

JANUARY

1 Blow well and bud well and bear well... God send you fare well... Every sprig and every spray...



Photo: © Louise Perrin

FEBRUARY

2 February fills the dyke... Whether with black or white...



St. Valentine's Day - 14th February

On St Valentine's Day/Cast Beans in Clay... (old saying from 1620 Berkeley Vale)

Photo: © Gloucester Folk Museum

MARCH

3 When you can put your foot on ten daisies, spring is here...

LENT CUSTOMS

Collop Monday is the day before Shrove Tuesday... It was when the last meat of the season was eaten...



Photo: © Desiree Chow

APRIL

4 When April blows his horn... 'Tis good for hay and corn...

Mothering Sunday - Fourth Sunday of Lent... The modern 'Mother's Day' is an American invention...

Photo: © Louise Eltringham-Smith

Randwick cheese rolling and Randwick Wap

Randwick is one of the two places in Gloucestershire that still practices cheese-rolling... On the first Sunday in May cheeses are rolled three times anti-clockwise...



Randwick Wap. Photo: © Cal Williams

Bisley Well Dressing - Ascension Day

First held in 1863. A short Church Service is followed by a procession to Bisley's seven wells... The twenty-two eldest children in the Bluecoat village school carry the wreaths and garlands...



Bisley Well Dressing. Photo: © Clare Auchterlonie

St Briavels Bread and Cheese Dole - Whit Sunday

This custom is said to date back to the 12th century... Small pieces of bread and cheese are thrown to local 'dole claimers'...



Photos: © Alan Cleaver and Laura Newsam

Dover's Games and Scuttlebrook Wake, Chipping Campden - Friday and Saturday after Spring Bank Holiday

The 'Cotswold Olimpicks' or 'Cotswold Games' were instituted around 1612 by Robert Dover... They mixed traditional games such as backsword fighting and shin-kicking...



Shin kicking. Photo: © Chris Osburn

and dancing, and were held on what is now Dover's Hill above Chipping Campden... Robert Dover probably instituted the Games to support King James I's anti-Puritan 'Book of Sports'...

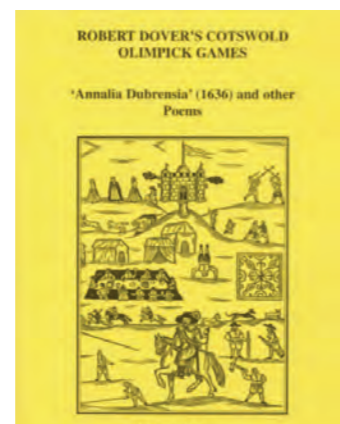


Photo: frontispiece of Annalia Dubrensis

1951 as part of the Festival of Britain, and have been held annually since the early 1960s... As in the Annalia Dubrensis frontispiece, the centre of the celebrations is a mock



SEPTEMBER

9 September blow soft... 'Till fruit be in the loft...

Newton Onion Fayre - Second Saturday in September

Newton Onion Fayre is thought to be the only British celebration of onions... It is said to have ancient origins but was revived in 1996...



Photo: © Emma Wood www.abridgedifferent.co.uk

about! and they routed the French in hand-to-hand fighting... For this feat the Gloucestershires were allowed to wear two hat or cap badges...



Stow Horse Fair - nearest Thursday to 24th October and 12th May

In 1476 a charter for two fairs, the first in May and the second in October was granted... These were held on 12th May, the feast of Saints Philip and James...

Photo: www.cotswolds.info

NOVEMBER

11 In Stroud there are early 19th century records of fire and fireworks at the Cross on Bonfire Night (5th November)...

DECEMBER

12 St Thomas's Day - 21st December

Please to remember St Thomas's Day, St Thomas's Day is the shortest day... 'Thomasing' was an annual visiting custom known throughout England...



Lamprey Pie

From the Medieval period, the City of Gloucester, in token of their loyalty to the royal family, presented a pie made from lampreys



Freshwater Lamprey. Photo: scriptorenex.blogspot.com

GLoucestershire FOLK MAP



Customs, traditions and glorious folk song

Cover image: William Hathaway, fiddler from Lower Swell. Photo by Cecil Sharp © EFDS

400 YEARS OF ENGLISH FOLK MUSIC

- 1557 Stationers' Company begins to keep register of ballads printed in London... 1893 English County Songs published by Lucy Broadwood and John Fuller Matfield... 1898 Folk Song Society founded by Kate Lee and A.P. Graves...

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Gloucestershire Folk Map is one of a series of folk maps currently being researched and published by Yvette Staevens and C.J. Bearman of Bournemouth University... Extensive effort has been made to contact all copyright holders for permission to use photos on this map.



Customs, traditions and glorious folk song, all the year round

Sunday is a much older tradition, observed on the fourth Sunday of Lent... Sons and daughters visited their mothers and gave them presents, also cakes and Dymock daffodils...

MAY

5 Dew gathered on a May morning is traditionally believed to be good for the complexion... I wash my face in water which has never rained nor run...

1st MAY - MAY DAY REVELS... Paganhill Maypole is painted larch decorated with streamers... Every year it is repainted and fresh streamers are fitted...

For the chimney-sweeps of Cheltenham town, Sooty of face as a swallow of wing... Come whistling, fiddling, dancing down, With white teeth flashing as they sing.

A Jack-in-the-Green was revived in Winchcombe in 2009... Ascension Day Before the Spring Bank Holiday was fixed at the end of May... Moist in May, heat in June, Makes the harvest come right soon

Paganhill Maypole. Photo: © bazzadarambler

Cooper's Hill Cheese Rolling, Brockworth, Gloucestershire - last Monday of May

Here, a Double Gloucester cheese is rolled down a steep hill, and people race after it, the first one to the bottom wins the race and the cheese... The 250 yard course downhill slopes to 70 degrees in places...



'cheeses' were used during the period of rationing from 1941-1954 and can be seen on display at Gloucester Folk Museum... The custom is at least 200 years old and is proudly maintained by local Brockworth families.

Tetbury Woolsack Races - Whitsun Bank Holiday Monday

The Woolsack Races in Tetbury reflect the importance of wool production and weaving in the Cotswolds... Male competitors race down and up Gumstool Hill carrying a 65lb woosack...



Tetbury Woosack Race. Photo: © Rachel Cotterell

JULY

7 St Margaret's Day - 20th July

At Nympsfield, the traditional dish consumed on this day was dumplings with wild plums (heppeggs) which gave the villagers their nickname.



Photo: www.celt.net.org.uk

AUGUST

8 Dry August and warm Doth harvest no harm

Cranham Feast - Second Monday in August... The earliest date recorded for the Feast is 1680... It is held on the feast day of St. James the Great...



Photo: www.cranham.net

The Water Game, Bourton-on-the-Water - August Bank Holiday

This game is played on the day of the local fête... Some say it began to celebrate the coronation of Edward VII but it bears a strong resemblance to other forms of traditional (rather than Association) football...



Photo: © Tom Cole Photography

the goals might be half a mile apart and contested by hundreds of players... At Bourton it is a five-a-side football match played in the stream of the River Windrush.

AUGUST - SEPTEMBER

The Severn Bore Late August to late September is a good time to witness the Severn Bore... They ride the bore in a variety of craft including, today, surfboards.



Photo: johnst777

Avening Feast and Queen Matilda's Pageant - first Sunday after 14th September

Known locally as 'Pig-Face Day', this event is said to commemorate the consecration of the church, in 1080, by Queen Matilda, wife of William the Conqueror... They stayed at Avening Court and gave the builders a feast of boar's head...

Clypping the Church, Feast Day, and Bow-Wow Pie, Painswick - Saturday and Sunday on or after 19th September

'Clypping' is an ancient word meaning to embrace or encircle... The church's dedication is the Virgin Mary and in the past the ceremony appears to have been held on 8 September... The custom got its present date. At 3pm,



Bow-Wow Pie.

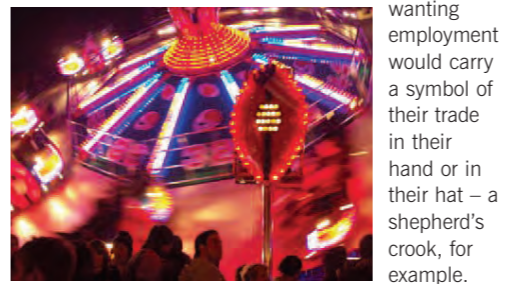
young people join hands to form a circle around the parish church and the service begins... Next day, Sunday, is Feast Day and associated with Bow-Wow Pie...

OCTOBER

10 Good October, a good blast... To blow the hogs acorn and waste

Michaelmas Mop Fairs

Farm workers were originally hired by the year and 'lived in' on their employer's premises... wanting employment would carry a symbol of their trade in their hand or in their hat...



Tewkesbury Mop Fair. Photo: © Craig Fletcher

Those who had no trade would carry a mop, hence the name of 'Mop Fair'... Nowadays, the fairs are purely pleasure events...

The Gloucestershire Regiment - the Back Badge

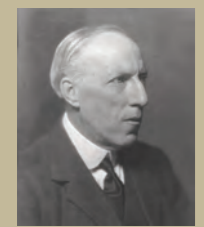
The Gloucestershire Regiment was formed in 1881 from the 28th and 61st Foot... The back badge carries an image of the Sphinx and the word 'Egypt'...



Front badge of the Gloucestershire Regiment. Photo: Soldiers of Gloucestershire Museum



GLOUCESTERSHIRE FOLK COLLECTORS



Cecil Sharp. © EFDSS

Cecil Sharp (1859-1924) was a London music teacher who collected folk songs and morris dances from 1903 onwards. He first visited Gloucestershire in 1907, inspired by an encounter with two sewer men who were whistling morris dance tunes in a London street, and between then and 1921 collected from fifty-four Gloucestershire people. Sharp collected and published morris dances from Bledington, Longborough, and Sherborne. He also collected country dance tunes and songs, beginning in the Chipping Sodbury area and moving on to the uplands around Ford, Naunton, Temple Guiting, Winchcombe, and Chipping Campden. Gloucestershire introduced Sharp to many folk carols, such as 'The Cherry Tree Carol', 'The Twelve Joys of Mary', and 'A Virgin Unspotted', while Mary Ann Clayton of Chipping Campden provided the well-known tune for 'The Holly and the Ivy'.

Percy Grainger (1882-1961) was an Australian pianist and composer who began collecting English folk songs in 1905. He began working in Gloucestershire in 1907, inspired by stays at Stanway, home of Lady Elcho. In 1908 perhaps the most



Ralph Vaughan Williams and Percy Grainger. © EFDSS

extraordinary event in the history of folk music collecting happened when Lady Elcho's house-party descended on Winchcombe Workhouse to hear its inmates sing. Percy Grainger was accompanied by Lady Elcho, Lady Wemyss, the former Prime Minister Arthur Balfour, the former Colonial Secretary Edward Lyttelton, and John Singer Sargeant, the leading portrait painter of the day. Grainger recorded the singing with an Edison cylinder phonograph and wrote to his girlfriend Karen Holten that it was fun to see an amusing farm labourer sing into the phonograph, while the notabilities listened. These recordings are now in the Library of Congress, Washington. Grainger collected from fourteen Gloucestershire people before his interest waned in 1909.

Alfred Williams (1877-1930) was born into a carpenter's family. He was a part-time farm labourer at the age of eight and left school at eleven. At fifteen he went to work in the Great Western Railway company's works at Swindon. Humble origins concealed an enormous intellectual appetite and ability. He learned Latin, Greek, and French, besides becoming a painter and writing his own poetry. His best known book, *Life in a Railway Factory* (1915) expressed his dissatisfaction with the GWR and could only be published after a breakdown in health forced Williams to leave. He then became a market gardener and folk song collector, reporting his discoveries in the weekly issues of the *Wilts and Gloucestershire Standard*. Over the two years 1914-16, Williams collected from about 230 people in the upper Thames valley, where the three counties of Gloucestershire, Oxfordshire, and Wiltshire meet, a remarkable achievement for a man not in robust health, whose only

Alfred Williams

transport was his bicycle. In 1916 Williams decided that the war effort needed him and enlisted. In 1923 he brought his collecting material together in *Folk Songs of the Upper Thames*.

James Madison Carpenter (1888-1984) came from Booneville, Mississippi, and after graduating MA from the state university gained a PhD from Harvard, in 1929. He made his first collecting trip to Britain in 1928, then stayed from 1929 to 1935, investigating sea shanties, traditional ballads, and mummer's plays. Research grants and advancing technology enabled him to use conveniences not available to previous collectors, such as motor-car travel and a mechanical recording device, the Dictaphone. Carpenter collected about 150 mummers play texts in Britain, twenty-seven of them in Gloucestershire. Only Oxfordshire (with thirty) produced a higher number. He also collected from several ballad singers, including Frederick Newman, previously encountered by Percy Grainger. Back in America, Carpenter moved to Duke University, North Carolina, but became a virtual recluse after retiring from academic life, his work unknown until he was tracked down in 1972 and his collection purchased for the Library of Congress. It is only recently that it has become widely known in this country.

F. Scarlett Potter collected 'The Shepherd's Song' from Thomas Coldicote of Ebrington and sent it to Lucy Broadwood (1858-1929), who published it in *English Country Songs* (1893). The brothers Henry (1866-1910) and Robert Hammond (1868-?) collected from a single Gloucestershire singer, but did not identify him. Reginald Tiddy (1880-1916) collected mummers plays in Gloucestershire in preparation for a book, but was killed in the First World War. So was the composer George Butterworth (1885-1916) who investigated morris dances in collaboration with Cecil Sharp. Clive Carey (1885-1964) also collected morris dances on behalf of Sharp's rival Mary Neal (1860-1944). After the First World War he made a career as singer and opera producer.

Ralph Vaughan Williams (1872-1958), arguably Britain's greatest composer of modern times, was born at Down Ampney, in Gloucestershire, but despite being an active collector, met only one singer in the county, as did Cecil Sharp's amanuensis Maud Karpeles (1885-1977). Janet Blunt (1859-1950), who lived at Adderbury, Oxfordshire, collected two Gloucestershire songs. Harry Hurlbutt Albino (1889-1957) was a gentleman amateur who collected sporadically from around 1913 until 1938, and was also a skilled photographer. Much of his work was done to facilitate his articles in the *Gloucestershire Countryside* magazine.

Reginald Tiddy. © EFDSS

Henry Thomas (1830-?) may have been in Chipping Sodbury Workhouse when Cecil Sharp collected from him in April 1907, but his appearance and the key he is holding seems to make that unlikely. He had one of the largest repertoires of any singer Sharp found in Gloucestershire - eleven tunes and six sets of words, including the carols 'The Virgin Unspotted' and 'Come All You True Good Christians'.

William Hedges (1831-?) who was a retired shepherd living in Westington, Chipping Campden, when Cecil Sharp collected from him in August, September 1909. Like Henry Thomas, he had a large repertoire including 'We Shepherds are the Best of Men', and a version of 'George Ridler's Oven', a song peculiar to Gloucestershire.

Herbert Gascoigne (1870-1925) was a blacksmith and member of the National Master Farriers' Association. Born near Bath, he moved to Tetbury and later settled in Kemble. He is said to have been one of the finest cricketers ever to play for the village. He gave Alfred Williams one item, 'Turpin and the Lawyer', a version of the well-known 'Turpin Hero'.

Gloucestershire's most famous musical sons of recent times are Gerard Finzi, Gustav Holst, Herbert Howells, and Ralph Vaughan Williams. Vaughan Williams honoured his native county with his arrangement of 'The Wassail Song of Gloucestershire'. Of the others, only Holst played a direct part in the folk music revival. He did editing work on behalf of the Folk Song Society and published arrangements of morris dance tunes collected by Cecil Sharp. His one-act opera *At the Boar's Head* (based on Shakespeare's Henry IV plays) contains many arrangements of Hampshire tunes collected by George Gardiner.

Gloucestershire Folk Song



Cecil Sharp. © EFDSS

153 Gloucestershire people sang or recited to folk song collectors between the 1890s and the end of the 1930s. This is a high total, in view of the fact that Gloucestershire never had a single collector who devotedly worked through the county, as others did in Devon, Dorset, Hampshire, and Somerset. Most of the material collected was common all over southern England. There were classic ballads such as 'The Outlandish Knight' and 'The Broomfield Hill', and songs of farming life and conviviality like 'We Shepherds are the Best of Men', and 'All Jolly Fellows that Follow the Plough'. There were even sea shanties through the maritime connections of Bristol and Gloucester Docks. Singing in Gloucestershire also had some unusual or peculiar features. Among them were the songs 'George Ridler's Oven' and 'The Jovial Foresters'. The former was long believed to be a satire on Oliver Cromwell; the latter concerns mining in the Forest of Dean and is still sung by local choirs. The county introduced collectors such as Cecil Sharp to folk carols like 'The Cherry Tree Carol', 'The Twelve Joys of Mary', and 'A Virgin Unspotted', referred to by Ivor Gurney as the 'Gloucester Carol'. Gloucestershire's form of wassailing differed from the more usual celebration of apple trees as in other counties from Sussex to Somerset. The word was usually pronounced 'waysail', and the Gloucestershire waysail consisted of groups travelling from farm to farm, displaying their decorated wooden waysail bowl, singing their song and collecting money. They were sometimes accompanied by the 'broad' which was a representation of a cow. Almost every village had its own version of the waysail song.

1 William Baylis

William Baylis (1847-1926) was an agricultural labourer born at Stanton but living in Buckland when Cecil Sharp met him in 1909. He worked for the vicar, grew asparagus, did land draining, and was a great man for the church. Like many Gloucestershire singers, he knew folk carols including 'On Christmas Time', and a wassail or 'waysail' song. He was also a handbell ringer. Buckland at this time had a great musical tradition - a string orchestra and a temperance band, which could combine as full orchestra.



William Baylis. © EFDSS

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3 William Hedges

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William Hedges. Photo: Museum of English Rural Life

4 Herbert Gascoigne

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Herbert Gascoigne. Photo: Christian Brann & Collectors Books

5 Elizabeth Field

Alfred Williams collected from Elizabeth or 'Lily' Field (1880-1951), who was postmistress at Winson for more than thirty years. She gave him three songs, among them the ballads 'Lord Thomas and Fair Eleanor' and the mysterious 'Cutty Wren' (Richard to Robert). She was a great reader, a good talker, and an excellent gardener. Elizabeth and Walter Field are interesting for the evidence they provide of social mobility. They acquired a cat, and their sons Dick and Peter won scholarships to Redcomb College, established in 1920 to offer public school style education to promising village boys.



Elizabeth Field. Photo courtesy Peter Field

6 Edwin Griffin

The singer Alfred Williams named as Edward Griffin was probably Edwin Griffin the younger (1878-1952). The 1901 census describes him as a cattleman, but it seems he later worked in the gardens at Hatherop Castle and was caretaker of the school. He was a bellringer and gave Williams one song, 'John Appleby'.



Edwin Griffin. Photo courtesy (the late) Reuben Sims (Hatherop)

7 Eli Price

Eli Price (Alfred Williams called him Jasper) was born at South Cerney and spent all his life there, dying in 1952. He was an agricultural labourer. Williams only collected one song from him, 'The Bold Champions'.



Eli Price. Photo courtesy (the late) Mrs Elsie Lockety (South Cerney)



Morris dancers (bottom right) at Dixon Manor c.1720. Photo: © Cheltenham Art Gallery & Museum

8 Albert Spiers

Albert Spiers (1844-1928) came from Defford, Worcestershire, but came to Lechlade around 1876 to work as an agent for the Great Western Railway. He was also landlord first of the Swan pub, then the Crown. In politics he was a staunch Conservative. He retired after suffering the loss of his wife and daughter in 1909 and lived at Southrop, where Alfred Williams met him.



Albert Spiers. Photo courtesy Mrs Kathleen Newman (Southrop)

9 Sarah Timbrell

Sarah Timbrell (1865-1950) was born at Eastleach Martin and went into service before marrying John, a carter, of Quenington. They lived at Brize Norton before returning to Quenington by 1901. Alfred Williams noted the song 'Isle of Wight' and a fragment of the ballad 'Robin Hood and Little John'.



Sarah Timbrell. Photo courtesy Janice Falvey (Plantville USA)

10 John Ockwell

Robert John Ockwell (1871-1944) was the son of a farmer and noted local singer and followed his father in both professions. Alfred Williams collected only one song from him, 'The Bunch of Nuts', but it appears that he was known both for singing at home and in the local pub, and when his daughter died a number of printed song sheets were found.



John Ockwell. Photo courtesy (the late) Miss Marjorie Ockwell (Somerset Keynes)

Gloucestershire Morris Dancing

The historian Keith Chandler has identified 124 Gloucestershire morris dancers and musicians who performed between the 1750s and the 1930s. The county was home to two sorts of morris dancing, the 'Cotswold' style in the east and the 'Forest of Dean' or 'Border Morris' style in the west. References to morris dancing begin in the fifteenth century, but the first depiction of men performing what looks like the 'Cotswold' style is the painting 'Harvesters at Dixon Manor', dated to around 1720. About the same time a lady wrote in her diary that she was 'almost stunned with morris dancing'. Unlike 'country' or 'social' dancing, the morris dance was almost reserved for special occasions and performed by 'sides' of trained dancers who were almost always men and usually from the same families. By the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries the main motive was collecting money at Whitsun (now Spring Bank Holiday). 'Sides' of men performed at village 'club days', outside great houses, and even travelled to London to dance in the streets. They called this 'taking an annual circuit', but were sometimes harassed by the law because their bells and ribbons, inevitably, 'frightened the horses'.

There is known to have been 'Cotswold' style dancing at nearly thirty places in Gloucestershire, but after the 1850s the custom declined. Morris dancers sometimes had reputations for drinking and violence and Victorian 'respectability' frowned on them. A particular turning point in this decline appears to have been the ending of the Cotswold Games in 1852-3. By the time collecting began in 1907 very little was left. Only one 'side' at Chipping Campden has an almost continuous tradition going back into the nineteenth century. Another 'side' at Bledington had several revivals between the 1880s and the 1930s, but the dances of Longborough, Oddington, and Sherborne had to be reconstructed from the memories of one or two old dancers and musicians. Memories of the 'Forest of Dean' style were even more fragmentary. It was known at Bromsberrow Heath, Clifford's Mesne, and Raulden, but only the Bromsberrow Heath dance has been reconstructed.

From 1924 onwards the 'Travelling Morris' group (composed of undergraduates from Cambridge University) began to bring the dances back to the countryside and try to glean what they could of the surviving tradition.

11 George Simpson

Sherborne was known as 'a desperate morris place', and its dances are among the most beautiful and intricate of all. George Simpson (1850-1915) was born there and danced in the morris 'side' until it disbanded, around 1875. He then migrated to work on a farm at Upton, near Didcot, Berkshire, but did not forget his artistry. Cecil Sharp met him in 1908 and wrote that 'he proved to be one of the best and cleverest dancers' he had ever met, and so keen that he taught them to the boys of his adopted village.



George Simpson (standing, on the right) with his 'children'

12 Harry Taylor

Cecil Sharp first collected from Henry Taylor (1843-1931) in a field in May 1910. He later wrote that Taylor "sang to me the tunes, executed the steps, and explained the figures with the utmost skill and readiness". Longborough is among the most vigorous and spectacular of morris dance traditions, and Taylor had last danced in 1887. He survived to be visited by the Travelling Morris in 1924 and subsequent years.



Harry Taylor. © EFDSS

13 Thomas Pitts

Thomas Pitts (1855-1940) was pipe and tabor player for the Sherborne side. The pipe was three-holed and played with one hand while the other beat the tabor. Most morris dancers preferred pipe and tabor because of the strong rhythmic impact it provided. This fine photograph was taken by Harry Albino.



Thomas Pitts. © Gloucestershire Archives, Albino Collection

14 John Mason and William Hathaway

Most morris musicians, however, played the fiddle. John Mason (1835-1912) and William Hathaway (1842-1910) were the first Gloucestershire musicians encountered by Cecil Sharp. Mason came from Stow-on-the-Wold and played for a number of morris dance 'sides', including Lower Swell and Longborough 'sides' largely composed from the Hathaway family. The cover of this map shows William Hathaway, who came from Lower Swell, but had migrated to Cheltenham where Sharp found him working as a shoemaker.



John Mason. © EFDSS



William Hathaway. © EFDSS

15 Chipping Campden and Dennis Hathaway



Photo: © English Heritage. NMR
Henry Taunt took this photograph of the Chipping Campden morris dancers in the town's high street in 1896. Dennis Hathaway is on the right. In 1908 Charles Ashbee brought his Guild of Arts and Crafts to Chipping Campden and the revival of traditional culture inspired Hathaway to form his own side from local boys.

Wassail! wassail! all over the town
Our toast it is white and our ale it is brown
Our bowl it is made of the white maple tree
With the wassailing bowl, we'll drink to thee

Name	Location	Name	Location
Accott, Charles	Maisy Hampton	Adams, William Edwin	Cheltenham
Adams, Henry	Stroud	Akerman, Edward	Longborough
Ash, George	Amnhey Crucis	Andrews, Albert	Winchcombe
Ashbee, Janet	Chipping Campden	Andrews, George	Winchcombe
Avery, William	Altsworth	Baldwin, George	Newent
Barting, William	Quenington	Bayliss, Robert	Oddington
Barnard, Mrs.	Minchinhampton	Baxter, Robert	Eastleach
Barnes, James	Quenington	Berfield, Charles	Bledington
Barnett, Alice	Quenington	Bennett, William James	Lower Swell
Barrett, John?	Fairford	Bond, Richard Edward	Bledington
Barrett, Henry	Randwick	Caray, Abraham	Bledington
Bartlett, Joseph	Down Ampney	Caray, Benjamin	Bledington
Baugh, Thomas	South Cerney	Caray, Thomas Abraham	Bledington
Baxter, Robert	Eastleach	Caray, William Henry	Bledington
Baylis, William	Buckland	Carter, William	Guiting Power
Beach, Richard	Bream	Carry, Thomas	Lower Swell
Bennett, Isaac	Little Sodbury	Collins, John	Longborough
Betteridge, Thomas	Lower Slaughter	Cook/Gibbs, Edward	Bledington
Betterton, Thomas	Hatherop	Cooke, Joseph	Oddington
Bond, Mary	Quenington	Court, James Edward	Chipping Campden
Brady, John	Coates	Curtis, William?	Winthampton
Bradshaw, William	Colesbourne	Cyphus, David	Risington
Brown, Mrs. B.A.	Driffield	Cyphus, James	Risington
Burting, Thomas	Sherborne	Davies, William Edwards	Winchcombe
Bye, Una	Eastleach	Davis, John	Chipping Campden
Carpenter, Robert	Cerney Wick	Day, Henry	Winthampton
Clappen, Thomas	Fairford	Denley, Benjamin	Winthampton
Clayton, Mary Ann	Chipping Campden	Denley, David	Naunton/G. Power
Cobb, Mrs.	Sapperon	Eldridge, Henry	Eastleach
Coldicott, Thomas	Starway	Eldridge, William	Eastleach
Collett, John	Starway	Farbrother, Robert	Todenham
Collins, James	Lechlade	Franklin, Charles Edward	Bledington
Cook, George	Stow on the Wold	Joseph Garlick	Little Barrington
Cook, Henry	Arlington	Gayley, William	Oddington
Couling, George	Kempford	Gorton, Charles	Oddington
Corbet, Henry	Kempford	Gorton, Henry	Oddington
Cox, James	Snowshill	Griffin, George Albert	Chipping Campden
Denley, Thomas	Minchinhampton	Hall, Lewis James	Bledington
Davis, William	Sevenhampton	Harris, Jonathan	Bledington
Daves, El	Winchcombe	Hathaway, Dennis	Chipping Campden
Deane, Mrs	Southrop	Hathaway, Edwin	Longborough
Dobyan, Miss	Cheltenham	Hathaway, George	Longborough
Dobyan, Mrs.	Bristol	Hathaway, George	Longborough
Doughy, Amy	Winchcombe	Hathaway, Henry	Longborough
Evens, Joseph	Old Sodbury	Hathaway, James	Stow area
Field, Elizabeth	Winson	Hathaway, Samuel	Lower Swell
Fletcher, Isabel	Cirencester	Hathaway, Thomas	Chipping Campden
Freeman, Emily	Amnhey Crucis	Hathaway, William	Lower Swell
Fry, John	Tornorton	Hathaway, William	Longborough
Gardiner, Charles	Quenington	Hawker, Henry	Sherborne
Gascoigne, Herbert	Quenington	Hicks, George	Sherborne
Gill, Peter	Kemble	Hickman, John	Bledington
Ginovan, Thomas	Lechlade	Hooper, William	Bledington
Godwin, Robert	Lechlade	Hopkins, James	Sherborne
Godwin, Sarah	Southrop	Howell, James	Chipping Campden
Grubb, George	Southrop	Humphries, George	Winthampton
Griffin, Mrs Mary	Lechlade	James, Edward	Sherborne
Griffin, Edwin	Hatherop	James, Richard	Chipping Campden
Grubb, George	Ewen	Jones, Charles	Little Barrington
Hackett, Arthur	Winchcombe	Kealey, William	Chipping Campden
Halliday, William	Culterton	Kench, John	Sherborne
Hands, John	Snowshill	Kench, Thomas	Sherborne
Hands, William	Willesley	Kenly/Kilbey, Charles	Salterton
Harding, James	Stow-on-the-Wold	Mason, John	Salterton
Harris, Miss/Mrs E.	Quenington	Kilby, John	Salterton
Hathaway, Jane	Lower Swell	Kilby, Joseph	Salterton
Hawker, Ann	Broad Campden	Kilby, Mary	Salterton
Hawkins, Arthur	Bibury	Kilby, Richard	Salterton
Hawkins, Kaziah	Old Sodbury	Kilby, Samuel	Salterton
Hedges, William	Chipping Campden	Kilby, Thomas	Salterton
Herbert, George	Poultton	Lamb, George	Bourton-on-the-Hill area
Herbert, George	Avening	Lardner, James	Sherborne
Hicks, George	Bibury	Major, James	Winchcombe
Horne, Mr	Chipping Campden	Mason, John	Stow area
Howes, Mr.	Cheriton	Overington, William	Oddington
Iles, Joseph	Cheriton	Pitts, Thomas	Sherborne
Irvine, Mrs	Chedworth	Pugh, George	Oddington
Jones, Mark	Lower Slaughter	Randall, John	Winchcombe
Lane, Archer	Winchcombe	Randall, John	Oddington
Lane, George/Daddy	Winchcombe	Randall, John	Oddington
Launchbury, Thomas	Wyck Rissington	Randall, John	Oddington
Lawrence, Robert	Chertworth	Randall, John	Oddington
Long, Mr	Acton Turville	Randall, John	Oddington
Locker/Matson, Jane	Bibury	Randall, John	Oddington
Mackie, Mrs	Lechlade	Randall, John	Oddington
Mander, James	Lechlade	Randall, John	Oddington
Martin, William	Winchcombe	Randall, John	Oddington
May, Richard	Fairford	Randall, John	Oddington
Meriman, Philip	Chipping Campden	Randall, John	Oddington
Messinger, Charles	Maisy Hampton	Randall, John	Oddington
Midwinter, James	Cerney Wick	Randall, John	Oddington
Mills, James	Altsworth	Randall, John	Oddington
Mills, William	South Cerney	Randall, John	Oddington
Moss, Ann	Bibury	Randall, John	Oddington
Morse, William	Driffield	Randall, John	Oddington
Neal, Mr. C.S.	Driffield	Randall, John	Oddington
Newman, Frederick	Coin St Aidson	Randall, John	Oddington
Newman, William	Aston-sub-Edge	Randall, John	Oddington
Nightingale, Ann	Cold Ashton	Randall, John	Oddington
Nightingale, Arthur			