right enough. Do not we as did old Dover see walking in our streets men who might be fine sportsmen and are nothing but moving lumps of clay,—beer maggots?

Then he has a smack at the clergy; &, were his gift of speech as fine as was his love for all things chivalrous and sane, we might write his verses in letters of stone round Campden Town Hall, but I paraphrase them. This is what he tells us: "You say 'tis wrong to play at games for prizes; I don't believe it. You say hunting and coursing are cruel sports; I don't believe it. You say 'tis wrong for men to measure their activity and strength, 'much harm doth come thereby'; I don't believe it. You say 'mix'd dancing is a wicked horrid sin.' Well, upon my word! you blackcloth gentlemen seem to know much more than did 'our Church's Elders,' the wise men of the past who gave us our religion—

"Had we their faith to credit what they say,
We must believe all sports are tane away,
Whereby I see in stead of active things,
What harms the same unto our nation brings,
The Pipe and Pot are made the only prize,
Which all our sprightly youth doe exercise."

In short, 'tis the old story of what we still do on Sundays—we shut up the sports and open the drinking shops. Well, he adds—and the verse grows quite bluff and cheery with as much as to say: Let them go on preaching, I don't care a rap!

“What is it unto me?
For to repine thereat were vanitie,

Yet I was bold for better recreation
T' invent these sports to counter check that fashion.”

The fashion, that is, of drinking and loafing, which to old Mr. Dover are the handmaidens of religious cant & humbug. In effect he says with Sheridan, by the lips of Sir Peter Teazle, “Oh, damn your sentiments!”; & with Sir Thomas More, “A man may be merry and yet go to Heaven.” Read through the lines, these ‘Annalia’ show us humanism, which had done so much for England from the time of Sir Thomas More to the battle of Chalgrove—given us Shakespeare and Ben Jonson by the way—at death grips with the Puritan movement. And the life of Robert Dover of the Cotswold games is just a little episode in that struggle, just a right plucky and stand-up fight for about 40 years with Puritanism. He had the folk of Campden at his back for the most part, and I think the folk of Campden have always been and still are grateful to his memory; but in the end the Puritans were too much for him, and at last they beat him. He only survived the suppression of his games for two years. It must have been a rather melancholy death that of old Dover, in the darkest year of English history,—the year before the outbreak of the Civil War,—the time of the dying of all humanism in England.

And why, you ask, were the games suppressed?—what was there in these things that made them so evil in men's eyes? Listen, & we will ask ourselves whether we too are humanists or not. They had wrestling matches and boxing matches, and leaping and running. They threw the hammer and the bar, “bar spurning” it was called. There were hare and hounds, and coursing; and there was horsemanship,—not

paid jockeys and betting on speed, but horsemanship,—for the mounted horseman was as important in Dover's day as ever he was in the times of the South African War.

For the girls there were dancing, and May games, masques, and rounds, and running for the smock; and we are told how there were quieter games, too,—probably for the old folk who grumbled and wanted to be let alone,—“Chesse,” & “Irish” whatever that may have been: it sounds a charming sort of game.

“In Cotswold Tents, are sports of all conditions,
The studious game of Chesse for Politicians,
To hammer plotts, and Irish for probation,
Of each man's virtue, how to master passion.”

Again temperance, you observe. Then there was music—the harp, pipe and tabor, the drum, the bagpipes, the “jocund rebeck” known well enough to Milton, as were so many of the instruments of the country side now lost and forgotten by us. There was singing with the dance, and hundreds of lyrics still left to us testify to the love of music in the people of the Wolds.

All this was anathema to the narrow-minded Puritan. Music indeed! unless it were psalm singing through the nose! But there was more, there was colour. The Puritan's favourite colour was black. At the old Cotswold games they carried garlands of flowers, they went decked with ribbons, & old Mr. Dover's favour was yellow; the boys wore it in their hats, the girls bore bows of it. It must have looked fine with the butter-cup, aconite and Whitsun flowers, while for the winners of some of the games was a silver badge or trophy—a “silver castle” it is called—probably a little model, as in the cut that prefaces the “Annalia” of Mr. Dover's painted castle of card board from which the starters' cannon were fired, and which was fixed on the top of the hill, where they danced round the flag with “heigh for Cotswold!” It is possible that the great stone still on the summit may have served as the base of the castle shown in the cut.



Sir John Menies, the Cavalier poet (the author of the "Museum Deliciae," gives perhaps an unconscious picture of what may have gone on towards the end of the time when they made a kind of hero of the old gentleman.

"Let Ecchos shrill resound,
With loud shouts, 'This is Hee
Renews our Jollitie.
Then let a virgin led
With two Ladds, crown his head,
And when the wreath is fitt
All once more circle it
And solemnly protest
To keep his yearly feast."

It was a mixing of the sexes apparently that gave such offence to the Puritans. That women should join in the sports, shocking! but the humanists thought otherwise. One of the Campden poets, Rob Griffin, is quite precise on the matter, and for my part I agree with him.

"This done, a virgin crew of matchless choyce
Nimbly set forth attended with a noise
Of musique sweet, excelling that of Sphears,
Whose well kept diapazon, ravish'd theirs
Of all that's sensitive. These Nymphes advance
Themselves, with such a comely grace to dance,
Each with her galland paired, that all who see
Their cunning motion, and Agillitie,
Are struck with admiration."

Not exactly modern waltzing I fancy, that were too mechanical, but probably square dances of a sort, where grace and beauty of step & all that is decorous play an important part.

These humanistic poets be it said, made much of the decorous, of the qualities of modesty, dignity, stateliness. Anything like the modern "maffie," the rowdy vulgar ragging of our streets would have been to them even more terrible than the cant and solemnity of the Puritan.

"For though some of thy sports most manlike be,"
says another of our Cotswold poets, John Monson,

"Yet are they linked with peace and modestie.
Here all in th' one and self same sphere do move,
Nor strive so much to win by force, as love.
So well the rudest and most Rustic swaynes
Are managed by thy industrious paines."

There was a good deal of human influence about it you see,
and it seems that Robert Dover never lost the opportunity of
preaching sport for sport's sake.

Says another forgotten poet, William Basse, the author of
Shakespeare's epitaph:

"Where horse not for his price, doth ride,
More than his Truth (a match as faire)
And greyhound is for collar tride,
More than for death of harmless Hare;
And Kennels pack'd, that how they cry'd,
For what they kill'd men may declare,
For hunters most heroyick are they,
That seek the prize and shun the prey!"

Get at the grit of the thing, the reality, the prize is but a mere
encouragement; there is no need to break records and win
wagers. Of the best sportsman we are told, he

"laboureth more to win
The name of Victor, than he doth the Castle
Though made of silver."

That was written by Mr. Dover, junior. You may depend
the old uncle had rubbed into him the lesson of the crown
of wild olive. One would like to think that the good folk of
Campden never quite lost that sense of fine sportsmanship
which Robert Dover spent 40 years of his life in instilling.
But the greater poets saw what was coming. Randolph the
dramatist in the eclogue of 'Colin and Thenot,' the choicest
poem in the book, gives both a picture of what had been, and
the sorrow of what was to come.

Sir T. Davenant, who conceals his name in the last poem of all, calls the old man "The yearly preserver of the games at Cotswold," as if they knew the end was near, and religious intemperance, swift and heavy handed was already upon them; while old Ben Jonson—it was one of the last things he wrote—is savage and angry. Characteristically he declares he cannot pay compliments to his jovial good friend, but of his games he can say

"How they advance true Love and neighbourhood,
And doo both Church and Commonwealth the good
In spite of Hipocrites, who are the worst
Of subjects; let such envie, till they burst."

What need of further research in the past—Jack-in-the-Green is ever of the present. The poets are of one mind with the sportsmen; and what are the qualities of the sportsman? Of the man who plays the game for its own sake, as old Mr. Dover with his Cotswold boys and girls played it, and not for the pot of beer or purse of gold at the end of it. May we not say, temperance, disinterestedness, pluck, & chivalry. You cannot play the game if you want to be a beer maggot, you cannot play the game if you want to make money out of it, you cannot play the game if you are afraid of it, and you cannot play the game if you cannot play it fair.

PART II. THE VILLAGE COMMUNITY OF WESTON SUBEDGE.

The preceding study dealt with the Cotswold Games and their first suppression by Puritanism, the present one, which introduces the *Fieldsmen's Book*, may be said to deal more nearly with their second suppression, already adverted to, by Industrialism. In so doing it opens out a larger subject than that of the sports of the countryside, and deals with ethnological & social problems upon which the historians and economists are still divided.

The suppression of the Games is popularly given in the countryside as the objective of the Act of Parliament of 1852, but this is incorrect. Their suppression was perhaps only possible by means of the enclosure of the commons, and the desire for their suppression probably hastened enclosure. Enclosure itself, however, was only part of a greater movement going on over the whole country. But what gives the *Fieldsmen's Book* its peculiar interest to us is first its connection with the Games, and next the more important fact that it represents for the last quarter of a century the method of working the open field system, and as such reveals a condition of agricultural life that had been going on in England for over a thousand years.

Before dealing with the larger side of the question in the structure of the Weston Subedge community itself, I would like to say a few words as to its connection with the Games, and to show how the suppression of the latter, on the hypothesis that it influenced the enclosure, helped towards the extinction of the former.

The book itself, however, is worth a word of comment. It is a stout straightforward vellum bound account book, rag paper & no humbug about it, such as an old farmer could comfortably slip into his greatcoat pocket. The entries are in various hands, some of them quite illiterate; often the cross has to be set for the signature. One of their most interesting characteristics is the more phonetic and variable spelling. It brings us nearer Gloucestershire dialect, and in some

cases even helps towards the origins of words. The 'Ing-tree' may be a matter of doubt to us, but the 'Hingus' or 'Hinges' Tree identifies the post on which the hinge swings. As for the more current words, any Gloucestershire lad will insist that a bird must be pronounced with a 'u' in the middle of it, and Farmer Hewins, or when he grew old and rheumatic his amanuensis, writes it 'burd' accordingly. He also writes 'geat,' thinking maybe that it is only a Cockney who would put an 'i' into 'gate.' There are various countryside namings, too, such as 'hallowlean' for All Hallows Lane, 'Graelsfield' for Gravels Field, 'Gazonshead' for Garrison's Head, and so forth. For the rest, it purports to be but a minute book, and record of accounts of the open field system. It was probably similar to many other such that may have been preserved in English parishes; our principal regret is that it does not go back farther than 1826. As for the accounts themselves, they are but dull reading, and their interpretation is only possible in the light of certain larger historic facts and local knowledge.

It would not be unfair, I think, to call the destruction of the Games a measure of defence taken by the folk of the countryside to protect themselves against the effects of the Industrial Revolution. The Inclosure Commission of 1845 gives it as one of the principal advantages to be gained by the passing of a general Inclosure Bill that unenclosed lands of the type of Weston would be better regulated: they were "a source of serious injury and inconvenience to the surrounding neighbourhood, from their being the resort of worthless & dissolute characters." But framers of Acts of Parliament, especially if they deal with vested interests, know the advantage of being laconic, & the wording of the special reference to Weston a few years later is simple and concise. "For the enclosure of Subedge, open fields, meadow, and common, containing 884 a. 3 r. 13 p.," say the Commissioners of 1850, "we consider this proposed inclosure expedient, on the ground that the Commonland is divided by the Baulks, and cannot be profitably or conveniently cultivated in its present state, and because the pasture land, at present unproductive,

is capable of great improvement." That is all. As to the Games there is no word, nor as to the undoubted misuse of the old communal privileges of the countryside. For this I think the local evidence suffices: the accounts we have of the roughness, the drunkenness, the debauchery.

Nor does the Assistant Commissioner's report in M.S. at the Board of Agriculture help us much. It is true he says in well chosen and most Parliamentary English, "Nobody dissents from the proposed Inclosure, and it is believed that every Person interested assents except James Drury (the owner of 67 a. 2 r. 17 p. and 70 stints)"—but he adds significantly, "he is a lunatic." As it was William Drury who made such a good yearly profit out of the hill by retailing, as we have already seen, the drinking rights, perhaps there may have been family reasons why James Drury should have been the only fieldsman who stood up against enclosure. Why the Assistant Commissioner should call him a lunatic is not shown in the evidence.

On the whole, the folk of Campden and the Wolds were wise in keeping the Industrial Revolution at arm's length. They must have seen it at its worst. To have the scum and refuse of the nearest great factory towns shot annually into Campden for a week's camping in tents on Dover's Hill, two or three thousand at a time, with unlimited beer from unlimited booths, and hooligans of the type of Tantiatopee; to have Kingcomb Lane a whistling Pandemonium of roughs, and the pleasant valleys of Saintbury and Weston tramped by armed bands of Birmingham yahoos was not a thing to be desired. Better, as the book suggests, Giles Cockbill six weeks quietly 'burd keeping' or Moses Gillet mowing thistles unconcerned. We find entries in the book for repairing damage, for making good mounds after the Games, and so forth; but as for any attempt to wisely direct the torrent, the farmers seem to have given it up as hopeless. Indeed it does not appear to have occurred to them to take over the management of the Games: they merely let the rights of the hill for Whitsun week, usually it would seem for L5, and sometimes paid a labourer for looking after the hill. They

Map of the Parish of WESTON SVBEDGE;

*Reduced from the Tithe Award
Map of 1840, in Weston Rectory.*

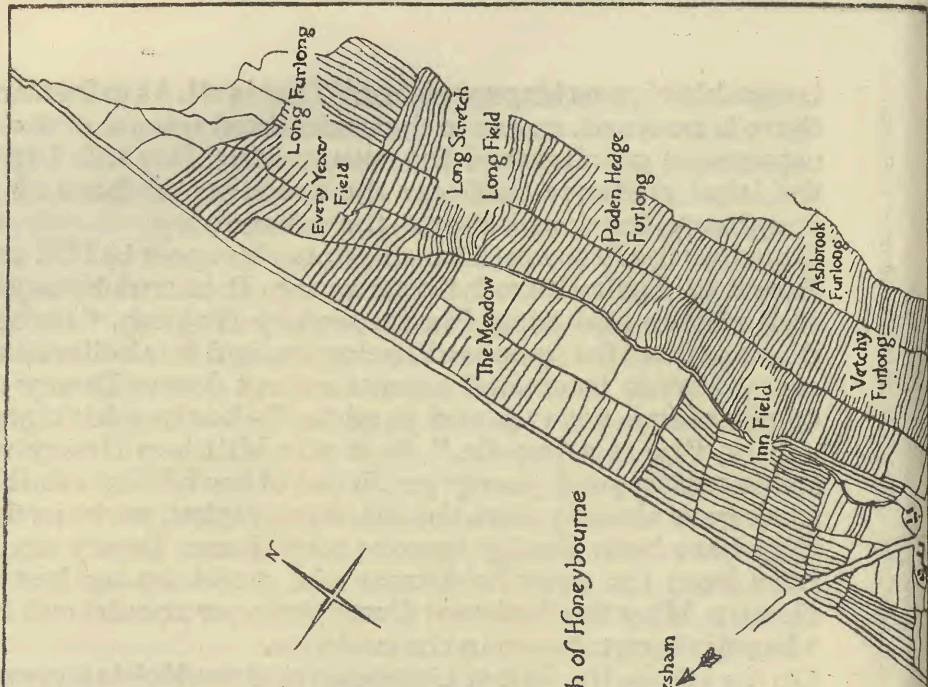
*The open field system is here
shown as in force before en-
closure*

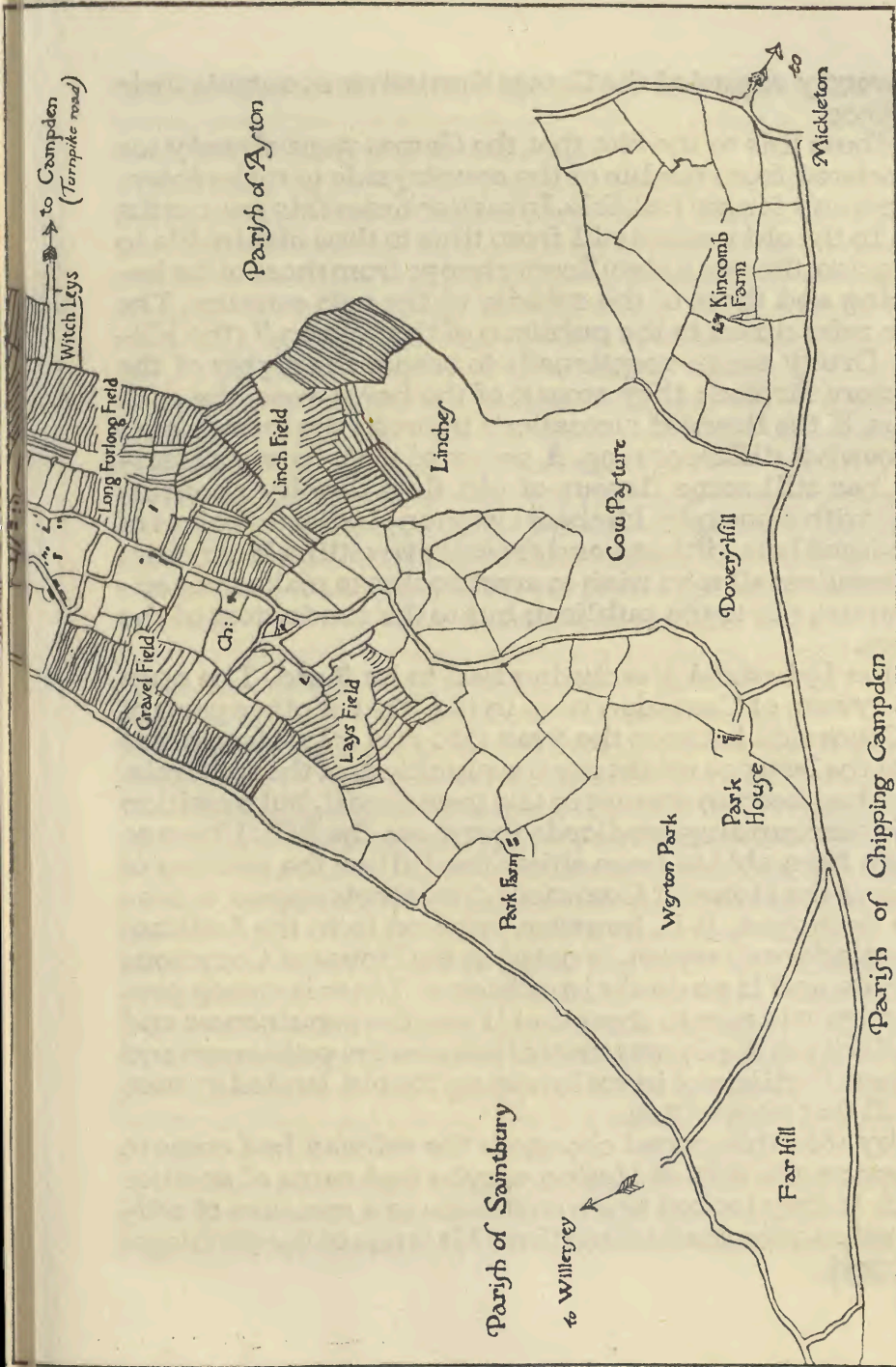
*The strips show the Common
tillage; the other large areas,
with the exception of Weston
Park, the Common pasture*

Parish of Honeybourne

to Evesham

Parish of Saintbury





apparently regarded the Games themselves as outside their province.

I attribute this to the fact that the Games were already too dissociated from the life of the countryside to make interference any longer possible. In earlier times this was not the case. In the old posters still from time to time obtainable in Campden, there is a significant change from those of the beginning and those of the middle of the 19th century. The latter refer direct to the publican of the "Swan," (the William Drury above-mentioned) to whom the rights of the hill were farmed: they smack of the horse-race, the cash nexus, & the licensed victualler's interest; the former have a somewhat different ring. A poster of 1806, in my possession, has still some flavour of old time dignity about it; opens with a poem by Michael Drayton; indicates prizes of gold-laced hats, ribbons, and shoes for wrestling & dancing; and requires all who wish to erect booths to make their applications, not to the publican but to the conductors of the Games.

But the Industrial Revolution had to be faced. The open field system of Campden went in 1819, that of other parts of the Cotswolds between the year 1760 and 1787. Weston was one of the last, one might say the pluckiest, of the survivals. There had been an attempt in 1812 to enclose it, but a petition of the surrounding landlords threw out the Bill. I have so far not been able to trace either the Bill or the petition of 1812, and the House of Commons documents appear to have been destroyed. It is, however, referred to in the Assistant Commissioner's report, is noted in the House of Commons journals, and is no doubt in existence. There is strong presumptive evidence to show that it was the genuineness and popularity of the Sports that influenced the petitioners and perhaps Parliament in maintaining the old landed system and all that went with it.

But by 1850 things had changed: the railway had come to Campden, the folk of Weston maybe had come of another mind. If they looked upon enclosure as a measure of self-protection, who shall blame them? It is one of the privileges

that the Cotswolds to this day enjoy that they have, more fortunately than other parts of England, escaped the defilement of the Industrial Revolution.

And thus it comes that we have preserved for us still in a fairly healthy state in and around Campden such crafts as walling, stone dressing, lead glazing, thatching, slatting, & wattling—crafts often handed down from father to son, and understood in the sense in which the more advanced of modern schools of craft are seeking to teach them. That is to say, with some quality of traditional design felt by the craftsman as being a part of the craft, and not relegated to an eclectic architect or a landlord building 'en amateur,' as a matter with which the workman has no concern or of which he has no understanding. No one with any sentiment for beauty or fitness can to this day pass down Campden High Street, perhaps the loveliest thing of its kind in England, without a sense that on the whole the local craftsman, even into our own time, has felt this too. His work is not so good as the work he often repairs or replaces, but if he is left alone, he makes no flagrant error of taste and still works with some sense of reverence and conservatism.

The connection between Cotswold handicraft and Cotswold husbandry, important as it is in throwing light on the conditions of agricultural life up to the middle of the 19th century, is not one that need here be further pursued. Suffice it that both were affected by the Inclosure Acts which wound up the old system of husbandry, & the enclosure of Weston was brought on in great measure by the decay of the Games. Were no other evidence to hand that their fall was accomplished only by means of enclosure, we have for it the word of the late Canon Bourne, who came to Weston in 1846, who was before all influential in bringing inclosure about, who ruled this part of the county with the firmness of a benevolent despot, and whose word stood for law as it did for truth.

Let us turn once again to the book. What was it the fieldsmen did for the last twenty-five years of their existence? As the occupiers or owners of yard lands they apparently deter-

mined the crops to be sown, the fines to be levied for strayed cattle, 'pin locks' for cattle trespassing on the open fields. They agreed upon the wages to be paid: they gave 'Giles Cockbill his 10s. a week and his pair of stout shoes' when in 1841 they elevated him to the dignity of hayward. They levied a rate upon themselves per yard land, & they handed balances to the parish. (See page 26.) They repaired the roads, fences, ditches, and boundaries; and they disposed of the quarry stone for the public benefit. They seem, in short, to have exercised in 'vestry meeting,' all the functions of the old Manorial Court; and they did this by process of election among themselves, appointing annually two of their number to keep the book and act 'as fieldsmen,' or as they are sometimes called 'meresmen,' for the year.

It is now generally admitted that whatever benefit in greater efficiency and productiveness the country reaped by the Inclosure Acts, the people who suffered were the labourers. It is they who lost, if not their rights, still certain prescriptive uses of the land—they and those who came after them: for the question of the community is ever a question of the future rather than the present. Taken as a whole the Acts, while showing a desire to do justice, as often exemplified the truth how "from him that hath not shall be taken away even that which he hath." The Acts indeed were an often unintentional robbery of the poor by the rich. The lord of the manor received compensation ample for the vestiges of his once important duties: at Weston the manorial chief rents had by 1852 been whittled down to L10. 16s. with 12 heriots, for 430 acres; the occupiers of yard lands, the 30 acre allotments of the Village Community, received a block of land, of equivalent value to their strips, in freehold or free from manorial payments. The people that suffered were the little people who grazed their cow, kept their pig, or had geese and ducks on the waste: it was they who paid in the end—they or rather their children after them. Weston was no exception to the rule. Indeed it may be said that it suffered more than others, and Campden—although the Village Community here had been wound up in 1819—suffered with

it. The paltry four acres, allotted 'to the poor of Weston,' for which they have to pay rent, and the one acre of land 'for recreation,' now part of the village school ground, were but little return for the great open amphitheatre of Dover's Hill, the privileges of the waste, the wooding rights in the Lynches wood, and the time-honoured festival of the Games.

It is a local tradition amongst farmers and landlords that the rights of common pertained only to the fieldsmen: it is a tradition among the labourers that the rights of common pertained also to them, if in lesser degree. Technically the farmers and landlords are right, but from the evidence so far before me I am inclined to think that the labourers have at least a good case. We may as well state it.

In the first place the Tithe Award of 1839, a valuable document in Weston rectory, and from which the map on p. 24 is drawn, after enumerating the various owners and occupiers with their rent charges, distinctly gives 267 a. 13 p. as set aside for sheep and cow commons, and these, according to the Commissioner, were not sufficiently productive. "Part of the Far Hill," he says in his MS. report, "is covered with gorse and to this extent unproductive."

In the next place there are frequent entries in the book of the payments to be made for impounded pigs, regulations for stray cattle, & so forth. A certain Peter Haines of Campden, we learn from the book, seemed quite convinced that he at least had rights, for the fieldsmen fined him 15s. for "willful trespass of a horse on the Common." This perhaps cuts both ways, but it is improbable from the evidence that these regulations and fines should have referred only to ten fieldsmen, though doubtless they applied to trespassers from neighbouring villages. Peter Haines came of a neighbouring village. There is no fine for Giles Cockbill.

We then find various significant entries as to walling, "opening public water courses, mounding . . . and other public work." Public work is hardly likely to be conceived only in the interest of ten farmers. The public duty may at least be said to be of the nature of a trusteeship, and I think the fieldsmen so regarded it.

There is next the Act of Parliament of 1773, 13 Geo. III., for the regulation of Common Fields. Under this Act, doubtless the fieldsmen themselves were legalised, and it may be adduced as evidence, for it lays down the rights that cottagers are to have as against the fieldsmen if they are aggrieved by any action of the latter. We have no evidence of their ever having been aggrieved, which further shows that the fieldsmen's trust was fulfilled, but there is ample evidence of the 1852 enclosure having been regarded by the labourers as a grievance.

Perhaps the use of the the term "vestry legally called and held" points to meetings of the parish once better frequented than those of the last years, when the entries run, "As no one attended, the fieldsmen have no alternative but to appoint themselves again, &c. &c." Were the public—the rest of the village—frozen out, one asks, or did they in the gradual dying of the old order lose all interest in questions of local government and the conduct of affairs? These regulations and the method of ordering the village husbandry tend to prove, as has been already shown, that these so-called vestry meetings of the fieldsmen were in Weston the relic of the old Manorial Court, modified doubtless by the Act of Parliament of 1773. At this Court the cottager received his share of the communal privileges. Sir Anthony Fitzherbert, writing in 1539 his tract on surveying, a book reprinted & still in use in 1757, says of the service and rights of the cottager—Giles Cockbill in the time of the Tudors: "It is to presume that there is nat so much rentes, heriottes, customes, and services, to be payde, and doone for a cotage, as there is for a mese place or better tenement but it maye be lyke custome & service"—and 'pari passu' corresponding privileges of feeding an odd beast or so upon the waste.

There is next a curious fact—negative evidence one might call it, and adverted to by the Commissioner—as to the ownership of the soil. He is definite as to the absence of any village green or rights of common "for cattle levant and couchant on other land"—Peter Haines' horse, for instance—or "any rights of common which may be exercised at all

times of the year, and which are not limited by numbers or stints," but when it comes to the ownership of the soil all claimants appear to be equally at sea. "The same parties," he says, referring to the fieldsmen, "are entitled to rights of Common over all the Tracts of land proposed to be enclosed, but the times of the year during which those rights may be exercised and the nature of the cattle which may be turned on vary in some of the Tracts. Should it appear that the Commons are Waste of a Manor they might possibly be considered as a separate Tract within the 28th sec. of the Act, distinct from the open Fields, but on no other ground can they be so considered. The several Tracts called Dover's Hill, Far Hill, The Knap, The Lynches and Cow Pasture (containing together 267 a. o r. 23 p. are claimed by Mr. Steele to be waste of his manor of Weston Subedge. It is not disputed that he is Lord of the Manor, or that the land in question lies within the manor. The Commons, however, claim the soil as against the Lord. The agent of the Lord was present, but was not prepared with any evidence in support of his claim." The Commissioner then goes into detail: the abortive Act of Parliament of 1812 is produced on the one hand, and on the other the Fieldsmen on their side prove traces of earlier cultivation in the Lynches and around the hill. Had Giles Cockbill, who was a very mouthless person in 1850, also had a spokesman then, there might have been some modification of the final award as far as the rest of the public was concerned, but the matter was finally compromised & the division made without him. The Commissioner continues, with some naiveté, "the parties are willing and desirous that for the security of their titles the Inclosure shall receive the assent of Parliament, and that allotments for exercise and Recreation, and for the labouring Poor shall be made." Here was Giles Cockbill after all standing out in the eye of Parliament, as it were, with the rights and privileges of Dover's Hill and its Games behind him! But what the public allotment finally resolved itself into we have already seen.

There is lastly the historical evidence of the Games them-

selves. These were open to the whole countryside, and had been from time immemorial played on the hill. Richard Graves in his 'Spiritual Quixote,' William Somerville in his 'Hobinol' give interesting pictures of them, if any were needed after that of the 'Annalia'—the Games, in fact, were an integral part of the life of the Village Community of Weston.

All these facts taken together go to show first that the enclosure of Weston did little good to the agricultural labourer, and that though it may have been beneficial to agriculture at a time when the high price of corn made it very important to increase the country's productiveness, this benefit was obtained at the expense of the class who could least afford to suffer.

We have seen what light the 'Annalia' threw upon the conditions of life on the Wolds in the 17th century, & the life, more especially, of the agricultural labourer of the time of James I. We have seen what use he made of the hill—how it came to be called, out of compliment to the leader of the Sports, Dover's Hill. We have noted how old Robert Dover abhorred the beer maggot, the loafer, the wastrel; and how the system of life which had its vital spring in the Village Community made possible such a condition of things as is pictured in the 'Annalia,' or such a pageant of fine sport as was played in Campden and Weston, Aston and Willersey in the day of King James' Book of Sports and afterward. We may well ask ourselves what chances has the agricultural labourer now? What does the present system do for him, if not in the amenities of life, then at least in its actual conditions? The sullen hopelessness of his outlook, the passing of all joy and colour out of his life, are among the most distressing signs of the countryside at the opening of the 20th century. It is perhaps little to be wondered at that the beer maggot is perennial.

We may fairly ask therefore what effect enclosure may have had upon the labourer's status in our own time. The Commissioners of 1845 honestly thought it was and would continue to be a benefit, and in so far as it freed the labourer

from a certain local dependence they were probably right, but they would perhaps have thought otherwise had they been able to forecast the rural depopulation of half a century later.

The agricultural evolution appears to be the same here at Weston as elsewhere. The holding of the yard land implied originally attachment to the soil. The yard land of thirty acres was, as Mr. Seebohm has shown, the typical English holding of a serf in the ancient open field system. This thirty acres was in ten scattered strips in each of the three fields, (or, as was the case in Gloucestershire, the two fields,) ploughed in rotation. Thus a fieldsman at Weston might have, as the entry of 1849 shows, (page 50,) two strips of barley in the Gravels Field, a strip of wheat in the Ashbrook quarter, a strip of beans in the Aston Field, & so on (reference to the map on page 24-25 will show how the distribution might have been made); but up till 1852 the rotation of crops was agreed upon in common. The village—not the individual—was, so to speak, the unit of husbandry; and the village of Weston perhaps from time immemorial had been represented by its fieldsmen. It was popularly governed, and not, as far as we can trace, under any rules of the Manorial Court, except perhaps in very early times.

Meanwhile here as elsewhere in English economic history a gradual process of emancipation had been going on, and by the time of the Black Death in 1349, beyond certain customary payments the fieldsman is practically free and independent. This, it will be observed by those who can read the significance of Cotswold handicraft,—the joy and leisure it expresses,—is about contemporary with the great building period of Campden, with the work of William Grevel and the Flemish wool merchants who have left us so much that is noble in the High Street and the Church in the latter half of the 14th century. The Weston parish award of 1852 shows the heriots up till then payable to the lord of the manor,—usually a best beast at death; and such of the estate terriers as I have had access to give the money compounds, now conceived as rents, of some of the fieldsmen before or after the

award. The essential characteristics of the open field system, however, still remain until 1852 in the ancient custom which secured the single succession to the yard land as a holding. The generations change, but the land system abides. Until the Inclosure Act—then the land becomes fluid, as it were: it disintegrates: it can be passed from hand to hand like any other commodity; and slowly and imperceptibly our conceptions of thought have changed with it. Sir Henry Maine has shown how the collapse and ruin of these small social groups—groups like the Village Community of Weston “& the decay of the authority which, whether popularly or autocratically governed, they possessed over the men composing them” has given us some of the great conceptions which lie at the base of our stock of thought. “Without this collapse,” he writes in his ‘Early History of Institutions,’ “we should never have had the conception of land as an exchangeable commodity, differing only from others in the limitation of the supply; and hence, without it, some famous chapters in the science of Political Economy would not have been written. Without it, we should not have had the great increase in modern times of the authority of the State—one of many names for the more extensive community held together by the common country. Consequently, we should not have had those theories which are the foundation of the most recent systems of jurisprudence—the theory of Sovereignty, or (in other words) of a portion in each community possessing unlimited coercive force over the rest—and the theory of Law as exclusively the command of a Sovereign One or Number. We should, again, not have had the fact which answers to these theories—the ever increasing activity of Legislatures; and, in all probability, that famous test of the value of legislation, which its author turned into a test of the soundness of morals, would never have been devised—‘the greatest happiness of the greatest number.’” How far may not the little Village Community of Weston take us afield! Time we returned to Giles Cockbill, sublimely unconscious that in his measured tramp of the cow pasture or round the hill side with the rusty matchlock which, as the book shows, was


perpetually out of order, he should ever have been used as a test of the value of Benthamism.

We have seen how the Cotswold agriculturist: the fieldsmen of Weston, the yeoman of Campden, gradually changing his status, leaves a notable mark of himself in the handicraft of the 14th century with the Sports of the 17th century. In John Smith's 'Men and Armour for Gloucestershire' of 1608 not only are all the crafts and occupations of the men in Campden, Weston, and the surrounding districts given, but their heights and ages, and often an indication of their relative social status. We have indeed data enough for an intimate social history of the agricultural life of the district surrounding our famous 'Cotswold Hill' for a period of several hundred years.

The point, however, which I wish to emphasise is that up to the middle of the 19th century the change has been comparatively slight—the agricultural condition for three hundred years or more comparatively stable. It is true that in process of time another class, that of the labourer, has arisen, dependent on the soil but not as in the earlier Middle Ages tied to it; and the Fieldsmen's Book shows, as do other records before it, the wage payments to this class. Giles Cockbill receives his 10s. a week and yearly a pair of stout shoes. We look at the tithe award of 1839, and we find how he pays 7s. a year as a rent charge for his little holding of 2 r. 17 p. Other labourers mentioned in the book appear similarly, & some of them are given as occupiers of cottages in the Inclosure award thirteen years later. Doubtless as such they were recognised as having certain rights, though none that admitted of legal definition, to the use of the waste. The book indeed gives ample evidence, if any were needed, that much of the old system was still living; the yeoman farmer was still a force, and farmer and labourer until the middle of the 19th century still in human relation to one another. Often indeed were they interchangeable; we have cases in the parish and evidence in the book of so-called labourers becoming farmers, & the sons of farmers calling themselves labourers. There was no class or caste cleavage

as at present; the system was alive; and the best test of life is, here as ever, human relationship.

It would not be right to say that enclosure destroyed this, but it brought it to a swift conclusion. The intermixed status of small farmer and labourer, together with the rights over the waste which in unequal degree and without any legal definition they mutually shared, had much to do with its maintenance. In the 1845 Commission the profitable use to himself of waste land by the cottager is used as an argument for enclosure. It tended, said the Commissioners, to encourage idleness, and decrease the labourer's value as a hired wage-earner. And so it was on the Wolds round Dover's Hill, farmers & labourers were drifting apart, just as in the factory system of the great towns employers and employed had drifted apart fifty years before with the breakdown of the old system of domestic industry. It is easy to see how the fact of enclosure made the cleavage complete.

Perhaps it is idle now to speculate how the Campden and Weston district might have been affected had enclosure never taken place—had the Fieldsmen's Book been carried on into our own day of Parish Councils—had newer collectivist ideals been superimposed upon the old communal survival. An idle speculation perhaps, but might the rural exodus not have been to some extent checked? I believe so. A great English landowner, whose chivalry and disinterestedness are well known to those who admire him, and whose conservatism has taken the more far-sighted form of opening rather than closing rights-of-way across his estates, told me once a significant truth. He has estates in five different English counties. Out of these his Lincolnshire estates are the most successful. He attributes their success to the fact that his ancestors in that county were wise enough not to enclose the common lands, & he in consequence reaps the benefit of a more virile and intelligent labouring class.  We are not permitted in these days to ignore facts: they are the road metals of scientific history. But they are not more than that. The road made is the important thing, and somewhere it must lead. Each group of facts rightly co-


related serves a purpose, if not within the compass of the scientific historian, still within the compass of those who have to make practical application of history. So it is permissible to draw certain deductions from the facts we have just been reviewing. The complete break-up of the old system of life, of old customs, of the old communal use of land continuing as a survival in Weston till 1852, implied in itself an admission of incompetence, a breach of trust. Here was an old order that could no longer make things pay—no longer do its duty by the countryside. So the common field system gave place to the private ownership, and with it went many of the amenities of life. But the implication of trust was not thereby withdrawn. "Let us," say the Community, "try private ownership a while, and see whether this will fulfil these greater wants of life for which we are ever instinctively seeking."

The modern statesman is perhaps apt to attach an exaggerated importance to the rights of private property. This is not unnatural where, as in the case of the Weston enclosures and the eight million or so other enclosed acres that the 19th century brought with it, the rights created are so very recent. But what in the eye of history is a period of fifty years beside the two thousand or more of the Village Community? The destroyers, the radicals, the revolutionaries, moreover, are here; those who have broken up the old system & converted it into private property. "What"—asks the genuine Conservative, who in these days is sometimes called a Socialist—"what are these new right-holders doing for the service and the amenities of the community to justify their trial?" Perhaps fifty years is too short a time to test any radical and subversive legislation, but history gives us matter for reflection. Meantime Giles Cockbill has disappeared from Weston; he has shaken the dust of the country from his stout shoes, and tramped off to the nearest big town. Of the 43 names of Weston labourers on the Inclosure Award of 60 years ago only eight can now be traced, representing 15 families in all!

The great span of the Cotswolds: sung by the poets as one

as at present; the system was alive; and the best test of life is, here as ever, human relationship.

It would not be right to say that enclosure destroyed this, but it brought it to a swift conclusion. The intermixed status of small farmer and labourer, together with the rights over the waste which in unequal degree and without any legal definition they mutually shared, had much to do with its maintenance. In the 1845 Commission the profitable use to himself of waste land by the cottager is used as an argument for enclosure. It tended, said the Commissioners, to encourage idleness, and decrease the labourer's value as a hired wage-earner. And so it was on the Wolds round Dover's Hill, farmers & labourers were drifting apart, just as in the factory system of the great towns employers and employed had drifted apart fifty years before with the breakdown of the old system of domestic industry. It is easy to see how the fact of enclosure made the cleavage complete.

Perhaps it is idle now to speculate how the Campden and Weston district might have been affected had enclosure never taken place—had the Fieldsmen's Book been carried on into our own day of Parish Councils—had newer collectivist ideals been superimposed upon the old communal survival. An idle speculation perhaps, but might the rural exodus not have been to some extent checked? I believe so. A great English landowner, whose chivalry and disinterestedness are well known to those who admire him, and whose conservatism has taken the more far-sighted form of opening rather than closing rights-of-way across his estates, told me once a significant truth. He has estates in five different English counties. Out of these his Lincolnshire estates are the most successful. He attributes their success to the fact that his ancestors in that county were wise enough not to enclose the common lands, & he in consequence reaps the benefit of a more virile and intelligent labouring class.  We are not permitted in these days to ignore facts: they are the road metals of scientific history. But they are not more than that. The road made is the important thing, and somewhither it must lead. Each group of facts rightly co-

related serves a purpose, if not within the compass of the scientific historian, still within the compass of those who have to make practical application of history. So it is permissible to draw certain deductions from the facts we have just been reviewing. The complete break-up of the old system of life, of old customs, of the old communal use of land continuing as a survival in Weston till 1852, implied in itself an admission of incompetence, a breach of trust. Here was an old order that could no longer make things pay—no longer do its duty by the countryside. So the common field system gave place to the private ownership, and with it went many of the amenities of life. But the implication of trust was not thereby withdrawn. "Let us," say the Community, "try private ownership a while, and see whether this will fulfil these greater wants of life for which we are ever instinctively seeking."

The modern statesman is perhaps apt to attach an exaggerated importance to the rights of private property. This is not unnatural where, as in the case of the Weston enclosures and the eight million or so other enclosed acres that the 19th century brought with it, the rights created are so very recent. But what in the eye of history is a period of fifty years beside the two thousand or more of the Village Community? The destroyers, the radicals, the revolutionaries, moreover, are here; those who have broken up the old system & converted it into private property. "What"—asks the genuine Conservative, who in these days is sometimes called a Socialist—"what are these new right-holders doing for the service and the amenities of the community to justify their trial?" Perhaps fifty years is too short a time to test any radical and subversive legislation, but history gives us matter for reflection. Meantime Giles Cockbill has disappeared from Weston; he has shaken the dust of the country from his stout shoes, and tramped off to the nearest big town. Of the 43 names of Weston labourers on the Inclosure Award of 60 years ago only eight can now be traced, representing 15 families in all!

The great span of the Cotswolds: sung by the poets as one

of the most thriving centres of agricultural life; famed above all for the happiness & sturdiness of its peasantry; its units bound together by the open field system of husbandry; its life expressed by a series of countryside sports—what does it now represent? Merely a record. The old system of communal husbandry has passed away, and with it the sentiment of co-operation—that greatest of binding forces in social life. There are few things that so strike the impartial observer as the complete want of unity, the absence of any form of co-operation in the life of the countryside in our own day. The agricultural labourer, though his cash wages may have slightly increased, is virtually poorer than he was before the enclosure; there are labourers to this day in Campden who receive the wage that Giles Cockbill got sixty years ago, only without the shoes and with three times the rent. The Sports have been stamped out; and Dover's Hill, the great green amphitheatre of 'the Olympic Games on Cotswold' is, but for a few footpaths scheduled in the Act of Parliament, the property of a private gentleman, for the most part an absentee. A record merely, but I think also suggestive as an object lesson of what a countryside once more united might do towards the finer living of life. What the new system lacks is the human quality, the cohesive element that the old supplied—shall we ever get it again? Not by going back, nor lamenting over the past; but by a study of what has once been better done, by a sympathy for social needs, and by applying to new conditions the fundamental truths that made for the greatness of the old. Thus much at least we may learn from this record of a Cotswold Community.

C. R. ASHBEE,
Campden,
Glos.

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I desire to tender my thanks for the kind assistance they
 have rendered in carrying out my task to the Earl of Gains-
 borough, the Rev. W. F. Adams of Weston, Mr. L. G. Dease,
 Prof. W. A. S. Hewins, Mr. Francis Hyett of Painswick,
 Mr. T. W. Knowles, Mr. Frederick Seebohm, Mr. Gilbert
 Slater, Mr. W. H. Smith of Wood Stanway, and Mr. J. E.
 Thorold.—Ed.

APPENDIX CONTRIBUTED BY PROFESSOR W. A. S. HEWINS.

(The following Appendix, kindly contributed by Prof. Hewins, was sent me as notes upon my proof, with the suggestion that I might incorporate the matter. As I do not find myself able to accept all the conclusions arrived at, I think it best to leave it, with Prof. Hewins' permission, in its existing form: later and fuller investigators must judge between us.—Ed.)

SIDNEY WEBB'S PREFACE.

Where is the proof of his statement that the Vestry meetings dealing with the Common field business were distinct from those open to other rated householders? It is almost infinitely improbable that the history of Weston differed from that of other neighbouring villages. The utmost we can say is that the existence of this Fieldsmen's Book is so far exceptional; and that is probably due to the fact that Weston remained unenclosed till 1852—i.e., from 70 to 90 years longer than other places in the neighbourhood.

In regard to his reference to the Parish Registers, I don't think any sentence should be published likely to discourage people from taking the greatest care of Parish Registers. They are of the greatest importance for the following amongst other reasons, quite apart from genealogy:—

- (i) Taken in conjunction with the Pedes Finium, Wills, &c., the distribution of land in former times, and the social structure of the village.
- (ii) Migration.
- (iii) Vital statistics.
- (iv) Local administration, of which they contain innumerable particulars.
- (v) Village Trades.
- (vi) Changes in the language—e.g., pronunciation.
- (vii) Origin and development of surnames, &c. &c.

I think you will find that the Registers of Weston knock to pieces some charming theories about the "village community."

THE LORD OF THE MANOR.

I regard the "Lord of the Manor of Weston Subedge" with great suspicion as, in all probability, an extremely modern creation. The parish of Weston never was co-terminous with a single manor; there were three and perhaps four manors comprised within it in early times, and I do not think they were ever merged in one. The Giffards held one manor here under the Bishops of Worcester—their moated house, the traces of which are still visible, south-west of the church; another was held by the Harwards. I haven't the authorities here to work out the subject in detail, but it could no doubt be done.

Your fieldsmen's meetings appear to be the Manorial Court with the Lord of the Manor eliminated.

This is at any rate on all fours with the history and status of the families owning land in and around Weston.

In other places in the neighbourhood, the elimination of the Lord of the Manor and the destruction of the manor as an entity was exactly what took place immediately or a generation or two after the Reformation — e.g., Badsey, which was sold to the tenants; North Littleton, do.; Aldington, do.

In the case of Bretforton, which remained with the Crown, the sale was effected under a special Commission appointed by the Queen (Elizabeth) about 1586.

In all these cases the result was the establishment of a class of yeomanry, and the "Lord of the Manor" was in fact disintegrated. Fragments of old manorial customs turn up here and there in an odd way, but an individual Lord of the Manor as an institution no longer exists.

THE OPEN-FIELD SYSTEM.

The open-field system as a system of husbandry, in such cases, long survived the manorial organisation as a social and judicial institution; &, wherever it existed, whether we have the record or not, there must have been a method of joint regulation such as that illustrated by the *Fieldsmen's Book*. But such "democratic" regulation is not the survival of the Middle Ages, but the yeomanry system (a relatively modern thing) working with the open-field method of cultivation.

There could be no greater fallacy than to suppose that village life on its legal, constitutional, and social side, remained unaltered from the 14th to the 19th century. There was constant change, and some of the changes,—e.g., the Reformation, the later enclosures of the 16th century, the confiscation and re-settlements of the Civil War, Commonwealth, and Protectorate—were of a rather violent character, not to speak of such disintegrations of the manor as I have described.

THE DEMOCRATIC FORM OF THE FIELDSMEN'S BOOK, p. x.

I don't think "old-fashioned Democracy" an accurate description of the Weston arrangements. The open-field system, with its joint regulation, broke down because of its incompatibility with modern methods of farming. If Weston had been engaged in market gardening, the fieldsmen might have gone on for ever.

POPULAR CHARACTER OF WESTON INSTITUTIONS, p. xxxiii.

This is not justified by the facts, & is in conflict with what we know of the history of manorial institutions. The fieldsmen were the Weston "aristocracy," and they and their families did not represent more than one-sixth of the population.

I think you make too much of the idea that the fieldsmen's meetings are the survival of an ancient village community. As to the open-field system of husbandry, of course there is no doubt. But the institutions—legal, constitutional, and social—which at different periods have gathered round that system, the life of the village, and the relations between different classes have, in this part of England at any rate, nothing in common with the primitive and mythical community of early economic historians. You do not produce any facts to establish organic connection between the Manorial Court and the fieldsmen's meetings. I do not find in the minutes any sign of a democratic, popular institution. The fieldsmen represent only a small minority of the population of Weston, & some years before enclosure the fieldsmen themselves are inadequately represented; these people were the village "aristocracy."

Looking at the facts of development of other villages in the Cotswolds & the Vale, and of Weston itself under the feudal regime, it is utterly inconceivable to me that the minutes are the "last records" of an institution which had been in continuous existence from the Middle Ages. I should doubt very much whether the institution goes further back than the 17th century, in its 19th century form.

THE BEARING OF ENCLOSURE ON THE FLUIDITY OF LAND, p. xxxiii.

Your statement, and that of Sir Henry Maine, appear to me absolutely contrary to the facts. I do not know when it can be said that land did not change hands on commercial principles; but certainly it did so from the 15th century onwards, when also we get purely competition rents. There is overwhelming evidence of this. For Weston we can see the actual sales in the Gloucestershire fines. As to Sir Henry Maine, he gave an immense stimulus to the application of the historical method, but there is scarcely a statement he made which would be accepted by modern scholars. There is nothing true in the passage quoted by you.

STABILITY OF THE AGRICULTURAL SYSTEM
BEFORE THE 19th CENTURY, p. xxxv.

I think you entirely under-rate the character, extent, and significance of the changes which took place before the 19th century. As to a class of free labourers, they are legislated for in all the Labour Statutes and Ordinances from the 14th century onwards.

W. A. S. HEWINS.

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THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF LONDON

BY
JOHN STOW
OF THE CITIES OF LONDON
AND BRISTOL

1840

1841

1842

1843

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1880

THE WESTON SUBEDGE FIELD
ACCOUNT BOOK.

THE WESTON SUBURBAN FIELD
ACCOUNT BOOK

THE WESTN SUBEDGE FIELD ACCOUNT BOOK.

page 1 of MS.

		Cr. Acct.	L.	s.	d
1826					
Oct.	30	Paid for this book		3.	0
	31 st .	for one lbs Powder		1.	4
Novr.	4	Anthony Mansall 5 Days Crow Keeping		4.	2
	11	Anthony Mansall 6 Days at ditto		5.	0
	18	Wm. Standley for Minding the Linch Hedge		2.	6
	18	Anthony Mansall 6 Day Crow Keeping		5.	0
	21	one lb of Powder		1.	4
	25	Anthony Mansall 3 Day Bird Keeping		3.	0
		Ditto Extra on Mr. John Smith Acct		1.	0
	4	one lb Powder		1.	4
Decr.	9	Wm. Gould Junr 2 weeks Bird Keeping		4.	0
	13	one lb Powder		1.	4
	16	Wm. Gould Junr for Bird Keeping		3.	0
	30	Wm. Standley 12 Days Work (Ditching Hedging &c.)	18.	0	
1827					
Janry.	19	Wm. Standley for 28 Perch of Ditching at 6d. p. P.	14.	0	
	19	Ditto 2 Days Ditching in the Hadelands &c	3.	0	
	20	Thos. Taylor as pr Bill	10.	3	
	20	Mr. John Smith for 3 Gate Posts	10.	0	
Febry.	8	one lb of Powder	1	4	
	15	2 lbs of Powder	2	8	

			L.	s.	d
Febry	21 st .	2 lbs of Powder	3.	0	
March	10	2 lbs of Powder	2.	8	
	14	2 lb of Powder	2.	8	
April	5	1 lbs of Powder	1.	4	
		Wm. Ewings Younger 3 weeks Bird Keeping	6.	0	
April	28	Thomas Taylor for Work & caspr Bill	2.	7.	0
		Mr. John Smith for 3 Gate Posts	17.	0	
	28	James Drury for Posts, Rails & Nails	9.	0	
Augst		Thos Taylor for repairing fields Gates	1.	0	
		Thomas Hands for Mowing the Nap	5.	0	
	8	2 lbs of Gun Powder	2.	6	
		Thomas Hands for Mowing Cow pasture	1.	5.	0
		Ditto for repairing the field Mounds	5.	0	
Octr	6	Blacksmiths Jarvis Bill	3.	1	
		Paid Wm. Brookes Junr. 34 Day for keeping cattle from going the Aston Road	8.	6	
		John Herbert & Wm. Hands for Mending the Linch Hedge (one day each)	2.	4	
Novr.	18	one lbs of Powder	1.	2	
Decr.	1 st	2 lbs of Powder	2.	4	
		Thos Cook 3 weeks Bird Keeping	10.	6	

			L.	s.	d
Dec.	8th	Thos. Cook 1 week Bird keeping		3.	6
1828		1 lb of Powder		1.	2
Jan.	12th	Mr. John Standley Bill	2.	0.	4
		Wm. Ewings 2 weeks Crow Keep- ing		6.	0
Mar.	16th.	Wm. Ballard Bill for 2 years	1.	3.	7
"	10th.	Joseph Ewings Bill for Drawing Stone		12.	0
"	18th.	2 lbs Powder		2.	4
Apl.	19th.	Thos Taylor 3 and 1/3 days for Hanging and repairing gates and other work on Field Acct. }		8.	3
		Wood and Nails.		1.	6
May.	8th.	Wm. Standley one day puting furze on upper hill wall and reparing the same }		1.	6
		Paid Wm. Ambleton for 3 days cleaning peelbottom Pool		6.	0
		John Herbert 3 days ditto		4.	6
Aug.	2nd.	Thos. Nickles 7 days Bird Keeping	10.	6	
"	28th.	Moses Gillett Mowing Cow pasture	1.	2.	6
Dec.	18th.	Thos. Taylor Repairing Gates, and puting up at green way		4.	6
		Wm. Standley 2 days making Bridge, Meadow broock & cleansing rust (?) }		3.	0
1829					
Mar.	7th.	Paid Jiles Cockbill 2 weeks work bird keeping		14.	0
		2 lbs. of Powder		2.	0
"	28th.	Jiles Cockbill 3 weeks Bird Keep- ing	1.	1.	0
		2 lbs Powder		2.	4

		L.	s.	d
1827	Reed.			
	Reed of Peter Haines & Wm. Stevens of Chipping Campden for a wilfull trespass of A Horse on the Common.			
			15.	0
June 1827	Mr. Thomas Ashwin for the Hill	11.	0.	0
	John Standly for trespassed of Horse		1.	6
1828	Reed. for the Hill	10.	13.	0
		22.	9.	6
1829	Thos. Taylor 2 days reparing Gates	5.	0	
Apl. 2nd.	Wood, Nails &c.	5.	0	
„ 21st.	Jiles Cockbill 3 weeks Bird Keeping	1.	1.	0
June 3rd.	Benjamin Gould for cleansing Watering places in the cowpasture 1 day.	1.	6	
„ 24th.	Thos. Taylor for 1 day work repairing Gates &c	2.	0	
	For 5 Rails Nap Narrow Gate & Nails	2.	6	
	For fülling post corcom Gate Rail &c. Hallow Lane Gate.	1.	6	
June 24th.	Wm. Standley one Day Mending the Joint hedge	1.	6	
July 20th.	Thos. Taylor for mending field gates	1.	3	

		L.	s.	d
Novr 18.	Thos. Taylor for mending Gate at Greenway & upper Hill Do.		2.	6
	For 2 Rails & Head to Do.		1.	6
	1 lb of Nails			3
March 6th.	Chas. Gould 11 weeks Bird keeping at 2s. 11d. per week		1. 12.	1
		25.	18.	5
	Total amount of money Recd.	22.	9.	6
	Due to Mr. Drury	3.	8.	11
	Allowed Mr. Jas. Drury for Gun		10.	0
	Joseph Ewins Acct as Fieldsman expended	3.	18.	11

1829

		L.	s.	d
	Paid Chas Gould Birdkeeping 11 days at 5d per day		4.	7
	Do. Wm. Stanley do. 4 weeks and 3 days at 3s. per week		13.	6
	5lb. of powder at 1s. 2d. & 4 do. at 1s. 1d.		10.	2
	Gun & Flints			3
	Wm. Hains cleaning pasture pools		1.	6
	do. mowing Thistles lower hill		18.	0
		L2.	8.	0

	L.	s.	d.
Brought on	2.	8.	0
Jno. Steel Mowing pasture 14 days at 1s. 6d. per day	1.	1.	0
Do. hedging the Linches 1 Day.		1.	6
Wm. Hands hedging 1 Day		1.	6
Wm. Hains Do. Do.		1.	6
Do. Do. Do.		1.	6
Thos. Taylor repairing field gates		6.	0
2 pair of posts		16.	0
Jno. Steel stanking the water and mounding in meadow		1.	6
Wm. Stanley Bird keeping 5 w (eeks)	15.		0
Mowing the Upper Hill	1.	12	6
Blacksmiths Bill		17.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wm. Caust a pair High shoes		16.	0
Blacksmith Bill		6.	4
Repairing A gun (see Bill)		7.	6
13 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs of powder at 1s. 2d. per lb.		15.	9
6 lb of shot 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Do.		1.	9
2 Days work of Wm. Caust		3.	0
	<hr/>		
	L10.	14.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$

page 7.

			L.	s.	d
	Brought on		10.	14.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Thos Taylor. Bill		1.	11.	8
	Mowing Lower Hill & Nap		15.	0	
			13.	0.	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Due to Mr. James Drury (see the other side)		3.	18.	11
	Total expended		16.	19.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
1829	For the Hill	L1.	0.	0	
1830	For the Hill	7.	0.	0	
1831	For the Hill	7.	18.	0	15. 18. 0
	In hand		1.	1.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$

The undersigned have inspected the above accounts and passed them at a Vestry held this 26th Oct. 1831.

Thos. Rimell,
R. R. Smith
Jn. Coleman Junr.
Richard Andrews.

page 8.

At a Vestry held this day the 26th October 1831
It was agreed to nominate Mr. Joseph Ewins & Mr. R. R. Smith as Fieldsman for the ensuing year.

		L	s.	d.
	The Field mans Acct.			
1831	Paid Jno. Smith 7 weeks & days at			
	2s. per week	15.	8	
	Benjm. Gould 1 day work	1.	3	
1832	18 lbs. of powder at 1s. 2d. per lb.	1.	1.	0
	6 lbs. of shot at 3d. per lb.	1.	6	
	New Gate and posts at the Leys.	17.	0	
	Do. Gate for Corcom	8.	0	
	Do. " " Pilbottom	5.	0	
	Do. " " the Upper Hill Narrow	8.	0	
	Post at the further Hill	5.	0	
	Hinges tree for a Gate	8		
	Tho. Taylor 4 days work	8.	0	
	Benjm. Goul(d) for raising 40 yds.			
	of stone at 5d per yard.	16.	8	
	Benjm. Gould 7 days work	10.	6	
	Thos. Bevington mowing on the			
	Lower Hill and 4 days at 1s. 6d.	6.	0	
	Benjm. Gould Mowing on the			
	Lower Hill 8 days at 1s. 6d.	12.	0	
	Thos. George mowing plain	5.	0	
	do. Nap	4.	0	
		<hr/>		
		L7.	5.	3

page 10.

	L.	s.	d.
Brought Forward	7.	5.	3
Paid Blacksmith Bill		6.	0
Thomas Gould 9 days work cleaning out pools in pasture	13.		6
85 perch of Ditching in the Cow pasture at 6d. per p.	2.	2.	6
Wm. Caust a pair (of) shoes		16.	0
	<hr/>		
	L11.	3.	3

page 11.

At a vestry Held this 23rd Day of October 1832
It was agreed to Nominate Joseph Ewin & Rd. R. Smith to
continue Fieldmen for the year ensuing.

John Coleman Senr. Chairman.
Thos. Rimell Juner.
Richard Andrews.

page 12.

		L.	s.	d.
1832	The Fieldsman Acct.			
	8 lbs of Powder at 1s. 2d. per lb.	9.	4	
	16 lbs of " " 1s. per lb.	16.	0	
	6 lbs. of shot at 3d. per lb	1.	6	
	2 days work Thos. Taylor	4.	0	
1833	Wood and posts for gates	7.	0	
April 20th.	4 days work Thos. Taylor	8.	0	
	New Gate at Narrows	7.	0	
	Thos. Taylor hanging Do.	2.	0	
	Mending gate at Upper hill	1.	3	
	Materials for Do.	1.	6	
	Mowing thistles lower hill	16.	0	
	Do. do. Nap.	4.	0	
	Do. do. Plain	5.	0	
	Bird keeping	17.	6	
	Blacksmiths Bill	4.	1	

L5. 4. 2

page 13.

		L.	s.	d.
Expended in the Year 1832		11.	3.	3
do. do. 1833		5.	4.	2
		16.	7.	5
In hand from the year 1831	L1. 1. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$			
From the Hill 1832	3. 10. 0			
do. do. 1833	6. 0. 0			
		10. 11.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Due to Joseph Ewins Fieldman		5. 15.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	

The above Acct was examined and allowed by us

John Coleman Senr.

John Smith.

John Coleman Jnr.

At a Vestry held this 28th day of October 1833
It was agreed that Mr. Thos. Beman & Mr. Joseph Ewins to
be Fieldsmen for the ensuing year.

John Coleman Senr.
John Smith.
John Coleman Junr.

1834

		L.	s.	d.
The Fieldmans Account				
Paid Thos. Taylor 3 days work		6.	0	
do. John Hambleton's boy bird keeping		6.	6	
do. Wm. Harris for raising 100 yds of stone at 5d. per yard		2.	1.	8
do. Thos. Taylor for repairing Field gates		1.	6	
For wood and Nails for do.		2.	6	
Paid Thos. Taylor 1 day's work		2.	0	
16 lbs of Powder at 14d. per lb.		18.	8	
3 lb. of shott at 3d. per lb.		0.	9	
Paid Thos. Taylor for hanging a Gate &c. at Greenway		2.	0	
A gate post for do.		2.	0	
Paid Thos. George for Mowing part of Cow pasture		1.	0.	0
do. do. for mowing the Nap		3.	0	
do. Henry Alcock for mowing the other part of Cow pasture		2.	0.	0
do. for mowing the lower Hill		14.	6	
		<hr/> L8. 1. 1 <hr/>		

page 16.

1834

Brot. forward
Paid John Hambleton for cleaning
out the Pool on lower Hill
Paid Richd. Jarvis a Bill
Paid old Smiths Boy for Birdkeep-
ing

L. s. d.
8. 1. 1

1. 0. 0

4. 0

7. 0

9. 12. 1

Balance due to Fieldsmen last year

5. 15. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$

15. 7. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$

Received for Rushes in
the Cow pasture

L1. 1

Received for Hill Sea-
son 1834

6. 10

7. 11. 0

Balance due to Fieldsmen

7. 16. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$

The above A/cs examined and allowed by us this 15th day
of Oct. 1834

Thomas Beman
John Coleman Junr.
Charles Henry Smith.
Richard Andrews.

page 17.

At a Vestry held this 15th day of October, 1834
It is agreed that Mr. Thos. Beman, Mr. Joseph Ewins, and
Charles Henry Smith are elected Fieldsmen for the ensu-
ing year.

Fieldsmen Accts.

page 18.

		L.	s.	d
1834				
Novr.	Thos. Taylor 1 days work for mak~ ing 2 stiles Meadow head	2.	3	
	Wood for ditto.	1.	3	
	Thos. Taylor for repairing a gate at Greenway.	1.	3	
	For wood and nails for do.	1.	3	
	Thos. Taylor 1 day work for re~ pairing a gate at Kingcomb	2.	3	
	Wood & Nails for do.	3.	0	
1835	Wm. Gould for repairing the Field road into the lane.	9.	0	
	Wm. Harris for cleaning the ditches in the cow pasture	10.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	
April	Wm. Harris for mowing the rushes in the cow pasture.	2.	0.	0
	For a new gate in featherbed	7.	0	
8th.	Thos. Taylor 3 days repairing field gates and making new stile at Turnpike Rd.	6.	9	
	Materials for stile & gates	3.	6	
	Wm. Hewins 8 weeks for birdkeep~ ing at 3s. 6d. per week	1.	8.	0
		<hr/> L5. 17. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ <hr/>		

1835

	L.	s.	d.
Brought on	5.	17.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Benjm. Gould 4 days work for cleaning the pools in the cow pasture	5.	4	
Benjm. Gould for mowing Lower Hill	16.	0	
Jno. Hamilton for mowing Nap.	3.	0	
21 lbs of powder at 1s. 2d. per lb.	1.	4.	6
7 lbs of shot at 3d. per lb.	1.	9	
Due to the fieldsmen in last years Account	7.	16.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Thos. Taylor repairing a gate at the Infield and narrows Gate	1.	4	
Wood and nails for Do.	1.	0	
Paid Richd. Jarvis Bill	3.	8	
Total Expended	L16.	10.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Recd. of Dr. Cooper for use of Bold Gap Quarry	3.	0.	0.
Recd. for Hill 1835	6.	0.	0.
do. for Rushes in Cow Pasture	2.	0.	0.
Total Receipts	11.	0.	0
Balance due to Fieldsmen	5.	10.	8
Errata. Paid for being sworn in 1834	3.	0	
Total due to Fieldsmen	L5.	13.	8

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Fieldsmen Acct.

		L.	s.	d.
1835	Thos. Taylor repairing a Gate at			
Novr.	Garrisons head	1.	6	
1836	Materials for repairing a Gate at the			
	Upper Hill.	5.	0	
	Thos. Taylor 1 Days work	2.	0	
	New Gate at the Upper Hill narrows	7.	0	
	New Gate at the Hallow Lane	7.	0	
	New Gate at Corcome.	7.	0	
	Mending a Stile at the upper Hill.	2.	6	
	Saml. Gould for Mowing thistles			
	on the Common 13 weeks from			
	July 18th to Oct. 15th at 4s. per			
	week	2.	12.	0
	2 lbs of Shott			6
	3 lbs. of Powder at 1s. 2d. per lb.	3.	6	
	Pd. Richd. Jarvis Bill	7.	5	
	T. Beman paid John Hambleton			
	for repairing mounding at			
	Lynches 7 days (at) 1s. 4d.	9.	4	
	Do. 2 lbs. of Common Gun Powder	2.	2	
	C. H. Smith paid for Gun powder	7.	6	
		L5.	14.	5
	Out of Pockett last year	5.	10.	8
		L11.	5.	1
1836				
Oct. 26th.	Reed. for Hill 1836	6.	0.	0
	Bal. due to Fieldsmen	L5.	5.	1

		L.	s.	d
	The Fieldsman Acct.			
1836	Pd. Moses Gillett for cow keeping in the pasture	15.	0	
1837	Pd. Wm. Standley for hedging round the Linches	9.	0	
April	Pd. Wm. Hambleton for bird keep- ing	7.	0	
	Pd. Benj. Gould for repairing the pound wall	1.	6	
	a New hurdle at Greenway	2.	0	
	a New Gate at kingcomb lane	7.	0	
	a New Gate at Greenway	7.	0	
	Pd. Thos. Taylor for repairing Field Gates	19.	0	
	Materials for repairing Field Gates	2.	0	
	Pd. for repairing Gun lock	3.	6	
	13 lbs. of powder at 1s. 2d. per lb.	15.	2	
	6 lbs. of Shot at 3d. per lb.	1.	6	
	Thos. George for mowing cow pas- ture and Nap	1.	0.	0
	Do. for mowing lower Hill	10.	0	
	Pd. Richd Jarvis Bill	11.	9	
	Pd. Thos Taylor for a Gun	8.	0	
	Carrd. Forward	L7.	6.	5

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1837		L.	s.	d.
Octr.	7th.	Brought forward	7.	6. 5
		Ballancedue to Fieldsmen last year	5.	5. 1
			<hr/>	12. 11. 6
		Recd. for Dovers hill 1837	L6.	o. o
		do. of Dr. Cooper for use of Quarry	1.	10. o
		do. of Saml. Rimell for Trespass	19.	o
		do. of Mr. Holtom for do.	5.	o
		Total receipts	<hr/> L8. 14.	o 8. 14. o
			<hr/>	
		Oct. 7th. 1837 Ballance due to Fields- men		L3. 17. 6

Oct. 7th. 1837 At a Vestry held this day, it was unanimously agreed to appoint Mr. John Coleman Junr. Mr. Tho. Rimell, and Mr. William Hewins—the Fieldsmen for the ensuing year viz from Michms. 1837 to Michms. 1838

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(blank. Ed.)

		Fieldsmen's Account	1838	L. s. d		
Oct	15th.	Thos. Taylor for repairing Gravels field Gate		1.	0	
"	18th.	A New Lock for Pound		1.	1	
		Rails for Gravils field Gate		1.	4	
		Paid Hayward 1s. earnest		1.	0	
Nov.	11th.	Wm. Hambleton for Bird keeping 10 days at 4d.		3.	4	
"	25th.	Paid do. " "		4.	8	
Dec.	6th.	Paid Poot for Gravils field gate		4.	0	
		Rails for do.		1.	0	
		Thos. Taylor for repairing do. & making a stile		2.	6	
"	10th.	Wm. Hambleton 3 weeks Bird keeping at 2s.		6.	0	
1838						
Jan.	1st.	Paid do. for 1 week at do.		2.	0	
		For a piece of Timber to put at Turn of water		2.	6	
Mar.	29th.	Paid Robt. George for Bird keeping 4 days at 10d.		3.	4	
Carrd. over				L. 1.	13.	9

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		L.	s.	d
	Brot forward	1.	13.	9
Jany. 29th.	Two Gate posts, Ingtree rails &c. for field gate		6.	0
" 7th.	Paid Moses Gillet for Bird keeping 4 weeks & three days	13.	6	
	Two new Hurdles for field	1.	8	
" 14th.	Moses Gillet for Birdkeeping	5.	0	
	Willm. Hands' Boy 2 weeks & 4 days Birdkeeping	5.	6	
" 17th.	Paid Thos. Taylor for a new Gate for Aston Field	7.	0	
	Paid do. & Son 2 days work Repairing Field Gates, Mounds &c.	5.	6	
" 30th.	Wm. Hands Boy 2 weeks Bird keeping at 1s. 6d.	3.	0	
May 21st	Paid Moses Gillet 1 week Birdkeeping	3.	0	
June 2nd.	Paid Thos. Taylor for repairing field Gates 1 days work	2.	3	

Carrd. over L4. 6. 2

		L.	s.	d
	Brot. Forward	4.	6.	2
June 2nd.	Paid for 1 lb. nails and Rails for re- pairing Field gates		1.	6
July 25th.	Paid Willm. Davis for Mowing Thistles at the Hill and Knop	12.	0	
	Paid Thos. Taylor & Son 1 days work repairing Field Gates		2.	9
	Rails, Posts &c for do. and 1 lb. Nails	3.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
August 9th.	Thos. Taylor 1 day Repairing Up- per Hill Gate		2.	9
	Ingtree Rails, & Nails for do.	4.	0	
„ 11th.	Paid Willm. Davis for Mowing Thistles on the Hill and Cow pasture side		10	0
„ 20th.	Paid John Hambleton for Mowing Thistles	1.	5.	0
„ 25th.	Paid Willm. Davis for Mowing Thistles on the Plain & round the Lindches		11.	0

Carrd. over L7. 18. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$

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		L.	s.	d
	Brot. forward	7.	18.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Augst. 28th	Paid Joseph Hambleton for 1 weeks Bird keeping		4.	0
Octr 12th	Paid Willm. Stanley L1 0. 0 al- lowed for the Harvest Month	1.	0.	0
	Paid do. for keeping Gun in repair		5.	0
	Paid Thos. Taylor 1 days work		2.	3
	1 lb. of Nails			4
	Paid Jarvis Blacksmith Bill	11.		5
	do. Wm. Taylor for cutting thorns & hedging lays, and Gravells field		13.	9
	Paid for a pair of shoes for Wm. Stanley (Hayward)		12.	6
	12 lbs. of powder at 1s. per lb.		12.	0
	5 lb of shot at 3d. per lb.		1.	3
		12.	1.	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Due to the fieldsmen in last year Accts.	3.	17.	6
		15.	18.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$

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Receipts for the Year ending Michaelmas 1838

	L.	s	d
Saml. Rimell cows a fine	1.	19.	0
Reed. of Jas. Caust for raising stone at Bold Gap	1.	10.	0
Reed. of Mr. Mould for do.	5.	0.	0
Reed. for Dover Hill	2.	10.	0
	<hr/>		
	10.	19.	0
	<hr/>		

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	L.	s.	d
Disbursements in the field for the year ending Michaelmas 1838 (see the other side)	15.	18.	6½
Receipts	10.	19.	0
	<hr/>		
Due to the fieldsmen	4.	19.	6½
	<hr/>		

The above Acct. was inspected and allowed at Vestry held this 18th Day of Oct. 1838.

Oct. 18th. 1838 At a vestry held this day, it was unanimously agreed to appoint Mr. Joseph Hewins and Mr. Russell Smith to be fieldsmen for the ensuing year, viz from Michlms. 1838 to Michlms. 1839.

1838	Fieldsmens Acct.	L. s. d
Nov. 10th	Paid Benj. Gould 14 Days trenching	1. 1. 0
	New Gate and post at Pillbottom	
	New post &c at Kingcombelane	
	New rails at hollow lane	10. 0
	New rails at Lays Gate	
	New rails at old house gate	
	for the wood and nails	
	Paid Thos. Taylor 3 days work	9. 0
	2 new Stiles at meadow head	2. 0
	Paid Thos. Taylor for making Do.	2. 7
	Paid George Ludditt for bird keep- ing 4 weeks	12. 0
1839	2 lbs. of Powder, 2 lbs of shot	2. 6
Febry 19th.	1 lb. of Powder and 2 lbs of shot	1. 6
March 7th.	3 lbs. of Powder at 1s. 2d. per lb.	3. 6
April 2nd	2 lbs. of Powder at Do.	2. 4
" 9th.	Thos. Taylor 2 days work	6. 0
	2 new hindstrees and rails	3. 0
" 13th.	Paid Geo. Ludditt 6 weeks at 3s. 6d. per week bird keeping	1. 1. 0
	Paid do. 4 weeks bird keeping	14. 0
	2 lbs. of Powder at 1s. 2d.	2. 4
		<hr/>
		L.5. 12. 9

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L. s. d
5. 12. 0

Brought Forward

Wm. Standley, Wm. Finch 1 day
hedging round the linches 3. 4

Paid Benj. Gould 4 days hedging
in the Field 6. 8

Paid Wm. Stanley R. Whatcott 1 day
cleansing the pools in the pasture 3. 4

Paid Jno. Hambleton 1 day stop-
ping gaps 1. 8

1 lb. of powder 2 lbs. of shot 1. 8

Paid Henry Hawker mowing the
Lower Hill. 16. 0

Paid Wm. Standley and Wm. Lock
for mowing the cow pasture 1. 1. 0

Paid Wm. Standley 1½ days mowing
on the nap 2. 6

Paid do. 2 days hedging at the
Linches 3. 4

1840

Jan. 5th. 1 lb. of Powder 1. 2

„ 21st. 1 lb. of Powder 1. 2

„ 30th. 1 lb. of Powder 1. 2

Feb. 5th. 1 lb. of Powder 1. 2

„ 14th. 1 lb. of Powder 1. 2

„ 24th. 1 lb. of Powder 1. 2

Mar. 4th. 1 lb. of Powder 1. 2

1 Box of caps 1. 4

Paid Wm. Taylor for a Gun 16. 0

L9. 17. 9

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		L.	s.	d
1840	Brought forward	9.	17.	9
Mar. 16th.	1 lb. of powder		1.	2
" 26th.	1 lb. of powder		1.	2
Apl. 4th.	1 lb. of powder		1.	2
	1 box of caps		1.	4
	Abrm. Newland 4 weeks 4 days for bird keeping	2.	6.	8
July 15th.	1 lb. of powder		1.	2
"	2 lbs of shot			6
" 22nd.	1 box of Caps			3
" 27th.	1 Box of caps		1.	4
	Paid Abrm. Cockbill mowing Lower Hill		14.	0
Aug. 3rd.	Paid Thos. George mowing the Cow pasture and Nap.		1.	4. 0
	Paid Thos. Taylor repairing Field Gates		3.	0
	Wood and nails		3.	6
Aug. 11th.	2 lbs. of shot			6
	Paid for a pair of Shoes for Wm. Hands, Hayward		13.	6
	Received (sic)	L15.	11.	0

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	L.	s.	d.
Brought forward	15.	11.	0
Due to the Fieldsmen at the last settle- ment of the Accounts	4.	19.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
	20.	10.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Received for Dovers Hill 2 years	10.	0.	0
	10.	10.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Received of Mr. Simmons for rais- ing stone on Lower Hill.	14.	0.	0
	10.	10.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Due to Parish	3.	9.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$

The above Accounts were inspected and allow-
ed at a Vestry held this 19th day of Oct. 1840.

Thos. Beman
Frede. Smith
William Hewings

Oct. 19th. 1840 At a Vestry held this day it was
unanimously agreed to appoint Mr. Frede.
Smith and Mr. John Rimell as Fieldsmen for
the ensuing year viz from Michms. 1840 to
Michms. 1841.

Thos. Beman
The Mark X of Joseph Hewins
William Hewings.

At a Vestry legally called—and held—this 6th Day of Nov. 1840 It was unanimously agreed to engage Wm. Hands as Hayward for the Open Fields in this Parish till the 10th of October 1841—His wages to be 10 per week for the Winter half year—and 15. per week for the Summer half year—and to be allowed one pair of Strong Shoes. It is also further agreed that the said William Hands shall charge the following sums as Pinlocks for all Cattle and he may find Trespassing upon the said open Fields.

For Horse or Cow 3d each
Sheep under half a score 3d over and under a
Score do and so in proportion
Pigs 1d each—and all pigs to be impounded at
Opentide without an attendant.

Fredc. Smith Fieldsman
John Coleman
John Rimell
Ralph Rimell

W. R. SMITH

(This page is blank with the exception of some pencil entries, but as those are subsequently incorporated in the accounts it does not seem necessary to give them. Ed.)

The Fieldsmans Accounts.

		L.	s.	d
1840	October 29th. one lb. of Powder	1.	4	
	5th. Decr. Three lb of Do.	4.	0	
1841	27th. Feby. Two lb of do.	2.	8	
	Pd. Jonathan Bowles three weeks and three days bird keeping	5.	5	
	12th. April Pd. Do. for Do.	6.	0	
	Timber for Gate	3.	6	
	Two Posts at 3s. each	6.	0	
	One Do.	1.	0	
	Head and Rails	1.	6	
	Rails for Stile & Gate	2.	0	
	Three Days work Taylor and Boy	9.	0	
	Four lbs. of Powder at 1s. 6d. per lb.	6.	0	
	One box of caps.	2.	6	
	Pd. for mowing Nap	4.	0	
	Pd. for mowing Dovers Hill.	15.	0	
	Pd. for mowing Cow Pasture	1. 15.	0	
	Threelbs. of Powder at 1s. 6d. per lb.	4.	6	
	Carried over.	5.	9.	5

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	L.	s.	d
Brought forward	5.	9.	5
Three lbs. of Powder		4.	0
Four lbs. of Do.		5.	4
One box of caps		2.	6
Two lbs of Powder		2.	8
Pd. for a pair of Strong shoes for Wm.			
Hands		12.	0
Pd. for three lb. of Powder		4.	0
One Box of Caps.		2.	6
One lb. of Shot			4
	<u>L7.</u>	<u>2.</u>	<u>9</u>

The Above Accounts were inspected and allowed at a Vestry held this 14th day of Octr. 1841.

Joseph Hewings
Wm. Hewings.
Ralph Rimell.

Reed. for Dovers Hill for one Year 1841 L5. 0. 0
L2. 2. 9

Due to the fieldsman Mr. Frd. Smith

Octr. 14th. 1841 At a Vestry held this day it was unanimously agreed to appoint Wm. Hewins and Fred. Smith as Fieldsman for the Ensuing Year viz from Michms. 1841 to Michms. 1842.

Joseph Hewings
Ralph Rimell
Frede. Smith
William Hewins.

At a Meeting held this 2nd Day of Novr. 1841—It was unanimously agreed to engage Giles Cockbill as Hayward for the open Fields in this Parish till the 10th. of October 1842. His wages to be 10s. per week & to be allowed one pair of strong Shoes—. It is also further agreed that the said Giles Cockbill shall charge the following sums as Pinlocks for all Cattle & he may find Trespassing upon the said open Fields.

For Horse or Cow 3d. each

Sheep under half a score 3d. over and under a score 6d. and so in proportion.

Pigs 1d. each and all pigs to be impounded at opentide without an attendant.

Frede. Smith } Fieldsmen
Wm. Hewins }
Thos. Beman
Joseph Hewins.
Ralph Rimell
Edward Coleman.
John Rimell.

1841		Fieldmens Accounts	L. s. d
Novbr.	13	Pd. for repairing a gun	2. 6
	18	1 Pound of powder	1. 2
	18	1 Box of caps	1. 6
Febry	10	New geat for the Graelsfield	7. 0
1842	10	Thomas Taylor and son 1 Day worke	3. 0
	18	3 Pounds of powder 1s. 2d. per pound	3. 6
March	7	3 Pounds of powder 1s. 2d. per pound	3. 6
	7	1 Box of caps	1. 6
April	9	1 lbs of powder at 1s. 2d. per pound	1. 2
	9	Pd. Jonathan Bowls 5 weeks 3 days	
	"	for Burdkeeping at 2s. per week	11. 0
	6	New Gate at Greenway	7. 0
	6	2 New Poses (sic ? posts)	6. 0
	7	New rails to gasonshead gate and	
		Lays gate	4. 6
	7	New Stile at the infield	1. 3
		2 lbs. of nails	6
	7	Thomas Taylor and son 2 days worke	6. 0
	9	1 lbs. of Powder	1. 2
June	18	Pd. James Green Mowing the Nap	3. 0
		Carried over	<u>L3. 5. 3</u>

			L.	s.	d
July	25	Brought over	3.	5.	3
		2 lbs. of Powder		2.	4
	25	4 lbs. of Shot		1.	0
	25	1 Box of Caps		1.	6
Agust	6	Pd. William Finch for Mowing the Cow paster and Dovershill	1.	16.	0
	8	Pd. Thomas Taylor and son 1 day	3.	0	
	12	1 Pound of powder		1.	2
Octr	17	Pd. one pare of shews	13.	0	
		Pd. Blacsmith Bill		4.	7
		Pd. Giles Cockbill		1.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
			<hr/>		
			L6.	9.	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
			<hr/>		
			Received for Dovershill	5.	0. 0
			Received of men for Cleaning out brock		2. 6
			Received of Joseph Hewins for 1 horse Common	15.	0
			<hr/>		
			5.	17.	6
			<hr/>		
			Due to Fieldsmen on the 3rd Day of Novr. 1842	0. 11.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
			<hr/>		

Novr. 3rd. 1842. At a Vestry held this Day it was unanimously agreed to appoint Thos. Beman and Edwd. Coleman as Fieldsmen for the ensuing Year—Viz—from Mich's 1842 to Mich's 1843

Fredc. Smith
Joseph Hewins
Ralph Rimell
John Rimell.

Disbursements of Thomas Beman and Edward Coleman—Fieldsmen from Michms. 1842 to Michms. 1843 as under:—

1842		L. s. d.
Decr 30th	Paid Thomas Taylor as pr. A/c	1. 1. 0
1843		
Jany 21st	„ Bill Hambleton for 96 Perches of Trenching in the Pasture at $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.	12. 0
Feby 18th.	„ Wm. Finch for cleaning the Pasture Pool as pr. agreement	12. 0
Mar. 22nd	„ Wm. Finch 92 Perches of Trenchg in the Pasture. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.	11. 6
	„ Do. cleang Pool—(Pool Bottom)	5. 0
	„ Do. making Gout in Pasture	8
	„ Do. laying Gout Feather Bed Lane	2. 4
Augt. 5th	„ Bill Hambleton Mowg. Thistles Dovers Hill	10. 0
	„ Wm. Finch Mowg. Do. Pasture	1. 0. 0
10th	„ Thomas Taylor as pr a/c	2. 9. 6
22nd.	„ Wm. Finch Mowg. Thistles Far Hill	14. 0
	Carrd. forwd	<u>L7. 18. 0</u>

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		L. s. d.
1843	Disbursements brot. forward	7. 18. 0
	To Horses and Cart Drawing Gates	
	Stiles, &c. to diff places	
Octr.	„ Richd Jarvis as pr a/c	8. 4
	„ Mastr James as pr a/c	12. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
	„ Ballance due to Fieldsmen last	
	year (see a/c)	11. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
	„ Pair of Shoes for Robt Edwards	13. 0
		<hr/>
		10. 3. 5
	Reed. of Mr. Collins for Dovers	
	Hill 1843	L5. 0. 0
	Do. of Mr. Simmonds for Raisg	
	Stone at Bold Gap	
	Quarry	1. 10. 0
		<hr/>
		6. 10. 0
	Ballance due to Fieldsmen	<u>L3. 13. 5</u>

The above accounts examined and allowed at
a Vestry Held this 12th day of Octr. 1843

John Rimell
J. Tomes
Joseph Hewins
Ralph Rimell
Wm. Hewins.

Octr. 12th. 1843

At a Vestry held this Day it was unanimously agreed to appoint Mr. Thos. Beman and Mr. Ed. Coleman as Fieldsmen for the ensuing Year Viz from Michms 1843, to Michms. 1844 It was also agreed to set apart and mound in the Linch Field for a Vetch Hitching

John Rimell
J. Tomes
Joseph Hewins
Ralph Rimell
Wm. Hewins.

Disbursements of Thomas Beman & Edward Coleman—Fieldsmen from Michms. 1843 to Michms. 1844 as under.

1844		L. s. d.
	Ballance due to Fieldsmen from last years accounts	3. 13. 5
Jany.	Paid for Wm Hands for 13 perches of Hedging at 3d. pr perch.	3. 3
	To Boy & Horses Drawing Thorns	1. 0
Feby.	Paid John Edkins, Son & Man 3 days (3 men) draining the Corkham Road. 4s. 10d. pr Day.	14. 6
	Thorns Buried in Drains worth 10s. and two Boys Carrying Do.	1. 6
„ 22nd	Paid Bill Hambleton for 57 perches of Ditching—Headlands—2d.	9. 6
Mar. 14th.	Paid John & Bill Hambleton for trenching in Chief Meadow 106 perches at 1½d.	13. 3
	Do. 150 perches at 1d.	12. 6

Card. Forwd. L6. 8. 11

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		L. s. d.
1844	Disbursements brot forward	6. 8. 11
May	Paid Newman for catching the Moles Cow pasture & Lynches	5. 0
May 30th	Paid Thomas Taylor as pr Bill Do. Bill Hambleton for cleaning the Pool on Dovers Hill.	1. 14. 0 12. 0
June 15th	Do. for Stone trough and Rails to Spring in pasture	7. 0
July 4th	Henry Hawker for Digging the new Pool on the Farr Hill	8. 6
	Paid Henry Hawker for Mowing the Thistles Dovers Hill	8. 0
	Mr. Russel Smith for work to the Moand Farr Hill	5. 4
	Henry Hawker for mowing This- tles on the Knap	4. 0
	Jack Smith & Co. for taking up Gout opposite Old House, and other work at same place.	3. 0
	Card. Forwd.	<u>L10. 15. 9</u>

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		L.	s.	d
1844	Disbursements brot forward	10	15.	9
July	Paid Bill Hambleton for mowing Thistles Cow pasture	1.	0.	0
	Paid do. for mowing Thistles on the Farr Hill.	11	0	
Sept.	Paid Mr. Russel Smith towards al- teration in Road opposite Old House.	2.	6	
	Pd. Wm. Hands for looking out & preventing Cattle from Tres- passing on the Corn 4 weeks.	4.	0	
	Paid Bill Brooks (omitted Jany.) 7 weeks cow keeping (off wheat) 3s. 6d.	1.	4.	6
	Paid Mast. James as pr A/c for Powder, Shot. etc	17.	2	
	Paid Messrs Jarvis as pr a/c.	4.	9	
		<hr/>		
		14.	19.	8

	L.	s.	d
Red. Levy 3s. Yard Land	4.	4.	9
Mr. Simmons for Raising Stone Bold Gap Quarry	2.	0.	0
Do. omitted	10.	0	
Mr. Collins for Dovers Hill 1844	5.	0.	0
	<hr/>		
	11.	14.	9
		11.	14.
	<hr/>		
Ballance due to Fieldsmen	L3.	4.	11
	<hr/>		

The above Accounts examined and allowed this 11th Day of
Octr. 1844

W. Russell Smith
Mark X of Joseph Hewins.

At a Vestry held this 11th Day of Octr. 1844. It was unanim-
mously agreed to appoint Mr. Joseph Hewins and Mr.
Russel Smith. Fieldsmen for the ensuing year viz. from
Michms. 1844 to Michms. 1845.

Thos. Beman.
J. Tomes.

fieldsmens Accounts from Michms. 1844 to
Michms. 1845.

		L.	s.	d.
Octr.	Ballence due to fieldsmen in 1844	3.	4.	11
	New Stile in fêchfield		1.	3
	New Geat upper hill		7.	0
	reparing at the nap		4.	0
	and Do. Gravils field		2.	6
Nover.	Charls Gould 3 weeks 2 days for keeping cows out of fêches		11.	6
	Charls Steel 2 days trenching		2.	8
	Reparing a gun		3.	6
Decer.	Jonothon Boowls 4 weeks 2s. 6d. pr week Cow(kee)ping out fêches (sic)		10.	0
Janry.	reparing geat in hallowlean		1.	4
Febry.	Jonothon Boowls 4 weeks for burd keeping		10.	0
	Charls Gould 2 weeks do.		7.	0
	and Do. 2 weeks		7.	0
March.	and Do. 3 Days		1.	6

L6. 14. 2

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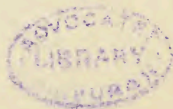
April	Brought over	6. 14. 2
	Josh. Gould 4 weeks 1 Day burd- keeping.	14. 6
	New Stile infield	1. 3
	New Stile linchfield	1. 3
	ingstrey and rails in featherbed lean	4. 0
	New Stile lays	1. 3
	New Oak Geat post for upperhill	6. 0
	18 pounds of powder 1s. 2d. pr pd.	1. 1. 0
	5 Box of caps 1s. 6d. pr. box	7. 6
	Paid for a gun.	8. 0
	Pd. thomas taylor 7 days.	1. 1. 0
	Paid W. Finch for 2 Days Mound- ing Lays and Linches.	2. 8
	Paid A. Hamilton 13 days bird Minding at 4d.	4. 4
	Pd. Jarvis bill	4. 10
	Pd. Mr. Warner for Shoes.	1. 7. 6
		<u>L12. 19. 2</u>

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		L. s. d
1845	Disbursements brot forward	12. 19. 2
	Mr. Wm. Drury for Dovers hill	5. 0. 0
	Mr. Simmonds for raising stone.	
	Bold Gap Quarrey	5. 10. 0
Novr. 13th /45		<u>L10. 10. 0</u>
	Ballance due to Fieldsmen	<u>L2. 9. 2</u>

The above Accounts examined and
allowed this 13th day of Novr./45

Frede. Smith



At a Vestry held this 13th day of Novr. 1845 it was unanimously agreed to appoint Mr. Thos. Beman & Mr. Russell Smith Fieldsmen for the ensuing Year viz from Michms. 1845 to Michms. 1846

Frederic. Smith
Mark X of Joseph Hewins.

Disbursements of Thomas Beman and Russell Smith. Fieldsmen from Michms. 1845 to Michms. 1846. as under.

		L.	s.	d.
1845	Paid Mr. Hewins balance due to Fieldsmen (see last a/c)	2.	9.	2
Decr. 20	Paid Bill Hambleton for 161 perches of Trenching in the Cow-pastures— $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per perch.	1.	0.	$1\frac{1}{2}$
1846	Do. do. 18 perches 2d.	3.	0	
Jany 10	Paid Giles Cockbill 6 days Trenching.	6.	0	
28	Paid Wm. Brooks for 243 perches trenching in Chief Meadow 1d.	1.	0.	3
	Do. 54 Perches Headlands	5.	0	
Mar: 7	Do. Giles Cockbill 3 w-5 d Gap Stopping - Lynches - Far Hill Wall, letting off Water in the Bean Fields—Hind Field—Longlands—and Bird Keeping	1.	14.	6
	Ben Gould Trenchg. in pasture	3.	0	
	Card. forward	<u>L7.</u>	<u>1.</u>	<u>$0\frac{1}{2}$</u>

1846

L. s. d.

7. 1. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$

May 27th.

Brought forward

Paid Giles Cockbill for Crow keep-
ing in Bean & Barley Fields -
Stopping gaps - Furzing Farr
Hill Wall - opening Public Water
Courses. Mounding across Har-
ris's and Feather bed Lane and
other public work - 8 weeks

3. 12. 0

July 25

Paid John Hambleton for Mowing
Thistles in the Cow pasture

1. 0. 0

Do. Thomas George for Mowing
Thistles on Dovers. and Farr Hill

18. 0

Augt. 15

Paid Giles Cockbill 4 weeks Bird
Keeping, making watering
places - repairing mounds, and
other public work

1. 16. 0

Oct 19.

Paid Thomas Taylor as pr a/c.

2. 5. 2

„ Thomas Beman for wood used
in mending Gate and Stiles.

3. 6

Carried forwd.

L16. 15. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$

		L. s. d.
1846	Brought forward	16. 15. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Octr 22	Paid Mr. R. Jarvis as pr account	11. 0
		<hr/> 17. 6. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
1846		L. s. d.
May 20	Recd. of Mr. W. Drury for Dovers Hill	5. 0. 0
	Do. Mr. Simmonds for Digging for Evesham Road.	2. 0. 0
	Do. for Cheltenham Rd.	1. 10. 0
		<hr/> 8. 10. 0
	Ballance due to Fieldsmen	<hr/> L8. 16. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$

At a Vestry called and held this 22nd Octr. 1846 the above accounts were submitted for inspection—but no one attended—the Fieldsmen have therefore no alternative but to appoint themselves again — to serve the Office of Fieldsmen from Michms. 1846 to Michms. 1847.

Signed.

Thos. Beman
W. Russell Smith.

N.B. It will be necessary to make a rate of 6s. pr. yard land to meet the above Ballance due to Fieldsmen.

Disbursements of Thomas Beman and Russel Smith - Fieldsmen from Michms. 1846 to Michms. 1847-as under.

1846
Oct
1847
June

	L.	s.	d.
Ballance due to Fieldsmen last year	8	16.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Paid Billy Taylor on a/c of mowing Thistles Cow Pasture		10.	0
„ Wm. Harris for Mowing Thistles Dovers Hill.		14.	0
Giles Cockbill 4 weeks cleaning Pools-mounding around Lynches, and repairing Field Roads 10s.	2.	0.	0
Paid Ben Gould for mowing Thistles on Farr Hill		10.	0
John Hambleton for 17 perches of mounding between Aston and Lynch Field-including Cutting & loading Thorns 5d. pr perch		7.	1
Do. 2 days work repg. the Mound around the Lynches 1s. 6d.		3.	0
Forwd.	L. 13.	0.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$

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1847
Oct

Brought forward
T. Beman Team 4 Horses and Man
& Boy $\frac{1}{2}$ day drawing load of
Thorns into Lynch Field
Giles Cockbill 2 weeks 5 days in
July and August Cleaning Pool
at Narrows—lower Hill Pool and
Springs—Meadow head Pool and
Sluice Gutter — Bird keeping,
mending Featherbed Lane Road
and removing Field Gates &c.
&c. 10s. and other Public work.
Mr. James as pr a/c two years
Thomas Taylor as per a/c.

L. s. d
13. 0. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$

5. 0

1. 8. 4
2. 4. 9
18. 1

17. 16. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$

June

Recd. Mr. W. Drury for Dovers
Hill

5. 0. 0

Ballance due to Fieldsmen

12. 16. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$

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At a Vestry called and held this 20th day of Octr. 1847 the
above accounts were submitted for inspection but no one
attended. The Fieldsmen have therefore no alternative but
to appoint themselves again to serve the Office of Fieldsmen
from Michms. 1847 to Michms. 1848

Signed.

Wm. Russell Smith.

N.B. It will be necessary to make a Rate of 7s. per Yard Land
to meet the Ballance due to the Fieldsmen.

Disbursements of Thos. Beman and Russell
Smith — Fieldsmen from Michms. 1847 to
Michms. 1848 as under.

1847			
Oct	30th.	Paid Giles Cockbill 2 weeks keep- ing Crows and Cows off wheat, repairing walls at Hill and the mound round Lynches.	18. 0
1848			
Apl.	1	James Gould 2 weeks 3 days Crow keeping off beans	12. 6
	8	Jas. Gould 1 week do.	5. 0
		Giles Cockbill 2 weeks mounding Lanes — removing Gates and Crow keeping etc.	18. 0
May		Giles Cockbill 3 days Whitsun wk.	4. 6
July		Wm. Mason Mowing Thistles in the Cow pasture	1. 10. 0
	„ 29	Thomas George for Mowing Thistles — Dovers Hill & Far Hill.	18. 0
		Card. forward	L5. 6. 0

		L.	s.	d
1848	Brought Forward	5.	6.	0
	Giles Cockbill 2 weeks before harvest and 2 weeks lately looking after the mounds - Cattle - and other matters belonging to the Field.	1.	18.	0
	Paid Mr James as per a/c.	16.	3	
Octr	Thomas Taylor as pr a/c	1.	19.	5
	Mr. Wm. James as pr a/c.	0.	0	
	Mr. Richd. Jarvis as pr a/c 2 years	7.	8	
		<hr/>		
1848		10.	7.	4
Jany	Recd. of Mr. Simmonds one Year stone Digging to Michms. 1847	L3.	10.	0
May	Recd. of Mr. Wm. Drury for Dovers Hill Season 1848	5.	0.	0
		<hr/>		
		L8.	10.	0
		8.	10.	0
		<hr/>		
		1.	17.	4
	Ballance due to Fieldsmen last year	12.	16.	11½
		<hr/>		
	Balance now due to Fieldsmen	L14.	14.	3½
		<hr/>		

Turn over.

At a Vestry Meeting legally called and held this 19th day of Octr. 1848. The above Accounts were submitted for inspection but no one attended. The Fieldsmen have therefore no alternative but to appoint themselves again to serve the Office of Fieldsmen from Micklemas 1848 to 1849.

And therefore it is necessary to make a Rate after the Rate of 10s. per yard Land to meet the Amt. Due namely L14. 14. 3¹/₂ due to the Late Fieldsmen

Present John Tomes

Disbursements of Thos. Beman and Russell Smith. Fieldsmen from Michms. 1848 to Michms. 1849 as under.

		L.	s.	d
1848				
Oct.	Paid Giles Cockbill 4 weeks Bird Keeping — looking after the Mounds—and keeping the Cattle out Corn	1.	18.	0
Feby 19	Paid Ben Gould for 127 Perches of trenching in Cow Pasture and the Lynch Field	1.	3.	8
1849				
Mar: 12	Mary Jelfs 4 ¹ / ₂ days Bird Keeping	1.	6	
17	Do. 5 days do.	1.	8	
Apl 14	Ben Gould 48 Perches trenching in the Cow pasture	4.	0	
	Mary Jeffs 10 days Bird Keeping	4.	2	
	Do. 4 days.	1.	8	
May	Ben. Gould 65 per: trenchg. pasture	5.	5	
	Card. forwd.	L4.	0.	1

		L.	s.	d
1849	Brought forward	4.	0.	1
May.	Paid Giles Cockbill, 6 weeks work as follows—viz. Walling the Farr Hill—Crow Keeping—Opening Public Water Courses—Mend- ing the Lanes—and other public work 9s.	2.	14.	0
June 23	Paid Giles Cockbill 16 days. Clean- ing pools—looking after Dovers & Farr Hill Whitsun Week and repairing Mounds.	1.	1.	4
	Mr W. James as pr a/c.	7.	9	
Augt	Paid Wm. Finch for mowing Thistles Farr Hill	9.	0	
	Thos. George mowing Thistles in the Cow Pasture	1.	0.	0
	John Hambleton mowing Thistles Dovers Hill (all by contract)	9.	0	
	Card. forwd.	<u>L10.</u>	<u>1.</u>	<u>2</u>

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		L. s. d
1849	Brought forward	10. 1. 2
	Paid Thos. Taylor as pr a/c.	1. 12. 9
	Do. Richd. Jarvis as pr a/c.	1. 7
	Paid Mr. Matthews as pr a/c.	5. 8
	Paid Mr. Belcher Broadway for re- pairing Pistol	2. 0
	Paid Giles Cockbill 10 days - Furzing Wall - Cleaning Nar- rows Pool & Dovers Hill Pool - repairing road to meadow - Making Watering places for the Cows and repairing mounds different places	13. 4
		<hr/> L 12. 16. 6
	Ballance due to Fieldsmen last year	14. 14. 3½
		<hr/> 27. 10. 9½
June	Recd. of Mr. Wm. Drury for Dovers Hill Whitsun Week 1849	5. 0. 0
	Ballance due to Fieldsmen	<hr/> 22. 10. 9½

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1849 At a Vestry meeting legally called and held by the Fieldsmen this 11th Day of Octr. 1849 at which time the Accounts on the other side was submitted for Public inspection—but no Person interested in the matter attended (except the Fieldsmen) they have therefore no alter-
native but to continue in office.

Thos. Beman }
W. Russel Smith } Fieldsmen

At a Vestry meeting legally called and held this 25th day Oct. 1849 for the purpose of taking into consideration and deciding upon various matters relating to the management of the Open or Common Field in this Parish—It was unanimously agreed to pursue the following system—viz. to Plant the Field called the Gravels, including Court piece and Darrods Butts—with Winter and Spring Vetches or Barley —It was also agreed to plant the Aston Field with Winter and Spring Vetches or Beans It was also further agreed to plant the Field called the long Field or AshBrook Quarter (now Fallow) with Wheat— It is also further agreed that in every case the crops shall not be neglected as regards Cleaning or Hoeing. It is also further agreed as regards the Sheep Stock (in consequence of having no Fallows) to reduce the said Stock from 18 sheep to 14 to the Yard Land— the said reduction to take place

from the 1st. January 1850— It is also further agreed that the Sheep shall not be allowed to feed upon the young wheat after Xmas next— Witness our hands this 25th day of Octr. 1849

Thos. Beman
Edwd. Coleman
W. Russell Smith
John Rimell.

The mark X of Wm. Rimell
The Mark X of Joseph Ewings.
John Tomes.

At a Vestry meeting called by the Fieldsmen (due notice having been given) and held this 19th day of Sepr. 1850 for the purpose of taking into consideration and deciding upon the Course of Husbandry to be adopted in the open Field in this Parish (Weston Subedge) for the ensuing year—And for other matters connected therewith.

It was unanimously agreed to plant Wheat in the following parts of said Fields—viz. in the Aston Fields, Lynch Field—Leys Field—and that portion of the Gravels Field including Darrods Butts—and Court piece which has been fed off with a green crop—be the same either Vetches, Clover or Turnips —The remaining portion of said Gravels Field to be planted —Vetches—Beans or Peas—It was also agreed to plant the Hind Field including Grassy corner—Barley or Vetches to be fed off in green state — It was also further agreed to plant that portion of Field called Long Field or Brook Furlong with the Long Lands—Winter or Spring Vetches to be fed off in green state—the said portion of field to be properly fenced in— It was also further agreed to plant that portion of Field called the Ashbrook Quarter

(or Poden Hedge) with Beans and peas—the remaining portion of the Field called every years Land to be planted anything the occupier may please, but we one and all particularly agree not to neglect the Crops, as regards Hoeing and Cleaning, and also to draw out and put the manure upon that portion of Field when it is due or most required.

It is also further agreed as regards the Sheep Stock to reduce the said Stock from 18 Sheep to 14 sheep to Yard Land (in consequence of having no Fallow Field) the said reduction to take place from 1st. January 1851— It is also further agreed

that the sheep shall not be allowed to feed upon the young wheat after Xmas next—Witness our hands this 19th day of Sept. 1850.

Thos. Beman.
W. Russell Smith.
The Mark X of Josph. Ewings.
William Rimell
Edwd. Coleman
John Tomes.
E. A. Smith.
Richard Jarvis.

Disbursements of Thomas Beman and Russell Smith. Fieldsmen from Michaelmas 1849 to Michms. 1850 as under—

1850		L.	s.	d
	Giles Cockbill			
Feby 16	To 4 weeks taking up Gates and Stiles—attending to Cattle—Bird Keeping—repairing walls on the Farr Hill & Narrows 8s.	1.	12.	0
Mar: 8	Paid F. Edginton 39 perches of trenching in Cow pasture	3.	3	
9	Paid James Gould 2 weeks Crow Keeping off Beans	14.	0.	
	Giles Cockbill 1 week Furzing the Farr Hill Wall—putting up same, Stopping Gaps in the Vetch Hitching—Feather Bed Lane.	7.	0	
Apl. 15	James Gould 5 weeks keeping Crows off Beans.	1.	15.	0
	Card. forward	L4.	11.	3

		L.	s.	d
1850	Brought forward	4.	11.	3
Apl. 16	Paid George Hands 1 week Bird Keeping		5.	0
May 4	James Gould 1 week Bird Keeping off Beans & Barley		7.	0.
July 24	Thos. George for mowing Thistles in Cow Pasture	18.	0	
Augt.	Do. Dovers Hill.	7.	0	
	Do. Farr Hill.	9.	0	
	Giles Cockbill 9 days looking after Dovers Hill Whitsun week	3.	6	
June July & Augt.	Giles Cockbill 9 days repairing wall Farr Hill - Cleaning Springs, repairing mounds different places, making watering places for Cattle in meadow - and for other kinds of Public work	10.	6	
Oct. 19	Paid Richd. Jarvis as pr a/c.	2.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Jonathan Hawkins as pr a/c.	5.	0	
	Mr. Matthews as pr a/c.	2.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	
	Card. forward.	L8.	1.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$

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1850	Brought forward	L. s. d.
	Paid Thos. Taylor as per a/c	8. 1. 8½
		1. 12. 0
		<hr/>
		9. 13. 8½
	Ballance due to Fieldsmen last year	22. 10. 9½
		<hr/>
		32. 4. 6
	Received of Mr. Simmonds for Raising Stone 2 years a/c to Michms. 1849	L7. 0. 0.
	Mr. Gardner 2 years do to do	2. 0. 0.
	Mr. Wm. Drury for Dovers Hill Whitsun Week 1850	5. 0. 0.
		<hr/>
		14. 0. 0.
	Ballance due to Fieldsmen	14. 0. 0.
		<hr/>
		18. 4. 6

The Above Accounts examined and passed this 17th day of
Octr. 1850.

Edward Coleman
John Tomes.

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At a Vestry Meeting held this 17th Day of Oct.
1850, It was unanimously agreed to appoint
Mr. Thos. Beman and Mr. Wm. Russell Smith
as Fieldsmen for the ensuing Year.

Edwd. Coleman
John Tomes.

Disbursements of Thomas Beman and Russell Smith from Michms. 1850 to Michms. 1851 as under.

		L.	s.	d
1850				
Decr. 21	Paid William Hands 4 weeks keep-			
1851	ing the Crows off Wheat.	1.	8.	0
Jany.	„ Giles Cockbill 14½ days putting			
	up wall on Farr Hill, Furzing			
	Same, Cleaning the Pool at Nar-			
	rows, Stopping up Holes after			
	Races Clearing the Common,			
	and other public work		16.	11
	Wm. Hands 3 weeks Keeping Crows			
	off wheat	1.	1.	0
March	John Hambleton 260 perches of			
	trenching in the pasture ½ d.		10.	10
	Harry Gould 15 days Keeping Birds			
	off Beans & Wheat		5.	0
	Card. Forward	L4.	1.	9

		L.	s.	d
1851	Brought forward	4.	1.	9
April	Paid George Finch 6 weeks keeping			
	crows off Beans	1.	10.	0
July	John Hambleton for Repg. Mounds		1.	0
	Thomas George for Mowing This-			
	tles - Cow pasture 18s. Dovers			
	Hill 8s. and Farr Hill 6s.	1.	12.	0
	Wm. Hands 1 week Bird Keeping		8.	0
			55	

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Giles Cockbill 6 weeks, 3 days	
Bird keeping repairing Mounds,	
Cleaning Springs in pasture	
Furzing Walls - Farr Hill -	
Kingcome Lane - and Narrows	
-and looking after the Cattle	2. 9. 0
Paid Thomas Taylor as pr a/c	1. 2. 6
Paid Richd. Jarvis as pr a/c	2. 4
Paid Miss Bagshaw as pr a/c	1. 9. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cad. forward	<u>L 12. 15. 11$\frac{1}{2}$</u>

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1851

Brought forward		L. s. d
Received of Mr. Sim-		12. 15. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
monds for raising Stone		
Bold Gap Quarry 1 year		
to Michms. 1850.	L 3. 10. 0	
Do. of Mr. Bagshaw for		
Dovers Hill at Hurdle		
Races	10. 0	
Mr. Gardner 1 Year Raising		
Stone Bold Gap quarry		
to Michms. 1850	1. 0. 0	
Mr. Church for 4 loads Sand	10. 0	
Mr. Dury for Dovers Hill		
Whitsun Week 1851	<u>5. 0. 0</u>	
		<u>10. 10. 0</u>
		2. 5. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ballance due to Fieldsmen last year	18. 4. 6	
Total Ballance due to Fieldsmen	<u>L 20. 10. 5$\frac{1}{2}$</u>	

Turn over

At a Vestry meeting Called and held this 16th day Octr. 1851 (due notice having been given) the accounts on the other side were submitted for Public inspection but no person attended the said meeting except the Fieldsmen—Witness our hands this 16th day of October 1851

Thos. Beman }
W. Russell Smith } Fieldsmen.

Disbursements of Thomas Beman and Russell Smith — Fieldsmen from Michms. 1851 to Michms. 1852—as under.

		L.	s.	d
1851				
Decr	Paid Harry Gould 10 days Bird			
1852	Keeping	3.	4	
Jany	„ Harry Gould 2 weeks do.	4.	0	
Feby.	„ Robt Edwards boy 5 w 3 d do.	8.	3	
	„ Giles Cockbill 2 weeks and 5 days			
	—Clearing Comm. Furzing Farr			
	Hill Wall, Repairing Mounds —			
	Narrows—Lanes, and Cleaning			
	out the Pools in Cow Pasture &			
	Meadow—and other work	1.	2.	8
	„ Thos. Taylor as pr a/c.	2.	11.	0
	„ Richd. Jarvis as pr a/c		8.	0
	Carried forward	L4.	17.	3

		page 80.
1852		L. s. d
	Brought forward	4. 17. 3
Octr 21	Paid Miss Bagshaw as pr a/c.	3. 0
		<hr/> 5. 0. 3
	Ballance due to Fieldsmen last year	20. 10. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
		<hr/> 25. 10. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Recd. of Mr. Simmonds for raising Stone Bold Gap Quarry 1 year to Michms. 1851	L3. 10. 0
	Mr. Wm. gardner 1 year do. to Michms. 1851	1. 0. 0
	Mr. Wm. Drury for Dovers Hill Whitsuntide 1852	5. 0. 0
		<hr/> 9. 10. 0
	Ballance due to Fieldsmen	<hr/> L16. 0. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$

		page 81.
		L. s. d
1852	Ballance due to Fieldsmen to Michms. 1852	16. 0. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
	On year's Amount for Raising Stone due from Mr. Simmonds	L3. 10. 0
	One Do. Do. from Gardner	1. 0. 0
		<hr/> 4. 10. 0
	Ballance due to Fieldsmen	<hr/> L11. 10. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$

At a Vestry meeting legally called & held this 21st day of Octr. 1852 the above account was submitted for public inspection, but no person attended the said meeting except the Fieldsmen.

Thos. Beman }
W. Russell Smith } Fieldsmen.

Octr. 21st. 1852. At a Vestry meeting called and held on the above day the account on the other side was examined and passed, at the same time it was agreed that the Amt. due to the Fieldsmen should be paid by a Rate of 8s. 6d. yard Land.

Thos. Beman,	}	Fieldsmen.
Russell Smith.		
Edwd. Coleman		
Wm. Rimell X		

An Assessment made upon the Occupiers of Land in the open Field of Weston Subedge by the Fieldsmen for to pay the Ammount due as Ballance of Accounts. After the Rate of Eight Shilling per Yard Land, Dated this 20th day of November 1852.

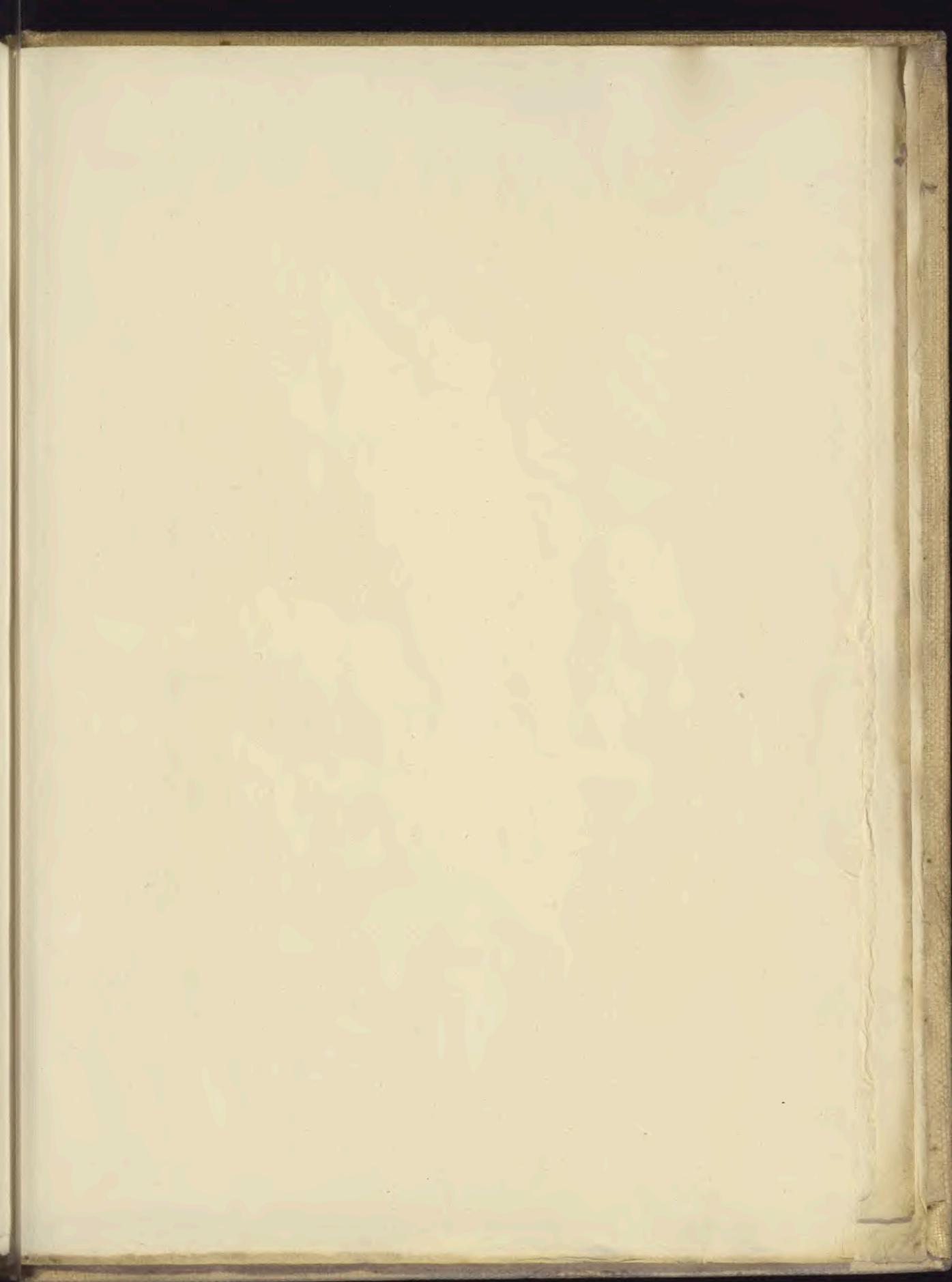
	Yd. Ld.	L. s. d
Mr. Thomas Beman	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	4. 6. 0
Mr. W. R. Smith	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1. 16. 0
Mrs. E. A. Smith.	2	16. 0
Mr. Wm. Rimell	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	18. 0
Mr. Edwd. Coleman	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1. 0. 0
Mr. Josh. Ewings	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1. 8. 0
Mr. Richd. Jarvis	$\frac{1}{2}$	4. 0
Mr. Horne		7. 0
Mr. John Rimell }	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	10. 0
Mr. Jonan. Hawkings. }		3. 0
<u>Yard Land 28$\frac{1}{2}$</u>		<u>L11. 8. 0</u>

HERE END THE LAST RECORDS OF A COTSWOLD COMMUNITY: BEING THE WESTON SUB-EDGE FIELD ACCOUNT BOOK for the final 26 years of the famous Cotswold Games, hitherto unpublished and now edited with a study on the Old Time Sports of Campden and the village community of Weston, by C. R. Ashbee



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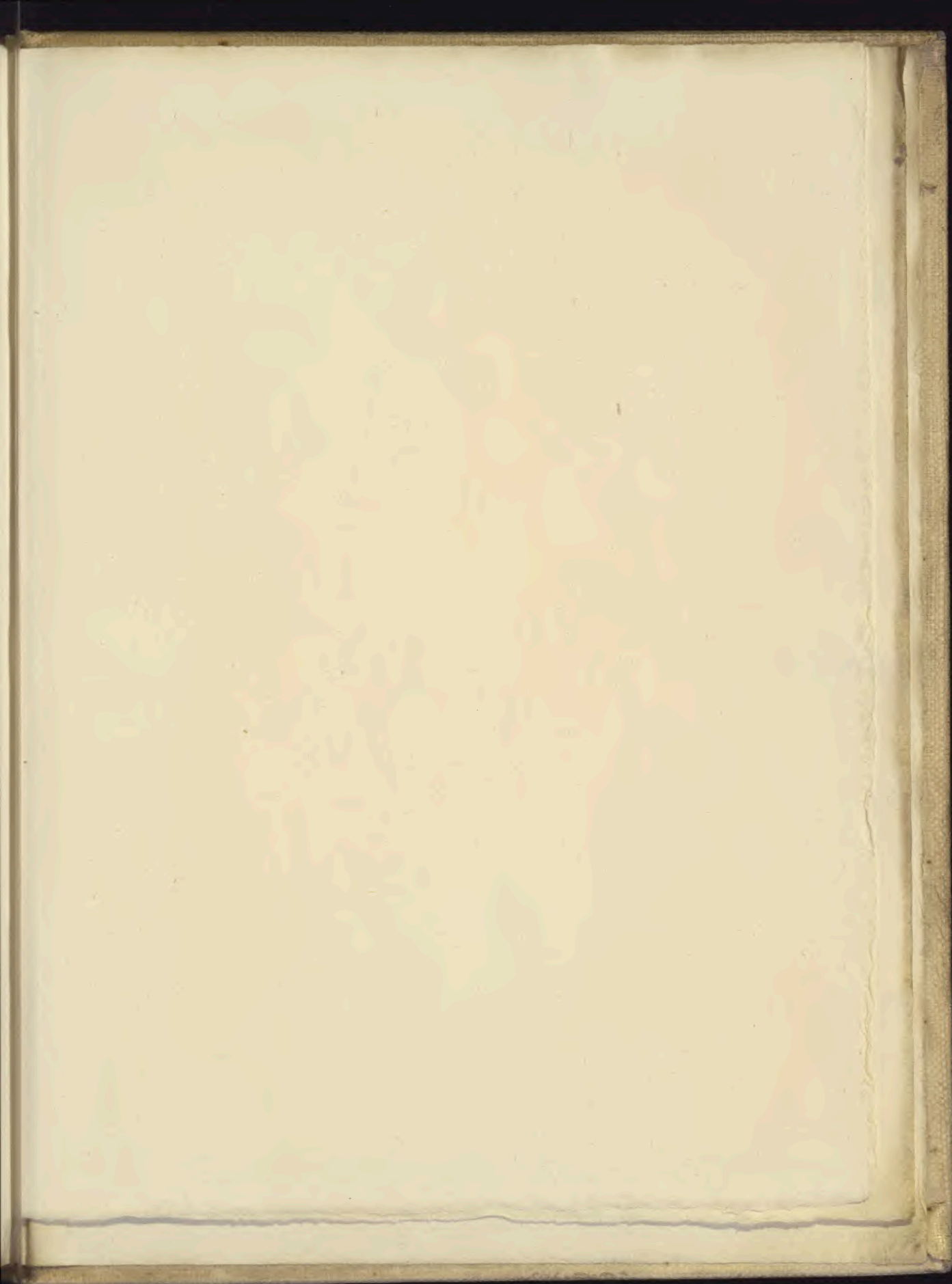
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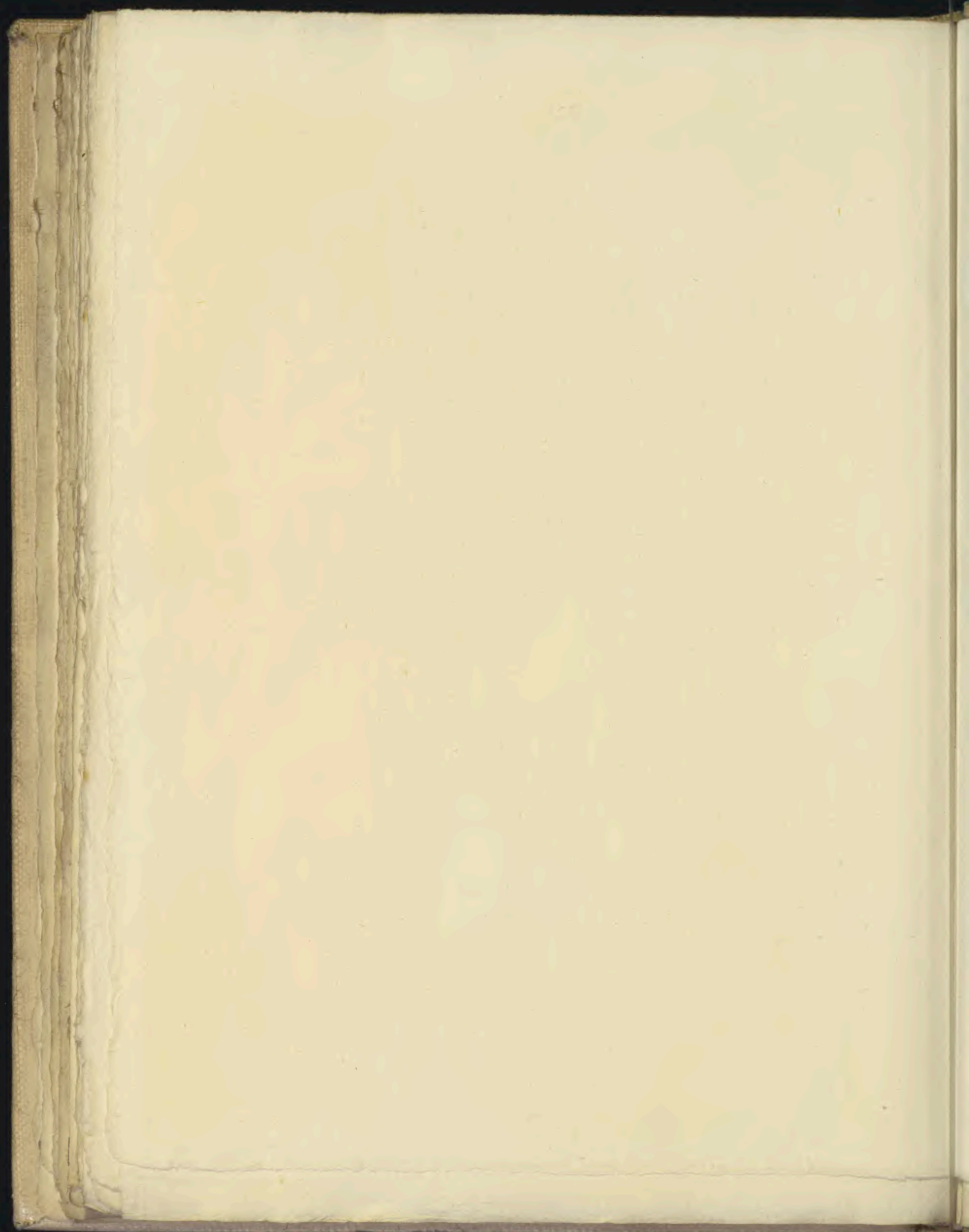


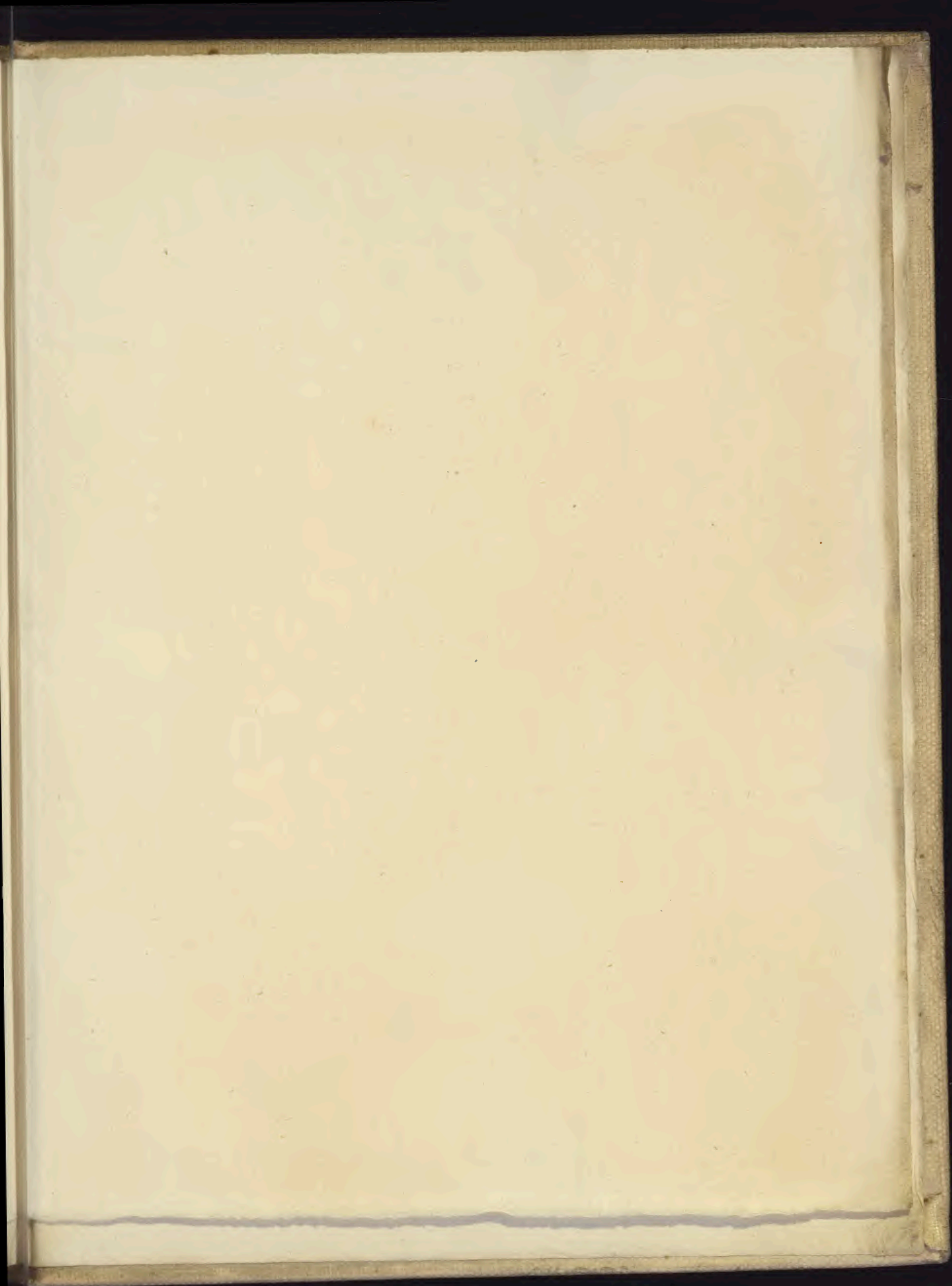
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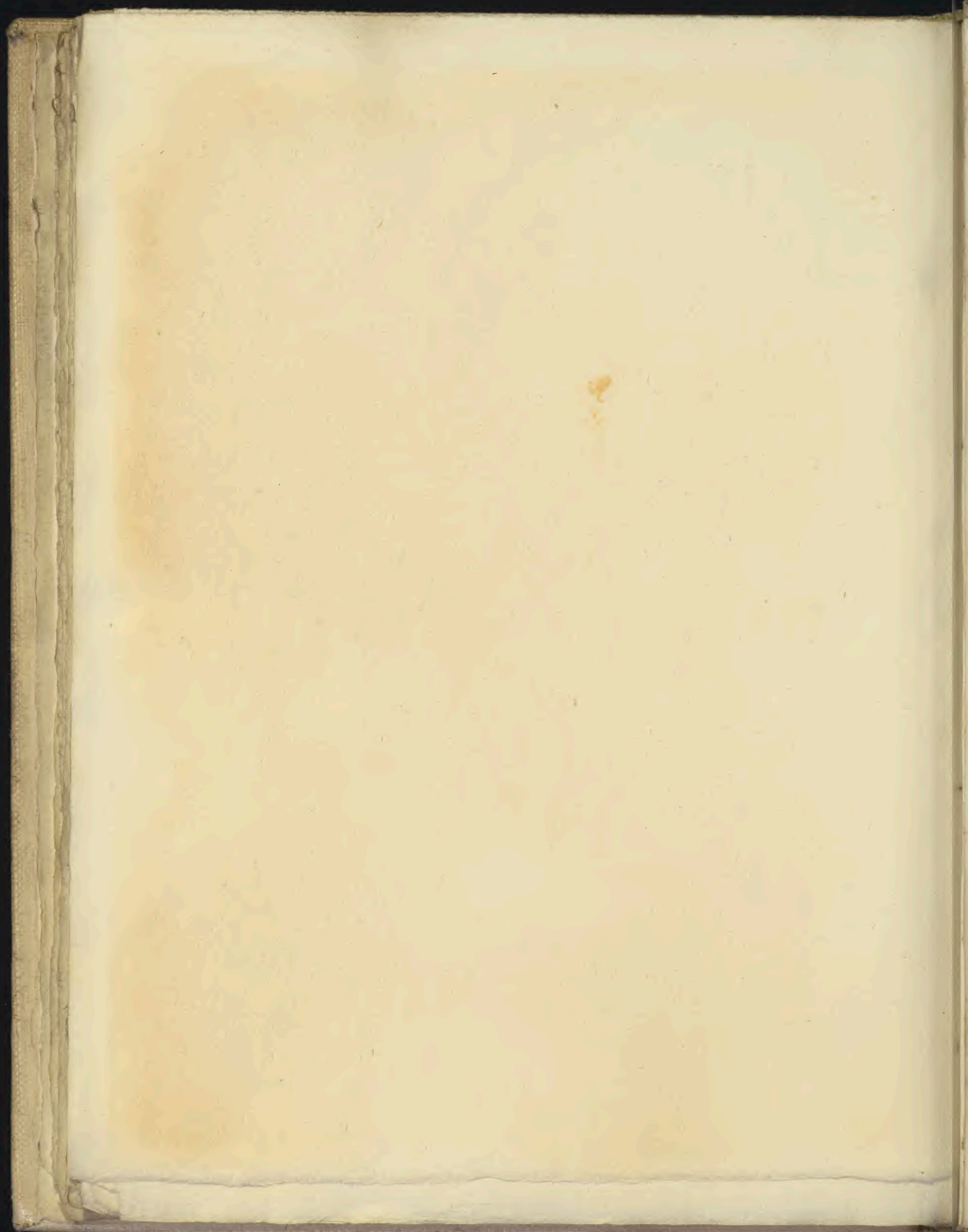


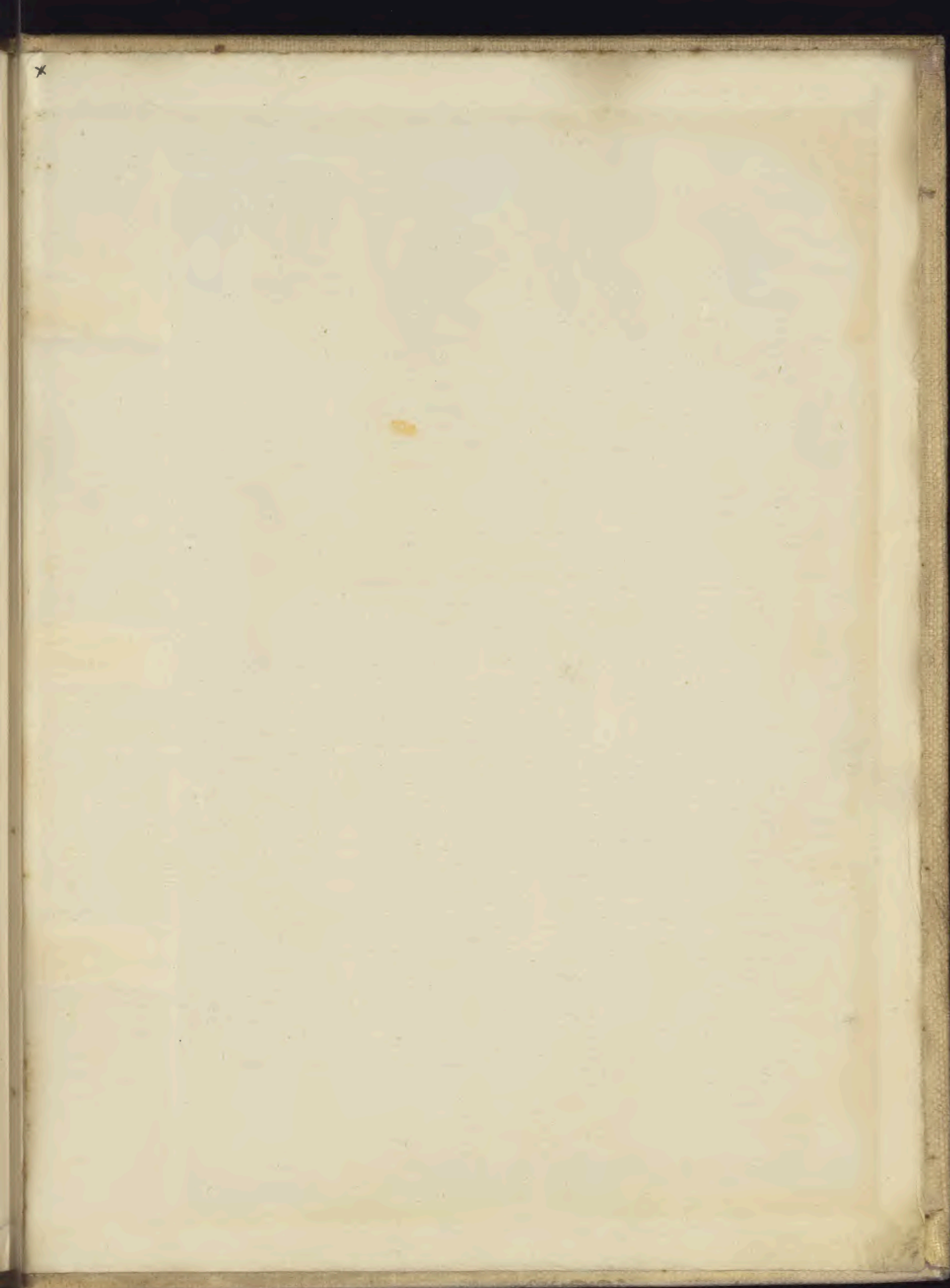
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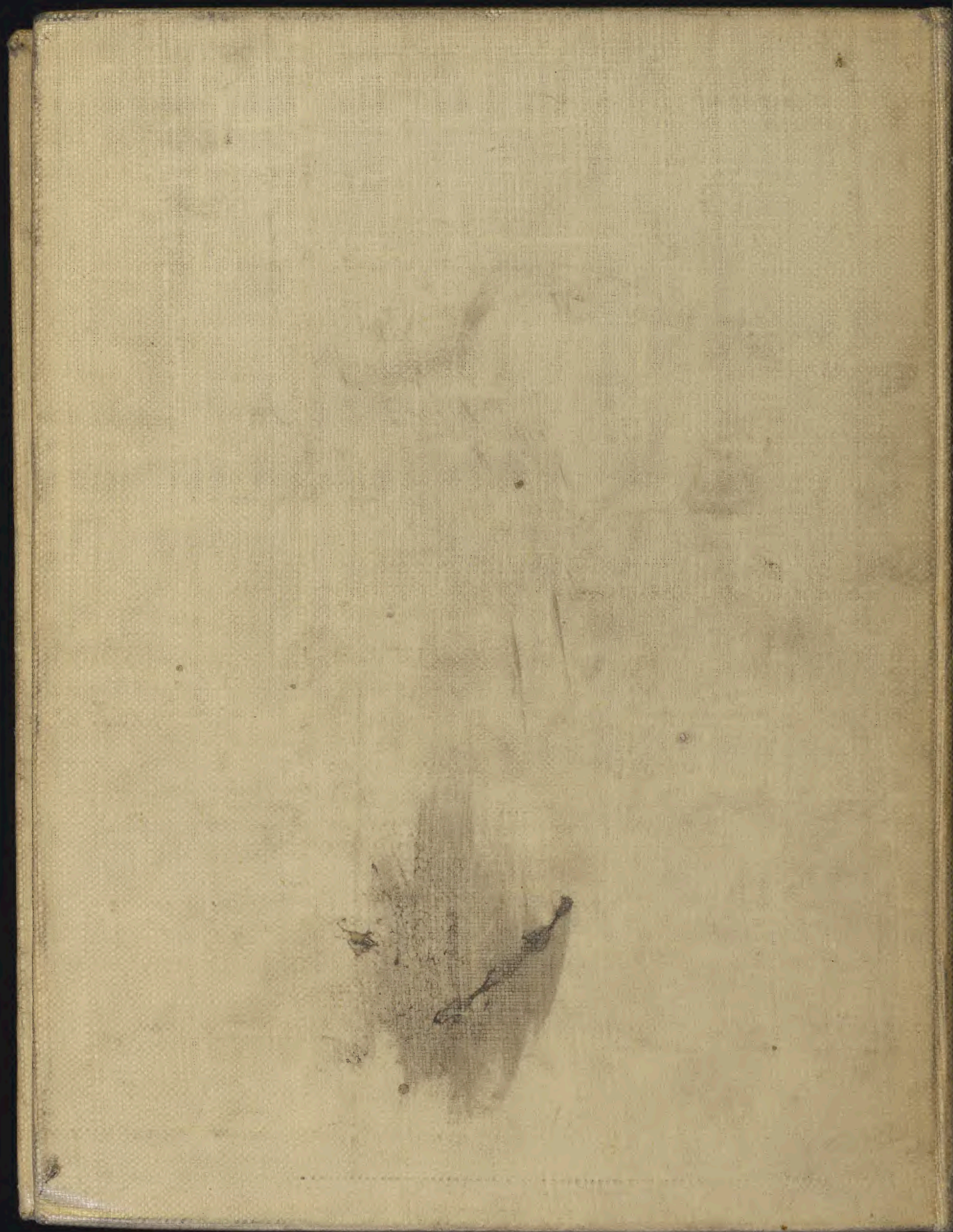














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