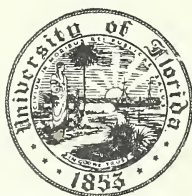


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Notes & Queries

FOR

SOMERSET AND DORSET ⁴³

EDITED BY

FREDERIC WILLIAM WEAVER, M.A.,

(Editor of the "Visitations of the Counties of Somerset and Hereford," "Somerset Incumbents," etc.)

AND

CHARLES HERBERT MAYO, M.A.,

(Vicar of Long Burton with Holnest, Rural Dean, author of "Bibliotheca Dorsetiensis," etc.)

"Attempt the end, and never stand to doubt,
Nothing's so hard, but *search* will find it out."

HERRICK.

VOL. III.

SHERBORNE

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Preface.

THE Editors gladly avail themselves of the present opportunity to congratulate their subscribers upon the completion of the third biennial volume of *Notes and Queries for Somerset and Dorset*.

They are fully assured that it supplies a want which is not met by any other serial in either Somerset or Dorset, and from the valuable nature of the contributions they have received for insertion in its pages, they are convinced that it is not only a useful medium of communication between those who seek and those who possess a fund of local information, but also that it is fulfilling its purpose as a storehouse of material at the service of the county historian of the future.

The Editors beg to thank the writers for many Articles of value contributed to the pages of *S. & D. N. & Q.*, which it would be invidious to specify by name, and they particularly commend the example of those gentlemen who, at their own expense, have provided pictorial illustrations.

They deeply regret to have to report a diminution in the number of their subscribers, occasioned by the hand of death, or by retirement, due in some instances to the pressure of the times.

They trust that "new faces, other men," will be found adequately to fill their vacant places, and sustain and promote the circulation of the Magazine.

They venture to think that the increase in the number of pages from 42 to 48 in each quarterly Part, and the more frequent use of illustrations than in the earlier volumes, have established a claim for more zealous support on the part of all lovers of the two counties.

They beg to add an Obituary of subscribers who have deceased since the completion of the second volume.

1891.

Rt. Rev. Edgar P. Wadhams, D.D., first Bishop of Ogdensburg, New York, 5th Dec.

1892.

Dr. H. O. Mayo, New York, 1st Jan.

Mrs. Robert Daubeny, 6th Jan.

H. J. F. Swayne, Esq., 17th Jan.

S. M. P. Montagu, Esq., 18th Jan.

Mr. Henry Durden, 20th Jan.

Rt. Hon. Sir John Lambert, K.C.B., 27th Jan.

R. J. Manning, Esq., 2nd Feb.

J. E. Nightingale, Esq., 22nd Feb.

J. B. Thwaites, Esq., 25th March.

Dr. Richard Kinneir, 1st April.

J. D. Salisbury, Esq., June.

Miss Gulielma Stephens, 14th Aug.

Rt. Hon. Earl of Portarlington, 17th Dec.

1893.

Dr. W. Liddon, 8th Jan.

Thos. Bond, Esq., 10th March.

W. Frayne, Esq., 19th March.

C. H. Baskett, Esq., 26th March.

Rev. R. F. Meredith, 27th May.

Wm. Muller, Esq., 15th Sept.

Horace A. Helyar, Esq., 2nd Secretary of British Legation, Munich, 8th Oct.

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NOTES & QUERIES

FOR

SOMERSET & DORSET.

I. WITCHCRAFT IN SOMERSET.—The following account of witchcraft I took down from my father's lips, who is the "neighbour" to whom M——t related the story, between 40 and 50 years ago, when my father was a resident in that neighbourhood.

I have, intentionally, not put in full names and places.

A farmer, named M——t, residing at L—— B—— in the neighbourhood of Wellington (Somerset), had lately lost a good many sheep, and being met by a neighbour, who remarked to him that he was sorry to hear of his losses, he replied "I do not think that I shall lose any more," in a manner which made his neighbour think that he had been consulting the "wise man" about them, so that he said to him, "Why! you surely have not been to the 'conjurer' about them?" (a man who, of the name of B——r, resided at W——t L——h near Burlescombe,) "I should have thought that, with your intelligence, you would have had no belief in such things!" To which M——t replied, "Well, sir, if you knew as much about it as I do, perhaps you would think otherwise." His neighbour asked him what he knew, and in reply he related the following story.

His grandfather, who resided in the neighbourhood of Exeter, had been losing a great many cattle, which had all died with the same symptoms, and M——t's father who was living with him, suggested that they had been "overlooked," and that he would go and consult the "conjurer," at which suggestion his father was very angry and forbade his going, saying that he did not believe in such things, and that if the devil had such power before Christ came, he did not believe that he had that power now.

However, another beast dying, he, unbeknown to his father, went off to consult the "white witch" or "conjurer." When he arrived at the "conjurer's" house, the latter told him that he knew why he had come, that his father had been losing some cattle, and asked him if he would like to see the person who had caused the mischief. On his saying that he should, the "con-

“jurer” told him to look into his hand, where he was surprised to see the likeness of an old friend and neighbour,—a cow-doctor by trade—who had the welcome of his father’s house, and frequently came in to smoke a pipe in the chimney corner.

M——t’s father asked what he should do to stop further losses amongst the animals, and the “conjurer” told him that another beast would die shortly, that he was to open it, take out its heart, and boil it in a pot over the fire, and that whilst it was there the person who had overlooked the cattle would come in, and try to remove the pot off the fire, which he was not on any account to be allowed to do. Shortly after M——t’s return home, another beast died, and he did as he had been instructed. Whilst the pot was boiling over the fire, their friend, the old cow doctor, came in, and walked towards his usual seat in the corner of the chimney, and in a casual kind of manner put out his hand as he passed, to take hold of the pot, remarking “What have you got boiling here?” M——t’s father, who had been watching to see what he would do, instantly knocked him down, and charged him with being the cause of the death of the cattle, which the old man acknowledged, and said that he was thankful that he had been found out, as he had suffered so much, knowing that he was doing wrong, and feeling his inability to resist the power which compelled him to “overlook” the animals; and often, he said, by the same power, he had been carried across the country, through hedges, tearing his clothes, and where without supernatural agency he would have been unable to go. He then stated that he had learnt the evil art from an old woman with whom he had been too familiar, who had given him certain books, and taught him how to use them, and he promised that if they would let him go, he would go home and fetch these books, and bring them and burn them, which he did. “There, sir,” said M——t to his neighbour, “that’s what I know about it.”

The directions of the “white witch,” as to the manner of counteracting the evil spell of the witch, are usually much the same in most of these cases. “As early as the time of the writing of the Book of Tobit, he relates, that Tobias burned the heart and liver, that their smoke might drive away the evil spirit; (see Tobit vii., v. 3, 4); and this counter-spell he is said to have obtained from as high an authority as Raphael, the angel, under the name of Azarias (see Tobit vi., v. 6, 7.)” A few years ago, a man residing in a village in Devonshire, who is still living and not so very old either, related to me that when he was a young man he had consulted a white witch who resided in Exeter (and who was living when he related this to me), about his pony which had gone lame, and which he considered had been ‘overlooked’ by an old woman whom he had offended by jilting her daughter. He told me that the “white witch” told him, without his relating anything, the purpose for which he had come to consult him, and

that when he returned home the person who had "overlooked" his pony would come to his house, and want to buy something from him, that he was on no account to sell her anything and that he was at midnight, to burn, roast, or boil—I forget which, but I think to burn—a heart; that during the process the witch would try to come into the house, but was on no account to be allowed to do so, and that after this his pony would get well. When he returned, the woman in question came into his house and wanted to buy some roasted apples which he had for sale in his cottage window, which he refused to let her have although she entreated him very much to let her have some, and finally wept when she failed to get them. He got the heart and did with it what he was told, with locked doors at midnight, and somebody came during the process and tried to get into the house and knocked violently at the doors. The neighbours whom he had asked to watch, told him that it was the same woman in question. His pony after this got quite sound. I had some difficulty in getting him to relate me this, as he treated the matter as a tabooed subject.

In the same part, they also relate of a certain old woman—now dead—that she used to turn herself into a white rabbit, and that witches so transformed cannot be shot with a gun, unless it is loaded with silver instead of shot. If the white rabbit were so shot with silver, the witch would either be wounded or killed, as the case might be. With reference to a kindred subject, viz., charms, I heard in the same part of two; one was a cure for whooping cough in children, and it was for the child to wear in a little bag hung round its neck, what they called a "Harry Palmer," otherwise a hairy palmer or caterpillar. As this creature weakens and dies, so the cough gradually lessens and goes. Another charm was one to stop bleeding, and it was to read over the wound, the person bleeding having faith in its efficacy, *Ezek. xvi, v. 6*.* This charm a fisherman told me he had found efficacious once when at sea. One Sunday they had picked up a piece of wreckage and his mate was chopping some of it up to light the fire with, when he managed to chop his hand very badly. They could not stop the bleeding, do what they would, and the man was getting very weak from the loss of blood, and they thought that it would soon be all over with him, when this charm which he had heard of, suddenly occurred to my informant, and he went below and hunted up the verse in the Bible, and came on deck, and told his bleeding mate that if he could believe in it, it would cure him. So he read it three times over his mate, who faintly asserted that he believed it, and the bleeding at once stopped. Needless to say, this fisherman quite believed in the charm. There are also charms for burns, and I think for the removal of thorns and splinters.

C. H. Sp. P.

* "And when I passed by thee, and saw thee weltering in thy blood, I said unto thee, *Though thou art* in thy blood, live; yea, I said unto thee, *Though thou art* in thy blood, live." R.V.

2. PARISH REGISTER OF STOWELL, SOMERSET.—The oldest extant Register of this parish has recently been recovered (viz., on 7th Nov., 1891) by the Rector, the Rev. H. J. Poole, after having gone astray for many years, and has been restored to the care of its legitimate custodian.

It is a coverless volume, of some 24 leaves of parchment, measuring 11½ ins. by 6½ ins. The pages are not numbered, and the first existing page, which begins “*First Matrimonye solemnized betwene Robert Cooper and Johan Kynge the eyght and twentyth of January,” with “Anno Dñi 1574, Stowell,” in in the margin, is probably not the first in reality, as there is a shred of parchment attached to the *third* leaf, bearing the letters “. . . rtyn and . . . mber . . . and” on its *verso* in the same handwriting as the earlier leaves, which evidently was folded over and formed part of the first folio of the section. All the sections of the book are formed of two sheets (four folios) stitched together, and the first three existing folios, which are loose, the backs having decayed, are followed by a complete section of two sheets, so that one folio of the first section is missing, which clearly preceded the remaining three. The word “Stowell” noticed above, is in an old hand, but not in the same hand or ink as the entries themselves at this period, and its presence here alone in the whole book seems to show that the presumed loss of the first folio, (and possibly of more,) took place early, and that this word was subsequently written to connect the Register with the parish, as it has no title or other heading whatever.

The book runs on from 1574 to 2nd Nov., 1678, without any loss or wilful mutilation, but there is nothing to show how much further it may have originally extended. The next volume, in the custody of the Rector, begins on March 9th, 1745, so that the loss of some sixty-seven years is still to be deplored.

Turning to the handwriting, the earliest portion, as might be expected, is in a clerk's hand, being a copy of an original and presumably paper book (made pursuant to the Constitution of Convocation in 1597), and so continues till 25th Feb., 1597-8, when three entries follow in a similar hand, but not so neat, and in fainter ink†, and then the writing of John Collens, Rector, begins. The book seems to have been kept by him till his death in 1631, when a few entries appear in the handwriting of “David Williams, Curate‡,” who signs after 16 Sept. in that year. On 6th October the fine characters and Latin entries (they had hitherto been in English) of Nicholas Clarke make their appearance. These continue till 22nd March, 1652, when immediately

* The leading entry of every year till 1599 has the word “First” attached to it.

† There is also one insertion in a totally different hand.

‡ David Williams, A.B., was instituted to Horsington, 7 June, 1632, and died in 1686.” *Weaver's Som. Inc.* p. 106.

follows the memorandum of the admission of William Durnford to be "Register," by Jno. Carye, a Justice of Peace, dated 6th March, 1653 [sic]. Clarke seems to resume again on 12th Dec., 1661, and the remainder of the entries in the book are written by him. No signs of an intruding minister appear, and there is nothing to show that Clarke did not hold possession throughout the usurpation. There are, however, no entries during 1646, 1649, 1659, and 1660, and only one in 1661.

This Register, which had disappeared for many years, has been presented to the Rector by Mr. John Bewsey of Horsington, who is believed to be a descendant of Rev. Thomas Mogg, Rector, 1681 to 1709. Mr. Bewsey's family had possessed it, it is supposed, for a hundred years, and possibly it may have passed into their hands upon the death of their Clerical ancestor.

The following are the principal entries contained in the recovered Stowell Register, and Mr. Poole has kindly allowed them to appear in the pages of *S. & D. N. & Q.*

- 1574/5, Feb. 19. . . Huddy, bur.
 1575, July 28. Laurence, s. of Laurence Hooper, bapt.
 1577, Aug. 27. Katheryn Huddy, bur.
 1579, June 14. Christian, dr. of Richard Huddy, Esq., bapt.
 1579, Aug. 23. Elizabeth, dr. of Laurence Hooper, bapt.
 1580, June 16. Lence Plymton and Agnes Myles, mar.
 1580, Aug. 22. John Arnold and Luce Huddy, mar.
 1580/1, Feb. 5. Elnor, dr. of Richard Huddy, Esq., bapt.
 1582, Oct. 14. John Myles, bur.
 1583, Sept. 22. John, s. of John Arnoll, bapt.
 1584, Dec. 21. John Haule and Susan Huddy, mar.
 1584/5, Jan. 23. Richard, s. of John Hale, bapt.
 1585/6, Feb. 19. Thomas Reade and Alyce Myles, mar.
 1585/6, Mch. 1. Faythe, dr. of Richard Huddy, gent., bapt.
 1588, Mch. 21. Samuell, s. of Rychard Huddy, Esq., bapt.
 1588, May 24. Wyllyam, s. of John Myles, bapt.
 1588, Aug. 4. Ambros, s. of John Hale, bapt.
 1588/9, Mch. 22. Samuell Huddy, bur.
 1589, Dec. 29. Avys Hooper, bur.
 1590, June 20. Wyllyam, s. of Robert Myles, bapt.
 1590, Oct. 6. Mathew, s. of Richard Hodye, bapt.
 1594, Nov. 6. Edmond Jerrard, bur.
 1595, Apl. 5. Sara, dr. of Andrew Myles, bapt.
 1595, Apl. 13. Elizabeth, dr. of John Mylborne, bapt.
 1595/6, Jan. 1. Humfrey Rydoute and Johan Crane, mar.
 1596, June 8. Robert Arney and Sara Jerad, mar.
 1597, Oct. 31. Margery Myles, bur.
 1597, Nov. 6. Wyllyam Myles, bur.
 1597, Dec. 26. Laurence Hooper the younger and Elizabeth Hodges, mar.

- 1597/8, "Nycolas Myles Clarcke Parson of Stowell departed this lyfe the seventenyth daie of February, and was buried the third daie of Marche anno Dñi. 1597."
- 1597/8, Mch. 7. Mary Milborne, bapt.
- 1598, Oct. 15. John, s. of Laurence Hooper the younger, bapt.
- 1599, July 8. Richarde Hoodye, Esquyer, bur.
- 1599/1600, Feb. 17. Elizabeth, dr. of Laurence Hooper, junr., and Elizabeth his wife, bapt.
- 1600, Aug. 2. William Prankett and Christian Channte, mar.
- 1600, Aug. 29. Elizabeth, dr. of John and Idithe Milborne, bapt.
- 1601/2, Jan. 21. Margerie, dr. of John and Phillipe Anctill, gent., bapt.
- 1603, May 6. Laurence Hooper, died.
- 1603, June 27. Lewes Ludwell and Elizabeth Hooper, mar.
- 1603, Sept. 23. Christophere, s. of John and Idithe Milborne, bapt.
- 1604, Sept. 3. Joan, dr. of Laurence and Elizabeth Hoper, bapt.
- 1604, Nov. 15. Thomas, s. of John and Phillipe Anctill, gent., bapt.
- 1605, May 12. Galatia the black nigra, buried.
- 1605/6, Feb. 21. Katherine, dr. of John and Phillipe Ancketill, gent., bapt.
- 1607, Oct. 20. John, s. of Andrewe Miles, died.
- 1608, Aug. 21. James, s. of Andrewe and John Miles, bapt.
- 1611, Nov. 1. Patience, dr. of Laurence and Elizabeth Hooper, bapt.
- 1614, Dec. 12. Marie, dr. of Laurence and Elizabeth Hooper, bapt.
- 1616, Dec. 16. Thomas Hannam and Elizabeth Hooper, mar.
- 1617, Nov. 9. Faythe, dr. of Laurence and Isabell Hooper, mar.
- 1617/8, Feb. 20. Mr. John Westwood, minister, deceased.
- 1619, Nov. 17. William Durnforde and Elsabeth Milborne, bapt.
- 1620, Oct. 15. Sarlina, dr. of Nicholas and Mellior Dackam, gent., bapt.
- 1621, June 17. Isabell Hooper, died.
- 1622, June 13. Frances, dr. of Nicholas and Melia Dackam, gent., bapt.
- 1622, July 22. John Fysher and Marie Collens, mar.
- 1622/3, Mch. 16. John, s. of John and Marie Fisher, bapt.
- 1623, Nov. 23. John, s. of John and Alice Collens, bapt.
- 1624, June 10. Walter Snooke and Johan Hooper, mar.
- 1624, June 17. John Kendall and Marie Weestley, mar.
- 1625/6, Mch. 15. Thomas, s. of John and Alce Collens, bapt.
- 1627/8, Jan. 18. Anne, dr. of John and Alice Collens, bapt.
- 1627/8, Feb. 29. Margaret, dr. of Laurence and Philadelphia Hooper, bapt.
- 1630, Apl. 11. Robert, s. of John and Alice Collens, bapt.
- 1631, "John Collens Clarke pson of Stowell, depected this liefie the xiiiijth of June and was buried the xxth day of June."

- 1631, Sept. 16. Alice, wife of John Collens, bur.
 [David Williams Curate signs at this date.]
- 1631, Dec. 27. Laurence, s. of John Hooper, bapt.
- 1632, Apl. 18. Robert, s. of Mr. Nicholas Clarke, Rector, bapt.
- 1633/4, Jan. 19. John Milborne, bur.
- 1634, Sept. 1. Nicholas, s. of Mr. Nich. Clarke and Cecilia, bapt.
- 1634, Nov. 30. Elizabeth, dr. of Laurence and Philadelphia Hooper, gen., bapt.
- 1635, Mch. 31. Anne, dr. of John and Anne Hooper, bapt.
- 1636, Oct. 13. Mary, dr. of Mr. Nich. and Cecilia Clarke, bapt.
- 1637, Aug. 1. Joane Collens, widow, bur.
- 1639, Oct. 20. Grace, dr. of John and Anne Hooper, bapt.
- 1640, July 12. Philadelphia, dr. of Laurence and Philadelphia Hooper, gen., bapt.
- 1640/1, Feb. 19. Hannah, dr. of John Hooper, bur.
- 1642/3, Feb. 14. Mary, dr. of Mr. Edmund and Mary Clarke, bapt.
- 1643, Apl. 6. Patience Hooper, bur.
- 1643, June 4. Laurence Hooper, bur.
- 1643, June 10. Grace, dr. of John Hooper, bur.
- 1643, July 4. Anne Hooper, wife of John Hooper, bur.
- 1644, Apl. 27. Edith Milborne, widow, bur.
- 1651, July 30. John Arnolde, bur.
- 1651/2, Mch. 11. Robert, s. of Mr. Nich. Clarke, Rector of Stowell, bur.
 William Durnford, admitted Registrar, 6 Mch., 1653, by John Carye.
- 1654, July 10. James Durneforde and Elizabeth Clarke, mar.
- 1654, July 23. Anne, dr. of Laurence and Elizabeth Hooper, born.
- 1654, Oct. 22. Anne Hooper, bur.
- 1655, Sept. 8. Elizabeth Hooper, born.
- 1657, Oct. 4. Anna Hooper, born.
- 1662, Nov. 18. Laurence, s. of Laurence and Eliz. Hooper, bapt.
- 1664/5, Feb. 14. Thomas, s. of do. " "
- 1668, May 10. Nicolas, son of Nicolas and Ursula Clarke, born, bapt. and buried.
- 1668, Dec. 26. William, s. of Laurence and Eliz. Hooper, bapt.
- 1669, May 16. Dorothy, dr. of Nic. and Ursula Clarke, bapt.
- 1669, June 16. William, s. of Laurence Hooper, bur.
- 1670, June 10. Suzanna, dr. of Laurence and Eliz. Hooper, bapt.
- 1670, Nov. 1. Mary, dr. of Nic. and Ursula Clarke, bapt.
- 1671, July 18. Nicolas Clarke ye younger, bur.
- 1673, May 25. William, s. of Laurence and Eliz. Hooper, bapt.

1675. June 21. Elizabeth, dr. of Edwarde and Joane Clerke, bapt.
(bur. Apl. 2, 1676).

1675/6, Jan. 8. John Collens, bur.

1676/7, Feb. 7. Elizabeth, dr. of Edward and Joane Clarke,
bapt.

There are entries of the children of Thomas and Katherine Collens, between 1616 and 1637, and also other instances of the name, but nothing to show any connection with John Collens, Rector, who died 1631.

C. H. MAYO.

3. S. BIRINUS AND THE WESSEX BISHOPRIC. (II. xi. 85, xii. 110, 111, xiii. 144, xiv. 171, 172, xv. 231, xvi. 243, 244.)—In my last reply to Mr. Barnes I stated that Wini's own Archbishop ignored his episcopate at Winchester and Mr. Barnes, while not denying that Theodore ignored that episcopate, as of course he hardly could in face of my quotation from Theodore's *Decreta*, retorted by remarking that Deusdedit was Archbishop of Canterbury, when Wini was Bishop of Winchester. But this remark does not affect the truth of my statement, unless Wini was dead before Theodore reached England; for if not, Theodore was as much Wini's Archbishop as Deusdedit had been before. The value therefore of the criticism of Mr. Barnes on this point is to me unintelligible. I must put up with Mr. Barnes's inability to see the application of my extract, from the Report of the Council of Hertford, to the foundation or re-foundation of the see of Winchester, merely pointing out that Baeda did not write such nonsense as *augentur* which Mr. Barnes makes him write, and that the words "sed de hac re ad praesens siluimus" have nothing to answer to them in the old English version of Bede, and are a comment by Bede or another, or by Theodore on the *capitulum* in question, but are not part of the *capitulum*.

Mr. Barnes puts forward with amusing coolness a theory of J. R. Green's disbelief in his own maps; such treatment of Green's work is unfair, and not warranted, in my opinion, by the passage in the preface, or by Green's views on the conquest of Dorset as given in his book.

Mr. Barnes concludes by saying: "Neither of your correspondents has accounted for the fact that the only direct evidence "as to the settlement of Birinus at Dorchester is contained in "Bede." I cannot see why Mr. Barnes calls upon me to account for a fact which I much regret; I wish there was more evidence but I cannot help it. He accuses me also of not accounting for the supposed fact, "that the Dorchester (Dorset) theory agrees with it (*i.e.*, Bede's evidence), whilst the Dorchester (Oxon) does not."

In answer to Mr. Barnes I have tried to show that the history of the West-Saxon Conquest makes Mr. Barnes's view impossible,

and that Bede's evidence in no way conflicts with the view I hold, while it certainly does not support Mr. Barnes's.

There are a few other points touched on by Mr. Barnes which I think require comment. He puts forward, as a reason for the transfer of the West-Saxon See from Dorchester to Winchester in 676, the notion "that by that time Winchester had become the capital of Wessex, and suitable provision for the reception of a Bishop had been made there by the building and endowment of the minster," omitting to mention that it was decided in 643 to build the minster and that the building was hallowed in 648. I wonder what the words "by that time" imply, and what was the capital of Wessex before 676, if Winchester was not. To judge from his last article the capital must have been in his opinion somewhere in Wiltshire! Under the guidance of Mr. Daniel Haigh, Mr. Barnes transfers the battle of Wimbledon (which J. R. Green describes as "the first fight of Englishmen with Englishmen on British soil") to Somerset, and regards this battle as deciding the fate of the *Aestiva regio*. What will Prof. Freeman say to that?

Mr. Barnes cannot understand how Hlothhere could have his See at Dorchester-on-Thames (670-676) if Wulfhere of Mercia seized the district of the four towns in 661. But it does not follow that, because Wulfhere held the district in 661, that district would be Mercian in 670-676. A sufficient reason for the removal of the see from Dorchester-on-Thames to Winchester would be the insecurity of the frontier in 676 as compared with 635.

Those, who do not know Green's views on the westward extension of Wessex, would do well to study them carefully before following Mr. Barnes's views; those who know Green's views, are not likely to agree with Mr. Barnes.

It seems to me, that, if the memory of the Oxon town had passed clean away, and if we had known of no other Dorchester than the Dorset town, we must have assumed that there had once been another Dorchester, where S. Birinus fixed his seat in 635. That assumption luckily need not be made; the other Dorchester still exists, in a district West-Saxon by colonization and West-Saxon still in speech, though it did gravitate to Engleland. I do not profess to do more than guess when that gravitation began, but I have no doubt that the Oxon Dorchester was the scene of Cynegil's baptism and the first site of Birinus' grave.

W.B.W.

4. Mr. Barnes having stated that Dorchester (Dorset) ceased to be the See of the West Saxon bishopric *circa* 660, it would be a somewhat awkward fact if it could be shown that Haedda (a Wessex prelate) was seated at Dorchester (Oxon) from 676 until

the removal of the See to Winchester. (The editor of *Mon. Hist. Brit.* at p. 179, assigns the transfer to the year 683).

Mr. Barnes, therefore, deals lightly with the passage from the *Decreta* of Theodore, but his attempt to explain away the Archbishop's inconvenient statement does not to my mind dispose of the difficulty, which is that the only direct testimony within our reach points to the fact the Haedda was seated in Oxfordshire at the beginning of his tenure of office, and I am not aware of any contradictory statements by other authors, although the bishop is elsewhere described as being of Winchester, which is of course partly correct. Assuming that Haedda was for a time settled at Dorchester (Oxon), the removal of the bones of his predecessor simultaneously with the transfer of the cathedral dignity is quite intelligible if Birinus had lived and died on the banks of the Thames. Whereas if Birinus was buried at the sister town in Dorset it is less obvious why Haedda's departure from Dorcheser (Oxon), should coincide with the removal of Birinus's grave from Dorsetshire, for the minister at Winchester was finished before Haedda's episcopacy.

I notice that Kemble in the index to his *Saxons in England* (vol. 2, ed. 1849) assigns the various baptisms to Dorset and the bishop's seat to Oxon, but he gives no reason for drawing what seems to be an arbitrary distinction.

HENRY SYMONDS.

5. DEDICATIONS OF SOMERSET CHURCHES.—In the Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archæological Society, vol. xvii, pp. 116-121, is given a list of dedications of churches in Somerset taken from Ecton's "*Thesaurus Rerum Eccles.*" (1742). It does not contain, however, the additions given in the Appendix, p. 782.

In making abstracts of Wills, (dated 1530-1550), I have come upon several instances of dedications differing from those given by Ecton; of which the following is a list:

<i>Parish.</i>	<i>Dedication (Ecton)</i>	<i>Dedication (circa 1530.)</i>
Brompton Ralph	St. Mary	Assumption B.V.M.
Cheriton, N.	St. John Bapt.	Decollation of St. J.B.
Creech	St. Michael	All Saints.
Exford	St. Mary Magd.	St. Saviour.
Meare	St. Mary	St. Bennynge.
Priston	St. Luke	St. Andrew.
Street	Holy Trinity	St. Geld.*
Wellington	St. John Bapt.	B.V.M.
Wraxall	All Saints	Holy Trinity.

* I suppose this means St. Giles.

Also the following cases in which the Diocesan Kalendar (1891) gives a different dedication :

<i>Parish.</i>	<i>Dedication (D.K.)</i>	<i>Dedication (1530).</i>
Curry Malet	St. James	All Saints.
Dundry	St. Michael	St. Giles.
Filton <i>als.</i> Whitchurch	St. Nicholas	St. Gregory.
Horrington	St. John Evan.	St. Leonard.
Huntspill	St. Peter	All Saints.
Otterhampton	All Saints	St. Peter.
Winsham	St. Stephen	St. Mary.

Of the following twenty Churches the dedications are apparently unknown. Perhaps some of the readers of *S. & D. N. & Q.* may be able to supply them.

Allerton	Kenn
Bickenhall	Orchardleigh
Biddisham	Pendomer
Bradley, West	Rodden
Catcote	Seaborough
Christon	Stawell
Combe Hay	Stoke Pero
Durleigh	Ston Easton*
Earnshill	Stringston
Englishcombe	Sutton Malet

F. W. WEAVER.

6. BEGGARS BUSH. (II. xiv. 173, xv. 219.)—May I add two more instances? There is at Cheddar a spot known as “Beggars’ Batch.” A writer in the *Daily Bristol Times and Mirror* of 18th August, 1891, complains of the disgraceful state of a road, commonly known as “*Beggar’s Bush Lane*,” in the Long Ashton District, and apparently situated in that parish. He evidently connects the word with *beggars*, for, describing the darkness of the road at night caused by overhanging trees, he says, “a more unpleasant place to encounter a resolute and importunate tramp I cannot imagine.”

We have had three derivations put before us, and with the high authority of Professor Earle in favour of the “*beggars*,” I am somewhat unwilling to suggest a fourth. I will, however, hazard it, with the hope of promoting further discussion. My notion is that the place-name “*Bagewerre*” may be the original. This is the spelling in Domesday book of Badgworth, near Axbridge; and if I remember rightly, the Professor once told me that the termination “*werre*” signifies “a boundary”; and I have always thought that the village answered to its name by being one

* The chapel at Eston Minor, part of Ston Easton, was dedicated to B.V.M.

of the boundaries of the island of Wedmore. Two questions, however, occur. Is the 'g' in "Bagewerre" hard? And, what is the meaning of the first part of the word—"Bage"? What one is anxious to know is: May not "Beggar's Bush" be simply an equivalent for "Boundary Bush"?

J. COLEMAN.

7. SETTING THE THAMES ON FIRE.—*The West Somerset Free Press* of 26 December, 1891, has a communication which will interest readers of *S. & D. N. & Q.* The writer, who does not give his name, traces the well-known expression 'Setting the Thames on fire' to the 'South Country,' perhaps to the county of Somerset. He writes as follows;—

"I beg to send you the following, which I consider to be the origin of the saying 'He will never set the Thames on fire.' It has just come to my knowledge that a person residing at Buckland St. Mary has still in her possession an old flour-sieve called a temse ('temse bread, sifted bread,' old dictionary, 1726, South Country), the framework of which is entirely of wood. The sieve is made to pass to-and-fro rapidly in a trough by a rotary action in some way. Occasionally a strong fellow who was set to put one of these machines in motion, in his haste to get through with his task, caused ignition of the parts by the friction. Hence the saying, when speaking of a man who is slow or of dull intellect, 'He will not set the temse on fire.'"

If the owner of this 'temse' be disposed to part with it, would it not be well for the Somerset Archæological Society to purchase it for their Museum?

JOHN LI. WARDEN PAGE, Williton.

8. DORSET ADMINISTRATIONS.—*Continued.*—(II. ix. 10, x. 49, xi. 78, xii. 113, xiii. 150, xiv. 178, xv. 217, xvi. 242.)

Folio.	Name of Deceased.	Parish	Grantee & Relationship to Deceased.	Date of Administration.
1611.				
21	Alston al's Potkin, Edith	Lighe, parish of Yeatminster	Edward Potkyn, husband	3 June, 1611
9	Barnes al's Riggs, Maria	Poole	William Barnes, son	12 Mar., 1610
33	Birte, James	Haselbury Bryant	Rebecca, relict	9 Oct., 1611
3	Bridle, Richard	Sydlinge	Thomas, brother	12 Jan., 1610
43	Cupper, John	Sherborne	John, son	28 Dec., 1611
41	Haman al's Han-nam, Walter	Osborne	Joan, relict	20 Nov., 1611
17	Harvy, Henry	Coleway, par. of Lyme Regis	Walter, brother; Mary, Harvy, relict, renouncing	6 May, 1611
17	Jesop, Maria	East Chickerell	Frances Napper al's Jesop, wife of John Napper, sister	8 May, 1611

Folio.	Name of Deceased.	Parish.	Grantee & Relationship to Deceased.	Date of Administration.
43	Jordyn, Silvester	Lyme Regis	Elizabeth relict ('de bonis' grant Nov., 1612)	11 Dec., 1611
15	Milles, John	Manson	Christian, relict	21 Apl., 1611
30	Moone, Anthony	Lyme Regis	Martha Davidge al's Moone, wife of Christopher Davidge, sister; Morgan Moon, brother, not fully administering (previous grant Mch, 1609).	13 Sep., 1611
44	Moone, Morgan	Burport	Dionisie, relect	26 Dec., 1611
23	Parker, Walter	Oborne	Joan, relict	4 June, 1611
21	Potkin al's Alston, see Alston Edith			
15	Reynoldes, Lance-lot	Weymouth & Melcombe Regis, parish of Radypole	Henry Harbin, creditor, of goods not administered by Mary, relict. (Grant of 14 Feb., 1605, revoked.)	8 May, 1611
9	Riggs al's Barnes, Maria	see Barnes		
7	Seager, Robert	Gissage All Saints	Dorothy, relict	20 Feb., 1610
26	Stone, Robert	Dorchester	Edith, relict	13 July, 1611
40	Thornhull, William, arm.	Thornhill, parish of Stalbridge	Barbara, relict	15 Nov., 1611
1612.				
65	Adams, Henry	Uploder	Elizabeth Adams al's Waldron, relict	8 June, 1612
54	Bovet, Mary	Stockland	John, jun., brother	13 Mch., 1611
69	Brookes, Robert	Lyme Regis	William, son	28 July, 1612
71	Hearne, John	Ashpuddle	Agnes, relict	20 Aug., 1612
62	Hulet, Augustin	Stalbridge	Frances, relict	21 May, 1612
78	Jordyn, Silvester	Lyme Regis	John, son; Elizabeth, relict, not having fully administered	6 Nov., 1612
46	Longe, Anthony	Stratton	DorothyPayne al'sLonge, sister	2 Jan., 1611
65	Mitchell, William	Buckland	Elizabeth, relict	5 June, 1612
55	Phillipps, John, arm.	Wareham	Ann, relict	6 Apl., 1612
46	Phillipps, Richard	Poole	Elizabeth, relict	4 Jan., 1611
77	Prentant, John	Poole	Margaret, relict	1 Oct., 1612
60	Raymond, John	Helton	Elizabeth Raymond, mother of George, Elizabeth and Mabel Raymond, grandchildren of deceased, during their minority	1 May, 1612.
50	Scutt, John	Blandford forum	Alice, relict	8 Feb., 1611
57	Stagg, William	Sherborne	Ann, relict	22 Apl., 1612
82	Symonds, Thomas	Woodefforde Castle	Ann, relict (further grant July, 1613)	22 Dec., 1612
83	Tirlinge, Radford	Dallwood	Thomazine, relict	10 Dec., 1612
80	Tynney, Stephen	Sherborne	Alice, relict	28 Nov., 1612

Folio.	Name of Deceased.	Parish.	Grantee & Relationship to Deceased.	Date of Administration.
88	Vyne, John	Sturminster Marshall	Edward, brother, and Lucy Stone al's Vyne, sister, widow	10 Dec., 1612
56	Wheeler, Robert	Beere Regis	Alice Carpenter, sister, William Vyne and Thomas Meader, next of kin	8 Apl., 1612
1613.				
114	Avyne, Robert	Dorchester	Elizabeth, relict	28 Aug., 1613
98	Bole al's Maria	Bull, Sherborne	William Bole, next of kin	8 Apl., 1613
96	Bradbury, Thomas, cler.	Bindon	Wimond Bradburie, gent., brother, of Newport Pond, co. Essex.	5 Mch., 1612
127	Browne, John	Witcombe	Laurence Meller of Stratton, gent., creditor	15 Nov., 1613
123	Cox, Hugh	Lye, parish of Halstock	Margery, relict	4 Oct., 1613
99	Fathers, Giles	East Wooddefforde	George Penny of St. Martin's in the Fields, gent.;—relict renouncing	20 Apl., 1613
125	Flambord, John	Rampishan	John Baughe of City of Bristol, Sopemaker, creditor.	24 Nov., 1613
124	Gillingame al's Gillingham, Charles	Pulham	Henry, brother	3 Nov., 1613
108	Goulde, James	Dorchester	Joan, relict	8 June, 1613
117	Lockier, John	Canford Magna	Joan, relict	12 Sep., 1613
128	Mico, Robert	Bradpole	Avice, relict	27 Nov., 1613
101	Motier al's Raylinge, William	Witcombe parva	Mariane Whitby, sister, wife of William Whitby, sen., of Hinton, parish of Mudford, Somerset, gent.	17 May, 1613
114	Nicholls, Nicholas	Shaston	John, brother	27 Aug., 1613
101	Raylinge al's Motier, William	see Motier		
113	Sleach, John	Shaston	Margaret, relict	7 Aug., 1613
108	Symonds, Anna	Wooddefford Castle	George Fulhurst of Farneborough, co. Warwick, gent., brother, during minority of Anne Symonds, daughter of deceased	5 June, 1613
112	Symonds, Thomas	Wooddefford Castle	Thomas, son; Ann, relict, not having fully administered (former grant Dec., 1612)	20 July, 1613
118	Swett, William	Stourton Caundle	Elizabeth, relict.	28 Sep., 1613
90	White, Walter	Wymborne Minster	Thomas White, sen., son, and Thomas White, jun. grandson of deceased	19 Feb., 1612
1614.				
173	Acreman, Henry	Hawkechurch	Joan, relict	25 Nov., 1614

Folio.	Name of Deceased	Parish.	Grantee & Relationship to Deceased.	Date of Administration.
157	Allen, Margaret	Pulham	Joan Devenish al's Allen, wife of Francis Devenish, aunt; further grant Oct., 1615	14 July, 1614
168	Boden, John	Canford	George Collier of Fordingbridge, co. South., next of kin: — relict renouncing	7 Oct., 1614
152	Crandon, John	Wambrooke	Agnes, relict	16 June, 1614
137	Fathers, Giles	East Wooddefford	Giles, son	15 Feb., 1613
164	Hobbie, William	(Grant of Apl., 1613, to Winterborne Marwood)	George Penny, renounced Warbare, relict	3 Sep., 1614
148	Holcombe, Giles	Herison	John, brother	23 May, 1614
134	Kennett, John	Woodland, parish of Horton (died abroad)	Richard Selbie of Pemperne, yeoman, grandfather (on mother's side) of Margaret and Joan Kennett children of deceased	7 Jan., 1613
172	Richards, Giles	Motcombe	William, brother	10 Nov., 1614
134	Rogers, Bartholomew	East Morden	Frances, relict	20 Jan., 1613
150	Stone, Henry	Withowe Hooke, parish of Yetminster	Henry, son	15 June, 1614
158	Vincent, Constantine	Chardstocke	William Vincent, nephew and next of kin	24 July, 1614
152	Wells, Edward	Shaston	Mighel, relict	20 June, 1614

(To be continued.)

GEO. S. FRY.

9. THE RIVER-NAME CREEDY.—Can any one tell the origin of the name *Cree.ly* or *Credy* as applied to a stream?

The principal source of the river Parret was formerly called the *Credy* (Collinson, Vol. II., p. 334).

The bridge over this stream, on the road from Norton-sub-Hamden to South-Harp and Over-Stratton, is called "*Cree dy* bridge" to this day. (*Vide* N.W. corner of new 6in. Ordnance Map for Somerset; sheet lxxxix, N.W.)

The late Mr. T. Kerslake, in his latest publication "*St. Richard, the King of Englishmen*," (pa. 36 *et seq*), derives the place-name Crediton, in Devonshire, from a stream called *Cree dy*, which "is the centre limb of one of the very numerous rivers known in the West of England as Yeo." The name of *Cree dy* he further derives from the Celtic Saint "*Creide, Croyde, or Crida*," and he thence launches forth on a disquisition concerning a presumable connection between the saint and the river; which connection, however, I am unable to accept.

Curious y enough, there is within half a mile of Petherton bridge, and a little more than that distance from Creedy bridge, a hamlet called Yeabridge or Yeobridge, through which flows a tiny affluent of the Parret; the name of this hamlet I have always associated with the neighbouring rivulet.

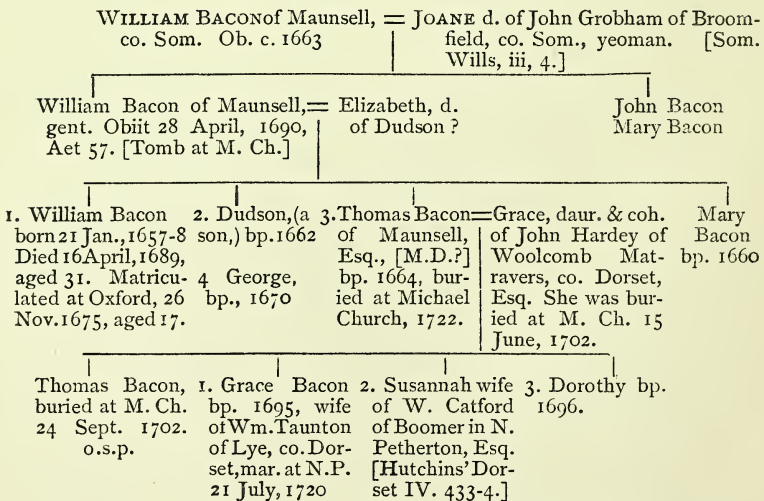
In modern Welsh dictionaries *Creider* means "freshness or purity," and certainly that portion of our river lying a short distance above Creedy bridge is much clearer than where near that spot it passes through the flat alluvial, and until recent times, marshy valley to the north, and where it seems always to have been called the "Parret" or its Celtic or Saxon equivalent.

That the derivation of "Creedy" is Celtic I well believe, but what the word means I should be glad to learn from some one of your numerous readers.

HUGH NORRIS, South Petherton.

10. BACON FAMILY OF SOMERSET. (II. xv. 233, xvi. 248).-- Doubtless BETA has the Arms of the Bacon Family of Maunsell. They appear on a mural tablet under the tower of St. Michael Church, a little building close to Maunsell. But the crest does not appear there, so I cannot enlighten him on that point.

I have thought that the following sketch of the family, compiled from Michael Church Tablet and Registers (a copy of which I have), and from North Petherton Registers, may be useful.



R. GROSVENOR BARTLETT.

11. MEDAL OF ST. PHILIP NERI.—A small brass medal, weighing $\frac{1}{8}$ oz., was lately picked up in a garden at East Pennard. The shape is oval, measuring $1\frac{1}{8}$ inch by $\frac{7}{8}$, having a ring at the top to hang it by. On the obverse is a crowned figure of the Virgin holding the child on her left arm with a sceptre in her right hand. The figure appears to grow out of a tree, of which the stem and roots are seen below and the foliage above. The legend is S. MARIA MONTAGVT. The rim has been much worn to the injury of the figure. On the reverse, a bald-headed, bearded man's bust looking to the left, crowned by an aureole, with the legend S. PHILIP. NER. C. OR. F. Between the letters I and L intervenes what looks like an assemblage of stars from which rays proceed towards St. Philip. Was there after the Dissolution of Monasteries any resuscitation of the house of Montacute under the patronage of the new saint, of which this could have been an abbey token?

W. E. DANIEL.

12. CUSTODY OF STOUR AND FROME (II. xiv. 181).—May I be allowed to say that J.B. will find mention made of this subject in Hutchins (3rd ed.), Introduction, p. lxxxii, and vol. iv, p. 104, together with references to the deed to which our attention has been directed?

The Frome and the Stour appear to have been peculiar among West Country rivers by reason of the inspection and protection of their banks in days long ago by an officer appointed for the purpose. The origin of this balivate or custody seems to be wrapped in obscurity, but a guess may perhaps be hazarded that the object of the safe-guarding was to protect the streams for Royal sportsmen.

I imagine that the office was in a sense the fore-runner of the Fishery Boards and River Conservators of the present time, whose water bailiffs are now, in certain districts, the actual guardians of our rivers.

With respect to free fisheries there is less doubt.

A free fishery may be defined as an exclusive right of fishing in a public water (see Blackstone).

It is a Royal franchise or privilege and was formerly regarded as one of the flowers of the Crown's prerogative.

Such grants having been forbidden by Magna Charta, all existing free fisheries must base their claims on actual or implied Royal grants not later than the reign of John (Stephen's Commentaries, vol. i.).

It may be said that the fishing of the Fleet, Abbotsbury, etc., was granted 12 Charles I. to an ancestor of Lord Ilchester, but I am not clear as to whether, strictly speaking, this is a free fishery.

HENRY SYMONDS.

13. DAUBENEY FAMILY (I. viii. 340, 341, II. ix. 4).—Having read the former Papers on the Daubenev Family in *S. & D. N. & Q.*, it strikes me it may be interesting to some of its subscribers to read the following letter from Giles Daubenev to Sir John Trevelyan in the time of Henry VIII.

Sir Hugh Luttrell married Margaret, daughter of Robert Hill, sister by the mother's side to Lord Daubenev (Chamberlayne to Henry VII.) Sir Giles Daubenev was created Lord Daubenev in 1485. General of Henry VIIIth's Army, he defeated the Cornish rebels on Blackheath in 1497.

The original letter is at Nettlecombe Court.

“Cousin Trevelyan,

“I commande me unto you in a herty mood as I can, and understand that upon my late writing unto you for taking hede unto the King's game within the Forest of Exmore, ye have right well endeavoured you for the good keeping of the same, for the which I am right hertily well contented with you, and I pray you of your like countynuance of the same, how soo be it, I am enformed that of late a little genggie is fallen between my Brother Sir Hugh Luttrell and you for that he of late hunted in the outwoods of the said forest and therefore a couple of hounds were taken up by servants of yours from his servants. After that, Cousin, in as moche as my said Brother Luttrell is a border of the same Forest, and that ye know, he hath married my Sister, and the man whome I doo love tenderly, my mynde is, and desire unto you that ye should have an yghe unto hym above all others in those Parties, and that when it shall like hym to kyll a Dere, or to hunte for his Disporte, that ye suffer hym so to do. I pray you as hertely as I can.

Written at Greenwich the xx daie of Fevere and I pray you Cousyne let my said Brother take his Disporte, and if he list, let hym kyll one Dere in Somer and another in Wynter hereafter.

Your Cousyn,

Giles Daubenev.

To my Cousyn,

Sir John Trevelyan—Knight.”

MARGARET BULLEY, Marston Hill, Fairford.

14. LANGTON LONG BLANDFORD: CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNT BOOK.—It is remarkable what a fruitful store of material for parochial history may be gathered from so unpromising a source as an old parish account-book, when carefully examined, and made to yield up the facts which, like fossils, lie embedded in its pages.

The account-book of a small Dorset parish, which the writer has recently examined, is a good illustration of this proposition.

Langton Long Blandford, a parish of some 1808 acres, situated near another Blandford of greater fame, possesses a

churchwardens' account-book, commencing in the year 1636 and extending to 1697 inclusive,—and containing some 54 leaves, of which, however, the last six contain no entries.

The book is of paper, the leaves measuring about 11½ by 7½ ins., bound in limp parchment, and the first page is evidently the beginning of the volume, as the heading is distinguished from that of the other pages by being boldly written out in old English characters.

It begins "**Vicesimo die Januarij Anno Dni 1636. A** perfecte accompte of such money as Robert Viney and John Blanchard, Churchwardens for the pische of Lanhgtonn Longblandford haue Laid out in manner and forme following, vizt.—**Imprimis, paide unto Nicholas Meive for setting vpp of Timber worke** vjs."

There are no accounts for the years 1642, 1644, 1647, 1649, 1650, 1660, 1661,—while in 1643 and 1645 the expenditure has dwindled to very small dimensions, and such few entries as exist for 1652, 3, and 4, seem included in the account for 1650.

In the year 1648 there is a short account kept by Abel Selley, the Minister, not by the Churchwardens, and is entered out of due place. It is worth transcribing as it stands.

	li.	s.	d.
"Año Dni 1648.			
I laid out for a directorie	00	02	00 0
[This entry has been crossed out, but is quite legible.]			
In glazing the Church windowes by Matth. Harding, Nouemb. 8, 1648	00	12	05 0
And at another time by the same Matthew as it appeareth by 2 bills of his owne writing, hereunto fastned		10	9 0b
Willm. Parsons laid out 3s. 4d. in a bell-rope wh ^{ch} was allowed him in the buriall of his aunt.			
Ther was recd. the same year, 1648, of Willm. Parsons for burying his aunt Crocker in the Church	00	6	8
for burying of Robt. Knap in the Church	00	6	8
		13	4
So hauing receiued 13s. 4d. & laid out 23s. 2d. there remaineth due to me ..		12	10
By me Abel Selley."			

This short account tells its own tale. Selley had been placed in charge of the parish by the Dorset Parliamentary Committee 9th Dec., 1646, and having no Churchwardens able or willing to do anything for the Church, was constrained to cause the bare necessary repairs in mending the windows to be made on his own responsibility, only partially reimbursing himself out of burial fees.

It is curious to observe his *second thoughts* in erasing the

charge for the "Directory" * after he had entered it as the first item in his expenditure.

The outlay of the year 1651 is written twice over, once on a loose sheet. In this year Churchwardens again appear—there had been none mentioned since 1646—and considerable repairs were executed upon the Church, involving £4 10s. od. to John Batte, the carpenter, and £5 9s. od. to Walter Sansomn the mason, to amend the defects of previous years, and 12 rates were raised for the purpose. No proper accounts were kept for 1652-4, and the regular record of receipts and payments recommences in 1655.

For five years 1655-59 the accounts are seen and allowed by two Members of the County Committee, as was usually the case, the signatures being those of John Tregonwell and James Dewy, 25 June, 1655 (the latter a notorious and active Committee-man), James Dewy and John Squibb 28 May, 1656, Roger Clavell and James Dewy 1657, Roger Clavell and John Squibb 6 May, 1658, and the same again 12 May, 1659.

The accounts for 1662 bear evident witness to the Restoration. 120 "quarrels" of glass were inserted in the windows, which must have been sadly out of repair, "a new Common prayer booke" was procured at the cost of 10s. 6d., and £2 5s. od. were paid "for nine ells of holland at 5s. p ell to make a Surplisse for the Minister," and 7s. 6d. "for makeinge and washing the Surplisse." Sixpence was also expended "for the King's and Arch Bishop's direct' to ye Ministers." [Oct. 1662.]

Not the least interesting is the entry "for mendinge the Kinge's armes in the Church" 6s. 8d., to repair the damage done in 1651, when 10d. was paid "ffor washing out the King's Armes in o^r Church." It would seem that, with an eye to the future, the parish had simply covered the Royal arms with a coat of white-wash, which a small outlay could remove when times changed.

These and other expenses for the year 1662 amounted to £6 19s. 5d., for which seven rates were raised, in addition to "a Benevolence given to the Church by George Lovell" of £1.

The principal entries of work upon the Church in later years are £19 2s. 6d. to the plumber for new lead, and £15 17s. 10d. to the carpenter for timber for the roof, and £6 for casting the bell, all incurred in the year 1673, the whole expenditure for the year being the large sum of £54 14s. 11d. ob.

As might be surmised, this account book bears some testimony to the names of the ecclesiastics in charge of the parish. Thus "John Young, Curat," signs the accounts for 1636, 7, 8 and 9,—during which time Christopher Pitt was Rector, who also held the living of Pimperne, and died in the year last named. Abel Selley, as already mentioned, appointed by the Committee,

* The Directory had been established by an Ordinance of Parliament 3 Jany., 1644-5.

appears in the year 1648 (but migrated to Winterborne Thomson, where he was in 1650, and died *circa* 1660-1), while Theophilus Wodenoth signs the accounts at Easter 1658, his signature appearing for the last time to the election of Churchwardens, 1st April, 1689, though he did not die till 1701.

In regard to the Church Services, the entries shew that the Holy Communion was celebrated four times a year. Thus, in 1636, the entries are:

“Laide out for bread and wine at the
 Feaste of Penticost xvjd.”
 At Christmas, xiiijd., Palm Sunday xxijd., and Easter day
 iijs. jd.

These appear to be the usual seasons assigned for this purpose, and occur until 1643.

In 1645 the expenditure is for Easter Day 2s. 9d., for “the Sunday after Easter day” 3s. 1d., and for “the Sunday after Wetsunday” 2s. 1d. These three entries are indeed the only expenditure for the year. From this date until 1662 there is no outlay for this purpose, and the impression given is that Celebrations ceased. In 1662 bread and wine are provided only for Easter Day—3s. 4d. Perhaps the Holy Table itself had been broken during the Usurpation, as 1s. was paid for mending it in 1663. At any rate four annual Celebrations were then resumed, viz., at Whitsuntide, Christmas, Easter, and “the next Sabboth day following Easter day,” to which the term “Low Sunday” is applied in 1665. In later years the Celebrations occurred either 3 or 4 times annually.

A continually recurring item in the expenses is that of Visitation fees. These are usually not large. Thus, in 1638, “paid for the book of Articles, 2s. 0d.” *i.e.* for the paper of questions to be answered by the Churchwardens; “for making the p’sentment 4d. It. given to the apparitor 4d. It. given to the Register 4d.”* The apparitor’s fee is probably for “warneinge vs to the visitacon,” as it is expressed in 1640, and the Register’s fee “for delivering in a note of the register booke,” as in 1641, *i.e.* the annual transcript. (Cf. Pd. Mr. Horlocke to Receive ye Reagister 4d. 1679). The charge in 1669, in the nature of a fine, “laid forth to the Cort for *not* puting in of a Redgester 3s. 6d.,” is significant.

All reference to Visitations ceases after 1641, and is not resumed until 1662. Books or formes of prayer and thanksgiving, and proclamations were paid for to the apparitor beyond the stated fees.

* This payment of 4d. *may* be “pro exhibitione cujus libet billæ detectionis tempore visitationis”—and similarly, that paid to the apparitor. See Table of Fees set by Abp. Whitgift, 1597.

The charge for Visitation Fees should be carefully distinguished from the following :

1636. Paid for our dynners at the Visitation	ijs.	vid.
1638. Laid out for our expence at the Visitation	6s.	1 ^d . ob.

This was, of course, a variable sum.

An amusing instance occurs in 1685, when it is entered :		
Paid for our expence att Fesatashon	6s.	od.
Paid for a boottell of wine y ^t wee gaued the parsson at Fesatashon	2s.	od.

Another payment made at the Visitation, though not a Visitation Fee, was Smoke Money. It amounted to 10½d. a year, and appears in 1638, 39, 40, and 41. Nothing more is heard of it till 1665, when there is an entry of 8s. 8d., paid "to Mr. G. Frome for five yeares Penticost or Smoake Money." In 1666, 1s. 9d. were paid; in 1668, 3s. 5½d. for two years; on 30th March, 1671, 1s. 8½d., "to Mr. Tho. Horlocke." It then reverts to the old scale of 10½d. Why it should have been doubled in those years, except to make up for arrears lost during the Usurpation, is not apparent. This payment was in the nature of an offering by a Parish Church to the mother Church, and in this case, as also, *e.g.* at Cerne Abbas, went no doubt to the Cathedral Church of Sarum.

Turning from ecclesiastical to secular affairs, this account, book bears witness to the part done by the parish or tything, in common with others, towards the maintenance of the forces of the county.

1636. Paid vnto Nicholas Coward for keeping the armor			xij ^d .
Paide to the Mouster Master .. .. .			. . .
Paide vnto Peter Duffett for serving in the Tithing Costlett .. .. .			. . .
1637. ffor two daies servinge in the tythinge Costlett	1	4	
To the Muster Master		6	
1638. Paid for keeping the Tythinge Arms It. Paid for serving in the Tythinge armor. ffive dayes	1	0	
It. given to the Muster Maister	3	4	6
1639. for makinge cleane the tythinge Armor	1	6	
To the Muster Maister		6	
1640. Pd. to Nicho. Coward for keepinge of the Tythinge Armes and mending of y ^e Coslett	1	6	
Pd. to Peter Duffett for serveinge in the Tythinge Coslett	3	2	

These are the only entries of this nature which occur in the volume. They cease at this date, and are never afterwards resumed.

Some entries in this volume, relating to payments from the Church Rate for Charitable purposes, are worth transcribing.

1636. Laid out to two Irish weomen wch theire husbandes weare taken in Turkey	vid.	
1662. To the Capt. that came from Dunkerke by a passe towards the West	I	6
To soldiers that came by passes from Dunkerke	I	0
[Dunkirk was sold to the French, 17 Oct., 1662.]		
1663. To Mrs. Mary ffeildinge the wife of Capt. ffeildinge to the Ducke of Yorke's Regimt and her childringe who passed from Ireland by Certificate ..		4
To Edmund Gill and his family and Elizabeth Hide wife of Nathan Hide minister, towards their losses in a shipp called the Dragon by shipwrecke coming from Dublin to London, pass- inge by Certificate		4
To Katherine Stanly and Elizabeth Molry of the Ile of Cotton and their childringe who passed by a certificate for the raysinge of 100 <i>l</i> for the ran- sominge home their husbandes taken by the Turke prisoners and carried into Argeer in Barbary		2
To Tho: Drew and Jo: Howard of Car- bury in the County of Corke, with their wives and children who passed by cer- tificate expressinge their losses by fire and their loyall service to Kinge Charles the Second, given to their releife		7

In this year, 1663, "Collections at Langton Church by breifes" realized as follows:

Losses by fire at Beere in Dorset ..	I	6
Losses by fire at Tyverton, Devon ..		6
Rebuilding of Burrow Chappell, Somerset	I	0
Losses by fire at Hexham, Northumber- land	I	0
Losses by fire at Fordingbridge ..	I	0
Reparyinge of the Haven of Shippinge at the Burrow of greate Grimsby ..		6
Losses by fire at East Hendred, Berks ..		6

1668. To a bribe towards the fire of the City of London	2	6
1670. Given to Honour Browne widd', and John Hulson and their families, 14 in number, of the Ile of Lakaell and County of Downe Provers of Wolster in Downe Patricke who passed by certifi- cate, to their releife	1	2
1679. Given to the Rebuilding poles Church	2	6
1680. To a breife for Redemption of captives	2	0
1687. Given to a poore Minister & others with him who suffred shipwrak		7

C. H. MAYO.

(To be continued.)

15. ATTEMPTED MURDER OF WILLIAM PITT.—In Lord Roseberry's fascinating sketch—life of William Pitt,* recently published, on page 54 we read: "On his return from his City triumph, he was waylaid and nearly murdered by an ambuscade of blackguards opposite Brooks's Club." This was in 1784, when the "Boy Minister" was unpopular in consequence of his budget which taxed hats, raw silk, horses, commodities, bricks, tiles, shooting certificates, paper, hackney-coaches, gold and silver plate, the export of lead, ale-houses, race horses, and postage. (p. 68.)

I had not met with any account of the above outrage *in print* before, but a good friend of mine here, the "Oldest Inhabitant," a native of Langport, had told me that on one occasion Pitt was attacked in his carriage by an enraged party of Chair-men, in revenge for his proposition to levy a tax on Sedan Chairs, when his footman, being mistaken in the dark for himself, was killed by a blow from one of the carrying staves. Pitt, it seems, had taken the man inside for protection, and the story went (most probably on popular supposition, so common on like occasions) that he was sitting on the side usually occupied by his master.

This servant was a Langport man, whose name I now forget, engaged by Pitt when his home was at Burton Pynsent. My informant, a nonagenarian with an excellent memory, died last autumn, so I can glean no more from him, but I have every confidence in the correctness of his story. Of course he could not have known the murdered man, but he well remembered his family, and one circumstance in his boyhood had indelibly fixed it in his memory.

He recollected seeing the footman's younger brother appre-

* "Twelve English Statesmen.—Pitt." Macmillan 8vo., 1891.

hended as a deserter, and marched through the streets of Langport under the escort of a guard of soldiers with loaded muskets.

He was able to remember his neighbours' accounts of Pitt's later visits to Burton Pynsent (as he said from Saturday till Monday) "when he generally shut himself up in his library, and was rarely seen by anybody."

HUGH NORRIS, South Petherton.

16. SPUR MONEY AT WELLS CATHEDRAL. (II. xvi. 257.)—With reference to this communication, I remember an anecdote of the Duke of Wellington once coming into St. George's Chapel (I think it was) with *spurs* on. A small chorister immediately went up and demanded a fine, because his Grace, being a Knight, came in there with spurs. The Duke asked the boy to sing through the gamut, which the boy, being frightened, failed to do, and the Duke escaped his fine.

W. T. B.

[In a little book called "Curiosities of the Belfry" (London Hamilton, Adams, & Co., 1883), there is given a large number of "Ringers' Rules," most of which prescribe a forfeit for ringing in hat or spurs.]

EDITOR FOR SOMERSET.]

17. The custom of Choristers exacting a fine from persons entering the choir in spurs, mentioned by C. J. S. as happening in Wells Cathedral nearly 70 years ago, was not peculiar to that Cathedral. The Rev. E. C. Mackenzie Walcott, in his *Sacred Archaeology*, 1868, mentions it as having existed at St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey, Lichfield, and Windsor.

There is a short but interesting article on the subject in *Chambers' Journal* for Jan. 8th., 1887, No. 158, p. 27; the writer speaks of the custom as having existed at Southwell 30 years ago, and at Peterborough about the years 1847-48.

Mr. John Harding, Architect and Diocesan Surveyor for Salisbury, informs me that the custom was in vogue amongst the Choristers at Salisbury Cathedral during the years 1826-33, when he was a Chorister there. The Rev. Edmund Dowland, M.A., who was Master of the Choristers' School, 1863-73, informs me that the custom existed in a modified form in his time.

It is said to have been instituted by Henry VIII., and the person in spurs was entitled, if he chose, to ask the youngest chorister to repeat the requisite gamut, and if he failed to do this correctly, the fine was remitted.

C. W. HOLGATE.

18. An article on "Spurs and Spur-money" may be read in *Chambers' Book of Days*, under Nov. 3, in which several instances of this custom are mentioned. In particular is quoted an official notice issued by the Dean of the Chapel-Royal in 1662, to

the following effect:—"If any Knight or other person entitled to wear spurs, enter the Chapel in that guise, he shall pay to the quiristers the accustomed fine; but if he command the youngest quirister to repeat his gamut, and he fail in so doing, the said Knight or other shall not pay the fine."

Δ.

19. SANCTUS BELL. (II. xvi. 260.)—This note, by the former Editor and valued correspondent of *S. & D. N. & Q.*, suggests the following remarks.

In Gumfreston Church, Pembrokeshire, there still exists the old Sanctus Bell, in this case a hand bell (at the present day so often the case in R.C. Churches). It is about 15 inches high, and used, I presume, to stand on the lowest step of the Altar. It is now in a niche over the pulpit.

In the Church of Barton St. David (Som.) there is a squint from the belfry which commands the Altar. The tower (octagonal from its base) is placed in the N.E. corner formed by the Transept and the Chancel, and is of the same date as the Chancel. This squint could hardly have been used for worship, and was, probably, to enable one of the bells (smallest) to be used as a Sanctus bell.

In churches with a western tower and an open tower arch, so commonly the case in Somerset, no such arrangement would be needed, and where no trace of a special turret exists it may be presumed, I think, that either one of the ordinary bells was used for this purpose, or that there was a hand-bell, now lost or sold.

With regard to the position of the entrance to the rood-loft; in the smaller churches in this neighbourhood it was more commonly than not *North* of the Chancel Arch, the stairs being included in an external projection built for that purpose. This projection I have only once noticed on the *North* wall of the Nave. In Compton Dundon Church the entrance to the rood-loft is now used as the pulpit, a most infelicitous arrangement, especially to a stout parson. H.N. will, I think, remember many in his own neighbourhood with the entrance to the rood-loft on the *North* side of the Chancel Arch.

G.E.S.

20. As a comment on Mr. Hugh Norris's remarks on this subject, let me say there is a very pretty Sanctus Bell-cot in Ampney Crucis Church, Gloucestershire. It stands outside the roof, between Nave and Chancel, and you can see the marks where the one bell formerly hung. This is a handsome village Church, in a Cruciform shape, with the tower containing 5 bells at the West end of the church. It has the rood-loft stairs on the South side of the Nave, and a very curious old cross in the churchyard, and an old perpendicular stone pulpit.

MARGARET BULLEY, Marston Hill, Fairford.

21. AUTHOR OF "SEATON BEACH." (II. xv. 226, xvi. 246.)—After the death of Mr. Smith, a lady—not an Unitarian—who had greatly befriended him during his last days and long illness, erected a good substantial tombstone to his memory (which I remember seeing), in Seaton Churchyard. It remained during her lifetime, and until she also found her last resting place not far from the poet's. Being in the yard again a few years after the lady's decease, I again sought Mr. Smith's memorial, but it had disappeared. To enquiries made as to the reason, I was told it been removed because the word *Reverend* had been inscribed on the stone, prefixed to the poet's name.

This circumstance would have been a rather damaging pendant to B.H.'s letter, whose literary *nom-de-plume* I recognise. And with regard to the charge of inhumanity—for it is little less—which he brings against the Colyton Unitarian Congregation at the time, as to their treatment of Mr. Smith—I think it should be received with caution.

R.

22. WHITE SPORTS IN FLOWERING PLANTS. (I. vi. 261, vii. 301.)—If not against rule, I venture to repeat a query which was kindly inserted in *S. & D. N. & Q.*, vol. I., pt. vi.

I was struck by a perfect outburst of pure white blooms of Red Campion (Robin Hood) in a particular place. I could see no peculiarity of soil in the 200 or more yards of hedge-bank which these flowers adorned. All that met the eye was that the rabbits had honeycombed it with their burrows. Now my query as to this white blooming called forth from Mr. Mansel-Pleydell a most interesting note on the general cause of the etiolation of flowers. But, to say truth, I am as puzzled as before to account for the setting up of that chemical or pathological action year after year, in the same place, to such a large extent, and (to my eye) on the same chalk soil which, close by, produces the lovely pink flowers according to rule. It was the same this last year, the third year of my observation. So I ask: Why?

H. J. MOULE, Dorchester.

23. THE OOSER. (II. xvi. 239.)—The note about the Ooser calls back old times. In my childhood he was doing service—at Christmas mummings, surely it was. Our Cerne Abbas nurse was quite up in all relating to the "Wurser," as I should spell it phonetically. I did not know of the horns, indeed in our embryo Latinity we thought the word an attempt at *Ursa*, if I remember rightly. What crowds of odd bits I could note if, alas, I did but "remember rightly" all nurse's folk-lore and folk-speeches. Any very ancient thing was, by the bye, in her Dorset "Wull's Aggern"—Eggardon.

H. J. MOULE, Dorchester.

24. I was recently describing the Ooser to Mr. T. J. de Mazzinghi, the Secretary of the W. Salt Library, Stafford, when he at once showed me a book, the title of which I transcribed and now send to *S. & D. N. & Q.* It contained a picture, very much like the old emblem pictures, of a lady looking into a mirror, and in the reflection was a figure with horns looking over her shoulder. The horns in this were fixed vertically on the top of the head. The title of the book is as follows:—

“Vite De’ Santi e Beati Fiorentini Scritte Dal Dottor Giuseppe Maria Brocchi Protonotario Apostolico Sacerdote e Accademico Fiorentino ed Etrusco.

Parti Seconda.

“in cui si tratta Di Quei Santie Beati che Hanno ab immemoraBili il Pubblico culto alle loro reliquie ed immagini Quantunque di Essi non Si faccia memoria nil Martirologio Romano e non se ne celebri la Festa cu Messo ed Usizio.

“Aggiuntavi in Fine la Vita Dell’Autore.

“In Firenze MDCCLXI.

“Nella Stampeira di Gietano

“Albizzini Con licenza di Superiori.”

E. COLLETT.

25. ST. RICHARD; AND ST. MICHAEL’S CHURCH, TARRANT KEYNSTON.—In Hutchins’ History of Dorset, vol. iii., p. 122 (3rd. edition, 1868) it is stated that “Robert Rouse, Knt., by will 1383, ordered his body to be buried in the abbey then styled *Locus Ricardi Episcopi*; and, amongst other legacies, gave to the building of Sarum Cathedral, £5; to St. Paul’s Church, London, 50s.; to St. Hugh’s at Lincoln, 50s.; for his funeral expenses, 20s.; to the poor, 100s.; to every nun at Tarent Abbey, 40d.; to every sister, 2s.; to the friars minors at Dorchester, 50s.; an annual rent of eight marks to find four priests to celebrate at the altar, near the body of St. Richard, in St. Michael’s Church in Tarrant Kaines; two priests in the Church of St. Mary at Tarrant Craford; two in the Church of All Saints at Witchampton, &c., for a year after his death, to pray for his soul and the souls of his father and mother, a yearly rent of eight marks; to William English, his squire, 20 marks; to the abess of Tarent one pair of gold beads, with other plate, engraven with his own and his wife’s arms.”

Assuming that Hutchins quotes correctly from the will, the following questions arise.

1. Who is the *St. Richard* referred to?

Sir Robert Rouse distinguishes clearly between the Churches of Tarrant Keynston and Tarrant Crawford.

Bishop Richard Poore was buried at Tarrant Crawford; and this must have been well known in 1383. St. Richard cannot, therefore, be a mistake for *Beati Ricardi (Poore)*.

2. The Church of Tarrant Keynston is dedicated to All Saints.

What can be the meaning of "St. Michael's Church in Tarent Kaines?" Can it be the dedication of a Chapel in the north transept of the parish Church? St. Michael's Church does not appear to have existed in either parish. The Church of Tarrant Crawford is dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, and the dedication of the Abbey is St. Mary and All Saints.

E. HIGHTON, Rector of Tarrant Keynston.

26. QUEEN JOAN OF SCOTLAND AND TARRANT CRAWFORD.—

In the Church of Tarrant Crawford a window of later date than most of the windows in the Church contains some pieces of ancient glass. In the head of each of the three lights of this window there is a crown in coloured glass of apparently the same age as the rest of the fragments of coloured glass in the window. Hutchins states that Joan, daughter of King John, of England, and wife of Alexander II, King of Scotland, is buried in the Church of the Abbey. Assuming that she is buried under this window, to what could the *three* crowns refer?

E. HIGHTON, Rector of Tarrant Keynston.

27. HOLES IN A PIG'S FORELEG.—

What is the tradition in Somersetshire, with regard to the six little holes on the inside of each of the knuckles of a pig's foreleg? They are spread over about the space that a pea might cover. What is their scientific name, and the purpose they serve physiologically, and what do they correspond to in the larger animals? In Sussex the tradition with regard to them is that they are the marks of the devils' fingers, (? claws,) when they entered into the herd of swine. (Vid. Parish's *Dict. of Sussex Dialect*, p.57.)

C. H. Sp.P.

[The same explanation of these marks is current in Long Burton.

EDITOR FOR DORSET.]

28. BEDD OF WORSTED.—

Among the Acts of Parliament of Richard II., and elsewhere in the Statutes of the Realm, is to be found mention of a measure of worsted called a "bedd." Both a "bedd of worsted," and "a double bedd of worsted" occur. What was this measure? Dr. Murray omits to mention it.

I. S. LEADAM.

[The measure, "a bedd of tymbre," occurs in *Testamenta Vetusta*, II. 454.

EDITOR FOR SOMERSET.]

29. TAPESTRY IN SOMERSET.—

Last year, while I was being conducted over Coombe Abbey, the seat of Lord Craven, in Warwickshire, the House-keeper said that certain pieces of tapestry were considered by Mr. Christie, (of that firm in London,) to be of Somerset manufacture. Is there any ground for this statement? I am the more curious to find out the place of its manufacture, as this tapestry very strongly resembled in design and colouring some which is now, and so far as I know, has always been hung in an old house in Somerset.

E.H.B.

30. JOHN POPHAM.—John Popham of Huntworthie, in North Petherton, co. Som. Will dated Jany. 35 Eliz: proved 26 Jan., 1592. [Taunton Registry.] To be buried in the church or churchyard of N.P., my sonnes Thomas P., Edward P., and George P.; “the goodes late of Joane Cotes my daür in lawe;” my wife Elizabeth executrix. “I appoint Mr. Thomas Popham, Gent.; Mr. Alexander Popham, my brother, and Mr. John Galhampton, to be my overseers.”

If this John Popham was son to Edward Popham, Esquire, of Huntworth, his father would have mentioned him in his will in all probability. Was he brother to Mr. Alexander Popham of Thurloxton, co. Som. [living there 1588]? An Alexander Popham, Gent., was buried at North Petherton the 24 April, 1599. Who was Richard Popham, who lived at Thurloxton, 1559, and can he be connected with Marmaduke Popham, whose name appears as a debtor in Thurloxton wills, under the dates of 1546 and 1549? Also I should like to have any information concerning “Alexander, sonne of Marmaduke Popham,” mentioned in the will of Alexander Popham of Huntworth, dated 1555. The testator had a brother Marmaduke, and that name was afterwards kept up by the Popham family of Thurloxton, but the exact connection between this family and the main Huntworth line, I have not been able to determine.

R. GROSVENOR BARTLETT, Whitechurch Vicarage, Charmouth.

31. GEORGE AND JOHN PENNE.—Can anyone say on what authority Hutchins, in his *History of Dorset*, states that George Penne, of Toller Whelme, was a Brigadier-General at the Battle of the Boyne in the army of James II., and also if anything more is known about him than Hutchins mentions? Also I should be glad to know of what family was the John Penne who signed the death warrant of Charles I., his arms being a fess with two plates instead of three as usual.

JAMES A. PENNY.

32. SIR RICHARD FRY.—In the Pedigree of Mansel of Smedmore, given in Hutchins (3rd. edition) vol. i. p. 575, Robert Mansel (8th in descent from Philip, who is stated to have come in “with the Conqueror”) is said to have married Dorothy, daughter of Sir Richard Fry. The date would appear to be early in the 14th. Century. Is it known who this Sir Richard Fry was, who were his parents, and where he resided?

GEO. S. FRY, Cædmon, Albert Road, Walthamstow.

33. MATTHEW PRIOR—WHERE WAS HE BORN?—I shall be glad to know if the question of Matthew Prior’s birth-place may be said to be settled? I am acquainted with the references to the subject in the parent Notes and Queries, in Hutchins’ 3rd. edition, and in Longman’s Magazine for October, 1884.

The admission of a (modern) commemorative tablet within the walls of the Minster at Wimborne would seem to show that the authorities look favourably on the local belief that Prior was born in or near that town.

The confusing statements in the Cambridge registers may perhaps be attributed to the fact that the poet spent some years of his childhood in London, and hence he may have wrongly described himself as being a native of Middlesex.

HENRY SYMONDS.

34. SHERWOOD.—Will correspondents favour me with *any* particulars of persons bearing this surname, for genealogical purposes? Notes of marriages of members of the family would be especially welcomed. I will most gladly, in exchange, refer to a collection of indexed notes and pedigrees in my possession for any name in which they may be interested. Please reply direct.

GEO. F. TUDOR SHERWOOD, Petersham House,
Walham Green, London, S.W.

[Mary Sherwood, sister to Warberow Hoby, buried at Winterborne Zelston, 21 Nov., 1614. EDITOR FOR DORSET.]

35. MONUMENTS IN SOUTH PETHERTON CHURCH. (*Continued from* II. xv. 232.)—In the same North Transept, against the eastern wall, and immediately facing the large Ayshe monument, is a handsome mural tablet, chiefly of white marble, surmounted by three escutcheons, thus :

<i>Dexter.</i>	<i>Centre.</i>	<i>Sinister.</i>
AYSHE, impaling <i>arg.</i> , 2 bars in fess, <i>gu.</i> (MARTIN.)	1st. and 4th. <i>Sa.</i> a horse prancing <i>arg.</i> attired <i>or</i> (CABELL.) 2nd. and 3rd., <i>arg.</i> 2 chevrons <i>sa.</i> (AYSHE.) Crest, a demi-horse <i>arg.</i>	1st. and 4th., AYSHE. 2nd. and 3rd. <i>arg.</i> a chevron <i>gu.</i> charged with 3 leopard's faces <i>or.</i> (WESTON.)

Beneath are the following wordy inscriptions :

“Hic terræ altioris securus Incola seniles deponi voluit | exuvias SAMUEL CABELL armi. e Comitatu Devoniensi | in hoc solum jam magis natale, translatus qui vitæ satur | vivere desijt senex dicendus non tam quod diu vixit quam | quod bene; vir probus et equi servantissimus, et vitâ et | Epitaphio dignus longiori sed parcendum cineri modesto, | hæc tantum, ne lateat quis hic humatus quiescat, defuncti | posuit memoriae superstes uxor.

“Obijt Mar. 31, Ano Doni 1699. Ætat: 75.”

“Prope Dormit Elizabetha, GUL. AYSHE, Arm. et ANNÆ filia, | uxore Dilectissima Que 2dis nuptiis R. Fownes de Stapleton | in agro Dors: Arm. | ubi sepultus jacet | viro Prisca fide, | amore etiam fuit conjunctissima Improles egenas pro | Liberis habuit, pro Fratribus Vicinos: Dives aliis sibi soli | Pauper, Obiit 21 Aug. 1724. Sorori bis viduæ, viduitatis | Indivisa consors, et solamen permansit superstes soror. | ”

"Dormit hic etiam placidâ quâ vixit quiete ANNA AYSHE, | GULIELMI AYSHE, et amans et placens uxor, conjugii etiam | post obitum fidelis, perpetuam colens viduitatem | Fœmina nec facile tacenda, nec laudanda, Elogio omni | dignissima, sed et superior. Vixit et vivet, indelibili memoriâ, | sibi non minus quam Marito superstes. Obijt Jul. 5 Anno | Dom: 1696 Ætat: 72."

"Juxta reponuntur Reliquiæ desideratissimi JACOBI AYSHE | GULIELMI et ANNÆ Filij, quem morte heu nimis præmatura invida | (dicam vel avida?) rapuerunt fata. Obijt Oct. 24. Ann. Dom. 1681: Ætat: 24. | "

Against the north wall of the same transept, almost concealed by the seats for school-children, there exists a large blue stone slab, (the ledger of an altar tomb which once stood close by) with the following inscription, underneath a finely carved escutcheon bearing,

Or, a fess dancetté between 3 crosses crosslet fitché, *gu.*, with a crescent in chief for cadency, (SANDYS) impaling, *erm.*, on a bend cotised *sa.*, 3 boars' heads coupéd, *or.* (BOWERMAN.) *Crest*, a griffin segreant *gu.*

"In hoc sarcophago reconduntur exuviæ Emanuelis Sandys | viri [absit Invidia] propter propria merita & longæ | Prosopiæ insignia clarissimi. | Qui post varios casus & rer' discrimina morte exutus & | Gloria Indutus xxv^o Maij An^o Salutis M.D.CLV. | Numerosam Genuit Prolem: scilicet ex primi con () | Decem: ex secundis Nuptiis septem suf () Guilielm Filius secund: Hoc exile monumentum—Beatissimæ Memoriam Pij Parentis et Parent ()."

Prosopopœia Defuncti ad Viatores.

"Vixi ut vivis: Fug. Brevi Morieri & ut sum Mortuus. —et | Recordare longa fore Tempora Tenebra ()."

(N.B. The lettering has scaled off in the blank spaces.)

Immediately above this slab, on a small ornamental shield of white marble, we find

"Prope | sepultum est corpus | Johis Sandys Ar: | Juris consultus | Lætam expectans | Resurrectionem. | Obijt 27^o die Novem: | Anno Dni 1697. | Ætatis suæ 42. | "

Underneath are the SANDYS arms without impalement.

The Ayshes (variously spelt *de Esse*, *Esse*, *Aysshe*, and *Ashe*), were an old Devonshire family seised of the manor of Sowton near Exeter, in the reign of Edw. II. Our first James Esse was the third and youngest son of Nicholas Ayshe of Slowcombe (*Vis. Devon*, 1564, p. 71), and of Clyst Formyson in the same county. (*Burke, Extinct Baronetcies*).

James Ayshe's elder son John, of Westcombe, was, as already mentioned, the direct ancestor of the Ashes of Freshford, near Bath, who played such an important part in Somerset during the Civil War (*Somerset Arch. Soc.*, vol. xiv., part ii., p. 43); one of that family, John, having been a member of the Long Parliament, whilst his brother Joseph was created a Baronet by Charles II., in consideration of his services to the Crown. (*Burke, Ext. Bar.* p. 16).

From James Ayshe's second son William, was descended the S. Petherton family. (*Vis. Som.* 1623.) The last Ayshe connected with this place was Mary, daughter of William Ayshe the royalist, who was married to James Prowse of Norton Fitzwarren near Taunton. She is the *Superstes Soror* of Elizabeth Fownes, whose monument has been described above. She died in January, 1736-7, and her will appears in Brown's *Somersetshire Wills*, 5th series, pp. 102-3; by this the large manor of Hele in South Petherton passed to her kinsman the Rev. Thomas Bowyer, Vicar of Martock, who married a daughter of that famous divine, John Norris of Bemerton near Salisbury. He however was, I believe, obliged to part with this manor in order to satisfy his benefactress's numerous legatees. Lysons, in his Devonshire volume, says of this family: "They take their name from the manor of Ash in the parish of Musbury, near Axminster, which they possessed by gift of the Courtenays"; but this statement seems to have received no corroboration from any other source, and may be altogether doubted.

Ayshe entries in South Petherton Registers.

BAPTISMS.

1576. Apr. 29, Joanna f. Jacobi Ayshe, gener.
 1582. Maij 23, Jacobus f. Jacobi Ayshe, gener.
 1597. Feb. 6, Jacobus f. Gulielmi Ayshe, gener.
 1606. Oct. 12, Anna f. Roberti Pollard, gener sed nata fuit tertio Octobris.
 1620. Sept. 22, Wilhelmus f. M^{ri} Jacobi Ashe, gener.
 1622/3. Jan. 22, Wilmouta f. Jacobi Ayssh, gen.
 1625. Apr. 1, Hanna f. Jacobi Aysshe, gener.

BURIALS.

1588. Jun. 14, Jacobus f. Jacobi Ayshe, generosi.
 1589. Apr. 4, Joanna f. Jacobi Ayshe, gener.
 1602. Aug. 29, Thomas f. Jacobi Ayshe, generosi.
 1626. Maij 6, Jacobus Aysshe, gener.
 1643. Sept. 15, Wilmouta f. M^{rae} Elizabethæ Aysshe.
 1671/2. Mart. 4, Cornelius Weston, generosus.
 1677. Maij 28, Magistra Elizabetha Aysh, vidua.
 1681. Nov. 2, Jacobus Aysh, armiger.
 1696. Julij 14, Magistra Anna Aysh, vidua.
 1699. Apr. 3, Samuel Cable, armiger.
 1724. Aug. 28, Domina Elizabetha Fownes, vidua.
 1736/7. Jan. 28, Domina Maria Prowse, vidua.
 1748/9. Jan. 6, Domina Elizabetha Norris, vidua.

MARRIAGES.

1605. Aug. 28, Robertus Pollard de Aller infra par. de South Molton in Com. Devon., generosus, et Joanna Ayshe matrimonio conjugantur.

1683. Oct. 31, Samuel Cable de Bucksforleigh in Com. de Devon., armiger, Magistrum Elizabetham Aysh, in ux. d.
 1690. Dec. 4, Jacobus Prowse de Norton, Armiger, Dominam Mariam Aysh, in ux. d.
 1693. Dec. 9, Cholmelatius Doyly de Chislehampton, in Com. Devon., Armiger, Dominam Elizabetham Cable de Brooke, in Com. Devon., in ux. d.
 1702. Sep. 10, Gilbertus Kymer de Buckland Mary, generosus, Magistrum Rosam ffoundes de Stapleton, in Com. Dorset., in ux. d.

In Brown's *Somerset Wills* (5th series, p. 101), a few wills of Wm. Aysh and his connexions are given; the writer has abstracts of several older Ayshe wills, kindly furnished by his late friend Mr. Brown, which, unfortunately, do not appear in the above.

(*To be continued.*)

HUGH NORRIS, South Petherton.

36. THOMAS PARAMORE. (II. xii. 119.)—The following may be interesting to W. D. Pink, as being entries in the oldest of my parish registers at Shangton (otherwise Shankton), co. Leicester. The register begins 1580.

1588. "Richard Paramoore the sonne of Richard Paramoore esquier was baptized the xxvth day of May Anno dmi. 1588."

1590. "Thomas Parramoore the sonne of Richard Paramoore esquire was baptized the ixth day of May Anno supradicto."

I should be glad to know the history of these Paramores, and how they came to Shangton. The lordship of Shangton was in the possession of Sir Matthew Saunders, Knight, (d. 1623) and was sold by Francis his son to my ancestor, Sir John Isham, Bart., on April 15, 1637.

H. ISHAM LONGDEN, M.A., Shangton Rectory, Leicester.

37. FOOD RENTS.—Can any of your readers say if instances exist at the present time of rent being paid in kind, that is, in food, as bread or meat? I believe they were called *food-rents*.

The suggestion came from an Oxford don and lecturer, who fancied such occurred in this part of the country.

G. W. FLOYER, Stafford, Dorchester.

38. LINES WANTED.—Can anyone fill up the blank for me in the following old rhyme? The lines may be new to some of your readers; they were written about the year 1850, and probably appeared in *Punch* at that time. I only heard them repeated, and

attributed to Tom Hood the younger, son of Tom Hood, who "sang the song of the shirt."

Thus they ran :

Oh ! what a very pretty stir,
They're making down at Exeter,
About the surplice fashion,
And.....*

.....
And much unseemly passion,
For me, I neither know nor care,
Whether a parson choose to wear,
A black dress or a white dress,
Plagued with a trouble of my own—
A wife that preaches in her gown,
And lectures in her night-dress.

W.

39. EXTRACT FROM EAST COKER REGISTER.—In the old Register of this Parish, under date A.D. 1645, is the following entry :

"Memorandum that in Anno Domini 1645, in the Parish of East Coker, from the eighth day of June until the tenth day of September, there died and were interred in the contagious Sickness, Plague and Pestilence, three-score and ten persons—and so it pleased the Almighty, suddenly, beyond all Men's Expectation, to put an end to this fearful Visitation—for which extraordinary Favour we ascribe all Laud and Praise unto his sacred Name, in the Words of the Prophet David—Psalm the 116th, Verses 12th, 13th, and 14th.—What shall we render unto the Lord for all his Benefits towards us ? We will take the Cup of Salvation, and call upon the Name of the Lord. We will pay our Vows unto the Lord, even now in the Presence of all his People."

Many would like to know whether there are any other records in the neighbourhood of such a visitation about the same time.

Under the same date (1645) Clarendon writes: "The sickness which infested Bristol, which was thought to be the Plague, had made it necessary for the Prince of Wales to remove from thence." The Prince left Bristol before the news of the Battle of Naseby (fought on the 14th of June) reached the West.

CHARLES POWELL.

40. AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF BISHOP RICHARD KIDDER.—In the Rev. S. H. Cassan's *Lives of the Bishops of Bath and Wells*, was published for the first time an autobiography of Bishop Kidder. Mr. Cassan says of it : "The Manuscript, one of undoubted authority, exists, in original, at Wells, and is sufficient, in point of bulk, though not in general interest, to form a respectable volume; in the present article, much irrelevant matter relative to various,

*Two lines wanting.

now uninteresting, disputes, with his clergy, candidates for orders, &c. ; and many other matters are omitted, and the whole has been considerably abridged." Is this MS. still in existence at Wells, and in whose keeping is it now? Mr. Cassan thought that his omissions were judicious and contained only uninteresting matter. But he says enough to show that these disputes were of considerable local interest. He mentions a dispute about non-residence in 1694 with Mr. Daniel Ballowe, Clerk and Minister of Crewkerne; another with Mr. Edwin Sandys, Archdeacon of Wells, who refused to recognise him as Bishop, in consequence of his having accepted the See after Bishop Ken's deprivation. And enough is shown in Mr. Cassan's notes to show that many other omissions were of equal local interest, such as might fitly grace the pages of *S. & D. N. & Q.* I would ask, therefore, whether any of your subscribers living at or near Wells could get a sight of this MS. and make a selection of the parts which Mr. Cassan omitted. We sadly want a Society, like the Surtees Society in the County of Durham, to publish in full this and similar MSS.

C. W. PENNY, Wokingham, Berks.

41. COTTELL FAMILY.—I shall be glad of more information of the Edward Cottell, whose name appears in the following. I should also like to know when the manors of Charlton, Chewton Keynsham, and the Rectory and Church of North Petherton, passed into other, and whose hands. This Edward Cottell was the son of Robert Cottell, "of the Ancient Family" of that name, of the Co. of Devon, and brother of William Cottell of Dunster. He is believed to have died intestate and without issue, at his house, St. John's, Clerkenwell, before 1615. He was living in 1612, wife named Agnes, but she may have been a second wife. Was he an Attorney? Did he reside at Radstock?

A.D. 1590. Originalia, 32 Elizabeth, part 7, R.56.

SOMERSET. Long recital of Sundry Letters Patent. Then in consideration of £1,773 2s. 1d., paid at the receipt of the Exchequer, by James Clarke, Edward Cottell, and Richard Locksmyth, gentlemen, the Queen grants to them, their heirs and assigns, the reversion of the manors of Charlton (doubtless Queen Charlton,) and Chewton and the Rectory of North Petherton, and all rents reserved in aforesaid Letters Patent. And further grants to the said James Clarke, Edward Cottell and Richard Locksmyth, the manor of Charleton, the manor of Chewton Keynsham, the Rectory and Church of North Petherton, tenements in the Borough of Wellington, &c. To have, hold, and enjoy the said Manors, Rectory, &c., to the sole and proper use and behoof of the said James, Edward, and Richard; their heirs and assigns for ever. To hold the Manors of Charlton, Chewton, and Rectory of North Petherton, &c., of the Queen,

her heirs and successors, as of the Honor of Hampton Court, by service of the 20th part of one Knight's Fee.

Dated at Westminster, 16th July, 1590.

W. H. COTTELL, Yeolmbridge, Wood Vale, London, S.E.

42.—DORSET SESSIONS AND ASSIZES, 1614--1638. (I.v. 235, vii. 304, II. ix. 41, xiii. 154.)—The following are some further extracts from MS. written on blank pages in an old edition of the "*Country Justice*," in the possession of Mr. T. H. Baker, of Mere Down, Wilts.

DE RECOR' IN BLANDFORD SESSION, ANNO 4^o. CAROLI R's.
[1028-9.]

It being by Mr. Kinge of Councell wth the Towne of Sherborne at this present Sessions desired that the following order made by his Mat^{yes} Justices of Assises and Goale deliuerie at the last generall Assises held at Dorchester might be by order of this Sessions confirmed w^{ch} order followeth in these words, viz: Uppon the motion of Mr. Kinge being of Councell wth the inhabitants of the Towne of Sherborne in the aforesaid County of Dorset Touchinge the sale of the house of Correction at Sherborne aforesaid in the presence of the Justices of the peace and the Gentlemen of the grand Jury of the same County and wth there consent after long and serious debate of the premisses on all sides. It is ordered by the Courte that the said house of Correction scituate in Sherborne aforesaid shalbe a house of Correction for the proper use of the said Towne. And that the same shalbe reserved as the house of the Countye and not to be sold according to the resolution of the aforesaid Justices of the peace formerly concluded upon. And in regard it is resolued and agreed there shalbe no yearely pençon allowed to the maintenance of the said house, nor to the keeper therof. It is intended that as hereafter there shalbe a sufficient stocke in the treasury of the County that then the said Justices of peace to the number of ten at the least wth the consent of the grand Jury shall take into there consideraçon what stocke shalbe fitting to be allowed to the inhabitants of Sherborne aforesaid to remaine upon there security for the setting to work of such persons as shalbe kept and employed in the said house. And for the present repaire of the said house it is further ordered that there shall be ten pounds deliuered out of the treasury of the County. And that afterwards the Inhabitants of the said Towne shall keep the same in sufficient repaçons at there owne proper charges. And this is agreed unto by the consent of some of the sufficient inhabitants of the same Towne p^rsent in Courte. It is by this Courte thought fitt and ordered that the said order be ratified and confirmed in all points as is desired.

P. Cur. Extur. p. francum Gape, depu. clicum pac's Com. pdc'.

DE RECORD' IN SHERBORNE SESSION, ANNO DO: CAROLI R's. [No year is named.]

For as much as this Courte hath beene humbly moued That wheras the seu'rall p'ishes and Townes of Bradford [Abbas], Sherborne, Compton and Shaston, wthin this County are often and many times greatly charged wth the releiuinge and Comforting of Maymd Souldiers w^{ch} passe through the same in their Travell from Plymouth to London, and from thence backe to Plymouth againe and especially in this time of warre. It is Therefore thought fit and soe ordered by this Courte that the said seu'all p'ishes and Townes of Bradford, Sherborne, Compton and Shaston aforesaid shall from henceforth (or as long as need shall require) haue allowed them out of the treasury of this County all such moneys (as they can make to appeare) that they have truly expended in and about the necessarye releiuinge and Comfortinge of the said Souldiers to be paid uppon the next accompt.

P. cur. Extur. p. francum Gape, depu. Clicu' pac's Com. p'dic.

This illustrates the frequent occurrence, in old Parish Account Books, of entries for the relief of maimed Soldiers.



43. LOCAL PLACE-NAMES, DORSET AND SOMERSET.—I shall be greatly obliged to any of your correspondents who will tell me where the following places are. I write them as I found them written in some old wills. Ordinary sources of information have failed me.

Upsyll Linge, Chill, Alcroft, Huntleford, Beere-hay, in the County of Dorset; and Spargrove, Burrow of Stoford, in the County of Somerset.

FRANK PENNY, LL.M.

44. A LOST CHEDDAR REGISTER.—In "An Account or List of the Registers which are now (1813) in the parish of Cheddar," drawn up by the Rev. John Copley, Vicar, No. 1 is thus described: 'A Register in the possession of Mr. Thomas Nichols, of Axbridge, Attorney at Law, found by him among the Papers of the late Mr. Eldridge Aris, Attorney at Law, of Axbridge, son of the Rev. Mr. Aris, formerly Vicar of Cheddar.

N.B.—This Register Mr. Nichols acknowledged to myself and others was very lately in his possession; upon application being made to him for it, he said it was mislaid, but when found, it should be returned to the Parish of Cheddar.'

It has *not* been returned, and seventy-nine years have elapsed since the above Memorandum was written; but I draw my bow at a venture, and make known that I am in search of this missing Register, having failed to unearth it at Axbridge.

JAMES COLEMAN, Cheddar Vicarage.

45. FIELD NAMES, EAST KNOYLE, WILTS.—Explanations are requested by the Rector of East Knoyle, Wilts, of the following names of Fields in his Parish :

Innox Ground.	Moote.
Squicks.	Enock Ground.
Great Whittens.	Colonal's.
Little „	Culverhaye.
Long „	Plashet.
Gann's.	Leaze haye.
Drot.	Breach and Linch.
Raw Hams.	Mount.
Upper Hams.	Church Mead.
Trod Mill Field and Copse.	Wake Knoll.
Lushley.	Mooralls.
Puxey.	Skittyeates.

46. BUSHEL IRON.—I am told by one who is practically acquainted with the matter that some 30 years ago the old waste scrap iron, which collects in considerable quantities in a Smith's shop, was sold by the *pipe*. The iron was stowed away in barrels till wanted, and the colliers who brought coal from the Mendips on donkeys would reload with waste iron for their homeward journey. The iron, so purchased, would be resmelted. This practice has long ceased, but scrap iron is still sold by the bushel. A purchaser will come and enquire of the smith, "Have you any *bushel iron* about?" and in response so many bushel baskets of iron will be measured out to him as he may require, or as the smith can supply. A bushel of iron is reckoned to weigh 2 cwt. I suppose this custom of measuring iron originated in the lack of large scales and weights in country places.

Does this practice explain the expressions "*una pipa ferri*" and "*unum dolium ferri*," which are sometimes found in old documents?

C. H. MAYO.

47. THOMAS GODWYN, BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS.—I am anxious to know the names and other particulars of the children of Bishop Thomas Godwyn, who held the Bishopric of Bath and Wells from 1584 to 1593. One Paul Godwyn matriculated at Oxford, 11 July, 1589, (Christ Church) as of Kent, "*Episcopi filius*," aged 14, and apparently graduated B.A. (from Magdalen College) in 1595, M.A., 1598, B.D. and D.D., in 1621. He held various benefices in Somerset and Dorset, and died about the middle of the 17th century. Probably he was one of the Bishop's sons, and I should be glad to receive information on this point. I am already aware of what is contained in Cassan and Collinson.

△

48. STALBRIDGE CROSS.—The following extract is taken from a copy of the *Salisbury Journal* of 29 Feb., 1768, to which it was communicated by Charles Willis (nephew of Browne Willis) the Antiquary, as having been found among his Uncle's papers. C. Willis states that it was taken from "Durotrigiana sive vera miraculorum medulla, studio R [ogeri] F [itz] P [oinings] Mercatoris, 1534," quoted in Baker's Chronicle, but I have been unable to verify the quotation and can see no trace of it in Baker.

I shall be glad to hear if some reader of *S. & D. N. & Q.* can track it to its source. The extract is as follows:—

"Galfridius de Mervin, Knighte of Malta, was sorely rent and torn with dolourous wounds in the victorious attack, whiche this righte valiante champion, and likewyse his Bretherne made upon the bloodie Saracens in the yeare 1309. Albeit when his Fryndes had banished from their brestes all esperauce of his recoverie, Saint John, the tutelarie Sainte of the order, appeared unto him at his Beade side, and with a Phyle of most miraculous Unction did forthwith anoynte, and cure his blessures. To make a mete return thereunte, he was ordered to erect a pillar, which was to be remoued into the severalle countreyes where he might in future tymes set his mynde to lyve: and also to remayne there during his stay. The Saint likewise delivered a behest that an Inscription should be devised and graven on the sayde Pillar. He then prophecye that the Knightes of Malta should possess Rhodes without interrupshon until the Tyme should come when the sayde Inscipshon should be suddaynlie oblyterated. With these wordes the holie Man vanysed. Galfridius de Mervin, succeeding to riche desmesnes in Englande, passed over into that Kingdom, and tooke the Pillar with him. His Sister Elfrida was there given in marriage to One of the Righte Noble and aunciente Famylie of Audley, Lordes of the Manour of Stallebrigge: In this Towne Galfridius erected the sayde Pillar. It was the work of the famous Artist, Pietro di Colonna, the Discyple of Pazzino. The Emblemes and rare devices pourtrayed upon the Pillar, are Saint John; a Lion treadynge upon a Crescent; Wrythes of Laurele, a Chevalieresse, or Female Hospitaler; and the Armoryalle Standard of Malta; to wit; a white Crosse in a Field Argent, In the Begyunyng of the year 1522, ande in the Reigne of Henry the eighth, the Inscipshon became suddaynlie effaced; and incontintly, Newes was broughte that through the Treacherie of the Chancellour of the order, Rhodes was taken by Solomon the Magnificent. The Inscription

MCCCIX.

GAL: D. MER: SAN: IOH: VUL: MED: COL: RHOD:
PERIT: NUNQ: MAN: LITT.

P: L: M: "

Mr. Willis asked for assistance in reading this inscription; and so do I. X. Y. Z.



ST. ELIGIUS.
(DURWESTON CHURCH, DORSET).

49. ST. ELIGIUS.—St. Eligius, Eloi, Alo, or Loye, Bishop and Confessor, is commemorated on December 1. He is the Patron Saint of goldsmiths and blacksmiths, and was born at Chatelat near Limoges, and was placed early with a goldsmith named Abbo, master of the mint there. He next went to Paris, where the King, Clothair II, wanted a seat or throne made of precious metal; he confided the task to Eligius, who made two seats out of the material supplied to him. He founded a Monastery at Solignac in Limousin, on an estate given to him by Dagobert, the son and successor of Clothair. He was consecrated to the see of Noyon, May 14, 640; and died Dec. 1, 659.*

The illustration which forms the frontispiece of our present number is taken from a sculptured tablet which is built in over the door of Durweston Church, near Blandford. In the Collections of the Society of Antiquaries there is a cast of this tablet, and by the kindness of Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, we are enabled to give his description of this very interesting sculpture.

“In the centre is the square hood of the forge on which is carved or hung a large pair of tongs. On the dexter side is St. Eloy busily engaged in fixing a shoe on to the horse’s leg, which he holds in his hand. On the sinister stands the refractory horse (*minus* the leg which the Bishop has), and behind him is his rider. The bottom of the panel has a border of horseshoes.”

During the restoration of Wincanton Church about four years ago, a similar piece of sculpture (the size being about two feet square) representing St. Eligius was found buried in one of the walls; it is terribly mutilated and defaced but enough remains to shew that it was a very spirited piece of work. It may still be seen in Wincanton Church.

Besides the figures mentioned above, the Wincanton panel gives a third figure who is kneeling before the Bishop. Mr. W. H. St. John Hope writes with reference to this group “The Wincanton panel shews the square hooded forge with tongs and stirrup (?) on the hood. There is also the three-legged horse and his rider, and the blacksmith-bishop shoeing the detached leg. The kneeling figure is probably that of the giver of the tablet to the Church, and may be the village blacksmith. Another of these tablets, of alabaster and painted, is at Freckenham Church, Suffolk. It is engraved in *Gent. Mag.* (1777), xlvi., 416.” He adds that there is a fine image of St. Eloy as a Bishop, in a cope, holding a horseshoe, in Henry VII.’s Chapel at Westminster.

St. Eligius is also represented on the Rood-screen of Hempstead Church, near Norwich.

A short account of the Wincanton relief, by the late Rev. J. A. Bennett, will be found in the 33rd. volume of the Proceedings of the Somerset Archæological Society, Part ii., p. 165 (1887).

*See Baring-Gould’s *Lives of the Saints*.

Mr. Baring-Gould in his *Lives of the Saints* concludes a notice of St. Eligius with these words "In art he is erroneously represented as a farrier with a horse's leg in his hand, the story going that as he was one day shoeing a horse, the animal proved restive, so he took the leg off, shod it and put it on again, without evil consequences."

F. W. WEAVER.

50. DISCOVERY OF A BRITISH VILLAGE NEAR GLASTONBURY.—About a mile from Glastonbury in the low moor land, at one time a peat morass, but now reclaimed and covered with a foot or more of soil, is a field of eight acres in which are between sixty and seventy low circular mounds, varying from twenty to forty feet in diameter; the highest at the centre is little more than three feet above the surrounding land. These mounds are formed of from two to five layers of clay, resting on a stratum of timber and brushwood placed on the peat; the surface of each layer of clay shows that it was hardened by fire before the next was added, so as to give a firm foundation. Two mounds have been partially opened, in the centre at the top of one were two rough circular paved hearths, four feet in diameter, placed one above the other and six inches apart; and at a radius of twelve feet from this centre, a ring of stone slabs at irregular intervals. The second mound had no paved hearth or slab ring, but for both were substituted some small rubble stone. Near the mounds in or immediately above the peat were remains of the dwellings, comprising roughly hewn planks of oak, with large mortice holes in the middle of each, and piles, and pieces of clay bearing marks of wattle work, probably burnt when the dwellings were destroyed by fire. One of the piles dug out of the peat was nearly six feet long, and six inches in diameter, being very rudely cut. In the few trenches made, a quantity of very coarse dark pottery was unearthed; this, with the exception of a few fragments, was not wheel made. One pan, dug out in numerous pieces, has been put together and is nearly complete, measuring twelve inches across at the rim and also in height; a few fragments of pottery show an incised pattern.

Among other things found were a jet ring, a clay bead, pieces of spinning whorls, and of querns, circular disc and other stone rubbers or implements, a quantity of bones of domestic animals, including cow, pig, sheep, horse, and dog, and also bits of stag horn; a few pieces and flakes of flint and chert were also found, but no weapons, or metal of any kind, or human bones. There can be little doubt from its situation, that it was the site of a British village of marsh or lake dwellings; its date is not easily arrived at, as no trace of metal has been brought to light, but it is quite certain, from the presence of the fragments of wheel made pottery, that it was subsequent to either of the stone ages.

The recent excavations have been filled in, but steps are being taken to carry out a thorough and systematic examination of a portion of the field, from which more satisfactory evidences of age will probably be obtained.

ARTHUR BULLEID, Glastonbury.

51. DEDICATIONS OF SOMERSET CHURCHES. (III. xvii. 5).—Perhaps some of the differences in dedications of churches, to which Mr. Weaver has drawn attention, may be due to the ancient practice of dedicating altars in several names. Sometimes one name might be used, sometimes another. And so it may well happen that the name used in the old will, may differ at times from the name which has been retained in general use as that of the church.

For instance, in the Wells Cathedral MSS. (as printed by Mr. Bennett and Mr. Reynolds), will be found references to the following altars within the church :

S. Katherine.

S. Katherine & other Virgins.

S. Katherine, S. Mary Magdalene, & S. Margaret.

SS. Mary Magdalene, Katherine, & Margaret.

S. Mary Magdalene, B. Katherine, Margaret & Cecilia.

B. Mary Magdalene, & S. Margaret.

S. Mary Magdalene.

The first four of these titles occur in connection with the tombs of Drokensford and Gunthorp, and these undoubtedly refer to the altar in the S.E. transept, between the tombs in question. The remaining three occur without any indication of position, but the gradation from S. Katherine to S. Mary Magdalene is so complete, that it is difficult to resist the conclusion that both refer to the same altar. On the other hand, it is true that the altar of S. Mary Magdalene is of older date than the portion of the building in which I locate it, and it is quite possible that it may have retained an independent existence to the end.

Again there was a chapel connected with S. Cuthbert's (apparently the chapel in Bubwith's Hospital) which was known under each of these three names :

S. Saviour, B. V. Mary, & All Saints.

S. Mary, & All Saints.

Our Saviour & All Saints.

The late Rector of South Cadbury had an idea that the dedication of his church to S. Thomas of Canterbury, might possibly be accounted for by supposing that the side altar (near which he discovered a painting of a bishop) had been so dedicated, and that the services at the altar of this popular saint were of such importance that the church came to be currently known by his name.

It is clear that where a church is known by the name of S. Thomas or other late saint, there must have been (in the majority of cases) either some such usurpation or re-dedication.

Mr. Kerslake argues in *S. Richard the King*, that changes of name were common in early times, owing to Saxon dissatisfaction with Keltic dedications, and that Somerset has thus lost many of the quaint dedications which are still preserved in Devon and Cornwall. He adduces such names as Congresbury, and Pucklechurch (co. Gloucester), and assumes that the dedications of these churches have been changed to S. Andrew from S. Congar, and to S. Thomas from S. Pulcher. S. Andrew, All Saints and S. Mary, he regards as the principal usurpers. And he implies that when a Lady chapel was added, the name of S. Mary was imported into the title of the church, and was naturally *prefixed* to the names of the older saints (except in such cases as S. Saviour), so that when these were not wanted as distinctive, "S. Mary," the first name, was caught up into usage. This, it will be noticed, is a similar suggestion to that made by Mr. Bennett in regard to South Cadbury. But is there any direct evidence in favour of this theory?

In Reg. Drok. Meare Church is dedicated in honour of B.V.M., All Saints, and especially S. Benignus, Confessor, but according to the Diocesan Kalendar it is now known simply as S. Mary's. This appears to be an instance of the first name only being remembered, but the church may have been re-dedicated after rebuilding under Abbats Selwood and Beere.

EDMUND BUCKLE.

[I have found one Church in Somerset in which the High Altar was not dedicated to the Patron Saint.

It occurs in *Testamenta Vetusta*, II., 438, in the Will of John Cooper, of Beckington (1498).

"My body to be buried before the high altar of St. John the Baptist, in the church of St. Gregory of Beckynton."

In a will dated 1556, I find "the churchyard of St. Bennyng in the parish of Meare."

EDITOR FOR SOMERSET.]

52. Mr. Weaver is doing a useful work in correcting the dedications of churches in Somersetshire. Would that some one would do the like for Dorset, where many churches, of which the dedications were unknown a few years ago, are now reputed upon very insufficient evidence to be dedicated to various saints.

The true dedications can be surely recovered from ancient wills, but I suppose care has to be taken that the dedications of Chantries and subsidiary altars are not confounded with that of the parish church.

With regard to the churches mentioned by Mr. Weaver, of

which the dedications are unknown, is it not a fact that some parish churches were never dedicated?

Would St. Geld stand for Gildas, conf. et er., observed on Feb. 29th?

W. MILES BARNES.

[I have found another *Street Will*, which proves that *St. Geld* is the same as *St. Gyles*.

EDITOR FOR SOMERSET.]

53. ST. BIRINUS AND THE WESSEX BISHOPRIC. (II. xi. 85, xii. 110, 111, xiii. 144, xiv. 171, 172. xv. 231, xvi. 243, 244, III. xvii. 3, 4.)—If W.B.W. had made it as clear at first as he does now, that the passage he quoted from Theodore's "*Decreta*" was his authority for the statement that Theodore ignored Wini's Episcopate, I should have commented upon it, and at the same time have saved myself the trouble of writing irrelevant matter, and the editors the space occupied in printing it. It was not wise to try and imagine what led W.B.W. to make the assertion and to reply accordingly, but I should have wasted six months in asking for evidence.

The fragment he quotes is entirely in favour of the claims of Dorchester (Dorset.)

What happened in the matter of the transfer of the see to Winchester should be clear enough to anyone who will accept Bede as a guide, and will put a straightforward common sense interpretation, in harmony with him, upon all passages found elsewhere bearing on the subject. The mystery which has surrounded the question is probably due to the unnecessary confusion there has been between the two transfers from Dorchester; the transfer of half the kingdom to the new see of Winchester, and the transfer of the second half with the see itself under Hedda. What seems to have taken place is briefly as follows:—Birinus settled at Dorchester, where he converted the king and nation of the West Saxons; he was succeeded by Agilbert, in whose time Wessex was divided into two dioceses, the second see being settled at Winchester with Wini as Bishop; there were then two sees, Dorchester and Winchester, with a Bishop at each. Shortly afterwards Agilbert left, but the see remained; there is nothing to show that the two sees were reunited—the inferences are all the other way—though Wini may have administered both dioceses from Winchester after Agilbert's departure. Four or five years elapsed and Wini left, and both sees were vacant for some years. In 670 Eleutherius was ordained Bishop of the West Saxons, and possibly from the difficulty of finding Bishops, which Bede notes, Eleutherius administered both dioceses, as the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol administers two dioceses now, and Eleutherius would properly be described as the Bishop of Winchester and Dorchester; *solus*

..*gessit* is Bede's description of his administration. The removal of the original see of Dorchester to Sherborne was already decided on, for we find the king one year after the consecration of Eleutherius endowing the see of Sherborne. This intention of the king was not at that time carried into effect, for the king died in the following year and civil war and disorder ensued, but the transfer, though delayed, only waited a convenient opportunity; it was not lost sight of, for we find Hedda, who succeeded Eleutherius in 676 in the administration of the two dioceses, reuniting them, and making the removal of the see of Dorchester complete by the transfer of the relics of Birinus from thence to the *Confessio* of the basilica of S. Peter's at Winchester, then appealing to the Archbishop not to allow the division of the diocese to be made in his time*. His appeal was granted, and it was not until his death that the diocese of Sherborne was formed.

The fragment of the *Decreta* contains another strong argument on the Dorchester (Dorset) side. Birinus is said to have ruled and to have been buried in Dorkecestria, and Dorkecestria is given by the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records in a work recently published as a distinguishing name (with Dorkcestria, Dorcestria, and Dornsetta) for Dorchester (Dorset); whilst Dorchester (Oxon) is said to be known in historical MSS. under the names of Dorcinia and Dorcinni Civitas. Now, if this is the case, it puts an end at once to the claims of Dorchester (Oxon), for the Dorcic mentioned in Bede is Dorkicestria abbreviated, with the sign of abbreviation omitted, as it might have been by any transcriber. That abbreviations were used in Saxon times similar to those in use at a later date is probably known. On endeavouring to trace for another purpose the origin of the symbols of abbreviations, used in some MSS. of the 12th cent., in which I am interested, I find most of them in a Saxon MSS. of the 10th cent., "Beowulf," and some of them in a MS. of the 9th cent., S. Isidore's *Liber Soliloquiorum* (Cottonian MS. Vesp. D. XIV.)

The passage in my last note "according to the same authority, Somersetshire in 568 fell under West Saxon power by the battle of Wipandune which he (Mr. Haigh) identifies with Wembdon," should be read "according to the same authority, Somersetshire was clearly under West Saxon power in 568 as is shown by the battle of Wipandune which, &c.," the mistake was mine and it was a very careless one, for the "Chronicle" makes it clear that the battle was a faction fight.

* Why Hedda was so anxious that the kingdom should not be divided again into two dioceses in his time, is not at first sight apparent: it may however have been because the episcopal income from half the kingdom would be insufficient to support him and his clergy; in the year of Hedda's appointment a bishop was obliged to retire from his bishopric through lack of the necessaries of life, "*præ inopia rerum, ab episcopatu decedente.*" Lib. iv, cap. xii.

I offer no remarks on W.B.W.'s comments on the last clause in the summary of the 9th Canon of Hertford as given by Bede, for I cannot believe that he is in earnest in speaking of it as an addition by Bede or Theodore. As to its omission in the early Saxon history,—had the writer of that history been a Chinaman or an antiquary we might have expected him to copy it; but what object could he have for inserting in his history a clause of the canon, which was of the nature of a rider upon it limiting its use, after the need of such limitation had passed away; its addition for the purposes of the history would have been useless, and would have required explanation.

I can see nothing further in W.B.W.'s last article which requires notice; it now remains for him to name early MSS. in which Dorchester (Oxon) is described under the title Dorkecestria and to withdraw or to justify his assertion that Theodore ignored Wini's episcopate, which the fragment of the *Decreta* does not appear to support.

I have not noticed "Oxon's" extract from Canon Bright's history; it is difficult to deal with it. I might be ready to admit that Cwichelm's *name* is perpetuated in Cuckhamsley, as Canon Bright states, but that is no evidence that the Cwichelm was the Cwichelm son of Kinigils; *that* is the point for "Oxon" to prove.

Cwichelm appears to have been a common name in Saxon times; there was a Bishop of Rochester of that name who may have taken refuge on Mercian soil as his predecessor did, or Cuckhamslea or hlew may have received its name from any other Cwichelm.

W. MILES BARNES.

[This discussion must now close.—EDITOR FOR DORSET.]

54. ST. SIDWELL.—Many of the readers of *S. & D. N. & Q.* will be aware that there still exist some very early Churchwardens' accounts relating to the parish of Morebath in the North of Devon; some of which have already appeared in the 4th Volume of the *Somerset Record Society*; the whole of the accounts are now being printed in full in the *Western Antiquary*.

These accounts show that there was in that church an image and an altar of St. Sidwell; and both the Editors have identified this Saint with St. Ceadwold, the king, who is commemorated on the 20th of April¹.

May I venture to point out that St. Sidwell was a female Saint: as is shown in the Morebath Accounts? Sir Christopher Trychay, the Vicar, in the first year of his office "gave yn Sent Sydwyll and payd for her makyn and gyltyng xxxiij. iiijd."²

¹ S.R.S. iv. 208. W.A. Part vii. [vol. xi.] March, 1892, p. 116.

² W.A. Part vii. [vol. xi.] p. 116.

Ecton in his *Thesaurus* (1742) p. 142, mentions "Sativola, *vulgo* Sidwell," as a chapelry belonging to the parish of Heavitree, and Worth in his *History of Devonshire* (p. 27.) further tells us that St. Sativola or Sidwella was a virgin martyr who is said to have been beheaded with a scythe and buried at St. Sidwell's, near Exeter, in A.D. 740. She is commemorated on the 18th of December, and is represented in the East window of Exeter Cathedral with a scythe or sickle, and a well; and on the capitals of the columns she appears again, carrying her head in her hands¹.

Is she known outside the County of Devon?

F.W.W.

55. INSCRIPTION AT LANGFORD COURT.—The following Inscription occurs over the doorway of Langford Court, near Wrington, now the property of E. H. Llewellyn, Esq., M.P.

Over the front door is engraved

Christus mihi omnia.

Christe, domum intra mecum
Donec cœlos intrem Tecum.

A.D. 165(2).

Which may be rendered,

Dwell, Lord, within this house with me,
Until I dwell in Heaven with Thee.

H.

56. EDWARD KYRTON OF CASTLE CARY, SOMERSET.—I shall be much obliged by some genealogical particulars respecting him. He was M.P. for Milborne Port in both the Short and Long Parliaments of 1640, until 'disabled' in Aug., 1642, for joining in the King's Commission of Array.

In the earlier Parliaments of Charles he represented Marlborough and Great Bedwin. He compounded for his estate in May, 1646, stating in his Petition that he "was drawn to desert the House by his attendance on the Prince of Wales," from which it may be inferred that he held some office in the Prince's Household. His fine was fixed at £504, to be reduced to £354 "if he and his wife settled £20 a year upon the minister of Castle Cary." The following Marriage License (Bishop of London) appears to refer to this M.P.

"Sept. 3, 1606. Anthony Buggs, esq., of Harlow, Essex, Bachr., 28, and Frances Kyrton of Hampton, Middx., maiden, 17, dau. of Daniel Kyrton of Castle Cary, Somerset, esq., who died about a dozen years ago; consent of her mother the Lady Varnam, wife of Sir Robert Varnam, of the Court, attested by

¹ Husenbeth's *Emblems of Saints*, p. 129.

Edward Kyrton, esq., of Castle Cary, brother of said Frances, and son of said Lady Varnam, consent also of father of said Anthony Buggs; at Tuddington, Middlesex."

W. D. PINK.

[A Pedigree of the Kirton family will be found in *Somerset Wills*, 1st Series, 44.

EDITOR FOR SOMERSET.]

57. DORSET ADMINISTRATIONS.—*Continued.*—(II. ix. 10, x. +9, xi. 78, xii. 113, xiii. 150, xiv. 178, xv. 217, xvi. 242, III. xvii. 8.)

Folio.	Name of Deceased.	Parish	Grant & Relationship to Deceased.	Date of Administration.
1615.				
37	Allen, Margaret	Pulham	Thomas Martyn of Pulham, cler., "avo"; Joan Dev- enish al's Allen, aunt, not having fully adminis- tered (previous grant July, 1614.)	23 Oct., 1615
36	Brooke, Morgan	Waymouth	Richard, brother	9 Oct., 1615
36	Cliffe, Thomas	West Lull- worth	Robert Batten, of Knoll, Somerset, kinsman	11 Oct., 1615
2	Coleman, Matilda	see Rabbatts		
12	Holton, Elizabeth	Beere Regis	Leonard Quoake, next of kin	18 Apl., 1615
12	Holton, Giles	Beere Regis	Leonard Quoake, next of kin	18 Apl., 1615
13	Leavett, William	Poole	Catherine, relict	30 Apl., 1615
13	Phillipps, William	Sherborne	Thomas Phillipps, nephew	10 Apl., 1615
2	Rabbatts al's Cole- man, Matilda	Blandford Forum	John Coleman, son	26 Jan., 1614
45	Scutt, John	Affepuddle	Barbara, relict	15 Dec., 1615
8	Speede, John	Lillington	Richard, brother	10 Mch., 1614
4	Talbot, William	Isle of Purbeck	Edith, relict	5 Feb., 1614
2	Tuffen, Robert	Tarrant Mounckton	Angel, relict	4 Jan., 1614
2	Warr, Anne	Stokewake	Martha Best al's Warr, daughter	16 Jan., 1614
13	Wickham, Anthony	East Holme	Catherine, relict	22 Apl., 1615
1616.				
94	Arnold, John	Cheselborne	William, brother; during minority of John, Will- iam, Edith, Thomas, and Christian, children of deceased	25 Nov., 1616
93	Chettle, Henry	Blandford St. Mary	Susan, relict	11 Nov., 1616
71	Guppie, Christopher	Halstocke	Edith, relict	15 June, 1616
77	Hibberd, Richard	Bridport	John Hallett, of Charmouth, yeoman, creditor	11 July, 1616
96	Hoskins, John	Hamworthe	Robert, brother	2 Dec., 1616
62	Mathewe, John	Stockland	Roger, brother	30 Apl., 1616
63	Othen, Edward, cler.	late Vicar of Whitchurch	Helen (relict?)	10 Apl., 1616
64	Parham, Henry	Beere Regis	Martha, relict	20 May, 1616
68	Pearce, Agnes	Marnehull	Gabriel Pearce, brother	23 May, 1616

Folio.	Name of Deceased	Parish.	Grantee & Relationship to Deceased.	Date of Administration.
71	Porter, Arthur	Wimborne Mynster	Richard Porter, of St. Stephens juxta Saltashe, Cornwall, gent., brother	13 June, 1616
93	Strangman, William	Wareham	Agnes, relict	6 Nov., 1616
63	Strode, Robert, miles	Beamister	Margaret, relict	17 Apl., 1616
90	Tyler, William	Waymouth Melcombe Regis	Mary Kempe al's Smith, creditor	1 Nov., 1616
93	Vyney, John	Lyme Regis	Susan, relict (renounced, and fresh letters granted July, 1617)	11 Nov., 1616
58	Webber, George	Chetnoll, parish of Yetminster	Dorothy, relict	28 Mch., 1615
1617.				
116	Barter, Jane, widow	Sturminster Newton Castle	Benjamin, son	10 May, 1617
107	Chaffie, Thomas, cler.	late Rector of Stoke Gaylard	Thomas, son	27 Feb., 1616
116	Gillett, Henry	Mosterton	Catherine, relict	19 May, 1617
114	Hardey, John	Dorchester	John, nephew; during minority of John, Charles, Jane, Catherine and Giles, children of deceased (fresh letters granted Nov. 1621.)	9 May, 1617
116	Hawkins, Anthony	Sherborne	Richard Stride, brother on mother's side	27 May, 1617
126	Hoskins, Henry	Beamister	Henry, "nepos" (John, son, not having fully administered, grant of July, 1582)	9 July, 1617
139	Martin, Roger	Poole	Rebecca, relict	30 Oct., 1617
128	Vyney, John	Lyme Regis	John, son; grant of Nov., 1616, to Susan, relict, renounced	25 July, 1617
1618.				
208	Biles, Walter	Stockwood	Christian, relict	12 Nov., 1618
166	Blackford, William	Lyme Regis	Agnes Blackford al's Webber, relict	28 Apl., 1618
167	Brice, Roger	Shaston	Joan, relict	17 Apl., 1618
208	Casse, Thomas	Wootton Phitz-payne	Agnes, relict	1 Nov., 1618
162	Davye, Andrew	Lyme Regis	Joan, relict	16 Mch., 1617
172	Dooche, Richard	Katherston	Joan, relict	9 May, 1618
207	Dun, Robert	Westofer	Mary, relict	4 Nov., 1618
160	Fry, George	Blandford forum	Thomas, brother	21 Feb., 1617
172	Lawrence, John	Sturminster Marshall	Ann, relict	24 June, 1618
177	Loope, John	Beere Regis	Mary, relict	24 June, 1618
183	Masters, George	Bradford	John, brother	18 Sep., 1618
153	Munday, Thomas	Isle of Purbeck	Frances, relict	3 Jan., 1617

Folio.	Name of Deceased.	Parish.	Grantee & Relationship to Deceased.	Date of Administration.
188	Musten, Richard	Sherborne	Hugh, father	18 Sep., 1618
210	Pley, George	Lyme Regis	Rebecca, relict	15 Dec., 1618
163	Rabbetts, John	Tarrant Abbes	Francis Bascoine, of Beere Regis, during minority of Catherine, daughter, with consent of —, relict	6 Mch., 1617
164	Rogers, Simon	Wraxall	Elizabeth, relict	3 Apl., 1618
189	Stower, Henry	Chardstock	Marianne, relict	26 Sep., 1618
153	Willes, Joan	Possom	William Pitman, "nepos"	19 Jan., 1617

1619.

18	Adams, Henry	Parva Winsor	Henry Derby, creditor ; Elizabeth, relict, renouncing	10 May, 1619
39	Barnes, John	Lyme Regis	Philippa, relict	7 Oct., 1619
12	Buckler, Andrew	Waymouth	Anne, relict	20 Mch., 1618
41	Burley, Thomas	Beere Regis	Elizabeth, relict	5 Oct., 1619
45	Chapman, Christopher	Turneworth	Edmund Buckler, creditor ; Joane, relict, renouncing	27 Nov., 1619
25	Fathers, Giles	East Woodford	George Peny, ar ;, uncle	17 May, 1619
20	Genge, Erasmus	Puddletowne	John, brother	19 May, 1619
41	Gortley, Simon	Dorchester	John, brother	31 Oct., 1619
45	Kinge, William	Upton, parish of Canford	Christian Saunders al's Kinge, sister	2 Nov., 1619
49	Parkins, John	Westport	Anne, relict	28 Dec., 1619
16	Ridout, Walter	Shaston	Joane, relict	30 Apl., 1619
15	Sheldon, Philip	Manstone	Elizabeth, relict	23 Apl., 1619

1620.

67	Barber al's Chepman, Henry	Alton Pancras	Anne, relict ("de bonis" grant, May, 1633)	12 May, 1620
63	Chapman, John	Langton Blandford	Margaret Buckler al's Chapman, "neptis"	12 Apl., 1620
94	Cole, Thomas	Hampreston	Frances, relict	13 Nov., 1620
79	Fry, John	Maperton	John, son	26 July, 1620
50	Galer, John	Tarrant Hinton	William Lushe, creditor ; Joane, relict, renouncing	3 Jan., 1619
50	Hardy, William	Rodden	Henry Hardinge, creditor ; Margaret, relict, renouncing	12 Jan., 1619
56	Jones, William	Chardstocke	Margaret, relict	25 Feb., 1619
90	Karswell, Jeffery	Brapall	William and Nicholas Samson, next of kin	26 Oct., 1620
95	Michell, William	Bridport	William, son	13 Nov., 1620
61	Mogg, Robert	Haydon	Agnes, relict	27 Mch., 1619
99	Paine, Robert	East Stafford, parish of West Knighton	Stephen Warde, of East Stafford, gent., pending suit between Joane Ward and Elizabeth West, widow, concerning Will of deceased	19 Dec., 1620
82	Payne, Absolom	Corff Castle	Elizabeth, relict	17 Aug., 1620
69	Pelham, Harbert	Fordington	Harbert Pelham, of Hastings, Sussex, ar ;, son, with consent of Elizabeth, relict	27 May, 1620

Folio.	Name of Deceased.	Parish.	Grantee & Relationship to Deceased.	Date of Administration.
79	Plowman, Roger	Hampreston	William, son	28 July, 1620
52	Salisbury, Tristram	Stratton	Edith Bantonal's sister	6 Jan., 1619
82	Serchfeild, Thomas	Corff Castle	Joan, relict	17 Aug., 1620
67	Williams, Francis	Pentridge	Dorothy Burden, sister	4 May, 1620
73	Younge, Walter	Kingsale, Ire- land; died in Isle of Purbeck	John, brother	19 June, 1620

(To be continued.)

GEO. S. FRY.

58. BACON FAMILY OF SOMERSET.—(II. xv. 233, xvi. 248; III. xvii. 10.)—The following stray notes may be of interest to Beta.

Among the parish papers of S. Cuthbert, Wells, is one signed by Thomas Bacon, as a J.P., whose seal has this coat of Bacon, (*Arg.*) *a fess betw. three round buckles tongues pendent (gu.)* The deed is dated 1717. In the Register of the Cathedral are these entries of the name, and there may be more,

1672, March 16, John Bacon, buried.

1673, Nov. 20, Mary, relict of John Bacon, buried.

1676, Sept. 8, Rebecca, dau. of John and Frances Bacon, buried.

1688, March 3, Mr. Joseph Bacon of the Liberty, buried.

1699, Nov. 2, James Bacon and Sarah Galling, both of the Liberty, were married.

1701, Nov. 12, James, s. of James and Sarah Bacon, baptised, having been born on 7th of the same month.

1703, Nov. 26, John, s. of James and Sarah Bacon of the Liberty, baptised, being born 22nd same month.

1726, June 27, Anthony Bacon of Bromfield and Mary Tucker of the Liberty, married.

1735, May 9, Mr. James Bacon, a clerk of this Church, was buried. Died May 7.

1762, Oct. 18, Mrs. Bacon, wife of Mr. Joseph Bacon.

EURE.

59. The following is copied from a mural monument under the tower at St. Michael Church, near North Petherton. Maunsell, then the seat of the family, almost adjoins this little Church.

Arms: Argent a fesse between three oval buckles?

Hic sepultæ sunt Elizabeth et Sara filiæ
Natu gemellæ Gulielmi et Elizabethæ
Bacon 4^{ta} et 5^{ta} quæ hebdom: primã
ætät: suar' obier't Martii 28 1668
Et Dorothea filia 3^{ta} p^{cd} qi obiit

Aug: 12: ætat: 15: [16]70. Franciss.
 fil. 8^{us} p^{cd} qⁱ ob: Feb 3^{tio}: 7 heb: æt: [16]71
 Gulielm. fil: primogenit. p^{cd} qui obiit
 16^o Apr: [16]89 ætat: 31^o William Bacon
 senior, pater liberorum p^{cd} qui obiit
 28^o Aprilis [16]90 æt: 57.

R. GROSVENOR BARTLETT.

60. DORSET SMUGGLERS. (II. xiii. 149, xiv. 187, xvi. 261.)—
 There are many old men still living who could, if applied to, relate
 some very interesting and thrilling narratives connected with
 smuggling; but they are now fast dying out and soon they will
 become an extinct race;—hence the importance of obtaining all
 the information possible before it is too late.

I lately met with an old man who had passed all his life in the
 Isle of Purbeck, and who evidently knew a great deal on
 the subject referred to. It may now be said that smuggling
 belongs to a past generation. I was not previously acquainted
 with the *modus operandi* of it, and probably many of your readers
 who, like myself, belong to a later generation, are not much
 better informed. It seems a pity that there is not more information
 forthcoming on this point. My informant told me that the
 Smugglers first of all went over to the coast of France in small
 sailing vessels, and took on board the tubs or kegs of brandy, &c.,
 then they waited for a moonlight night to enable them to land
 their cargo in small boats on the Dorset coast; a moonlight
 night being always chosen to enable them to see their way in the
 better. When their vessels arrived sufficiently near the Dorset
 coasts, then they had to wait for a favourable opportunity to
 enable them to run in with their small boats without attracting
 the attention of the Coast Guard. Their comrades at home who
 were expecting them, and who understood pretty well where
 they would land, were also keeping vigilant watch, and if they
 discovered any of the Coast Guard about, or saw any danger of
 discovery, a fire was lighted on the cliff and so long as such fire
 was kept burning no attempt was made to land on that part of
 the coast.

It was a serious offence in those days for any one to be
 concerned in aiding the Smugglers by means of signals or other-
 wise, and the county gaol at Dorchester frequently contained
 many inmates charged with offences connected with smuggling.
 If the Smugglers met with any obstacle or were disturbed in the
 act of making for the shore, it became necessary for them to
 throw their cargo overboard. This was done in such a way,
 however, as to prevent any ultimate loss, if possible. Before the
 tubs of brandy were thrown into the sea they were tied together,
 particular notice being taken of the spot where they were
 deposited, and I believe some kind of a floating mark placed

there. When a favourable opportunity offered itself, a return was made to the spot referred to, and the smugglers got up the tubs again, some iron rakes which were kept on hand being used for the purpose. Sometimes, however, a passing ship ran foul of the tubs and the crew secured the hidden treasure, or part of it, for themselves, much to the loss and chagrin of the original owners.

A further difficulty was experienced after the brandy was brought to land, in finding a safe and secret place in which to store it until a purchaser could be found. Sometimes it was placed in a cave by the sea shore, known only to the Smugglers, and at other times it was hid away in dwellinghouses, outhouses, gardens, &c. Frequent searches were made by the excise officers to discover contraband goods, and many were the expedients resorted to in order to frustrate such searches. If the goods were placed in an outhouse, the door of which was not locked, it seems the owner or occupier was not liable to any penalty.

The profits obtained by the Smugglers were not at all commensurate with the tremendous risks they ran, and the wonder is that so many were found willing to engage in such a hazardous undertaking. An Englishman's natural love of adventure must doubtless have had a great deal to do with it. They might also have indulged in the thought that "stolen fruit was sweet."

My informant related many thrilling incidents connected with smuggling in past days, one of them being as follows:—

About 50 or 60 years ago an attempt was made to land some smuggled brandy near St. Alban's Head. It was a beautiful moonlight night and all seemed to go well, until the smugglers, in their small boat, had just run into the creek which had been selected for the purpose of landing. Then it was discovered that two officers of the Coast Guard were watching the whole proceeding from the top of the cliff under which the boat had put in. One of these officers had not been long in the neighbourhood, but he had been there quite long enough to have earned for himself the reputation of being very harsh in the discharge of his duties; his colleague was of a milder disposition. The first mentioned officer at once raised his musket, or pistol, to fire on the unfortunate men in the boat, but his colleague, to whom the men were well known, implored him not to do so, but all to no purpose; the fatal shot was fired, one of the men immediately fell dead in the boat whilst another was seriously wounded. The survivors or survivor at once returned with all speed to their vessel and the corpse and the injured man having been taken on board, the party returned to the coast of France where the dead man was buried and the other remained until he had sufficiently recovered to enable him to return home. No official enquiry was ever held as to this tragic occurrence, but the natives (a large number of whom was then, in some way or other, connected with smuggling)

soon knew all about it, and the Coast Guardsman who had fired the fatal shot found the neighbourhood too hot to hold him, and he did not long remain there.

I was much struck with the knowledge my informant possessed of that part of the coast near where he lived. No map or other publication that I know of affords so much information as he was able to give. He could tell the name of every rock, cave, creek, &c., and could run them off without much hesitation in consecutive order. He evidently knew every inch of that part of the coast, but when he came to a certain point his exceptional knowledge ceased and he knew no more of the coast beyond than an ordinary observer.

Many of the names of the rocks, &c., which he gave me I had never heard before. Some of them were very suggestive of the past, and would no doubt well repay further investigation as to their origin, &c. Similar information could, no doubt, be obtained as to other parts of the Coast from old inhabitants, who, like my informant, have probably spent all their lifetime in the same neighbourhood; but in these changing bustling times this kind of information is every year becoming more difficult to obtain.

It might also be useful to consider what effect smuggling has had on the language, manners, and customs of our Coast population.

X

61. LAST PRIORESS OF WYNTNEY, HANTS.—The following is an abstract of the Will of the last Prioress of Wyntney, which I recently came across in turning over the pages of a volume of registered wills, proved in the Court of the Dean of Sarum, and now at Somerset House. As little is known of the ultimate fate of the Religious, after the dissolution of their houses, this abstract may be worthy of a place in the pages of *S. & D. N. & Q.*, though outside the usual scope of the magazine. This Nunnery appears to have been of the Cistercian Order, and at the dissolution comprised a Prioress and seventeen Nuns. The site was granted 30 Henry VIII. to Richard Hill, Esq., Serjeant of the King's Cellar. See a very meagre account in Dugdale's "Monasticon," 1825. (Vol. 5, pp. 721-2).

C. H. MAYO.

"ELIZABETH MARTYN, sometyme Prioress of Wyntney, whole in mynde and bodie, 24 Julye, 1584. "ffirst I bequeath my sowle to the holieTrinitye through the meritts of the paynfull passions of my Savior Jesus Xp^{te} and only spouse of my sowle, and my bodie to be buryed in the chancell of Hartly Wintney. I would that a stone should be layde over my graue wth a picture made of a plate of a woman in a longe garment wth wyde slevs her handes

ioyned together holdinge vppon her brest and figured over her hedd, *In te domine speravi non confundar in æternum. In iusticia tua libera me, & salua me.* I woulde than an herste shoulde be standinge over my grave by the space of an whole yere cou'ed ou' wth black cotten wth a cross of white fustyon. For all the chardges and conveyance of my body from Okingham to Hartly Wintney Ten pounds." To the poore of Hartly Wintney 40s. To my brother Thos. Martyn's wife, my grograyne gowne. To my sister Genyngs, my best clothe gowne. To Mr. Wm. Stafferton, my greate ringe with the crapowlde in itt. He to be overseer. To Ann Stafferton my ringe with the Jassinckt. Thos. Martyn, son of my brother Thos. Martyn. Goodwife Planner, widowe, sometimes Thos. Planner's wife. Elizabeth Genens, daughter to my sister. Black gowns to John Heathwean', Anthony Richards my kinsman, Wm. Meyhill fuller, and John Martyn the elder, my godsonne. The latter to have the residue and to be executor. "Also I will that they showld ringe for me in Okingham an houre." Witnesses, Stephen Martyn and John Palforde. Proved 31 Aug., 1587. Valor, £17 3s. od.

62. LANGTON LONG BLANDFORD: CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNT BOOK. *Continued.* (III. xvii. 14.)—Other entries of a miscellaneous character are as follows:—

1636. Paide vnto Mr. Thomas Pitt for Iron ..	xxviii ^s .	x ^d .
Paide vnto M ^{ris} Mayes for beake ..	..	ij.
Paide vnto Hilborne for earnest money ..	..	vj.

[Hilborne seems to have been a mason, as 4d was paid him this year "for a stone for the porche."]

Laide out for a prayer Booke for Wednesdayes	..	xviiiij.
Layde out for two bookes	iiijli. vij. iiij.
		£ s. d.

1637. To the hellier for washing the Church	7 0
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[There are many entries to the hellier for plasterer's work.]

For a Baddery for a Bell	6
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[A Baldrick. "The leather-gear, with its appurtenances, by which the dapper of a church bell was suspended." Dr. Murray's *New English Dictionary.*]

1639. To the apparator for his Ma ^{ts} prayer	4
---	----	---

1640. Pd. for a booke of ffastinge	10
--	---------	----

Pd. for a booke for fift of November	6
--	---------	---

1641. More laid out for a baudrick and irons for the bell	8
---	---------	---

Paid to a trauling minister	6
-------------------------------------	---------	---

Laid out for a copie of the Prottestation	6
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[The terms of the Protestations may be read at p. 3, of the 5th Report of the R. Commission on Hist. MSS. It contained a promise to maintain the Protestant Religion against Popish Innovations, and also the power and privileges of Parliaments, and to preserve the Union and Peace betwixt the three Kingdoms. It was taken in the Country about Feb. or March, 1641-2. The names of the persons who subscribed it at Langton may be found at the Journals' Office, House of Lords. (See appx. to 5th Report, p. 124.)]

1651. For a Rudder [i.e. Sieve] and a Barrow ..	1	0
To John Houseley for clensing the Church letten ..	6	0
1653. Oct. 9. To 3 maimed shouldyers greiuiously hurt.	1	6
1655. Aug. 7. Paid Mr. Nuton for new macking the Church Bibell	6	6
1656. To John Ffackener for tacking 12 dusson of sparroues	1	0
[This is the first entry of this description. Such entries are not numerous. In 1659 for 16 doz., 2s. were given, in 1669 for 14 doz., 2s. 6d. The rate for polecats' heads is 4d. each.]		
1657. Nov. 9. For an houreglasse	5	0
Received of Eve Compton for the Buryall of Henry Compton thelder in the Church	6	8
For my goeing to Shaston July the 10th '56, to deliver in the valuation of the Parsonage yearly	1	6
1658. Received of Henry Compton gent for breaking the ground in the Church for the burying of his mother.	6	8
For a paire gemmis [hinges] to the Ministers seate	8	
1659. Allowed to the former Churchwardens for the warrent of authority	1	0
For my expense att ye private sessions	1	0
1663. Collected one whole yeares gaole mony in arrear by the former Churchwardens 1662, and pd. the same to Mr. George Hussey Trer. att his howse at Marnell	2	12 0
[This is the first entry of Gaol money. The sum paid on this score to Mr. Robt. Seymer, Trer., for 1663 was £3. 9s. 4d. It was payable quarterly, and continued, varying in amount, till the book closes in 1697.]		
To Speede the Lockesmith for Two Keys and Three loopes to the locke of the chest of Alms	1	6
To Mallard the Joyner for mendinge the Communion Table board and frame	1	0
To Robert Crouch the Perritor for bringing two proclamations for obseruinge the Lords daies and and holy dayes.. .. .	1	0
1670. Paid ffor carriadge of 23 loades of stones into the Black lane agt the cominge of the Sheriffe w th the Judge to the assize that way and the spirringe of them into the carte routes	7	8
[Robt. Seymer of Hanford, was Sheriff, 22 Car. II., 1670.]		
Pd for citing the Churchwardens to Dorchester Court, 28th March, to Joseph Woodes apperitor	1	0
To Mr. Tho. Horlocke for an act of Courte for the neglect of Sr. John Rogers for not fencinge his part of the Churchyard	2	4
[Here, as in many other places, the repair of the Churchyard fence was apportioned among the proprietors of the parish. "Thomas Horlock Register" was buried at Pimperne, 18 March, 1682-3.]		

For a horse hier for one of the Churchwardens to appeare at Dorchester Courte vpon Sr Jo. Rogers neglecte of fencinge his parte of the Church Yard 1s 8d, horse meate 4d, and for his expenses a Dorchester and his iourney to Edmundsham to Sr Jo. Rogers to inform him of the said citation 1s 6d	3	6
1671. For a booke for the Fast agt the goeing forth of our Fleete, to Joseph Woodes the parator ..	1	0
[War declared against the Dutch, 17 March, 1671-2.]		
1673 and 4. Recd. of Mrs. Compton for her husband's and sonnes buriall in the church	13	4
For my wifes and childes buriall (Wm. Welch, churchwarden)	13	4
1673. June 27. To the Plummer for new casting and laieinge of the lededes of the Church, as appeares by his bill	19	2 6
July 10. To the Carpenter for Tymber and labour about the ruffe of the Church as appeares by his bill	15	17 10
For one hundred of spine laughtes	1	6
To the apparatour for the A:BPPS Order	1	0
For a booke of Cannons for the Church	2	0
For casting of the bell and carriage	6	0 0
For laying of the tower loft and for wheeles stocks about the bells, as by bill	2	10 5
To the Smith for iron worke	16	6
1687. Reced of Christopher Trim for ye old table bord	1	6
For prayer booke concerning the Qeene	1	0

The details which have hitherto been given relate to parish expenditure. Those which follow concern the income. The assessment of the parish for a Church Rate was extremely simple, and in 1636 consisted of eight occupancies only, viz. :—

Mr. John Rogers for two farms	4	0
[afterwards called the Lower Farms.]		
Mr. [Charles] Studly, for the farm	4	8
[i.e., the Higher Farm.]		
Robt. Viny [Littleton Farm]	8	0
Henry Compton, for the 100 acres	2	0
The Milles	1	0
Widow Payne [Payne's Living]	6	
Walter Bayly [Bayly's Living]	6	
Peter Duffett [Duffett's Living]	4	

I I O

The total amount of this assessment remains unaltered until 1673, when it is reduced by one penny, and two pence more were

taken from it in 1686, and the requirements of the Church were met by multiples of this basis, as occasion required. Thus, it was trebled in 1636, doubled 1637, quadrupled, 1638, or even multiplied by 51, as in 1673. The only other source of income was an occasional 6s. 8d., as a fee for burial in the church.

The names in this list remain much the same to 1645, except that widow Viney replaces Robert, and the *Milles* are not assessed, shewing they had now gone out of use.

The ten years from 1645 to 1655 produced more changes, thus:—

1. John Rogers, Esq., for the Mill ham ..	..	3
2. Ditto, for the Lower Farms [Wm. Frampton, 1651]	4	8
3. Mr. Robert Frye .. .. .	..	6
4. Widow Duffet .. .. .	..	4
5. Henry Frye .. .. .	..	6
6. James Fawne, Higher Farm	4	8
7. John Welsh, Littleton [Robert Flipping, 1651] ..	8	0
8. John Rose [100 acres] .. .. .	..	5
9. John Freemans .. .. .	..	5
10. Henry Compton	1	0
11. Mr. [Nath.] Elmes, for Damory Meadows ..	..	3

I I O

Comparing this with later lists, the following changes appear:—
No. 1 remains in the hands of J. Rogers (Sir John in 1662) till 1669 when Wm. Wealch appears as tenant, in 1670 it is again assessed to Sir John, in 1671 to Edward Twine, Esq., in 1679 to Wm. Welch, and in 1681 to John Rogers Coker, Esq.

No. 2 changes to George Duffet in 1664, Wm. Harding 1669, Sir John 1670, and thenceforward as No. 1.

No. 3 passes to Widow Fry in 1657, to Sir John 1662, Edward Twine 1671, and thenceforward as No. 1.

No. 4 passes to George Duffet in 1669, and to Wm. Duffet 1679.

No. 5 becomes Wm. Parsons' 1656, and is divided into 4d. and 2d. in 1664, the former being retained by Wm. Parsons till it passes to John Spinney in 1680,—the latter being sold to Sir J. R., and afterwards passing as No. 1.

No. 6 is in the hands of John Rogers in 1657, of Roger Shepherd 1662, of Sir John 1664, and then devolves as No. 1.

No. 7. Littleton Farm is assessed to J. Rogers in 1656, to John Stickland 1662, Henry Duffet 1664, Robert Browne, Esq., 1669, Wm. Wealch 1672, and Mr. Robert Browne 1679;—but 1s. was detached from it in 1664 and added to Sir John's land, and afterwards passed as No. 1,—probably land he had purchased of Mathew Page.

No. 8 is termed "Mr. John Fussell's 100 acres" in 1656, and the next year is split into two, one portion (a) assessed at 3d. to

Henry Compton "for Mr. Jo. Fussell's arable land and Humbies meadow," the other portion (*b*) to Tho. Cherrett for Mr. Fussell's house and Chapel meadow. (*a*) is called Mr. Arthur Fussell's in 1662, Henry Compton pays for it in 1663, John Cross 1664, Widow Crosse 1670, Mr. Matth. Fry 1672, Mr. Arthur Fussell 1673, Nich. Mitchell 1679. For (*b*) Nath. Creslow pays in 1658, Thos. Cherrett 1663, Widow Crosse 1669, Mr. Matt. Fry 1671, and thenceforward as (*a*).

No. 9 becomes Mr. John Roye's 1656, Thos. Oliver's 1662, John Crosse's "for Mr. A. Fussell" 1664, and then passes as No. 8 (*a*).

No. 10 remains unaltered until Mary Compton, widow, appears in 1679.

No. 11, which belonged to John Ryves, was held by Henry Compton 1657, Wm. Arny 1662, then by John Ryves 1664, till George Ryves, Esq., appears 1679).

The following notes may be useful in identifying the places and persons mentioned in the foregoing list.

The Higher and Lower Farms, which no longer survive under those names, were still in existence when a map was made of the land purchased by William Holder Esq., of Jamaica, from the Rev. Mr. John Coker, in 1748. The Higher Farm comprised much of the pasture land, and a portion of the arable, which at the present day is let with Langton Farm, together with all the property now belonging to the Snows. The farm-house is the present Langton Farm House.

The Lower Farm consisted of the remainder of the present Langton Farm, and as the only house which accompanied it was "The Mansion," it was probably kept in hand. This mansion was demolished about 70 years ago and the present large house, completed in 1827, replaced it, though not on the same site.

The 100 acres were probably situated in the part of the parish nearest Blandford Forum. Littleton Farm is on the west of the river, in the bed of which the Mills have long since disappeared.

Sir John Rogers (son and heir of Richard Rogers of Blandford Forum), aged 15 or 16 in 1623, died *s.p.*, and left his farms at Langton to his sister Joan, who married (1) Roger Coker and (2) Capt. Edward Twine. (Hutchins i. 250.) John Rogers Coker, bapt. 15 May, 1660, at Canford Magna Church (Langton Register), was her grandson.

Capt. Robert Browne (son of Robert Browne, Esq., of Godmanston) purchased Littleton *circa* 1667 of John Jeffrys, and was grandfather of Browne Willis, the Antiquary. He died 1710, aged 83. (Hutchins i. 197). Littleton was formerly an independent parish, and became annexed to Langton through the Guildens.

Mr. John Fussell, who held land here in 1656, may have been the attorney of Blandford, of that name, who, on 11 Feb., 1659, was murdered by his brother-in-law, Major George Strangeways. (See *The Vnhappy Marksman.*)

A John Roye of Dorchester, and his son and grandson of the same name, are mentioned in Hutchins ii. 615, under Piddletown.

John Ryves (1664) was probably "John, last of the Damory line," son of George and grandson of Sir John Ryves. George Rives, who appears in 1679, would then be his nephew and heir, being the son of his sister Elizabeth, who married George Ryves of Randleston, her cousin. He was Sheriff 33 Chas. II., and died in 1699.

The following is a list of the Churchwardens of Langton, as gathered from the Account Book:—

1636. Robt. Viney, John Blanchard.
 1637. Peeter Duffett, Edw. Knapp.
 1638. George Lovell, Robt. Trime.
 1639. Mr. John Roberts, Charles Studly.
 [Both sign the accounts as 'Gent.']
 1640. Henry Compton, Henry Frye.
 1641. Robt. Viney, Nicholas Michell.
 1643. Wm. Rabbatts, Peeter Duffett.
 1645. Peeter Duffett.
 1646. John Ames.
 1651 [-4?] Wm. Frampton (for Fries farme.)
 [This is crossed off and replaced by James Fawen, Robt. Flipping.]
 1655. Henry Fry, James Fawne.
 [They sign the rate, but are not termed Churchwardens.]
 1656. James Fawen [signs the rate].
 1657. Henry Compton, Geo. Duffett.
 1658. Wm. Fry, gent., Nicholas Brite for Jo. Rogers, Esq.
 1659. Tho. Welch, Tho. Cherrett.
 1660. Roger Shephard, Jas. Bithewood.
 1662. Roger Shephard, Jo: Floide.
 1663. Apl. 21. Mr. Henry Compton, Geo. Smithes, deputy Churchwarden for Sir Jo: Rogers, Knt.
 1664. Apl. 11. Wm. Parsons, Geo. Duffett for Sir Jo: Rogers.
 1666. Wm. Welch.
 1667. Apl. 8. Henry Duffett (to serve for Littleton Farm.)
 1668. Wm. Harding, senr., Wm. Harding, junr.
 1669. Apl. 12. John Duffett (for his brother Geo. Duffett's tenement), Wm. Harding, senr.
 1670. Wm. Parsons, Henry Compton.
 1671, 2. Edw. Twine, Esq., for the Higher Farm.
 [Wm. Upward acted as his deputy.]
 1673, 4, 5. Wm. Welch, for Littleton Farm.
 1676, 7. Mr. Henry Compton, for Flewell's Living, in his mother's behalf.

1678. Wm. Parsons. "Memorandū, that though William Parsons is intreated by vs to serve this yeare Churchwarden yet his turne and right is not to serve till this time two yeare. Soe Testifies T: Wodenoth."
1679. Apl. 21, Nich. Mitchell.
1680. Wm. Duffett.
- 1681, 2. Mr. Wm. Welch (for the Higher Farm.)
1683. Mr. Henry Compton.
1684. George Russell, deputy for Mrs. Mary Compton.
- 1685, 6. Wm. Welch, jun., for Littleton Farm.
1687. Mr. Nich. Mitchell.
1688. Samuell Compton.
1689. Apl. 1.—to 1697. Mr. Wm. Welch, for Fries Farm.

C. H. MAYO.

63. BASSET OF CLAVERTON, SOMERSET.—Where shall I find a pedigree or some particulars of this family? Were they akin to the Bassets of Cornwall and Devon? According to LeNeve (*Pedigrees of Knights*) and the *Visitation of Gloucestershire*, 1682-3, they immediately derived from the Bassets of Uley, co. Gloucester, the founder of the Claverton branch, so far as I can ascertain, being William, eldest son of William Basset, of Uley. This William Basset, of Claverton, was M.P. for Bath in the Long Parliament, and married (1) Mary, dau. of Moses Tryon, (2) Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Joseph Killigrew, Knt. (who took for her second husband, in 1661, Henry Seymour, of Langley, Bucks.) He died sometime in 1656, leaving a son William who was Knighted 7 July, 1660, and afterwards for many years represented Bath in Parliament, until his death in 1693. With whom and when did the line fail?

W. D. PINK, Leigh, Lancashire.

64. SOMERSET COUNTY DIRECTORY.—Can you or any of your readers inform me when the first Directory of the County of Somerset appeared?

I happen to have a leaf, and only one leaf, of an old Directory, on one side of which are names of some old inhabitants of Chard, and, on the other side, of Crewkerne. From these names I conclude that the Directory must have been published as early as 1820. The oldest Directory of this County which I have ever seen was presented to the Subscribers of the *Somerset County Gazette*, Taunton, in 1840.

Should this meet the eye of any one who has an old Directory, I shall esteem it a great favour if he will send me the date of publication with Publisher's name and address.

F. MITCHELL, Chard.

65. PLAGUE IN 1645-6. (III. xvii. 39.)—I have a copy of the Rev. John White's "Directions for the profitable reading of the Scriptures," which, as the title-page informs us, was published "and to be sold by John Long, Book-seller in Dorchester, 1647." In his "Epistle Dedicatory" the "dying Pastor," as he styles himself, reviews the events that had taken place at Dorchester during his ministry there, "neere two and fourty yeares."

"I know," he writes, "you cannot but be very sensible of that sad condition, into which you were lately reduced, when not onely you suffered the spoiling of your goods, but your very lives did hang in doubt before you, and you feared day and night having no assurance of your lives. * * * * *

Notwithstanding, I beseech you withall, take notice of a mixture of many mercies, even with that heavy Judgement. As, first, that God gave you yet your lives for a prey, which is all the favour that he promised Baruch, and that not only by preserving you from the enemies' sword, but besides by withdrawing his owne hand when the last yeare he called to contend by the Pestilence, which brake in upon you severall times and by severall waies, and yet gleaned onely a few amongst you, here and there, at that time when some other Townes were almost layed wast by the same stroake of God's hand, but the Lord still repented him for this, and said it shall not be."

There was an order of the House, August 30, 1645, for a fast, for a cessation of the plague in England and Scotland.

At Colyton, in 1645 and 1646, 458 died of the plague. (*Parish Reg.*) Its occurence amongst the soldiers at Dunster is recorded by Sydenham. (*Works.* Sydenham Society.)

J. H. WARD.

66. HENRY CONSTANTINE JENNINGS.—Information is wanted as to his marriage with Juliana dr. of .. Atkinson (she might have been a widow) *circa* 1765. Particulars relating to any family of Atkinson, having a *Juliana* amongst them, might also be of use. Address,

E. JENNINGS, Beaumont, West Norwood, Surrey.

67. DORSET CHRISTMAS CAROL.—The following Carol has been sung by Christmas carol-singers at Long Burton, and no doubt elsewhere in Dorset, for generations. It has, so far as I have been able to ascertain (and I have submitted it to the opinion of Sir John Stainer), never yet appeared in print. The air has been copied from a worn and soiled MS. in possession of one of the singers, and is now harmonized for the first time. It will be of interest to readers of *S. & D. N. & Q.* as a pleasing example of the glee style of carol, though not, as Sir John Stainer reminds me, of the best glee style. I have some other local unpublished carols, which I hope may hereafter appear in this magazine.

C. H. MAYO.

BEHOLD! THE DAY IS COME.

Traditional.

(COPYRIGHT.) *Harmonized by E. Howarth.*

Be - hold the day is come, And heav'n-ly hosts ap - pear, And

heav'nly hosts ap - pear; An - gels to shepherds tes - ti - fy The

King of Glo - ry near, An - gels to shepherds tes - ti - fy The

King of Glo - ry near, The King of Glo - ry near.

II.

Arise, Rejoice and Sing
 With hymns of sacred mirth,
 For Christ, the Lord, this day is born,
 So celebrate His Birth.

III.

Behold, He comes with peace
 To us and all mankind ;
 In Bethlehem City there was born
 The Saviour of mankind.

IV.

Glory to God on High,
 And heavenly peace on earth,
 Good-will to men, to angels joy,
 At our Redeemer's Birth.

68. MONUMENTS IN SOUTH PETHERTON CHURCH. (*Continued from III. xvii. 35*).

THE SANDYS FAMILY,

although represented by the aforementioned three memorials only, were folk of considerable position in this place for close upon two centuries. They were offshoots of the old stirp at Rattenbury Castle, near St. Bees, in Cumberland (Foster's *Lancashire Pedigrees*). The first of the name who resided here was Francis Sandys, who married Joan, daughter of — Mitchell of South Petherton (*Heralds' Visitation of Somt.*, 1623). This must have been in the latter half of the 16th century, seeing that he (Francis S.) was churchwarden in 1585.

According to Foster (*op. cit.*) it would appear that the S. Petherton family was descended from a second son (*vide arms on monuments*) of the elder or S. Bees branch, although, curiously enough, the genealogist, after reaching "Robert of S. Bees" (fourth in descent from Robert Sandes of Rattenbury Castle), notes that "this family soon became extinct"; at the same time giving a long list of progeny of the Furness Fells descent, from whom are derived the Graythwaite, Hawkshead, Kentish and Worcester-shire branches, which embrace a number of distinguished individuals. (*Her. Vis. Somt.*, 1623, and Sir. T. Phillipp's *Pedigree of SANDYS of Hawkshead, Lancashire*, 1870.)

Whilst in S. Petherton, the family formed a number of West Country connections besides that with the Ayses already referred to, and we know that Miles Sandys of the Latimers, co. Bucks., (brother to Edwin Sandys the celebrated Reformer, afterwards Archbishop of York), who married Hester, daughter of William Clevedon (*Clifton*) of Barrington Court, co. Somerset, was a relative and contemporary of our Francis Sandys; indeed, by the

will of the last named gentleman, Miles Sandys and his brother-in-law Jervase Clifton were appointed overseers. (Brown's *Somerset Wills*, 5th series, p. 98.)

I am unable to hazard a guess even as to who his wife Joan Mitchell might have been. Mitchell appears only once as a Petherton name in our Registers at that date, but I may mention as a curious coincidence (*quantum valeat*) that on page 9 of *Two-and-Twenty lives of modern English Divines, &c.*, forming an appendix to the *Generall Martyrologie* of Sam. Clarke, Pastor in Bennet Fink (London, 2nd. ed., 4to., 1660), we read that one *Mr. Mitchell* was a "special friend" of Archbishop Sandys, and interested himself in projecting his escape from the Tower, to which he had been consigned by Queen Mary. This escape, which, however, did not then take place, suggested itself on the occasion of her majesty's coronation (Oct. 1st, 1553) when "there was such a stir in the Tower that neither gates, doors, nor Prisoners were looked after." I have sometimes thought it possible that the Archbishop's friend, and our Francis Sandys' wife, were members of the same family.

Mr. Sandys resided in a building, still standing, dating from the 16th (or possibly the 15th) century, called "The Old Rectory," and which was in all likelihood attached to the rectorial manor here belonging to Bruton Abbey before its dissolution in 1539. This manor was then divided, as shewn by the will of Blase Rodberde of Westover, near Langport, dated 29 Sept., 1576.

We have evidence that Francis Sandys' grandson Emanuel lived in this house *before* 1616; also that in 1618 he purchased the adjoining property formerly owned by the Daubeneys, and now mis-called "King Ina's Palace." This is the building spoken of as "Mr. Sands his howse," in 1664, on page 99 of Symonds's *Diary*.

The last male of the family, Dr. Edwin Sandys, a physician, died in 1761 in Hele House, the old home of the Ayshes, which has been destroyed within the memory of the writer; and with the decease of Maria Sandys (probably wife of the above) in 1769, the South Petherton branch came to an end.

The Sandys entries in our Register are:—

BAPTISMS.

- 1592/3. Jan. 20, ffrancisca* filia Gulielmi Sandis, gener.
 1599. Nov. 26, Joanna filia Magistri Wilhelmi Sandys.
 1615/6. Feb. 26, Maria filia Emanuelis Sandys, generosi.
 1616. Nov. 28, ffrancisca filia Humphridi Bonde, generosi.
 1617. Sept. 4, Simon filius Emanuelis Sandys, generosi.
 1619. Sep. 17, ffranciscus filius Emanuelis Sandys, gen.
 1621. Nov. 5, Gulielmus filius Emanuelis Sandis, gener.

* Frances Sandys married Humphrey Bond of Highweke, co. Devon.

1623. Julij 12, Simon filius Emanuelis Sandys, gener.
 1626. Maij 24, Joanna filia Emanuelis Sandys, gener.
 1628/9. Martij 19, Johēs filius Emanuelis Sandys, gener.
 1634/5. Jan. 28, Robertus filius Emanuelis Sandys, gener. †
 1641. Oct. 27, Sam : f. Emanuelis et Ursulæ Sandys, gener.
 1643/4. feeb. 12, Edwinnus f. Emanuelis et Ursulæ Sandys, gener. †
 1646/7. feeb. 2, Ursula f. Theodori et Joannæ Gullson, gent. §
 1650/1. Jan. 17, Elizabetha f. Theodori et Joannæ Gullson, gent.
 1659. Sep. 20, Maria f. Theodori et Joannæ Gulson, gent.
 1665/6. Martij 1, Jane f. Gulielmūs (*sic.*) et Jane Sandys, generos.
 1680. Julij 19, Johēs f. Johīs Sandys, armigeri.
 1682. Sep. 16, Gulielmus f. Johīs Sandys, armigeri, et Joannæ uxoris ejus.
 1684/5. feeb. 24, Edwinus f. Jōhis Sandys, armigeri.
 1686/7. feeb. 22, Samuel f. Johīs Sandys, armigeri.
 1689. Dec. 16, Jacobus f. Johīs Sandys, armigeri.
 1692. Junij 10, Joanna f. Joannis Sandys, armigeri, et Joannæ uxoris ejus.
 1695. Maij 14, Hanna f. Johīs Sandys, armigeri, et Joannæ uxoris ejus.
 1716/7. Martij 11, Rachel f. Gulielmi Walter, vicarij.
 1718. Oct. 3, Thomas f. Gulielmi Walter, vicarij.
 1720. Oct. 4, Johannes f. Gulielmi Walter, vicarij.
 1722/3. Martij 12, Anna f. Gulielmi Walter, vicarij.
 1726. Jul. 8, Johannes f. Gulielmi Walter, vicarij.
 1728. Jun. 4, Jacobus f. Gulielmi Walter, vicarij.

BURIALS.

- 1593/4. Jan. 9, ffranciscus Sandis, generosus.
 1600. Nov. 12, Joanna uxor francisci Sandys, generosi.
 1602. Ap. 15, Joanna f. Wilhelmi Sandys, generosi.
 — Julij 3, franciscus Sandys, generosus.
 — Dec. 9, Maria uxor Wilhelmi Sandis, generosi.
 1603/4. Jan. 14, Wilhelmus Sandys, generosus.
 1616. Nov. 29, ffrancisa f. Humphridi Bonde, generosi.
 1618/9. feeb. 2, Simon f. Emanuelis Sandys, generosi.
 1624/5. Martij 3, filia Ema : Sandys, gener. non baptizata.
 1626. Ap. 10, Gulielmus Sandys, gener.
 1627/8. feeb. 29, filius Emanuelis Sandys, gener. abortivus.
 1630. Aug. 14, Maria uxor Ema : Sandys, gener.
 1636. Ap. 9, filius Ema : Sandys, gener. non baptizatus.

† In this interval Emanuel Sandys had lost his 1st wife, Mary, daughter of Simon Boureman of Hennock, Devon, and had married Ursula, daughter of John Hunt of Speckington. She was buried in St. Peter's East, Oxford, by the side of her son Samuel. (Vide Hearne's *Collections*, Vol. i., Oxford 1886.)

‡ This Edwin S. became Rector of Yeovilton, and was the Archdeacon and Canon of Wells, referred to in Rev. C. W. Penny's paper, *S. & D. N. & Q.* III. xvii. 40.

§ Joan, daughter of Em. Sandys, was married to Theodore Gulson, gener.

1637. Sept. 16, filius Ema: Sandys, gener. non bapt.
 1640. Nov. 29, filius Emanuelis Sandys, gent. abortivus.
 1643. Nov. 18, Ursula f. Emanuelis Sandys, gent.
 1666. Ap. 3, Katherina uxor Roberti Sandys, gent.
 „ Junij 15, Jane f. Gulielmi et Jane Sandys, gent,
 1679. Julij 25, Gulielmus Sandys, generosus.
 1681. Maij 20, Magistra Jana Sandys, vidua.
 1687. Ap. 26, franciscus Sandys, generosus.
 1690. Junij 6, Magistra Katharina Sandys, vidua.
 1691/2. feeb. 16, Jacobus f. Johis Sandys, armigeri.
 1694. Nov. 23, Magistra Ursula Gulson f. Theodori Gulson,
 generosi.
 1695. Aug. 30, Theodorus Gulson, generosus.
 1697. Dec. 7, Johes Sandys, armiger.
 „ „ 19, Gulielmus f. Magistræ Joannæ Sandys, viduæ.
 1701. Nov. 7, Magistra Joanna Gulson, vidua.
 1702. Aug. 21, Samuel f. Magistræ Joannæ Sandys, viduæ.
 1716. Nov. 9, Elizabetha Gulson.
 1720. Oct. 8, Joannes f. Gulielmi Walter, vicarij.
 1729. Sept. 8, Reverend: Gulielimus Walter, vic. de S. Petherton.
 1731. Junij 23, Johannes Sandys, armiger.
 1731/2. feeb. 5, Joanna Sandys, vidua.
 1736. Aug. 10, Joanna, vidua Gulielmi Walter, vicarij.
 1761. Mar. 13, Edwinus Sandys, Medicinæ Doctor.
 1769. Feb. 8, Maria Sandys.

MARRIAGE.

- 1714/5. Jan. 9, Gulielmus Walter, Vicarius, Joannam Sandys in ux d.

Abstracts of Wills of this South Petherton family will be found in Brown's *Somerset Wills*, 3rd series, pp. 62-63; 4th series, pp. 45-46-47; 5th series, pp. 98-99-100; and of Wills of the Clifton Family in 4th series, pp. 14-15.

On the South side of the same (North) Transept against the basement of the tower on a blue stone mural monument we find:

Sa. Three lions rampant, *arg.* (PROWSE), impaling, *gu.* two swords in saltire, *arg.* (HOLWAY.)

Near this place lieth the | Body of Elizabeth Prowse | Daughter of Amos Prowse | Gent: by Catherine his | Wife Daughter of Peter | Hollway of Uffculme in ye | County of Devon Esq. | She died September | ye 28th, 1720 Aged 14 years. | Also lieth the Body of ye | said Catherine Prowse | who died August ye 28th, 1732.

FROM REGISTER OF BURIALS.

1720. Oct. 5, Elizabetha f. Amosij Prowse.
 1732. Sept. 1, Catharina uxor Amos Prowse.

The Prowses came into this place by marriage of Samuel (son of Robert Prowse of Yeovil, and Bridget daughter of John Harbin

of Newton), with Elizabeth daughter of Nicholas Saunders of South Petherton, "mercator," about the sixth decade of the 17th century.

Mr. Saunders lived in what is called the "Court House," which Samuel Prowse purchased of the executors of his "lately deceased father-in-law" in 1675, since which time it has always been occupied by a lineal descendant of the same family. The sole living representative is now, however, a married lady without children.

The Prowses of Yeovil descended from the Tiverton branch of whom in the Heralds' *Visitation of Devon*, 1620, it is noted that "This Prowse saith that he descended out of the house of Prowse of Chagford." Lysons in his *History of Devonshire* speaks of them as "an ancient, numerous, and widely spreading family; originally of Gidley Castle, as early as the reign of Henry II."

In Brown's *Somt. Wills*, 5th series, p. 102, Mrs. Mary Prowse (*née* Ayshe) desires "to be buried under that blew stone at the entrance of the North Aisle, which my sister purchased and enclosed for herself and family for ever." Hence this transept still goes by the name of "the Prowse Aisle."

It does not appear that any member of the Sandys or Prowse families took part in the Civil War troubles, although Mr. Saunders was indirectly concerned with them at the outset. (*Proc. Somt. Archl. Soc.*, Vol. XIV., pt. ii., p. 64.)

In the *Royalist Composition Papers*, Vol. G., No. 183—954, we find the name of one Edwin Sandys, a minor, compounding in London 5th May, 1646. He is probably the "E.S." Proprietor of Down Hall, Kent, in Sir T. Phillipps's *Pedigree* above quoted.

Amongst Somerset "Prisoners bound each for the other, for their Appearances at the next Assizes, and for the good behaviour in 100*l.* each," the names of Robert Sands (son of Emanuel and Ursula S.), and the aforementioned Samuel Prowse, are recorded. (Vide "An | Account | of the | Proceedings | Against the | Rebels, and other Prisoners, | Tried before the Lord Chief Justice | Jefferies, and other Judges, in the | West of England, in 1685, for taking | Arms under the Duke of Monmouth." | Lond. sm. 4to., 1716.) These two were probably not actively concerned in the Rebellion, but suspects in consequence of having participated in the ovation which the Duke received at South Petherton during his Western progress in 1680. (Vide, "An | Historical Account | of | The Heroick Life | and | Magnanimous Actions | of the | Most Illustrious Protestant Prince | James | Duke of | Monmouth." | Lond. 8vo., 1683.)

HUGH NORRIS, South Petherton.

(To be continued.)

69. FIELD NAMES, WINSCOMBE, SOMERSET.—The following are among the names in our Parish Tithe Map :

Jackamoors	Farthing Olds
Jackamans yards	Fidling Wells
Yadleyway Paddock	Clapper
Nalguss	Cockles
The Tinings	Burnt Cockles
The Legg	Benges
The Foot	Vardles
Stook Pie Corner	Lugfall
Pullings	Butter cliffs
Heale croft	Froglands
Sliders lay	Blunder Hedge
Stook	Tippets
Block mead	Yeolam
Pope mead	Hardmead
Mill mead	Sandmead
Penny mead.	Clais

I cannot explain them.

THEODORE COMPTON.

70. THE SEAL OF THE BOROUGH OF BRIDGWATER.—Can any reader of *S. & D. N. & Q.* say what has become of the old Seal of the Corporation of Bridgwater? Collinson, when describing it, says: "The Seal is very ancient." That in use at present is a modern and indifferent copy on a small scale. I have seen a much damaged impression of the former appended to a document dated 1810. It measures just two and a half inches across. The modern one is exactly one and a quarter inch in diameter.

H. NORRIS.

71. THE FIRE AT HANDLEY.—The village of Handley is situate in the extreme N.E. corner of Dorset, and was, within living memory, bordered in that direction by the copses of Cranborne Chase. Its distance from Salisbury is 13, from Blandford 11 miles. Approached on either side, the traveller marvels at the isolation of the village, and wildness of the roads leading to it. Here, in the forenoon of Friday, May 20th, 1892—about 11 a.m.—broke out as destructive a fire as often occurs in country places in England. On the utmost N.W. side of the village—close under the Church which is placed on a knoll, commanding a fine Panorama, was a blacksmith's smithy, and a line of worksheds in front of it, partly thatched and partly tiled. At the furthest end was a wheel ringing place, where, in the open air, fires of faggots are kindled, to manipulate "the bonds" or Iron tires of wheels. It is work that should be done on a calm day. The day in question was an unusually boisterous and gusty one for May. A puff of wind

caught some burning embers, and the worksheds were quickly in a blaze. Several of the villagers especially of the female sex—the males being out in the fields—hastened to render what help they could ; but in a short time none of the buildings in that yard were left, save the brick built and slated smithy. But strange to say, the Blacksmith's neat little house, built of the same materials, yet only just across a narrow bye road, from the yard, was not only untouched, but looked at the end of a week, as snug and clean as a villa by the seaside. Nevertheless, over it and over the trees of a rookery at the back of it, surrounding on three sides, the garden of the residence of Mr. Markland, flew the embers and flakes of fire—which never more than in this case, earned its name of “the devouring element.” They were borne over the trees, which I roughly guess are 40 feet high, and over (at least) two groups of cottages, some thatched, some slated—on to certain roofs in the middle of the village—say, 300 or 400 yards to the S.E., down a rather steep descent. Here the fire got almost complete mastery. It requires a personal inspection to gauge the extent of the calamity. The destruction of 49 dwellings in a large town would not be so impressive as in a country village of some 80 cottages all told. The vagaries, as well as the violence, of the wind-impelled flames were remarkable : they were said to have done their exterminating work in all directions—up and down and across the little village street, with utter caprice and irregularity. The willing hands that were aiding the blacksmith were soon summoned to rescue their own clothes, household effects and furniture from their burning houses. But in vain ! The Fire King was too strong for them. The water supply, never very abundant as the depth of the wells is always some 90 or 100 feet, was soon practically cut off by the windlasses and their frames being consumed, and the same fate awaited the ladders which were placed against some uncaught roofs in hopes of saving them by such saturation as could be applied. Some few houses escaped by happy chances. The Roebuck Inn was preserved by an iron water-drawing apparatus which was under cover of a tiled roof in an out-house. The well below it yielded water enough to deluge the inside of the roof at a time when the heat of the outside of it was unbearable. Slate and tile roofs went equally with thatched, though no doubt, it was the presence of so much thatch, after a long period of drought, that caused the conflagration to be of such extent and complete destructiveness. The walls being mostly of mud yielded sooner than had they been bricks to the intensity of the heat. When I saw them, they were cracked in all directions, and huge masses of them were split off.

The brick chimneys remained standing in ghastly fashion, but they, I conclude, as well as the mud walls, must all be taken down, and the larger part of Handley must follow the example of the fabled Phoenix. It has had repeated warnings. No less than

three fires, destructive of cottage property, have occurred here in the last 35 years. But nothing so sweeping as this has happened in it before. I was struck with the absence of any remains inside the cottages that were demolished. There were next to no blackened thatch heaps, or pieces of charred beams or rafters to be seen about. Every atom almost of straw or timber seems to have disappeared—transmuted into ashes, which the wind took up and scattered about for many miles. It is difficult to estimate the time that was occupied in this work of destruction. But 5 hours was certainly the outside limit that was stated by any of my informants as its duration, and this is but a short period to deprive about 190 human beings of their houses and all their goods save the tools they may have had in their hands, and the clothes on their backs. Let us wish the good folks no such bitter experience again that “Fire is a good servant, but a bad master.”

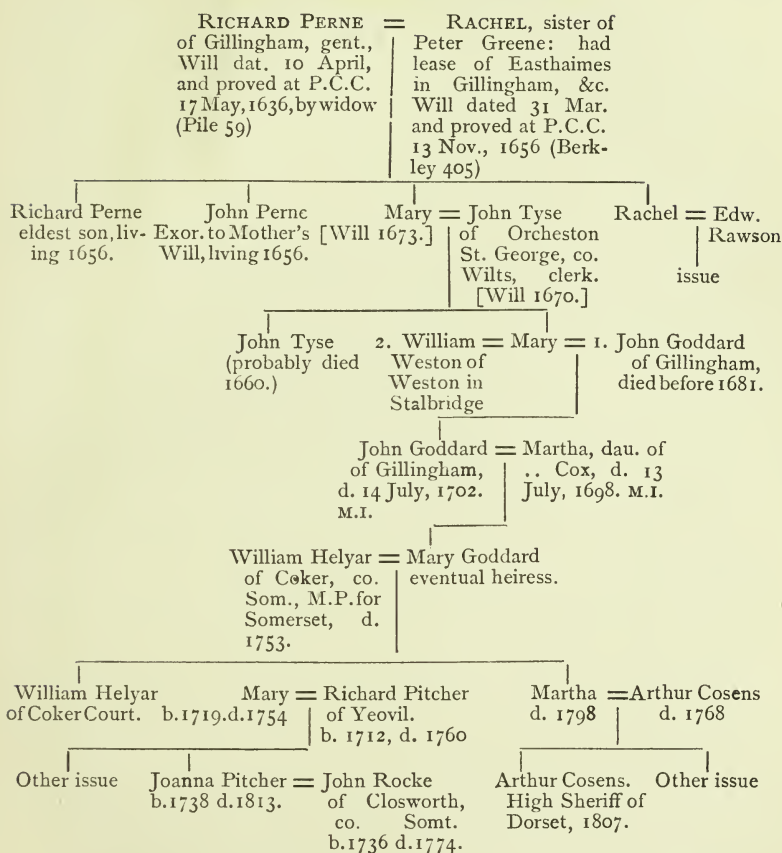
TALBOT H. B. BAKER.

72. GILLINGHAM, DORSET.—Among some family papers that have come to me I find an undated Memorandum endorsed “Rock v. Cosens—Minutes,” containing particulars of the descent of lands in Gillingham, which were sold by Mr. Rock of Closworth about the year 1785.

Porridge Hill and Easter Leazes or Closes.

- 11 Dec., 1660. Deed Poll from Richard Perne unto John Tise, whereby he released all his Right and Interest in Lands and allotments at Porridge Hill unto the said John Tise.
1670. John Tise’s Will, whereby he gave his lands in Gillingham to his widow Mary Tise.
1673. Mary Tise’s Will, whereby she gave everything to her daughter Mary Goddard.
- 22 Oct., 1674. Deed Poll from Wm. Weld, Esq., to Richard Perne, reciting that Humphrey Weld at his request had granted a Letter of Attorney unto said Richard Perne, to surrender into the hands of the Lord of the Manor of Gillingham a Messuage or Tenement or Close called Easter Clows or Clous with 6 acres and 4 acres and half of allotment land lying at Porridge Hill, that Mary Goddard might be taken Tenant thereto according to the Custom of the Manor. It is declared by the said Wm. Weld that he disclaims all Right, &c., thereto unto the said Mary Goddard.
- 2 May, 1674. Deed Poll in similar terms relating to Easter Leaze with 9 acres.

From Wills and other Documents I gather the following descent :



The will of Rachel Perne is curious. Among other bequests, she leaves to her son Richard "half my stock of bees there in my *beefold* or garden at Easthaimes." The allotment land (see above) came "in lieu of common upon the disafforestation of the late forest of Gillingham." She mentions her sister Anne Stagg, whose husband, Giles Stagg of Little Hinton, entered his pedigree at the Heralds' Visitation of Dorset in 1623.

Is the name of Tyse to be regarded as equivalent to le Tyes, *i.e.*, the German? In 1219 Walerand le Tyes (or *Latine*, Teutonicus) was rector of Yeovil. (See *Notes on Barwick and its Church*, by J. Batten, F.S.A.)

Horsham Vicarage, Sussex.

CHARLES J. ROBINSON.

73. SANCTUS BELL. (II. xvi. 260, III. xvii. 19, 20.)—The interesting description furnished by Mr. Hugh Norris of two bells now remaining in Welsh Churches within the chancel roof raises a question of some difficulty. Were these Sanctus or Sacring bells?

That these two bells were distinct there is no doubt whatever. In the *Inventories of Church Goods, 1552, (Chetham Society)* we find at Warrington “4 bells in the steeple, one sanctus bell, and 2 little sacring bells;” and similar lists at Bury, Winwick, and Brindle.

The origin and significance of the two bells seem also to have been quite distinct. The sanctus bell was rung at the *Ter Sanctus*, apparently to mark a break in the service,—the termination of the *Ordo Missæ*, and the commencement of the more solemn *Canon Missæ*. It can hardly have had any doctrinal significance, but seems to have been rather of the nature of a ting-tang. In the early days of Christianity the division of the service at this point was very marked, the two parts being termed respectively the *Missa Catechumenorum* and the *Missa Fidelium*, and (as in Protestant churches to-day) none but the faithful were admitted to be present at the actual celebration. It is natural that a bell should have been rung at this break as a final summons to the Mass, and the Sanctus bell appears to be a survival of this custom.

The purpose of the sacring bell was totally different. Since the service at the altar was conducted inaudibly and in a foreign tongue, some such device was necessary to inform the congregation when the actual consecration took place and when to adore the sacrament; and for this purpose the sacring bell was introduced.

If the distinction here drawn is correct, it will be clear that we should expect to find the sacring bell within the church, the sanctus bell outside the roof or in the belfry.

The sanctus bell was certainly often hung outside the roof over the chancel arch; at Barton S. David it seems clear that it hung in the belfry, and this was also the case at Warrington, where we read of “all the bells in the steeple except the sanctus bell.” (*Inventories, &c.*, as above).

The sacring bell was probably often (as now) a handbell, but it was sometimes hung,—probably in the chancel. In the Yatton Churchwardens’ Accounts (*Somerset Record Society*), 1548, we read “for a rope for the sacring bell....3d.” Similarly, in the Ludlow Churchwardens’ Accounts (*Camden Society*) we find “1541, Item paid for a cord to the sacring bell. . . . 3d.

1559, Paid Thomas Season for hanging up of the sacring bell in the high chancel, &c. . . . 2d.”

To these instances may now apparently be added those adduced by Mr. Norris. In Aubrey’s *Wills* there is also recorded a tradition that at Brokenborough there was a wheel of 18 bells

hung in the middle of the church which was rung at the elevation of the Host.

Another point may be mentioned. Though I have not met with a case where a church had more than one sanctus bell, sacring bells often occur in the plural number. Thus Yatton had at least three (p. 143); in the *Inventories* quoted above several churches had more than one, Deyne has four sacring bells. These were probably for use at different altars.

An examination of the inventories for Lincolnshire given in Peacock's *English Church Furniture* will shew that the distinction between the sanctus and the sacring bell was a very real one. Two lists of great bells and sanctus bells are given which were taken in 1549 and 1553, but in the inventories of objects of superstition destroyed in 1566 the sacring bell is almost invariably mentioned but never a sanctus bell. This shews that the sanctus bell was not regarded as having any doctrinal significance.

The modern use of the bells, I believe, varies. I am told that both at the Jesuit Church in Farm St., and at the South Kensington Oratory, the outer bell echoes the sacring bell at the Elevation; but the Oratorians certainly, and, I believe, the Jesuits, take their use from Rome, and neither of these orders can be regarded as following medieval English tradition. The Cistercians on the other hand are said to ring a bell all through the *Præfatio* which precedes the *ter Sanctus*—a custom which looks very like a survival of the bell rung for the *Missa fidelium*.

EDMUND BUCKLE.

[In *Inventories of Church Goods* (Surrey Archæological Collections) we find (p. 120):

“Item in the stepyll iiii greate belles one saunce bell

ij procession belles and one sacryng bell and other ornaments plate jewelles and belles they have none.”

At p. 37 “j leche bell” is mentioned, which is elsewhere (pp. 19, 21, 24) called a “corse bell.”

EDITOR FOR SOMERSET.]

74. FROME CHARITY DEEDS. (II. xii. 129, xv. 216).—*Continued.*

vii. Release in Buckland, A.D. 1301.

Omnibus Xpi fidelibus presens scriptum visuris vel auditoris Trifena relicta Ricardi atte Wode salutem in domino: Noveritis me remisisse et omnino quietum clamasse Johanni Pertrich de Boklaunde totum jus et clameum qd habui vel quod aliquo modo habere potui in duabus acris terre quum mihi accidere poterit nomine dotis per mortem pdci Ricardi quondam viri mei Ita quod ego predicta Trifena nec heredes mei nec aliquis nomine meo nichil juris nec clameum de pdca terra decetero exigere vel vendicare poterimus imppetuum: Pro hac autem relaxacione et

quieta clamacione dedit mihi predcus Johns quinque solidos sterlingorum premanibus In cujus rei testimonium presenti scpto sigillum Benedicti atte wode apponi procuravi quia sigillum proprium non habeo: Datum apud Boklaunde die dominica In vigilia apostolorum Philippi et Jacobi anno Regni Regis Edwardi vicesimo nono Hiis Testibus Johanne Fronfaris Thoma Moriz Willelmo clerico Benedicto atte wode Johanne Levret et aliis.

viii. RECOVERY IN ELM A.D. 1336.

Placita apud Eboracum coram I de Itonore et sociis suis Justiciariis dni Regis a die sce Trinitatis in xv dies anno regni dni Regis E tercii a conquestu decimo.

Ro. Li.

SOMERSET. Ricardus Wychewode per Eliam de Corscombe attornatum suum petit versus Johem Pertrych duas acras tre cum ptin in Elme quas Osbertus Giffard dedit Elie Wychewode & hedibus de corpore suo exeuntibus et que post mortem pdci Elie et Rici fil et heredis ejusdem Elie et Elie fil et heredis predci Ricardi fil Elie : pfato Rico Wychewode fil ejusdem Elie fil Rici et consanguineo et hedi pdci Ricardi fil Elie Wychewode descendere debent per formam donacionis pdce &c Et unde dicit qd pdcus Osbertus dedit pdcam tram prefato Elie Wychewode in forma pdca per quod donum idem Elias Wychewode fuit inde saisitus in dominico suo ut de feodo et jure scdm formam &c tempore pacis tempore dni E Regis avi dni Regis nunc capiendo inde explecia ad valenciam &c Et de ipso Elia Wychewode descendit jus &c scdm formam &c cuidam Ricardo ut fil et hedi &c Et de ipso Rico descendit jus &c scdm formam &c cuidam Elie ut fil et hedi &c Et de ipso Elia descendit jus &c secundum formam &c isti Ricardo qui nunc petit ut filio et hedi &c Et que &c. Et inde producit sectam &c.

Et Johannes per Johem de Horcherum attorn suum venit et defendit jus suum quando &c et dicit qd accio ad petendum tenementa sub hujusmodi condicione data competit petentibus ten hujusmodi post statutum de donis condicionalibus editum alienata et non tenementa ante idem statutum alienata verum dicit quod pdca terra alienata fuit ante predcm statutum de donis condicionalibus editum et de hoc ponit se super patriam Et Ricardus similiter Id preceptum est visum qd venire faciunt hic in crastino sci Martini xij &c per quos &c Et qui nec &c ad recogn &c Quia tam &c

Ro. Li:

Salutz et cheres amystes. Jeo vous envoi le transescrit de votre plee : le quel mustretz a votre consail qar iai plede solomg ceo q vous moi mandastes. et sachez q ieo avey grandement afeare de haster la busogne et a delyuerer votre fitz : qar il ne voleit mye aler de moi auant ceo q le plee fust plede. A dieu q

vous gard. votre fitz ala de Querwyk le jour de seint Barnabe
 Jeo vous pri q mandetz en hauste ma lettre a Lukyngton quele
 ieo baillay a votre fitz.

ix. INDENTURE—BUCKLAND, A.D. 1339.

* * * presens scriptum prevenerit Willelmus
 de Wateleye de Boclund Dyneham et Xpa uxor ejus salutem
 in dno Noveritis nos dimisisse tradidisse concessisse et [per]
 psens sptum confirmasse Edithe le pyaris et Felicie filie ejusdem
 Edith unum messuagium cum curtilagio et unam placeam terre
 in clauso nostro in villa de Boclund que continet in longitudine
 sex perticatas et octo pedes et in latitudine viginti quinque pedes.
 Habend et tendend pdcm messuagium cum curtilagio et pdcm
 placeam terre cum ptin pdcis Edith et Felicie filie ejusdem Edith
 ad terminum vite eordem quamdiu vixerint vl alterius eor diucius
 viventis de capitalibus dominis feodi per servicia inde debita et
 consueta Redendo inde annuatim nobis et hered nostris vel nrs
 assignatis sexdecim denarios ad quatuor anni tminos principales
 equis porcionibus pro omnibus sviciis et consuetudinibus Et nos
 vero predicti Wills et Christofera & heredes nostri vl nri assignati
 pdcum messuagium curtilagium et placeam tre ut supradcm est
 pdcis Edith et Felicie ad terminum vite eorum vl alteri eor
 diucius viventis contra omnes gentes warantizabimus acquietabi-
 mus et defendemus In cujus Rei testimonium sigilla nra alternatim
 apposuimus. Hiis Testibus Thoma Morix Henrico***oterne :
 Johe Pertrich : Johe Marchal : Johanne clerico et aliis Data apud
 Boclund Dyneham die Jovis prox post festum sci [sic] Lucie
 virginis anno Regni Regis Edwardi tercij post conquestum
 terciodecimo.

x. INDENTURE—WANSTROW, A.D. 1374.

Hec indentura facta inter dominum Johm de Bello Campo
 dnm de Lilleston ex pte una Et Johm le Leche de Wandestre
 Editham uxorem ejus et Willelmum filium eorundem ex parte
 altera testatur quod idem dns Johs concessit tradidit et dimisit
 predictis Johanni Leche Edithe uxori ejus et Willelmo filio
 eorundem unum clausum pasture et bosci vocatum Leyntemerssch
 jacentem juxta clausum domini Edwardi de Clyvedon militis ex
 parte occidentali et clausum Willelmi Gilane ex parte orientali
 Habendum et tenendum totum predictum clausum pasture et
 bosci cum eorum pertinenciis predictis Johi le Leche : Edithe
 uxori ejus et Willelmo filio eorundem ad terminum vite eordm
 aut unius eorum diutius viventis : Reddendo inde annuatim pfato
 dno Johi de Bello campo her et assignatis suis : duodecim
 denarios argenti ad quatuor anni tminos principales equis por-
 tionibus pro omnibus sviciis exactionibus et demandis Et pdicti
 Johs le Leche Editha ux ejus et Willus filius eordm habebunt
 & prostrabunt ad eorum proficiam in clauso et bosco predictis

primo anno Quadraginta octo Quercus Et postea pro materiis* suis in hosedudria quantum racionabiliter eis Indies volunt [p vis et lib *** dci dni Johis *intercalated*] Et pdcus dns Johes de Bello campo et heredes sui totum pdcum clausum pasture et bosci cum ptin pfatis Johanni le Leche Edithe uxori ejus et Willelmo filio eordm ad term vite eor aut unius eorundem diutius viventis contra omnes gentes in forma pdca warrantizabunt et defendent In cujus rei testimonium partes pdce huic scripto indentato sigilla sua alternatim apposuerunt Hiis testibus Edmundo Flory Willelmo Polayn Johe Ademedede Henrico Mounfort Edwardo Botiler et aliis Datum apud Wandestre die dominica proxima post festum sancti Laurencij martyris: anno regni Regis Edwardi tercij post conquestum Quadragesimo Octavo.

75. VICARIAL OBLATIONS AT CHEDDAR.—I wish to note that at Easter, 1892, with the consent of the patrons of the vicarage, I discontinued the collection of the ancient payment of "Oblations," and arranged with the Churchwardens to assign the free-will offerings of the Congregation worshipping in the Parish Church on Easter Day, to the use of the Vicar, annually, instead thereof. The Vicar's oblations here were a fixed yearly rate of twopence per adult head due from all, richer, or poorer, over fourteen years of age. They were a kind of personal tithe paid to him by the individual members of his flock. This payment at Cheddar can be traced back in documents to a date previous to 1544, but it has probably formed a part of the Vicar's income from the creation of the Vicarage.

Where in ancient Wills sums of fourpence and twopence are bequeathed under the term of "forgotten tithes," to the High Altar, or to the Rector or Vicar, I conclude that they refer to unpaid oblations. "Privie Tyth" was due to the Vicar. What exactly was this?

J. COLEMAN.

76. LINES WANTED. (III. xvii. 38.)—My scrap-book supplies the following lines; the rhyme is there attributed to the Rev. F. Mills.

"And many a bitter word and rude
Has been bestow'd upon the feud,"

GEORGE S. MASTER.

77. GILES GRENE, M.P. for Corfe Castle in the Long Parliament. (II. xv. 236, xvi, 247.)—By the courtesy of Canon Ellacombe I am able in part to reply to my own query. John Grene of Enfield was the eldest son of Giles Grene, by his wife Elizabeth. In addition the M.P. had issue Roger, Rebecca, Sarah, married to John Bland, and Katherine, wife of Roger Hill, Justice of the C.P. under the Commonwealth. The

* *Materia*=timber. (Du Cange.)

widow of the M.P. afterwards married George Witham of London;—Marriage License dated Oct 3, 1660, she described as the “relict of Giles Greene late of Motcombe, Dorset, Esq., deceased,” aged about 50, he as a widower, about 60. I yet lack the parentage of Giles Grene, for which I should be obliged to any correspondent.

W. D. PINK.

78. GEORGE SKUTT, merchant of Poole, was elected M.P. for Poole in Dec., 1645, in the place of William Constantine, the Royalist, disabled. What is known of him? He was secluded in the Purge of Dec, 1648, and appears to have been still alive at the Restoration.

W. D. PINK.

79. QUAIN RIDDLES.—The following quaint old riddles I took down in April, 1890, from an old woman named Mrs. Bartlett, living at Beer in Devonshire. She was then in her 88th year. I give them word for word as they were repeated to me.

I.

“In time of old, the Scripture did foretell,
There lived a one, who never offend the Lord;
The truth she spake, and never a sin commit;
Yet, in Christ’s kingdom, she shall never sit.”

II.

“Two brothers we are,
Great burdens we bear,
We are full all the day,
And empty when thou go to rest.”

III.

“In the middle of the world there grew a tree,
Fifty-two branches beared he,
Every one beared seven,
And crownèd by the King of Heaven.”

C. H. Sp. P.

80. BEDD OF WORSTED. (III. xvii. 28.)—I suggest that this is the measure or quantity now known as a “pad,” of which a full description is given in the *West Somerset Word Book*, p. 553. The present widening of the vowel is in strict accordance with common practice. Bread is usually pronounced *brad* by those who do not call it *braid*.

I think that *bedd* of tymbre, cannot mean a measure, but some technical part, usually the bottom, as a new *bed* to a wagon or a cider-press. Occasionally the term *bed* is used for *bay* or *pool*. in building, as “a bed of joists.”

F. T. ELWORTHY.

81. DAUBENEY FAMILY. (I. viii. 340, 341; II. ix. 4; III. xvii. 13.)—In the article on the above family at the last reference (*i.e.* March, 1892, p. 18), the word *genggie* in line 19 should be *grugge* (*i.e.* *grudge*).

Σ.

82. GEORGE AND JOHN PENNE. (III. xvii. 31.)—Can either of these be the “Mr. Penne” Macaulay hastily took for William Penn, in connection with the Maids of Honour and the Maids of Taunton?

THEODORE COMPTON.

83. LOCAL PLACE-NAMES, DORSET AND SOMERSET. (III. xvii. 43.)—Spargrove is in Batcombe, and Stoford in Berwick, near Yeovil. Mr. H. T. Baker informs me that Upsyll Linge probably stands for Up Sydling, and that Huntleford is in Gillingham.

EDITOR FOR SOMERSET.

84. THE NORTONS OF ABBOTS' LEIGH, AND THE LANES OF BENTLEY.—Mrs. Norton, the wife of George Norton, of Abbots' Leigh, is spoken of, variously, as the sister, cousin, kinswoman, or friend of Jane Lane, who took King Charles II to this lady's house in the disguise of a servant. I have not been able, as yet, to decide what, if any relationship existed between these ladies. Can this question be solved?

CHARLES PENRUDDOCKE.

85. WILLIAM RAY, JUNIOR (II. xiv. 190.)—Born 7th July, 1707, at Limington, Somerset, was admitted Scholar of Winchester College (12th on the list) in 1720, and left probably in 1723. It is stated by Mr. Kirby in the Register of Winchester Scholars, that he went to “C.C.C. Oxford, B.A. 1729,” but this is probably incorrect, as his name is not to be found either in Foster's *Alumni Oxonienses*, or in the List of Oxford Graduates.

C. W. HOLGATE.

86. THOMAS GODWYN, BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS. (III. xvii. 47.)—Thomas Godwyn was 5th Dean of Ch. Ch. (1565). In Rev. A. Clark's Register, part iv., p. 197, is a Thomas Godwyn of Ch. Ch., who seems (see A.C., i. 72) to have been his son. Perhaps also some of the other Godwyns mentioned in A.C.'s Index, (part iv, p. 197) may be relatives.

W. WARNER.

87. ST. ELIGIUS (III. xviii. 49.)—The illustration which accompanies this part of *S. & D. N. & Q.* represents the Wincanton group mentioned in the article at the above reference; for the excellent negative, from which the collotype was taken, we have to thank the Rev. H. J. Poole, Rector of Stowell, Somerset.

THE EDITORS.

88. CALE OR CAWLE WESTON; DUNE'S WESTON; AND STALBRIDGE WESTON, IN THE PARISH OF STALBRIDGE, DORSET.—The following information, derived mainly from unpublished family documents, supplements the account given in the revised edition of Hutchins' *Dorset* of the above-mentioned places.

There still remain, undoubtedly, several points worth clearing up in connection with the various ancient manors and tenures in the parish of Stalbridge.

1. CALE, CAWLE OR CALLEW WESTON.

Radulphus le Calewe held land in Dune's Weston (which we shall see was probably the same as Cale Weston) in the reign of Henry III., and his descendants did so after him.

In the Sherborne Cartulary, tempore Ed. I. (original in the British Museum) Caul Weston is stated to be held in capite of the Abbot of Sherborne.

In a deed of October 20th, 4th Henry IV., the Manor of Cale Weston was stated to be in the possession of Hugh Weston and Amicia his wife. (I have the original, and it is mentioned in Hutchins).

At the Inquisitio post mortem of John Weston, Oct. 16, 17th Edward IV., it was stated that he held the manor of Cale Weston in fee of John Carant of Tomer, paying 8d. a year. (Original Inq. p. m. in Record Office).

By a Rental of the Manor of Cawle Weston in 18th Henry VII (Hugh Weston, lord of the manor) it appears that the manor and lands were held both of the Abbey of Sherborne and of the Lord of Tomer, paying 6s. 8d. a year to the former and a pair of white gloves, as chiefage (cheirgh) or chief rent, to the latter.

At a Court of the Manor of Callew Weston, held by Master John Meere, Abbot of Sherborne, in the 7th and 8th of Henry VIII, Hugh Weston was described as freehold tenant (*liber tenens*) of Cale Weston, holding of Sherborne Abbey.

But at the Inquisitio post mortem (original in Record Office) of the said Hugh Weston on June 2nd, 16th Henry VIII, it was stated that he held the manor of Calew Weston of William Carant, Esq., as of his manor of Tomer, paying one pair of gloves or 1d. a year.

And at the Inquisitio post mortem of Sir William Weston, Knt., on Sept. 27, 1595, it was stated that he held the manor of Callew Weston in free socage of Duke Brooke, Esq., of Temple-

combe, deceased, as of the manor of Weston (*i.e.* *Stalbridge* Weston). This Duke Brooke had acquired the rights of the dissolved Abbey of Sherborne over Stalbridge Weston, as is shown below.

The fact appears to be that while the Westons held the manor as freehold tenants of Sherborne Abbey, there was a chief rent payable to the overlords, viz., the family of Carent of Tomer. The manor of Henstridge, of which Tomer originally formed part, had been in the hands of the Crown and the Duchy of Lancaster and other powerful grantees, and it is probable that it carried with it an overlordship or fee of Callew Weston; hence the chief rent.

There is no doubt that Cale or Callew Weston was an independent manor. Besides the deeds quoted above, it is mentioned as a manor in two grants of the manor in trust, dated 8th Henry VI., and 6th Hen. VIII., in a Court Roll of 9th and 12th Hen. VII., and in a Rental of Hugh Weston (date torn off).

However, in 1607 Mr. Duke Brook, then lord of the manor of Stalbridge Weston, set up a claim that Calew Weston was a manor dependent on his manor of Stalbridge Weston and that it was subject to a yearly rent of 10s. Mr. Weston denied the claim, and maintained that this payment of 10s. was made for an ancient office called the Pittensarye (*i.e.* Pittanceri or almsgiver) of the Abbey of Sherborne, and not in any sense as a chief rent. And from an old receipt of October 23rd, 4th and 5th of Philip and Mary, still extant, it is shown that Hugh Weston then paid 10s. at the Feast of St. Michael to Richard Duke, Esq., "to a certain office called the Pittensarye in the late Monasterie of Sherborne which Richard Duke purchased," which confirms Mr. Weston's contention.

I also find in the Rental of 18th Henry VII. that the payment of 10s. to the Pittensarye was for lands in the manor of Newnham, in Stalbridge, which quite dissociates it from Callew Weston.

These documents were brought before the Commissioners appointed to settle the dispute in 1607, amongst whom were Ralph Horsey, and Randolph Baron, but the result of their deliberations has not been handed down to us.

Again in 1611-12 we find an entry in a Court Roll of the manor of Stalbridge Weston, of Thomas Weston, Esq., as Liber Tenens (freehold tenant) for the capital messuage of Cawle Weston, but he made default in his attendance, so he probably declined to admit the tenancy.

Callew Weston remained in the Weston family until the year 1746, when it was sold (with Rimple's) to Mr. Peter Walter, not Mr. Edward Walter, as stated by Hutchins.

2. DUNE'S WESTON.

This name only occurs in deeds of Henry III. and Edward I. The following evidence shows that it was probably an early name for Callew Weston.

On a deed of 25th Edward I., in which John le Calew granted all his lands in Dune's Weston with 'woods commons and ways' to his brother, are two endorsements.

The first, dated the 8th Henry VIII., records an agreement between the Abbot of Sherborne and Hugh Weston that they would equally share the woods and pasture upon the 'hold way' (*i.e.* old way) and other ways adjoining to Calew Weston. A similar agreement is recorded in the Court Roll of 7th and 8th Henry VII before quoted, in which the way is called 'Eldeway' (*i.e.* old way).

The second endorsement, in a 17th century hand, recapitulates the agreement, speaking of 'the old waye.'

In the dispute of 1607 these documents were quoted, and it was mentioned that "the plott of common ground called the old waye was . . . almost adjoininge to Mr. Weston's back-side," *i.e.*, at the back of his house. In the next sentence "Mr. Weston's mansion house and demesnes of Calew Weston" are mentioned.

The outline of the foundations of this house can still be seen in the shape of the letter **E** in a corner of the great park at Stalbridge.

This 'old way,' therefore, manifestly lay in Callew Weston, and, as by the endorsement on the back of the grant of Edward I. it is pretty clear that it was in Dune's Weston, forming part of the 'ways and commons' there mentioned, the inference is very strong that Dune's Weston and Callew Weston were the same place, the latter name prevailing after the Le Calewes had settled there for some time.

This identification of names may help, so far as it goes, to confirm the view given in the revised edition of Hutchins that the Le Calewes and the Westons of Callew Weston were the same family.

3. STALBRIDGE WESTON.

This manor was quite distinct from that of Calew Weston. Until the Dissolution it was held by Sherborne Abbey. At the Dissolution Henry VIII. disposed of it to Watson and Twynnyhoo, who resold it to Richard Duke of London, from whom it descended to Duke Brook and Charles Brook of Templecombe. However, in 1573-4 we find Gregory Sprinte and Christian his wife holding a Court of the Manor. Christian Sprinte was the daughter and co-heiress of Richard Duke, Esqre.

In 1594 the Manor was held by Duke Brooke.

In 1606 Christian Sprinte, Charles Brooke, Sir Wm. Freke and others held a Court of the Manor.

In 1607 the Manor was held by Duke Brooke.

In 1610 Robert, Earl of Salisbury, held a Court.

In 1611 the Earl granted the Manor to George Thornhill, Esq.

The manor was stated to be lately the property of Charles Brook, Esq., deceased, and the title to be good against Duke and Charles Brook and Richard Duke, all deceased.

On November 24th, 1686, Robert Thornhill of Woolland, Dorset, Esq., sold the manor, demesne, and lands of Thornhill, and '*all his other lands in Stalbridge*' to Wm. Pynsent of Urchfont, Wilts, Esq., for £6,300, "The lands to be held of the high and chief Lord of the fee by the rents and services due and accustomed."

Whether or no the "other lands in Stalbridge" included Stalbridge Weston, it is certain that the manor of Stalbridge Weston passed away from the Thornhills, for in 1703 we find William Whitchurch, Esq., holding a Court of the manor of Stalbridge Weston.

The Court Rolls and title deeds of the manor of Stalbridge Weston fell at some time into the hands of the family of Weston of Callew Weston. The only transaction which in the least helps to account for this is that on November 17th, 1702, Sir William Pynsent of Urchfont, Wilts, Baronet, sold Locketts and other land in Thornhill, part of the Thornhill estate in Stalbridge, with all rights, etc., to the Weston family, in connection with a marriage between William Weston, junior, and Betty daughter of Charles Brune of Plumber. It is just possible that the old deeds of the manor of Stalbridge Weston changed hands at the same time, but this requires further confirmation.

The deeds quoted are in my possession except where otherwise stated.

4. The family division of the Weston estates in Stalbridge between the three sisters, the last of the Weston family, is not quite correctly given by Hutchins.

It took place by lot in 1792, some years after the death of Thomas Weston in 1767, the last male of the race.

Newnhams or Ryall farm (they are the same) fell to the Hel-yars and remains in that family. Hargrove and Locketts fell to the Greenings and were afterwards sold. The third portion was Frith house and lands, which fell to Mr. Isaac (afterwards Colonel Isaac) representing the Wrights, and it was also afterwards sold.

H.G.H.

89. GEORGE LISLE OF COMPTON D'URVILLE.—Probably most readers of the history of the Great Rebellion in the 17th century have at times felt difficulty in identifying the personality of some one or more of those who then came to the front.

When almost every man of position had to take one side or the other; when friend often found himself arrayed against friend,—cousin against cousin,—brother against brother, it is no wonder if even the most careful investigators now and then lose themselves in a mist which succeeds, for a time at least, in checking further progress.

In one of the most attractive and reliable modern books on matters connected with the Civil war, "*A Life of the Great Lord Fairfax*," by Mr. Clements Markham,* we find an instance of of this uncertainty. At page 214 we read that Sir George Lisle, (one of the sufferers at Colchester after the short rebellion against the Commonwealth Government in 1648,) was "the son of Cave Lisle, Esq., of Compton Darvill (*D'urville*) in Somersetshire." This, I fear, is a mistake, for which we cannot altogether blame the author who doubtless copied the assertion from an apparently reliable source. Indeed, in times not entirely recent, there seems to have been a considerable amount of error in biographical notices of this officer, which has been unfortunately perpetuated by successive writers.†

That there *was* a George Lisle, the son of Cave Lisle, Esq., of Compton D'urville (a small tything in the parish of South Petherton), admits of no manner of doubt. In proof of this we have but to consult the Lisle pedigree in the "*Heralds' Visitation of Somerset, 1623*," whilst an inspection of the Parish Registers here reveals the following entries.

BURIAL.

1599, Dec. 15, Cave Lisle, generosus.

MARRIAGE.

1621, Nov 12, Georgius Lisle, gent. et Margareta Traske, m. c.

This lady is recorded in the *Heralds' Visitation* as "Margaret, d. of Hen. Traske of Kingsburie (Episcopi) co. Som."

BAPTISMS.

1626, Julij 29, Elizabetha filia Georgij Lisle, generosi.

1628, Junij 20, Warrinus filius et hæres Georgij Lisle, generosi.

1630, Martij 25, ffrauncisca filia Georgij Lisle, gener.

1632/3, Janij 9, Phillippus filius Georgij Lisle, gener.

1635, Julij 4, Gulielmus filius Georgij et Margaretæ Lisle, gener.

1638, Nov. 13, Maria filia Georgij et Margaretæ Lisle, gener.

In Brown's "*Somerset Wills*," 5th series, pa. 40, there are several Lisle wills; amongst them that of George Lisle of Haselbury Plucknett, Somerset, gent., dated Decr 13th, 1653, wherein he names *Philip* and *William* Lisle, as well as his wife *Margaret*. This will was proved at Westminster, 13th Feb., 1653/4. by Margaret the wife, who was left residuary legatee.

The Haselbury Registers do not go back to the above date,

* Lond: 8vo. 1870.

†*Ex. Gr.*, David Lloyd, M.A., of Oriel College, Oxford, who wrote an account of Sir George Lisle in his "*Memoirs of Persons who suffered for their Loyalty, &c.*" (published in 1668) states that he was a London Bookseller's son, a description that has been largely and unhesitatingly quoted by subsequent biographers in the face of Anthony Wood's assertion that "among knowing men" he (Lloyd) had "obtained the character of a false Writer and meer Scribler, especially upon the publication of his *Memoirs*, wherein are almost as many Errors as Lines." *Athenæ* Ed. 1721, Vol II., Col. 884.)

but in the Parish account books we find George Lisle appearing as a rate-payer in 1648, and so continuing yearly until 1653. The 1654 rate is missing, leaves having been torn from the book. In the 1655 rate, George Lisle's name is missing. It is fair therefore to conclude that he had died in the interval; moreover this date will be seen to tally with that of the Will. The surname "Lisle" continues on the Haselbury rate book until 1688, when it finally disappears.

These circumstances, and the coincidence of the names of George Lisle's wife and children, go far, I think, to identify George Lisle of Compton with George Lisle of Haselbury, and if evidence can be adduced to prove that the true scent lies in another direction, we may dismiss from our minds any idea that he was the Royalist Officer who was executed in such hot haste after the surrender of Colchester to Fairfax.

The descent of *our* George Lisle, as I may call him, was a sufficiently distinguished one, as the following references will show.

In Dr. Jackson Howard's "*Miscellanea Genealogica et Heraldica*," 2nd series, Vol iv., No. I., pa. 1., an account of his family, and extracts from Wills referring to Cave Lisle and his son are given rather fully; to these is appended a photolith of a monument in Walmer Church to the memory of William and Edmond Lisle, the uncles of George, a copy of the inscription on which I take the liberty of giving, as it affords interesting information concerning the family.

In memorie of Willm. L'isle one of the Esq., for the bodie of Kinge James | of our royal Sovereigne Kinge Charles whose science in the artes | tovnges & antiquities the universitie of Cambridge and his bookes extant do | manifest as also of Edmond L'isle his brother sewer of the chamber to Queene | Eliz., King James and ovr said sovereigne King Charles, having | been XXI yeares Capt. of Walmer Castle linially descended from the Lordes | De L'isle & Rovgemont; & from Sir Jo: L'isle one of the first fovnders of | the Ho: order of the Garter, & Robert his Sonne who gave vnto Kinge Ed; the third | LXXXVI Knights feese as is recorded, & from Warin Fitz-Gerold Chamberlain | to Kinge Iohn & Isabel de Fortibus Covntes of Devon. The sayed William | departed this life in September 1637 & the sayed Edmond the first of | October following, and are both heere inheriting leavinge Nichs: | L'isles their brother possessor of their antient inheritance of Wilbvrgham | L'isles in the County of Cambridge who married Mary one of ye coheires of Nichs. | Broke by Jane coheire of Thomas Colt of Essex Esq̄s. wch. Nichs. for the dve respect | hee bore vnto his said brothers caused this monvment to bee erected Anno 1637.

Dr. Howard adds also abstracts of the wills of the above William and Edmond, together with the following "Funeral certificate of William Lisle, 1637."

"William Lisle of Great Wilburgham Lisles in ye County of Cambridge, Esq., to the body of King James and King Charles, Died the —day of September 1637 and Edmund Lisle his brother Sewer of the Chamber to Queene Elizabeth King James and King Charles and

Captayne of Walmer Castell in Kent, died the first of October next following being both vnmarried, and leaving George Lisle sonne of Cane (*sic*) Lisle there elder brother of South Petherton in the county of Somersett heire male of that house & Nicholas and Thomas Lisle their younger brothers surviving, which Nicholas and Thomas married the two daughters and heires of Nicholas Brooke Sewer of ye Chamber to Queene Elizabeth by Jane on of ye coheires of Thomas Colt of Essex, &c.

* * * *

The said William and Edmund are buried at Walmer in the County of Kent, and a Monument of them there erected."

At the death of William Lisle the Manor of *Greate Wylbrum*" descended to his brother Edmund—"by my father's will and Deedes w^{ch} I mean not to alter," as the Will dated 7th July, 1633, expresses it.

By the will of Edmund, dated 13th Sept., 1637, he leaves his "lands at Great Wilburghe to descend according to my father's Will, &c., my lands at Little Wibburgham (*sic*) to my brother Thomas Lisle and after his death to his son my nephew Nicholas Lisle and to the heires male of his body remainder to my nephew *George Lisle* and his heires.

The arms on the Walmer Monument quarter those of Daubenev, and accordingly we find in the pedigree of the latter family that Avicia, coheir to her mother Alicia, 3rd wife of Sir Giles Daubenev, (I. viii. 340.) was married, secondly, to a John Lisle.

Cave Lisle, "there elder brother," was probably a man of some substance and position, but nothing certain seems known of him beyond what has been given. It is not wholly improbable that his son George may have been a sufferer in the Civil war. We know that there were two George Lisles in the King's Army in 1640, viz., *Capt.* George Lisle in Lord Grandison's regiment, and *Quartermaster* George Lisle attached to Sir William Ogle's regiment, in the Earl of Northumberland's ill-fated Northern Expedition, in that year*. One of these was undoubtedly the future hero of Newbury, who having been Knighted for his services there, afterwards commanded a "Tertia" at Naseby in which battle he was wounded†; the other was perhaps the Captain "Lile" who served in Col. Broughton's regiment and was taken prisoner in the same fight.‡

The sudden removal from Compton D'urville to Haselbury, where George Lisle seems to have led a simple yeoman's life, would possibly warrant us in concluding that some misfortune had befallen his family. Such an event was but too common

*Peacock, *The Army Lists of Roundheads and Cavaliers*. Lond. sm. 4to. 1874. Appendix pp. 77 and 85.

† Markham, *Life of Fairfax*, p. 214.

‡ Peacock, *op. cit.* App., p. 98.

at this period ; I have not, however, been able to discover his name amongst the Royalist Compositions.

At all events I think I have adduced evidence sufficient to prove that he could not have been the Sir George Lisle of Colchester, and it is satisfactory to know that through the researches of Mr. Walter Money, the historian of Newbury, and Mr. C. H. Firth of Oxford, the identity of that distinguished officer has been fully established ; to feel moreover that former mistakes concerning him will not be handed down to posterity in the columns of the "*Dictionary of National Biography*."

HUGH NORRIS, South Petherton.

Whilst the above article was passing through the press, the writer learnt (by the courtesy of the Rev. G. A. Caley, Vicar of Haselbury,) that George Lisle's annual rate amounted to £1 7s., a sum considerably in advance of that of any other contributor.

90. PRIOR HENTON'S CHANTRY IN BRUTON CHURCH.—

We are indebted to the Right Reverend Bishop Hobhouse for very kindly placing at our disposal the following extremely interesting extract from the Register of Bishop Bekynton (Folio 240).

It is a copy of a deed passed in chapter by the Prior and Convent of Bruton, registered at their request in the Diocesan and Chapter Registers. It begins in the name of Prior Henton, setting forth that his parents, John Henton, mercer, and Agnes (both living) had given to the Church at Bruton, which was both conventual and parochial (as was usual in the case of Augustinian Monasteries) a big bell and £400 towards the fabric of the church and the *claustrum*, beside other great benefactions. The Prior and Convent therefore receive the said John and Agnes and their offspring into the Brotherhood of the House, with partnership in all divine offices and intercessions *pro bono statu* during life, and after death *pro salute animarum*.

Further the Prior himself assigns a rent of 100s. out of Stoneaston Manor to maintain a continual Mass for himself and his parents after death, to be celebrated by a confrater at St. Aldhelm's Altar in the nave of the church : and also to maintain five wax candles in the chapel of St. Laurence the Martyr in the same church.

Aldhelm is said to have founded a church dedicated to St. Peter at Briwetune, in Somerset, and on his return from his visit to Rome, in A.D. 688, he is said by William of Malmesbury to have presented to it a very valuable altar slab, which he brought back with him from Rome, and which was still in existence at Bruton in the 12th Century. It is more than probable that this altar slab made the altar of St. Aldhelm one of the sacred spots of the church, and that this was the cause of its selection by the Prior for his chantry.*

* See *Life of St. Aldhelm* by Canon W. H. Jones, pp. 19, 24.

Bishop Hobhouse remarks in some notes on the following document that the large benefaction of Prior Henton's father, more than £5000 of our money, almost answers the question

“How was Bruton Tower built?”

He adds “we have got a clue to the sources of the bounty, which built our Parish Churches. There is very little evidence in support of the common and natural idea that the Religious Houses were large contributors. There is much evidence of their shortcomings even in the maintenance of chancels where they were legally obliged, and that it was the laity who by large and small gifts supplied the funds, spurred no doubt by the clergy, but still more by the desire of permanent spiritual benefit.”

We may add that here, in this County of Somerset, the chief church-builders from 1450—1550 were those who were engaged in the cloth trade, which was at that time one of the chief sources of wealth.

The Religious Houses, as we are told by Dr. Jessopp, spared no pains or money to make their own Monastic Churches splendid; it was the parish churches which they neglected, although in so many cases they were the Rectors of them; in the case of Bruton, as has been stated above, the Conventual Church was also the Parish Church; the Canons using the Chancel for their services, and the Parishioners the Nave.

FUNDATIO CANTARIE AD ALTARE SANCTI ALDELMII IN
ECCLESIA CONVENTUALI PRIORATUS DE BRUTON.

Universis Sancte Matris Ecclesie filiis.....

Joannes Henton, Prior conventualis ecclesie et Prioratus B. M. de Bruton, et ejusdem loci conventus..... Cum dilectus nobis in Christo Joannes Henton, mercer, et Agnes, uxor ejus, parentes mei, J. H. Prioris, volentes et summe affectantes de et cum bonis suis temporalibus eterna comparare, ad honorem Domini nostri Jesu Christi, et augmentum Divini cultus, nobis et ecclesie conventuali unam magnam campanam atque ad fabricam ecclesie conventualis et claustrum prioratus summam CCCC libras contulerunt nonnullaque immensa beneficia nobis et prioratui fecerunt. Nos J. H. Prior et Conventus ad considerationem hujus beneficii oculos reducentes, prefatum J. H. mercer, et uxorem suam necnon utriusque eorum proles.... unanimiter in domo nostro capitulari in fraternitatem dicte ecclesie et Prioratus suscipimus, concessimusque eosdem J. H. &c. missarum et divinorum officiorum infra Prioratum celebrandorum, necnon orationum, jejuniorum, elemosynarum, ceterorumque suffragiorum et pietatis operum quomodolibet fiendorum participes esse.

Insuper, Ego J. H. Prior, paucitatem victus et sustentacionis conventus predicti, paterno animo compatiens, in subsidium et relevamen dicti conventus, et ut idem conventus pro bono statu mei et parentum quam diu in hac vita egerimus, ac cum ab hac

luce subtracti fuerimus, pro animabus nostris ad Deum preces effundere excitentur, de consensu conventus Dedi et Concessi pro me et successoribus meis in perpetuum eidem conventui annualem pensionem C Solidorum de manerio de Stony Eston. . . .

Et nos J. H. Prior et conventus, nos et successores nostros obligamus in x libris legalis monete Domino Bath. et Well. Episcopo et successoribus ejus, quotiens summa predicta minime persoluta fuerit.

Statui et ordinavi etiam Ego J. H. cum unanimi consensu conventus quod idem conventus singulis per annum (die parasceue* excepto) faciet per unum confratrem ad altare sancti Aldelmi in navi ecclesie conventualis missam pro bono statu mei et parentum meorum, necnon benefactorum Prioratus viventium quamdiu in humanis egerimus, et post mortem pro animabus nostris, celebrari, necnon exequias mortuorum cum ix lectionibus; quodque misse et exequie per confratres sacerdotes conventus septimanatim currentur et cursorie celebrentur. [Details of remuneration and of service.]

There are further details of the obituary service after the Prior's death; 20s. to be shared among the Canons present, 6s. 8d. by the poor, out of the 100s. rent-charge, with fees to sacrist and clerk of the Conventual Church. The balance of the 100s. to go to the 'ornamenta' of St. Aldhelm's Altar and lights, and to maintain five 'cerei' in the chapel of St. Laurence the Martyr in the Conventual Church.

In quorum testimonium Nos J. H. et Conventus noster capitulariter congregatus, has literas nostras indentatas et tripartitas sigillo nostro communiri fecimus, una parte in archivis Domini Patris Bath. et Well. Episcopi deponenda, una in archivis Ecclesie Cathedralis Wellensis, una in archivis nostris. Datum in capitulo nostro vicesimo sexto die Aprilis Anno Domini MCCCCLVIII.

Followed by "Confirmatio Episcopi dicte Cantarie" sealed at Banwell manor, July 1, 1459.

EDITOR FOR SOMERSET.

91. THE PORCH OF HANDLEY CHURCH.—The Church of Handley is fully described in Shipp & Hodson's Edition of *Hutchins*. By the exertions of the Vicar, Rev. T. F. Bigg, the Body of it was repaired, and enlarged by the addition of a S. Aisle in 1879. The Nave was lengthened by some 17 feet, and the Tower, a massive structure, was taken down and re-built. This work was carefully done, and I do not suppose that any casual observer would notice that it had undergone this process, but only that its window tracery and quoin stones were new. The pinnacles are obviously new, too. The weather-worn old ones

* i.e. Good Friday.

are used to mark the limits of the additional burying ground that was then obtained, being built on the coping of the boundary wall. Hutchins' last Editors however pay scanty attention to the interesting Porch of the Church. This, to be sure, has been removed from the S. wall of the Nave, to the S. wall of the new aisle, further west. The removal has been very scrupulously carried out. It is unmistakably Norman in character. The flat, shallow buttresses on the outside wall are proofs of this. These counteract the thrust of the ribs, a pair of which help to support the ponderous stone tiles of the roof. These ribs, like the rest of the Porch, are of stone. But a slight inclination to a pointed departure from the round in these ribs leads to the inference that the Porch dates from early Anglo-Norman times. In the apex of the wall above the doorway, on the outside, is a curious little Canopy pointed, and bespeaking, I should say, a later date than the work about it. This may be 8 feet long by 6 feet wide, and 3 feet deep. It has no slab at its base, as though it never supported a figure. The Stoup is worth notice. It is of unusual size, recessed into the S. wall in the ordinary place, and projecting considerably. The projecting portion rests on a section of a Norman cushion cap, and has a rather high rim.

TALBOT H. B. BAKER.

92. DEDICATIONS OF SOMERSET CHURCHES (III. xvii. 5.)—

Since writing the above article, I have noted the following additional cases in which the modern dedication seems to be an erroneous one. The second column is from this year's Diocesan Kalendar.

<i>Parish.</i>	<i>Dedication (D.K.)</i>	<i>Dedication (1530)</i>
Aisholt	All Saints	St. Michael.
Bagborough, W.	Holy Trinity	St. Prancard.
Beercrocombe*	St. James	Holy Trinity.
Huish Champflower*	St. Peter	SS. Peter and Paul.
Ilton	St. Peter	St. Paul.
Middlezoy	Holy Cross	B.V.M.
Timberscombe	St. Michael & All Angels	St. Petrock.
Tolland*	St. John the Baptist	St. Leonard.
Upton Noble	St. Mary Magdalene	St. Margaret.
Walton (Street)	Holy Trinity	St. Nicholas.

St. Prancard is a Somerset name for St. Pancras, and is particularly interesting as it gives us the derivation of the local name *Prankerd*, which is well-known in the county. It also confirms Mr. Warden Page's suggestion in *S. & D. N. & Q.* (II. xiii. 166).

F. W. WEAVER.

* For these I have to thank Mr. A. J. Monday, of Taunton, an enthusiastic investigator of the Wills at that district Registry.

93. BISHOP BERKELEY'S TOMB IN WELLS CATHEDRAL.—The curious inscriptions on this tomb have been so often incorrectly printed that it may be worth while to publish the true version. They are not easy to read owing to the alterations which have been made in the lines since they were first cut.

Round the margin :

SPIRITVS ERVPTO SALVVS GILBERTE NOVEMBRE
CARCERE TRISTIS IN HOC ÆTHERE BARKLE CREPAT.

AN: DAT̄ ISTA SALVTIS.

In the centre :

VIXI VIDETIS PRÆMIVM:
83 LVXI REDVX QVI FASCIBVS.
PRO CAPTV AGENDO PRÆSVLIS
SEPTEM PER ANNOS TRIPLICES.

In the original version the first couplet ran :

“ Spiritus erupto salvus Gilberte Novembre
Carcere *principio* en æthere Barkle crepat.”

In the second stanza there have also been various alterations, but these are merely corrections of the mason's mistakes.

The first couplet is (as stated in the note appended to it) a chronogram, and gives correctly the year of the Bishop's death, 1581, whether read in the new or the old version.

The second stanza also contains a chronogram in the two words, “Vixi luxi,” which give the number 83 placed against them in the margin in Arabic numerals. Presumably this was intended for the Bishop's age, though Cassan makes him only 80. According to Cassan he was born 1501, succeeded 1559-60, died Nov. 2, 1581.

Most of the letters are run with lead, but some of those having value in the chronograms are filled with a tawny coloured composition, still seen in the letters I, V and L in the first four words of the couplet.

The word “Vixi” has the tawny colour in the X, but the filling has dropped out of the other three letters.

How are these lines to be translated ?

What examples are there of the metre used in the second stanza ?

EDMUND BUCKLE.

[The metre of the second stanza is very common in the Hymnology of the Latin Church ; e.g. “Lucis Largitor Splendide,” “Aeterne Rerum Conditor,” “Veni Creator Spiritus.”

EDITOR FOR DORSET.]

94. DORSET ADMINISTRATIONS.—*Continued.*—(II. ix. 10, x. 49, xi. 78, xii. 113, xiii. 150, xiv. 178, xv. 217, xvi. 242, III. xviii. 8., xviii. 57.)

Folio.	Name of Deceased.	Parish	Grantee & Relationship to Deceased.	Date of Administration.
1621.				
135	Baker, Walter	Poole	Rebecca, relict	3 Aug., 1621
110	Bent, Thomas	Preston	Ursula, relict	12 Feb., 1620
126	Churchill, John	Dorchester	Elianore, relict	8 June, 1621
135	Cotton, Richard	Died abroad	Dorothy, relict (further grant May, 1622)	25 Aug., 1621
120	Dell, John	Witchampton	Joseph, son	11 May, 1621
143	Gauntlett, Thomas	Shaston	Jane, relict	24 Oct., 1621
127	Gaylerd, Robert	Broadwinsor	Dorothy, relict	16 June, 1621
148	Hardy, John	Dorchester	John, son, gent., of Trinity College, Oxford (former grant May, 1617)	27 Nov., 1621
137	Holman, Morgan	Swire	Alice, relict	14 Sep., 1621
135	Lyne, Thomas	Wimborne Minster	Catherine, relict, pending suit between said Catherine and Henry Lyne, brother of deceased.	11 Aug., 1621
118	Marten, Richard	Weeke Regis	Alice, relict	17 Apl., 1621
115	Moone, Dionisius	Bridport	Walter, son	1 Mch., 1620
105	Moores, Robert	Wymborne Mynster	Elizabeth Moores al's Goodfellowe, sister	27 Jan., 1620
147	Panckerst al's Symes Elizabeth	see Symes		
139	Reade, William	East Stower	Mary, relict	17 Oct., 1621
147	Symes al's Panckerst, Elizabeth	Poorestocke	Edmund Symes, husband	16 Nov., 1621
104	Walden, John	Bloxworth	Thomas, son	8 Jan., 1620
1622.				
205	Ashley, Sir Henry, Knight	Upwymborne	Henry, son	7 Nov., 1622
165	Bastard, Joan	Blanford Forum	Martha Bastard, sister	12 Feb., 1621
187	Carewe, Anthony	Hower	Alexander Hollocke, "nepoti ex sorore"	10 July, 1622
177	Cotton, Richard	Poole Died Abroad	Cecilia Cotton al's Joliffe, sister, Dorothy, relict not having fully administered (former grant Aug., 1621)	28 May, 1622
177	Cowringe, Thomas	Wareham	John Harbyn and Eleanor Harbyn al's Cowringe, his wife, sister of deceased	22 May, 1622
202	Hardy, Edmund	Wolcombe Matrevers	John, son	8 Oct., 1622
189	Lyne, Thomas	Wimborne Minster	Catherine Gibbon al's Lyne, relict	17 July, 1622
177	Mayor, Dorothy	Poole	Richard, husband	20 May, 1622
204	Orchard, John	Bridport	John, next of kin	8 Nov., 1622
193	Pitt, Sidrac	Blanford Forum	Elizabeth, relict	4 Aug., 1622

Folio.	Name of Deceased.	Parish.	Grantee & Relationship to Deceased.	Date of Administration.
201	Pitt, William	Stroughborough	Grace, relict	3 Sep., 1622
187	Speringe al's Wyatt, Mary	Dorchester	William Speringe, husband	10 July, 1622
163	Stanter, Edith, widow	Phitzpaine Ockford	Charles, son	6 Feb., 1621
198	Sugar, Richard	Sherborne	Grace, relict	9 Sep., 1622
177	Woodroffe, Anthony	Lyme Regis	Susanna Viney, mother	12 Mch., 1621
187	Wyatt al's Speringe, Mary	see Speringe		

1623.

54	Bennet, John	Simonds bury	Catherine, relict	20 Oct., 1623
11	Brickhill, Gilbert	Poole	Margaret, relict	23 Feb., 1622
23	Cheuerill, Christopher	Over Moyne	Avice, relict	6 May, 1623
25	Clavell, John	Wotton Glanville	John, son	29 May, 1623
4	Every, John	Simondesburie	Barbara, relict	24 Jan., 1622
39	Greene, John	St. James, Shaston	Margaret, relict	20 July, 1623
16	Jourdayne, John	Lyme Regis	Jone Viney, next of kin	3 Mch., 1622
16	Maber, William	Bloxworth	Elianore, relict	26 Mch., 1622
66	Norris, Richard	Lyme Regis	Edward Coppelstone and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of deceased	12 Dec., 1623
19	Paviott, John	Beamister	Philippa, relict	16 Apl., 1623
49	Russell, Joan	Nether Compton	Robert, son	27 Sep., 1623
4	Smith, Walter	Wambrook	Richard Staple and Rebecca his wife, daughter of deceased. Joan, relict, not administering	19 Jan., 1622
49	Stoughton, Thomas	Wymborne Minster	Anthony, nephew, Dame Edith Horsey al's Stoughton, relict, renouncing	15 Sep., 1623
33	Turner, William	Stockland	Alice, relict	16 June, 1623
39	Waterman, John	West Parley	Agnes, relict	25 July, 1623

1624.

74	Barnes, William	Tarrant Launceton	Elizabeth, relict	24 Jan., 1623
86	Bowdich, George	Chardestocke	George, son	8 Apl., 1624
89	Coles, John	Lyme Regis	Margaret, relict	26 Apl., 1624
96	Dawe, Elisha	West Chelborowe	Susan, relict	13 May, 1624
135	Dewey, John	Spetsborough	Mary, relict	20 Dec., 1624
105	Evans, John	Froome Quintine	Christian, relict	23 July, 1624
116	Foy, John	Batcombe	Sibill, relict	16 Sep., 1624
128	Gregory, Arthur	Lyme Regis	Christian, relict	12 Nov., 1624
93	Hardey, Hugh	Mayden Newton	Agnes, relict	6 May, 1624
96	Hellier, Thomas	Sidlinge	Thomas, senior, father	14 May, 1624
73	Hendye, William	Sandwich	John Phepperd of Sandwich, sayler	29 Jan., 1623

Folio.	Name of Deceased.	Parish.	Grantee & Relationship to Deceased.	Date of Administration.
78	Hoskens, Margaret	Beamister	Joan Crabbe, "neptis"	2 Feb., 1623
110	Jones, David	Sherborne	Ann, relict	14 Aug., 1624
85	Keynell, Christopher	Belchalwell	Elizabeth, relict	31 Mch., 1623
127	Minterne, Laurence	Hermitage	Mary, relict	8 Nov., 1624
105	Seymour, Sir Robert Knight	Hanford	Jane, relict	26 July, 1624
127	Trender, Martin	Wimborne Minster	Roger, father; during minority of Elizabeth, Mawdlen and Roger, children of deceased	29 Nov., 1624
73	Tutchinge, Edmund	Lyme Regis	Elizabeth, relict	13 Jan., 1623
1625.				
157	Atwood, William	Motcombe	Sarah, relict	9 Apl., 1625
172	Councell, William	Stockland	Agnes, relict	1 June, 1625
157	Crouch, William	Sutton Poynts	John Parham, creditor	30 Apl., 1625
173	Dabynot, Thomas	Chardstocke	Thomas, son	11 June, 1625
41	Dauce al's Ludlowe, Hugh	see Ludlowe		
145	Dole, Dorothy	Gillingham	Cecily Stronge al's Dole	19 Feb., 1624
140	Flambert, Joan	Hartleigh. parish of Minterne Magna	Ambrose, brother	11 Jan., 1624
170	Fry, Thomas	Tarrant Mounckton	Robert Odber, of Christchurch, co. Southampton, gent., "consobrinus." Revoked and fresh administration granted July, 1626	3 June, 1625
157	Greene, Jerome	Gillingham	Mary. relict	15 Apl., 1625
39	Harbyn, William, junr.	Bradford Peverell	John Cole, senr., of Puddletrenthide, gent., creditor	17 Dec., 1625
147	Hurst al's Huntley, Margaret	Poole	Theobald Turvile, sister, renounced and fresh administration granted June, 1629	27 Feb., 1624
158	Jourdan, Anthony	Waymouth and Melcombe Regis	Friswell, relict	26 Apl., 1625
140	Lambert, John	Poole	Christian, sister	13 Jan., 1624
41	Ludlow al's Dauce, Hugh	Piddlehinton	Anne Stanley, widow, daughter	31 Dec., 1625
152	Pitt, Robert	Wimborne Minster	Elizabeth, relict	1 Mch., 1624
162	Reeves, Edward	Wimborne Minster, died at Amesbury Wilts.	Mary Dackcombe, sister	26 May, 1625
140	Singleman al's Tucker, Richard	Bridport	Margaret Downe al's Singleman al's Tucker, widow, daughter	14 Jan., 1624
32	Somers, Mathew	Upway	Thomas Hayne of East Lullworth, arm; creditor. Revoked, fresh grant July, 1631	23 Nov., 1625

Folio.	Name of Deceased	Parish.	Grantee & Relationship to Deceased.	Date of Administration.
140	Tucker al's Singleman, Richard	see Singleman		
137	Windowe, John	Shapwick	George Russell, husband of Catherine Russell al's Windowe, deceased, relict and administratrix of John Windowe ; former grant Nov., 1607	10 Jan., 1624

GEO. S. FRY.

(To be continued.)

95. *COLIAS EDUSA*. (Clouded Yellow Butterfly).—This beautiful insect has been “selected for observation” by economic entomologists, “from its intermittent appearance probably throwing light on the cause of other visitations of a more serious nature.” The first time I saw an *Edusa* here, was on May 24, 1873. I mentioned the fact to a clerical friend, who had lived nearly all his life in Dorset, and given some attention to this branch of natural history; and he told me he had never seen an *Edusa* on the wing. On August 11th, 1876, I captured an *Edusa* not far from Horton Inn. In the same month it was also seen here, in the Rectory garden. In England “the extraordinary outburst of *Edusa* was the great insect feature of 1877.” That year the butterfly made its appearance in this village on the 5th of June, and was common throughout the month. It was especially abundant in the field opposite Horton Inn, which I believe had been sown to clover in the previous year. Some of the specimens I captured were apparently fresh from the chrysalis. I left England on August 8th, and strange to say, did not see one *Edusa*, during the five weeks I was abroad; not in France, in Switzerland, in the Black Forest, nor on the Rhine. On the field of Waterloo, *Colias Hyale* was to be seen in great profusion, but no *Edusa*. Solitary specimens of *Edusa* have appeared in this village most years, from 1877 to the present time. This year *Edusa* was, for the second time in my experience, common. I noticed it at Blandford as early as the 25th of May, in this village from that day to the 17th of June, and on the 9th of that month I saw it gaily careering along the ramparts of Maiden Castle. The second brood appeared here on the 3rd of August, and the butterfly was afterwards seen in greatly increased numbers. Of the white variety, *Colias Helice*, specimens were taken here in September, 1877, in the Rectory meadow, and on September 8th, 1888, in the Rectory garden. To me it seems probable that some few of the species remain with us through every winter. They have been found during that season of the year, in the larva and pupa, as well as in the imago state.



ST. ELIGIUS.
(WINCANTON CHURCH, SOMERSET).

When such an outburst as that of 1887 occurs, it is very possible that the English-bred butterflies may have received a large accession to their numbers from abroad. Only the other day I came across the following paragraph in the *Voyage of H.M.S. Beagle*. "One evening," says Darwin, "when we were about ten miles from the bay of San Blas, vast numbers of butterflies, in bands or flocks, of countless myriads, extended as far as the eye could range. Even by the aid of a telescope, it was not possible to see the space free from butterflies. The seamen cried out 'it was snowing butterflies,' and such in fact was the appearance. More specimens than one were present, but the main part belonged to a kind very similar to, but not identical with, the common English *Colias Edusa*."

J. H. WARD, Gussage S. Michael.

96. DOSITHEUS WYER. (I. viii. 371, II. xv. 223.)—It may be of interest to note how this curious Christian name arose. It is the name of a monk, who is commemorated on Feb. 23, (see Baring-Gould's *Lives of the Saints*.) He lived *circa* A.D. 530. We are not told to what country he belonged; but a long and amusing conversation, which he had with St. Dorotheus, will be found at the above reference: the latter, however, if he is the Bishop of Tyre who is commemorated on June 5, could not have met the former Saint, as he flourished A.D. 362.

M.

97. BURLAND, NAME AND PLACE.—1. *Burland of Steyning*. I shall be much obliged for any particulars of members of this family, or for genealogical notes concerning them before 1800, or for any instances of the name in Somerset. I am already acquainted with the pedigrees in Collison's *Somerset* and Hutchins' *Dorset*, and with all the other information to be found in those books.

[In the Stoke-Courcy Churchwardens' Accounts *penes* Sir A. Acland-Hood, 1502-1547, the name Burlond frequently occurs. William B. was churchwarden 1544-5: they were then apparently yeomen.

EDITOR FOR SOMERSET.]

2. *Burland*. Can any one tell me when this place disappeared from the map of Somersetshire, and what traces of it are left at the present day, either of name or building? It appears in the map of Camden's *Britannia*, 1695; and in Speed's map; and in another map (*circa* 1700) that I have. It lies about a mile south of Staple-Fitzpain, and about two miles south-east by east of Corfe, and about two miles due west of Ashill.

J.B.H-B.

98. MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS IN SOUTH PETHERTON CHURCH. (*Continued from* III. xviii. 68.)—To the west of the Choir, underneath the tower, close to the Lectern, lie three slabs of blue lias which were removed from the chancel at its restoration in 1882-3.

These bear respectively the following inscriptions.

I.

Here lieth the body of | Mrs. Jane Gill youngest daughter of the late
Counsellor Bridge of Cossington in this County who | died 13 June 1816 |
aged Sixty five.

Here also lieth the Body of | Stephen Bridge Surgeon of | this
Town who | died July 15th 1818 | aged Seventy one.

The Bridge family seem to have come to South Petherton about the year 1738. They were people of position, connected with the Bridges of Weston Zoyland, concerning whom some reference is made in Roberts's *Life of Monmouth*, Vol. II, pa. 89. They have disappeared from the place within the past thirty-five years.

II.

Sacred | to the Memory of | Mrs. Susan Axe | the beloved wife of
Mr. Samuel Axe | who died the 19th April 1836 aged 59 years.

Also of Samuel Axe who | died March 30. 1851 in the 86th year of
his age.

Also of Mary Jones Sister | of the above-named Samuel Axe who
died June 20. 1845 aged 83*.

Mrs. Axe was sister of Mr. John Baker Edmonds, Lord of the Manor, of whom hereafter. Mr. Axe was a member of an old Petherton family. In early life he was purser on board an East Indiaman. His father, a resident in London, was a friend of Lord Nelson's.

III.

(On a very much worn slab fast becoming illegible.)

H I

Arthurus Bury SS.T.P.

Obijt III Maij

Anno { Domi. MDCCXIII
Ætat. XCI.

Above this inscription is carved the escutcheon of Bury of Coleton in Chulmleigh,

On a shield ermme, a bend engrailed charged with three fleurs de lys.

In our Register of Burials we have

1713, Maij 6. Sep. Rev^{us} Arthur Bury S.T.P.

Short and unpretentious as is this epitaph, it originally marked the quiet resting place (immediately beneath the N.W. window of our chancel) of one of the most turbulent spirits of a turbulent age.

Dr. Arthur Bury was Rector of Exeter Coll., Oxon, from which position, being a strong royalist, he was ousted by the Parliamentary Commissioners in 1648.

* Some of these dates, being illegible, have been filled in from the Registers.

In 1662, after the Restoration, he was specially appointed one of the Royal chaplains, and reinstated in all his honours and dignities by the express command of King Charles II., "notwithstanding any statute or custom thereof to the contrary, with which we are graciously pleased to dispense in his behalf;" but having subsequently offended the University authorities, both by word and deed, he was in 1690, after a stout resistance, again ejected by Dr. Jonathan Trelawney, then Bishop of Exeter and Visitor of Bury's College.

An appeal against this proceeding was made to the King's Bench, and it was not finally decided in the Bishop's favour until Jan., 1695; after which some objectionable books of Bury's were publicly burnt in the Schools' quadrangle.

He then seems to have disappeared from public life, and to have died in obscurity at Compton D'urville, a hamlet of South Petherton.

No one appears to have known anything of his death or place of burial before the publication of some notes concerning him by the present writer, in the *Western Antiquary* for January, 1887. These notes were culled from various sources, such as Wood's *Athenæ*, Boase's *Registers of Exeter College, Oxon*, Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy, &c.* They have since been ably supplemented by an article in the *Dictionary of National Biography* by Mr. W. P. Courtney, and more especially by a memoir of his father, John Bury, in the *Devonshire Notes and Gleanings*, Vol. IV., pa. 65, from the pen of Mr. Winslow Jones of Exmouth; to which authorities the readers of *S. & D. N. & Q.* are respectfully referred.

A life-size portrait in oil of Dr. Arthur Bury is still preserved in the Board room of the Corporation of the poor in Exeter, to which spot it was removed from the old Workhouse, where it formerly stood, as recorded by Dr. Oliver in his *History of Exeter*, 2nd Ed., pa. 152.

It is curious to learn from Mr. Winslow Jones's memoir that the arms carved, as above noted, on the gravestone in our church, were assumed without authority, there being no proof that Dr. Arthur Bury was at all related to the Coleton family. His father, Canon John Bury, Vicar of Heavitree, was described on entering his name in the books of Corpus Christi Coll., whence he matriculated, as "*plebei filius*," and he is supposed to have been the son of John *Berry* of Tiverton, weaver, and Elizabeth (Thomas) his wife, who were married there Oct. 20th, 1579.

Amongst the South Petherton Communion Plate are to be found a massive silver-gilt flagon and alms dish, presented in 1716 by Dr. Bury's son Arthur, who was M.D. of Cambridge and a fellow of King's College, in that University. In Brown's

Somerset Wills, 4th Series, pa. 26, we find an administration of the effects of Jane Southcott of Orchard, Somerset, spinster, granted to her mother Mary Bury, wife of Arthur Bury, D.D., who was doubtless the subject of the following entry in our Registers.

1714, Junij 8, Sep. Maria Bury.

HUGH NORRIS, South Petherton.

(*To be continued.*)

99. SIEGE OF WOODHOUSE.—The following letter is copied by leave of the Vicar from the Parish Register of Weston by Bath.

Reverend Sr.,

In July laste the seige was Against Woodhouse a seat in the pish of Horningsham in the county of Wilts at which siege Henry Cotton and William Gifford of Weston were slain. Henry Cotton was buried the xi of July William Gifford the 17th of July by mee in the Church yeard att Mayden Bradley. I understood at the buriall of Gifford that they had some estate in your parish therefore I certify this truly and Greeete you.

Ffran: Bacon.

Horningsham,

March 31, 1645.

Woodhouse, which belonged to the Arundels of Wardour, was besieged and taken by the Parliamentarians, and re-taken by the Royalists. The present Woodhouse, now a farm house, was built on a different spot after the war by the Arundels. It is close to Longleat Park; so is Horningsham.

ARCHER THOMPSON.

100. THE WINSHAM PAINTING.—The very interesting painting at Winsham, figured in the 1891 Proceedings of the Somerset Archæological Society, has been spoken of as probably unique in the position it formerly occupied over the chancel screen. Mr. Elworthy has found sufficient proof that it was not originally intended for that position. I have no wish to controvert the inference that the painting may possibly have belonged to Ford Abbey before being adapted to its present use. That use is either (1) as a substitute for the Rood, or (2) as an addition to it in the eastern arch of the central tower while the Rood itself stood at the western. Without discussing this alternative, it may be useful to remind those interested in our Somerset antiquities that a painting of the crucifixion, occupying such a position, is not absolutely unique. There is a very interesting and well-known contemporary parallel in the church of St. Mary of the Angels at Lugano, in Switzerland. In the year 1530 the great artist Luini painted a magnificent fresco of the crucifixion, surrounded by the other scenes of the Passion, on a large plaster screen above the low arches separating the nave and chancel of the above-named church. Did this in any way suggest the arrangement at Winsham?

A.W.G.

101. WILLIS—DRURY.—Humphrey Willis, (*ob.* 21 Oct., 1618,) whose brass is in Wells Cathedral, married Martha Drury. She married, secondly, her cousin, Thomas Popham of Huntworth, in N. Petherton. What was the exact relationship between them? Humphrey and Martha Willis had two sons, Humphrey and Walter; what became of them? Who was William Bellamy, mentioned in Martha's will (proved 9 Nov., 1654,) as "my late brother in law"? Her stepson married a Bellamy. What were the arms of Humphrey Willis? He is called 'armiger' on his brass, but the arms which are there, are placed on a small scutcheon, within another.

E. M. CHURCH.

102. GILES GRENE. (II. xv. 236, xvi. 247, III. xviii. 77.)—Possibly Weymouth registers might inform Mr. Pink as to the parentage of Giles Grene, M.P. for Corfe Castle in the Long Parliament. This Giles Grene is almost sure to be the same as the Giles Greene, elected M.P. for Weymouth 18 Jas. I, and again 1 Charles I, viz: on Jan. 20, 1625 (6). *And this Greene, being an owner of property in Weymouth, † may likely enough have been a native of the place. The name was an old one there, for 17 Ed. IV. J. Grene was one of the members.

H. J. MOULE, Dorchester.

103. HELL, AS A PLACE-NAME.—What is the real meaning of the place-name "Hell"? That, in the 17th century, it had anything to do with its present well-known sense of a gambling house, I doubt, to say the least of it. The apparently Puritan M.P., Giles Grene, would surely not be mixed up with anything of the sort, yet he was owner of a tenement in Weymouth "vocat: Hell," in Hell (now softened to Helen) Lane. But, besides, there was A.D. 1400, at Dorchester ‡ a "placia vocata helle." As to the latter I have a guess, but hardly worth printing.

H. J. MOULE, Dorchester.

[According to Prof. Skeat, *hell* is "from the Teutonic base HAL, to hide: so that the original sense is the hidden or unseen place."

EDITOR FOR SOMERSET.]

104. ROGERS OF CANNINGTON, SOMERSET.—Where is a pedigree of this family to be found? I am particularly wanting some particulars of Hugh Rogers, eldest son of Sir Francis of Cannington, who was knighted on the 28 Aug., 1616. Hugh Rogers matriculated from Hart Hall, Oxford, on the 13th Oct., 1637, being then aged 15. [See *Somerset Wills*, 2nd S., 90.]

W. D. PINK.

* *Descriptive Catal: of Charters, &c., of Weymouth*, pp. 107, 110, &c.

† *Hutchins' Hist. of Dorset*, 3rd. Edn., II. p. 434.

‡ *Transactions of the Dorset Field Club*, XI., p. 43.

105. JAMES ASHE—Recorder of Bath and M.P. for Bath from 1645 till 1659. He is described as of Fifield, co. Wilts. Was he the James Ashe who signed the *Visitation of Somerset*, 1623, and who is therein said to be the son of William Ashe of South Petherton, Somerset? His Will was, I believe, proved Feb. 14, 1672/3. W. D. PINK.

106. SOMERSET M.P.S IN THE LONG PARLIAMENT.—At the risk of repeating one or more queries before asked, I shall be obliged if correspondents of *S. & D. N. & Q.*, having better access than myself to local Books, will kindly supply genealogical particulars respecting any of the following.

ROBERT HUNT—M.P. for Ilchester, 1640, till disabled in 1644. He married Elizabeth, dau. of John Browne of Frampton, and died Feb. 20, 1679/80, aged 71. His parentage wanted.

THOMAS HODGES—M.P. for Ilchester, 1646, till decease. Was of Wedmore. Will proved July 3, 1649.

WILLIAM CARENT—M.P. for Milborne Port, 1645, till secluded in 1648. Was of Toomer in Henstridge. Will proved July 18, 1666.

ALEXANDER LUTTRELL—M.P. for Minehead, 1640, till decease in 1642. Quere, if younger son of Thomas Luttrell of Dunster by Jane Popham.

THOMAS HANHAM—M.P. for Minehead, 1642, till disabled in 1644. Was of Caundle, co. Dorset, aged 70 in 1645, when he was fined £968 Composition for his estate.

GEORGE SEARLE—M.P. for Taunton, 1640-53, Mayor of Taunton in 1649. A strong Parliamentarian.

JOHN PALMER, M.D.—M.P. for Taunton, 1645-53. Master of All Souls, Oxford.—Survived the Restoration.

Also dates of decease of

SIR HENRY BERKELEY, of Yarlington,—M.P., for Somerset, 1640-41.

THOMAS GROVE,—M.P. for Milborne Port, 1645-48. Was of Fern House, Wilts, ancestor of the present Baronet.

W. D. PINK.

107. FROME FREE CHURCH.—On Tuesday, the 15th April, 1817, the corner stone of the new Free Church, at Frome, [Christ Church], was laid by the Most Honourable the Marquess of Bath.

The business of the day commenced with service at the Parish Church, where the Prayers were read by the Rev. J. Algar, Curate of Frome, after which a most excellent and appropriate sermon was preached by the Rev. Charles Phillott, A.M., Vicar, from I Kings viii. 13, 27, 57, 60. After the sermon a collection was made, which amounted to £41 18s. 9d.

The order of the procession, as it left the church after the service, which is taken from the *Sherborne Journal*, 25th April, 1817, is remarkable for its elaboration.

Four Constables.

A Band of Music.

Choir of Singers.

A Man carrying a flag, bearing the Royal Arms.

The Churchwardens, with white Wands, carrying each a Silver Chalice, with Wine and Oil.

The Clerk, in his gown, carrying a bunch of Corn, tied with blue Ribbons.

The Town Crier, with a Brass Plate, bearing an Inscription.

The Model of the New Church.

The Architect, carrying the Plans, &c.

The Master Builder, carrying a Trowel and Mallet.

The Churchwarden elect, carrying a Bible and Common Prayer-Book open, on a Velvet Cushion, supported by two Subscribers.

The Bailiff of the Hundred.

The Deputy Sexton, in full dress.

T. S. Champneys, Esq., hereditary sexton, attended by 2 Beadles.

The Marquess of Bath, attended by the Vicar and Curate.

The Clergy, two and two.

Deputy Lieutenants and Magistrates.

The Treasurer, carrying the Subscription Book.

The Select Committee, with white Wands.

Another flag, bearing the Arms of the Earl of Cork and Orrery Lord of the Hundred of Frome.

The Committee, two and two.

The Subscribers, two and two.

Five Masons and five Carpenters, with their respective Insignia.

The Scholars of Rodden Down School.

The Matron and children of the Asylum.

The Master and Blue Coat Boys.

Old Men of the Hospital.

Old Women of the Almshouse.

Managers and Mistress of the Girls Sunday School.

Girls of the School.

Master and Boys of the Sunday School.

The New Sunday Schools.

Another Flag, manufactured in Frome, appropriately ornamented. Constables, &c., &c., &c.

108. THE NORTONS OF ABBOTS' LEIGH, AND THE LANES OF BENTLEY. (III. xviii. 84.)—Clarendon (Book xiii.) distinctly states that Mrs. Norton of Abbots' Leigh was "a niece or very near kinswoman of Mr. Lane," Mrs. Jane Lane's father, as well as Col. Lane's father. He also informs us that Mrs. Jane Lane and Mrs. Norton "had been bred together, and (were) friends as well

as kindred." The whole story, both in Clarendon and in the *Boscobell Tracts*, would preclude any idea that the ladies were sisters, but would leave open the extreme probability of their being really and truly cousins, in which relationship Charles II himself in his own account of the "Escape from Worcester," always speaks of them.

HUGH NORRIS, South Petherton.

109. These ladies were not related. Jane Lane (afterwards Lady Fisher) was the daughter of Thomas Lane of Bentley, by Ann, daughter of Walter Bagot, ancestor of the present Lord Bagot. Her paternal grandfather, John Lane, married Jane, daughter of Sir Edward Littleton, ancestor of the present Lord Hatherton.

Ellen Owen, who married Mr. (afterwards Sir George) Norton of Abbot's Leigh, was the daughter of Sir William Owen of Condovery, the well-known Royalist, by Ellen, daughter of Lord Kilmorey (d. 1627). Her paternal grandfather, Thomas Owen, (d. 1598), Judge of Common Pleas, married Sarah, daughter of Humphrey Baskerville, who was descended from the Devereux's, ancestors of the Viscounts Hereford.

IOTA.

110. HOSPITAL OF DORCHESTER. (I. iv. 173, II. xii. 123.)—The letters H.D., on the Dorchester town-farthings of 1669, stand for *Hospital of Dorchester*, a Home for the children of the poor, for which Dorchester was justly celebrated. It was erected at a cost of "eight hundred pounds" shortly after the "Great Fire" of 1613.* Here children of both sexes were thoroughly grounded in religious knowledge, received industrial instruction, and were trained for the battle of life.

The great fire proved a great mercy, "God poured down his blessings upon the place." (*J. White*, 1647.) It was soon "in a better condition than it had been, before that calamity fell upon them." By wisely directed efforts "the town was much enriched; knowledge causing piety, piety breeding industry, and industry procuring plenty unto it." (*T. Fuller*.)

The Hospital was a great and exceptional success. See "*Proposals for the relief and employment of the poor*," of the date of 1668; reprinted in Sir Walter Scott's edition of the *Somers' Tracts*. After speaking of parishes being obliged "to build workhouses, and employ their poor therein," the writer continues,

* This year, as E. Howes, writing a little later (1616), tells us, was a year of fires. At the "Theater called the Globe," "the Thatch tooke fier," "the house being filled with people to behold the play, viz. of Henry the 8th." Dorchester was almost entirely consumed, "the wind being then great." The fire "began about 2. a clock in the afternoon, when many were joyfully busie in the field, about their harvest." "It pleased almightie God yt neither man nor woman perished."

"such attempts have been made in many places to my knowledge, with very good intents and strenuous endeavours, but all that ever I heard of proved vain and ineffectual—as I fear will that of Clerkenwell—except that single instance of the town of Dorchester."

J. H. WARD.

III. SHARPE FAMILY.—The following Memoranda are contained on two folio sheets, evidently torn from a book; on the first sheet is a good impression of a portrait subscribed "Vera Effigies Rich^{di} Bernard Vigilantissimi Pastoris de Batcombe Someset: A^o: 1641:" in left-hand corner "Ætatis suæ 74"; "W: Hollar: Bohem: ad viuum del: Londini:"

They were given me by a Bristol bookseller and are worth preserving. I shall be very pleased to restore them to any representative of the families mentioned in them.

ARTHUR SCHOMBERG, Seend, Melksham.

Benjamin Sharpe was borne the 6 day of May the 3 mounth 1689.

Benjamin Sharpe died ye 30 day of march between 10 & 11 Clocke at night 1690.

William Sharpe was born 4th day of June neare 6 A Clock at night in ye yeare 1690 before King William came to town, Northampton.

Elizabeth Sharpe was borne Sept. 10th betwen 3 and 4 A Clocke in the morning in ye yeare 1691 northampton.

Ann Sharpe Was Born 23th day of October A quarter before two A Clock in the After noone 1697: being Saturday= froome Sellwood.

Mary Sharpe Was Born 29th day of december About one A Clock in the Mourning 1700: being the Lord's day: In froome Selwood Sumersett shire.

John Sharpe Was Born 22nd of Dec. 1702 A quarter after 8 A Clock at night being tuesday In froome.

Mary Sharpe died March 16th 170²/₃ betwen 12 and 1 A Clock at noon in froome being tusday.

John Sharpe died April 18th 1703 betwen 4 and 5 A Clock in ye Mourning being Lords day in froome.

My Mother died March 29th 1705: betwen 9 and 10 A Clock at night one thirsdays in Northampton and is laid by Sister Webster.

Will: Sharpe Married 13th July 1713: In froome: Eliz: Allen.

My Sistr Ann Abbot Died 20th of Octob^r 1714 king Georges Crownation day:

Mary Sharpe my Grand Daughter was Born 7th Dec^r 1714 A quart^r aft^r three in the mourneing being teusday in froome:

My Bro. Jn Law Will: Abbot died 28th April 1715 aft^r he was Cut for ye stone.

Eliz: Sharpe my Grand daught^r was born 11 Janry 1715/16
A quart^r afr 7 at Night In froome.

John Sharpe my Grand Son was born 1st Dec^r 1718 about
2 A Clock in the Mourneing froome: of A munday: And died
the 9th in the Mourneing following being tuesday: at 6 A Clock.

My father died 28th of Feb^{ry} 1718 about 4 A Clock in the
aft^rnoon.

My grand Daught^r Elizabeth Sharpe died 20th of Sept^r 1719
ten minnits before 8 A Clock Lords day in the mourneing.

My Grand Son William Sharpe Born 23^d Deceb^r 1719 about
10 A Clock at night one wensday: in froome.

My Grand Daught^r Ann: Sharpe was born 21st January: 172^d
in froome ten minnits aft^r 4 A Clock in the mourneing being
saturday.

Ann Sharpe died the 11th January 1721/22 about one A Clock
in the day time.

Elizabeth Sharpe born 21st Novemb^r 1722: fifty minits
aft^r 11 at night Wensday.

John Sharpe born 25th Nov^{br} 1723: ten minnits aft^r nine
A Clock Munday night.

My Son William Sharpe died the 13th of July 1724: between
7 and 8 A Clock at Night Munday it being the day of his Marridge.

My Grandson John Sharpe Died 21st febr^{ry} 1726/7 In Bristol.

Eliz: Sharpe was Married 17th July 1728:

My Daught^r Ann Sharpe died 10th April 1730: half an houer
aft^r two A Clock Lords day Mourneing And Buried 28th by our
own seat. Mr. Roberts preacht hur funrall sermon.

My Grand Daught^r Mary Ludlow was borne 5th of April: 1730
in Sodbury between 9 and 10 A Clock Lords day in the mourneing.

My Grand Son Will^{am} Sharpe was drowned the 10th of April
1732: from of his Unckel Lydard's waihing Bridge in Bristol:

My Dear Mother Mary Sharpe Died ye first of Feb^{ry} 1739/40
friday about 8 in ye Morning Aged 77 years. Mr. Hurne preacht
her funeral Sermon ye 7th at her Interment.

My Dear Father John Sharpe Died ye 20th of June 1740
being friday about Eight in ye morning and Buried ye 26th
Thirsday Evening Aged 77 ye Xmas before haveing been married to
my Dear mother 53 years ye day of her death and are both Laid
wth my Dear Sister in ye Meeting House at Froome, Six weeks
difference in there Age and twenty in their death to a day.

John Sharpe his Booke C4472 w3th h3s f1736y T4
f94472 thz 22 of J56y 38 yz y2192 93.*

* These lines are in cypher, of which the following is the key:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
a	e	i	o	u	l	m	n	r

They read — "Coomo with his family To froome the 22 of July in ye yeare 93."

EDITOR FOR DORSET.

Mrs. Margrett Rolt died 24th of Nov^{br}: 1713: A quart^r aft^r 12 A Clock tusday: And Buried 30th.

Mrs. Joane Allen Died 3^d April 1718 at six A Cloak at night thirsday.

Ann Jeyes Came to my house 15th of Agust 1718.

Mr. Henry Allen Died the 9th of Dec^{mbr} 1721 about 10 A Clock at Night saturday And Buryed the 15th: My Son preacht his funrall sermon:

Mr. John Davison Died the 28th of Dec^{mbr} 1721 about 1 A Clock in ye mourning.

My Bro: Nath Sharpe Died the 17th of febr^y: 1723/4.

Mr. Henry Allen Died the 29th of Agust 1728 about 12 A Cloak at night thirsday and Buryed the 2^d Sept^r. Mr. Roberts preacht his funrall Sermon.

Ann Sharpe, Mary Sharpe, William Sharpe, Joseph Sharpe, John Sharpe, Mary Sharpe, Nathaniel Sharpe, Brothers children, 1745. [The last named] Born March 8th 1722/3 left Northampton 1728, and Went for London 1738. Went abroad, return'd to England from the West Indies April 7th 1745. Came to Chipping Sodbury June 8th and 24th. Sail'd from Bristol in ye () same year.

Eben^r & Eliz: Ludlows Grandchildren sons of J^{no} and Mary Telford as under

My Grandson John Telford was born ye 30th of Dec^{br} 1748 between 9 & 10 a Clock fryday night at his Grandfathers Eben^r Ludlow, Sodbury.

My Grandson Will^m Telford was Born Feb^{ry} ye 13th 1749/50 between two and three a Clock in ye morning at Grandfathers.

My Son John Telford died ye 4th of May 1751 being Satturday about one a Clock in ye morning at Welingbourough.

112. WITCHCRAFT NEAR THE BORDERS OF SOMERSETSHIRE.—The fragmentary accounts following were related to me by one who had heard them, when she was young, from her mother, who was born about 1797, and resided at Sampford Peverel, where, when a young woman, she had frequently given bread and cheese, with a jug of beer, to the old woman referred to, when she used to walk into their house, in the hope of keeping her in a good humour.—In the early part of this century there was living in the neighbourhood of Sampford Peverel an old woman of the name of Mary Dally, whose looks were not at all in her favour, and who was a reputed witch. If she was offended by a neighbour, she would, perhaps, go into his fields, and sow something under the trees, where the cattle usually lay of a night, with the result that the next time they lay down there they were either struck with disease, or they died.

She also used to bewitch their milk-pans, so that when the new milk was poured into the pans it used to boil over (as it was described) and would not stop in them. Old Mary Dally at last got into such bad repute by her witch-craft, that it was arranged that she should be put to death, and in the early part of this century, she was smothered between two feather beds, and all the old books of magic found in her house were burnt.—An instance of the power of the white witch, who resided near Burlescombe, B——r by name, (I should mention, that the gift, or power of the white witch, was possessed by more than one generation in B——r's family) came to me from the same source. A farm servant was sent by his master with a message to B——r about some case in which his master had been, or thought he had been, overlooked. The man sent was no believer in the powers of B——r as a white witch. When he came to his house to deliver the message, he was asked to come in, but declined. B——r told him that he need not be afraid, as he would not hurt him. The man told B——r that he did not believe in his having the power, which he was supposed by people to possess. He was then asked if he would believe what his own eyes saw; this, he said, he could. There were some acorns lying in B——r's house, who took one, and put it on the floor, presently it began to grow, and gradually became a little tree, and acorns appeared upon it, then these dropped off, and some little black pigs appeared and ate them up, and then tree, pigs, and all, vanished.

This story savours of the Indian jugglers' mango trick, or of hypnotism. The fact of the smothering of Mary Dally should be related, one would think, in the newspapers of that period. Possibly some of your readers may know fuller particulars of her doings.

A girl of about 16, named M——n, was ill in the same village of Sampford Peverel, and seemed to be wasting away, no medicine appearing to do her any good. It was suggested, that perhaps she had been overlooked, so she was taken to the white witch. The white witch told her that she *had* been overlooked, but that the spell had not been intended for her, but for her mother, and had been laid at the well, where her mother was in the habit of going early every morning. On the particular morning, after the spell had been laid, the mother had been prevented going by some cause, and had sent her girl, whose illness dated from that time.

The white witch did something to counteract the spell, and the girl soon recovered, and got well. My informant knew the girl after she had grown up.

C. H. Sp. P.

[The impression that lunatics, if they become more than usually outrageous when in confinement, are *smothered between*

feather beds, is firmly held in North Dorset. I have little doubt that the supposed end of Mary Dally is equally apocryphal.

EDITOR FOR DORSET.]

113. DEEDS RELATING TO NORTH AND SOUTH CADBURY.—

(1.) William Harbord of Grafton parke, co. Northants, Esquire, Surveyor-Generall to His Majesty Charles II., and Mary Harbord eld. da. of the said William H. and Mary his wife decd. who was da. & coheire of Arthur Ducke late of Wells, Doctor of Laws, of the one part And Richard Newman of Ffifehed Magdalen, co. Dorset. Esq., of the other part. Recites a Lease bearing date 20 March, 25 Elizabeth [1583] from Henry, Earl of Huntington, to Ambrose Smith, citizen and mercer of London, of the manor of North Cadbury, and another lease bearing date 25 February, 26 Elizabeth, from Henry, Earl of Huntington, to Henry Billingsby of London, haberdasher, of the Manor of South Cadbury. WHEREAS the said manors were said to be conveyed to Thomas Stephens and John Strode of the Middle Temple, Esquire and WHEREAS the said Thomas and John by Indenture dated 20 November, 6 James I., made between them of the one part and Alexander Ewens of North Cadbury, Matthew Ewens, son and heir app. of the said Alexander, Sir Robert Phillipps, knt., son and heir app. of Sir Edward P., of Mountague, knight, George Horsey, Esq., son and heir app. of George H., of Clifton co. Dorset, Thomas Ewens of Kingston-juxta-Yeovil, Esq., and William Swanton of the Middle Temple, gentleman, of the other part, The latter did at the request of Alexander and Matthew Ewens relinquish their right to the manors aforesaid NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH that the said William and Mary Harbord for the better protecting and strengthening the title of the said Richard Newman unto the said manors do direct that the executors of Sir Robert Phillipps and the other parties named shall assign their right and interest in the said manors to the said Richard Newman. Dated 5 July, 1684. *Heraldic seals, and the signatures of William and Mary Harbord.*

(2.) William Harbord of Grafton parke co. Northants, Esquire, Surveyor-Generall to His Majesty King James II. and Margaret Harbord one of the daurs. and coheir with Grace Harbord of Mary Harbord, deceased, their mother, first wife of the said William Harbord their father, of the one part, And Richard Newman of Ffifehead Magdalen co. Dorset, Esquire, and Roger Jacson of St. Martin in the Fields co. Middx., gentleman. Recites an agreement of 3 March, 1683, between the said William and Richard touching Richard's absolute purchase of the Manors of North & South Cadbury. Dated 28 May, 1685. *Signatures and seals of William and Margaret Harbord.*

(3) A General Pardon granted to Matthew Cousens of North Cadbury, armiger, 1625. *Seal wanting.*

GEO. F. TUDOR SHERWOOD, Petersham House,
Walham Green, S.W.

(*To be Continued.*)

114. THE WILL OF EDWARD SPRAGUE, OF UPWAY, DORSET.—The VIth day of June in the year of our Lord God, 1614. In the name of God Amen, I Edward Sprague of Upway in the County of Dorset, fullere, being sick and weak of body, but well and perfect in mind, thanks be given unto Almighty God, do ordain and appoint this my last will and testament to be made in manner and form following, That is to say first of all I do bequeath my soul to Almighty God my saviour and redeemer, and my body to be buried within the churchyard. As for such temporal goods as God hath blessed me withall, I give and bequeath as hereafter follows: viz. I give unto the parish Church of Upway ten shillings. Item—I give unto the poor of the said parish of Upway ten shillings. Item—I give unto Ralph Sprague my eldest son one of the oldest pair of sheares in my shop and one lesser pair called the quarrell. Item—I give and bequeath unto my oldest daughter Alice Sprague fifty pounds, to be paid within one year after my decease. Item—I give and bequeath unto Edward Sprague my second son, two pair of shears and twenty pounds to be paid likewise within one year after my decease. Item—I give and bequeath unto Richard Sprague my third son twenty pounds to be paid when he shall be one and twenty years of age. Item—I give and bequeath unto Christopher Sprague my fourth son twenty pounds to be paid when he shall be of the age of one and twenty yeares. Item—I give and bequeath unto Wm. Sprague my youngest son twenty pounds to be paid when he shall be of the age of one and twenty yeares. All the rest of my goods moveable and unmoveable I give and bequeath unto Christian Sprague my wife whom I do make my whole executrix of this my last will and testament. Memorandū, that if Richard Sprague Christopher Sprague or William Sprague shall happen to die either of them before they shall be of the age of one and twenty years, that his legacy to be divided between the other two, or if two of them shall happen to die before they shall be of the age of one and twenty yeares, that then their legacies to remain to the other then living. Finally, I do appoint Henry Samweys and Willā Bryar overseers of this my Will and Testament, in the presence of those whose names are underwritten,—John Bishoppe, —John Taylor, his mark. Memorandū: that whereas the living of the aforesaid Edward Sprague doth fall unto his son Ralph Sprague after his decease, the said Ralph doth upon his fathers request promise that his mother Christian Sprague shall quietly

enjoy the said living until he shall be one and twenty years of age.

On the back of this will is written "Made in Dorset county England and proved before the Arch Bishop of England."

The inventory of Edward Sprague's goods, valued by Thos. Levall, John Sellar, William Bryar, and Francis George, June, 1614, amounted, apparently, to £238 6s. od.

The following notes relate to the name of Sprague.

Anne, daughter of Walter Grey, of Bridport, married Christopher Sprague of Turners Piddle (*Heralds' Visit. of Dorset; 1623*) fourth son of the Testator.

Dec. 13th, 1617, a reference is made Ralph Sprague of Fordington in "*Charters, minutes and other Documents,*" Weymouth.

In King's Langley Church, on the floor of the Chancel, occurs "Nicholas Sprague of Chipperfield in this parish, gent., who died Nov. 30th, 1679, aged 23 years. Non diu vixit sed multum." (Clutterbuck's *Heris.*, i., 438).

"June 20th, 1628, Captain Endicot, with his wife and Company, this Day sails in the Ship "Abagail," Henry Gauden, Master, from Weymouth in England, for Naumkeag (now Salem) in New England, being sent by the Massachusetts Patentees at London, to carry on the Plantation there, make way for the settling a Colony, and be their Agent to order all affairs till the Patentees themselves come over. Sept. 13th, 1638, Mr. Endicott writes of his safe arrival at Naumkeag (Salem) to Mr. Matthew Cradock in London."

"Among those who arrive at Naumkeag, are Ralph Sprague with his Brethren Richard and William." (From Prince's *Chronology*).

From *The Massachusetts Colony Records*: "Sept. 28, 1630, 1st Jury impannelled, Ralph Sprague a member of that Jury."

According to Hosea Sprague's *History of the Sprague Family*, published in 1828 (from which the above is taken), Ralph was about twenty-five years of age on his arrival at Salem, and Wm. about twenty.

Mr. Frank W. Sprague, 27, Moreland St., Boston, U.S.A., will be pleased to hear of any occurrences of the name previous to 1614.

[The following entries from the Register of Cann St. Rum-bold, Shaftesbury, may interest Mr. Sprague, though later than the date he mentions. Baptisms of Thomas, 12 Jan., 1664-5; Mary, 26 Dec., 1666; Redigon, 3 Dec., 1668; John, 15 Oct., 1671; children of Thomas Sprague; and of John, 7 July, 1714; Thomas, 7 Oct., 1715; Joseph, 12 Apl., 1717; and Edeth, 27 Feb., 1718/9; children of John Sprague. Charles Young married Hannah Sprague, 30 Jan., 1695-6. Radigon, 24 May, 1670; John, 8 Sept., 1672; and Thomas, 13 Sept., 1680; children of

Thomas Sprague, were buried at these dates; Mary, wife of Thomas Sprague, in Woollen, 23 Janv., 1682/3, and Thomas Sprague, 17 March, 1711/2.

Anne, wife of Walter Sprage, was buried at Swire, 11 July, 1624.

EDITOR FOR DORSET.]

115. RICHARD ROSE, M.P. for Lyme Regis, 1640-48.—I should be indebted to any correspondent who can supply me with some particulars of this M.P. He was a prominent Parliamentarian in the early years of the Long Parliament, took the protestation in 1641, the negative oath in 1642, subscribed to the solemn League and Covenant in 1643, and was an active Committee-man down to 1648. He was also one of those members who, in 1645, received the allowance of £4 per week granted to members whose estates had been sequestrated by, or were under control of the Royalist Army. Although a pronounced Parliamentarian he seems to have had no sympathy with the Independents or extreme end of that party. At the call of the House on 26 Sept., 1648, he was an absentee, and was declared to be "not excused." The latest reference I find to him in the Commons' Journals is on the 25 Nov., 1648; when he was appointed one of the Commissioners for the Army Assessment for the County of Dorset. From the absence of all further allusion to him in the Journals of the House it may fairly be assumed that he was one of the members included in the "Purge" of December following, and from the fact that his name is not in any of Prynne's Lists of Secluded Members, printed mostly in 1659, I infer that he was dead before that date.

W. D. PINK.

116. THE BLACK DOG OF——, DORSET.—The following newspaper cutting may interest Dorset folklorists. Can any of your readers identify "Dog Lane," and state whether the "Black Dog" Inn still exists? W.

"In the county of Dorset, not far from Lyme Regis, stands a farmhouse built on to the only existing portion of an old mansion which was destroyed at the time of the Parliamentary wars. The sitting-room, in use by the family and predecessors for a century or two back, still retains the original fireplace, with the capacious chimney, and large old-fashioned fixed seats on either side. It is recorded that many years ago, when the then master of the house, as was his wont when his daily toils were over, took his accustomed seat in the chimney corner, a large black dog as regularly took possession of the opposite one, and night after night, for weeks and months, this dreaded bogie cast a gloom over the farmer's evening enjoyment. After a time, however, on the farmer becoming accustomed to his appearance, and sustaining no harm, he began to be regarded as one of the family circle.

To the frequent advice of his neighbours to drive away this fiendlike intruder, the farmer, dreading a contest with the animal, jestingly answered, "Why should I? He is the quietest and frugalest creature about the farm, neither eating, drinking, nor interfering with anyone." One night, however, the farmer, enraged at the taunts of some neighbours with whom he had been drinking freely, determined his courage should no longer be the subject of their jeers.

Returning home in an unusual state of irritation, and seeing the dog in his usual seat, he seized a poker and rushed at him. The dog, bounding from its seat, rushed upstairs, followed by the infuriated farmer, to an attic, at the top of the house, where, on the master gaining the threshold, he beheld it spring up and disappear through the ceiling. Disgusted at finding himself foiled, he struck a blow on the ceiling where the dog had vanished, when down fell an old-fashioned casket, which was found to contain a large sum in gold and silver coins of Charles I.'s time. The dog was never more seen in the house, but is still said at midnight to continue to haunt an adjacent lane, which still bears the name of "Dog Lane," and his portrait may be seen in the tavern sign of the small inn near by, "The Black Dog," in all its spectral hideousness." (*Live Stock Journal*.)

[According to Kelly's *Directory of Dorsetshire*, 1880, there were at the date three BLACK DOG Inns in the County, viz., at Broadmayne, at Weymouth, and at East Stoke, near Wareham.

EDITOR FOR DORSET.]

117. HOW THE HADDOCK OBTAINED ITS NAME.—A few years ago I was referring to the tradition with regard to the black marks on a John Dory, as it lay for sale on the beach at Beer, having just been brought ashore with other fish by one of the trawlers, when I was corrected by a fisherman standing by, who said that it was the "hadick," which St. Peter obtained the tribute money from. "For," he said, "it gets its name from that." "How so?" I asked. "Why," said he, "St. Peter when he caught it, said *Ha! Dick! I have thee*, and after that the fish was called a hadick."

My informant related this quite seriously, and believed in the correctness of his tradition, the originality of which is amusing.

According to the local pronunciation of "hadick" or "haddick" the name spelt phonetically would give him strong grounds for thinking that he must be right.

C. H. SP. P.

118. DORSET CHRISTMAS CAROLS (III. xviii. 67). The Carol which is given in the present Number is another of those in use in the Parish of Long Burton. It is said to have been introduced here by a man who came "hay-trussing" from Upwey in the south of the County.

AWAKE AND JOIN THE CHEERFUL CHOIR!

Traditional.

(COPYRIGHT.) Harmonized by E. Howarth.

A - wake and join the cheerful choir Up - on this joy - ful morn, Up -

The first system of the hymn features a treble and bass staff in C major, 4/4 time. The melody is in the treble clef, and the accompaniment is in the bass clef. The lyrics are: "A - wake and join the cheerful choir Up - on this joy - ful morn, Up -".

- on this joy - ful morn. And glad Ho-san - na loudly sing, For

The second system continues the melody and accompaniment. It includes a repeat sign with a first ending bracket. The lyrics are: "- on this joy - ful morn. And glad Ho-san - na loudly sing, For".

joy a Saviour's born, And glad Ho - san - na loud - ly sing, For

The third system continues the melody and accompaniment. The lyrics are: "joy a Saviour's born, And glad Ho - san - na loud - ly sing, For".

joy a Saviour's born, For joy a Sa-viour's born.

The fourth system concludes the hymn with a final cadence. The lyrics are: "joy a Saviour's born, For joy a Sa-viour's born."

II.

Let all the Choirs in earth below
 Their voices loudly raise ;
 And sweetly join the cheerful Band
 With Angels in the skies.

III.

The shining Host, in bright array,
 Descend from heaven to earth ;
 And all with gentle hearts and voice
 Proclaim a Saviour's Birth.

119. QUAIN T RIDDLES (III. xviii. 79.)—The answers are :

I. Balaam's Ass.

II. A Pair of boots.

III. The Year (cf. *Psalm* lxxv. 11.)

C. H. SP. P.

120. CAFFECOME—CHAFFCOMBE, SOMERSET.—Mr. W. H. Chaffee, P.O. Box 3068, New York, U.S.A., who is compiling a family genealogy, wishes to know when and why the above mentioned place-name was changed from the former to the latter form. Also whether the personal name *Chafe*, with its variants, is derived from *Chauve*, 'Bald,' and is of Norman origin.

121. A GENEALOGICAL PUZZLE.—There is now living, says the *Sporting Magazine*, of May, 1797, p. 80, within a few miles of Oldham in Lancashire, a family consisting of a grand-father, a grand-mother, two fathers, two mothers, two sisters, four brothers, a father-in-law, a mother-in-law, a son-in-law, a daughter-in-law, three sisters-in-law, three brothers-in-law, a step-father, a step-mother, a step-daughter, two-stepsons, a daughter, a niece, three nephews, two husbands, three sons, two uncles, two wives, an aunt, a great aunt, a great uncle, and a grandson,—in all eight persons.

Will some reader of *S. & D. N. & Q.* send a solution of this enigma ? Δ.

122. PROVERBIAL SAYINGS.—“The first rain after Priddy Fair is the first rain of winter.”

“The apples go away with the Shearer, and come with back with the Reaper.”

I have heard both these sayings recently. Priddy Fair is on August 21st. At sheep shearing time the apple blossom is gone, and the apples make no great show on the trees until harvest.

J. COLEMAN.

[Does it not mean that the store of apples will last till shearing-time ?

EDITOR FOR SOMERSET.]

123. A BLACK DOCTOR.—The following entries occur in the accounts of the Cheddar Overseers of the Poor.

1724.	Pa ye black doctor's son for relief	..	..	—	1	5
„	Ye black doctor's Wid. for keeping her son till the 9th of this instant May, 44 weeks	..	..	2	4	0
„	Pa for 2 journey to Bristol, & two to Shepton About the Black Doct. Child & Expense	..	..	—	9	0
	Who was this black doctor ?					

J. COLEMAN.

124. HAMMOON CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNT BOOK.— Through the kindness of the Rev. D. H. Sawyer, Rector of Hammoon, I have had the opportunity of examining a Churchwardens' Account Book belonging to the parish. As it ranges from 1716 to 1779, its contents cannot be so interesting as if it extended over a more stirring period of Church History.

During the 18th century the Church expenses at Hammoon were provided for by a Rate only, there being no other source of income. The basis of this Rate remained unchanged throughout the whole of these 63 years, the total of £2 4 7 being multiplied as the outlay of the Wardens demanded.

It stands as follows in 1716 :—

	£	s.	d.
1. George Trenchard, Esq.	01	13	05
2. Robert Byles	00	04	00
3. Samuel Muston	00	01	00
4. Forrester	00	02	00
5. William Down for Parkers Lease..	00	02	00
6. William Down for his Living	00	00	08
7. Philip Dugdall	00	01	00
8. Thomas Upward	00	00	06
	<u>02</u>	<u>04</u>	<u>07</u>

On taking these holdings one by one it appears that :

1. George Trenchard, Esq., occurs until 1770 (except that he is replaced by "Mr. [John] Balden for the Farme" in 1722, and by James Fifard (Fifett) in 1725, and is succeeded in 1771 by William Trenchard, Esq. "George Trenchard" probably represents two persons of the name, one the Member for Poole who died 1758, the other his son who died 12 Oct., 1768 (Hutchins). In the Hammoon Poor Rate for 1722 the name occurs as "The Hon^{ble} Col. George Trenchard." William Trenchard was the son of the second George, and died in 1829, aged 76.

2. This holding was divided in 1727 between Mr. Lanning, 3s. 9d., whose name continues till the end of the volume, and James Longman, 3d., who in 1732 is replaced by Martha Longman [widow], succeeded in 1740 by Mr. Shirley, in 1756 by Farmer [Henry] Jenkins, in 1769 by Mr. Soloman, and in 1770 by Mr. Jenkins again. "Mr. Lanning" probably represents two persons in succession, John, who signs the accounts till 1764, and Thomas, who first occurs in 1762.†

3. Samuel Muston is replaced by Mr. John Muston in 1740.‡

4. Mr. Forrester, (who is called in the Poor Rate for 1722 "The Revnd. Mr. Tho. Forrester) is replaced by Mr. Lanning in 1724, but returns in 1727. Mrs. Forrester occurs in 1742, in 1763 Mr. John Trenchard, in 1764 Mrs. Forrester again, in 1765

† James Longman was buried 1730, Martha Longman 1758, John Lanning 1770, Thomas Lanning 1793, Robert Jenkins 1799, and Henry Jenkins, 1826.

‡ Samuel Muston was buried 1744, John Muston 1765.

Mr. [John] Crane, and in 1770 Mr. John Trenchard, Esq. This John Trenchard was probably the brother of George who died in 1768. He was baptised in 1736, and died 26 Dec., 1819. (Hutchins.)

5 and 6 are united under Mr. Black (generally written Blake) in 1730, divided in 1744 between Mr. Blake 2s., and Mr. Down 8d., united under Mr. Blake 1775, and divided as before 1776.

7. Philip Dugdale continues until replaced by Mr. [John] Newman in 1765. One Philip Dugdale was buried 16 Dec., 1731. another the 25 Dec., 1763, aged 57.

8. Mr. Upward's name continues throughout the book.

The regular items of expenditure, occurring in most years, are what would be expected in a small parish at this era.

VISITATION FEES, to the amount of 3s. 6d., called by the name of "Court Fees," regularly occur, and occasionally the same or a less amount is paid at the *Second Visitation*,—*i.e.*, the autumnal Visitation held for the transaction of Testamentary business.

PENTECOST MONEY, 1s. 0½d., is an annual charge. Some of the printed receipts remain, shewing that it represented "Pentecostal Oblations" due to the Prebend *Allaris Pars Major* in the Cathedral Church of Sarum."

BREAD AND WINE for the Holy Communion, sometimes four times, but generally thrice a year. The charge is usually 2s. 7d. on each occasion.

BOOKS of Prayers for Fasts, and Thanksgivings, for which 1s. each was paid.

CLERK'S WAGES, £1 per annum, raised in 1739 to £1 5 0.

WASHING THE SURPLICE, and other church linen, usually 3s. 6d., *i.e.*, the Surplice three times, at 1s. a time, and 6d. for the other linen.

COPYING THE REGISTER and parchment, generally 1s. or 1s. 6d. In 1735 "Paid Mr. Edgar [the Curate] for his dinner, & writing out ye Register 3s. 6d."

RINGERS, ON GUNPOWDER TREASON DAY, is an occasional payment, generally 5s., and for the last time in 1758.

GAOL MONEY, at first £1 16 0 a year, but afterwards varying in amount. This charge last occurs in 1738, when half a year's payment amounted to 10s. 4d.

Besides these entries, in the earlier part of the book are many gifts to travelling seamen, from Turkey or elsewhere. In 1727 "Gave to Seamen that was taken by pirots, 1d." "Gave to seventeen Semen, their ship wase burnt, 6d." "Gave a woman in Distress and for a Clapper strap for the Bell, 3½d.," in 1761, is a curious combination. This strap was frequently called a *baldrick*.

Payments for the destruction of vermin are also frequent, the rate being, in 1716-8, 2d. a dozen for sparrows, 2d. each for hedghogs, moupes (bull-finches) and stoats, 4d. each for polecats, and 1s. each for otters and foxes.

A new Common Prayer Book was bought in 1726 for 16s., another in 1732 for 7s. 6d., in 1750 for 16s., in 1759, "A new Common Prayer Book and Register Book, 14s., and another Common Prayer Book, 10s. in 1774.

In 1722, three shillings were paid for "ye Cup for ye Communion Tabell."

In 1743 occurs Mr. Gannett's Bill "for ye Pulpit Cloth & Cushen" £5 10 6, an unusually large expenditure, and Mr. Card's Bill for making the same 7s.

In 1755 William Ramsey was paid 2s. 6d. for ye Coffer.

Considerable repairs were done to the Church in 1733 when payment was made—

	£	s.	d.
"For 188 feet of Elming Board at 12s. a Hundred ..	1	2	6
For 7 peices of Oak and 2 of Elm ..		10	0
For 28 feet of oaken board & fetching them ..		6	10
Jenkins and his man for 5 days work ..		12	8
The Carpenter for making the furms & bench, and mending the Seats and Painting ye Tower ..		3	0
For 6 quart of Tar		2	6"

In the following year :

"Buttles Bill for Tyling the Church	3	8	11
*For 1100 of Tyle & 10 Creas (Feb. 19)		19	5
For 2 Hundred of Tyle to Mr. Saintloe		4	0
Mr. Boydes Bill for Nailles and Lines		13	0
Hellier's Bill for Nailles		9	0
Mr. Haynes Bill for Timber Laughts and work don with his Plough [<i>i.e.</i> , wagon]	2	18	6
For 2 Carpenters for 4 days each		10	8"

Other repairs were also executed in 1755.

The highest annual expenditure occurred in 1734 and amounted to £12 5 3. The usual outlay was much less, say, from £3 to £4, and the further we go in the century, the more it shows a tendency to diminution.

Entries containing historical allusions are Books of Prayers for the Queen, 1727, for the King, and for "prence fredrche," 1728, for the Fast for 18 Dec., 1745, A Thanksgiving Prayer for 25 May, 1746, A Proclamation from the King, and a payment to the Ringers at the King's Coronation,† 1761.

A Prayer of Thanksgiving for the young prince,‡ and another for the conquest of ye Haven,"§ 1762,—all at 1s. each, except the Ringers, who have 5s.

In 1760 sixpence was charged "for altering ye Prayer for ye Royal Family."

In the years 1745-8 are numerous entries of "Books for ye

* Crest-tiles; tiles used for covering the ridge of a roof. (Halliwell).

† George III was crowned 22 Sept., 1761.

‡ George, Prince of Wales, born 12 Aug., 1762.

§ Havana was reduced by the British Fleet, 1762.

Cattle," "Orders for ye Cattle," and in 1746 one shilling was paid for "the Act of Parliament for y^e Cattle."

The accounts bear the signature of "H. Churchill, Rect^r" in 1717,— "Joⁿ Crabb Rect^r," 1722, and in most subsequent years till 1737,— "Robert Edgar, Curate," 1744 and 1747, (but he was paid for copying the Register from 1735 to 1762, and in 1763 for Mr. [Henry] Hall [Curate] was paid 1s. 6d. for the same,) "C. Twynihoe Rector," in 1762.

The following is a list of the Churchwardens of Hammoon. One only seems to have served every year. On 26 March, 1722, William Down was nominated to serve, but the accounts for the ensuing year are kept by Thomas Warren.

1716-7.	John Baldwin	1738-40.	John Haine
1718.	Robert Byles	1741-7.	John Muston
1721.	Thomas Upward	1748-53.	John Baldwin
1722.	William Down	1754-60.	John Muston
1722.	Thomas Warren	1761-2.	William Downe
1723.	Philip Dugdall	1763.	Philip Dugdall
1724.	Samuel Muston	1764-70.	John Baldwin, senr.
1725.	John Lanning	1771-3.	Robert Jenkins
1726-31.	James Fifet	1774-5.	John Crane
1732.	Samuel Muston	1776-8.	Robert Jenkins
1733-7.	John Lanning		

C. H. MAYO.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

125. WELLS CATHEDRAL--Its monumental Inscriptions and Heraldry together with the Heraldry of the Palace, Deanery, and Vicars' Close with Annotations from Wills, Registers, &c., and Illustrations of Arms by Arthur J. Jewers, F.S.A., London, Mitchell & Hughes, 1892, pp. xvi. + 313.

This handsome volume is dedicated to the Bishop of Bath and Wells, and his Lordship's arms together with those of the Bishopric and Deanery form the fine coloured frontispiece.

The original object and intention of this work, as we are told in the Preface, was to preserve and render more generally accessible, such memorial and heraldic inscriptions as still remain in the Cathedral and Cloisters, and the design was afterwards extended so as to include the whole of the Cathedral Precincts.

Mr. Jewers has carried out his plan very well and has added many valuable extracts from Wills, and Registers, especially those of the Cathedral and of St. Cuthbert's, Wells: these annotations relate chiefly to the 16th and 17th centuries but a few of them are earlier.

There is a list of arms at the beginning of the Volume which comprises more than 300 names; there is also a very complete Index; and besides the illustrations to be found throughout the book, there are 10 plates at the end, containing 65 coats of arms. Mr. Jewers seems to have spared no pains to make this

book interesting to all who love the old Cathedral of which it treats: and certainly all Somerset antiquaries should have a copy of it in their libraries.

Σ.

126. THE CHURCH PLATE OF THE COUNTY OF WILTS.—By J. E. Nightingale, F.S.A. Salisbury: Bennet Brothers, 1891. Royal 8vo. Pp. xv, 256. With 33 Illustrations, and 22 Plates at the end of the volume. Price 15s. cloth, or 21s. half-bound with duplicate plates.

The Diocese of Salisbury is to be congratulated upon the completion of the survey of its Church Plate, so admirably accomplished by the late Mr. Nightingale. The section dealing with the Church Plate of Dorset has already been noticed in this periodical. The present volume is written after the same model, with equal accuracy and lucidity of arrangement, while it excels the former in its wealth of illustrations. Mr. Nightingale has had the assistance of able helpers, who have personally visited the parishes of Wiltshire, and drawn the pieces of plate in outline, together with rubbings of engraved work and inscriptions, and in order to make the volume complete for the county as well as for the Diocese the northern Deaneries, now a part of the Diocese of Gloucester and Bristol, have been included in the survey.

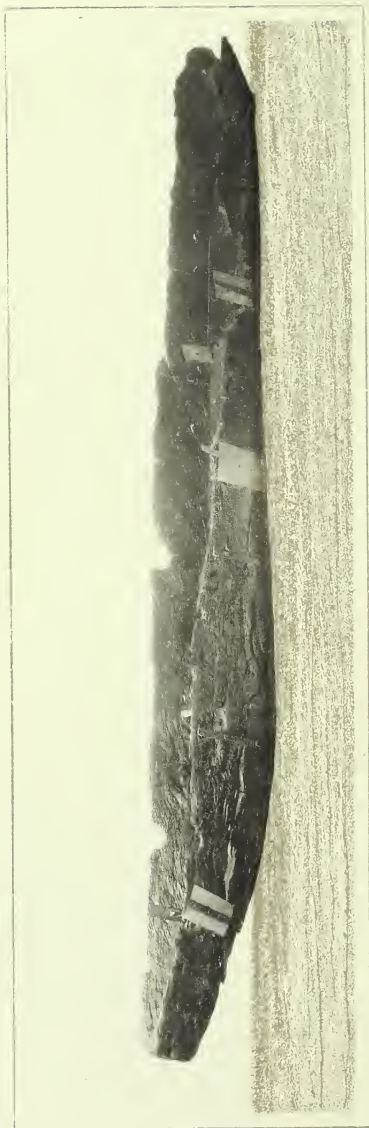
It has thus been ascertained that Wiltshire contains some 15 pre-Reformation Chalices and 8 Patens. The number of Elizabethan Chalices amounts to 70, while the county of Dorset possesses over 100.

The numerous illustrations in this volume give excellent representations of the most interesting examples of Communion Plate, both of early and late date, and we cannot do better than urge our readers to possess themselves of a copy of this work, and examine them for themselves.

It is a matter of deep regret that the talented author died on the 22nd of February last.

Δ.

127. "THE BUILDER," OF AUGUST 20th, well deserves the notice of our readers. Besides some excellent but too brief remarks in an article on *The Architecture of West Somerset*, the writer, Mr. Roland Paul, has given side drawings and accurate plans of a number of its old mansions, together with four double-page illustrations of the more striking edifices, ecclesiastical as well as secular, in the district. This work is an outcome of a late visit of the Architectural Association to the "West Countree" and coming from a writer and an architect who has heretofore proved himself so fully conversant with his subject, will doubtless form a valuable addition to the portfolio of many a Somerset Antiquary.



PREHISTORIC BOAT FOUND IN GODNEY MOOR NEAR GLASTONBURY.

128. ANCIENT CANOE FOUND NEAR GLASTONBURY.—

Amongst the finds brought to light during the excavation of the lately discovered British Village near Glastonbury one of the most interesting perhaps is the Canoe, a representation of which is seen on the opposite page. Boats or canoes have in so many instances been found in connection with Crannógs and lake dwellings that I fully expected to find or hear of one here, and on making enquiries I was told by a man who had worked in the neighbourhood that about eight years ago in cleaning out a ditch (a few fields distant from the present excavations), he had cut into a piece of timber, shaped like the end of a boat. On going to the spot, the water being low, it was soon possible by clearing away a few weeds, and a little mud at the bottom of the ditch to feel about two feet of the end of the Canoe. It was lying at an angle of about thirty degrees with the line of the bank, a portion of which it was necessary to cut away to expose it. The lowest part of the Canoe was about five feet three inches below the surface of the bank or four feet below the level of the adjoining land, the two feet immediately above the boat being peat. The stern and part of the left side are imperfect, but the whole of the bottom and the right side are complete enough to give a clear idea of its shape.

The Canoe is 17 feet long, its greatest width at 10 feet from the prow being 2 feet, and 1 foot deep. It is cut out of one stem of oak, the sides are particularly thin, being about one inch thick at the base and tapering to a fine edge, whilst the bottom is flat and averages about two-and-a-half inches in thickness. The whole is finely finished, being worked quite smooth and showing no tool mark or indication of burning. The prow is pointed and has a hole, one inch in diameter, through it from side to side, partially filled with a plug of wood. This would seem to have been made for the purpose of strengthening this part of the boat which is here split vertically. There are four similarly plugged holes arranged along the top of the left side and four in the bottom—these latter are arranged in pairs of about four feet from either end of the boat. At about two feet from the prow and on either side is a semi-circular hole very likely used as a paddle rest. When found, the canoe was resting on a trunk of alder which ran under it crossway about the centre. There were a few branches of alder also under other parts of the boat. Nothing else of importance was found either in or near the canoe, and little can be gathered from this source as to its age, but if it was used by the inhabitants of the neighbouring village, and its position leads us to think it probably was, we can but associate it with the other things found there which point to a pre-Roman occupation.

ARTHUR BULLEID.

N.B.—The iron bonds, shown in the engraving of the canoe, are supports which have been added since the discovery.

129. BRITISH VILLAGE, GLASTONBURY. (III. xviii. 50.)—Further discoveries have been made in Godney Moor, and by permission of Mr. Arthur Bulleid we give the Paper read by him on October 1st, 1892.

Of the meaning of *crannóg*, a very good account is given in Joyce's "*Irish Names of Places*," I. 299.

"The word *crannóg*, a formation from *crann*, a tree, means literally a structure of wood. In former times the Anglo-Irish employed it very generally to signify a basket or hamper of a certain size for holding corn. In its topographical use, it is applied to wooden houses placed on artificial islands in lakes. These islands were formed in a shallow part, by driving stakes into the bottom, which were made to support cross beams; and on these were heaped small trees, brambles, clay, &c., till the structure was raised over the surface of the water. On this the family, and in many cases several families, lived in wooden houses, sufficiently protected from enemies by the surrounding lake, while communication with the land was carried on by means of a small boat. The word *crannóg* was very often, and is now generally understood, to mean the whole structure, both island and houses."

Speaking on the site of his excavations Mr. Bulleid said:—"With your permission I will now read a few notes relating to the nature and mode of construction of the mounds that are seen in this field, of the houses or huts that once stood upon them, and also what we have been able to find out about the lives of the people who made and occupied them. Prof. Boyd Dawkins and Dr. Munro have both lately visited us, and I will endeavour to give their opinions as nearly as I can remember them, together with what information we have been able to gather ourselves during the excavations. We are able to say without hesitation that this is a lake dwelling or Crannog and it will prove perhaps as the excavations progress to differ little in structure from other dwellings that have been found in Scotland or elsewhere. On looking at the plan of the field the arrangement and grouping of the mounds perhaps suggests several Crannogs, and this will probably prove to be the case. The extent of ground covered by these mounds is about five acres, and the fact that there are more than sixty of them shows that this must have been an important settlement. The first thing I will consider is the situation of the village. It is nearly in the centre of the moor between Glastonbury and Godney, having the Glastonbury hills to the south, and the rising grounds of Godney and Meare to the north and west. The field is bounded on the east side by what is believed to be a natural watercourse. At the time the site of the village was chosen the moorland around us was a vast swamp; perhaps not always wholly under water, for the floods it would be subjected to in the winter months, and also the occasional inroads of the sea, would no doubt subside during the summer

into large pools or meres. One of these meres existed in quite recent times, giving the name to the neighbouring village of Meare, and in 1540 is said to have been one-and-half miles broad and five miles round, and having had as many as eighty swans upon it. We may not be far wrong in saying that this village could only be got at in winter by boats, and in summer by trackways through a thickly wooded and treacherous swamp. Referring to the construction of the village, all the stone and clay which are seen here have been brought from the neighbouring high lands, some as far as from the Mendip Hills. The peat was first of all covered with brushwood and small branches (chiefly alder); this extended over an area the limits of which as yet we are not able to define. Neither are we able to say what was its original thickness, for it is now found decayed and soft in a layer above the peat, averaging about fifteen inches in depth. This layer of brushwood was kept in place by pegs from two feet to three feet in length, bent over at the top. Over this layer or platform of brushwood, or "fascine" work, and under the mounds (for their better support), we find larger branches of trees. The large oak beams and piles which are also seen—if similar to those found in the Scotch lake dwellings—will probably be traced round the edge of the Crannog, and so define its area. The mounds themselves are formed of layers of clay, and range from fifteen to thirty feet in diameter, and the layers vary from six inches to two feet in thickness at the centre, gradually thinning out towards the edge of the mound. The surface of the clay seems to have been covered with timber, and on this was placed the hut made of wattle or planks, having in its centre a rude hearth of stone or clay. After a time this process seems to have been repeated, and in some mounds as many as four or five times, until the thickness of the clay reaches to as much as four feet in the deepest part of the mounds. The hearths appear also to have been sometimes raised independently of the floors, and in one mound we can trace as many as six or seven hearths one over the other. Although nothing is left to tell us of the size or shape of the dwellings, yet there is evidence that they were constructed of wattle or planks, the crevices being filled in with clay. A quantity of this clay has been found, with the wattle or timber marks on one side, and very distinct impressions of the fingers on the other. It was baked, probably, when the hut was destroyed by fire. The roofs very likely were constructed of rushes or heather. As to the inhabitants themselves we can determine the period at which they probably lived from the bronze fibulæ, pottery, and bone instruments, examples of which you will presently see in the museum. These seem to point to the occupation being at the late Celtic period, possibly extending into Roman times, but nothing distinctly Roman has been found—no Samian ware, or coins, which generally found

their way wherever Romans went. The relics found show that the people farmed, spun, wove, and also knew the use of the potter's wheel and lathe. The farming is shown by the ox, sheep, and pig bones, and by the wheat, beans, and rye that have been dug up; spinning, by the number of spindle whorls; weaving, by the clay loom weights, and what is thought to be part of a shuttle. The pottery is chiefly hand-made, but some wheel-made fragments show very good incised patterns. Several whole crucibles and fragments of others have been turned up, showing that the use of metal was well known, iron and bronze being both found. What appears to be an iron spearpoint is the only thing in the nature of a weapon that has been dug up, except burnt clay pellets, so called "sling stones," found in considerable numbers. There are no remains of the inhabitants themselves. Not a single human bone has been found, nor perhaps should we expect to find any. These people probably burnt their dead, and placed the ashes in urns, burying them in some neighbouring mound or rising ground. If during the excavations human remains should be brought to light they may perhaps give us some clue as to the reason of the final desertion, or it may be destruction, of what appears to have been for a long time a village of peaceful and industrious people who lived on this spot two thousand years ago."

OBJECTS HITHERTO FOUND DURING THE EXCAVATIONS.

POTTERY.	Quantity of both hand and wheel made.
BURNT CLAY.	Loom weights. Sling "stones" about 100. Crucibles, 3 whole and 3 portions of others. Funnel, 7in. high. Pieces of clay showing wattle, plank, and finger marks. Numerous circular and other shaped perforated pieces.
SPINDLE-WHORLS.	23 stone, clay and bone.
HORN INSTRUMENTS.	Shuttle? Borers. 5 Combs. Pottery stamps and makers. 2 Cheek pieces of horses' bits.
BONE INSTRUMENTS.	3 small needles, 2in. long. 4 large rude needles, 6in. long. 11 perforated pieces of similar shape and size.
METAL-BRONZE.	4 whole fibulae, 2 broken. 1 finger ring. 3 small bronze nail bosses. 1 fragment of narrow band, 3 other small pieces.
IRON.	Several small nails, 2 ferrules, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. and 1in. diameter. 3 inches of base of small sword? 1 spear head in fragments, 6in. long. 1 small saw, 2in. long, with 8 or 9 teeth. Part of a knife? 1 small pin, 1in. long. Mouth piece of a horse's bit, and other fragments too corroded to classify.
WHITE METAL.	1 finger ring.
JET.	1 ring.
AMBER.	1 circular flat bead, $\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter.
GLASS.	$\frac{1}{3}$ of blue bead with white markings.

- STONE. Portion of ring about 2in. diameter.
3 pieces of Querns, including 1 whole top stone.
Stone rubbers, hammers, pot boilers? &c.
Small stone pestle, made from pebble.
- FLINT. A few flakes.
- KIMMERIDGE SHALE. $\frac{1}{3}$ of amulet, about 4in. diameter.
Small core from which rings have been cut?
1 large ring, 4in. to 5in. diameter } unfinished
1 small ring, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. diameter }
- BONES. Horse, Cow, Sheep, Pig, Dog, Red Deer, Roebuck, Wild
Boar, Bird, &c. Not yet examined by an expert.
No human.

[Since the above was written, a most important article by Dr. Munro on "The Village" has appeared in *The Times* of October 24th, 1892. There is an illustration of "The Boat" in *The Graphic* of Nov. 5th, 1892.]

130. HELL, AS A PLACE-NAME. (III. xix. 103.)—The instances quoted by Mr. Moule of 'placia vocata helle' in Dorchester, A.D. 1400 and at Weymouth in the 17th century, are stimulating to enquiry. We need not discuss the idea either of Tartarus or of a gambling house. That there is an ancient name-element of this form is certain from the fact of its appearance in old German place-names. Förstemann (*Die Deutschen Ortsnamen*, 1863, p. 116,) gives Hellegat, Hellevoelt, adding that the sense is uncertain. In another part of the same work he takes *Helle-* as a mark of colour, thus identifying it with the modern German *hell* bright, clear. Hellegat is a Low German form, and would mean 'bright path, way, channel,' analogous to Cattegat. This word Hellegat was carried across the Atlantic by the early Dutch settlers, and now figures as 'Hellgate,' designating a certain part of the entrance to the harbour of New York. Probably it would occur to few of those who may now reflect on its meaning, that its original sense was 'shining path.' But our present examples seem to demand a substantive, and not to be satisfied with an adjectival illustration. I have nothing better to offer than crude suggestions, but others may possibly make more of them than I can. On the chance of this I call attention to the very ancient word *hæl* (n.) omen, which occurs in Beowulf 204, *hæl scearwodon* they looked about for omens. This instance is unique, but it is not doubtful, for we have in glosses *hælsian* to foretell, *hælsend* augur, *hælsere* soothsayer, *hælsung* divination. It is not impossible that this neuter noun may have been originally identical with the feminine *hæl* health, salvation. In this way we arrive at a sense not gloomy or inauspicious; and I may add, when we consider the great place that augury held in heathendom, not beyond the reach of probability.

And I cannot omit to notice another word which occurs but once within my knowledge. There is a very singular passage in a perambulation given by Kemble in Cod. Dipl. 556 (from *Codex*

Wintoniensis in the British Museum) where we have a "hel" of the masculine gender designating something which appears to be the property of one Ecgerd. The course of the boundary runs *andlang metsinces on Ecgerdes hel ufewardne æfter wyrwtalan on wænríc*—along the metsine (?) on to Ecgerd's "hel" at its upper end along by the root-stocks to the Windrush. The scene is in Oxfordshire near Witney.

J. EARLE.

131. I am sorry that I did not make myself understood. It was not the etymological sense of the word that I was in difficulty about. But I was, and am, greatly puzzled about "Hell", pure and simple, being the name of a creditable house, and of a "placia". As to the house, standing near Weymouth Harbour, and very little above high water level, there could not be any deep vault which, just conceivably, might otherwise have given rise to the name. The "placia" on the other hand in Pease Lane, Dorchester, by a bare possibility "vocabatur Helle" from such a reason. In that lane a remarkable hollow was found in digging the foundations of what is now a Temperance Hall. If (but it is an "if" too hard for me) we could bring the Placia and the Hall to coincide, that cavity, Roman covered way or what not, might have been known of old (we may imagine) and have given the name, and afterwards have been covered in and forgotten. But I cannot be sure of the exact spot in Pease Lane where the Placia, or void piece of ground was. So this conjecture is a mere "shot."

H. J. MOULE, Dorchester.

132. I do not know the lane in question, but if it is *steep* may not the etymology be traceable to the Celtic *huhel*, frequently contracted to *hel*=steep or high. There are many instances in the West of England, *e.g.*, *Cotehele* (coed hel) the high or steep wood on the banks of Tamar; *Hel Tor* on Dartmoor; the *steep* town of *Helstone*, etc.

JOHN LI. WARDEN PAGE, Williton.

133. ISHAM FAMILY OF SOMERSET (I. iv. 169, v. 200, II. xvi. 268.)—A visit to Somerset House enables me to add a little more to my previous notes on this branch of the Isham family. I have found four wills of these Somersetshire Ishams, and possibly one administration.

On 17 Oct., 1615, Adm. of goods of George Isam was granted to Joan Isam, relict of George Isam, late of Tormeham (I suppose Tor-Mohun,) co. Devon, deceased.

The following are references to the wills (P.C.C.);—

A.D.

- | | | |
|-------------------|---------|---------------|
| 1. William Isham, | 1572, | 27 Daper. |
| 2. Thomas Isham, | 1588-9, | 28 Leicester. |
| 3. Roger Isham, | 1653-4, | 159 Alchin, |
| 4. John Isham, | 1675-6, | 19 Bence. |

I.

Will of William Issham of Bodrigām, co. Cornwall, gentleman, 12 Sept., 1572. To church of S. Coran xx^s to parish Church of Ilbruers xx^s. To Mary, my wife, all my lands, &c., in Trelawsen in parish of S. Perentreth for life, and then to Roger, my son and heir. To my son John lands, &c., in Redroth, co. Cornwall, for his life, and then to son Roger. To my son Christopher my best broche that I weare in my hatte, and xx^{li}. Daughters Margaret I., Elizabeth I., and Anne I., to each xx^{li}, the latter also to have "a bed cum pertinenciis with ij pots and ij pannes w^{ch} said bed wth the potts and pannes now are at Ilbruers." To Elizabeth my beads which were her mother's. To Roger, my sonne, my sangwine stone, my three buttons of gold, also my lease which I have of Ilbruers; if he die, then to Christopher, then to John. To Roger his mother's wedding ring. To my brother, Harry Isham, my signet of gold. Margery, Katherine the younger, and William Bray. Thomas Isham, my other brother, to his son a cuppe with a gilt cover which is at Ilbruers. To each of my daughter Nowell's children x^s. To charge my brother Thomas to restore such goods as I have or had of the Vicar of Ilbruers. To sister Jone xv^s, sister Katheryn x^s, sister Elizabeth x^s. The rest to Mary, my wife, executrix. My brother Thomas, and Richard Tremayn, my son-in-law, to be overseers.

Proved in London, 2 Aug., 1572.

The other wills in this book were proved in 1572, probably the copyist made some mistake in the month.

II.

Will of Thomas Isham, of Bradon, within parish of Ilbruers, co. Somerset, gent., 21 Nov., 1588. My unruly body to be buried on the north side of my Lovinge mother's grave within the churche of Allhallow, Ilbruers. Angell, my wife, to hold and enjoy profits of lands bought of John Chapman, that was once the lands of John Stolle. All debts owing to the Church of Ilbruers to be paid as may appear upon my reckoninge when I and John Crocker were wardens together. Bequest to poor, and for bread. Copyholds at Ylle Abbottes, the which I do now hold of my Lord of Hertford.

Proved by Angel Isham, the relict, 7 Feb., 1588-9.

I notice that this Thomas Isham was warden, and yet in his will he prays God to receive his soul 'by the intercession of the Blessed Virgin Mary,' &c. Was it usual for a Romanist to act as Churchwarden?

III.

Will of Roger Isham, 17 Sept., 1653. The farm at Bradon shall forthwith be sold after my decease for the satisfieing and payeing of all my debts. To my daughter Margaret £120, &c.

To son Cyprian £100, &c. To Roger, John, and Thomas, and Elizabeth Isham, my sonnes and daughter, I give twelve pence a-peece, [why this inequality?]. The rest to my son Ames Isham, my sole executor. My two sisters. Witnesses, William Isham, and Cipprian Isham.

Proved at Westminster, 10 January, 1653-4, by Ames Isham, the executor.

I notice that Roger Isham, son of this Roger, matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, 15 Nov., 1639, at the age of 18.

IV.

Will of John Isham, of Langport-Eastover, co. Somerset, gent., 20 Dec., 1675. My desire is to have my Bodie buried in Mr. Jenning's Isle at Curry-Revell, if my Master Thomas Jennings, esq., and the rest of my Friends there will give leave, or else any other where in the Church or Churchyard of Curry-Revell. To the poor of C-R and Langport iij^s. iij^d. each. To my son John Isham £100; To daughter Mary Isham £200; Thomas Jennings to be trustee, until each is 21. To my Father 40^s. to my brother George Isham the 40^s. which my brother Thomas Isham oweth me. To my wife Mary my free Burgage in Langport-Eastover for her life, and also the profits of all my lands in Curry-Revell for soe long a time as she shall live a widdowe in my name. The residue to my wife Mary Isham, my sole executrix. Witness, Ralph Ewens, William Hall.

Proved in Lond. 7 Feb., 1675-6, by Mary Isham, relict and executrix.

Mary, the daughter of William Isham, (will No. 1.,) married Edward Nowell, and settled at Edmonton (see I. iv. 169). The brass which I have mentioned before was formerly in the middle aisle of the church there. Quite recently I paid a visit to Edmonton. The stone, to which was fastened the brass, still lies in its place, but the brass in 8 pieces which is in good order, and well worth preserving, has been removed and placed some four years ago, as I think not too securely, on the west wall of the Church. On the brass are two coats of arms, the one that of Nowell, with a crescent for difference, the other that of Nowell impaling Isham. So far as I know this is the only monument to any member of the family of Isham. Is this so? A careful examination of the Edmonton Registers, which date from 1558 and are in good order, gives a full record as to the Nowell family. But these may be of interest here;

MARRIAGES.

- 1559. John dudlei & Dorothea Nowell, 6 June.
- 1564. Edward Nowell et Maria Isam, 28 November.
- 1593. Edward Nowell & Joyce Wraie, 30 April.
- 1621. Edward Nowell & Elizabeth Kiddermaster, 8 May.

BAPTISMS.

1565. Katherine Nowell, filia Edward^d Nowell, 31 Aug.
 1566. Henry Nowell, filius Edwardi Nowell, 29 Sept.
 1567. Isam Nowell, filius Edwardi Nowell, 1 Sept.
 1568. Edward Nowell, filius Edwardi Nowell, 19 Dec.

These four were the children of Edward Nowell and Mary Isham. Isham and Edward Nowell, sons of Edward Nowell senior, married and had families baptised at Edmonton.

Isham Nowell had a son Isham baptised 12 January, 1620-1.

BURIALS.

1600. Maria Nowell uxor Edwardi Nowel, sen., 25 Feb.
 1612. Johês Isham, 4 August.
 1616. Edward Nowell, sen., 5 Decemb.
 1631. Margerie Isham, widdow, 14 December.
 1639. Matheus Isham, sepult. fuit 10 die Apr.

This last Mathew Isham I know to be one of the Northamptonshire family. The others I cannot identify, and should imagine to be relations of Mary Nowell. I should be very glad to know what any Somerset wills can tell, or any parish registers of the places named.

H. ISHAM LONGDEN, M.A., Shangton Rectory, Leicester.

[In the Register of Curry Rivel occur the following :—

- 1663, Sept. 30. John, son of John Isham, bapt.
 1665/6, Jan., 23. Justinian, son of John and Mary Isham, bapt.
 1666, Dec. 2. Justinian Isham, buried.
 1675/6, Jan. 19. Johannes Isham, gener., sepultus fuit.
 1678, May 3. Maria Isham, sepulta.

EDITOR FOR DORSET.]

134. ROLLS FAMILY.—This family appears to have been intimately connected with both Dorset and Devon, but principally with Dorset. There is a County Bridge at Sturminster Newton called "Rolls Bridge." 36 HyVIII. lands in Shapwick were granted to Geo. Rolle (Hutchins, 3rd edn., III, 167). There was also a family named "Rolle" or "Rolles" at Wimborne Minster (id., p. 213.) It appears from a small work entitled "*Devonshire*," published by S. Drayton and Sons, Exeter, a few years since, that the above mentioned George Rolle was the founder of the Rolle family in Devon. He was the nephew and executor of Thomas Rolle, of Wymborne Minster, and a benefactor to the church there, whose will was proved in January, 1526. Henry Rolle, Lord Chief Justice of England, and author of a well known legal work entitled "Rolle's Abridgement" was a member of this family. Henry Rolle was a Churchwarden of Wimborne Minster in 1599 (id., p. 265—see also reference to his will at p. 267.) John Rolles died there in 1778. His daughter Ann married John Fryer of the same place (id., p. 214.) There was also a family named "Rolles" living at Stoke Wake in the early

part of the 18th Century. In the parish Register the name is spelt in a variety of ways, *e.g.*, "Rolles," "Roll," "Rools," &c., but in the early entries it is spelt "Rolles"; there were members of this family living at Stoke Wake during the last century named respectively, "Thos. Rolles," "Geo. Rolles," "Wm. Fry Rolles" and "Mark Rolles." In 1787 Mr. Mark Rolle, (afterwards Lord Rolle), was M.P. for Devon. It would seem that John Lord Rolle, who died on 3rd April, 1842, must have died without issue and that the title has now become extinct. His estates therefore passed on his death to the Honble Mark Clinton, second son of the late Lord Clinton, and to his children as collaterals. In Jan., 1852, the Honble Mark Clinton assumed by royal license the name and arms of Rolle. Can any of your readers throw any light upon the following questions:—(1) Is there any corroboration of the alleged connection between the "Rolle" or "Rolles" families of Dorset and Devon? (2) Was the "Rolles" family at Stoke Wake connected with the family of that name at Wimborne? (3) How is the difference in the spelling of the name accounted for? (4) What is the origin of the name, and what is the most authentic way of spelling it? R.

[The name of Rolls occurs in the Parish Register of Hampreston, near Wimborne Minster.

EDITOR FOR DORSET.]

135. A YEOVIL GHOST STORY.—Adjoining the town and in the parish of Yeovil there is a well-known plantation called "Newton Copse," the greater part of which forms a steep declivity extending from the top of a high hill, called "Summer House Hill," to a public highway below called "Newton Road," leading from the town of Yeovil to the villages of Stoford, Barwick, &c. A footpath parallel to Newton Road also runs thro' the middle of the copse. The plantation is thickly planted with trees, except in one part of it where there is apparently a natural avenue formed, leading from the top of the hill to the road beneath, and crossing in its way the before-mentioned footpath at right angles. This avenue, at the time I knew it, was quite wide enough to allow a carriage and four being driven thro' it, but it was then over-grown with grass, and did not appear to have been ever used as a road or way. Moreover it was so steep that it was evident that any ordinary mortal who attempted to drive down over it would come to grief. Nevertheless it was called the "Devil's Drive," and in the days of my early youth I have often listened in awe to the weird tales that were told me concerning it. It was said that no trees would ever grow on the land which formed the site of this avenue, that the devil and some of his kindred spirits were often to be seen at certain hours of the night, and more especially at that witching time "when churchyards yawn," &c., taking a drive down over it, and that once on a time one of the townsmen,

having occasion to go through the copse in the middle of the night, had suddenly met with his Satanic majesty taking his usual drive. Not only was the townsman very much alarmed at such an unusual spectacle, but it seems the spirits did not at all like the interruption. No wonder that the Archfiend turned on the intruder and in angry tones addressed him thus:—

“Walk by day and not by night,
“And let the spirits take their flight.”

Whether the affrighted townsman profited by this suitable admonition or not I do not know. I have now long since left the neighbourhood, but the story still remains deeply impressed on my memory. Perhaps some of your readers might be able to give some additional information on the subject. At any rate it is interesting to know that the dwellers on this earth are not the only ones who court the muse, but that her aid is also sought by beings of quite a different order. Possibly, however, the couplet above-mentioned may be traced to an earthly origin after all. Who knows? His Satanic majesty may yet be convicted of plagiarism.

G.F.R.

136. CATTLE-STEALING IN SOMERSET AND DORSET, IN 1537.—The following story is taken from a recently issued volume of State Papers [*Letters and Papers of Henry VIII*, Vol. XII., Part 2, No. 195], and seems worth recording in *S. & D. N. & Q.*

Of the people implicated Hethe and Gullock were Somerset men and probably lived near Keynsham, while the Harrises were Dorset folks, and lived somewhere in the Blackmore Vale.

Of the places mentioned Melbury Abbas and Fontmell Magna are parishes South of Shaftesbury; Ibberton is a few miles West of Blandford, and Farnbury is probably Farmborough, a few miles South of Keynsham. The proceedings of the Harrises were ingenious, and one wonders whether the notorious John Harris was ever ‘attached’; the accounts of John Haysham ‘with a bow-string about his head,’ and of Richard Applin ‘being made sport of,’ are very graphic.

F. W. WEAVER.

“The saying of Richard Applin and John Haysham That John and Harry Harris, with others to the number of 8 persons, took the said John Haisham in Christmas time and bound him, with a bowstring tied about his head, led him to Richard Applin’s house, and made him call the said Richard Applin out of bed to make good cheer, and, as soon as he opened the door, entered and robbed the house. And the said Richard and John be in such fear of their adherents that they dare not complain.

Thomas Yere the elder and Thomas Yere the younger say that John Harris, with others to the number of 8, came to the

house of the said Thomas the elder 19 Dec. 24 H 8 and robbed him of plate and money, whereof he was indicted and outlawed.

Davy Heithe and John Gullock say that about 10 March 28 H 8 John Harris brought them 2 mares, of which one was Edmond Lusch's of Melberye Abbas, and the other John Stell's of Fountemell, which were re-delivered to the owners, and the sd. Harris indicted for stealing them.

John Francis of Shafton said that Harris and his 3 brothers have brought divers mares out of Blackmore to Wikham's house by Shafton and made exchange with Davy Hethe, and John Gullocke, upon whose confession divers mares that have been stolen in Blackemore have been found at Kensham, and others stolen at Kensham have been found in Blackemore, sold by John Harris and his 3 brothers, for which Davy Hethe and John Gullocke be arraigned in Somersetshire, and Harris and his brethren indicted in Dorset. Also that John Gullocke upon Midsummer eve 28 H 8 caused his servant Coper to fett 2 kine at Farnbury and drove them to Shafton, where he sold them to John Harris. Richard Applin of Heberton also sold sheep to John Harris in 24 H 8; after which he was followed by Harris, who cast his cloak over his head, took the money, and threw him to the ground. The sd. Applin then went to Robert Harris' house, father to John, and said he was robbed. On which John Harris followed him and said he was robbed also, and the father and his sons ran up the hill and made sport of him.

Henry lord Daubeney, 6 June last, confessed in the presence of Sir Giles Strangwais, Henry Strangwais and Wm. Thornhull, that the week before Pentecost last, George Grenway dwelling within 3 miles of the Abbey of Forde, sued to the said lord to take John Harris to his service, saying he was within 20 miles of Perott and would come to his Lordship if he would be good lord to him. "Wherefore it may please your lordship to write your letters commanding the said George to attach the said Harris."

137. DORSETSHIRE DORSERS.—In a volume just published by the Folk-lore Society, entitled "*The Denham Tracts*," being a collection of Folk-lore by M. A. Denham, and reprinted from the original tracts and pamphlets printed by Mr. Denham between 1846 and 1859, is given (p. 166) a list of satirical appellations peculiar to certain counties of England, *e.g.*, Hampshire Hogs, Kentish Long Tails, *Dorsetshire Dorsers*, Huntingdon Sturgeons, etc., etc. If any readers of *S. & D. N. & Q.* can throw a light upon the epithet thus bestowed on Dorset folk I shall feel indebted to them if they will do so.

J. J. FOSTER.

138. HOSPITAL OF DORCHESTER.—(I. iv. 173, II. xii. 123, III. xix. 110.)—Mr. Ward's solution of the long standing difficulty as to the meaning of HD on the Dorchester farthing of 1669 is welcome indeed. If he will only give the ground for his belief he will rejoice the heart of Mr Udal, the editor of the Dorset part of the new edition of Boyne's *Handbook of Tokens*. It is strange that in the order for the making of these farthings there is not a word about the meaning of HD; which, by the bye, are in monogram in the Minute Book, but not on the coin.

H. J. MOULE, Dorchester.

139. DEDICATIONS OF SOMERSET CHURCHES. (III. xvii. 5, xviii. 51, 52, xix. 92.)—On the East gable of Croscombe Church is a scroll in an angel's hands, bearing this legend in fine gothic capitals

S : IHONCOVM

Should this be read "Sanctificata in honore Coronationis (or Conceptionis) Virginis Mariæ"?

Is *sanctificata* ever used in the sense of *dedicata*?

The modern dedication is to S. Mary.

EDMUND BUCKLE.

140. WILLIS-DRURY (III. xix. 101.)—Mrs. Church makes the statement that Humphrey Willis, who is commemorated by a brass in Wells Cathedral, married Martha Drury, but gives no evidence that such was the case.

There is a fac-simile of this brass on p. 72 of my book on the monuments in Wells Cathedral, which shows clearly a heater shaped shield blank; apparently because the arms of this family of Willis were not known for certain; while on a square shaped shield of pretence are the arms of Carricke of Chipping Norton, the direct inference being that he had married one of that family, and this is further strengthened by the marriage at S. Cuthbert's, Wells, of Robert Carricke of Chipping Norton to Patience Kingsbury of Wells.

It is hardly likely that the arms of Carricke would have been used at that date (1618) if the wife were a Drury. It is most important therefore that the proof should be given that Martha, wife first of Humphrey Willis and secondly of Thomas Popham, was a Drury and not a Carricke; for the statement unsupported by proof is quite insufficient to controvert the evidence of the brass.

ARTHUR J. JEWERS.

141. DORSET CHRISTMAS CAROLS (III. xviii. 67, xix. 118.)—The Carol, here printed, has for many years been sung by Carol-singers at Long Burton.

WHILE SHEPHERDS WERE FEEDING THEIR FLOCKS IN THE FIELD.

Traditional.

(COPYRIGHT.)

Harmonized by E. Howarth.

While shep-herds were feed-ing their flocks in the field, The

birth of a Sa-viour to them was re-veal'd; And an-gels as-

- sem-bling in clouds did ap-pear, While shep-herds lay trem-bling and

smit-ten with fear, While shep-herds lay trem-bling and smit-ten with fear.

II.

Forbear to be fearful, ye have reason to sing,
Rejoice and be cheerful, glad tidings we bring,
For born in the City of David therefore,
A Saviour of pity, to whom we adore.

III.

He came to redeem us from guilt and from sin,
In love He would have us new lives to begin,
In love each believer shall gladly adore,
For ever and ever, when time is no more.

142. EDMOND ARCHER, D.D., ARCHDEACON OF WELLS. (II. xiv. 199, xvi. 252.)—The following notes, which have been culled from Mr. Jewers' *Wells Cathedral Inscriptions*, may usefully be printed here, as they complete the account of Doctor Archer which has already appeared in the pages of *S. & D. N. & Q.*

On a floorslab in the South Choir Aisle of Wells Cathedral is the following:—

“Edmund Archer | D.D. | Archdeacon of Wells | and |
Canon Residentiary of this | Church | October the first 1739. |
Mrs. Elizabeth Archer | his wife | November twenty-first 1733. |”

On another Slab:—

“Mrs. Anne Archer | January 27 | 1733. |”

The Cathedral Register records,

1733, Nov. 23. Elizabeth wife of Dr. Edmund Archer, Archdeacon of Wells, died Wednesday 21 and buried Friday.

1733, Jan. 28. Mrs. Anne Archer died 21 Jan., bur. Monday.

1739, Oct. 16. Edmund Archer, D.D., Archdeacon of Wells, and Canon Residentiary.

Dr. Archer sealed with the arms (*Az*) *three Arrows*, (*Or*) Crest, *From a crest coronet, a Dragon's head*;—as appears from the Bubwith Almshouse deeds. (P. 62).

No Will of Dr. Archer is to be found at Wells, or at Somerset House. At the latter repository is the will of Anne Archer of Burnham, co. Bucks, widow, 8 Dec., 1732, and proved 12 Dec., 1733, by her son, Rev. Thomas Archer.—304 Price.—(P. 296.)

△.

143. REGISTER OF SWYRE, DORSET.—It will be well to place on record in the pages of *S. & D. N. & Q.* that a missing volume of the Parish Register of Swyre, Dorset, was returned to the custody of the Rector of the Parish, the Rev. R. W. H. Dalison, on the 16th of July last. Some time since the publication of the first edition of Hutchins's *History of Dorset* it had gone astray, and was recently found by a gentleman of the County among his papers, and by him returned to the Incumbent.

The book contains baptisms, marriages and burials from the year 1587 to the year 1718/19, and is in an extremely tattered and

dilapidated condition. The last few leaves are a mere rag, and had the volume not been of parchment it would long since have perished. The book, which has no cover, comprises 37 pages and a fly-leaf. It is entitled: "Nomina baptizatorum nuptorum e sepulorum in parochia de Swire [a] primo die Januarij año Doñ [iuxta] computationem Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Millesimo quingentesimo octogesimo septimo." This appears to have been the original commencement.

A copy of all the entries still legible has been made by the Dorset Editor of *S. & D. N. & Q.* for the more convenient use of the Rector of the Parish.

C. H. MAYO.

144. THEOPHILUS BROME—A Correction. (II. xv. 211.)—Mr. Udal at the above reference speaks of the skull of Theophilus *Browne* now preserved at Chilton Cantelo.

This is a mistake for Brome.

Theophilus Brome belonged to the Warwickshire family of that name; see Collinson, II. 339.

EDITOR FOR SOMERSET.

145. THE BLACK DOG INN. (III. xix. 116.)—The Black Dog Inn, enquired for by W. at the above reference, is in the parish of Uplyme, Devon, just past the boundary line between that county and Dorset.

T.A.C.

146. NIGHTINGALE'S TOPOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTY OF SOMERSET.—This book was printed in London about 1820. The Author is described on the Title-page as the "Rev. Mr. Nightingale."

Will any reader of *S. & D. N. & Q.*, kindly say whether he was a Somersetshire man, giving the dates of his birth and death?

Is the work supposed to be accurate, and is it founded on Local Knowledge? What is the exact date of its appearance?

M.

147. THE PLACE-NAME "COCKLODE" OR "COGLOAD."—Can any reader of *S. & D. N. & Q.*, suggest the origin of the above?

The former is the name, in a Midland County, of the residence of a valued subscriber to this Magazine, well known in Anti-quarian circles;—the latter is the title of a farm not far from Durston, a Wessex Station on the Great Western Line.

HUGH NORRIS, South Petherton.

148. KING OF WEST HALL, DORSET.



In Hoc Signo Vincēs.

ARMS. *Sable, on a chevron Or between three crosses crosslet Argent as many escallop shells of the first.*

CREST. *An escallop shell proper.*

JOHN KING OF SHERBORNE, GENTLEMAN, for many years "Magister Domus Eleemosynarum S̄ci Johannis Baptistæ et S̄ci Johannis Evangelistæ de Sherborne," (baptised there 13 May, 1689, as son of John King and Mary *née* Miller, his wife, whom he had married 3 July, 1687)—married 20 Jany., 1717-8, Elizabeth Roe, *née* Corp, and widow of Oliver Roe of the same town. Her first husband, whom she had married 8 Aug., 1707, had been buried there 21 Jany., 1714-5.

John King was buried at Sherborne, 8 Sept., 1764, and his wife, Elizabeth, 19 Jany., 1770, having had issue—

II. LAURANCE KING, born 19 Nov., baptised 6 Dec., 1720. He died 28 July, and was buried 2 Aug., 1723, at Sherborne.

III. ROE KING, of whom mention will presently be made.

IV. ELIZABETH KING, born 31 July, and baptised 2 Aug., 1727, at Sherborne.

I. JOHN KING, born 2 Nov., and baptised 5 Nov., 1718, at Sherborne. He was admitted to Trinity College, Cambridge, 20 March, 1734-5, from Sherborne School, Scholar of Trinity College, 18 May, 1739, and graduated B.A. the same year, old style. He

entered Holy Orders, and was instituted to the Rectory of Glanvilles Wootton, Dorset, 6 March, 1743, on the presentation of John King of Sherborne, gentleman. He purchased 2 March, 1741-2, of Susannah Jennings, John Dalby, Esq., and Dulcibella Kent, the representatives of the Chafe Family, the estate and Manor or reputed Manor of West Hall, in the parish of Folke, Dorset, where he subsequently resided until his death on 23 July, 1770, aged 51 years. He was buried at Folke on 27 July following. Will dated 15 Oct., 1766, with Codicil 18 July, 1770, and proved 12 Oct., 1770. P.C.C. (367 Jenner.)

He married Sarah, who was buried at Folke, 10 Feb., 1783.

A shield of Arms, formerly (1873) at West Hall, bearing KING, *impaling* "Argent, on a bend Gules, between three torteaux, as many swans of the field; on a sinister canton Azure a demi-ram salient of the first and in chief two fleurs-de-lis Or, over all a baton trunked," for CLERKE,—probably refers to the marriage with this lady.*

It is possible that the following epitaph, on a monument now in the Vestry of Sherborne Abbey, relates to a former wife of the Rev. John King.

"Near this place lieth the body of Mary, wife of the Rev. Mr. John King, who departed this life July ye 11th, 1741, in the 31st year of her age. She was adorned with every grace and virtue, and if there was any which shone with more lustre than another, it was her charity, which was generous and universal. She now enjoys her reward among the blessed above."

This lady was buried at Sherborne, 20 July, 1741.

The Rev. John King and Sarah his wife had issue—

I. JOHN KING, born 17 Feb., 1750, at West Hall, and baptised 19 Feb. following, at Folke, and buried there 14 May, 1754.

III. SARAH KING, born 19 July, baptised 20 July, 1755, at Folke. She died 20 March, 1810, aged 54, having married Rear Admiral Ingram, who died 3 Feb., 1826, aged 71. Monument in Burton Bradstock Church, Dorset.

II. HENRY KING, of West Hall, born and baptised there 17 July, 1752. Admitted to Emmanuel College, Cambridge, as Fellow Commoner, 18 Aug., 1769. B.A. 1773. In Holy Orders. J.P. and D.L. for Dorset. He was buried at Folke 28 Nov., 1815. Will dated 4 May, 1810, and proved at Blandford 29 May, 1816.

He married by licence at Sherborne, 19 Feb., 1776, Penelope,

* The Arms in this Canton are those of Louis d' Orleans, Duke of Longueville, made prisoner at Borny, near Terouenne, 14 Aug., 5 Hen. VIII, by Sir John Clerke, Knt., of Weston, and thereafter borne as an honourable augmentation in the arms of the descendants of the captor.

daughter of Rev. Digby Shuttleworth,* Vicar of Osborne and Castleton, and Rector of Nether Compton. She was baptised at Sherborne 16 July, 1753, and buried at Folke, 30 July, 1833, aged 80.

They had issue—

ii. **PENELOPE KING**, born and baptised 27 June, and buried 9 Nov., 1779, at Folke.

iii. **JOHN KING**, born and baptised 14 March, 1784, at Folke. He entered the Madras Army as Cadet in 1798, became Lieutenant 7 Aug., 1799, and Lieutenant in the 15th Madras N.I., 1 Jany., 1800. He died at Madras, 17 Novr., 1804, aged 20.

iv. **CHARLES EDMUND KING**, born 18 Feby., 1788, and baptised at Folke, 27 April, 1789. He matriculated at Oxford, from Balliol College, 20 Oct., 1806, aged 18; graduated B.A. 14 June, 1810, and M.A. 17 Novr., 1813. In Holy Orders, (ordained Deacon at Wells, 11 Aug., 1811.) Instituted to Rectory of Witchampton, Dorset, 1 Aug., 1817. He died unmarried at Piddletrenthide, 10 July, 1827, owing to a fall from his horse, and was buried 16 July following, at Folke.

i. **HENRY KING**, of West Hall, Lieutenant Colonel, 3rd Foot (Bufs), was born and baptised at Folke, 30 May, 1777. Ensign 19 Sept., 1795, Lieut. 8 April, 1796, Captain 5 Aug., 1799, Major 17 Aug., 1809, Lieut-Colonel (Brevet) 4 June, 1814. He served with his Regiment in the Peninsula War, and retired from the Army, by sale of his Commission, 2 March, 1816. He was buried at Folke, 9 Jany., 1839.

He married at Yetminster by licence, 29 Oct., 1818, Penelope-Cooke, daughter of Rev. Andrew Bellamy of Chetnole, Dorset.†

She was buried at Folke 21 Sept., 1855, aged 75, having had issue—

* The Rev. Digby Shuttleworth, B.A., (son of Rev. John Shuttleworth, B.A., at various dates Rector of Lillington, Vicar of Osborne, and Rector of Fifield Bavant, Wilts, and Prebendary of Preston in Salisbury Cathedral, 1721—1750), married (1) Martha Fisher, at Osborne, 17 Jany., 1733-4. She was buried at Sherborne 3 July, 1747, leaving issue. He married (2), also at Osborne, Ann Cooke, 27 Feby., 1749-50. She died 30 May, and was buried at Castleton 3 June, 1777, and was the mother of Penelope, the wife of the Rev. Henry King, and of other children. The Rev. Digby Shuttleworth died 3 Jany., and was buried 8 Jany., 1789, at Castleton. From his brother, Rev. John Hankins Shuttleworth, Vicar of Preston, Dorset, descended Louisa, (daughter of Rev. George Hankins Shuttleworth, Rector of Melcombe Regis) wife of Rev. Harry Farr Yeatman, B.D., Rector of Kelve, Vicar of East Brent, and Prebendary of Wells, ancestor of the Yeatmans of Stock House, Dorset.

† The Rev. Andrew Bellamy, of Chetnole, married at Sherborne, by licence, 20 June, 1768, Penelope Cooke of that town, in the presence of Digby Shuttleworth and Ann Shuttleworth. She had been baptised there, 19 May, 1737, as daughter of John and Penelope Cooke, and was buried there, from West Hall, 1 March, 1820, aged 81. Andrew Bellamy, M.A., who had been for many years Rector, Patron, and Lord of the Manor of Stockwood, Dorset, died 23 June, 1810, aged 75.

2. **PENELOPE MARY ANNE KING**, born 2 Nov., 1823, and baptised 23 Sept., 1824, at Folke, and buried there 24 Oct., 1863, —the wife of Rev. Robert Cosens, M.A., Vicar of Long Burton with Holnest, Dorset, 1842 to 1867, to whom she had been married 3 Sept., 1846. He died 10 May at Long Burton, and was buried at Folke, 17 May, 1867, aged 49 years, leaving issue.

3. **JOHN KING**, born 4 June, 1825, at West Hall. He died of croup, 24 Jany., and was buried at Folke 31 Jany, 1826.

1. **HENRY BELLAMY SHUTTLEWORTH KING**, of West Hall, born 27 June, 1821, at West Hall, and baptised 14 April, 1823, at Folke. He matriculated at Oxford, from Trinity College, 6 Aug., 1840, aged 18. He died 9 April, 1869, and was buried in Folke Churchyard 17 April, following, aged 47.

He married at North Cadbury, Somerset, 19 May, 1857, Wilhelmina Louisa, daughter of John Talbot, Esq., of Horton, Somerset. She married, secondly, at All Saints', Margaret St., London, 17 April, 1873, the Rev. Charles Marwood Speke Mules, Vicar of Curry Rivel, Somerset, and dying 26 March, 1883, at Godmanston, Dorset, was buried 30 March following, at Curry Rivel, aged 44 years.

Henry Bellamy Shuttleworth King had issue—

A. **HENRY JOHN BELLAMY SHUTTLEWORTH KING**, of West Hall, born 26 Oct., and baptised 29 Nov., 1860, at Folke.

He married 23 Sept., 1884, at St. Peter's, Eltham Road, Gertrude Violet, eldest daughter of John White, Esq., of Lee, Kent, and Gertrude Caroline Louisa, his wife, daughter of Frederick Cosens, Esq., Barrister at Law, and has issue—

a. **HENRY CHARLES JOHN SHUTTLEWORTH KING**, born 30 March, 1889, at Seaton, Devon, and baptised 8 May, at St. Peter's, Eltham Road.

b. **GERTRUDE DOROTHY FRANCES PENELOPE KING**, born 30 July, 1891, at Axminster, Devon, and baptised 13 Sept., 1891, at St. Peter's, Eltham Road.

B. **FRANCES PENELOPE HOPE KING**, born 8 Oct., and baptised 27 Nov., 1865, at Folke.

The narrative now returns to

III. **ROE KING**, son of John and Elizabeth King, born 17 Oct., and baptised at Sherborne 5 Nov., 1724. He matriculated at Oxford, from Wadham College, 7 May, 1746, aged 19, and graduated B.A., as a member of All Souls', 6 March, 1749. In Holy Orders. Rector of Winterborne Anderson, Dorset, 1763. He died there 21 June, and was buried in Anderson Churchyard, on the south side of the Chancel, aged 66 years.

He married at Fordingbridge, Hants, 16 Jany., 1752, Mary, daughter of John Tregonwell, Esq., of Anderson, and Anna

Catherina, *née* Hill, his wife.* Arms of TREGONWELL, *Argent, three ogresses on a fess cottised Sable, between three Cornish Choughs, proper.* She died at Hinton Martel, Dorset, 21 June, 1764, and was buried in the family vault at Anderson, 28 June following, aged 38 years.

They had issue—

I. ROE KING, born 13 Decr., baptised 14 Decr., 1752, at Hinton Martel. Admitted to Emmanuel College, Cambridge, 18 June, 1770; B.A., 1774. M.A., 1777. In Holy Orders. J.P. for Dorset. Vicar of Gussage All Saints, 19 June, 1778, Rector of Witchampton, 11 Oct., 1780, and Vicar of Horton, Dorset, 8 May, 1781. He died in London, 14 March, 1817, and was buried at Witchampton, 21 March following, on the east side of the Churchyard. In the Church of Witchampton is the following inscription,

“Sacred to the memory of Rev. Roe King, 38 years Rector of this parish, of which he was also the Patron. A native of the county of Dorset, for which he was many years a most upright and active Magistrate. He died in London March 14, 1817, aged 64 years.”

He married Mary, daughter of Walter Nichols, Esq., of Dorchester, by Mary, *née* Limbery, his wife, of London. Mary King died at Cheltenham, 7 Jany., 1857, aged 90 years, and was buried in S. Mary's Cemetery there, leaving an only child,

CHARLES KING, born at Witchampton, 26 July, 1786, admitted to Emmanuel College, Cambridge, 22 June, 1805; B.A. 1809. In Holy Orders. Rector of Witchampton, 12 Sept., 1827, and Vicar of Long Burton with Holnest, Dorset, 1867. He died 29 March, and was buried 3 April, 1872, at Long Burton, aged 85 years.

By his first wife, Sarah, he had issue an only daughter ELIZA KING, who died young. He married, secondly, 8 Nov., 1842, Mary, daughter of Thomas Powell† of Traveley, Llowes, Radnorshire. She died at Warminster 2 Nov., and was buried at Long Burton, 6 Nov., 1875, aged 69, leaving issue a daughter, MARY

* John Tregonwell, Esq., of Anderson (who according to the 1st Edit. of Hutchins's *Dorset*, died in 1730,) married for his second wife, at Cranborne, 16 July, 1719, Anna Catherina, (baptised there 9 April, 1694,) dr. of John Hill, gent., who is stated in a pedigree in the possession of Mrs. Newman to have been an officer in the army, killed in Flanders, and his wife a niece of Bp. Stillingfleet. Anna Catherina, on being left a widow, married (2) Thomas Bartlett, gent., of Cranborne (died 16 Aug., 1751,) and was buried there 17 Sept., 1758, as “Mrs. Anna Catherina Bartlett.”

By this marriage John Tregonwell had issue, besides a son Thomas, baptised at Cranborne 30 Jany., 1720, who succeeded him, two daughters, (1) Anna Catherina, baptised there, 8 Nov., 1722, and married there to Rev. Edward Napper (Napier) of Tintinhull, Somerset, afterwards Rector of More Crichel,—and (2) Mary (?baptised at Anderson, 1726,) the wife of Rev. Roe King. Edward Napper officiated at his sister-in-law's marriage, at Fordingbridge. For many of these dates thanks are due to Dr. T. W. Wake Smart, of Cranborne.

† Descended from Sir John Powell, Knt., Judge *temp.* Chas. II, who died 1713. Monument in Gloucester Cathedral.

REBECCA KING, who married (1) Rev. Edward William Price, B.A., Oriel College, Oxford, who died 2nd Aug., and was buried 7 Aug., 1871, at Long Burton; and (2) Ashwin Conway Newman, Esq., M.R.C.S.E., by whom she has issue—

a. BARBARA MARY NEWMAN.

b. MARGARET DOROTHY TREGONWELL NEWMAN.

II. MARY KING, born 14 May, baptised 18 May, 1754, at Hinton Martel; married to . . . Snell.

iv. JAMES KING, born 12 Aug., baptised 13 Aug., 1757, at Hinton Martel. Surgeon at Cranborne, and afterwards (1797) at Nether Stowey. He resided subsequently at Pulteney St., and at Kensington Place, Bath, and died 25 Sept., at Wolverton, Somerset, and was buried there 1 Oct., 1842. He married Ann . . ., and had issue besides a son, CHRISTOPHER ROE KING, born 8 April, baptised 24 June, 1790, at Cranborne, who died young, an only daughter, MARY ANN KING, born 8 Aug., 1788, baptised 24 June, 1790, at Cranborne, and married at Walcot Church, Bath, 10 Aug, 1813, to Rev. Charles Glossop, B.A., Magdalene College, Cambridge, and Rector of Road and Wolverton, Somerset, from 7 April, 1812, to 1874, and buried at Wolverton on 7 May in the latter year. Mrs. Glossop died 1 March, and was buried at Wolverton, 10 March, 1847.

III. JOHN TREGONWELL KING, born 1 May, baptised 2 May, 1756, at Hinton Martel. Treasurer of the Eastern Division of the County of Dorset, and Solicitor at Blandford, where he died 23 Novr., 1832, aged 76 years. By his wife Ann, *née* Page, who died in March, 1824, he had issue twelve children—

i. ANNE KING, died unmarried.

ii. MARY KING, born 3 July, 1786; died 20 Jany., 1842, having married 27 Sept., 1811, Henry William Johns, Esq., born 30 May, 1777, died 26 May, 1854, leaving issue.

iii. KATHARINE KING, married Henry White Parsons, Esq., and left issue.

iv. ELIZABETH KING.

v. SUSAN KING, born 31st March, 1792; died 27 July, 1878, at Weymouth, aged 88 years. Last surviving daughter.

vi. JANE KING, died unmarried.

vii, viii. SOPHIA KING and CHARLOTTE KING, a twin, died young.

ix. HARRIET KING, died unmarried.

x. JOHN TREGONWELL KING, born 1 Jany., 1799; Solicitor at Blandford; married at Kineton, co. Warwick, Mary Matilda, third and youngest daughter of Edward Welchman, Esq., 3 Dec., 1827, and died at Blandford, 15 Feby., 1867, aged 68 years, having had issue—

1. EMILY MARY KING, born 31 Oct., 1832, the wife of Thomas Welchman, Esq., of Westbourne, Bournemouth.

2. ISABELLA KING, died in August, 1837, aged 2 years.

3. WALTER CHARLES ROE KING, died in November, 1843, aged 7 years.

4. MARGARET KING, died 7 Jany., 1844, aged 5 years.

5. HARRIET KING, born in 1841, the wife of Sinclair Traill, Esq., of Blandford.

xi. HENRY FRANCIS KING, born 1 May, 1800, and died 1 April, 1847. By Caroline, his wife, second daughter of Edward Welchman, Esq., of Kineton, he had issue,

1. HENRY WELCHMAN KING, born 1827, who married (1) Mary Hawkes, and had issue a daughter IDA KING, and (2) Mary Douglas, by whom he had issue ETHEL KING, ELLA KING, and HENRY KING.

2. ARTHUR TREGONWELL KING, died unmarried.

3. AGNES CAROLINE KING.

xii. CHARLES ROE KING, died unmarried. C.H.M.

149. RICHARD KING, M.P. FOR MELCOMBE REGIS.—RICHARD KINGE, Esq., of Sherborne, Dorset, Justice of the Peace, and Counsellor at law of the Inner Temple, had the following Arms and Crest granted to him 6th April, 1641, by Sir John Borough, Garter,—viz :

ARMS. *Sable, a fess wavy between three escallops Argent.*

CREST. *A lion sejant proper, resting the fore-paw on an escallop Argent.*

He matriculated at Oxford, from Oriel College, 19 June, 1610, aged 18 years.

In November, 1611, he is described in the Inner Temple Records as "Ricardus Kyng de Castle Carye, co. Somerset, gen." He is thus, no doubt, the "Richard Kyng, ye sonne of William Kyng," baptised at Castle Cary, 30th August, 1590. He was called to the Bar, 1620, and to the Bench, 1638. He married Edith, (aged 16 in 1623,) daughter of Sir Robert Seymer of Hanford, Dorset, Knight.

He represented Melcombe Regis in the Parliament of 1640, and also in the Long Parliament, and served on various Committees, such as the Committee of Privileges, and another concerning Monopolies, Nov., 1640, and the Committee against the Bishop of Bath and Wells, Dec., 1640. Of the Monopolies' Committee he appears to have been Chairman, and the House granted him leave of absence, "for the recovery of his health," in December, 1640.

On 24th June, 1641, he was added to the Committee for Scandalous Ministers, took the Protestation 14 July, 1641, and on 25 Jany., 1641-2, was one of the Committee appointed for the relief of the Captives in Algiers. He subsequently joined the King. On the 2nd Sept., 1642, he was suspended the House for non-attendance, and disabled 27 Feby., 1642-3, and was present with the King's Parliament at Oxford, 1644. (From notes kindly supplied by Mr. W. D. Pink).

Edith, wife of Richard King, gen., was buried at Sherborne 20 June, 1634, and Richard King, Esq., 27 August, 1645.

C.H.M.

150. KING ENTRIES IN THE SHERBORNE REGISTER.

Baptisms.

1546. May 9. Joh'es Kinge et Ric. Kinge.
 1550. Apl. ult. Margareta Kinge.
 1552. Jan. 31. Joh'na Kynges.
 1553. Nov. 17. Nicho. Kinge.
 1556/7. Feb. 22. Joh'es Kynges.
 1565/6. Jan. 19. Katherina Kinge.
 1569. Dec. 19. Thomas Kynges.
 1573. July 18. Joh'es Kinge.
 1576. Nov. 4. Katherina Kinge.
 1576. Dec. 24. Willielmus Kinge.
 1583. Sep. 1. Eliz. Kinge.
 1591. June 22. Sicilia Kinge.
 1594. May 21. Joh'es Kinge.
 1595. Dec. 16. Joh'es Kinge.
 1598. May 21. Eliz. Kinge.
 1599/1600. Feb. 25. Katherina Kinge.
 1607/8. Mar. 20. Ricardus, filius Joh'is Kinge.
 1608. July 31. Temperantia, filia Joh'is Kinge.
 1609. July 9. Joh'es, filius Joh'is Kinge.
 1611. Apl. 21. Willimus, filius Joh'is Kinge.
 1611. Dec. 1. Joh'es' filius Joh'is Kinge.
 1614. Sep. 11. Jana, [filia] Joh'is Kinge.
 1617. Aug. 3. Gratia, filia Willimi Kinge.
 1631. Nov. 27. Else, filius (*sic*) Willia' Kinge.
 1632. Apr. 15. Joanna, filia Philippi Kinge.
 1633. Apl. 17. Georgius, filius Georgij Kinge.
 1633/4. Feb. 9. Guliel' filius Guliel' Kinge.
 1634. May 15. Anna, filia Philippi Kinge.
 1634. June 8. Maria, filia Joh'is Kinge.
 1635. May 26. Julian, filia Georgij et Mariæ Kinge.
 1636. Apl. 24. Joh'es, filius Gulielmi et Margaretæ Kinge.
 1636/7. Feb. 3 (?). Martha, filia Joh'is et Margaretæ Kinge.
 1637. Sep. 17. Gulielmus, filius Gul. et Dorotheæ Kinge.
 1638. May 4. Laurentius, filius Georgij et Mariæ Kinge.
 1638. Dec. 23. Franciscus, filius Gulielmi et Margaretæ Kinge.
 1639. Aug. 11. Joh'es, filius Joh'is et Margaretæ Kinge.
 1639. Dec. 15. Joh'es, filius Gulielmi et Dorotheæ Kinge.
 1641. Oct. 24. Margareta, filia Gulielmi et Margaretæ Kinge.
 1642. Apr. 11. Anna, filia Willmi et Dorotheæ Kinge.
 1642. Aug. 9. Laurentius, filius Georgij Kinge.
 1643/4. Feb. 2. Gulielmus, filius Gul. et Margaretæ Kinge.
 1646. Aug. 9. Henricus, filius Gul. et Dorotheæ Kinge.
 1649/50. Jan. 8. Dorothea, filia Gul. et Dorotheæ Kinge.
 1650. May 14. Thomas, son of Thom. & Temperance Kinge.
 1650. Dec. 18. Dorothe, dr. of Wm. & Dorothe Kinge.
 1667. Oct. 6. John, son of John & Frances Kinge.
 1668. Nov. 30. Francis, son of Francis & Jane Kinge.
 1669. Apl. 30. Laurance, son of George & Margerie Kinge.
 1669/70. Feb. 28. William, son of John & Frances Kinge.
 1670. Nov. 14. Thomas, son of Francis and Jane Kinge.
 1670. Dec. 25. William, son of Wm. & Eliz. Kinge.
 1674. Oct. 20. Frances, dr. of John & Frances Kinge.
 1675/6. Mar. 16. Frances, dr. of John & Frances Kinge.
 1678. Nov. 10. Charles, son of John & Frances Kinge.
 1680/1. Mar. 9. Mary, dr. of John and Frances Kinge.
 1684. Nov. 7. John, son of Charles & Sarah Kinge.
 1686. Oct. 18. John, son of Charles & Sarah Kinge.
 1689. May 13. John, son of John and Marie Kinge.
 1690. Nov. 11. Sarah, dr. of Charles and Sarah Kinge.
 1695. Sept. 6. Laurence, son of John & Mary Kinge.

Marriages.

- | | | | | | |
|---------|----------|---------------------------------------|----------|----------|---|
| 1545. | Oct. 19. | Thom. King et Maryana Haryll. | 1599. | Nov. 12. | Joh'es Kinge et Editha Bradford. |
| 1556/7. | Mar. 4. | Will's Kynge et Margreta Hamly. | 1606. | July 21. | Joh'es Kinge et Katherina Able, vid. |
| 1572. | Aug. 30. | Ricardus Kinge et Agnes Justinne. | 1616/17. | Feb. 17. | Williamus Kinge et Dorothea Hayne. ¹ |
| 1572. | Sep. 2. | Augustinus Kinge et Katherina Salles. | 1632. | Oct. 2. | Joh'es Kinge et Marya Way, vid. |
| 1590. | Sep. 10. | Ricardus Lodge et Katherina Kinge. | 1632/3. | Jan. 14. | Georgius Kinge Maria Michel. |
| 1593. | Dec. 22. | Gulielmus Clifford et Eliz. Kinge. | 1636/7. | Jan. 15. | Gulielmus King et Dorothea Russell. |
| 1595. | May 4. | Rogerus Birt et Katherina King. | 1687. | July 3. | John King and Mary Miller. |

Burials.

- | | | | | | |
|---------|----------|-------------------------------------|---------|----------|--|
| 1541. | Mar. 26. | Joh'es Kinge. ² | 1611. | July 15. | Katherina, filia Joh'is Kinge. |
| 1541. | Oct. 22. | Dominus Joh'es Kinge. | 1611. | July 26. | Temperantia, filia Temp. Kinge. |
| 1547. | Apr. 8. | Will's Kynge. | 1611/2. | Mar. 9. | Katherina Kinge, vid. |
| 1550. | May 2. | M'rgreta Kynge. | 1620. | Oct. 9. | Editha King, vidua. |
| 1552. | June 23. | Ric. Kinge. | 1625. | Dec. 29. | Joh'es Kinge, maritatus. |
| 1570/1. | Feb. 13. | Elizabetha Kinge. | 1633. | Sep. 5. | Editha King, vid. |
| 1573. | Dec. 3. | Joh'es Kinge. | 1634. | June 20. | Editha, uxor Richardi King, gen. |
| 1585/6. | Mar. 16. | Elizabetha King. | 1639. | Oct. 11. | Gulielmus, filius Gul. Kinge. |
| 1591/2. | Jan. 24. | Elizabetha King. | 1643. | Oct. 4. | Philippus King, uxoratus. |
| 1594. | Nov. 3. | Joh'es Kinge. | 1645. | Aug. 27. | Richardus King, armiger. |
| 1595. | Mar. 30. | Editha Kinge. | 1645. | Oct. 18. | Jana King, puella. |
| 1601. | Dec. 14. | Jone Kinge. | 1645. | Dec. 3. | Gulielmus King, uxoratus. ⁴ |
| 1606. | July 7. | Joh'es Kinge, senex. | 1647. | July 14. | Joh'es, filius Margaretæ King, vid. |
| 1606/7. | Mar. 24. | Margareta, filia Joh'is Kinge. | 1649. | June 19. | Martha, filia Margaretæ King, vid. |
| 1607. | July 5. | John King's childe. | 1650/1. | Jan. 7. | Dorothe, dr. of Wm. and Dorothe King. |
| 1610. | Sep. 26. | Margeria King, vid. | | | |
| 1611. | June 29. | Leonard, filius Joh'is Kinge. | | | |
| 1611. | July 3. | Joh'es, filius Joh'is Kinge. | | | |
| 1611. | July 5. | Ambros., filius Joh'is Kinge. | | | |
| 1611. | July 13. | Joh'es King, uxoratus. ³ | | | |

1. These are probably the persons of the name who sailed from Weymouth for New England, 20 March, 1635, the family then consisting of William Kinge, aged 40, Dorothy 34, and their children, Mary 12, Katheryn 10, William 8, Hanna 6, and Samuel 2. They are the ancestors of Rufus King, Esq., of Yonkers, Westchester County, New York, to whom we are indebted for the engraving of the Coat of Arms.

2. "Sherborne Bertonia. Et in feodo Johannis Kyng ballivi terrarum et tenementorum in Shirborne predicta cum xs. pro liberatura sua per annum——xxvjs." (*Valor Ecclesiasticus*, 1535. Temporalia of the Abbey of Sherborne.)

3. The will of John King is in 25 Fenner, P.C.C. He bequeaths legacies to the Churches and Poor of Sherborne and Stalbridge, and to the Poor of Cerne, and mentions his wife and children, and his brother William King and his children. He appoints his brother White, Mr. Bragge, and his brother Charles Parrye, Overseers. Administration was granted to Temperance Kinge relict of deceased, 30th March, 1612.

4. Administration of the goods of William Kinge, of Sherborne, was granted to George Othery and Margaret, his wife, relict of said deceased, 8 Novr. 1647. Dean of Sarum's Court.

1665. Sep. 27. Eliz., dr. of George & Margrie King.
 1666. Sep. 11. John, son of John & Frances King.
 1674/5. Mar. 17. John and Frances, son & dr. of John and Frances King.
 1685. May 22. John, son of Charles & Sarah King.
 1695. Sep. 18. Lawrence, son of John and Mary King.

- 1697/8. Feb. 24. Hannah, wife of John King.
 1698. Apl. 18. John King, widow-er.¹
 1703. July 14. Mary, dr. of John & Mary King.
 1727/8. Feb. 1. John King, senior.²
 1764. Sep. 8. Mr. John King, senior.

C.H.M.

151.—DORSET ADMINISTRATIONS.—*Continued.*—(II. ix. 10, x. 49, xi. 78, xii. 113, xiii. 150, xiv. 178, xv. 217, xvi. 242, III. xvii. 8, xviii. 57, xix. 94.)

1626.

Folio.	Name of Deceased.	Parish.	Grantee & Relationship to Deceased.	Date of Administration.
113	Blackford, Thomas	Weymouth & Melcombe Regis	Joane, relict	27 Oct., 1626
73	Blake, Ralph	Wymborne Minster	Basil, relict	30 Apr., 1626
68	Clarke al's Raymond, Sarah	Haselbury Bryan	Thomas Clarke, husband	6 Mar., 1625
73	Dawe, Nicholas	Lyme Regis	Anne, relict	13 Apr., 1626
112	Frampton, Robert	Burton	Elizabeth, relict	31 Oct., 1626
81	Franck, John	West Forsell	Robert Smart, kinsman and creditor	19 May, 1626
93	Fry, Thomas	Tarrant Munckton	Thomas Fry and Mary Fry, "consanguineis;" Robert Odber not administering; (former grant June, 1625).	1 July, 1626
66	Gaieh, William	Lyme Regis	Joan, relict	3 Mar., 1625
104	Gover, Jonadab	Corfe Castle	Thomasine Toms al's Purchas, sister	7 Sep., 1625
126	Hallett, Richard	Halstocke	Mary, relict	13 Dec., 1626
44	Hanham, John, Miles	Wymborne	Thomas Hanham, arm., brother during minority of Eleanor, daughter (fresh adm. Oct., 1629)	31 Jan., 1625
44	Harrison, Lionel	Glasing Bradford	Mary, relict	23 Jan., 1625
60	Hill, William	Poole	Christian, relict (further grant Nov., 1642)	28 Feb., 1625
71	Humfrey, Michael	Dorchester	John, son	24 Apr., 1626
68	Luxell, John	Cranborne	Joan, relict	6 Mar., 1625
74	Maryl's Saunders, Mary	Maypowder	Henry Saunders, husband, during minority of Mary, Elizabeth, Walter, and William Saunders, children	22 Apr., 1626
125	Millar, Deborah	Bridport	Alice Bishop, wife of John Bishop, sister	8 Dec., 1626

¹ The Will of John King, of Sherborne, was proved 1698 in the Court of the Dean of Sarum.

² Administration of the goods of John King, senior, of Sherborne, intestate, deceased, was granted to John King, junior, his son, 25 July, 1723. Dean of Sarum's Court.

Folio.	Name of Deceased.	Parish.	Grantee & Relationship to Deceased.	Date of Administration.
95	Miller, Peter	Corfe Castle	Temperance, relict	13 July, 1626
80	Newman, Henry	Haselbury Bryan	Dorothy, daughter	12 May, 1626
81	Rawles, William	FifeheadNevile	Ursula, relict	15 May, 1626
68	Raymond al's Clarke, Sarah	see Clarke		
97	Sanford, Abraham	Lyme Regis	Mary, relict	4 July, 1626
74	Saunders al's Mary	see Mary		
89	Sheers, Grace, widow	Hawkchurch	Mary Dennyng, wife of Thomas Dennyng, son	17 June, 1626
80	Somers, John	Lyme Regis	John, son	1 May, 1626
117	Swetnam, Thomas	Sherborne	Laurence, brother	20 Nov., 1626
68	Williams, John	Wotton Glan- feild	Mary, relict (further grant July, 1647)	26 Mar., 1625
1627.				
130	Arnold, Robert	Armeswell	Ralph, son	24 Jan., 1626
144	Baker, John	Buckhorne Weston	Barnabas, son	19 Apr., 1627
170	Body, Mary	Wichampton	Thomas, son (renounced and fresh adm. granted June, 1628)	12 Sep., 1627
131	Cray, Nicholas	Poole	Mary, relict	19 Jan., 1626
144	Creese, William	BradfordAbbas	Thomas, brother; Eliza- beth, relict, 'not adminis- tering	29 Apr., 1627
140	Davidge, John	Fifehead Mag- dalen	Philip, brother	15 Mar., 1626
140	Dollinge, Anthony	Holy Trinity, Wareham	Anthony, son	15 Mar., 1626
152	Ellyott, Richard	Wymborne Minster	Joan, relict	30 May, 1627
186	King, Philip	West Parley	James Budden, "avis ex matruo" of Philip and Mary King, children of deceased, during their minority	2 Nov., 1627
145	Kirley, William	Wymborne Minster	John Kirley, "consobrino" and next of kin of John Kirley, jun., deceased, one of executors of will of William Kirley, deceased	25 Apr., 1627
152	Micho, Avice	Bradpoole	Robert and William, sons	21 May, 1627
161	Oliver, Walter, cler.	Corfe Mullen	John, brother	19 July, 1627
145	Richards, George, cler.	Cramborne	John Bodenham, brother of Margaret Richards al's Bodenham, relict, with her consent	21 Apl., 1627
128	Saunders, Henry	West Parley	Susan relict	11 Jan., 1626
152	Serrell, Anthony	Swanwick, Isle of Purbeck	Agnes, relict	4 May, 1627
171	Thorne, William	Hill Butts, Wymborne Minster	Thomas, son	22 Sep., 1627

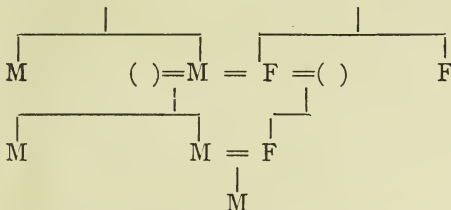
Folio.	Name of Deceased.	Parish.	Grantee & Relationship to Deceased.	Date of Administration.
159	Tooke, Thomas	Alderholt	Mary, relict	22 June, 1627
139	Tremayne, Juliana, widow	Chiddiock	Rose Comynge, sister	6 Mar., 1626
145	Violet, William	Charmouth	Edward Violet, kinsman	17 Apr., 1627
139	Young, John	Wymborne Minster	Christopher, brother	17 Mar., 1626
130	Young, Nicholas	Buckhorn Weston	Susan, relict	15 Jan., 1626
1628.				
64	Abbott, Nicholas	Motcombe	Margery, relict	30 Dec., 1628
44	Ancketill, Christopher, sen.	Stower	Provest Henry, cler., son	1 Aug., 1628
44	Ancketill, Christopher	Poole	Henry, cler., brother; Margaret, relict, Francis, Thomas, Christopher, John, and Jane, children, not administering.	1 Aug., 1628
8	Blithe, Thomas, bachelor	Poole, abroad	died Mark, father	16 Feb., 1627
3	Bramble, John	Poole	Dorothy, daughter	19 Jan., 1627
23	Brishett, Henry	Abbotsbury	John Moter of Stepney, Middx., ropemaker, cousin	7 May, 1628
57	Bryard, John	Poole	Mary, relict	10 Nov., 1628
40	Cadie, Nicholas	Week Regis	Dorothy, relict	16 July, 1628
6	Clarke, Anne	St. James, Shaston	Nicholas, son	30 Jan., 1627
44	Culliford, Roger	West Linch	Anne, relict	5 Aug., 1628
2	Damyng, Moses, bachelor	Weymouth & Melcombe Regis, died at Gosport, co. S'ton	John, father	21 Jan., 1627
52	Ford al's Saphira	Hulet, see Hulet		
27	Gardner, Richard, bachelor	Ozmonton, died abroad	Alice Androwes, of Weymouth, spinster	27 May, 1628
7	Gundrie, William	Ransham	Beatrice, relict	1 Feb., 1627
53	Hearne, William	Netherbury	Hugh, brother	31 Oct., 1628
51	Horsey, Dame Edith, widow	Wymborn Minster	Richard Morris, creditor	11 Oct., 1628
52	Hulet al's Saphira	Ford, Stalbridge	William Hulet, husband	29 Oct., 1628
34	Lawrence, George	Motcombe	Margery Laurence al's Standley, sister	30 June, 1621
33	Liton, John	Charmouth	Grace Preist al's wife of William Preist, sister of deceased	Liton, 14 June, 1628
60	Lyne, Catherine	Child Ockford	Robert Burbydge, creditor, during minority of Melior, daughter of deceased.	21 Nov., 1628
26	Parker, Thomas	Yetminster	Catherine, relict	3 May, 1628
17	Seymer, John	Handford	Joan, relict	4 Apr., 1628
45	Stickland, John	Alton Pancras	Robert, gent., brother	28 Aug., 1628

GEO. S. FRY.

(To be continued.)

152. GENEALOGICAL PUZZLE. (III. xix. 121.)—The problem is indeterminate, but here is one solution. There are at least three others.

E.B.



153. A, who has two sons and a brother, marries B, who has a daughter and a sister.

One of the sons of A marries the daughter of B, and has a son.

L.W.

154. DORSET MSS.: GEORGE ROBERTS:—There have been enquiries lately in *Notes and Queries*, (8th Series i. 67, 118, 374, 457-8,) as to when the above Dorsetshire worthy—Mr. George Roberts of Lyme Regis—died, and as to what had become of the MS. collections which formed the basis of his historical works, the best known to us being the *History of Lyme Regis* (1834), *Social Life in the Southern Counties*, and the *Life of the Duke of Monmouth* (2 vols.) I thought the information there gathered as to these points might usefully be enshrined in our own local "*N. & Q.*" which should undoubtedly be the source to which all enquirers should in future turn for this and all other similar local information.

Mr. Coleman says (p. 458) that Mr. Roberts, who was at one time Mayor of Lyme Regis, died at Dover on May 27th, 1860, and that a list of his most important works was given in the *Athenæum* of 23rd June following; Mr. Townshend says (p. 67) that the MSS. were seen by Hepworth Dixon when writing his life of Blake (1852); whilst an anonymous correspondent, writing from the Temple, (p. 457,) gives an interesting account of how he nearly became the possessor of these same MSS. himself, but leaves us at the end in the same doubt as to where they are now. I will give Nemo's own account of this:

"This author's MSS. came into the possession of a Mr. William Edward Goulden, who in the 'seventies' kept a book-seller's shop, then numbered 271, High Holborn. Late in the decade I have referred to I ascertained this fact (I think) from the then rector of Lyme Regis, who kindly favoured me with some correspondence upon Mr. Roberts' '*Life of Monmouth.*' At that time I was contemplating writing a life of the whilom popular Duke from an unpopular, or at least, unconventional point of

view. I waited upon Mr. Goulden accordingly, and (but I speak very diffidently, from memory only) I have an impression that a great mass of documents was displayed to me, contained in an old hair trunk, with a convex lid. On stating my object, the gentleman who had shown me the MS. treasures informed me that I was welcome to them, box and all. I was not prepared, however, to take them away there and then; and, thanking the kind prospective donor, I said I would call in a day or two, and come in a cab, in order to take the gift away with me. I called in about ten days after, and I am not certain whether I saw the same obliging individual. But, however, the gentleman, who received me blandly, informed me that the papers wanted looking up—‘putting together,’ I think were his words—and again requested me to repeat my visit. This I did after a decent interval, and my earliest acquaintance politely but coolly repudiated the offer, and would not even inform me whether the coffer and its contents were still on his premises. Since some time before 1881 the shop, now (owing to an alteration in the numbering of High Holborn) inscribed with the numerals 265, has been in the occupation of that well-known and highly respected bookseller, Mr. Glaisher. It is situate on the south side of the thoroughfare, next door but one to (and westward of) the ‘Inns of Court Hotel.’”

Perhaps now that the subject has been thus mooted in the two kindred journals, a satisfactory account may be forthcoming as to the whereabouts of these interesting Dorset MSS., which, let us hope, may lead to their finding their last and most fitting home in the Dorset County Museum Library at Dorchester.

Whilst on the subject of Dorset MSS., it is as well to record Mr. Moule’s note at p. 118 of the same volume of *N. & Q.*, that Whiteway’s MS. ‘Journal’ is not in the library of St. John’s Coll. (which University? Mr. Moule had enquired at both without result), as stated by Hutchins in his *History of Dorset*, but in the British Museum.

J. S. UDAL, Fiji.

155. HOLES IN A PIG’S FORELEG. (III. xvii. 27.)—With reference to this subject, I ascertained from Professor Flower that the holes in pigs’ forelegs are the orifices of some glands, the use of which is unknown, and that he did not think that I should find them referred to in any work upon those animals, which seems strange.

C. H. Sp. P.

156. PLANTING BARLEY CORNS WITH CUTTINGS.—A short time ago I was recommended by a cottager at Beer, in Devonshire, to put 4 or 5 barley corns into the hole, when I planted a cutting, as, I was told, if I did so, that the cutting would be sure to strike. I never had before heard of this recommendation, and should

like to know if it is an unusual custom, and whether there is any rational explanation of it. Possibly the chemical action going on during the germination of the barley, may in some manner produce a state of things (perhaps a weak electric current) conducive to the formation of rootlets on the end of the stalk of the cutting.

C. H. Sp. P.

157. DANCING IN CHURCHES.—Readers of the article entitled “St. Whyte and St. Reyne” in vol. xxxvii. of the *Proceedings of the Somerset Archæological and Natural History Society*, may feel an interest in the following paragraph culled from the *Daily Chronicle* of Nov. 8th, 1892.

“The inaugural meeting of the Historical Research Society was held on the 7th November, at the Archbishop’s House, Westminster. Archbishop Vaughan presided. The Rev. Father Morris, S.J., read a paper on “Dancing in Churches.” Father Morris dealt in the course of his remarks with the only two examples where the practice of dancing in churches has survived—those of Seville and *Echternach* in Luxembourg. At Seville, it is customary on the feast of the Immaculate Conception, and of Corpus Christi, for the choir boys in the cathedral to dance during the elevation of the Host. The origin of this dance has been lost in obscurity. The rev. father gave an account of his visit to Echternach to witness the dance, which is held on the feast of St. Willibrod. It consists of a dancing procession round the town to the abbey, and when he witnessed it, 14,000 persons, men and women, took part in it. The dance is of very ancient date, and is mentioned by Alcuin A.D. 800. It was of feudal origin, and represented the joy of the townspeople at their relief from some feudal impost. It was prohibited in 1770, but was revived after the French Revolution. It consisted of five steps forward to two backward, and the time to which it was danced resembled a polka.”

H.N.

158. BOURNE FAMILY.—Joseph Bourne was married in 1632 at Westbury, Wilts, to Mary Jordan. I shall be much obliged to any reader of *S. & D. N. & Q.* if he will state whether he was in any way connected with the family of Gilbert Bourne who was Bishop of Bath and Wells (1554-1559).

H.B.

159. BURLAND. (III. xix. 97.)—This appears to have been a mistake for *Curland*, a village situate about a mile to the south of Staple-Fitzpain on the road from Taunton to Chard.

JOHN LI. WARDEN PAGE.

160. BELLOWS FAMILY OF CO. DORSET.—Lower, in his *Patronymica Britannica*, says that Bellow and Bellows bear the arms of Bellew; he adds that Bellew is probably of Norman origin, meaning *belle eau*. In connection with this derivation it is interesting to note that a lad, named John Bellows, went “soon after the Mayflower” from Dorsetshire to America. He took with him a silver cup with the crest of a hand pouring water from a vessel. Over it were the words “Belles Eaux,” and beneath, “Tout vient d’en haut.” There is in the Blandford District Registry the will of Christopher Bellows, a farmer, of Winterbourne Zelstone, who died *circa* 1704.

J.B.

161. BUILDER’S ACCOUNTS (xviiith Century).—I shall be much obliged if some one of your readers will explain the following entries in the Builder’s (a Somerset man it is believed) Accounts for building Wadham College, Oxford.

“A becket for a dore.”

“For mending the gavill.”

“For 2 chimney pells or prells.”

“For 10 loads of Pindole, Pental, Bendall or Bend.”

“For a Rawse, or Rause, for raising stone.”

G.E.S.

[Beckets, a kind of fastening.

Gavel, the gable of a building.

Pell, an earthen vessel, *Devon*.

The above are taken from Halliwell; there seems no reason to suppose that they are *Somerset* expressions. Pendle-stone is the upper course in a stone-pit (Wright).

EDITOR FOR SOMERSET.]

162. SYMCOKE AND JESSOP.—It may interest Somerset genealogists to know that at Worksop, co. Notts, the Parish Register contains the following entry of marriage.

24 Elizabeth

“Thomas Simcox of Butley in the Countie of Somersett Gentleman and Margarett Jessop [were married] September the fifteenth.”

Now, in the 1573 Visitation of Co. Somerset it is written thus on page 131, under Symcoke of Butleigh

Christopher Symcoke	=	Mary d. of Nicholas Halswell
of Butleigh in		of Gothurst
Com. Som. 1590		

Thos. Symcoke	=	Margerett d. of Jessop
of [] in		
com. Nottingham.		

It will at once be recognised that the marriage entry given above both corrects and supplements the information derivable from the Visitation. For it shews that on September the 15th, 1582, Thomas Symcoke was not "of _____ in Com. Notts," but of Butleigh, co. Somerset, and that it was Margaret his wife who was a resident in Com. Notts, viz., at Worksop. I find a difficulty, however, in reconciling the above evidence with the Symcox matter given on pages 11 and 12 of the 2nd Vol. of Brown's *Somerset Wills*. Who is the Thomas Symcocks with wife Alice, and brother William Jessop, of that Volume?

F. J. POYNTON.

[Thomas Symcoke was of Butleigh in 1582; as his father was still alive, he would seek another home on his marriage, and might very likely have been living in co. Notts in 1590, the date in the pedigree: his 2nd wife came from that County; See *Somerset Wills*, 2nd Series, p. 12.

EDITOR FOR SOMERSET.]

163. G. W. MANBY.--Can any reader of *S. & D. N. & Q.* give information respecting the late "G. W. Manby, Esq., of Hotwells, Clifton, author of the *History of St. Davids, Fugitive Sketches of Clifton, An Historic and Picturesque Guide from Clifton, through the Counties of Monmouth, &c.*" and of other works? The "Historic Guide" was published in Bristol in 1802, and on the title-page it is announced that some "most Romantic and Picturesque Views on the River Avon will speedily be published by the Author." Were these ever published?

A.E.H.

164. POWER-ABLE.—Dr. Johnson says of this word, *not in use*. I note an instance of its use (*circa* A.D. 1700) in a Cheddar parish paper; "We whose names are hereunto Subscribed do give our Consent for y^e Overseers & Churchwardens to bind Geo. Huish Son of Tho. Huish Apprentice to the s^d Tho. Huish being a poor man & not power-able to bind him his self y^e money being all y^e sum of 4^{lb}. 10^s. whereof the s^d. Tho. have made a hard shift to make up in pte 1^{lb}."

J. COLEMAN.

165. PHILLIPS ALIAS AMIZER.—Going recently into the now disused church-yard of Burleston, near Bere Regis, in the middle of which stands the ruins of the church, I lighted on an old square tomb on the side of which was cut the following inscription.

"Here lies the body of Mr. Rich- | -ard Phillips lately of East | Elworth in this county de- | -ceased the 6 of Sept, 1644 |"

I have a note or two respecting this family which may be of interest and elicit further information. It seems the family lived at Abbotsbury and had formerly a second name, viz., Amizer.

The Richard Phillips above-mentioned I take to be the father of another Richard who married Emm, daughter of John Samways by his wife Emm, daughter of — Garland. Richard the younger died the same month he married, viz., Nov. 1627, and under these circumstances it is not to be wondered at that his widow should remarry. Her second husband was George Fry, son of John Fry of Mapton or Mapperton in the parish of Almer.

At the commencement of the pedigree of Henville, given in Hutchins' *History of Dorset*, Vol. II, p. 727, Matthew Henville of Litton co. Dorset, 1603, married Joan daughter of — Armizer of Portisham, who very probably was of the same stock as the Richard Phillips al's Amizer who lies buried at Burleston.

Can anyone give the reason for the second name Amizer, or Armizer, which seems to have been dropped, or for the burial of Richard Phillips at Burleston? A pedigree or further particulars of the family would be very acceptable.

E. A. FRY, 172, Edmund St, Birmingham.

[Can the name be *Armiger*?]

166. CRANBORNE. A TRADE-TOKEN.—In rebuilding one of the old houses of this town during the summer of the present year, a Farthing Token was found, which being of some local interest, and not represented amongst those given in Hutchins' 3rd Edit., nor apparently known by Boyne, it seems desirable to put it on record in these pages. It is but a small insignificant coin, in a good state of preservation. The proprietor was a person of the name of CASTLE, but we are not sure of his special calling, though we have a clew to it, as I will presently shew. But first, a few words to its description.

Ob. Within a circle the initials H.C. and the legend, IN CRANBORNE, 1666.

Rev. The heraldic castle with the legend round it Henry Castell.

We note the spelling of the name here, whilst elsewhere it is spelt in the usual way. The name has been extinct in this place many years as a patronymic, nor is it common now any where in East Dorset. The last person of this name here, was *Mrs. Catherine Castle*, who was buried on Dec. 27th, 1768, long enough ago for the name to be forgotten. It may be of some interest to make known all that I have hitherto discovered respecting this family, which, no doubt, held a respectable position in the *Cranborne* community. The earliest mention of the name I have met with, is in a list of Churchwardens in this Parish. Here I find under the date 1673 the name of HENERY CASTLE, who was probably the owner of the Token of 1666. Then in the Register of Baptisms I find—"1673, Charles son of Mr. Henery Castle and Jane his wife was baptized July the 21."

We are sadly at a loss to know more about the wife; next, in the Register of Weddings I find Charles, arrived at man's estate, taking unto himself a wife—"1699 *Charles Castle* and *Anne floyd* both of this parish were married July 18th." His father, *Henry Castle*, did not live to see his son's marriage, for I find in the Register of Burials—"1674 *Mr. Henry Castle* the 24th of November."

I will now say a few words on Mr. Charles Castle's wife. The Floyd family were located here in the very beginning of last century. I find in Churchwardens' Accounts—

"1700. Pd. Mr. floyd for Bread and wine for the
Sacrament 00. 05. 06.
1715. Pd. John floyd and 2 others bear for the
Ringers at the Proclamation of Peace and the
rejoicing day as P bill 01. 03. 06.
Pd. more to Mr. floyd for half a hogshead of
Beare at the Bonfire on Gunpowder Treason Day 01. 03. 08.
1716. Pd. John floyd for entertaining 6 men yt.
were Turkey slaves 00. 02. 00.
1718. *Daniel floyd* is mentioned.
1712 } John Floyd, Jun.
& } & Churchwardens.
1713 } Richard Rook "

And in the Registers the following entries. Weddings—
"1732. Mr. Roger Coker and Mrs. Martha floyd, July 4th."

Baptisms. 1749. Thomas, of Mr. John Floyd, cler.,
Nov. 1st. Elizabeth. of John Floyd, cler., Oct 2, 1750.

Burials. 1750. John floyd, gent, ffeb 6."

From a book of Churchwardens' Accounts I gather a few more historical items; viz.

"1708. Pd. Mr. Castell for cloth for ye Surplus
12 Els at 5^s. 6^d. P El as Appers by his bill.. 03. 05. 00.
1722. Pd. Charles Castle for 11 Els $\frac{1}{2}$ of fine
Holland 03. 06. 01 $\frac{1}{2}$.
Pd. for making the Surplies 00. 10. 00."

Hence it appears that Mr. *Charles Castle* was a Draper by trade, and it is a reasonable conclusion that he followed his father's business.

In a list of Churchwardens of Cranborne I find, viz.

"1704 } Charles Castle
and
1705 } John Blunt."

And in a list of Overseers of the Poor of the Parish

"1710. Charles Castle, (and three others.)"
"1725. } Charles Castle, (and three others.)"
1726. }

Before the chancel of the Parish Church was rebuilt in 1875

there stood a headstone against the wall under the east window with an inscription, of which was legible only—"Mr. William Castle....1709...."
T.W.W.S.

167. GEOFFREY CHAUCER AND SOMERSET.—Mr. Winslow Jones has kindly called my attention to the fact that Thomas Chaucers, arm., presented to the Chantry of Newton Plecy in 1420 (see *Somerset Incumbents*, p. 406). He adds that Chaucer, the poet, who was born in 1328 and died in 1400, was believed to have been a Forester of Petherton Park. Can anyone give information respecting the above-named Thomas Chaucers, arm.? Thomas Chaucer was one of the Exors of the Will (dated 1430) of Philippa, Duchess of York (see *Testamenta Vetusta*, p. 219).

F. W. WEAVER.

168. BERKELEY OF BRUTON, SOMERSET.—Sir Maurice Berkeley of Bruton, who died on the 1st May, 1617, and whose *Post Mortem Inq.*, was taken at Bruton on the 19th Aug., 1617, is said to have had issue by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Killigrew, five sons all Knights, namely, Charles, Henry, Maurice, William and John. (Burke's *Extinct Peerage*, sub. Barons Berkeley of Stratton). Of these, abundant evidence exists as to three, namely 1. Sir Charles; knighted in 1623, who in his old age succeeded his second son in the Viscounty of Fitzhardinge and died in June, 1668, (*not* 1688, as given by Burke.) 2. Sir William; knighted at Berwick with his younger brother John on the 27th July, 1639, and who is named in his brother's Will as living in 1672. 3. Sir John, knighted in 1639, created Baron Berkeley of Stratton in 1658. His will, dated 21 Jan., 1672, proved 2 Oct., 1678, is printed in Howard's *Misc. Gen. et Heraldica*, v. 156. But I find no trace of Sir Henry and Sir Maurice, the other two sons. Can some correspondent say what became of them? Sir Maurice, the father, had a *brother* Sir Henry, who matriculated from Queen's College, Oxford, 13 Feb., 1589/90, being then aged 11. He was afterwards seated at Yarlington, in Somerset, was M.P. for Somerset, 1626, Ilchester 1628-29 and 1640-41. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Nevill of Billingbeare, and left issue at his death, of whom his second son, Henry, matriculated from Oriol College 20 March, 1639/40, aged 16 (Foster's *Alumni Oxonienses*). The late Rev. F. Brown informed me that the Will of Sir Henry Berkeley of Yarlington, dated Sept. 24, 1660, was proved Sept. 27, 1667, "but he is said to have died in 1660, aged 60." This age assigned to him must be inaccurate if, as is now evident, he was born about 1578.

The date of Knighthood of Sir Henry of Yarlington does not seem to be recorded, nor can I find that of his alleged nephews, Sir Henry and Sir Maurice. I strongly suspect some confusion in the generations.

W. D. PINK.

[On reference to a pedigree kindly sent me some years ago by the late Mr. Brown, I find that Sir Maurice Berkely had four sons all Knights: Sir Charles (the eldest), Sir Maurice (born 1603), Sir John (born 1607), and Sir William (born 1608).

Sir Maurice married at Bruton, Jan. 1st, 1648/9, Anne Lee, as recorded in the Bruton Registers; he is there called "Mr. Morice Berkeley."

EDITOR FOR SOMERSET.]

169. A FORM FOR PARISH REGISTERS, 1781.—Is any thing known of the author of the following Form of Parish Registers for Baptisms and Burials, which I have met with in the Register Chest of Winterborne Whitchurch, near Blandford, Dorset?

The Form is interesting

(1) As a private attempt to supply a special book for the purpose of registration, at a time when no such book was issued by authority.

(2) On account of its connection with the Diocese of Salisbury, as seen in the fact that it was sold by Collins of Salisbury alone among provincial booksellers,—thus suggesting that its compiler may have lived in or near that city.

(3) By reason of the directions given in the Preface for noting events beyond the bare record of baptisms or burials.

The book, which measures 11½ by 9 ins. consists of two separate Registers bound together. The first is that for Baptisms, and is entitled "Proposed Form | of | Register For Baptisms. | London: Printed by and for J. Nichols: | sold also by Mr. Collins at Salisbury. | MDCCLXXXI."

It comprises 106 pages, viz., Title of 2 pp., Preface 5 pp., Space for Baptisms 93 pp., Space for Index 2 pp., and for Memoranda 4 pp. Then follows a single leaf, on the *verso* of which the words "Register for Baptisms" are *twice* printed.

The headings under which the particulars are to be entered are *Date, Age, Name of Child, and Name of Father and Mother.*

Bound up with this is the Register of Burials, in which the particulars to be entered are *Date, Name of Deceased, Name of Father and Mother, Aged, Supposed cause of Death, and Where buried.* This part has a distinct pagination, similar to the portion allotted to Baptisms.

The Preface, which is unsigned, gives a brief sketch of the history of Registers, and enumerates certain defects which the author had observed in preceding Register Books, adding that

"It is supposed that the present form of a register will not be liable to any of these defects, as the pages are considerably wider, and the material good paper; nor will it consist of more than 100 pages, whilst there are different books for births and burials, from want of which separation great confusion in the entries hath frequently been occasioned."

Then follow hints for the proper keeping of churchyards

and church paths, and *inter alia* it is suggested that

“There should be, for the health and rational amusement of the parishioners, a dry walk all round the verge of the Churchyard, and, if there is no porch to the Church, there should be a seat for the aged and infirm.”

This is a remarkable anticipation of the modern system of converting disused burial into recreation grounds.

The Preface continues

“It is hoped, that the Clergyman of every parish will, at the end of each year, cast up the baptisms and burials, from which it will appear, whether the inhabitants increase or decrease. From my inquiries, indeed, made in different parts of the Kingdom, it may be pronounced, that there is no foundation for the melancholy apprehensions of many writers on this head.”

“It has been thought right to leave six pages at the end, two of which are for an alphabetical index*, to facilitate researches; and the other four for any parochial event, of which it may not perhaps be improper to give some specimens.”

“On — of this year, the spire of the Church was struck by lightning, and it was most completely repaired by the munificence of A. B. Lord of the Manor——.”

“Wheat was so cheap during the present year, that it sold for—— shillings per bushel.”

“So great a flood happened on ——, that the water reached to ——; and, for want of a graduated post according to act of parliament, A. B. was drowned in passing the ford at——.”

“This year all the roads of the parish were thoroughly mended, so as to be very good for carriages, under the direction of B. C. who for several years had taken upon himself the trouble of being surveyor in order to accomplish this necessary work.”

“On —— was buried A. B. of this parish who by the register appears to have been 103 years of age. He now died by accident.”

“On —— was buried C. D. of this parish, who by the same wife had 17 children, all of whom are now alive.”

“—— This year the wall of the parish church was thoroughly repaired.”

“The bishop of the diocese confirmed in the parish church on —— 400 persons of both sexes; which exceed the number of the last confirmation by——.”

“This year a sickness prevailed in the parish, which occasioned —— burials within a fortnight.”

“A frost continued from —— to —— . The thermometer, &c.”

C. H. MAYO.

170. THE SCOTTISH REGALIA.—It may not have been within the knowledge of many readers of *S. & D. N. & Q.*, that a portion of the Scottish Regalia, viz., the belt belonging to the Sword presented in 1507 by Pope Julius II. to King James IV. of Scotland, has for many years found a resting-place in the County of Somerset.

The story of the preservation of the said Regalia in *Dunottar* Castle, by its chivalrous Commandant Sir George Ogilvy of Barras, in 1651, is well known, and although it reads

* Already suggested by Bigland, in his *Observations* on Registers, 1764, Page 76.

more like romance than reality its authenticity is beyond dispute.

The sword-belt in question has remained with some direct member of the Ogilvy family until the present year. In May last the writer had the honour of exhibiting the relic before the Society of Antiquaries of London, and it has since our last issue been freely presented to the Scottish Nation by the Rev. S. Ogilvy Baker, Vicar of Muchelney, a lineal descendant of the gallant Sir George Ogilvy.

It will henceforth be found with the rest of the "Honours" of Scotland, in the Crown room at Edinburgh Castle.

H.N.

171. ILCHESTER GAOL.—Can any correspondent supply the date of the year when Ilchester Gaol was disused,—or ordered to be,—or both?

R.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

172. MEMORIALS OF JAMES CHAPMAN, D.D., FIRST BISHOP OF COLOMBO, (pp. 236, Skeffington & Son, London), price 5s.—The life of Bishop Chapman, with a selection of his Sermons and Addresses in Ceylon, was undertaken in answer to the expressed desire of the Church people in that island, and though designed primarily for their "use and edification," "it is a valuable addition to the Biography of the founders of the Colonial Church." "He laid the foundations of the Church so wisely and with such forethought that those who came after had only to build on them with the same zeal of wisdom. His very real and great work has never in my opinion been sufficiently recognized." So writes the venerable Bishop of Chichester (in his prefatory letter), who remembers him in his School days at Eton. The book is admirably edited. It sets before us the picture of a man of the truest courage and deepest piety and humility whom to know was to love, and it "preserves the record of his wisdom and self-sacrifice in the simple form of his own letters." After his resignation of the Diocese of Colombo in consequence of broken health in 1861, he became Fellow of Eton, and in 1863 Rector of Wootton Courtney, Somerset, where he died 20th October, 1879. While there he rendered great help to the aged Bishop Philpotts in the Diocese of Exeter, by undertaking confirmations for him; and in 1868 he was asked by his own Diocesan, the Bishop of Bath and Wells, to take temporary charge of that Diocese until his resignation could be carried into effect. During the two years of his residence at Wells he became well-known to the Clergy and Laity of Somerset, for whom these Memorials will have special interest, and they will gain from them a deeper

reverence for the Good old Bishop "who having tried to do his duty from his youth up, with all his heart and strength, was content to leave the recognition of his doings to the Master for whom he did them."

F. B.

[The Editors would be pleased to receive brief notes of the Bishop's Life and Work at Wootton Courtney.]

173. THE QUANTOCKS AND THEIR ASSOCIATIONS, by the late Rev. W. L. Nichols. London: Sampson Low & Co., 1891. Pp. 114, small 8vo., cloth, 5/- with 12 illustrations.—This is the second edition, revised and enlarged, of this pleasant little book. Mr. A. F. Nichols, brother of the Author, assisted by Mr. Peach, the author of "*Historic Houses in Bath*," &c., has fulfilled the wishes of the author by reprinting his "Historic Paper on the Quantocks," by adding the Illustrations and an account of the Dodington Tragedy, and notices of the parishes of Dodington, Holford, and St. Audries. We cannot agree with Mr. A. Nichols that Holford is *Hill-ford* (p. 57). The place occurs in Domesday under the forms *Hulofort* and *Holeford*, and in Kirby's Quest as *Oleford*.

Among the illustrations, which are very good, may be noticed Coleridge's Cottage at Nether Stowey, and Alfoxden, the residence of Wordsworth. This book should find a place on the shelves of every Somerset antiquary.

Σ.

174. INDEX ARMORIAL—FRENCH. (8vo. pp. 115. Boston, Mass., 1892).—The Author of this book, Mr. A. D. Weld French, describes it on the title-page as an "Index Armorial to an Emblazoned Manuscript of the Surname of French, Franc, Francois, Frene, and others, both British and Foreign." It is privately printed in Boston, Mass.

The Author has been at great pains to collect the various early forms of the name in the various counties of England, and gives a list of arms borne by the different families of French.

The earliest dates at which he finds the name in Somerset and Dorset are

Dorset. 1243-4, Willielmus Le Fraunceys.

Dorset and Somerset. 1189-90, Ricardus le Franceis, mother Aslizea, and daughters Rohesia and Azo.

Somerset. 1199, Robertus Franceis.

1199, Johannes le Franceis.

Σ.



INTERIOR OF ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH,
WAREHAM.

175. ST. MARTIN'S, WAREHAM.—Wareham, so chief and bustling a town of Wessex, has become a very small and quiet one of England. Seventeen Churches are spoken of as once standing within Wareham vallum. Past doubt there were eight. But of these only St. Mary's is in full use. Of late years week day Services have been held in Holy Trinity, after a long interval of secularization. Of the rest, only St. Martin's is entire. Standing at the top of the slope of the vallum or scarp of the puzzling ancient earth-works, ivy-clad St. Martin's, with its porch-tower, once seen will not soon be forgotten. Within, it is yet more striking. Its height in proportion to its length is very remarkable. As the Rector of Wareham has justly pointed out, this proportion recalls the Saxon Church at Bradford-on-Avon. More than this, some see in the small, deeply splayed, round-headed, North Chancel-window—in some approach, at least, to “long and short work” in the adjoining angle of the Church—and in the general character of some of the masonry—proof that part of the building is Saxon. However that may be, the picturesqueness of the interior depends on the Chancel Arch and the two of the North Aisle, all late Norman. The small arch, or great hagioscope, on the South of the Chancel Arch, gives one a half impression that there may have been a similar one on the North, making one of the remarkable Chancel triplets so much discussed in the *Archæological Journal* a few years ago. What seemed to be a late example has lately been restored away at Stratton, Dorset, by the way. The two Northern Arches in St. Martin's appear to be Norman and untouched. But, if so, they must have been shored up and the original pier removed. For the present one is far later. The frontispiece will give our readers a fair idea of the desolate but most picturesque interior of St. Martin's. This parish, by the bye, has its own Churchwardens. And so has one or more of the other dis-churched parishes of Wareham.

H. J. MOULE.

[The Frontispiece is from a water colour sketch, done on the spot by our contributor, Mr. Moule, to whom we are greatly indebted for his kindness in allowing the illustration to be made.]

THE EDITORS.]

176. COCKLODE AND COGLODE. (III. xx. 147).—These are names in which some physical description of site is desirable, and the more so as we cannot probably expect any help from older spellings. Dr. Norris informs us about Cogload, that it is the name of a farm near Durston, and we may, perhaps, infer that it is situated in low-lying ground, little above the water level. Such names as *Kolkhausen*, *Kolksluis*, in the Low Countries, where *kolk* is (according to Förstemann) a cutting or hollow filled with water, seem to offer a possible connection. The more so as there

is also in the same districts a termination *-koog*, e.g., *Brunskoog*, which applies to land that is liable to be flooded. In these, as in the bulk of names, it is the prefix that is the obscurer part.

The second part *-lode*, *-load*, is less doubtful. It is the AS. *gelād*, a word almost as generic as 'way or path'; a word which in place-names is best known in connection with fords, as in *Cricklade*, *Lechlade*, on the Thames; and *Framilode*, *Abbey Lode*, on the Severn. But I imagine that the word might quite as easily have been applied to any other sort of passage (e.g., through a marsh or a wood) as to that over a river. A water-course was also probably so called; this seems to explain the name of an ancient church in Gloucester, viz., *St. Mary de Lode*.

J. EARLE.

177. With regard to the origin of the place-name *Cockglode*, I have always thought it to be *Cock glade*; viz., the glade in the Forest frequented by the blackcocks. This house stands on a knoll amongst the ancient oaks of *Sherwood* and close to a beautiful glade in the Forest, which appears a very likely place for blackgame, indeed the late Mrs. Savile Henry Lumley, my predecessor here, has often told me that they used to come and feed with her poultry in winter.

I have never seen that in the 23 years I have lived here, but they are less common now, and are now seldom seen except on the open heather portion of the forest known as *Rufford Forest*, a few miles from here. Another suggestion has been that the name indicates a glade where the woodcocks "gladed" or came to, at flight time, and were, in the days before modern fire arms, caught in nets at dusk. There is a place called *Cockglode Pastures* and a *Cockglode Planting* adjoining, near *Oxton*, some 10 miles South of this, and that must formerly have been on the edge of the Forest.

CECIL G. SAVILE FOLJAMBE, *Cockglode*.

178. In *Arch. Journal*, Vol. v, p. 119, is an article by Mr. E. Smirke "On certain obscure words in Charters, &c., of property in the West of England."

Under the head of "*Cokshete*" is an extract from the finding of a jury (Manor of *Restormel*) "Item; sunt in parco prædicto quædam volatæ quæ dicuntur *cokshetes*, et valent per annum 12d. (29 Edw. I)." Later (12 Edw. IV, & 7 Hen. VII) the returns of the same Manor speak of "*cockrode*," evidently the "*cokshete*" of the earlier period.

Other instances are given, and they are not confined to the West Country.

The terms are defined as meaning "a passage or opening cut in a wood for the more convenient capture of woodcocks by means of nets, guns or springs."

In the Forest of Kingswood, Gloucestershire, is a "Cockroad" and also a "Cockshot." In Ellacombe's *History of Bitton*, p. 212, he refers to the *Arch. Jour.*, and gives a similar definition, with a woodcut of a net placed between two trees as prepared for the purpose suggested.

Is not "Cocklode" or "Cogload" a variety, or corruption, of the same—the "lode" or "load" meaning a "lead" in the same way as it is still used of water or minerals? Or it might be "glade," the "k" and "g" having, almost necessarily, united in one letter?

JAMES R. BRAMBLE, F.S.A.

179. May not "Cog" be a corruption of some man's name, and "Load" signify a stream, or brook? There is a Tithing called "Long Load" in Martock Parish, which is situate on the river Yeo, and supposed to derive its name from its situation. There is a place called "Cogges" in Oxfordshire, and "Coggeshall" in Essex. Cogges is supposed to be a corruption of "Gwgan," a man's name.

W. DAUBENY, Bath.

180. THE H. D. DORCHESTER FARTHING. (I. iv. 173, II. xii. 123, III. xix. 110, III. xx. 138).—Mr. Ward seems to have solved the meaning of the mysterious letters H.D. on the Dorchester farthing of 1669. I have come round to Mr. Ward's opinion after carefully examining the original minute book of the Corporation of Dorchester, in which the order for these farthings is entered.

Before examining the minute book I was inclined to the opinion that H.D. was intended for A.D., the H being executed by someone who had misread a carelessly written old-fashioned square-headed capital A. The minute, dated Feb. 12, 1668, lends some colour to this view, as it is directed therein that there shall be placed "under H D ye date of ye Lord." But the letters H.D. occur not once but three times in the minute, and although the first of the three monograms might read either as A.D. or as H.D., the two repetitions seem clearly intended to indicate H.D. and not A.D. In the same volume of proceedings of the Corporation, there occurs at the side of an entry of a minute dated 18 October, 1659, another monogram compounded of the letters H.M., indicating the name of Mr. Henry Maber, one of the Town Bailiffs. The letters H.D., as they appear upon the farthing, would seem *prima facie* unlikely to be intended to mean Dorchester Hospital (*i.e.* poorhouse), for one would naturally expect the collocation of the letters to be D.H. and not H.D. But when it is borne in mind that, as shown in the minute from the treble repetition of the monogram in the Council minute, the evident intention was that the two letters should appear on the farthing conjoined in monogram form and not as two separate letters, the difficulty

as to the order of their sequence disappears, for it is not easy to arrange them in a monogram form, unless the H. is placed before the D. It might further be raised as an objection, that the Town Council would not be likely to link the issue of these farthings with the existence of the Dorchester Hospital, but such an objection seems to be answered, first, by the fact that the control of the Hospital was in the hands of the Corporation, whose time, as is evident from the minutes, was much occupied in attending to its affairs, and secondly, from the fact that the very minute ordering the farthings in question regards them, not as needed for the burgesses at large, but expressly speaks of them as to be procured "for ye benifitt off ye pore."

E. R. PEARCE EDGCUMBE.

181. ROCKE FAMILY.—Two distinct families bearing this somewhat uncommon name were living in Somerset in the sixteenth and following centuries.

Richard Rocke of Over Eggleton in the parish of Bishop's Frome, Herefordshire, had two sons, viz., Richard Rocke who died in 1616, being then Vicar of Laycock, Wilts, and Thomas Rocke who was presented to the Vicarage of Butleigh, Somerset, in 1577 and died in 1633. He was a man of some wealth, and left two sons, John and Thomas. The latter became the resident squire of the parish, the former its vicar, and from them—and especially from the elder son, who died in 1679—there descended a series of Rockes, who held respectable positions in the county, and possessed considerable property in the neighbourhood of Glastonbury. Whether any male representative now exists I am unable to say.

Another family of much longer standing in the county were the Rockes of Yeovil and the neighbouring parish of Closworth. The name of Richard Rocke occurs in the accounts of the Churchwardens of Yeovil in 1457, John Rock was Churchwarden of the parish in 1627, and in 1640 Thomas Rocke "an able and sufficient inhabitant," verified the losses sustained by the town through a fire.

The Rockes of Closworth were probably a branch of the Yeovil family. Ellis Rocke was bailiff of Closworth for Montacute Priory in 1534. His will was proved at P.C.C., 21 May, 1569, by his son William, a substantial yeoman, who died in 1614. He was succeeded by Richard Rocke, one of whose daughters, Grace, married John Dawe of Chelborough, co. Dorset. (*Her. Vis.* 1640.) So the family went on, occupying the same lands either as owners or lessees, living the same simple lives of small country squires and rising to no importance. The younger children went out into the world and seem to have been fond of legal pursuits. There are some curious Communion vessels in Closworth Church, Delftware edged with silver, pre-

sented in the early part of the last century by Thomas Rock and Richard Rock. The former was a wealthy Proctor of Doctors' Commons, London, and the latter was Town Clerk of Wells, in which Cathedral there is a slab to his memory. In the next generation the elder son, John Rocke of Closworth, married an heiress—Catherine, daughter of Robert Hardy of Up Sydling, and thus acquired an estate in the adjoining county, and the younger son, William Rocke, became Judge Advocate of the Grand Fleet, and died in 1706 while serving with it in the Mediterranean. The last male heir of the family was John Helyar Rocke, who practised as a solicitor both in London and at Wells, and died in 1852 at a very advanced age. His mother, who had been left a widow at an early age, encumbered the property to such an extent that her son had to part with it. Mr. Rocke (my maternal grandfather) was buried at Closworth (with which parish his family had been connected for more than three centuries), and, so far as I know, no one of the name is now to be found in that neighbourhood.

CHARLES J. ROBINSON, Horsham Vicarage.

[A certain William Rocke is mentioned in the next Article.

EDITOR FOR SOMERSET.]

182. WILLIAM HOLWAY, RECTOR OF N. CHERITON.—Mr. Wm. Holway, Rector of N. Cheriton, Somersetshire, was seized on in time of sermon by some fellows, who threatened to shoot him. He foretold the death of one of his persecutors, which fell out accordingly, he being devoured with lice and worms, as many of the parish testified.

[Spelman's *History of Sacrilege*, Edn., 1853, pp. 1, 5.]

Wm. Holway held the living in 1662.

Walker, p. 273, says :

“Willelmus Holway, amoto Will. Rocke, hanc ecclesiam paulisper occupavit sed milites rebelles virum erga regem benigne animatum in fugam detruserunt usque donec Carolus rex ad imperium redierat.”

[*Somerset Incumbents*, p. 54.]

F. W. W.

183. DORSET ADMINISTRATIONS.—*Continued.*—(II. ix. 10, x. 49, xi. 78, xii. 113, xiii. 150, xiv. 178, xv. 217, xvi. 242, III. xvii. 8, xviii. 57, xix. 94, xx. 151.)

1629.

Folio.	Name of Deceased.	Parish.	Grantee & Relationship to Deceased.	Date of Administration
87	Atkins, William	Milborne St. Andrew	Agnes, relict	23 Apl., 1629
87	Bidgegood, Robert	Fordington	Catherine, relict	27 Apl., 1629
80	Coggan, John	Lyme Regis	Henry Coggan, kinsman ; Joane, relict, and Christopher, brother, renouncing	3 Mar., 1628

Folio.	Name of Deceased.	Parish.	Grantee & Relationship to Deceased.	Date of Administration.
76	Doyly, Norris	Milton	John Doyly, of Marleborough, Wilts, gen: cousin, during minority of Ursula, daughter of deceased	27 Feb., 1628
101	Fursdon, Petronilla widow	Chardstock	Alexander Hollocke, creditor, William, son, renouncing	28 June, 1629
124	Hanham, John, miles	Wymborne Minster	John Pyne, arm; and Eleanor Pyne al's Hanham, his wife, daughter of deceased (former grant, Jan., 1625, renounced)	26 Oct., 1629
87	Hill, Christopher	Pymperne	Joane, relict	16 Apl., 1629
113	Hill, Dorothy	Ryme Intrinseca	Robert, brother	24 Aug., 1629
129	Howard, William	Wymborne	Thomas, brother	21 Nov., 1629
101	Hurst al's Huntley, Margaret	Poole	John Hurst, husband (grant in Feb., 1624, renounced)	26 June, 1629
75	Jolliffe, Thomas	Haselbury Bryant	John Briscoe, of St. Dunstons in the West, Citizen and Merchant of London, creditor; Martha, relict, renouncing	14 Feb., 1628
138	Joy, Agnes	Halstocke	William, son, and Lucy Willes al's Joy, daughter	16 Dec., 1629
129	Mawdley, Roger, arm:	Poole	Arthur Radford, jun., of Divelish, gen; nephew	21 Nov., 1629
124	Mayo, William	Cam	John, son	13 Oct., 1629
129	Peare, Alice	Milton Abbas	James Rawson	12 Nov. 1629
92	Pit, Phineas	Waymouth and Melcombe Regis	Frances Clarke al's Pit, sister	14 May, 1629
79	Simcocks, Alice	Durweston	Joane, sister	14 Jan., 1628
92	Sparrowe, Thomas	Dorchester	Cassandra Knapton al's Sparrowe, wife of Renald Knapton, gen; daughter	9 May, 1629
100	Stone, Agnes, widow	Mynterne Magna	Henry, son	18 June, 1629
131	Symes, John	Poorstock	William, brother	4 Nov. 1629
1630.				
194	Bennett, Henry	Tyneham	Joan, relict	21 Oct. 1630
196	Bly al's Maydman, Zacharia	Blandford Forum	Edith, relict	3 Sep., 1630
170	Bowyer, Edmund, senr.	Spettisbury	Edmund Bowyer, junr., arm; son; Anne White al's Bowyer, relict, renouncing	31 May, 1630

Folio.	Name of Deceased.	Parish.	Grantee & Relationship to Deceased.	Date of Administration.
157	Chapman, John junr.	Haydon	William Stone, of City of New Sarum, Lynnen Draper, "avunculo" of deceased who was son and heir of John Chapman, senr., of Haydon	24 Mar., 1629
195	Chase, William	Stockland	Charity, relict	18 Oct., 1630
153	Dewy, Thomas	Shapwick	William, son, of St. Ebbs, City of Oxford, Master of Arts	11 Feb., 1629
202	Fauntleroy al's Rideout	see Rideout		
202	Froome, William	Beere Regis	John, brother	6 Nov., 1630
207	Gould, James	Dorchester	Gilbert Loder, executor of will of Joane Gould, relict of deceased, who did not fully administer (former grant June, 1613).	22 Dec., 1630
194	Harvey, Matthew	Wareham	Joane, relict	22 Oct., 1630
197	Hules, Martin	Chardstock	Bridget Clarke, wife of Thomas Clarke, "amite" of Elizabeth Hules daughter of deceased, during her minority	30 Nov., 1630
157	Joyce al's Persey, Agnes	see Persey		
196	Maydman al's Bly, Zacharia	see Bly		
167	Michell, William	Bridport	John Chaffy of Stoke under Hambden, Somt., husband of Mary Chaffey al's Chambers, daughter of William Chambers, creditor	6 May, 1630
157	Persey al's Joyce, Agnes	Marnehull	Francis Persey, husband	24 Mar., 1629
172	Phillips, Roger, bachelor	Abbotts bury	John Marshallshay of Put-ton, Dorset, gen.	8 June, 1630
158	Punch, Tobias	Wotton Fitzpaine	Thomas, brother	20 Mar., 1629
202	Rideout al's Fauntleroy, Mary	Alweston	William Rideout, husband	20 Nov., 1630
202	Salter, Anne	Whitchurch	Arthur Knight and Ursula Knight al's Salter, his wife, daughter of deceased	29 Nov., 1630
185	Sherlie, William	Bagbere	Mary, relict	12 Aug., 1630
163	Smith, Predie	Hawkchurch	Elizabeth, mother	27 Apl., 1630
156	Welstead, Mary	Milton Abbas	Leonard Welstead, of Harefield, Middx., gent., brother	18 Feb., 1629
1631 to 1633.				
120	Adyn, John	Dorchester	Margaret Cheeke, widow, daughter, with consent of Christian, relict	4 Aug., 1632

Folio.	Name of Deceased.	Parish.	Grantee & Relationship to Deceased.	Date of Administration.
180	Aldworth, Anna	Bristol	Mathew Aldworth of Shroton, gent., brother	3 July, 1633
49	Barber, Henry	Alton Pancras	Joane, relict	31 Aug., 1631
169	Barber al's Chepman, Henry	see Chepman		
137	Barnes, Bartholomew	Charmouth	Agnes, relict	6 Nov., 1632
115	Barnes, John	Corffe Mullen	Richard, brother	12 July, 1632
22	Blayne, David, cler.	late Vicar of Burstock	Catherine, relict	16 Apl., 1631
202	Bowyer al's Cole, Martha	Hampreston	Christopher Bowyer, brother	6 Nov., 1633
27	Bradstock, Joseph	Witchampton	Henry, son	23 May, 1631
141	Browne, John	Corffe Castle	Edith, relict	29 Dec., 1632
81	Bryne, Richard	Buckland	John, brother	6 Feb., 1631
140	Bunkley, William	Bryanston	Sibelle, relict	22 Dec., 1632
169	Chepman al's Barber, Henry	Alton Pancras	Owen, brother: Ann, late relict, not having fully administered	27 May, 1633
202	Cole al's Bowyer, Martha	see Bowyer		
155	Collins, John	Braphold	Ursula, relict	5 Mar., 1632
161	Daccomb, Selina	Divelish	Thomas Baskett of Holwell ar; son	25 Apl., 1633
58	Davies, William	Gillingham	Joane Greene, "nepti ex filia," with consent of Edith Greene, widow, sister of deceased	3 Oct., 1631
50	Doogood, Thomas, junr.	KingstonLacy	Thomas, father	31 Aug., 1631
169	Droven al's Okeley, Mary	see Okeley		
20	Eastmond, Joan	Chardstock	Thomas, son	23 Apl., 1631
87	Fry al's Goodall, Dulcibella	Tarrant Hinton	George Fry, husband	11 Mar., 1631
201	Geare, David	Waymouth and Melcombe Regis	Mary, relict	2 Nov., 1633
87	Goodall al's Fry, Dulcibella	see Fry		
11	Gooddell, David	Tarrant Hinton	Bartholomew Colwill, of Barwick, Wilts, yeoman, creditor; Dulsabella, relict, renouncing	9 Feb., 1630
202	Greasley, Walsingham	Sherborne	George Greasley, miles, brother	9 Nov., 1633
135	Guppy, John	Frampton	Richard Croade, creditor; Elizabeth, relict, not administering	20 Nov., 1632
181	Guyer, Robert	Waymouth and Melcombe Regis	Marian, relict	12 July, 1632
161	Hawkins, Thomas	Blandford Forum	Margaret, relict	25 Apl., 1633
18	Hix, William	Burstoke	Robert, nephew: John, brother of deceased, not administering	2 Apl., 1631

Folio.	Name of Deceased	Parish.	Grantee & Relationship to Deceased.	Date of Administration.
130	Hodder, George	Litton	Edward, gen.; brother, during minority of Dorothy, daughter	6 Oct., 1632
22	Hourd, William	Folke	William Fauntleroy, ar., next of kin	13 Apl., 1631
87	Hussey, Giles	Edmondsham	Margaret, relict	24 Mar., 1631
155	Larder, Robert	Loders	William, son	27 Mar., 1632
4	Levitt, Christopher	Sherborne	Frances, relict	22 Jan., 1630
12	Lockett al's	Charleton	John Lockett, husband	27 Feb., 1630
	Warren, Winifred	Marshall		
4	Mabley al's	see Wilkins		
	Wilkins, Thomas			
31	Masters, Robert	Sherborne	Dorothy, relict	2 May, 1631
87	Mathewe, Roger	Stockland	Olive, relict	24 Mar., 1631
175	Meere, Henry	Sherborne	Magdalen, relict	11 May, 1633
73	Newton, John	Lyme Regis	William Searle, father-in-law; revoked, fresh letters granted Oct. 1633	15 Dec., 1631
198	Newton, John	Lyme Regis	Bernard, brother	15 Oct., 1633
169	Okeley, al's	Cranborne	William Willis, of Piddle-towne, gen; during minority of Nicholas Okeley, son	20 May, 1633
	Droven, Mary			
194	Okedon, William, Moore ar :	Kirchell	Robert Dashwood, gen. creditor, with consent of children of deceased	7 Oct., 1633

GEO. S. FRY.

(To be continued.)

184. HELL, AS A PLACE-NAME. (III. xix. 103, xx. 130, 1, 2.)—What Professor Earle speaks of as “an ancient name-element of this form” has been familiar to me for many years. I am acquainted with twelve to fifteen instances as occurring in the North Riding (or scarcely out of it), without going further afield. Thus, in “Ministers’ Accounts” touching Whitby, there is an entry “de ivs. de redditu unius gardini vocati Helle.” The exact position of this “garden called Hell” is known; St. Anne’s Lane (a narrow, steep lane leading from the lower end of Flowergate on to St. Anne’s Staith) having been called “Hell Lane” several years subsequently to my first acquaintance with Whitby. Again, in two charters by a noble donor to Rievaulx Abbey, (which date about the last quarter of the 12th century) mention is made of the gift of an acre of meadow “in australi parte domini sui de Hella.” This was in Allerston, near Eberston, in the Scarborough direction. As to place-names depending on the composition of some other element with the prefix *hel*, *hell*, *helle*, or *hella*, they are so far from uncommon that, in the Guisborough Cartulary, on pp. 10, 11, the name Hellewath occurs as the name of two waths or fords, distant the one from the other at least nine or ten miles. Besides which there is a third Hellwath

(extant under that name still) some ten miles or so, a little to the east of south of the second of its two namesakes just specified. Besides these I find Hellebek, Helewyk, Helewald named, in one instance or more, in deeds printed in the Cartularies of Whitby, Guisborough, and Rievaulx. I may also cite Hell-kettle an old name applied to a remarkable rift or gully in this parish; Hell Scar, designating a singular precipitous declivity very near Mulgrave Castle. I have also a note of Heldeclyf, which I believe to be miswritten for Helleclyf; and all these exclusive of other old names beginning with Helre, Heller, or Hellar, which I am inclined to refer to another connection.

Now, as the district in which all these names have been (or are yet) applied is certainly of less area than forty miles square, and as I have observed several others of the same character as occurring within the same limits, it is not superfluous to remark that the idea involved in this class of nomenclature must have been a singularly common or familiar one. I notice also that while Bosworth's Anglo-Saxon Dictionary quotes eighteen compound words in which the first element is Hel, Hell, or Helle, Stratmann's Middle English Dictionary (Bradley's Edition) gives fifteen like. Allowing for the fact that there are several duplicates in the two lists, still the element of commonness or familiarity remains. And for one, I cannot but think that the idea which is so common in the Dictionary set of compounds is also the idea which is so common in the local nomenclature set of compounds; an idea closely connected with what Skeat describes as the "original sense" of our English word hell:—viz., "the hidden or unseen place." For certainly the notion that is involved in such expressions and terms as "to descend into hell," "hellpit," "the depths of hell," "helle-hole," "helle-grund (bottom of hell)," "descensus Averni," "hurled into hell," "sink into hell," "fall into hell," and a hundred others is equally common and significant. And if anyone speaks of the "bottomless pit," or the "depths of hell," who is there but at once accepts and assimilates the idea involved? In the same way, I have been now for years, in thinking about place-names and their derivation, accustomed to associate the ideas of depth, steep declivity, hiddenness, either or all three, with the places or objects distinguished by names having *hell*, or some form of the same word, as their prefix. Certainly, all those which I have been enabled to identify bear out the impression indicated. Hell at Whitby was at the foot of a steep cliff; the Hellewaths were (or are) fords with steep, overhanging bank or banks; hell-beck (a name which in this district of deep, narrow dales with mountain streams running along their depths, alternates with "holbeck"), a deep-bedded beck, hidden from view till one is almost upon it, while Hellewald in the compound name Hellewaldes-keld (cf. Prof. Earle's Hellevoelt), is almost more descriptive still.

J. C. ATKINSON.

185. Mr. Moule's query seems to have started a wide subject. The syllable '*Hel*,' or one of its equivalents, in a place-name, has probably more than one or even two significations. In old Cornish words it may mean an arm of the sea; from *el*=a limb, or according to some authorities, from *heyl* or *eyle*=an estuary; which in its turn may be derived from *halan*=salt. Thus *Hayle*, near St. Ives, means a salt water river, or a river which receives the waters of the sea.

The *Helford* river, near Helston, is *Heylford* or *Heilford*, and has no connexion with the '*Hel*' of the town, but is, or was once, a shallow estuary.*

Helston is considered by Mr. E. Hoblyn Pedler, of Liskeard, to be a corruption of "*Hen-lis-ton*"=the Old Court Town, as it appears in Domesday.

Lys in Welsh = *les*—*lez*, in Armoric, signifies a "Court—hall—palace." *Lis* (anciently *Lys*) in Liskeard, according to Dr. Pryce has the same meaning.

For further notes on this subject see an Appendix, by Mr. E. H. Pedler, to *The Ancient Cornish Drama*, by E. Norris, late Sec. Royal Asiatic Society. (Oxford, 8vo., 1859.)

HUGH NORRIS, South Petherton.

186. In the eighteenth century the Dublin Law Courts occupied the site of the Cloister attached to Christchurch Cathedral, and the Exchange that of the Chapterhouse. The medieval passage adjoining the Chapterhouse and leading eastward from the Cloister was at that period known as *Hell*.

E.B.

187. In this parish of Pitcombe, Somerset, there is a road-way known as Hell Ladder Lane. No doubt this is a corruption, and the fact that the lane is perilously steep for anything on wheels may account for the form which the name has assumed. But what was the original form? Perhaps some of the readers of *S. & D. N. & Q.* can assist me.

D. E. NORTON.

188. A farm in the parishes of Lytchett Minster and Lytchett Matravers, Dorset, now known as Hill Farm, was formerly called Hell Farm.

H.F., Lytchett Minster.

189. It may be mentioned that the word *Hell*, as a place-name, frequently occurs in the Register of Long Sutton, Somerset, e.g.,

* The river at Padstow is also known to have once borne a similar name in the form of "eyle."

“William, son of Richard Bull at hell,” was baptised 5 Feb., 1580-1. In the next century the name is written Heale,—thus, “Mary, dr. of Richard Bull of Heale,” baptised 23 April, 1615.

This place appears to have been a farm in the parish of Long Sutton, and is now called “Charity Farm,” from the circumstance of its connection with a Quaker Charity. One of the fields, however, constituting the farm, is still known by the name of Heale, Hele, or Hale Close.

There was formerly a cloth-mill at Upton, a hamlet in the same parish, called “Heale-Mills.”

I am told that Hull Farm, in Horsington, Somerset, was formerly called “Hell” Farm, and that “Hell Corner” is the name given to an angle in the lane leading from Chetnole to Melbury Bubb, Dorset.

Z.

190. I am much obliged to Professor Earle and Mr. Page for the attention which they have bestowed on this puzzle of mine about the ghastly looking place-name. I cannot say, however, that either gentleman’s suggestion quite carries conviction of its being the true solution. There is not, as far as I can see, anything in either the Weymouth or the Dorchester “Hell” to account for the name in the German sense, “bright.” And as to its meaning “hel,” “steep,” Hell Lane, Weymouth, is a dead level, and Pease Lane, the site of the Dorchester “Helle,” has only a very gentle slope.

H. J. MOULE, Dorchester.

191. CAPTAIN PETER JOLLIFFE.—The following copy of a contemporary street ballad, for which we are indebted to the kindness of Lieut.-Col. William Long of Congresbury, Somerset, narrates the valliant exploits of Peter Jolliffe in 1694, against French Privateers, of which a brief outline may be read in Hutchins, I, p. 14-15. (3rd edit.) The gold medal granted him by William and Mary, which formerly belonged to Rev. Peter Wm. Jolliffe, his descendant, and Incumbent of Poole, 1791, and many years subsequently, is now in the possession of another member of the family.

This Dorset worthy died 12 Nov., 1730, in his 72nd year. At the same reference in Hutchins may be read an account of the gallantry of William Thompson.

The ballad is printed *literatim*, as it stands in Col. Long’s MS.

EDITOR FOR DORSET.

THE COURAGIOUS CAPTAIN,

OR

A brief account of the seueral noble attempts and valliant exploits perform'd by the honoured captain Peter Jolliff ouer the french Priuateers to his unspeakable praise, and the honor of the Kingdom, in general tune of Captain hastins, or, the fealous Louer.

Right valliant Thomson, brave and bold,

a medel had and chain of gold
for taking a french privateer;
but now anither captain hear

Hath sins recei'd the same reward,
as by the sequel you shall find,
deserving more then common fame,
stout Peter Jolleff col'd by name.

He more than onc or twice did fight,
and put french privateers to flight,
as by the sequel you shall find,
wich shos his bold undanted mind.

The first thing i shall menshon hear
sailing from Poole a privateer
commanded Jolliff to strick sail,
yet they could not with him preuail.

The french, they shot and shot in vain;
with sweling sails, and bold disdain,
braue Jolliffe he stear'd on his way,
as scorning to bcome their pray.

The daring french he did defie,
though he had then on borde his hye
but one poor single man and boy,
yet clear he got with plesent ioy.

Take notés now of one thing more
in the leate year of ninty four,
upon the twentieth day of May
a royal ship at anchor Laye

In Waymouth rode, whear did advans
to rouing priuateers of frans
who having cut her cabel then
and saild her of with might and main,

When ualliant Jolliff this behold,
his soul was straight with courage filld;
Quoth he, ill man my bot with speed,
and soon retake that prize, or bled.

Six men he had, and boys but four,
his hole bots crue contain no more,
one mounted gun, and that was all,
except som arms of musket ball.

He crau'd a blessing from aboue,
that god would of his gracious Loue
vouch safé to gide aud guard him still,
then forth he saild with right good will.

Now while he plowd the ocean wide,
the priuateers at length he spyd,
whome he did charge with might and
main
till he retooke that ship again.

One of the privateers he chast,
who for to saue their liues in haste
did to the nearest shore repair,
but peter catched them napping there.

Then without any more ado,
the mounsieur captain and his crue,
stout peter Jolliff tooock that day,
and brought them close confined away.

For this braue ualliant act, behold,
he has recei'd a chain of gold,
a medel and commission too,
that he the french may still pursue.

Another priuateer he found
wich gafe a man a mortal wound,
and did maliciously destroy
a poor and harmles fisher boy.

This privateer he put to flight,
and had near taken them out right,
had not the gloomy night draw near
wich caused them to disappear.

What e'er he took in hand did thriue;
behold, this year of ninty fieve,
full twenty sail of fishermen
he fred from cruel Rouers then.

He had but one great gun aboard
and two young lads, wich did afford
but slender help, yet ne'er the less
they flew befor him in destress.

This privateer which he forsook,
it was the same that thomson took
next day, therefore it will appeear,
fue men like those of dosset-shire.

Let their renowned actions be
recorded to posterity,
that others, hearing of their fame,
may striue to immitate the same.



192. ARMORIAL BADGE FOUND AT TEMPLECOMBE.—The badge, of which an engraving is given above, was found in 1886 in quarrying the garden of some new cottages, on the north side of the road from the Templar Buildings at Templecombe, with remains of burnt buildings and bones and teeth of sheep, horse, cow, dog, and boar's tusks.

Eubule Lestrangle held the manors of Blandford, Kingston Lacey, and Beer, Temp. Hen. VI., in right of his wife, Alice, Countess of Lincoln.

We are greatly indebted to Mr. T. H. M. Bailward for the loan of the badge, and to the Rev. F. E. Peart for his drawing of it. It was sent to Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, and we append his letter to Mr. Bailward:—

“SOC. ANTIQ. LOND.

25/2/92.

“DEAR SIR,

I return the badge, with many apologies for having kept it so long. It is of late 15th or early 16th century date—that is, English medieval—and the arms are probably those of Le Strange: *Gules, two lions passant argent within a bordure engrailed or.*

The red enamel has become oxidized to green.

Kindly acknowledge receipt.

Yours faithfully,

W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE.”

[With reference to the last paragraph the red enamel can still be seen in very minute particles in one or two places.

EDITOR FOR SOMERSET.]

193. OLD LOCAL NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES.—I am looking up particulars of the invasion-scare that took place at Weymouth, May 1st, 1804, but have not as yet been able to find a contemporary account, except in the *Lady's Journal*. A file of the *Sherborne Journal* of the date would doubtless have a paragraph respecting the occurrence; but neither the British Museum nor the newspaper office at Sherborne possesses the required issue. Any help in this direction would much oblige.

THO. B. GROVES, Weymouth.

194. LADY O'LOONEY'S BURIAL PLACE.—In *Everybody's Book of Epitaphs*, p. 95, I find:—

LADY O'LOONEY.

(From a Churchyard in Dorsetshire.)

“ Here lies the body

of

LADY O'LOONEY,

Great Niece of Burke,

Commonly called the Sublime.

She was

Bland, passionate, and deeply religious;

Also she painted

In Water colours,

And sent several pictures

To the Exhibition.

She was first Cousin

To Lady Jones,

and of such

Is the Kingdom of Heaven.”

Can anyone tell me where this Churchyard is?

ALBERT BANKES.

195. FAMILY OF EARLE (ERLE OR EARL).—I shall be grateful to any readers of *S. & D. N. & Q.* who can give me some information respecting the various families of Earle. I am anxious to trace the connection between the families of this name, who have at one time or other settled in Somerset, Dorset, Devon, Wilts, Hants, Berks, Essex, Lincs., and Yorks. The late Canon Jackson satisfied himself that they sprang from the ancient family of “de Erlegh,” their original home being Somerton Erlegh (Erle), where they settled a century after the conquest. There was also an influential family named Giles Earle at Escourt, near Malmesbury, Wilts. The Hampshire Earles migrated to that county from Dorset in the time of Henry II.

CHARLES S. EARLE, Little Langford Rectory, Wilts.

196. FRY'S WELL, CHILCOMPTON.—I have been informed that there is a well at Chilcompton, Somerset, called Fry's Well. Can anyone tell me if this correct, and, if so, the origin of the name?

GEO. S. FRY, Cædmon, Albert Road, Walthamstow.

197. CALENDAR OF DORSET WILLS.—Readers of *S. & D. N. & Q.* will be pleased to hear that the publication of the Calendar of Wills and Administrations, preserved in the Probate Registry at Blandford, was commenced in Part 50 of the Index Library, Dec., 1892. Persons interested should communicate with Mr. E. A. Fry, 172, Edmund Street, Birmingham, the Hon. Secretary of the British Record Society, by which the Index Library is issued.

EDITOR FOR DORSET.

198. SOMERSET AND DORSET FOLK-LORE.—A person who came from South-West Somerset informed me that servants, on going to a new “place,” should always take with them a farthing and a piece of salt.

M. C.

[The Editors desire to say that they will always be pleased to receive Notes on the Folk-Lore of the two counties.]

199. BARTHOLOMEW WESLEY OF CHARMOUTH, DORSET.—In the *Memorials of the Wesley Family*, 1876, by G. J. Stevenson, it is stated that Bartholomew Wesley, who was placed in charge of Charmouth on the sequestration of the Benefice during the Civil War, was the third son of Sir Herbert Wesley, of Westleigh, Devon, born 1596, educated at Oxford, ordained Priest, married in 1619, Ann, dr. of Henry Colley of Castle Carbery, Ireland, and died about the year 1680, aged 84.

Unfortunately no authorities are quoted for most of these statements, and in particular for the link connecting Bartholomew with Sir Herbert, which Mr. Stevenson appears to have discovered. Can such authorities be pointed out?

As to Bartholomew Wesley's education at Oxford, it is noteworthy that neither Foster's *Alumni Oxonienses*, nor the *Register of the University of Oxford*, as published by the Oxford Historical Society, contains his name. Calamy (*Continuation*, Vol. I, p. 429,) does not assert that he was at Oxford, but says, “as to this Mr. Westley, he having applied himself to the study of Physick as well as Divinity, while he was in the University, was after consulted as a Physician even while he was in his Living.”

△.

200. WILLIS—DRURY.—(III. xix. 101, xx. 140.)—It is not difficult to supply the evidence that Humphry Willis was married to Martha Drury.

In the volume of Wells Chapter Acts between 1591—1607, on f. 198. p. 250, are certain minutes of Chapter, which are thus summarized in the calendar published by the Historical MSS. Commission (*Report on Wells Manuscripts*, p. 250):—

“On the same day (Oct. 2, 1606,) Humphry Willis and Martha Drurie submitted themselves to the Chapter for having procured matrimony in the Cathedral at an unlawful hour—between eight and nine before noon—without banns or licence.”

The proceedings in Chapter, as given in detail, may have some interest:—

Oct. 2. “Continuato capitulo inter horas octavam et undecimam antemeridiam—officium dominorum versus Humfridum Willis infra libertates ecclesiæ Cathedralis Wellensis commorantis.” Notatur—“That he procured matrimony to be solemnized in the Cathedral Church of Wells between himself and Martha Drurie, now his pretended wife, at an unlawful hour without bannes published and without any licence obtained.”

“Quo die comparuit dictus Willis et primo et ante omnia submitit se ipsum, quo facto, dominus decanus predictus objecit ei detectionem; cui respondendo dominus Willis fassus est quod matrimonium inter eum et Martham Drurie, alias Willis, modo ejus uxorem in ecclesia Cathedrali Wellen. inter horas octavam et nonam ante meridiem 15 Septembris ult. preteriti per quendam dominum Thomam Smith clericum nuper curatum de Lullington nullis bannis matrimonialibus nec ulla licentia obtentis solemnizare procuravit, submittendo se ipsum.

Unde dominus decanus pronuntiavit eum incidisse in sententiam excommunicationis et pro excommunicato in ecclesia Cathedrali Wellensi predicta tempore celebrationis divinorum publice denunciari et declarari.”

In the same form of words “dicta Drurie alias Willis comparuit et submitit,” &c., and was pronounced excommunicate.

Then the parties present at the marriage one after the other submit themselves, and in like form are excommunicated—viz., Thomas Hallett, Alicia Croker ‘commorant’ within the liberties of the Cathedral Church, and Roger Bourne, servant of the Dean, ‘inserviens vel famulus prefati magistri Benjamin Heydon decani. Of him, as of the other two: Notatur—“That he was present in the Cathedral Church of Wells at the solemnizing of a pretended marriage betwixt the aforesaid Henry Willis and Martha Drury alias Willis at an unlawful tyme without any license obtayned or bannes published”—for which they have fallen under the sentence of excommunication.

The parties were under sentence of excommunication twenty-six days.

On October 28, 1606, the husband and wife, and the three witnesses appeared again “in domo capitulari” before the worshipful “viris venerabilibus,” Benjamin Heydon, S. T. P., Dean, Robert Wright, Treasurer, William Powell, Canons residentiary, in presence of Thomas Maicoock, notary.

Humphrey Willis, an excommunicated person, “petiit beneficium absolutionis a sententia excommunicationis,” and took

corporal oath on the Gospels “de comparando juri et standi”—
“unde dicti dimiserunt dictum Willis ab officio suo.”

In like manner Martha Drury “absoluta est et relaxatur ab officio suo,” and Hugo Hallett, Alicia Croker and Robert Bourne are absolved. (*Chapter Acts*, f. 200.)

This is the evidence for the marriage in the Cathedral, and of the exercise of ecclesiastical discipline by the Dean and Chapter in 1606.

I should like on the other hand to know on what evidence Mr. Jewers, in his book on the monuments in Wells Cathedral, p. 73, thinks that this family of Willis “took the name of Compton on inheriting the property of that family at Ringwood, Hants.”

As I am writing, it may not be out of place to mention that ‘Coleridge’ whose translation of the epitaph is given in Mr. Jewers’ book, is the present Chief Justice of England not Samuel Taylor Coleridge.

C. M. CHURCH, Wells.

201. REGIONAL NAMES IN SOMERSET.—One only of these survives in popular use, viz., Taunton Dean, but there have been many others, *e.g.*

1. Gordenland or Gordene. See *Remarks*.
2. Wedmoreland, the island of sound land surrounded by the marshes of the Brue and Axe.
3. Zoyland, the island surrounded by Kings Sedgmoor, the Cary and Parret Moors.
4. The Wint, the Valley in which Winscombe stands.
5. Normarsh, the whole country between the West end of Mendip and the Avon.
6. Wringmarsh, the moor named, like Wrington, from the Stream which drains it, now known as the ‘Yeo.’
7. Brentmarsh, the Moors of the Lower Axe.

Remarks:

No. 1. Survives in the Surname of ‘In Gordano’ which it has given to four parishes, Walton, Weston, Easton, Clapton, but the evidence of 13th cent. deeds proves it to have included Portbury and Portishead, perhaps the N.W. portion of Wraxall. It was a misshapen triangle, with Walton for its apex and the Avon for its base, the sides being the two ranges that fork from Walton, and embrace a piece of what was once salt-marsh.

The latter syllable is probably the equivalent of Dean in Taunton Dean=Valley.

No. 3. The name is preserved in Weston Zoyland, and in Middlezoy.

No. 4. Wint survives in Winscombe, Winterhead, Vent Hill and Winterstoke, the name of the hundred. Winter prob.= Wint Tor.

No. 5. Normarsh survives in the name of a troop of Yeomanry.

The river-valleys, perhaps from the insignificance of our rivers, have not borne the river-names, like the dales of the Northern shires. We ought to have had an Avondale, Exdale, Bruedale, Parretdale, Iveldale, as well as Taunton Dean.

Can any one furnish any further evidence of the existence, past or present, of other regional names, or add any information touching those enumerated?

H.

[In the above may be added BLACKMORE VALE, a Somerset Valley, though it stretches into Dorset.

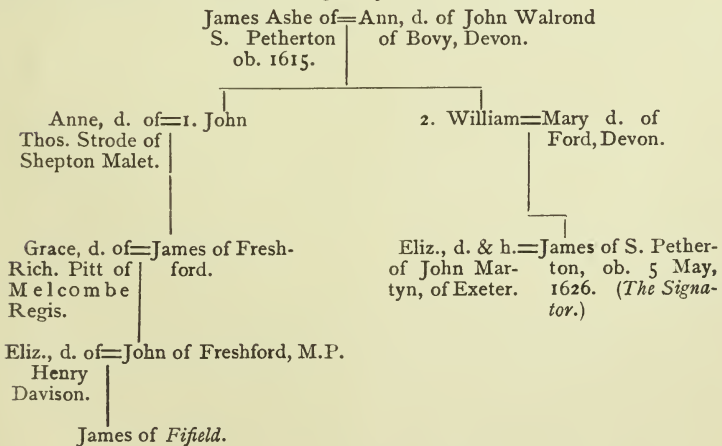
EDITOR FOR DORSET.]

202. BIBLIOTHECA SOMERSETENSIS.—We desire to call the attention of our readers to this important work, which is to be published by Mr. E. Green, F.S.A., and of which an advertisement will be found in our present Number.

It is one of the most valuable works with reference to a future County History which has ever been undertaken.

THE EDITORS.

203. JAMES ASHE. (III. xix. 105.)—The James Ashe who signed the *Visitation of Somerset*, 1623, died May 5th, 1626, and was buried in S. Petherton Church, (III. xvii. 35). The following table will show his relationship to James of Fifield.



HUGH NORRIS, South Petherton.

204. DORSET CHRISTMAS CAROLS (III. xviii. 67, xix. 118, xx. 141.)—Another traditional Carol, sung in Long Burton, and a favourite with the older generation, is now given.

REJOICE, REJOICE, YE EARTHLY TRIBES.

Traditional.

(COPYRIGHT.)

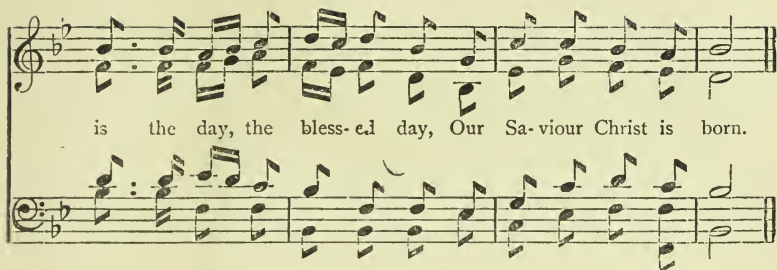
Harmonized by E. Howorth.

Re - joice, re-joice, ye earth-ly tribes, And hail this hap - py morn, This

is the day, the bless-ed day, Our Saviour Christ is born ; This is the day, This

is the day, the bless - ed day, Our Sa - viour Christ is born, Our

Sa - viour Christ is born, Our Sa - viour Christ is born, This



II.

Rise, every human vocal voice,
And touch each warbling string;
In gladness let our hearts rejoice,
Sing praises to our King.

III.

The praises of our new-born king
Will through the land resound,
In lofty hymns to Him we'll sing
And wake the nations round.

205. FISHING IN THE TONE AND PARRET.—The following natural history notes are from the pen of the celebrated Nonjuror and Antiquary, the Rev. George Harbin, and appear to have been made during a visit to his friend and connection, Mr. Bampfied, at Hestercombe, near Taunton, in the year 1736. The Lampreys are, I suppose, what are now called Elvers by the natives.

J. BATTEN.

“ Memorandum of information pick'd up in Somersetshire.

In the month of May Salmons begin to be in season, and the rivers Tone and Perret are plentifully stock'd wth them in the month of May if the weather be warm. About the middle of May (this year 1736) the season being very cold, Salmon sold at 18d. p pound, but usually all the Summer it sells for 6d. or 8d. p pound.

In the same rivers and at the same time of the year, if y^e weather is warm, are Lampreys also found in those Rivers, very large and good and in great plenty. There are also very fine Carps, Jacks, Tench, Gudgeons and Eels.

In the beginning of the Spring, viz., in March and April, if the weather is warm, Lampreys come up Bridgewater River into the River Tone as far as Ham-Mills and Creech Mill, both in the parish of Creech. On the 11th of May, 1736, eleven pretty large ones were taken at Creech Mills and brought to Mr. Bampfyld. They are allwaies best when they first come up the Rivers, being observed to fall away in their flesh y^e longer they stay in the river. This appears from the roundness of their bodies when they first

enter the river, whereas by their continuance there their backbone grows sharper by the falling away of the flesh from it. These are very strong fish, and are seen to dart themselves in the water wth prodigious force and swiftness. As a proof of their great strength they constantly throw up great quantities of gravell from the bottom of the river to a great depth and widenefs till they come to the clay, where they lye at their ease, so close that the netts are allwaies drawn over them unlesfs they are disturbed by poking the holes with sticks. They have long wide mouths w^{ch} run backwards under their heads, and their teeth are as low as their throats, they seem to have several rows of teeth, very sharp pointed, but short."

On another Paper. "Somersetshire."

"It has been found by hunting a hedgehog on the trail that that Animal has been catch'd in a morning at two miles distance from the place it haunted in the night. It is said that Hedgehogs chiefly feed upon those large black insects called in Somersetshire the Devil's Cows, w^{ch} have been often found in their bellies. I could not learn that they ever suck the milk of Cows, as some have reported and believed."

206. JOHN GODDARD, OF BRODFORTH, Wimborne Minster; Will proved Oct., 1564; children, John, Walter, Richard, Edmond, Alice and Jane; brothers Edmond and Richard; any information respecting this family, but particularly as to the ancestry of John Goddard and his connection, if any, with the Goddards of Poole, will be thankfully received. Please reply direct to

H. J. CRAYTON, Union Club, Oxford.

207. THE FLOYD FAMILY. (III. xx. 166.)—In my former note I omitted to state that in the year 1873 there was standing a low old fashioned headstone in Cranborne churchyard, near the N. wall of the church, on which with some trouble I decyphered the following inscription, surmounted with skull and cross bones, viz.,

H. S. E.

Resurgam--- Laus Deo.

Hic jacet in terra corpus Johannis

Floyd qui diem extremum suum

Clausit vicesimo Quinto die Febrij.

Anno Dom. 1716, æt. suæ 83.

Etiam in terra jacet corpus

Alicia (?) uxoris Johannis Floyd

Quæ obiit XV Martii 1678 ætatis suæ 50.

The last person who bore this name I remember distinctly, an old maiden lady, niece of the Rev. William Chafin, of Chettle. Soon after her uncle's death in 1818 she left Chettle House where she had lived, and resided in a cottage at Edmondsham, now the parsonage, until her death in 1828, in the 79th year of her age.

In the Pedigree of Chafin (Hutchins' *Dorset*, 3rd Edit., Vol. III.) I find that the Rev. W. Chafin had a sister "Betty" (Elizabeth) who was undoubtedly the mother of this lady, having married the Rev. John Floyd, and died in 1776. This John Floyd is undoubtedly the person whose name occurs in the Cranborne Register, as thus,

"Baptisms. 1749. Thomas, of Mr. John Floyd, cler., Nov. 1st.
1750. Elizabeth, of John Floyd, cler., Oct 2."

We do not know more of the son, but I believe that Elizabeth, the daughter, was this niece of the Rev. W. Chafin. Her age at her death corresponds with the date of Baptism in the Register. This lady lies in Chettle churchyard. We had no thought in her lifetime of her being a native of Cranborne, as she appears to have been, and with her the name of Floyd has become extinct in these parts.

T.W.W.S.

208. DORSETSHIRE DORSERS. (III. xx. 137.)—Wright gives *Dorsel* and *Dorser* as a Sussex word meaning a pack-saddle, a pannier.

If packmen travelled Dorset much, perhaps this is the origin of the epithet.

F. J. POYNTON.

209. Halliwell tells us that in Sussex "*Dorser*" is the local term for *Fishbasket*, and as Dorset, like Sussex, has along line of Sea coast in the South of England, I would suggest the probability of the word having crept on to the West from the intercourse of the fishermen.

H. W. HOSKINS.

210. ILCHESTER GAOL. (III. xx. 171.)—I am unable to reply to the question asked by your correspondent R., but may I call his attention to the antiquity of the Ilchester Gaol and its importance in early times?

The gaol is mentioned in the Pipe Roll of 13 Hen. II., (A.D. 1166—1167,) in which year the sheriff of the county claimed at the exchequer an allowance of 100 shillings which he had expended on the works about the gaol, "in opat Gaiole ad Yuelcestř. c. š."

In John's reign there is frequent mention of this Gaol as in 1 John, (A.D. 1199—1200,) when the sheriff claimed 10/10, the cost incurred by the King's order in bringing prisoners from Ilchester to Westminster, and 3/- for the repair of Ilchester Gaol, "ī custamto ducendi p'sones ab Yuelcestř usque ad Westm̃ x. s. & x. d. p bř R' et ī emendať Jaiole de Yuelcestř iij. š. p bř. R'." In 3 John, (A.D. 1102—3,) he paid 18/6 for bringing 5 prisoners from Westminster to Ilchester. "ī custamto ducendi v p'sones a Westm̃ usque ad Yuelcestř xviii š. & vi. d. p. id. bř."

W. MILES BARNES.

211. The map attached to Rev. W. Buckler's "*Ilchester Almshouse Deeds*" states that the prison was removed in 1843.

There was an old Goal in Ilchester itself,—the larger Goal known as Ilchester Goal was not in Ilchester but in the parish of Northover.
R. B. P.

212. I have been informed that when the Somerset and Dorset Railway was being made at Cole, near Bruton, the old bell of Ilchester gaol was used there to ring the navvies to their meals.

FRED A. MOORSE.

213. PLANTING BARLEY CORNS WITH CUTTINGS. (III. xx. 156.)—When I was a child, living at Taunton, I was told to make a slit at the bottom of certain cuttings, before planting, and to insert a barley corn therein, being assured that if the corn grew the cutting would. Many growers of carnations, in various parts of the country, follow a somewhat similar custom, by inserting a small bit of stone or wood in the cut of the layers to prevent re-union, and to assist the formation of the callus and the process of rooting.
SOMERSET.

214. ROLLS FAMILY. (III. xx. 134.)—There are one or two inaccuracies in this note. The M.P. for Devon in 1787 was John (not Mark) Rolle, the same who was afterwards Baron Rolle, and who died without issue in 1842. The property did not then "pass" to the "Hon. Mark Clinton." It was held by Trustees for some years, and then the Hon. Mark Trefusis, 2nd son of Lord Clinton, being of the age appointed succeeded to it, not as next-of-kin which he was not, but in accordance with Lord Rolle's will. His daughters will not succeed. The present heir presumptive under the same will is the present Lord Clinton, Mr. Mark Rolle's eldest brother.

FREDERIC T. COLBY.

215. INSCRIPTION AT CROSCOMBE. (III. xx. 139.)—I hazard a reply to Mr. Buckle's enquiry. I read the inscription to which he calls attention as being connected with the incumbency of John Coum, 1474. If the first letters had been S. M. IHON COVM, it would be clearly in memoriam John Coum; I suppose the M has not worn away, but *sacrum* perhaps would suffice alone. Phelps (*History of Somerset*, II. 230) says, "Over the E. window in black characters is inscribed John Cooth, the name most probably of the munificent builder of the church." Will the architecture near the inscription do for the date 1474? Can S stand for *sculpsit* or *sacravii*?

F. J. POYNTON.

[John Comb was inst. V. of Croscombe 21 Jan., 1473, and died in 1490. *Somerset Incumbents*, 77.

EDITOR FOR SOMERSET.]

216. BURLAND. (III. xix. 97, xx. 159.)—Burland is a tithing of the Hundred of Staplegrove in the Manor of Taunton Dean. Burland's farm, which apparently gave its name to the tithing, is situated in the parish of Staplegrove, about 3 miles from the town of Taunton, bordering on the parish of Norton-Fitzwarren. Not far from Burland's farm is a smaller farm known as Lower Burlands. We have two complete lists of the Manor of Taunton Dean in the Exchequer (Taunton Castle), from the year 1450 to the year 1665, but I think I may safely say that the surname Burland does not appear even once in these lists. From this, I think, it may be inferred that the surname is derived from the place and not the place from the surname. A. J. MONDAY.

217. ROSEWELL FAMILY. (I. iv. 170.)—The following are some references to wills (P.C.C.) at Somerset House.

A.D.

1565-6. William Rosewell, 30 Crymes.

1566-7. Alexander Rouswell, 29 Stonarde.

1567-8. William Rosewell, 20 Babington

1586. Richard Rowswell, 25 Windsor.

1594. William Rosewell, 6 Dixy.

1655. Thomas Rosewell (Somerset), 375 Aylett.

1658. Alex. Rowswell (Midx.), 303 Wotton.

1658. Dan. Rosewell (London), 563 Wotton.

20 Babington. Abstract of will of William Rosewell.

W.R. of Dunkerton, co. Somerset, gentleman, 8 January, 10, Eliz. To be buried in the Church before the Seege. John my son £40, William the son of Thomas Rosewell, £100, Alexander son of the said Thomas R. £100, Johan dau. of the said Thomas R. £20, Agnes dau. of the said Thomas R. £40, Mary dau. of Thomas R. £40. To Margaret Richeman my dau. 40s. To John Allyn my son-in-law £6 13s. 4d. To William Allyn 20 sheep, Johane Allyn 20 nobles. The residue to Thomas Rosewell my son and whole exec. Overseers, William Rosewell my brother, William Scelye, Alexander Rosewell, and Peter Printoste, clerk.

Proved in London 10 Nov., 1568.

Gregory Isham of Braunston, co. Northampton (bur. 6 Sept., 1558 at B., aged about 38), married Elizabeth, dau. of Matthew Dale of Bristol, and became the father of Sir Euseby Isham, Kt., who succeeded also to the ancestral property of Pytchley. Elizabeth Isham, the widow of Gregory, married, secondly, William Rosewell of Ford Abbey, Solicitor General to Queen Elizabeth, and, it is said, had issue. I should like to know more about this second marriage. Gregory in his will (P.C.C. 75 Noodes), leaves "To each of my wives brethren, Willm, John, Mathewe, and Henry Dale, xl^s. a pece."

HENRY ISHAM LONGDEN, M.A., Shangton Rectory, Leicester.

218. RICHARDS FAMILY. (II. xiv. 188.)—The following is a copy of a paper which I find among the papers at Lamport, co. Northampton. I know nothing of the Richards family, nor why the paper should have got to Lamport.

H. ISHAM LONGDEN, M.A., Shangton Rectory, Leicester.

“ This is to certifie

No. 2.

That George Richards of George and Ann was Born September the Seventh and Baptised the twenty fourth day of the same month in the year of our Lord One thousand Seven hundred and nine as appeares by an Entry in the Register Book of Baptisms for the Parish of Saint Ann Westminster in the County of Middlesex.

Extracted from the said Register Book this seventh Day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred thirty four.

By me,

Willm Burtchett D Clerk and Register of the above sd parish.

No. 3.

April 27th.

This is to Certify that Ann the wife of George Richards Esq of Long Bredy in the County of Dorset was Buried in the parish Church of Long Bredy aforesaid with this Inscription on her Coffin

Anna Uxr: Georgij

Richards Ar. obiit 2 feb

Witness my hand

Ano { Æt 45
{ Dni 1723

Ed : Colmer Cler.

No. 4.

Feb. 21. 1722.

Anne Haine of the Parish of Longbredy in the County of Dorset maketh Oath that the Body of Mrs. Anne Richards of the parish aforesaid lately Deceas'd was buried in woolen only according to the true intent and direction of an Act of Parliament for Burying in Woolen

In presence of

Affidavit made before

Mary Symes

Th^o Pope Rect^r

Mary Pope

Of Litton.”

219. SOMERSET PARISHES AND MANORS :—SECOND NAMES BORROWED FROM ANCIENT LANDLORDS:—I send a list of Somerset parishes and manors with names, sometimes added for distinction, derived from their ancient owners.

The list will show, I think, that manors acquired these “agnomina” (unknown in Domesday) in the 12th and 13th centuries and seldom changed them after; that they were acquired from the families (often subtenants and small people) who answered to the Sheriff’s call at his Tourn, and in the Hundred Court, and that the use of Latin terms, such as Regis, Episcopi, &c., is owing to the manor officers being cited from an official list; this, however, is surmise.

I omit Babcary, Chilcompton, Midsomer Norton, Milton Podymore, White Lackington and White Stanton, as being of uncertain signification, and I shall be obliged to any reader of *S. & D. N. & Q.* if he will make additions to the list. Where the ancient name has undergone great corruption, it has been added in square brackets.

Abbas Combe	Cutcombe Raleigh
Ashbrittle	Dowlsh Wake
Ash Priors	Farringdon Gourney
Ash Reigny	Farley Hungerford (olim Mont- ford)
Aungers Leigh	Frome Braunch
Barrow Gourney	Hardington Bampfylde
Barrow Minchin	Hardington Mandeville
Beer Crocombe	Haselbury Plucknett
Bourton Flax	Hatch Beauchamp
Bradon Goviz (now Goose)	Heathfield Durborough
Bratton St. Maur	Hendford Matravers
Bridgwater [Burgh-Walter] *	Hill Faraunce
Brompton Ralph	Hinton Blewett
Brompton Regis	Hinton Charterhouse
Brympton D'Evercy	Huish Champflower
Buckland Denham	Huish Episcopi
Buckland Sororum	Huntspill Cogan
Burton Pynsent	Huntspill Delahay
Camel Queen's	Huntspill Verney
Cary Cook's	Isle Abbot's
Cary Fitzpaine	Isle Brewers
Cary Lytes	Keinton Mandeville
Charlton Adam [Fitz-Adam]	Kingston Seymour
Charlton Canville (now Hore- thorne)	Langford Budville
Charlton Mackerel	Lydiard Punchardon
Charlton Musgrove	Marston Bigot
Charlton Queen's	Melcombe Paulet
Cheddon Fitzpaine	Milton Clevedon
Chilthorne Domer	Milton Falconbridge
Chilthorne Vagg	Monkton Combe
Chilton Cantelo	Nettlecombe Raleigh
Chilton Trivet	Newton Forester
Combe Flory	Newton Plessy [de Placētis]
Combe Hay	Newton St. Lo
Combe Sydenham	Newton Sormaville
Compton Bishop	Norton Beauchamp
Compton Dando [D'Alneto]	Norton Ferris
Compton Durville	Norton Fitzwarren
Compton Martin	Norton Hautville
Compton Pauncefoot	Norton Malreward
Corton Denham	Nunney Delamere
Cricket Malherbie	Nynehead Flory
Curry Malet	Orchard Portman
Curry Rivel	Orchard Wyndham
Cutcombe Mohun	Pen Domer

* *i.e.* Walter de Douai, the Domesday Lord.

Pitney L'Orti	Stocklinch Ottersey
Preston Bermondsey	Stoke Courcy
Preston Bowyer	Stoke Gomer
Preston Plucknett	Stoke Pero
Preston Torrels	Stoke Rodney (olim Gifford)
Pury Fitchet	Stoke Trister [Del Estre]
Pury Furneaux	Sutton Bingham
Quarum Monceaux	Sutton Crowthorne
Sandford Arundel	Sutton Damer
Sandford Brett	Sutton Malet
Sandford Orcas [Oreillcuiz]	Sutton Montis †
Seavington Dennis	Temple Cloud
Seavington Vaux	Temple Combe
Shepton Beauchamp	Thorne Coffin
Shepton Malet	Thorne Falcon
Shepton Montagu	Upton Noble <i>alius</i> Lovel
Sock Dennis	Weston Bampfylde
Somerton Erleigh	Winsford Rivers
Stanton Drew	Witham Friary
Stanton Prior	Withiel Flory
Staple Fitzpaine	Wootton Courtney
Stockland Gaunts (now Bristol)	Wyke Champflower

H.

220. A SOMERSET SAYING ON GLASTON AND SHASTON ABBEYS.—There was a saying current in the County 50 years ago, which may as well be recorded though preserving no history. “If the Abbot of Glaston could have married the Abbess of Shaston, the King of England would be the poorer man.” The saying must be as old as the existence of Abbey Estates, or of a fresh remembrance of them, and probably records the popular estimate of their vastness.

H.

221.—FIELD NAMES IN STALBRIDGE, DORSET.—The following list of Field names in Stalbridge may be interesting to readers of *S. & D. N. & Q.* I shall be glad to have light thrown upon their meaning.

CHARLES E. SEAMAN.

Hunger Hill	Rum Mead
Harpits	Wares Hill
Liss Mead	Ives (<i>bis</i>)
Breach Whitemoor	Shipney (<i>saepius</i>)
Harnham	Bollands
Rag	Scarrow Hill (<i>saepius</i>)
Gommershay or Gummersey	Marwell
Dulliver's Ham	Bronshall Knap

† Short for Montis acuti *i.e.* Montagu, the owner.

Crutchling Mead
 Rix bed Mead
 Sturt (*passim*)
 Mapland
 Guggleton
 Rimpools
 Redbrink (*bis*)
 Hadden
 Peaked Hadden
 Bagnes
 Hurden
 Coppernway
 Pleck
 Cockles Hill (*ter*)
 Yearage
 Hinds
 Burgund Orchard

Puxey
 Larkwood (*saepius*)
 Bibberne
 Louzard
 Gaunt's Mead
 Cunning Croft
 Great Bushay
 Guitters
 Vardys
 Tadbrook (*bis*)
 Tellershells Mead
 Hight
 Doles
 In and out
 Bazles
 Stape Mead

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

222. BRUTON REGISTER, 1826 to 1890, edited by the Rev. Thomas Augustus Strong, M.A. London: Froude, 1892. 8vo. Pp. 107. Four Illustrations, 5s.

We are glad to welcome the appearance of the Bruton School Register, as an addition to the goodly array of publications of a like character which have already issued from the press. Is it too fond a dream to entertain that the Biographer of the future will be able to trace with ease the career of public men "from the cradle to the grave," through the School Register, University and College Admission Books, Catalogues of Graduates, and lists peculiar to various professions, until the last scene in the drama is recorded in the obituary?

Bruton is a school which from the early date of its foundation (A.D. 1519) and its success as an educational institution, richly merits a published Register, and much commendation is due to Mr. Strong for taking in hand a work of such a kind, which requires no little patience and industry for its perfection. The measure of success already attained by the compiler whets our appetite for more, and we are looking forward with much interest to the new edition which we hear is in course of preparation. We should gladly see recorded the parentage of the scholars, and speaking generally, we deem it important that, wherever practicable, all dates should include the month and day, as well as the year. Would it not be possible also to add, when known, the names of scholars who entered the school before 1826? Even if a few names only can be recovered, it would be well to place them on record.

Lastly, an alphabetical index of names would be of great advantage.

It is only necessary to add that the Register is clearly printed

at the Oxford University Press, and is illustrated with some four photogravings of the school, and by woodcuts of the dolphin in the Fitzjames arms.

Among the more distinguished alumni of the school may be named—

The late Rev. John Hoskyns Abrahall, (Latin Verse at Oxford, 1850.)

Richard Doddridge Blackmore, the Novelist.

Major-General Sir Francis Wogan Festing, K.C.M.G.

The Rt. Rev. John Wogan Festing, D.D., Bishop of St. Albans.

Baron Field.

Lieut-Col. Sir Edmund Henderson, K.C.B.

The Very Rev. Wm. Geo. Henderson, D.D., Dean of Carlisle.

Captain Verney Lovett-Cameron, C.B., R.N.

The late Dr. Michell, Principal of Hertford College, Oxford.

Major-General Sir Charles Knight Pearson, K.C.M.G.

Mr. Justice Wright (formerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.)

△.

223. FEET OF FINES FOR SOMERSET. Edited by E. Green, F.S.A., (Somerset Record Society, vol. vi.) 1892. The sixth volume of the Somerset Record Society supplies the subscribers with a wealth of information, but in such form that plenty of patient study is required to make its varied interests intelligible. For instance we have here mention of a hundred or more Somerset churches, sometimes in connection with their incumbents, more often incidental to the patronage of the advowson. Most of these notices are anterior to the *Taxatio* of Pope Nicholas, 1288, which gives the earliest list of parish churches, and nearly all anterior to Bp. Drokensford's Register. Thus, out of 34 churches and 7 chapels in Cary Deanery in the *Taxatio*, about 15 are referred to. Out of 27 churches and one chapel in Frome Deanery, 13 are mentioned. In some cases we are enabled to ascertain the date of the outgoings by way of pensions registered in the Valor of Henry VIII. In a few cases as Nunney, pp. 37, 110, Stogumber, pp. 5, 182, 264, Backwell, pp. 6, 32, 52, 340, 341, Radstock, pp. 43, 154, 233, we get a series of entries. So with Lullington, shewing how the right of advowson had to be twice sustained by the Prior of Longleat against adverse claims within 10 years.

The preface is all too short. It explains of course the meaning of the title; but we are left to collect for ourselves the witness here given to the measures of land, virgate, bovate, ferling, &c., to the money in use, shillings sterling, bezant, p. 17, mark; to the value of common articles, gilt spurs, sixpence, p. 89, robes ten shillings each, p. 131, white gloves, sixpence the pair, p. 115. Emancipation from *nativitas* is illustrated, pp. 121, 189. The clashing of manorial jurisdiction, p. 37. Acknowledgements by way of a rose, cummin, clove gilly-flower, barbed arrows, p. 199,

in one case, stick of eels, p. 354, abound. If Aveneles bote, p. 253, is to be explained by William Avenel holding land in Puckington, p. 369, by virtue of a marriage not yet celebrated in 1253, it is an instance of the vitality of Saxon terms quite different from the survival of such technical words as husbote, haybote, p. 125.

We glean the etymology of certain names, Seavington=Sevenhampton, Ansford=Almundesford, Musgrave=Mucegros, in Gordano=in Gordoneslond, p. 229, Vobster=Fobbestor. We are enabled to correct a few dedications, e.g., Hinton Charterhouse to St. Mary and St John Baptist. TheHouse of St.Thomas Aconye, p. 185, is shewn by reference to Bp. Hobhouse's Drokensford, pp. 221 and 261, to be the Hospital in London founded by Thomas àBeckett's sister in aid of the Templars; and taken with suits on pp. 10, 53, 77 and 202, exhibits the hold that order was obtaining in Somerset. Cumb on p. 202 is Combe Abbas, or Templecombe, as we usually term it.

The labour involved in this volume is immense, for which we owe thanks to Mr. Green. On p. 336, there is probably an error of transcription: Cayne for Cayvert=Keyford in Frome. Comparison of p. 371 and p. 33 suggests that Caneres and Rames have been confounded. A comparison of Weaver's *Somerset Incumbents*, p. 180, and Drokensford's Register, p. 126, suggests that some error lurks about the name of Roger de Esse, p. 322. It would have been great gain, though the expense and the editor's labour of course would have been increased, if we had throughout a marginal catchword of the place or places involved in each suit, especially if the name had been given in its modern form, e.g., Norton Fitzwarren p. 319, Chilton Cantelo, p. 370, Hardington Mandevill, p. 336, Stogumber, p. 5, Berkley (Brekley?), p. 236, Paulton (Peanton?), p. 74, Exford (Asseford) p. 185, Runnington (Roneton), p. 323. Discrimination between the many Westons, Stokes, Nortons is itself no slight task. It is interesting to see Huscarl take place as a family name, p. 201: and to find that Beechen Cliff (Biccheneclive, p. 185), was already in 1260 the name of the hill surmounting the Holloway, p. 197, leading out of Bath towards the South. St. Mary's, Bath, p. 253, is of course the destroyed Church of St. Mary de Stallis, which gave name to Stall St. Robert de Kylwereby, p. 204, is of course the Dominican Abp. of Canterbury consecrated by Bp. Button II. of Bath and Wells in 1273.

224. THE CHURCH OF ALL SAINTS, EAST BUDLEIGH.—
Part II. By T. N. Brushfield, M.D. Pp. 142, Demy 8vo.

The author of this Paper, which is reprinted from the Transactions of the Devonshire Association for the advancement of Science, Literature, and Art, is to be congratulated in having

produced so complete an account of the interior fittings and furniture of the above-named Church, the fabric having been discussed in a former Paper. Not only has he described the objects of interest which the Church contains, but he has added a wealth of illustrative notes, which will render his work useful to all who are concerned in the history of their own parish churches. Among the subjects treated on are Pews, Pulpit, Hour-glass, Church Books, Vestments, Plate, Bells and Church Ales, &c., and seven plates accompany them. The Pew ends are particularly noticeable.

△.

225. THE GROVE. A MONTHLY MISCELLANY.—Edited by R. Hanbury Miers. Published by F. Dunster, Broad Street, Lyme Regis, 1891-2. Pp. 389. Demy 8vo.

The Dorset Bibliophile will regret to hear that this meritorious publication, which was commenced in May, 1891, expired through want of sufficient pecuniary support, in May, 1892, having extended over 13 Numbers. Some of the most noteworthy articles, at any rate in the eyes of readers of *S. & D. N. & Q.*, are those which relate to local subjects. Among these are *Miss Austen and Lyme*, by F. T. Palgrave; *Dorset Characters*, by J. B. Camm, and several on the *History and Antiquities of Lyme*, by Z. Edwards. The *Lyme Letter* deals with passing events. Through many of the numbers run *A Quarter of a Century in the Punjab*, by Major Gen. Newall, R.A., and a tale by Mr. Palgrave, entitled *My sister Cecilia*. The style in which the Magazine is printed is a credit to Mr. Dunster's Press.

△.

226. DORSET SUBSIDY ROLL.—This Subsidy Roll for the County of Dorset, comprising a 15th and 10th, has been preserved since the time of Henry VIIIth in the archives of the family of Weston of Callew Weston. It has been recently transcribed by an experienced expert and presents one or two points of interest.

It does not correspond precisely with any of the accounts of subsidies collected which are preserved in the Rolls Office, and, therefore, in all probability fills a gap in the series.

On the last page occur the names of Hew Weston and his household with their personal assessments. He was most probably the Collector, and since he came of age *post* 21st Ed. IV and died 15th Hen. VIII, this fixes the date within those limits.

I am informed on good authority that the only 15th and 10th levied between these dates, of which no accounts or other documents exist, is that levied 3 and 4 Hen. VIII. Our Roll not corresponding with any other known subsidies may probably be identified, therefore, with that of 3 and 4 Hen. VIII.

The Roll is in perfect preservation, but three or four Dorsetshire hundreds are missing from it. The spelling in several instances is very picturesque.

H. A. H.

Hundr' de Lusbargh

Deduce' eiusd' Hundr'
duarum decimarum.

Canford	iiij li. xv s.	viiij d.	..	xvj s.	viiij d.
Mapelerton ..	..	lix s.	iiij d.	..	xxiiij s. iiij d.
Cherburgh ..	..	xxiiij s.	x d.	..	viiij s. iiij d.
Mordu' .. ..	..	liiiij s.	ix d.	..	xx s.
Sm'a huius hundr'	xj li. xiiij s.	vij d.	Sm'a deduct.	lxviiij s.	iiij d.

Hundr' de Pudeltown

Deduce' eiusd' Hundr'

Pedelhenton ..	..	lxxvj s.	vj d.	ob. ..	vj s. viij d.
Loneford .. ..	..	xxix s.	vj d.	..	v s.
Lytillpudell ..	..	xxviiij s.	viiij d.	..	iiij s. iiij d.
Wat'ston .. ..	..	lj s.	ij d.	..	xxv s. vij d.
Pudeltown ..	iiij li. vj s.	x d.	..	..	xxvj s. viij d.
Athelampton ..	..	ix s.	iiij d.	..	ij s. iiij d.
Burdeleston ..	..	xxvij s.	iiij d.	..	v s.
Tolepudell ..	..	lxxviiij s.	iiij d.	..	xv s.
Ilsyngton .. ..	..	xiiij s.	viiij d.	..	ij s.
Tenkledon Clyf & Thorp	iiij li. iiij s.	ix d.	..	..	xxvj s. viij d.
Cheselbornford ..	..	ix s.	viiij d.	..	nichil.
Milborn .. ..	..	xj s.	iiij d.	..	xx d.
Bardelueston ..	..	xviiij s.	iiij d.	..	iiij s. iiij d.
Sm'a huius hundr'	xxv li. xv s.	iiij d.	ob. Sm'a deduct.	vj li. iiij s.	ij d.

Hundr' de Cokeden

Deduce' eiusd' Hundr'

Caneford .. ..	..	xj li. x s.	iiij d.	..	xiiij s. viij d.
Poule .. ..	..	liij s.	x d.	..	nl.
Hampe .. ..	..	xliij s.	v d.	..	ij s. vij d.
Combe Almer ..	..	xxxvj s.	..	..	x s.
Lychat Mynster ..	iiij li. xj s.	j d.	..	cu' Hymbery & Keinston	..
Charlton .. ..	..	lxij s.	ij d.	..	xiiij s. iiij d.
Sturmynst'r Marchall	..	iiij li. vj s.	viiij d.	..	ij s. iiij d.
Lychet Maut'vers ..	..	xx s.	..	..	nichil.
Corf Moleyn .. ..	..	l s.	viiij d.	..	vj s. viij d.
Sm'a huius hundr'	xxxiiij li. xiiij s.	iiij d.	Sm'a deduct.	xlx s.	ix d.

Hundr' de Whytewaye

Deduce' eiusd' hundr'

Melcombe .. ..	..	iiij li. ij s.	..	..	xlij s.
Helton .. ..	..	Ciiij s.	..	..	xxvj s. viij d.
Ibeaton .. ..	..	xlij s.	..	..	iiij s.
Stoke .. ..	..	xxvj s.	vij d.	..	nich.
Myddelton Abbat'	..	vij li. iiij s.	..	..	xxiiij s. iiij d.
Cheselborn .. ..	..	iiij li. ij s.	..	..	xxij s.
Sm'a huius hundr'	xxiiij li. xviiij s.	vij d.	Sm'a deduct.	Cxviiij s.	..

Hundr' de Tottecombe

Deduce' eiusd' hundr'

Pudeltrenthyde ..	..	C s.	j d.	..	xvj s. viij d.
Mynt'n .. ..	..	xxv s.	..	..	x s.
Godemanston ..	..	xliij s.	vij d.	..	vj s. viij d.
Cerne Abbat' ..	..	Cj s.	vij d.	..	xx s.
Sm'a huius hundr'	..	xiiij li. x s.	iiij d.	Sm'a deduct.	liij s. iiij d.

Hundr' de Madebargh

Sydelyng	lxxvij s.	..	x s.
Cattestoke	lxxvj s.	..	vj s. viij d.
Compton Abbat'	xxvij s.	..	xx d.
Hullefeld	xxvj s.	..	xvij d.
Fyfehyde	xlviij s.	..	x s.
Upsydelyng	xxxvij s.	vij d.	v s.
Sm'a huius hundr' ..	xiiij li. xij s.	vij d.	Sm'a deduct. xxxiiij s.

Hundr' de Gotherthorne

Alyngton	xxvj s.	..	nl.
Byrton	xvj s.	vj d.	nl.
Sterthull	xx s.	iiij d.	xx d.
Shepton	lvj s.	..	x s.
Loders	vj li. iiij s.	xj d.	x s.
Sm'a huius hundr' ..	xij li. ij s.	ix d.	Sm'a deduct. xxj s. viij d.

Hundr' de Shyrborn'

Lydelynych	xlvi. s.	vij d.	..	vj s. viij d.
Aulton	iiij li. v s.	..	..	x s.
Up Cern	xxviij s.	x d.	..	iiij s. v d.
Alueston	xl s.	vj d.	..	ij s. iiij d.
Caundel Ep'i	xxiiij s.	vj d.	..	nl.
Caundel Purs	xxxix s.	x d.	..	ij s. iiij d.
Down	xlviij s.	..	..	vj s. viij d.
Pynfford	xviij s.	iiij d.	..	xij d.
Woborn	xxj s.	..	..	xx d.
Bradeford	lxiiij s.	iiij d.	..	nl.
Thorneford	xliij s.	v d.	..	ij s. v d.
Ov' Compton	xxxv s.	iiij d.	..	v s. iiij d.
Nyther Compton	xxxiiij s.	x d.	..	ij s. iiij d.
Wotton	xxxj s.	v d.	..	xxvij d.
Burton	lij s.	..	..	vj s. viij d.
Holnest	lxv s.	ix d.	..	x s.
Haydon	xliij s.	x d.	..	ij s. x d.
Lyllington	xxv s.	vij d.	..	ij s. vj d.
Ov' Combe	xliij s.	vj d.	..	vj s. viij d.
Nyther Combe	xxxiiij s.	x d.	..	iiij s. viij d.
Hodendestrete	xlj s.	..	..	nl.
Estbury	xxxj s.	..	..	nl.
Westbury	xliij s.	vj d.	..	nl.
Feod' Abbat'	iiij li.	..	..	nl.
Newlond	iiij li. x s.	..	..	x s.
Castelton	xij s.	ix d.	..	nl.
Sm'a huius hundr' ..	lvj li.	x d.	Sm'a Deducciones	iiij li. xv s. vj d.

Hundr de Yattmyster

Clyfton	xlj s.	ij d.	..	xj s. ij d.
Yattmyster	iiij li. ij s.	iiij d.	..	xiiij s. iiij d.
Ryme	xxj s.	..	..	nichil.
Leygh	iiij li. v s.	..	..	xx s.
Chetknoll	l s.	..	..	xv s.
Melbury bubbe	xxxviij s.	..	..	vij s.
Newlond	iiij s.	vj d.	..	xv d.
Wolcombe	vij s.	..	..	nichil.
Melbury Osmond	xxxj s.	..	..	xv s.
Sm'a huius hundr' ..	xviij li. ij s.	Sm'a deduccion'	iiij li. ij s.	ix d.

Hundr' de Bemynst'r

Melplaysb	lxxvij s.	ij d.	..	nl.
Bemynst'r	lxvj s.	..	..	nl.
Cherdestoke	vj li. iij s.	vj d.	..	iij s. vj d.
Stoke Abbat'	iiij li. ij s.	vij d.	..	ij s. vj d.
Wambrowke & Crofte .. ..	..	..	..	v s. ij d.
Landon	lvj s.	vij d.	..	nl.
Corscombe	xl s.	iiij d.	..	vj s.
Nytherbury	lxxvij s.	iiij d.	..	nl.
Ayshe	xxx s.	..	..	nl.
Sm'a huius hundr' ..	xxvij li. xiiij s.	vij d.	Sm'a deduct.	xvij s. ij d.

Hundr' de Knolton

Lancherhull	lxxv s.	..	..	xij s. iiij d.
Gussyg Regis	lxiiiij s.	..	..	v s.
Up Wymborne	lxxvij s.	j d.	..	xij s. iiij d.
Knolton	lxvj s.	..	..	xiiij s. iiij d.
Sm'a huius hundr' ..	xiiiij li. iij s.	j d.	Sm'a deducc.	xlx s.

Hundr' de Egerdon

Wynterborn' Abbat'	xlj s.	..	..	vj s. viij d.
Langabredy	lxv s.	ij d.	..	v s. ij d.
Askerswell	xvj s.	iiij d.	..	nl.
Mop'combe & Netylcombe	xviij s.	..	..	ij s.
Mylton	iiij li. xv s.	vj d.	..	xxx s.
Houke & Stapelford	xij s.	vij d.	..	ij s. viij d.
Kentcombe	xxj s.	vij d.	..	xx d.
Wroxale	xxiiij s.	vij d.	..	iiij s. vij d.
Sm'a huius hundr' ..	xiiiij li. xiiij s.	xj d.	Sm'a deducc.	lj s. ix d.

Hundr' de Bemynst'r forum & Redhoue

Bradpole	lxvij s.	iiij d.	..	vj s. viij d.
Pourton	xvij s.	..	..	v s.
Mapelerton	xlx s.	..	..	iiij s. iiij d.
South perett	xxiiiij s.	iiij d.	..	iiij s.
Mottesthorn	xxv s.	ij d.	..	nl.
Sm'a huius hundr' ..	ix li. iiij s.	x d.	Sm'a deducc.	xix s.

Hundr' de Colyfordestre

Osmynngton	xlx s.	v d.	..	vj s. viij d.
Sutton	lxx s.	vij d.	ob. ..	xx s.
Radepole	xvij s.	vij d.	ob. ..	vij s.
Stokewode .. ..	..	..	..	v s.
Chykerell	ix s.	iiij d.	ob. ..	xij d.
Brodewaye	lj s.	ij d.	..	x s.
Hallewell	xix s.	iiij d.	ob. ..	nl.
Up Waye	xxv s.	ij d.	..	vj s. viij d.
Aysshton	xvj s.	x d.	..	vij s.
Monketon	xij s.	xj d.	..	iiij s.
Wynt'born Heryngston & Farngton	xx s.	iiij d.	ob. ..	vj s. viij d.
Wynt'born Belett	xj s.	ix d.	ob. ..	iiij s. ij d.
Wydecombe	xiiiij s.	vj d.	..	iiij s.
Knyzghton	xxij s.	ix d.	..	iiij s.
West staford	xiiiij s.	ix d.	ob. ..	iiij s.
Est staford & Mayn	xxxix s.	v d.	ob. ..	ix s. v d. ob.
Sm'a huius hundr' ..	xix li. xiiij s.	iiij d.	Sm'a deducc.	C s. vij d. ob.

Hundr' de Redelane				Deducciones' eiusd' m hundr'			
Hamford ..	..	xvj s.	iiij d.	..	..	iiij s.	iiij d.
Okeford ..	..	lxv s.	viiij d.	..	..	xx s.	..
Manston ..	..	lx s.	viiij d.	qa.	..	x s.	..
Yvern Corteney ..	..	lvij s.	iiij d.	..	..	..	nl.
Thorneton cu' Totteber..	..	xxx s.	ij d.	qa.	..	ix s.	..
Sutton Waleron ..	..	lvij s.	iiij d.	..	..	v s.	..
Stourepveys ..	..	liiiij s.	iiij d.	qa.	..	..	nl.
Stoure Wake ..	..	xxx s.	vj d.	..	..	..	nl.
Fyfehyde ..	..	xx s.	vj d.	..	..	..	nl.
Westouer ..	..	xxx s.	iiij d.	..	..	iiij s.	iiij d.
Kyngton cu' Ylond ..	..	lxij s.	vj d.	..	..	xiiij s.	iiij d.
Weston ..	..	xliij s.	..	..	..	v s.	..
Mylton ..	..	xxv s.	..	..	..	vi s.	viiij d.
Sylton ..	..	xxvj s.	ixd. qa.	..	..	iiij s.	..
lib'a Denna ..	..	xxxj s.	ixd. qa.	..	..	..	nichil
Sm'a huius hundr'	xxix li.	xiiij s.	ij d.	Sm'a deducc.	lxxiiij s.	viiij d.	..

Hundr' de Newton Bokelond				Deduccion' eiusd' hundr'			
Newton ..	..	xvj s.	iiij d. ob.	qa.	..	..	nl.
Coller ..	..	xxiiij s.	viiij d.	qa.	..	..	nl.
Marnehull ..	.. iiij li	v s.	ij d.	..	..	x s.	..
Henton ..	..	lvj s.	x d. ob.	qa.	..	..	nl.
Okeford ..	.. iiij li.	..	xix d. ob.	..	..	..	nl.
Bokehampston ..	..	xviiij s.	j d. ob.	..	..	iiij s.	j d. ob.
Bukkelond ..	..	xiiij s.	..	ob. qa.	..	..	nl.
Plyyssh ..	..	xxix s.	ij d. ob.	qa.	..	..	nl.
Myntern ..	..	xxix s.	ij d.	..	..	x s.	..
Knoll ..	..	xvij s.	iiij d.	..	..	..	nl.
Wotton ..	..	xliiiij s.	ix d.	..	..	xx s.	..
Dontyssh ..	..	xxxiiij s.	iiij d. ob.	..	..	xvj s.	j d.
West Pulham ..	..	xlj s.	ij d. ob.	..	..	xj s.	viiij d.
Estpulham ..	..	xxiiij s.	ix d.	..	..	iiij s.	iiij d.
Mapowder ..	..	lxxj s.	vj d. ob.	..	..	xvj s.	viiij d.
Sm'a huius hundr'	xxix li.	xiiij s.	j d. ob.	qa.	Sm'a deducc.	..	..
					iiij li.	x s.	x d. ob.

Hundr' de Whytechurch				Deduccion' eiusd' hundr'			
Stoclond ..	.. vij li.	..	..	..	..	..	nl.
Mershwode ..	.. vij li.	iiij s.	viiij d.	..	..	..	nl.
Symondesbergh ..	.. iiij li.	viiij s.	iiij d.	..	..	vj s.	viiij d.
Calwehaye ..	.. iiij li.	vij s.	iiij d.	..	..	..	nl.
Sm'a huius hundr'	.. xxiiij li.	..	iiij d.	Sm'a deducc.	vj s.	viiij d.	..

Hundr' de Kwukesdych				Deducc' eiusd' hundr'			
Blanford Mary ..	..	lj s.	viiij d.	..	..	x s.	..
Bloxisworth..	..	lxxj s.	..	..	..	xx s.	..
Fyfayssh cu' Tomston & Hywyssh	..	xliij s.	iiij d.	..	..	x s.	..
Turber Wylston ..	..	xxj s.	iiij d.	..	..	ij s.	viiij d.
Watcombe ..	..	xxj s.	x d.	..	..	..	nl.
Cleynton ..	..	xxj s.	j d.	..	..	ij s.	..
Whytechurche ..	..	lxxiiij s.	viiij d.	..	..	xiiij s.	iiij d.
Sm'a huius hundr'	..	..	..	Sm'a deducc.	lviiij s.	..	..

Hundr' de Sexpen & Hanley				Deducc' eiusd' hundr'			
Hanley ..	.. viij li.	vij s.	iiij d. ob.	..	..	xxvj s.	viiij d.
Melbury & Compton ..	.. vij li.	viiij s.	iiij d. ob.	..	..	xiiij s.	iiij d.
Funttemell ..	..	Cxvij s.	qa.	..	..	x s.	..
Yvern Mynster ..	.. vj li.	vij s.	iiij d. qa.	..	..	xx s.	..
Sm'a huius hundr'	xxvij li.	..	j d.	Sm'a deducc.	lxx s.	..	..

Hundr' de Brownshull				Deducciones eiusd' hundr'	
Stalbrygge ..	..	1 s.	..	vj s.	vij d.
Weston ..	..	xxxv s.	..	vj s.	vij d.
Cawndell Haddon ..	..	xxxvij s.	..	..	nl.
Hydes & Gom'shay ..	..	xxij s.	..	..	xij d.
Thornehull ..	..	xvij s.	vij d.	..	xx d.
Cawndell Wake ..	..	xvij s.	..	..	nl.
Woderewe ..	..	xvij s.	vij d.	..	nl.
Stokke ..	..	xv s.	..	..	nl.
Sm'a huius hundr'	..	x li.	xvj s.	ij d.	Sm'a deducc. xvj s.
Rem'	..	x li.	..	ij d.	..
Hundr' de Rodebargh				Deducciones eiusd' hundr'	
Stoudlond ..	..	xij s.	..	..	xx d.
Whytecluf ..	..	vj s.	..	ij s.	vj d.
Sawnwych ..	..	xv s.	..	ij s.	iiij d.
Herston ..	..	xiiij s.	..	..	nl.
Worth ..	..	xxij s.	..	ij s.	iiij d.
Remmescombe ..	..	xxx s.	ij d.	vj s.	vij d.
Kyngeston ..	..	iiij s.	..	..	nl.
Aldyngton ..	..	xij s.	..	..	xiiij d.
Oure ..	..	ij s.	..	..	nl.
Redelyngton ..	..	xxvij s.	v d.	vij s.	v d.
Sm'a huius hundr'	..	vij li.	vj s.	vij d.	Sm'a deducc. xxvj s.
Rem'	..	vj li.	..	vij d.	j d.
Hundr' de Cranborn'				Deduccion' eiusd' hundr'	
Craneborn Hellewell & Ald'holt	..	lxvij s.	ij d.	..	nl.
Peyntrich ..	..	xliij s.	iiij d.	..	xx d.
Rushton ..	..	xxxij s.	iiij d.	ij s.	iiij d.
Edmu desham ..	..	xxx s.	iiij d.	..	xx d.
Bouerygge ..	..	xl s.	vj d.	..	nl.
Perleygh ..	..	xl s.	vij d.	..	xx d.
Wymborn Abbot ..	..	xx s.	iiij d.	..	v s.
Ayshmer ..	..	xxxix s.	x d.	..	x s.
Wych hampton ..	..	xxxvij s.	vij d.	..	iiij s.
Tarant Gunvyle ..	..	lxxvij s.	vij d.	..	nl.
Tarant Munketon ..	..	xxxij s.	..	..	nl.
Bakeber ..	..	xxvij s.	..	..	xij d.
Hampreston ..	..	lxxj s.	ij d.	xxvj s.	vij d.
Chethull ..	..	xxxj s.	..	..	xvij d.
Farneham ..	..	xlj s.	iiij d.	vj s.	vij d.
Okeford Skyllyng ..	..	lvij s.	vij d.	ij s.	iiij d.
Fyfehed ..	..	lvij s.	vij d.	vij s.	ij d. ob.
Ptetrygham ..	..	xxxj s.	..	..	..
Sm'a huius hundr'	..	xxxix li.	vij s.	vij d.	Sm'a deducc.
Hundr' de Tollarfford				Deduccion' eiusd' hundr'	
Wynfoyd ..	..	lx s.	..	vj s.	vij d.
Crokeston ..	..	xxij s.	ij d.	x s.	..
Frome Wovchurch ..	..	xvij s.	iiij d.	ij s.	vj d.
Lytelfrome ..	..	xxxvj s.	iiij d.	x s.	..
Melbury Sampford ..	..	xvij s.	vj d.	vij s.	vj d.
Chyld Frome ..	..	xvj s.	x d.	vj s.	x d.
Toller Porcorum ..	..	lxv s.	iiij d.	xx s.	..
Rampsham ..	..	xlj s.	vij d.	x s.	..
Chelbargh ..	..	xxxvj s.	ij d.	..	nl.
Nywton ..	..	vj li.	xj s.	xj s.	ij d.
Ev'chete ..	..	..	..	..	nichil
Sm'a huius hundr'	..	..	..	Sm'a deducc.	iiij li. iiij s. x d.

Hundr' de Frampton

Frampton	lxiiiij s.	ix d.
Byrton	xxvj s.	x d.
Compton	lxix s.	ix d.
BynCombe	xxxix s.	v d. qa.
Battescombe	xxvij s.	vj d.
Sm'a huius hundr' .. xj li.	viiij s.	iiij d. qa.

Deduccion' eiusd' hundr'

..	nl.
..	nl.
..	xiiij s. iiij d.
..	nl.
..	nl.
.. Sm'a deducc.	xiiij s. iiij d.

Hundr' de Uggescombe

Abbotysbury .. iiij li.	viiij s.	vj d. qa.
Fylne	xxxvj s.	v d. ob.
Portesham	Ciiij s.	viiij d.
Raddon	xix s.	iiij d.
Shylvehampton	xiiij s.	v d.
Lytylbredy	l s.	x d. qa.
Wynterborn Stipelton ..	lxxij s.	j d.
Langton	xv s.	v d.
Flette	xxj s.	iiij d. ob.
Corston	xxv s.	x d. ob.
Lytton	liiiij s.	iiij d. ob. qa.
Powncknoll	xiiij s.	ij d. qa.
Swyre	xxiiij s.	xj d. qa.
West Waddon		

Deduc' eiusd' hundr'

..	v s.	qa.
..	nl.	
..	xiiij s.	iiij d.
..	nl.	
..	x s.	
..	xxx s.	
..	v s.	v d.
..	v s.	x d. qa.
..	v s.	xj d. ob.
..	nl.	
..	nl.	
..	nl.	
..	x s.	
.. Sm'a deducc.	iiij li.	v s. vij d.

Hundr' de Pypm'ne

Haselbar	iiij li.	xvij d.
Fyffhyde	lxxiiij s.	
Hammon	lix s.	iiij d.
Howton	lxiiij s.	
Stykelane	xxvj s.	viiij d.
Quarleston	xiiij s.	x d.
Torneworth	xxvj s.	x d.
Bryanston	xxx s.	vj d.
Knyghton	xxvij s.	iiij d.
Durveston	xx s.	viiij d.
Langton Gildon	x s.	viiij d.
Langton Botteler	xxix s.	x d.
Stoure Payn	xxiiij s.	ij d.
Aysshe laston	xxvj s.	viiij d.
Stupelton	xxx s.	iiij d.
Preston	v s.	ij d.
Kayneston	xxxij s.	viiij d.
Auntiocheston	v s.	viiij d.
Loweston	xxxiiij s.	viiij d.
Henton Gundefyle	lviiij s.	j d.
Pypm'n	lxxvij s.	x d.
Sm'a huius hundr' xxxvij li.		x d.

Deduc' eiusd'm hundr'

..	x s.
..	xix s.
..	xvij s.
..	xvj s.
..	v s.
..	iiij s.
..	nl.
..	x s.
..	nl.
..	nl.
..	nl.
..	ij s.
..	vj s.
..	v s.
..	nl.
..	vj s.
..	vj s.
..	nl.
..	viiij s.
..	nl.
..	nl.
..	viiij s.
..	nl.
..	nl.
..	x d.
.. Sma' deducc. Cvs	viiij d.

Hundr' de Rushemer' & Haseler'

Ponyngton	xxj s.	
Enecombe	iiij s.	viiij d.
Bredell	xj s.	iiij d.
Knoll	xxvij s.	
Egleston	xiiij s.	iiij d.
Langeton	xxxvj s.	iiij d.
Estynggham	ix s.	iiij d.
Westynggham	x s.	viiij d.

Deduccion' eiusd' hundr'

..	iiij s.	iiij d.
..		viiij d.
..		xvj d.
..		nl.
..	iiij s.	
..	vj s.	viiij d.
..	iiij s.	
..	vj s.	viiij d.

Crych	ix s.	iiij d.	..	xvj d.
Blakynwyll	xv s.	viiij d.	..	xx d.
Arne	xj s.	..	..	iiij s. iiij d.
Holme	xiiij s.	viiij d.	..	xij d.
Kym'ygge	xix s.	iiij d.	..	iiij s. iiij d.
Wynt'born	xx s.	viiij d.	..	vj s. viij d.
Mordu'	xx:xj s.	j d.	..	v s.
Sm'a huius' hundr' ..	xij li.	xvj s.	vj d.	Sm'a deducc. xlviiij s.

Hundr' de Badburye

Kyngeston	x li.	viiij s.	x d.	..	xj s.
Bernardesley .. ..	..	xxxiiij s.	x d.	..	xx d.
Preston .. ..	..	xliij s.	iiij d.	..	iiij s. iiij d.
Shapwyke	vij li.	..	iiij d.	..	xiiij s. iiij d.
Kyrchull .. ..	..	xliij s.	iiij d.	..	x s.
Leyghe	iiij li.	xix s.	ix d.	..	vj s. viij d.
Dudelyngton .. ..	..	xxvj s.	vj d.	..	iiij s. iiij d.
Horton .. ..	..	liij s.	..	..	vj s. viij d.
Gussych Mich' .. ..	..	Cv s.	iiij d.	..	xx s.
Wymborne	iiij li.	x s.	..	..	xiiij s. iiij d.
Hyneton .. ..	..	lj s.	vj d.	..	nl.
Sm'a huius hundr' ..	xliij li.	xiiij s.	xj d.	Sm'a deducc.	iiij li. ix s. iiij d.

Hundr' de Halewestoke

Halewestoke	lxxij s.	ix d.	..	vj s.
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Libertas de Byndon cu' Membris

Lib'tas eodem	xx s.	..	vij li.	Inde
Westhilleworth in ead' lib't.	..	nl.
Westboxhamton in ead'	..	nl.	..	..
Sm'a	xx s.	..	..	..

Man'ia in Com' Dors'

Deuelysh .. ..	..	liij s.	vij d.	..	vij s. iiij d. ob.
Brode Wynsor	viiij li.	..	..	..	xxxiiij s. iiij d.
Gelyngham	x li.	vj s.	viiij d.	..	xl s.
Fordyngton	vij li.	x s.	iiij d.	..	xl s.
Pourestoke .. ..	..	xliij s.	..	..	x s.

Burg' in Com' Dors'

Dorchester	x li.	iiij s.	ix d.	..	lxiiij s. ix d.
Shaston	xx li.	..	..	..	iiij li.
Lyme	viiij li.	x s.	..	..	nl.
Portland .. ..	..	Cxix s.	..	..	liij s. iiij d.
Wyke & Elwell	vj li.	iiij s.	x d.	..	xl s.
Waymouth	vj li.	x s.	..	..	xl s.
Warham	vj li.	vij s.	..	..	xxxiiij s. iiij d.
Byrdeport	ix li.	xix s.	v d.	..	lxiiij s. iiij d.
Blanford .. ..	..	xliij s.	..	..	x s.
Melcombe Regis	ix li.	x s.	..	..	xx s.
Crofe Castell .. ..	..	xliij s.	..	..	iiij s.

Sm'a To'l. xv'e & x'e—DCCClij li. ix s. ij d. ob.

Inde deducc. Cxxxiiij li. xvij s. iiij d. ob.

Et sic Clar' Dn'o Regi DCCxvij li. xj s. x d. ob.

Feod. Mil't. Anglie xl. M'l. CC & xvij s. D' quibus Religios' h'ent xviiij M'l. xv.
 Ville Autem Anglie lij M'l. xxiiij s.

Eccles' p'ochial' ..xlv M'l. & xj s.

Alloc' p' br'e

Melcome: : : :

Frampton: : : :

Gussych Mich': : : :

Lyme: : : :

The kyngyssyllver to be payd of the Tethyn of Thornylle the XVth and Xth.

It'm Joane Gante at Renth	..	iiij li.		xvj d.
It'm Edyth chylls at Renth	..	iiij li.		xvii d.
It'm Willia' chylls at Renth	..		xl s.	ix d.
It'm Crystynne Snok at Renth	..		xiiij s.	iiij d.
It'm Rychard Creche at Renth	..	iiij li.		xviiij d.
It'm Nicolasse Shortte at Renth	..		xx s.	iiij d ob.
It'm Johne Wheler at Renth	..		xiiij s.	iiij d.
It'm Willia' Thornylle in his wiffe londis	xvj li.			vj s.
It'm Rychard frey at Renth	..	xiiij s.	iiij d.	iiij d.
It'm Johne Paneat at Renth	..	xiiij s.	iiij d.	iiij d.
It'm Johne Rowne at Renth	..	xxij s.	iiij d.	iiij d ob.
It'm Johne gayllpyn at Reynth	..		xl s.	ix d.
It'm Willia' hylle at Rente	..	lxvj s.	viiij d.	xv d.
It'm Willia' kelleywey at Rente	..	xlviij s.	viiij d.	ix d.
It'm Thomas Snok at Rente	..	xiiij s.	iiij d.	iiij d.
It'm Willia' Chamberlyon at Rent	..	xiiij s.	iiij d.	iiij d.
It'm Johne Snok at Rent	..	xiiij s.	iiij d.	iiij d.
It'm Johne Chylls of Weston for Turcraftysse at Rent	..		vj s.	iiij d. j d.
It'm Roberth byssoppe at Rent	..	xiiij s.	iiij d.	iiij d.
It'm Thomas Kyng at Ren'	..	ij s.	iiij d.	j d.
It'm Rychard Snok of Stalbrygg at Ren'	..	xiiij s.	iiij d.	iiij d.
It'm Willa' bugber at Ren'	..	x s.		ij d.
It'm Marion gallpyn at Ren' °	..	v s.		j d.
It'm Rychard Snok of Weston at Ren' ..	..	vj s.	viii d.	j d ob.
It'm Willia' Clark at Ren' ..	..	xiiij s.	iiij d.	iiij d.

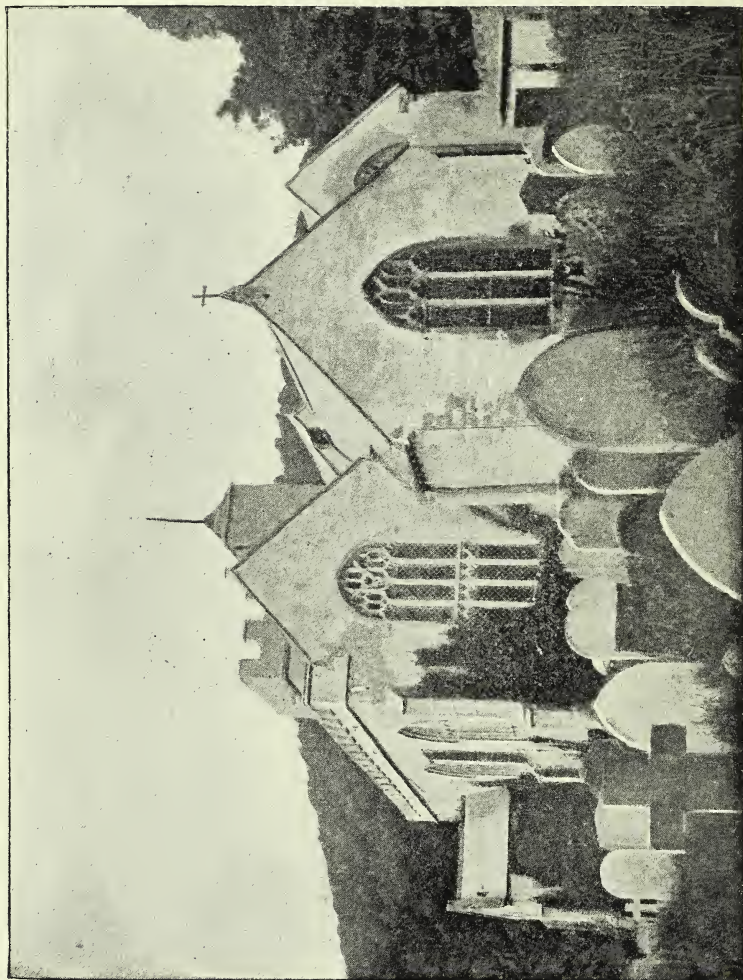
Sm'a xvij s. iiij d.

The Sm'a of the Rentt—liij li. xix s. iiij d.

Thys ys the kynyssyllu' to be payd of the tethyn of Weston the XVth, Xth.

Hew Westonn	iiij s.	
Willia' lock	ij s.	iiij d.
Willia' hoper	ij s.	iiij d.
Johne a...re		xiiij d.
Henry Snoke	ij s.	vj d.
Johne Baylle		xij d.
Thomas lymon	iiij s.	vj d.
Willia' Snok		x d.
Hew locke		xij d.
Johne locke		vj d.
Johne Chamberlyn		xij d.
Willia' Gooslyng		iiij d.
Rychard Gawterell		x d.
Johne Bracke		xx d.
Robert Touker		xv d.
Johne Chyllys		x d.
Willia' Chyllys		x d.
Willia' Chamberlyn		xviiij d.
Henry Towker		x d.
Johne Palentone		x d.
Sm'a	xxviiij s.	xj d.

The Sm'a of the kyngs
syllu' ys—xxviiij s. iiij d.



SELWORTHY CHURCH.

227. NOTES ON THE PARISH OF SELWORTHY. I.—THE CHURCH.—The Church of St. John the Baptist, Selworthy, consists of nave, two aisles and chancel. A double flight of steps leads up to the Churchyard from the high road. Three steps lead from thence into the porch, and five more are ascended before the level of the Church itself is reached. The Porch has two stories but the oak roof of the lower story has been, unfortunately, removed; and a plain plaster one substituted for it. The heavy 15th century door, however, still remains at the bottom of the flight of steps which leads into the Church. On entering the Church the eye is caught by the font with its curious movable covering of oak carved with a linen pattern. The base of the font is apparently new, or at all events it has been much re-chiselled, but at the recent visit of the Somerset Archæological Society to Selworthy the bowl was pronounced to be probably a Saxon one. The greater part of the Church is of the Perpendicular period, and the south aisle—the latest part of the building—is dated 1490. In this aisle are some five windows with handsome tracery and transomes. It possesses also a beautiful oak roof of the waggon shape. The ribs, which are all delicately carved, and ornamented at their intersection with finely executed bosses, spring from behind a deep and elaborate oak cornice. This cornice was until recently much decayed, but it has of late been well restored by the Selworthy Carving Club under the direction of Miss Davies of the Home Art and Industries Association. The Chancel is approached by two steps, but the height of a piscina on the south wall of the south aisle indicates that the chancel has been raised one step, probably for making the vaults which exist under the east end of the aisle. During the restoration of the church in 1875 a painting of the Virgin and Holy Child was discovered under the east window of this aisle, and round the window were found floriated designs and portions of inscriptions in black letter. It was found, however, impossible to recover these paintings. It has been suggested that a carved altar-shaped stone of the Perpendicular Period, which was appropriated in the 18th century as the tombstone of a certain Mary Hill, who now reposes beneath it as the inscription let into the carved panel declares, was an altar to the Virgin, and stood beneath the painted group under the east window of the south aisle. Not only this aisle but the whole church was evidently covered with fresco painting when built, as painted devices have been found under the present lime wash all over the church. Mr. J. D. Sedding, the late well-known London Architect, considered that the Sacrarium was the oldest part of the Church. On each side of its plain and apparently early window are two niches for figures of Saints, of different heights and of apparently different dates. It has been suggested that the roundheaded niche on the left hand side may have been part of a very early window. The

Chancel has been recently re-arranged under Mr. Sedding's direction and much improved. The steps to the Sacarium have been widened, the plaster removed from the roof and oak panelling substituted, and the seating altered. The Post-Reformation Altar Table was removed several years ago to Lynch Chapel at the North end of the parish, and the present carved one presented by the Rev. H. Hoare, at one time curate of the parish. A beautifully carved oak screen, of which a few portions, sumptuously coloured and gilded, still remain, ran at one time across the Church. We find that a certain John Horne of Selworthy, whose will was proved in 1544, bequeathed xxs. to the making of this screen. To the North aisle Mr. Sedding assigns a date of *circa* 1390. The roof is waggon-shaped and was evidently never finished, as both bosses and carved wall-plate are absent. Carved bosses have been provided for this roof by the Selworthy Carving Club. Just below the Chancel step a narrow doorway gives access to the turret staircase which originally led to the Rood Loft. On the wall about this doorway and also the one above it which opened on to the Rood Loft were many devices such as cross-surmounted Ms, etc., and a large portion of the wall below the Chancel was apparently ornamented with a design of fleur-de-lys. The plaster has recently been removed from the roof, displaying some handsome oak ribs, and the roof has been boarded with oak, felted and reslated. A doorway was recently blocked up in the western end of this aisle which was secured by the customary great oak bar. Across the western end of the nave is an oak gallery, a good piece of 18th century carpenters' work, but which blocks the tower and which for many reasons would be better away. Close to the south entrance door a stone staircase in the wall leads up to the chamber over the entrance porch. This, from the time of the Reformation until the beginning of the present century, appears to have been used as a lumber room, but it was then adapted to serve as a pew by the Hon. Mrs. Fortescue, grandmother of the present Sir T. D. Acland. This lady built the curious balcony which hangs over the Church, and in order to make the room more suitable for her purpose, raised and flattened the roof of it and removed the external battlements. This alteration considerably mars the appearance of the porch from the exterior. The square head of the window appears at the same time to have been removed and to have been replaced by an arched top. This room was retained for their use by the Acland family until the restoration of the Church in 1875 when seats were allotted to them in the E. end of the S. aisle. The room is now used as a vestry. A second staircase at one time gave access to this room from the porch, but this was removed in 1875. The Tower, which is only forty feet in height and very massive, is approached by a relatively low arch which is not in the middle of the west end of the Church. The Tower was

evidently part of an earlier and smaller Church, and was allowed to remain when the building, with which it was first connected, was swept away. Money no doubt ran short, otherwise we should probably have had at Selworthy a tower like the ones at Minehead and Dunster. The tower contains a clock chamber with a belfry above. Three of the steps of the Staircase are formed of tombstones of an early date. Two bear incised floriated crosses, and on the third a portion of an inscription in Lombardic capitals is visible. The basement and belfry are lighted by two-light windows of an Early English character and the Clock-chamber by a narrow lancet window which is partially blocked up. A fine view is commanded from the flat leaden roof of the tower. The tower is solidly built of large blocks of ashlar stone, very different to the inferior masonry of which the walls of the Church are composed, but both tower and Church are at present covered with rough cast. There is a pretty peal of bells on which are the following inscriptions:—

Treble Bell. Come let us ring
for church and king.

W. [bell] E. 1757.

Second.—Prosperity to the Parish. W.E. 1757.

Third.—Peace and good Neighbourhood. W.E. 1757.

Fourth.—Wm. Evans of Chepstow cast us all. 1757.

Fifth.—Mr. Thos. Kent and Mr. Phillip Tayler, Churchwardens. W.E. 1757.

Tenor.—God preserve our king and kingdom and send us peace. W.E. 1757. The tenor bell is said to weigh 18 cwt.

There are a number of very quaint bosses on the roof of the nave and the Chancel, and on the wall plates of the Chancel are the arms of St. John, St. John and Arundel, Arundel, etc.

There is but little ancient painted glass left in the Church. The beautiful windows of the South aisle were evidently at one time filled with stained glass, but only a few fragments remain in the transomes. These windows have recently been filled with grisaille glass by Messrs. Beer of Exeter, at a cost of about £100. The window over the altar was inserted in 1890, principally at the expense of Sir Thomas Acland, and is dedicated to the memory of the Rev. J. Stephenson who died at the Rectory at the advanced age of 94, having held the benefice for 63 years. The window is the work of Messrs. Clayton and Bell of London, and cost £170. In the East window of the North aisle are some pieces of painted glass evidently of the 15th century. In the top tracery are a pelican and one or two other devices, and below are represented the arms of Nicholas Arundell of Trerys, as a legend underneath states, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heiress of Martin Pellor. This Nicholas was the father of Sir John Arundell of Trerice, whose son Nicholas married Joan St. John, the heiress of the manors of Luccombe and Selworthy. The window was

probably inserted by Nicholas Arundell to the memory of his grandfather and grandmother mentioned above. The arms of Pellouer of Cornwall are described as *Sable, a chevron or between 3 bezants*, and these form one of the quarterings on the above shield, they also form the last quartering on the shield on the brass in Stratton Church, Cornwall, to the memory of Sir John Arundell of Trevice who died 25th November, 1560. In his "*Visitation of Devon*" Colonel Vivian states that Nicholas Arundell, Sir John's grandfather, married Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of John Pellor (John is evidently a mistake for Martin), Lord of the Manor of Pellor. Portions of figures, etc., remaining in this window, seem to indicate that it must have been a "Jesse" window.

Monuments in Selworthy Church.

There are several brasses in Selworthy Church.

In the Sacrarium are the following:

1.—On the North wall.

Epitaphium Gulihelmus Fleete pastoris gregis
Domini apud Selworthienis qui obiit
Quinto die Januarii. Ano Domini 1617.

Mortuus hic jaceo in terra tumulatus et urna
Funerei versus conditor ipse mei,
Londini natus, Winton nutritus et Oxon
Naviter edoctus cum grege Wicamico
Inde Somerseti Selworthia villa tenebat
Et coelo atque solo nomine digna satis
Quadraginta octoque annos puerosque senesque
Edocui vere dogmata Sacra Dei
Hisce locis hujus transegi tempora vite
Nil superest nisi quod spiritus astra petant
Mortali haec vita transacta certus ego sum
Quod mihi cum Christo vita perennis erit.

Here dead I lie in earth, entombéd in the grave
My funeralls in swanlike sort myselve indited have
London my birth, my bringeing up Winton and Oxford had,
Where taught I was wth. Wickham's flocke ye grave and sad
Thence Selworthye in Somersett this place of worth and fame
Mee kept for wholsome aire and soil most worthy of that name
Where forty years and eight I taught God's flock both young and old
And did to them as meete it was God's holy Word unfold.
And in these forenamed places all my time and life did spend
What now remains but y^t my soule above ye stars shall wend
For this my mortall life once o'er I know and I am sure
An everlasting life with Christ God will for me procure.

AMEN.

2.—

In Piam Memoriam
Andree Georgii Gilmore A.M.
Hujus Parœchiæ per IX annos
Rectoris
Qui obiit die XXIX NOV. MDCCCLXXXII
LX annos natus
Obdormientes in Jesu Deus ducet cum Illo.

3.—On the South wall.

In this Chancel are deposited the remains of Hannah Brice wife of the Rev. Nathaniel Blake Brice who was buried March ye 20th 1767 aged 57 and four of their children viz:

SARAH was buried August 18th 1738 an infant

MARY was buried August 18th 1748 aged 5 years

NATHANIEL was buried March 20th 1770 aged 22

PENELOPE was buried Jan. 7th 1772 aged 38.

4.—

Underneath this stone lie interred
the remains of the
Rev. D. Williams
22 years RECTOR of this PARISH
who departed this life
the 1st day of Sept. 1802 aged 72
Magnus Homo. Acer. Memorabile.

5.—

In memory of
Rev. Theodor Muller
Rector of Selworthy from 1864
to 1873 who died at Minehead
January 2nd 1877 aged 77
a faithful preacher of the Gospel
a gentle loving Spirit
He patiently endured to the end
and has gone to his rest and reward.

(*To be continued.*)

F. HANCOCK.

228. DORSET SMUGGLERS. (II. xiii. 149, xiv. 187, xvi. 261, III. xviii. 60.)—The clouds which gathered on our social horizon, and the storms which burst around us in the latter half of the last century and for some years later, seemed to have cast their shadows on the life-history of our rural population. It was an age of lawlessness and crime. To defraud the revenue of the country and set the fiscal laws at defiance was considered by many as a very light offence, and persons, who ought to have known better, set a bad example to others by encouraging an illegal traffic that often led to acts of violence and crime. The lower classes became thoroughly demoralized; peaceable people were intimidated; and there was no security for either property or person. These remarks have reference chiefly to the social condition of the Southern counties where these evils existed in a notorious degree and spread to an alarming extent. They apparently had their rise on the borders of Kent and East Sussex, extending thence through the maritime districts of Hants and Dorset, whose cliffs are well adapted by Nature for carrying on an illicit commerce with the Channel Islands and the shores of France. There was at this time an organized body of ruffians known as the Hawkhurst gang of smugglers, which was the terror of the country. Their history reads like a romance. One of the most audacious outrages on record is the account we have of their breaking open the Custom House of Poole, in the year 1747, to recover a cargo of contraband goods which had been seized by

the Revenue officers in a trading vessel, and forfeited to the Crown. These ruffians accomplished their purpose in a bold and masterly manner; laden with their booty they returned to the place from whence they came, on the border of Hants and Sussex; but Justice was tracking their steps, when the two cruel murders they committed, partly from revenge, and partly with the vague idea of evading detection, instead of aiding their escape, simply had the effect of accelerating their fate. Several of them were convicted and ended their wretched lives on the gallows; their bodies subsequently hung in chains at different places in Sussex and Kent*. This broke up the Hawkhurst gang of Smugglers, but I fear that this hideous Judicial warning had but little influence in deterring Dorset Smugglers from persistency in their nefarious practices. There was an organized system in this County, as is shown by Mr. Roberts in his history of Lyme Regis. But it was not limited to that part of Dorset, having ramifications in various parts of the coast to St. Aldhelm's Head, the North side of Purbeck, and along the shores of Dorset and Hants to Christchurch. Along this line of coast accomplices were always prepared for a "run," when the signal was given that a cargo of "goods" had been landed and was waiting for transit inland. This, of course, gave rise at times to scenes of violence and bloodshed, when the smugglers were attacked by the Custom-House officials or the Coastguard. Some deplorable scenes of this kind occurred about the year 1780. I will mention one or two that I have found recorded in contemporary prints. For instance—in 1779—"On Friday the 9th of March, the excise officer at Cranborne in Dorset, having intelligence of upwards of twenty horses loaded with smuggled goods, passing by that place, he with six Dragoons quartered at Cranborne, armed with guns, swords, pistols, &c., went in pursuit of them, and about 4 o'clock p.m. finding the goods in a coppice near Hook's Wood in the Parish of Farnham, they immediately seized them, loaded their horses, and began to carry them away; upon which the smugglers, who were not far distant, collected themselves to the number of forty or fifty, and attacked the Dragoons, when a desperate fray ensued. The soldiers with their broad swords behaved with great resolution and bravery. the Excise-man, it is said fired his fusee and wounded one of the smugglers in the arm, so that it must be amputated; another smuggler was shot in the left breast, and the ball went through him. The smugglers made use of large clubs, and being highly exasperated,

*See "*Sussex Archæolog. Collection*, vol. x, 1858, and an old chap book, scarce and curious, entitled—"A full and genuine History of the inhuman and unparalleled murders of Mr. William Galley, a Custom-house Officer; and Mr. Daniel Chater, a shoemaker, by fourteen notorious smugglers, with the trials and execution of seven of the bloody Criminals, at Chichester, &c. 6th edit. illustrated with 7 Plates of the barbarous cruelties. Chichester, Printed by William Mason, n.d. pp. 160.

dealt their blows about very severely. They were at last victorious ; they beat the soldiers in an inhuman manner, broke their swords, demolished their fire-arms, and carried off their horses in triumph ; but they have been since all found. An information having been made on oath that two smugglers were in bed on the Blandford road, they were taken the next morning by a party of dragoons from Wimborne and committed to Dorchester gaol. We have just heard that a smuggler has died of his wounds in the above fray." Again, about this time, "a seizure of smuggled goods was made near Thorney Down by the Supervisor and Exciseman, in the neighbourhood of Blandford, consisting of about 16 cwt. of tea and 9 casks of liquor, which were brought into that town and deposited in the house of the Supervisor. About 7 o'clock the same evening a large body of smugglers came with pistols, &c., on horseback, forced their way into the house, and carried the whole off in great triumph, shouting along the streets, and firing their pistols in the air. While they were loading they gave two casks of liquor to the mob to amuse them." For the following story I am indebted to an old man who was a near relative of the principal party concerned. I knew this person, a noted smuggler, who lived at Verwood, in Cranborne Parish, and was killed by a fall from his horse in the year 1826, at the age of 67. The circumstance related to me must have occurred many years before in the early years of his life. The Exciseman living in Cranborne, hearing that some "kegs" of liquor were secreted on *Dan's* premises, he searched and found eleven "kegs" concealed in an underground cell constructed for the purpose. *Dan*, whilst the search was going on, was industriously engaged in cutting turves on the Common. My informant's father, who had married *Dan's* sister, mounted his horse and rode off to tell him what had happened. The exciseman returned home doubtlessly exulting in the seizure he had made. *Dan* soon followed him on horseback, rode straight to Cranborne, put up his nag in the stable of the "Flower de Luce" Inn, went into the bar and sat himself quietly down in the chimney corner, with his pipe and glass, as he was wont to do. Soon in comes some one full of the discovery that had been made that morning ; *Dan* quickly ascertained that the kegs were lodged in the Exciseman's house, which stood at the corner of the street opposite the present Post Office ; this was all he wanted to know, so he finished his glass and rode off as fast as he could to concert a plan for the recovery of the spoils with friends of his, desperate characters, who lived somewhere near the coast. A party of them accompanied by carts and horses quickly obeyed the summons, and at midnight they found themselves near Cranborne. They stopped at the cross roads known as "*Deadman*" (from a legendary belief that a suicide's body was buried there) not far from the town. My informant's father who acted as their guide went on into the town and marked the

Exciseman's house with chalk, so that no mistake should be made in the darkness of the night. Being made sure of their prize the ruffians soon followed, and one of them beat in the door with a sledge hammer, whilst another stood in the street with a loaded horse-pistol, threatening to blow out the Exciseman's brains, or of any other person who offered to resist them. Having secured the "goods" they soon loaded their carts and horses, and with one outrider in front, armed, and another in the rear they galloped away with them; nor had the incident any unpleasant sequel so far as I ever heard, and it only afforded a subject of gossip in the Public-houses of Cranborne.

It is stated that in the year 1784 smuggling was carried on to such an alarming extent on the Dorset coast that scarcely a night passed without a skirmish which was often fatal to one of the parties if not to both†.

Such was the state of the country at the latter part of the last century. The retrospect does not afford a pleasant picture; but still amidst the scenes of violence and crime we recognize a spirit of adventure coupled with audacity and courage, that would always pass for a species of heroism with Englishmen of a certain class. We will not therefore judge those too harshly who perhaps fell into the snares of older and designing criminals.

The last 50 or 60 years have made a great change in the *morale* of the population, as well as in the aspect of the district bordering the seacoast. This is a long and broad stretch of heath and common land that reaches from beyond Poole to Christchurch and Ringwood. Sixty years ago this was partially a wild waste of furze and heather with some plantations of stunted firs on some of the hills. It was a dreary country, the paradise of poachers and smugglers. One or two of the villages on the banks of the river Stour, which flows through a part of it, had an evil reputation as the stronghold of smugglers, and the depôt of contraband goods. All this is changed. One of the most favourite of English Watering-places has sprung up in that district as at the touch of a magician's wand, and now miles of splendid houses are seen on all sides where half a dozen scattered dwellings were formerly dignified with the name of BOURNEMOUTH. The firs have become ornamental timber breathing a sanitary fragrance around; acres of the wild land have been converted into gardens and tillage: roads have been laid out in all directions; churches, chapels, and schools erected, and thus the labouring class has been brought within the pale of civilizing influences, of which the rail-roads, by which this district is intersected, are not the least important factors. The labourer is raised to a higher scale with better wages and a happier home, so that now the name of "smuggler" would be repudiated as an obnoxious epithet. "*Tempora mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis.*"

T.W.W.S.

† Salisbury Journal.

229. GLATENELON—A BRITISH NAME FOR SOMERSET.—In an extract from the Cottonian portion of “*Liber Custumarum*” published in the Rolls Series in 1860 and of which the exact reference is “*Monumenta Gildhallæ Londoniensis*,” Vol. II, Part II. p. 625, we find the words—“Et Sumersetesire (Britonice vero vocatur ‘*Glatenelon*’).”

Mr. Riley in the Glossary (p. 730) says “the first two syllables may possibly be connected with ‘*Glæsting*,’ the old name of Glastonbury, in that county.”

Not being satisfied with this derivation, I wrote to Mr. John Rhys, Professor of Celtic in the University of Oxford, and he has most kindly allowed me to give his reply, which is as follows:

“I am not inclined to think that the *Glatenelon* of the *Liber Custumarum* is any form of the name *Glaston* or *Glæsting*. The Welsh for Somersetshire is now *Gwlad yr Haf*, “the Land of Summer.”

“This in older Welsh would have been written *Gulat ir Hav*. The reduction of *Gulat* to *Glat* is illustrated in *Glamorgan* for *Gulat-morgan*, “Morgan’s Country.” I cannot, however, account for any more of *Glatenelon* than the first four letters. Allowing for the usual misreadings and miscopyings *Glatenelon* might be conceived to have been *Glateuelon* or *Glat-evelon* with *evelon* a form of the same origin as *Avallon*, so that the whole might be regarded as meaning “The Land of Avallon.” On the other hand such a name is utterly unknown for Somerset, and I cannot accordingly attach any importance to it.”

I beg to take this opportunity of thanking Professor Rhys for his very valuable letter. EDITOR FOR SOMERSET.

230. THALIA TRIUMPHANS.—Such is the title of a poetical production of the early part of the last century, probably not much known; a copy is in my possession, which I will briefly describe as it relates to a stirring incident in the family annals of one of our old Dorset Gentry, *Chaffin of Chettle*. The title runs thus:

“THALIA TRIUMPHANS

A

Congratulatory Poem

on the

Happy Marriage

of the

Honored

George Chaffin Esqre

And His Lady’s

No less Happy Recovery, &c.

Phosphore redde diem.

London Printed Anno 1714.”

It is a thin Folio of only 10 pages bound in calf with the covers richly illuminated with a device stamped in gold, consisting of a Heraldic shield charged with the Arms of CHAFIN, *A Talbot passant, chief ermine*; impaling STURT, *on a fess between 3 colts courant as many roses*. This is surrounded by a gold border, and several emblematic figures, of which the Dove and olive branch are conspicuous objects. Each page is also ornamented with a broad gold border.

The explanation of this is, thus, George Chafin, Esqre, of Chettle married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Anthony Sturt, Knt, of Horton, Dorset, and three days after the wedding, the Bride was seized with Small-pox from which, however, she Providentially recovered, and happily without retaining any permanent trace of that terrible disease. This occurred, it will be noted, before the discovery of Vaccination, which mitigates both the danger and dread of that disease at the present day.

The author's name does not appear, and it would be ungenerous to offer any critical remarks on his well-meant production, which shews him to have been a person of cultivated mind, and I have no doubt he received that recognition and approval of his kindly service which he justly merited. His Poem consists of 160 lines of ten-syllable verse, too long to transfer to these pages, but as a specimen of the composition I will subjoin a few of the concluding lines:—

“Now, Happy Sir, melt a long life away,
A life but one continued nuptial day,
Nay, to be Happier still, live, Sir, to see
E'en your own founded Immortality,
Not only of Love's richest bliss possessed
But with the Fruit of Love as richly blest,
Yes, Live to see your fruitful Table spread
With those sweet Pledges of the Genial bed,
Those smiling miniatures to fill your arms,
Heirs to a Father's Honor, Mother's charms,
Copies, that shall the Original renew,
And make the Stock immortal where they grew.
Finis.”

But Poets are not always true Prophets! Great events occurred within the space of about a century from this time; eleven of those olive branches grew up round about the table of the “Happy Pair,”—five sons and six daughters, of whom *William*, the youngest son, became the head and last of the male lineal descendants of this fruitful stock, and inherited the Chettle Estate, which, after his death in 1818 followed by a protracted administration of his affairs, passed away by sale into other hands. And then this old and respected House vanished from the scene, and the name of *Chafin* is no longer heard but as an echo from The Past; *Immortality* was the Poet's dream!

T.W.W.S.

231. MOTTO FOR S. & D. N. & Q.—One does not readily conjoin the idea of Herrick with such objects as those of our "Somerset and Dorset Notes and Queries."

I have just come across a line of Terence which puts the point of the quotation from Herrick tersely and well.

NIL TAM DIFFICILE EST, QUIN QUÆRENDO INVESTIGARI POSSIET. Heauton. IV. 2, 8.

CHARLES E. SEAMAN.

[The Editors' thanks are due to Mr. Seaman for his most apt quotation.]

232. EAST PENNARD REGISTERS.—The Registers of East Pennard, Somerset, although they contain little of general interest and nothing which betrays the personal history of the writers, have one great merit, that they are continuous from the year 1608, and include the book kept by the civil Registrar chosen by the Parishioners under Act of Parliament in 1653.

The first book is a very tall parchment volume of 46 leaves, 2 ft. 3 in. high by 8 inches broad. The marriages come first, then christenings, then burials, all extending from 1608 to 1747, excepting that no marriages are entered for the years 1742-6, and the period 1653 to 1663 has only one or two stray entries. On the outside is a list of Churchwardens, 1562-1617. On the next page is a memorandum dated 1627 about the "repayre of the vorce," i.e., Foss road as divided between Ditchat and East Pennard. On page 4 is a memorandum dated 1622 of the letting of a house and acre of ground belonging to the parish to Thomas Cooke for two lives.

The second book is of parchment, 15 inches by 7, consisting of 12 leaves besides the cover and paper fly leaves. On one of the latter the approval of the election of John Hawkins, the elder, on 6 March, 1653, and of John Richards on 3 Sept., 1657, is signed by John Carye and Robert Hunt respectively. Several parchment leaves, evidently blank, have been cut out.

The Register is headed "1653. East Pennard: William Coward gent: Thomas Wason yeo: Wardens." The first page is divided into two columns headed "Deaths" and "Baptizings," afterwards the pages are given for the most part alternately to "Deaths," and "Baptizings and Bearthes," till 28 March, 1664. These from 1657 are signed by the vicar and churchwardens. At the other end of the book are entered "Marriages" from 1654 to 1662, some of them in the church, others before the Justice at Wells or Castle Cary, one at Compton Pansford, and one at Shepton Mallet by a minister.

The third book is of paper, very tall. It contains Christenings and Burials, 1747 to 1812, and Marriages, 1747 to 1790.

Two other books of Marriages on printed forms contain

entries from 1755 to 1812. The later contains also a list of vicars, and a Terrier and Arbitration drawn up by Mr. Garrett, vicar.

The other books from 1813 are of the statutory form.

The chest also contains a rough entry book of paper which was in use from 1735 to 1822.

The following entries may be of interest :

Hughe Duncerkton vicarius de East pennard et Avicia Oram de Hornblotton nupti erant octavo die mensis Augusti Ano Dni 1616.	
Thomas Clarke rector de Hornblotton et—Hillerd nupti erant	4 ^o Junii 1617.
William Phivian and Joane Salter were married	.. 5 May, 1628.
Grace, Willmot and Sarah the daughters of John Abarrowe were christened	28 March, 1609.
Blaunch daughter of Mr. Lewes Williams baptized	.. 9 Aug., 1619.
Elizabeth daughter of Lewes Williams vicar bapt.	.. 18 July, 1622.
Elizabeth daughter of Mr. George Hippisley bapt.	.. 23 Dec., 1628.
Mary daughter of Mr. George Hippisley bapt.	.. 6 Feb., 1631.
Anne daughter of Mr. George Hippisley bapt.	.. 7 Aug., 1632.
Rose daughter of Mr. George Hippisley bapt.	.. 26 Dec., 1634.
John son of Mr. George Hippisley and Thomasine his wife bapt.	6 July, 1637.
Thomas son of George Hippisley gent. and Thomasine his wife bapt.	1 April, 1641.
Thomas and Mary Coward children of Mr. William Coward and Katherine his wife bapt.	.. 7 July, 1647.
George son of Mr. William Coward and Katherine his wife bapt.	22 July, 1649.
Joane daughter of Robert Chamber was bapt.	18 Feb., 1657, per Rabbetts.
Elizabeth daughter of Mr. George Adams and Mary his wife bapt.	28 Sept., 1664.
Mary daughter of Mr. George Adames and Margery his wife bapt.	8 March, 1665-6.
Garret (ie. Gerard) son of Mr. William Martin and Mary his wife bapt.	20 June, 1670.
Mary Martine daughter of William Martin and Mary his wife bapt.	24 Nov., 1677.
Elizabeth daughter of Mr. Henry Martine and Joane his wife bapt.	4 June, 1683.
Elizabeth daughter of Mr. Phillipe Pope [vicar] and Mary his wife bapt.	30th March, 1686.
William son of Mr. Phillipe Pope and Mary his wife bapt.	6 Sept., 1688.
Edmund son of Mr. Phillipe Pope and Mary his wife bapt.	4 June, 1691.
Mary daughter of Mr. William Phelps and Mary his wife born	4 Dec., 1698.
Elizabeth daughter of Mr. William Phelps and Mary his wife born	20 May, bapt. 19 Jan., 1698-9.
Ann daughter of Mr. Robert Chinnock and Ann his wife bapt.	18 June, 1700.
Thomas son of Mr. Robert Chinnock and Ann his wife bapt.	24 Nov., 1704.
William son of Mr. Robert Chinnock and Ann his wife bapt.	3 Sept., 1706.
Elesabeth daughter of Mr. Robert Chinnock and Ann his wife bapt.	9 Sept., 1708.
Grace daughter of Mr. Thomas Jeneges and Bety his wife bapt.	10 May, 1711.
Edward Spincer son of Mr. Thomas Phelps and Elizabeth his wife bapt.	15 May, 1744.
Ann daughter of Mr. Thomas Wason and Ann his wife bapt.	6 Aug., 1745.
John Hippisley buried	17 March, 1746-7.
John Pewe of Welse buried	.. 4 March, 1612-3.
and there died.	22 May, 1614, who was at pheseke at Henry Fisses
Gulielmus Fivian clericus sepultus erat	.. 6 Oct., 1614.
Katheryne Ayshcombe buried	.. 20 July, 1616.
John Ayshcombe generosus buried	.. 10 Nov., 1616.
Hugh Dunkerton vicar buried	.. 16 April, 1618.
Marye Phivian widow buried	.. 30 April, 1622.
Mary wife of Mr. Lewes Williams [vicar] buried	.. 17 Jan., 1645-6.
Lewes Williams Clerke [vicar] was buried	.. 13 Oct., 1659.
Mary daughter of Mr. George Adames buried	.. 27 March, 1665-6.
William Phelps buried	11 Nov. and hee died .. 6 Nov., 1669.

Mr. Robert Jeanes buried	18 Nov., 1682.
Mary daughter of Mr. William Martine and Mary his wife buried	14 Sept., 1683.
William son of Mr. William Martine buried	6 Oct., 1683.
Mary wife of Mr. William Martine buried	22 Oct., 1683.
Mr. William Martin senior buried	17 Jan., 1695-6.
Mr. William Nichols buried	19 May, 1699.
Mr. John Wallis of Withel buried	20 April, 1703.
Mr. Henry Martin senior buried	22 April, 1704.
Mrs. Philipippe Jeanes widow buried	1 June, 1704.
Mr. William Martin buried	25 May, 1705.
Mr. William Mastears buried	18 Oct., 1714.
Mrs. Mary Phelps wife of Mr. Isaack Phelps buried	3 Jan., 1714-5.
Mr. William Phippen buried	19 Sept., 1719.
Mr. Isaac Phelps buried	19 May, 1722.
Gerard Martin, Esq buried	10 Dec., 1726.
Mary Pope relict of Philip Pope late vicar buried	10 Dec., 1731.
Mrs. Mary Martin relict of Mr. Gerard Martin	23 March, 1731-2.
Mrs. Grace Phelps buried	12 Sept., 1735.
The wife of Mr. Thomas Wason buried	8 Dec., 1735.
Mr. Thomas Forward junior buried	18 Jan., 1746.

W. E. DANIEL.

233. DORSET ADMINISTRATIONS.—*Continued.*—(II. ix. 10, x. 49, xi. 78, xii. 113, xiii. 150, xiv. 178, xv. 217, xvi. 242, III. xvii. 8, xviii. 57, xix. 94, xx. 151, xxi. 183.)

1631 to 1633 (*continued*).

Folio.	Name of Deceased.	Parish.	Grantee & Relationship to Deceased.	Date of Administration
89	Pearson, Abraham	Beamister	Christian, relict	23 Mar., 1631
161	Polden, Robert	Sutton Wald- ron	Sarah, relict	7 April, 1633
120	Russell, Nicholas	Nether Comp- ton	Rebecca, relict	4 Aug., 1632
135	Selbie, Thomas	Brianston	Thomas Burton of Bland- ford Forum, shoemaker, husband of Joan Burton al's Selbie, deceased, late relict of Thomas Selbie. Revoked; fresh letters granted May, 1633.	19 Nov., 1632
177	Selby, Thomas	Brianston	Jane Harlock al's Selby, daughter. Letters of Nov., 1632, revoked	25 May, 1633
53	Serrey, James	MelcombRegis	Joane, relict	21 Sep., 1631
203	Sheldon, Richard	Shillingston	Elizabeth, relict	12 Nov., 1633
136	Simcocks, Hugh	Durweston	Humfry, father	30 Nov., 1632
198	Smith, junr., Samuel	Winterborne	Jane, relict	17 Oct., 1633
43	Somers, Mathewe	Upwaie	Ludovic Hele, ar., guardian of Elizabeth, daughter. Letters granted Nov., 1625, revoked.	8 July, 1631
142	Stowdleigh, Walter	Marshwood	Joan, relict	29 Dec., 1632
89	Tucker, John	Beamister	Frances, relict	29 Mar., 1631
131	Wadham, John	Swainedge, Isle of Pur- beck	Winifred, relict	18 Oct., 1632

Folio.	Name of Deceased	Parish.	Grantee & Relationship to Deceased.	Date of Administration.
12	Warren al's Lockett, Winifred	see Lockett		
180	Whiffin, Thomas	Corffe Castle	Dorothy, relict	8 July, 1633
4	Wilkens al's Mabley, Thomas	Gillingham	Elizabeth, relict	26 Jan., 1630
5	Williams, John	Beere Regis	Nicholas, father	14 Jan., 1630
140	Willoughbie, Ann	Milborne Stileham	Robadge Baskett, wife of Peter Baskett of Chichester, gent., sister. Mary Cooke, widow, not fully administering	22 Dec., 1632
1634 to May, 1636.				
148	Ancketill, Francis	Shaston	Margaret, relict	19 Jan., 1635
115	Barnes, Bridget	Duntish, Buckland	Hubert Hussey, father of Nicholas and Hubert Hussey and Mary Arnold, minors, grandchildren of deceased	17 July, 1635
173	Beere, Francis	Over Compton	William, son	12 May, 1636
151	Bond, Onesiphorus	Dorchester	Dionisie, relict	2 Feb., 1635
26	Browne, Jane, lady	Frampton	John, arm., son	26 May, 1634
103	Buckler, Thomas	Melbury Bubb	Margaret, relict	20 May, 1635
74	Burd, John	Blandford Forum	Joane, relict	12 Jan., 1634
133	Bush, William	Sturminster Marshall	Mary, relict	3 Oct., 1635
173	Coker, Roger	Stower Payne	Robert Coker, gen., father. Joane, relict, not administering.	17 May, 1636
152	Collier, William	Stickland	Frideswide, relict	3 Feb., 1635
4	Dare, Edward	Wootton Fitzpayne	John Godwyn and Mary his wife, daughter of deceased	24 Jan., 1633
148	Densher, Ciprian	Whitchurch	Edward, son	18 Jan., 1635
122	Dewe, John	Motcombe	Mary, relict	15 Aug., 1635
28	Eames, Richard	Frampton	Alice, relict	3 May, 1634
47	Fauntleroy, Henry	Fauntleroyes Marsh	Dorothy Punchard al's Fauntleroy, sister	16 Aug., 1634
60	Foyle, Edward	Shaston, died in London	Elizabeth, relict	9 Oct., 1634
65	Gardner al's Rideout al's Redwood, Edward,	South Litchett	Ann, relict	12 Nov., 1634
104	Gey, John, cler.	Winterborne Came	Mary, relict	22 Apl., 1635
172	Gibbon, Sidrac	Poole	Lucy, relict	22 May, 1636
139	Horne al's Marks	see Marks		
139	Marks al's Horne, Alice	Broadwinsor	Robert Hext, father of Eleanor Hext, granddaughter and next of kin, during her minority	24 Nov., 1635
94	Mason al's Richards, Thomas	see Richards		
9	Moreton, William	Clenston	George Moreton, baronet, kinsman and creditor. Revoked. fresh letters granted Nov.. 1634.	15 Feb., 1633

Folio.	Name of Deceased.	Parish.	Grantee & Relationship to Deceased.	Date of Administration.
68	Moreton, William	Clenston	Robert, brother. Former letters revoked.	10 Nov., 1634
156	Morgan, William	Waymouth	John, son	19 Mar., 1635
116	Nicholls, Thomas	Buckhorne Weston	Catherine, relict	6 July, 1635
94	Pardy, Thomas	CanfordMagna	Mary, relict	18 Apl., 1635
27	Pelham, Jonathan	Fordington	Richard Peele of St. Benedict, Pauleswharfe, citizen and imbroder of London, creditor	2 May, 1634
94	Richards al's Mason, Thomas	Netherbury	Parnell, relict	14 Apl., 1635
65	Rideout al's Redwood al's Gardner, Edward	see Gardner		
156	Sanford, Joan, widow	Chardstock	Christopher, son	14 Mar., 1635
34	Shaw, Edward	Milton Abbas	William Talbot of Little Mayne, gen., creditor. Alice, relict, renouncing.	20 June, 1634
123	Surrell al's Wood, William	Chetnoll	Anne, relict	20 Aug., 1635
90	Swetnam, John	Shaston	William, son. Revoked, fresh letters granted May, 1637.	24 Mar., 1634
78	Walrond, William	Wootton Fitzpaine	Alice, relict	13 Jan., 1634
172	Webb, John	Sturminster Newton	Catherine, relict	10 May, 1636
172	Welsteed, John	Wymborne Minster	Penelope, relict	12 May, 1636
123	Wood, al's Surrell, William	see Surrell		

June, 1636, to 1638.

98	Allen, Richard	Poole	Alice, relict	15 July. 1637
126	Barnes, Bridget	Duntish	Nicholas Hussey, grandson. Former letters July, 1635	5 Nov., 1637
72	Brydle, Thomas	Winterborn Steepleton	Joan, relict	20 Apl., 1637
50	Buckler, Margery, widow	Blandford forum	John Hitchcock, father, and William Hitchcock, brother, during minority of Thomas, Margaret, Mary, John, William, Alexander and Elizabeth, children of deceased	23 Jan., 1636
50	Buckler, Thomas	Melbury Bubb	John Hitchcock, of Potterne, Wilts, and William Hitchcock, citizen and merchant taylor of London, during minority of children of deceased; Margaret, relict, not having fully administered. Former letters May, 1635	23 Jan., 1636

Folio.	Name of Deceased.	Parish.	Grantee & Relationship to Deceased.	Date of Administration.
191	Burton, Thomas	Blandford Forum	Mary Lannyng al's Burton, wife of Robert Lannyng of City of Westminster, shoemaker, daughter	16 July, 1638
193	Carter, Richard	Pulham	Francis, brother. Margaret relict, not administering	19 July, 1638
211	Connocke, William	Motcombe	Eleanor, relict	18 Sept., 1638
212	Cooper, Uby	Tarrant	Mary, relict	20 Sept., 1638
222	Cottrell, Thomas	Wymborn Minster	Mary, relict	11 Oct., 1638
14	Cox al's Warren, Ann	Halstock	Henry, husband	19 Aug., 1636
4	Croade, Richard	Frampton	Elizeus Reape, creditor, during minority of Richard, Anastasia, John and Alice Croade, children of deceased	17 June, 1636
182	Dally, John	Winterborn Kingston	Elizabeth, relict	14 June, 1638
26	Darter al's Daughter, William	Netherbury	William Case, senior, creditor	7 Oct., 1636
127	Davye, Nicholas	Lyme Regis	John Davy of City of Exeter, merchant, brother, during minority of Richard, Samuel, John and Nicholas, children of deceased	28 Nov., 1637
216	Dawe, Thomas	Stinsford	Grace, relict	2 Oct., 1638
222	Dowlinge, Stephen	Alderholt Cranborne	Alice, relict	29 Oct., 1638
111	Ellis, John	Shassbury	Ann, relict	4 Sep., 1637
5	Fisher, James	Grimpston	Catherine, relict	6 June, 1636
111	Fitzjames, Thomas	Gussage	Margaret, relict	25 Sept., 1637
212	Florence, Christian, widow	Moredon	John, son	22 Sep., 1638
7	Fry, Simon	Wootton Fitz-paine	Margaret, relict	14 July, 1636
222	Fursdon, Agnes	Beare Regis	George, brother	26 Oct., 1638
38	Gibbon, Sidrac	Poole	Nicholas, cler., brother, Lucy relict (now deceased) not fully administering; former grant May, 1636	15 Dec., 1636
71	Gibbon, Sidrac	Poole	John Payne, creditor. Letters of Dec., 1636, renounced	7 Apl., 1637
79	Gibbs, Isaac	Gillingham	John, son	13 May, 1637
222	Gigger, John	Wareham	Laurence, son	12 Oct., 1638
151	Grove, Jane, widow	Shaston	Mary Lowe al's Grove, widow, Margaret Ancketill al's Grove, widow, and Joane Grove, spinster, daughters	7 Feb., 1637

GEO. S. FRY.

(To be continued.)



SIGILLVM : ECCLESIE • BEATE :
MARIE : BRIUTONIE :

234. SOMERSET ARCHIVES AT LAMBETH PALACE LIBRARY.—Some ten years ago, the Court Rolls, Ministers' accounts, rentals, and other documents, were thoroughly overhauled and a Calendar made by Messrs. Storre and Kirk, record agents. The Historical MSS. Commission, in their 6th Report, made a general examination and survey of these ancient documents, under the able editorship of the late Mr. A. J. Horwood. It was impossible in this summarized Report to enter into minute particulars, but by the aid of the Calendar above referred to, we are enabled to point out special characteristics. Such are the Somerset Court Rolls, from 1176-1192, containing accounts of "Halmotes" held at most of the parishes in the County, during the above mentioned years. There are also household accounts of the Bishop of Bath and Wells in the time of Edward III, old court Rolls of Bempston, Buckland, Congresbury, Evercreech, Kingsbury, Lydiard, Wivelscombe, Woky, Yatton and other places; the dates chiefly ranging from Edward III to Henry VI. It is now evident that the local historian of Somerset has fresh sources from which to glean history; and I am glad to think that this series of documents has been of service in the account of the parish and manor of Wookey, by Rev. T. S. Holmes, published in 1886. The Archiepiscopal Registers begin in 1279, and often contain Visitations of Somerset monastic houses; the Library is open daily, (Saturday excepted), from 10 a.m. till 4 p.m., and in the summer months till 5 p.m.

S.W.K.

235. SOMERSET DIALECT.—The following came to my knowledge some sixty years ago, and I believe appeared in the *Bristol Weekly Intelligencer* of the 16th of March, 1754.

WM. REES-MOGG, Cholwell House, TempleCloud, Bristol.

"I am a native of Somersetshire, and strangely fond of the dialect of my own County. I frequently come to your Town, where I am often sneered at for expressing myself in my native language. A Coxcomb lately detached from my neighbourhood, who has not had an apron on long enough to put off the clown, or put on the cit, told me in a kind of broken gibberish, that our lingo was neither to be said nor sung. Now if this pert rascal will remember how his kind father and mother used to talk to him, he will recall this tale, understand what I have written, not to be so ungracious a bird, as to forget the nest in which he was hatched, and with some confusion own that our Doric dialect is not quite unfit for singing or oratory.

Tom Nettles, but vrom Ztanton Drew,
 Who ztammur'd zoa, had much ado,
 Thof the rawgue tried wi aal his power,
 To bring out dree plaain words an hour,
 Could zeng, 'tis zed, like any mad,
 And well you'd understan' the lad,
 His Veather's mow he once vound blazin.
 But how he know'd not, 'twur amazin,
 The ha' burnt on, like any oven,
 Tom run'd as if the Devil draw' en,
 Till he com'd auverright a shurd,

His Veather then he thought he heard,
 Then rawr'd agin in zitch a naut,
 You'd zwear the bwa had split his drawt,
 Till Etherd who crootch'd down, a grawn in,
 Just by, but knaw'd his Tommy's yawin,
 Ax'd what he mead thic nais about?
 Tom ztammer'd—not one word came out,
 Begun agen, and got half wa,
 But never could bring out "the ha,"
 "Rat the" quoth Ned "ztrike up and zeng,
 Or else I'll meake this ledger cleng,"
 Tom struck up, "Veather, now d'ye hire,
 Why sblud, our clawver mow's avire."
 Out then ye vind vaate vauz awa,
 Who zes that we can't zeng, nor za."

236. STOKES TRISTER, SOMERSET.—In Hearne's Edition of Adam de Domesday (Oxford, 1727,) there is a record of a Perambulation of Selwood Forest, p. 683, printed from Harbin's Extracts from the Glastonbury Register preserved at Longleat. The circuit was begun "à Tristro de Stokes" and ended "ad Tristam de Stokes." Ducange explains the words 'Tristra' and 'Trista' to mean an appointed place for a hunting-meet—a trysting place for the lord and such tenants as are charged to bring dogs to the chase. Professor Earle adds that 'Tristur' in the same sense is found in the Romance called *Auters of Arthur circa 1420*, whilst a century earlier Tyrrell is described by Robert of Brunne as shooting Wm. Rufus from his 'Tryste' or appointed post in the New Forest.

Stokes was certainly the Tristur of the perambulation of our record. Probably it was the accustomed 'Meet' for other forest gatherings, and so gained its distinctive name.

Hearne gives no date, but as the final perambulation made by Royal Commissioners took place in 1298, it must be dated a little earlier, probably within the reign of Edw. I.

H.

237. HIGHMORE FAMILY OF DORSET.—The earliest record of the name of Highmore in the County of Dorset has reference to the institution on the 16th Sept., 1588, of Richard Highmore as Rector of Hinton Martel. He was the son and heir of Anthony Highmore of Aspatrik in the county of Cumberland, son and heir of Gabriel Highmore who with his ancestors for several generations had been the owners of the estate of Harby-browe in that county. Richard Highmore died in December, 1620, having had six sons the eldest of whom, Edward Highmore, was Rector of Purse Caundle and Goathill from 1603 to 1613, and subsequently of Winterborne Stickland from 1613 to 1667. Edward Highmore died at the age of 88. He had two sons, of whom the first, Edward, died without issue. The second, Abraham, born 28th February, 1616, was employed in many honorable services relating to the Royal Family under King Charles the First, and was

nominated and appointed by King Charles the Second, when Prince in Council, in the year 1644 a Lieutenant Colonel of Foot to Colonel John Penruddock, and afterwards served in the Associated Western Army under the command of Colonel John Coventry, under a Commission dated at Bridgwater the 30th April, 1645, granted by Charles the Second then Prince of Wales, highest Captain General of all his Royal Father's forces. He was also constituted a Captain of Foot in Ireland by the Duke of Ormond, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of that Kingdom, by his Commission dated at Dublin the 6th July, 1666, and one of His Majesty's Justices for the county of Catherlogh on the King's Restoration.

According to a statement in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, Vol. 22, N.S., at p. 182, in regard to the services rendered to King Charles the First, Colonel Abraham Highmore disposed of the family estates at Harbybrowe, consisting of seven manors and mansion houses, to a member of the Blencowe family "in order to defray the charges of raising, equipping and maintaining a volunteer corps of one thousand men in the cause of that unfortunate obstinate and ill advised monarch."

Colonel Highmore's services were acknowledged in 1683 by the grant of a confirmation of the arms borne by his family with a crest added thereto, of which grant the following is a copy:

"To all and singular to whom these presents shall come Sir William Dugdale Knight Garter Principal King of Arms and Sir Henry St. George Knight Clarenceux King of Arms send Greeting Whereas the Right Honourable Robert Earl of Ailsbury Deputy Earl Marshal of England and one of the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council hath by Warrant or Order under his hand and the seal of the Earl Marshall's office bearing date the 30th day of March last past signified unto us that Abraham Highmore sometime Major and Lieutenant Colonel in the service of His late Majesty King Charles the First Son and Heir of Edward Highmore clerk sometime Rector of Stickland in com. Dorset which Edward was Son and Heir of Richard Highmore clerk sometime Rector of Hinton Martel in the saide county descended from the ancient Family of Highmore of Harbybrowe in Cumberland hath made application to him the said Deputy Earl Marshall that the Armes borne by himself and his ancestors vitz Argent a Cross-bow between 4 Morecocks sable membered and beaked gules might be confirmed unto him and such crest devysed and added thereto as may be lawfully borne by him the said Abraham Highmore and his descendants and other the descendants of Richard his Grandfather. And whereas the said Deputy Earl Marshall taking into consideration the great loyalty of the said Abraham Highmore manifested not only in the service of his late Majesty of Blessed Memory but also under our present Sovereign in Ireland and elsewhere did thereupon signify unto us his consent for our confirming unto him the armes before mentioned and also for our devysing granting and assigning such crest to the said armes as he and his descendants and other the descendants of Richard his Grandfather may lawfully bear. Know ye therefore that we the said Garter and Clarenceux in pursuance of the consent of the said Deputy Earl Marshall and by authority of the Kings Letters Patent to each of us respectively granted under the Great Seal of England have allowed and confirmed and do by these presents allow and confirm unto the said Abraham Highmore the armes before mentioned and have moreover devysed and added unto the said Arms the crest hereinafter mentioned vitz out of a wreath argent and sable an Arm armed

proper brandishing a Faulcheon argent hilt and pomell or between two leading pikes Gules headed Gold as in the margin hereof is more plainly depicted. To be borne and used by him the said Abraham Highmore and the heirs and descendants of his body and of the body of Richard his Grandfather lawfully begotten retaining their due and respective differences at all times and upon all occasions according to the law and practice of arms without the lett interruption dispute or contradiction of any person whatsoever. In witness whereof we the said Garter and Clarenceux have hereunto subscribed our names and affixed the seal of our respective offices this 28th day of July in the 35th year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord Charles the Second by the Grace of God King of England Scotland France and Ireland Defender of the Faith etc. Annoq Dni M.D.C.L.XXXIII.

(Signed)

William Dugdale
Garter

Hen. St. George
Clarenceux"

Colonel Highmore died the 13th August, 1688, having had issue three sons, named respectively Alexander, Edward and Thomas.

The other sons of Richard Highmore were (1) Nathaniel Highmore, who was Rector of Purse Caundle and Goathill from 1613, as successor to his brother Edward Highmore; (2) Robert Highmore, who was Rector of Almer from 1617, and of Hampreston from 1630; (3) Samuel Highmore, who was Rector of Winterborne Anderson from 1620, and was instituted Rector of Hinton Martel on the death of his Father; (4) Richard Highmore, who was Rector of Clifton Maybank; and (5) Benjamin Highmore, who was a Doctor of Medicine.

N. J. HIGHMORE, Harbybrowe, Worcester Park, Surrey.

238. WILLIS-DRURY (III. xix. 101, xx. 140, xxi. 200).—All readers of *S. & D. N. & Q.* will feel indebted to Canon Church for the very interesting extract from the Wells Chapter Records; but as a reply to my request for proof of the assertion that Humphry Willis married a Drury and not a Carrick it entirely fails. In the first place it appears hardly likely that this Humphry Willis, born in 1590 according to his monument, should have been married in such an irregular manner in 1606 when he was only sixteen years of age. It would seem more probable that it was some other member of the family, though the name of Martha of course inclines one to think it the same. But such being the case, it has yet to be proved that Martha Drury was not a widow and her maiden name Carricke. Until *proof* to the contrary is found, the evidence of the brass must stand.

As regards this Willis family being the same as that which took the name of Compton, I only made the suggestion that they probably were of the same stock for various reasons, but by no means implied or fancied that the descendants of Humphry Willis took the name of Compton.

At page 101 is asked a string of questions I should be very glad to see answered. Abstracts of the wills of Thomas Popham

and Martha Popham, his widow, are printed in Brown's *Somerset Wills*.

Almost immediately after the issue of my book I noted the omission of the title 'Lord' before the name of Coleridge, but the initials J. D. for John Duke, instead of S. T., Samuel Taylor, sufficiently distinguished the author of the lines as the Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, and not his great uncle, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, the poet, as also the date, the latter having died in 1834. I need hardly say that any corrections or additions to my Cathedral book, either direct to me or through *S. & D. N. & Q.*, are always most acceptable, as I am collecting material for an enlarged and corrected edition at a future time.

A. J. JEWERS.

239. HELL AS A PLACE NAME. (III. xix. 103, xx. 130-2, xxi. 184-190.)—There is an interesting old lane, (probably a British Way,) leading from the Druid Stones at Stanton Drew, with a circuit, up to Blacklands and onward to Rackle Down of the Dundry Ridge; Rackle Down, near Maes Knoll, being probably the "Bow Ditch" of Rutter's Somerset History. This Ancient Roadway, as it passes from the "Stones" westward towards Chew Magna, is at first called Sandy lane, (being cut out of the "New Red,") afterwards, as it descends a steep down to the Moorledge Rivulet, it is known as "*Hell Steps*;" as it emerges, to more open space it is known as "*Paradise*." The steep portion is indeed a hidden way, chiefly traversed by water and dogs, for human travellers would probably arrive at the bottom in tatters and "grouted."

The Paradise Orchard was, for many years, the kennel station of the Stanton Drew Harriers. I presume they drew their ancestry, under the circumstances, from Cerberus.

F. J. POYNTON.

240. ISHAM FAMILY OF SOMERSET (I. iv. 169, v. 200, II. xvi, 268, III. xx. 133).—1 Parliament at Oxford. Will. Ischam, Burgess for Truro. 1 Mar. *Notit. Parliam.* V. 2, P. 51.

(The above is a reference which I found in an old paper, and should be glad to know more about it. Can it refer to William Isham of Bodrigam, co. Cornwall, who died 1572?)

State Papers, Henry VIII., Vol 5, Part 4, page 514. Letter from Earl of Hertford from the camp at Kelso, dated 11 Sept., 1545, mentions Henry Isam; "One or two Englishmen hurte, whereof Henry Isam servaunt to me, Sir Henrye Knyvet, was one."

(I notice that Thomas Isham of Bradon, who died 1588, held land of 'my Lord of Hertford.')

Calendar of Documents. Ireland. 1252-1284, 1285-1292, 1293-1301. The above contains, for these years, numerous references to Thomas de Isham or Ysham, who is called Sheriff of Dublin.

Calendar of Documents. Ireland. 1509-1573.

Page 91. [16 Nov., 1548.] Dublin. (Vol. 1, No. 125). "Lord Deputy and Council of Ireland to the Privy Council. About some leases in question between Captain John Brereton and John Issam, and Richard Deverus, servants to the Lord Proctor Somerset. They have granted to John Issam the office of Seneschal of Wexford."

Page 92. 21 Nov., 1548. "Lord Chancellor Alen to Mr. Comptroller Sir William Paget. The bearer, Mr. Issam, has obtained the Seneschalship of Wexford."

Page 93. 22 Nov., 1548. "Lord Deputy Bellyngham to the Protector Somerset. . . . Prays him to be good to the bearer, Mr. Issam, so that he may return more speedily, for the importance of his office requires it."

Page 94. Nov., 1548. "Lord Deputy Bellynham to Mr. John Issam. . . . directs him to procure from the Lord Protector a letter to him (the Lord Deputy) confirming his authority on the estates belonging to the young Earl of Ormond during his minority."

Page 95. 22 Dec., 1548. "London. John Issam to the Lord Deputy Bellyngham. The King is in good health. All things go well forward in the Parliament House. They extinguish all popish traditions. . . . Issam was once called before the Lord Protector and the Council to declare the state of Ireland; thinks he shall be called for again, and then get his despatch for Ireland. Sends certain letters to Mr. Knollys with certain little French books."

Page 97. [Dec?], 1548. "Lord Deputy Bellyngham to John Isham. Encloses a letter to the Lord Protector."

Page 99. 6 Janry, 1548-9. "Privy Council to Lord Deputy Bellyngham. . . . Mr. Issam's patent."

Page 79. May, 1548. "George Deverus to Mr. John Axssame." (= Isham.)

Page 262. 8 June, 1565. "Sir W. Fitzwylliams to Cecill. . . Sir Henry Sydney to be openly cautioned against keeping company with Mrs. Issam."

Page 334. 2 June, 1567. "Lord Treasurer Winchester to the Lord Deputy [Sidney], in favour of young Mr. Issam, who was left by his father in Ireland to be employed in service."

Calendar of Documents. Ireland. 1586-1588.

Page 113. July, 1586. Roger Isham mentioned amongst those 'licensed and authorized as undertakers for the re-peopling and inhabiting of the Province of Munster.'

Page 508. March, 1588. Roger Isham amongst those 'who were in Ireland or sent thither in the summer of 1586, and for want of place to bestow their people in, all saving a very few gave over that summer.'

Page 485. (Vol. 133, No. 89.) 29 Feb., 1588. (St. Katharine's). "Sir Nicholas White, Master of the Rolls, to Burghley.

Good service of the bearer Isam in his sheriffship in the county of Wexford this last year."

Page 510. (Vol. 135, No. 10.) 12 Ap., 1588. (Clonemore.)
 "Mr. Justice Nicholas Walshe to Burghley. Good desert of the bearer George Issame who hath with great adventure of his life much weakened his bad neighbours the Kavanaghs."

Calendar of Documents. Ireland. 1608-1610.

Page 466. 21 June, 1610. Lands purchased of George Isham being passed to him and his heirs in fee farm by the late Queen at £6 per annum, granted to the College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity of Queen Elizabeth near Dublin.

It is possible that the foregoing references to Ishams in Ireland may help towards the history of the Somerset family. John Isham, the Seneschal of Wexford, seems to have held an important post in stirring times. The name of Roger Isham is undoubtedly suggestive. There were indeed two Roger de Ishams of Northamptonshire, one living in 1084, the other in 1311 (*Parl. Writs*), the former possessing lands in Isham, co. Northampton, but the name was not kept up. The name Roger might then suggest a Northamptonshire origin, but, in 1586, a Somerset connection. It is curious to note the assumption of the name Justinian in 1666, a name belonging peculiarly to the Lamport (co. North.) family; that too might indicate a tradition of common descent.

In a short History of Ireland, in the "*Story of the Nations*" (Fisher Unwin) by the Hon. Emily Lawless, p. 177, it is stated:—
 "A number of men of family, chiefly from Devonshire and Somersetshire, undertook to migrate in a body to Ireland, taking with them their own farm servants, their farm implements, and everything necessary for the work of colonization. The leader of these men was Sir Peter Carew." Possibly in this way some of the Somerset Ishams found their way to Ireland. A list of these colonists would be very useful.

H. ISHAM LONGDEN, M.A., Shangton Rectory, Leicester.

241. Being acquainted with the records of the Borough of Langport Eastover, I would state that the name of John Isham is seen regularly entered from the year 1666 to 1724, and I apprehend them to be two John Isham's, father and son. The record only goes back to the year 1666, when John Isham signs his name as "Town Clerk," and in 1724 the same signs as "Deputy Recorder." Throughout the record John Isham signs as Town Clerk, Capital Burgess, Portreeve (or Chief Magistrate), and finally as Deputy Recorder. The first John Isham by his will gives his son John £100 in 1675. A successor to the Deputy Recorder was appointed in 1731 in the room of John Isham, lately deceased.

J. PRANKERD.

242. FIELD NAMES IN STALBRIDGE, DORSET (III. xxi. 221).—Several of the Stalbridge Field Names cited by Mr. Seaman are found in the collection of ancient Weston family deeds in my possession.

BAZLES is a corruption of Baswell's (in Callew Weston); probably from a proper name Baswell. The earliest mention I have is April 12th, 20th Jas. I.

RIMPOOLS is a corruption of Rimple's; probably a proper name. The farm was granted by the Earl of Castlehaven to James Keit in 11th Charles I.

TELLERSHELLS Mead is a corruption of Tittershell's Mead, again a proper name.

GREAT BUSHAY is a corruption of Great Bushy.

IN AND OUT I find as 'In and Out Land.' Both these are in allusion to the nature of the land.

RIX BED MEAD I find as Rick's Pitt Mead in a deed of 1792.

SCARROW HILL I find called Skarry Hills in 35th Eliz., and Scallow Hill in a deed of April 2, 9th Jas. I. (being then in the possession of Richard Watts). The name Stallahill occurs in a deed of June 5, 1666.

PUXEY is first mentioned as belonging to John Summers, gen., of Stalbridge Weston in the reign of James I; meaning unexplained.

GOMERSHAY, if it lies within the old or 'great' manor of Stalbridge as it was called, may possibly be the same as Somers-hay, the first mention of which I find in the 56th Henry III (1270).

In ancient writings it is not very difficult to mistake an S for a G and so the confusion may have originally arisen.

H. A. H.

243. DEDICATIONS OF SOMERSET CHURCHES. (III. xvii. 5, xviii. 51, 52, xix. 92, xx. 139.)—I am able to add two more churches of which the modern dedication differs from the ancient one.

	<i>Ancient Dedn.</i>	<i>Modern Dedn.</i>
Hintoncharterhouse	St. Mary and St. John Bapt.	St. John Bapt.
Winsford	S. Peter	St. Mary Magd.

Ecton's *Thesaurus* is the authority in each case for the modern dedication, while for the ancient, we refer to "Feet of Fines," *Somerset Record Society*, vi. 234. This relates to Hinton and was pointed out to me by my friend Mr. Daniel.

In 1534 Thomazia Torr desired to be buried "*in cemiterio S. Petri de Wynford*," (*Wells Wills*, 197). Winsford is often spelt thus in old documents.

F. W. WEAVER.

244. Is there not an inaccuracy in the assertion (III. xx. 139) that "the modern dedication is to *S. Mary*?" Surely all our churches are dedicated to *God*, though they may be built in honour

of this or that person, or this or that event, or this or that thing, e.g., the church of St. Mary, the Resurrection, or the Holy Sepulchre.

FRANK PENNY, Chaplain, Bangalore.

245. THE BLACK DOG OF——DORSET. (III. xix. 116, xx. 145.)—The account of the legendary “Black Dog” which your correspondent W. sends from the *Live Stock Journal*, is nearly word for word that given by Miss Leathes in her book “*Some Account of Lyme Regis, &c.*,” (published by Shackelford of Lyme Regis, 1882). As W. however gives no date for his cutting from the *Live Stock Journal* it is impossible to say which is the earlier version. Miss Leathes, however, adds the following caution which your correspondent has not: “Dogs should on no account be allowed to stray late at night in this neighbourhood, as there has (*sic.*) been many cases of their disappearance in a mysterious manner, most likely frightened to death by the spectre!”

I have a hazy idea that some such legend has been attributed to the neighbourhood of the “*Hunter’s Lodge*” about a couple of miles or so out of Axminster, at the junction of the old turnpike road from Axminster to Charmouth with the cross-road to Uplyme and Lyme Regis, but I may be mistaken.

J. S. UDAL, Fiji.

246. DORSETSHIRE DORSERS. (III. xx. 137, xvi. 208-9.)—Grose’s *Provincial Glossary*, published in 1811, is an older authority for the use of the above epithet than the *Denham Tracts*, the first volume of which has recently been issued by the Folk-Lore Society (1891).

There, under a list of proverbs applicable to counties and towns, Mr. Foster will see that the phrase is applied to the people of Lyme Regis, a town in Dorsetshire originally of some considerable fishing and mercantile importance. Grose says: “‘Dorsers’ were the peds or panniers fixed on the backs” (*etym*: *dorsum*—hence our word *indorse*) “of horses, in which higglers carry fish, poultry, and other provisions and wares.” Probably these were invented or first generally used in Dorsetshire; as the fish-jobbers, according to Fuller, used to carry their fish from Lyme to London.

J. S. UDAL, Fiji.

247. Referring to the word “*Dorser*,” on the meaning of which I sent an extract from Halliwell to S. & D. N. & Q., I have just read in the “*Diary of Walter Yonge, written at Colyton and Axminster co. Devon from 1604 to 1628*,” edited by Geo. Roberts (Author of *History of Lyme Regis, &c.*), for the Camden Society., in 1848, at p. xxiii. of Introduction—“Twenty-five fishing boats went to sea from Lyme at this time [circa 1613]. Horses with paniers called ‘dorsers’ were brought to the beach tied one to the other ready to receive the fish; when the dorsers were filled, the driver mounted the foremost horse of the train and galloped off towards London.”

This abstract may be useful as supplementing and concluding the notice of the word 'dorser' so far at least as its use in Dorsetshire is concerned.

H. W. HOSKINS.

248. In the *Churchwardens' Accounts of St. Michael's, Bath*, (Somt. Arch. Soc., xxv. p. 55, at end of volume,) we find under date 1459 "Et pro xxj dosseris et dimidio helme emptis pro tenemento J. Wythcombe, precium le dosserum iiij d."

The word *dosserum* is explained in a foot-note to be a basket load which can be carried on the back. "Helma" is apparently *reef* for thatching the tenement: *thatch* is given as one meaning of *haulm* in *Prompt. Parv.*, 223, note 4.

F.W.W.

249. FRY'S WELL, CHILCOMPTON. (III. xxi. 196.)—This well still exists, and supplies water to the whole village. It is situated on the side of the steep road which forms the street, and is the source of a large brook. I am told that the bank, where the well is, was formerly part of the garden of the farm house opposite, inhabited about a hundred years ago by a family of the name of Fry. This house is now divided into cottages, but it must have been a place of some importance in its day. The outbuildings can still be traced in the gardens at the back. Probably there are entries of the Fry family in the Chilcompton registers.

ETHELBERT HORNE, O.S.B., Downside Monastery,
Stratton-on-the-Fosse.

250. PARLIAMENTARY WRIT FOR WELLINGTON, SOMERSET.—Phelps, in his *History of Somerset*, Vol. I, p. 62, says that in the reign of Edward II. a writ was issued (for the return of a Burgess to Parliament) to the borough of Wellington. Can any one give a reference to his authority for this statement? The Calendar of Writs published shows only those returned.

F. T. ELWORTHY.

251. FITTAHOT.—Can any of the readers of *S. & D. N. & Q.* tell me what a *fittahot* is? There are two entries in the Accounts of the parish of Porlock (1745-8) "for killing a fittahot 4d." Fitchets also occur, but the amount given for killing them is less.

WALTER HOOK.

252. HERCY, HAMET AND DUNCOMB, OR DUNSCOMBE.—I shall be much obliged to any reader of *S. & D. N. & Q.* who can give me any information respecting these names relating to the county of Somerset. The names are variously spelt; and I want to find a family of Duncombe supposed to be of Taunton or neighbourhood in 1763, and said to be related to Sir Benjamin Hamet, M.P. for Taunton.

C.H.

253. POWELL OF TAUNTON.—This family was seated at Taunton and adjacent Wilton in the 17th century. Its arms are: *Per fesse argent and or, a lion rampant gules.* I have the pedigree of one of its branches (which settled in Pennsylvania in 1685, and besides having much to do with the growth and improvement of the city of Philadelphia, gave a Speaker to the State Senate) up to the year 1586. What I now want is the continuation of its lineage (in any branch known, bearing the *silver in chief*), from that year, up to its Welsh patriarch, apparently either Howell ap Griffith of Abertanat (*viv. in 1500?*) or one of his near kinsmen, like him, of the line male of Einion Efell, Lord of Cynllaeth in Denbighland, in the twelfth century. This line, as indicated by me, is all made out in the instance of Powell of Park, co. Salop (bearing the same coat, except that the gold is in chief and the silver in base); but I have never seen it given completely in any other family of the name. Can it be done? As a member of the Pennsylvania Historical and Genealogical Societies, and a Philadelphian by birth, I shall be very glad to receive any communications on the subject.

P. S. P. CONNER, Octorara, near Rowlandsville, Maryland.

254. WILLCOX FAMILY OF SOMERSET.—Upon the foundation of the Province of Pennsylvania, in 1682, Barnabas Willcox, of Bedminster, next to Bristol, left that place and settled with his family in Philadelphia, where he was returned to the Provincial Assembly and appointed a Justice of the County Courts. He died in 1690. His son Joseph succeeded him in the Assembly and also was made Mayor of Philadelphia in 1705. His wife was Ann (*m. 1687*), daughter of Thomas Powell, merchant, of London. Mr. Joseph Willcox was the Alderman of Philadelphia who thrashed William Penn, junior, for roistering at night, and, when the young man called out that he was the son of the Honorable the Proprietary, Willcox beat him the harder—for uttering a base libel!

In attempting to trace these Willcoxes (back to their apparent progenitors, the family of the same name in Leicestershire), I am stopped by the destruction of the early parish registers of Bedminster by fire. If any one can bridge this gap, or tell me how I may possibly do so, I shall be greatly obliged to him. The seal used by the mayor is a bird on a mount—the crest of the Somerset Willcoxes, the arms being (*I think*) *Erm., a chief chequy or and gules.*

P. S. P. CONNER, Octorara, near Rowlandsville, Maryland.

P.S.—In what other parts of Somerset, besides Bedminster, were families of Willcox resident, during the 17th century?

255. DORSET CHRISTMAS CAROLS (III. xviii. 67, xix. 118, xx. 141, xxi. 204.)—The following Carol is another favourite of the old Singers of Long Burton.

HARK, HARK WHAT NEWS THE ANGELS BRING!

Traditional.

(COPYRIGHT.)

Harmonized by E. Howorth.

Hark, hark what news the An - gels bring, Glad

The first system of the hymn features a treble and bass staff in G major (one sharp) and common time. The melody is in the treble staff, and the accompaniment is in the bass staff. The lyrics are: "Hark, hark what news the An - gels bring, Glad".

tidings of, glad tidings of the new - - born King ; Born

The second system continues the melody and accompaniment. The lyrics are: "tidings of, glad tidings of the new - - born King ; Born".

of a maid, a vir - gin pure, Born with-out sin, Born

The third system continues the melody and accompaniment. The lyrics are: "of a maid, a vir - gin pure, Born with-out sin, Born".

with-out sin, from guilt, from guilt . . . se - cure.

The fourth system concludes the hymn. The lyrics are: "with-out sin, from guilt, from guilt . . . se - cure."

II.

Hail, Mighty Prince, Eternal King,
 Let Heaven and Earth rejoice and sing,
 Angels and Men, with one accord,
 Break forth in songs, O Praise the Lord.

III.

Come, tune your voices, loud to raise,
 For His great love sound forth His praise,
 With songs of praise His Name adore
 And hymns of joy for evermore.

256. BENJAMIN BRADFORD, of Charmouth, Dorset, whose will was proved P.C.C. 1792, desires to be buried at Wootton Fitzpaine, and directs his executors to erect a tomb to commemorate himself, wife and children. Could any reader of the *S. & D. N. & Q.* favour me with a copy of the inscription and arms, if any, should there be a monument in the Church? I am tolerably certain that the testator was connected with the Bradfords of Batcombe and East Cranmore, some of whose wills I have from P.C.C., and should be very grateful for any local notes.

Please reply direct to

J. G. BRADFORD, 157, Dalston Lane, N.E.

257. LADY O'LOONEY'S BURIAL PLACE. (III. xxi. 194.)—In Palmer's "*Epitaphs and Epigrams*" this lady's epitaph is given, and is stated to be in Pewsey Church, (Wiltshire).

EDW. FILLITER.

[A similar reply has been sent by Mr. V. L. Oliver. The Rector of Pewsey informs me that this inscription, though often enquired for, does not exist in his church.

EDITOR FOR DORSET.]

258. ROMAN REMAINS FROM THE LEADWORKINGS AT CHARTERHOUSE, ON MENDIP.—I should be grateful if any readers of *S. & D. N. & Q.* could give me any information about the Roman remains found in the leadworkings, on Mendip, at Charterhouse, near Blagdon and Cheddar. I have seen various smaller objects in the Taunton museum, and have received much help and information from various kind friends and antiquaries in Somersetshire, but it is possible that much has escaped my notice. In particular, I am desirous to discover the fate of two inscribed stones found in 1875, and published by the late Mr. Scarth in the *Proceedings of the Bath Field Club* (iii, 336.) The one is 18 × 10

inches, and is said to read somewhat thus, being imperfect on the left side.

M·
AVG
VO RES
ROR FECT
IVCENI
IONR· MA
OR MIPS
I CoR (?)

The other is a mere fragment. So far as I can discover from books, and from enquires made for me in various places, the two stones were last heard of at Wrington, in the possession of Mr. Scarth, to whom they were taken in 1875, soon after being found, by two Blagdon residents. Mr. Scarth was too sound an antiquary to neglect or lose such objects, and yet I have entirely failed to find out what became of them.

F. HAVERFIELD, Christ Church, Oxford.

259. PREHISTORIC MARSH VILLAGE, GLASTONBURY.—A strong Committee has been formed to co-operate in the further exploration on a much larger scale than heretofore of the above-named most interesting site, under the superintendence of Mr. Arthur Bulleid. This excavation has been rendered practicable by the generous gift of the Village by Mr. Bath to the Glastonbury Antiquarian Society. It is obvious that considerable funds will be needed for this purpose, and contributions may be sent to Mr. A. Bulleid, Mr. E. B. Sly, or Mr. G. W. Wright, Hon. Secretaries of the above Society, at Glastonbury, but it is fully anticipated that the scientific value of the further discoveries to be made will far more than compensate for any reasonable outlay.

THE EDITORS, S. & D. N. & Q.

260. DORSET RECORD SERIES.—A circular has been received from our correspondent, Mr. E. A. Fry, Hon. Secretary of the *British Record Society*, containing a proposal to issue a series of Dorset Records, including Calendars of Dorset Wills, proved P.C.C., Full Abstracts of Dorset Prerogative Wills, Calendars and Abstracts of Dorset *Inquisitiones post mortem*, Dorset Feet of Fines, Subsidy Rolls, Court Rolls, &c., together with Transcripts of Dorset Registers. About 200 Annual Subscribers of 10s. 6d. each are needed, before a commencement can be made and in return for that sum 250 pages will be issued yearly, in quarterly parts, royal 8vo.

We trust our readers will so promptly communicate with Mr. G. S. Fry, Inglewood, Upper Walthamstow Road, Walthamstow, that a speedy commencement may be made with the undertaking.

THE EDITORS, S. & D. N. & Q.

261. GARLAND DAY.—In the Royal Academy Exhibition for the current year is a picture, No. 902, by Mr. Phil. R. Morris, Associate, entitled “GARLAND DAY, DORSETSHIRE COAST: a May-Day custom; the garlands are thrown into the sea to bring luck to the mackerel fishing.”

This custom prevails at Abbotsbury, and at some other fishing villages on the neighbouring coast. On 13th May, on which old May-Day is observed, the Abbotsbury children, having prepared their garlands of flowers, which are as wide as a child's hoop, and surmounted by two intersecting semicircular arches, so as to resemble a crown, proceed with them round the village from house to house, soliciting gifts of money from the inhabitants. There are separate garlands for each boat's crew, this year eleven in number. After the perambulation of the village is concluded, the garlands are taken to the boats, which are rowed out from the shore, and their floral tribute deposited on the waves. I am, however, informed that this year and last most of the garlands were brought back again to shore, instead of the flowers being stripped from them and cast into the water, the ceremony thus losing its chief significance. This year also Garland Day was converted into an ecclesiastical festival, the garlands being carried in procession by the children to the church, where a special service was held, and an address given by Rev. Canon A. B. O. Wilberforce, of Southampton. Garland Day is a gala day for the inhabitants, who appear in their best clothes, and keep general holiday. The day is also observed at Swyre and Puncknoll, but in these villages one garland only is provided and carried in procession, not one for each boat's crew.

C. H. MAYO.

262. THE SCOTTISH REGALIA. (III. xx. 170.)—*The Scotsman* of May 30th, 1893, gives a full account of the grand State ceremonial attendant on the restoration of the sword-belt belonging to the above regalia to its proper place in the Crown-room of Edinburgh Castle, by the Lord High Commissioner (the Marquis of Breadalbane, representing the Queen) on the previous day.

It must indeed be gratifying to the Rev. S. O. Baker that his generous gift to the Scottish nation has been so worthily recognised.

We heartily congratulate him on every circumstance connected with the happy event.

THE EDITORS.

263. TRANSCRIPTS OF REGISTERS, H. TRINITY, DORCHESTER.—Can any reader of *S. & D. N. & Q.* inform me what was the date of the act of Parliament, which confirmed the Canon

for the transcription of the then existing Parish Registers into books of parchment, which Canon was drawn up by Convocation, 25th Oct., 1597? The act must have been passed between 17th Nov., 1597, when the 40th year of Queen Elizabeth commenced, and 5th July, of the following year, when the transcript of the Registers of H. Trinity, Dorchester, was made.

The heading of this transcript runs as follows:—

“A true Coppy of the register as it was found in the Church of the Holy Trinity in Dorchester and comanded to be ingrossed in parchmant by a canon made and confirmed in the last year of Parliament holden in the fortieth yeare of the reigne of Queen Elizabeth, &c.

Anno Domini 1598 5^o die Julij.”

The register is in three divisions, and I give the titles and the first entry as a specimen of each.

MATRIMONIUM. The names of such as have been married within the p'she of the Holy Trinity in Dorchester f. . . . the year of our Lord God 1560.

1560	Jhon Facy and Alice	were married
January.	the 31st of January supra	
February.	Peter Allen and Edith	were married
	the 26th of February.	

BAPTISMUS. The names of such as have been baptized in the Church of the Holy Trinity in Dorchester.

November. Jhon the sonne of Nicholas Baker was baptized the 30th day of November 1559.

SEPULTURA. The names of such as have bene buried within the p'she of the Holy Trinity in Dorchester sithence the yeare of our Lord God 1559-1560.

1559	Joane the daughter of Jhon Dennis was buried
January.	the 30th day of January 1559.

The register is clearly written in the running hand of Queen Elizabeth's reign.

The baptisms and burials are carried on to 1653, the marriages to 1651, but the latter were very irregularly kept about the time of the Commonwealth. There are two entries only, in 1647; in 1648 none, “nihill inventure” being written after that date; in 1649 one; in 1650 “nihill inventure;” in 1651 one entry only, and with this year the marriage register closes. On the last page of the book there is a note, but as the parchment is decayed and imperfect, some portions of the entry are wanting. It runs as follows:

. . . . At night there was a great thundering
 lightening such as hath not been
 any living in this age and there fell
 a great storm of hail the
 were some of them sev
 all night and part of



SIGILL². STEPHI : PRIORIS
D : BRIWTONE •



S². STEPHANI * PRIORIS ••
BRIWTONIE



S². ECCLIE • BRVTON • AD : CAVSAS :

[Is it not the case that the transmission of annual copies of Parish Registers to the Diocesan Registry was enjoined by Ecclesiastical authority only, until the Statute 52 Geo. III, cap. 146, § 7 ?

EDITOR FOR DORSET.]

264. ARMS OF ROGERS, ROCHE, ARUNDELL.—It may be interesting to put on record the following four armorial shields, particularly as the notice of them may elicit some further information.

Numbers I and II were shown to me by the late Rev. James A. Bennett, who brought them from Sparkford Manor House. They are carved in wood, with mantling and helmets under each crest, and were originally painted in their proper colours, but only enough remains to indicate the fact.

FIRST SHIELD. Four grand quarters. I and IV, quarterly; 1 and 4, *On a Chief, a fleur-de-lis*. Rogers. In the Heralds' Visitation of Dorset, 1623, the arms at the head of the pedigree of Rogers of Bryanston are given as *Arg. a mullet sa., on a chief or a fleur-de-lis gu.* This is copied into Burke's Armory, who also gives for Rogers of Dorset, *Quarterly arg. and erm., on a chief or a fleur-de-lis gu.* Both are very bad heraldry; and the coat used by Rogers of Dowdeswell, co. Gloucester, who were descended from Rogers of Bryanston, is *Arg. a mullet sa. on a chief gu. a fleur-de-lis or.* 2 and 3 *Fretty a chief*. The Visitation of Dorset, 1623, says 2 and 3, *Arg. fretty sa. a chief gu..* This is the coat of Cockborne, but the pedigree there given does not mention any match with an heiress, but the Visitation of Gloucester gives a longer pedigree, commencing with John Fitz-Roger of Bryanstone, father of John Fitz-Roger, knight, married Ann daughter and coheir of . . . Echingham, knight, and widow of Lord Audley. Papworth does not give this coat for Etchingham but *Az. fretty arg.* It is a question if the chief has not been added erroneously. II Grand quarter, *A bend between six cross-crosslets.* (*Gu. a bend betw. six cross-crosslets or.* Ferneaux.) III Grand quarter, *Fretty.* (? Or *Fretty az.* Willoughby.) Crest. *A fleur-de-lis,* (or) Rogers of Bryanstone.

SECOND SHIELD. Same as I in the first shield, impaling *Erm. two bars (sa), on each three mullets (or)* Hopton. Crests, First, *A fleur-de-lis*, Second, *A griffin pass.* Hopton. The 1623 Visitation of Dorset shows that Sir John Rogers of Bryanstone married, secondly, Margaret daughter of Sir Arthur Hopton of Witham, by whom he had a son Richard, living in 1623. Now, as Sir John's first wife was living in 1604, the date of her father-in-law's will in which she is mentioned, the date of the shields is probably between those two dates, 1604 and 1623.

The other two shields have recently been unearthed from a forgotten hiding-place by that active antiquary, Mr. Bulleid of

Glastonbury, who brought them to my notice. They are painted on two turtles' shells, their date being about the middle of the seventeenth century, that first described being about twenty or thirty years older than the other, and each has a helmet and elaborate mantling.

THIRD SHIELD. . . . *three fishes haurient arg.*, Roche, impaling *Lozengy arg. and vert.*, on a bend: . . . *two Ibex heads erased of the first, horned or.* Young of Wiltshire bore this last coat, the bend being *azure*, and as the field of dexter has the same appearance as the bend in the sinister coat, we may conclude that both were originally *azure*. In the parish register of St. John's, Glastonbury, we find the baptism on 9 April, 1612, of Mary daughter of Josias Roach, gent. and on the 15 Nov., 1614, Radulph son of Joshua Roche, gent., was baptised, but the wills in the Probate Registry of Wells give no information.

FOURTH SHIELD. The later of these two shields bears Quarterly, 1 and 4, *Sa.*, *six swallows arg.* Arundell. 2 and 3, *Arg. a bend engr. gu. a chief sa.* (There ought to be three mullets gold on the chief.) Impaling *Sa. three roaches haurient arg.* Roche. Crest. *A wolf pass. arg.* Nicholas Arundell, of Trerice, Inq. p.m. 3 Edw. IV, No. 26, married Joanna, daughter and heiress of Edward St. John of Somersetshire, from which marriage therefore must have descended the Arundell, commemorated by the above shield as having married one of the Roche family. Possibly some reader may be able to throw further light on this point.

A. J. J.

265. SOME DORSET DEEDS.—Communicated by E. A. Fry, 172, Edmund St., Birmingham.

This Indenture made 22 March, 1655, Between Thomas Ridout gent. son and heir of Thomas Ridout (1) late of Buckland Abbas, otherwise Newton, co. Dorset, Clerk, deceased, John Fry (2) of Bursys, co. Dorset, Esq. and George Frampton of Buckland Abbas, gent. of the one part, and John Hyne of Marnhull, co. Dorset, linen-weaver, of the other part.

Witnesseth that the said Thomas Ridout, John Fry and George Frampton in consideration of £28 paid to them by said John Hyne, of which they hereby acknowledge receipt, do grant, sell, &c., to said John Hyne and his heirs all that messuage, tenement, &c., with garden adjoining called Greenhay, in Marnhull, also $\frac{1}{2}$ ac. of pasture land adjoining lately enclosed, also 1 ac. of arable land called Fallow-mead, in the North field of Marnhull, also 1 ac. of arable land called Crab tree acre, in the Middle field of

(1) Thomas Ridout, vicar of Buckland Abbas, married Ann Fry, at Marnhull, 22 August 1630 (see Marnhull Register) she was probably sister of the John Fry mentioned in this deed.

(2) John Fry was one of the Regicides. A memoir of him will be found in *S. & D. N. & Q.* Vol. I. 53, 73.

Marnhull, all now in occupation of said John Hyne, with all the buildings, &c., thereunto pertaining.

To have and to hold the said message for ever, the same to be held of the chief Lord of the fee by rents and services accustomed.

And the said Thomas Ridout John Fry and Geo. Frampton do grant to the said John Hyne the said premises in lawful free and indefeasible estate of inheritance in fee simple without let or hindrance from any person claiming from Thomas Ridout, deceased, grandfather of said Thomas Ridout, or from Thomas Ridout, deceased, father of said Thomas Ridout or from John Ridout uncle of said Thomas Ridout party to these presents and free from any leases, mortgages, &c., except an Indenture dated 20 March, 5 Charles I [1630] made by Thomas Ridout, Thomas Ridout and John Ridout (the grandfather father and uncle of said Thomas Ridout) to said John Hyne for the lives of Robert, John and Elizabeth Hyne the children of said John Hyne at yearly rent of 4 shillings; and except another Indenture dated 20 October, 11 Charles I (1635) made of the said premises and other lands by said Thomas Ridout the father unto said John Fry by the name of John Fry of Ewerne Minster co. Dorset, gent., George Frampton of Buckland, gent., and John Childes of Buckland gent. for 1000 years.

And said Thomas Ridout, John Fry and Geo Franklin, agree any time during the next 7 years at request of John Hyne to acknowledge by levy of fine or by recovery with double or single voucher for the better conveyance of the message to said John Hyne, so long as they be not compelled to travel further than the town of Shafton (Shaftesbury) in Dorset to effect such conveyance.

And they appoint their friends William Young, carpenter, and John Smith, yeoman, their attorneys.

Signatures of Thomas Ridout, John Fry and George Frampton and seals (not heraldic). [688 in Mr. E. A. Fry's Collection.]

(To be continued.)

266. WORLE NOTES—

I. ABSENCE OF SOUL FROM BODY.—I find an interesting belief prevailing here, especially I think among the old, that during sleep the soul is often absent from the body, and (strange in a remote Somersetshire village to be reminded of the Myth of Psyche!) that in such cases it frequently assumes the form of a butterfly.

I had a long account from an aged man, which his wife entirely confirmed, of two labouring men who after their *al fresco* dinner sat down beside a pond. One dropped off to sleep, and the other noticed a butterfly flitting over the surface of the water, and at times touching it. Whenever the butterfly touched the water, the sleeping man was observed to start. On waking he

said that he had had a fearful dream—that someone had been trying to drown him, and that he was most thankful to awake. That the man's soul was in the butterfly my informants had no doubt. They were also firmly of opinion that the extreme difficulty sometimes experienced in waking was to be ascribed to the fact that the soul was absent, and that it was impossible to rouse the sleeper until such time as she had winged her flight homeward to "her mansion in this fleshly nook," at any rate that the attempt to do so might be fraught with grave danger to the sleeper.

If n d in *Notes and Queries* (I. 3, 206) a story from Lincolnshire—entirely independent, but evidently embodying the same belief. In this case the soul assumed the shape of a bee which the waking man endeavoured to imprison in a little hole, causing fearful dreams to his companion. On being released the bee crept into the ear of the sleeper, who immediately awoke, and in reply to a question as to what he had been dreaming of, said, "Oh! I dreamed that you shut me up in a dark cave, and I could not awake till you let me out."

II. MONMOUTH'S INSURRECTION.—Traditions of its terrors still linger. An old man, born in 1792, told me that he remembered hearing from his grandmother, who had heard it from her mother,—an eye-witness of the events,—of the pursuits and executions which followed upon it.

At the Farm, now called Nut-tree Farm, two men applied for shelter to the farmer's wife, who hurried them into the room where her two children were sleeping. Very shortly soldiers appeared in search of the fugitives, and free leave was given them to look everywhere. "See here, only," she said, "my children are sleeping here, don't wake them if you can help." The pursuers looked in quietly, and said, "There's no one here," and went away.

Not so fortunate were another pair of fugitives. They asked shelter of a man named King Starr, who kept the public-house, then (as now) called the King's Head. He directed them to a wheat-mow on the Lynch, out of which sheaves had been pulled for grinding, and their places filled up with "helm," (an old plan, not now practiced, but, according to my informant, common in years gone by)—and advised them to creep into the holes, which he then stopped up.

When however the pursuers arrived, the wretch disclosed their hiding place. The soldiers dragged them out, hurried them down the "Scores" to an "elmen-tree" which stood near the present New Inn, and hanged them there.

Curiously enough, as an indirect confirmation of the tradition, I find the name of King Starr in the Register Book for the year 1753. "Joseph Starr known by the name of King Starr buried the same day," (i.e. February 18th). Possibly he may have been a son of the betrayer of these unhappy men: unless a very old man

at this time of his death, he could hardly have been the traitor himself.

In the adjoining parish of Locking, tradition still tells of the fate of John Plumley, then Lord of the Manor, who joined the insurgents, and after the disaster of Sedgmoor returned home, and took refuge in a little coppice, which still bears the name of Plumley's coppice. Here he was discovered through his little dog, which by running to and from the coppice, directed attention to his hiding place.

III. THE CROOKED STICK.—It is thus that I hear the scythe spoken of among the elder sort. Such familiar names imply, I think, affection for the thing spoken of—as for the companion of their toil. “’Tis many a year sin’ vust I took the crooked stick. I shall never tek it no moor—my work’s done, I count,” said an old man, who was my delight in by-gone years—and whose memory I may yet enshrine in these pages of *S. & D. N. & Q.*

I do not know that the phrase is in any way local—but I have never heard it elsewhere. It belongs, of course, especially, to a grass country.

In olden time, by the crooked stick was meant the bow. cp. Fuller’s *Worthies*. Vol. I. p. 81.

“England were but a fling,

Save for the crooked stick, and the grey goose wing.”

On which Fuller quaintly observes that “England is now as good with a *straight-iron* as ever it was with a *crooked-stick*.”

W. F. ROSE.

267. EXMOOR FOREST.—We hear that an important contribution to Local history is in preparation in the form of a work on the Forest of Exmoor by Mr. E. J. Rawle. This has been an unexplored field hitherto, but is full of interest alike to the antiquary, the historian and the sportsman. Mr. Rawle, whose name is as redolent of the West Country as the heather of the moor, has for a long period been engaged in the research necessary for the undertaking. Not only has his intimate local knowledge and connection been brought to bear upon the task, but he has had access to the Public Records and valuable State Papers bearing on the history and customs of the Forest. It is intended to limit the issue, and subscribers’ names are already being received by the publishers, Messrs. Barnicott & Pearce, of Taunton.

268. FROME CHARITY DEEDS (II. xii. 129, xv. 216, III. xviii. 74.) xi. Indenture—WANSTROW, A.D. 1386. Omnibus Xpi fidelibus ad quos psens scriptum pervenerit Johannes Beauchamp de Lyllesdon miles et Robertus Brekwayn salutem in dno Noveritis nos tradidisse concessisse et hoc presenti scpto nostro confirmasse Johi Leche et Edithe uxori ejus et Willelmo

filio ejusdem Johis et Edithe totum illud tenementum cum tris pratis et cum omnibus suis ptin quod Robertus Halpeny inhabitat et quod scitum est inter tenementum Willelmi Hobbes ex parte una et tenementum predci Johannis Leche ex altera in villa de Wondestre Concessimus eciam eisdem Johanni Leche Edithe et Willelmo Fuyrbote et Heybote de subbosco in ynwode competencia capienda cum necesse sibi fuerit et pasturam annuatim ad quatuor animalia in separali campo ut alij tenentes de eadm tenura ***ti de antiquo uti consueverunt [necnon pasturam in eodem annuatim ad vij bidentes, *erased*] Habendum et tenendum totum pdcum tenementum terram pratum subboscum pasturam animalium [et bidentium, *erased*] ut prenominatur prefatis Johanni Leche Edithe et Willelmo ad terminum vite eorum vel unius eorum diucius viventis libere integre bene et in pace Reddendo inde annuatim sex solidos sterlingorum ad quatuor anni terminos pncipales equis porcionibus et falcabunt et levabunt cum aliis tenentibus pro porcione tenementi predicti tres acras prati annuatim vocati Bedmed in Noythhull et sectas curiæ dabunt bis per annum rationabili citacione pro omnibus serviciis exactionibus et demandis Et nos vero predicti Johannes Beauchamp miles et Robertus Brekwayn et heredes nostri totum predictum tenementum terram et pratum cum suis ptin necnon subboscum et pasturam ut prenominatur prefatis Johi Leche Edithe et Willelmo ad terminum vite eorum vel unius eorum diucius viventis contra omnes gentes warantizabimus et defendemus In cujus rei testimonium sigilla nostra huic indenture alternatim apposuimus. Hiis testibus Edmundo Flory Johanne Flory Thoma Bathe Edwardo Botyler Willelmo Polman Rogero Alwold et aliis Datum apud Wondestre die Martis proximo post festum Nativitatis sancti Johannis Baptiste anno regni Regis Ricardi Secundi post conquestum decimo.

xii. Grant—BUCKLAND, A.D. 1396. Omnibus Xpi fidelibus ad quos psens scriptum pervenerit Walterus Whatelegh de Boke-londe Dynham salutem in dno Noveritis me tradidisse concessisse et hoc presenti scripto meo confirmasse Johanni Doune et Johanni filio suo totum illud cotagium cum curtilagio adjacente in Boke-londe Dynham cum pertinenciis suis dicto cotagio spectantibus quod Johannes Willam nuper tenuit in eadem villa habendum et tenendum totum predictum cotagium cum curtilagio cum pertin ut supradictum est prefatis Johanni et Johanni dum vixerint vel alteri eorum qui supervixerit de me heredibus meis vel meis assignatis libere quiete integre bene et in pace Reddendo inde annuatim mihi heredibus meis vel meis assignatis duos solidos argenti ad quatuor anni terminos principales equis porcionibus pro omnibus servic et secularibus demandis salvo qd idem Johannes metet bladum dci Walteri in autumpno per unum diem cum uno homine ad cust dicti Walteri Et salvo quod ijdem Johns et Johns manutenebunt sustentabunt et reparabunt dictum cotagium in adeo bono

statu vel meliori quo olim receperunt Et quod iidem Johannes et Johannes non prosternent nullam arborem ibidem crescentem ad housbote et heybote nisi per deliberacionem dicto Waltero vel assignatis suis Et quod idem Walterus habeat totum meremium ibidem crescens sine dampno dcor Johannis et Johannis Et si contingat qd predictus redditus in parte vel in toto de retro fuerit post aliquem terminum predictum per quatuor dies vel quod si pdci Johns et Johns non manutenebunt nec sustentabunt predictam domum bene et competenter tunc bene licebit predicto Waltero vel assignatis suis in dcom cotagium cum curtilagio intrare et retinere quousque predictus redditus cum dampno fuerit plenarie satisfactus. In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti scpto sigilla nostra alternatim apposimus hiis testibus Johanne de Pedirton *Thoma de sancto Vigore Johanne Bagterygge Johne Boyel Henrico Paynet aliis; Datum apud Bokelonde Dynham die lune prox ante festum, Annunciacionis beate Marie virginis anno regni Regis Ricardi secundi post conquestum decimo Nono.

Written on the back:—

Et quod idem Walterus quotannis (?) emet eisdem Johi et Johanni meremium sufficiens pro dco cotagio reparando de meremio crescente super dictum cotagium Et si plantavit aliquam arborem in dicto curtilagio non alienabit nec prostern dictam arborem sine licito Et idem Walterus concessit eidm Johanni Doune et Johanni filio suo duas acras terae arrabilis in duobus campis quarum in campo **** una acra apud Waytingstone inter terr Thome Mountfort et terram Walteri Whateleghe et una acra jacet in campo boreali apud Hatshull (?) inter terram Thome Mountfort et terr Philippi Hobbes * * * * * cum dictis duabus acris terre adjacentis Reddendo inde per annum ad quatuor anni terminos quatuor denarios.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

269. THE ILLUSTRATED ARCHÆOLOGIST, edited by J. Romilly Allen, F.S.A. Scot. London: C. J. Clark, 4, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. Vol. I., Part I. June, 1893. Price 2s. 6d. Pp. 72.

We have received from Mr. Clark, the publisher, on the eve of going to Press, the first Number of the *Illustrated Archæologist*. This is an attractive Quarterly, begun in June, 1893, under the able editorship of Mr. Romilly Allen, and contains, *inter alia*, articles of interest on "A very ancient Industry" (gun-flints and tinder-box flints), "The Cup of Ballafletcher," "Half-an-hour in the Grosvenor Museum, Chester," "Sculptured Norman Capitals at Southwell Minster," "Portable anvils found at Silchester," and "Saxon Doorway at Somerford Keynes." The illustrations are

* St. Vigor is the dedication of Stratton on Fosse Church.

numerous and satisfactory, and the paper and printing all that can be desired. We hope this new Quarterly will receive the support it deserves.

△

270. BOOKS IN MANUSCRIPT, by Falconer Madan, M.A. London: Kegan Paul and Co., 1893. 8vo. pp. xv + 188, with eight illustrations, 6/-.

The opening words of the Preface to this work tell us that "it is intended to be a plain account of the study and use of manuscripts, such as will interest both the amateur who may possess manuscript treasures, and the student who may wish to have a clear view of the character and methods of the study, before entering on the details of palæography and textual criticism."

The author who is "Lecturer in Mediæval Palæography in the University of Oxford," has produced a most interesting and indeed fascinating little book, but it is written on entirely different lines to such a book, for instance, as Wright's *Courthand Restored*, and in fact, hardly touches the vexed and vexing question of contractions, except to refer to them once (p. 63) under the heading *Errors of intellect*, taking as examples *mr.* which stands in Latin for both *mater* and *martyr*, and *mia*, which represents *miseria* and *misericordia*.

The book consists of eleven chapters, three appendices, an Index, and Notes on the Illustrations.

The following are the Headings of the chapters:—

1. Introductory.
2. Materials for Writing, and Forms of Books.
3. The History of Writing.
4. Scribes and their Ways.
5. Illuminations.
6. The Blunders of Scribes and their Corrections.
7. Famous Libraries.
8. Famous Manuscripts.
9. Literary Forgeries.
10. Treatment and Cataloguing of Manuscripts.
11. Public and Private Records.

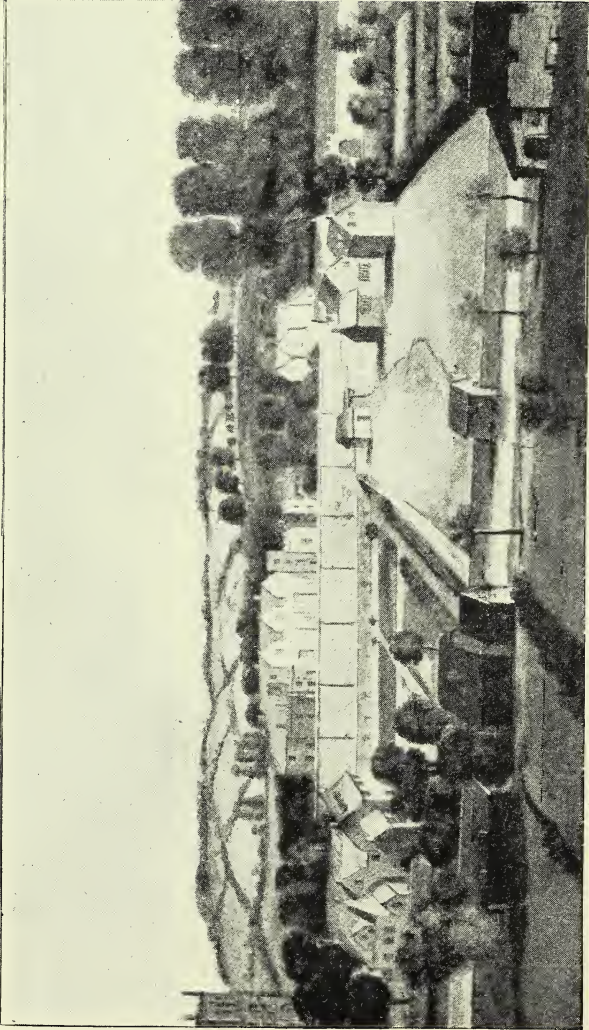
APPENDIX A. Public Libraries which contain more than 4000 MSS.

APPENDIX B. List of printed Catalogues of MSS. in European languages in the British Museum, the Bodleian Library at Oxford, the Cambridge University Library, &c.

APPENDIX C. Some books useful for the study of MSS.

The majority of the Illustrations, which are exquisitely done, have been taken, we are told, from Oxford MSS, in order to secure the exceptional advantages afforded by the photographic department now attached to the Clarendon Press.

Σ.



BRUTON ABBEY.

271. STREET-LORE OF BATH, by R. E. M. Peach.

London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co., Ltd., 1893, pp. 154, 2/6 nett.

This is another of those books on Bath History which have made Mr. Peach famous as the historian of that ancient and interesting city.

The present work consists of an Introduction, and then the names of the principal buildings and streets of Bath are given, arranged in Alphabetical order (for convenience of reference) with valuable remarks and dates.

Most of the information relates to the present century and the preceding one, but every now and then we get references to earlier times, as for instance, under the word "Pillory," we are told that the City Pillory stood near the Conduit of SS. Peter and Paul, and that it was erected *circa* 1412, and the author adds the names of the jury who determined the site which it should occupy.

In the Appendix Mr. Peach gives a list of "Local Delicacies, Tit-bits, and Savory Morsels" where may be learnt the real derivation of the "Bath Oliver," and the ingredients of the "Sally Lunn."

We congratulate Mr. Peach on this fresh result of his researches and hope to have many more books of the same kind from his pen.

Σ.

BRUTON SCHOOL.

272. FOUNDATION DEED OF BRUTON SCHOOL.—

This Indenture quartipartite made the xxixth day of Septembre, in the xjth yere of the reign of our Sovereign lord King Henry the vijth bitwene the Reverend ffather in God Richard Bisshop of London John ffitz James and John Edmundes clerke Doctour of Divynyte oon the oon partie, Richard Abbott of the Monastery of our blissed lady of Glaston in the Countie of Somerset and the Covent of the same on the ijde partie, Richard Pers Prioure of the house of Charterhouse Witham in the said Countie and the Covent of the same on the ijde partie, and William Gilberd Bisshop of Maiorensis and Abbott of the Monastery of our blissed lady of Brewton in the said Countie and Covent of the same place on the iijth partie. Witnesseth that it is covenanted graunted condescended and agreed bitwene the said parties in maner and fourme folowyng that is to say that the said Bisshop of London, John ffitz James and Doctour Edmundes at their propre costes and charges shall amortise and geve or cause to be amortised and given forever to the said Abbott of Brewton and to his successours the manour of Blynffeld by Shafton in the Countie of Dorset with thappurtenaunces to have to the same Abbott and to his successours after the deceste of Johan late wyf to John Crukern gent And also all such landes and tenements as the said John ffitz James late purchased in Warmester in the Countie of Wiltes and also a tenement in Brewton forsaid in which oon John Edmundes ffather unto the said Doctour Edmundes late dwelled. To have also to the said Abbott of Brewton and to his successours discharged of all annuyties Recognisaunces Statutes merchaunt and of the staple graunted or made by the said John ffitz James or any other seased to his use and it is covenanted graunted and agreed bitwene the said parties that the same Abbott of Brewton ne his successours shall take no profits of the same manour landes and

tenements nor of any part of them duryng the lyf of the said Johan. for which manour landes and tenements with their appurtenances the said Abbott of Brewton covenanteth and graunteth for hym and his successours by thise presents to the said Bisshop, John ffitz James and Doctour Edmundes, Abbott of Glaston and Prioure of Charterhouse that the same Abbott of Brewton and his successours ymmediatly after the deceesse of the said Johan shall pay yerely forever to the Scolemaster of Brewton for the tyme beyng ten pounds of lawfull money at the ffeestes of Seynt Mighell tharchaugell, the Nativite of o Lord God, Annunciacion of our blissted lady and Nativite of Seynt John Baptist by evyn porcions The first payment to begyn at the first of any of the ffeestes forsaid next after the deceesse of the said Johan. And that the same Abbott ne his successours during the lives of the said Bisshop, John ffitz James and Doctour Edmundes or any of them shall putte oute, ne putte in, and admytte, ne change, any Scolemaister to the said Rowme but the said Bishop John ffitz James and Dr. Edmundes during theire lyses and the lenger lyver of them shall have the hole ordryng of the said Scolemaster and Scoole. But oonly that the said Abbott of Brewton after the deceesse of the said Johan shall content and pay the salary of the said Scolemaister in maner and fourme before rehersed. And when and as often as the said rowme of Scolemaster shall happen to be voide by any meane after the deceesse of the said Bisshop John ffitz James and Doctour Edmundes the said Abbott of Brewton for hym and his successours covenanteth and graunteth by thise presents that the same Abbott and his successours then and so often within viij wekes next after the said rowme of Scolemaster shall happen to be voide shall preferre to the same rowme oon other able and sufficient person to teche Gramer in the said rowme, prest or secular, and the said Scolemaster within the said viij wekes to putte in actual possession of techyng there in maner as herafter shall be rehersed. And if the said Abbott of Brewton or his successours preferre not con newe sufficient and able Scolemaster prest or secular to the said rowme within viij wekes next after the said rowme by any meane shall happen to be voide and hym putte in actual possession and use of techyng there as herafter shall be expressed, that then the said Abbott and his successours shall forfette xls of lawfull money and so the said Abbott of Brewton and his successours to forfette xls for every viij wekes as long as the said rowme in defaulte of the said Abbott of Brewton or any of his successours shall be voide of a sufficient Scolemaster, and if the said Abbott of Brewton or his successours preferre not oon able scolemaster to the said rowme within viij wekes next after the same rowme by any meane shall be voide then the heires of the said John ffitz James shall preferre oon able and sufficient Scolemaster to the same rowme so beyng voide within oon moneth next after the same viij wekes to the said Abbott and his successours lymyted. And if it happen after the deceesse of the said John ffitz James when any of his heirs shuld present and preferre a Scolemaster to the said rowme the same heire or heirs be within age of xxj yeres or disabled in the lawe to doo any such acte or if the heire of the said John ffitz James doo not preferre oon able Scolemaster to the said rowme within the moneth to theym lymyted then the said Abbott of Glaston for the tyme beyng and his successours for that tyme shall preferre oon able Scolemaster to the said rowme within oon moneth next after the moneth to the heirs of the said John ffitz James lymyted. And if the said Abbott of Glaston or his successours preferre not oon able Scolemaster to the said rowme within the moneth to hym and his successours lymyted then the said Prioure of Charterhouse Witham for the tyme beyng and his successours shall preferre oon able Scolemaster to the said rowme, within oon moneth next after the moneth to the said Abbott of Glaston and his successours lymyted. And if the said Prior of Charterhouse Witham or his successours preferre nott oon able Scolemaster to the said rowme within the moneth to hym and his successours lymyted Then the said Abbott of Brewton for the tyme beyng or his successours shall preferre oon able Scolemaster to the said rowme within vj wekes next after the moneth to the said Prioure of Charterhouse Witham and his successours lymyted. and if the same Abbott of Brewton or his successours preferre not oon able Scolemaster to the said rowme within the vj wekes so to hym and his successours lymyted then the same Abbott of Brewton and his successours shall

forfette lxxvs. viijd. of lawful money and so to forfette for every vj wekes after, as long as the said rowme shall be voide in defaulte of the said Abbott of Brewton and his successours lxxvs. viijd. of lawful money.

And the said Abbott of Brewton as well in consideracion of the gode intent of the said Bisshop, John ffitz James and Dr. Edmundes as for the said tenement in which the said John Edmundes late dwelled and for other benefites of the said Bisshop and Dr. Edmundes to the said Abbott doon towards the ffundacion of the said ffree Scoole for hym and his successours covenanteth and graunteth to the said Bisshop, Abbott of Glaston, Prioure of Charterhouse and to their successours, John ffitz James and Doctour Edmundes and to every of them that the said Abbott of Brewton or his successours within twoo yeres next after the date of these presents at his or their propre costes and charges shall well and sufficiently newe buylde a scoolehouse for the said scoole to be kept in and a house for the said scolemaster and his successours to dwell in with other houses necessary for the same in upon and aboute the soyle of a tenement in Brewton forsaid somtyme called William Carpenters house and in which tenement oon Davy Howell nowe dwellecth accordyng to a bill indented in paper made bitwene the said Abbott of Brewton of that oon partie and the said Doctour Edmundes of that other partie beyng date the day of Septembre in the xth yere of the reign of o sovereign lord. Wherof the oon part remaineth wt. the said Dr. Edmundes signed with the hand of the said Abbott of Brewton to and wt. which house the said Abbott covenanteth and graunteth to delyver and apoynt oon hole acre of grounde over and beside the gardeigne nowe belonging and apperteignyng to the said tenement.

And over that the said Abbott of Brewton for him and his successours covenanteth and graunteth by these presents to the said Bisshop, Abbott of Glaston, Prioure of Charterhouse and to their Successors John ffitz James and Dr. Edmundes and to every of them that the said Abbott of Brewton and his successours shall peasibly suffre the sd. scolemaster and his successours for the tyme beyng forever to dwell and abide in and upon the said tenement and to occupie as well the same tenement and scolehouse and the grounde lymtyed to the same wt. such houses as there shall be buylded without interupcion or lette of the sd. abbott or his successours.

And over that the said Abbott of Brewton for hym and his successours covenanteth and graunteth by these presents to the said Bisshop of London, Abbott of Glaston, Prioure of Charterhouse and to their successours John ffitz James and Dr. Edmundes and to every of them that if the same Abbott of Brewton or his successours within twoo yeres next ensuyng the date of these presents doo not sufficiently make and newe buyld or cause to be made and newe buylded a scolehouse dwellyng place and other houses thereto adioynyng according to the said bill indented in paper before expressed that then the said Abbott of Brewton and his successors for the tyme beyng shall forfette ten pounds of lawful money and so the same Abbott and his successours for the tyme beyng to forfette for every half yere after the said twoo yeres to him and his successours before lymtyed as long as it shall happen the said scolehouse and other houses aforesaid or any of them to be unbuylded, ffive pound of lawful money. And the said Abbott of Brewton for hym and his successours covenanteth and graunteth by these presents to the said Bisshop, Abbott of Glaston, Prioure of Charterhouse Witham and to their successours John ffitz James and Dr. Edmundes and to every of them that the said Abbott of Brewton and his successors at his and their propre costes and charges at all tymes hereafter well and sufficiently shall repaire when nede shall be and newe buylde when the case shall require as well the said scolehouse as the dwellyng place for the same scolemaster wt. all the houses adioynyng and appertaingnyng to the same. And over that the said Abbott of Brewton for hym and his successours covenanteth and graunteth by these presents to the said Bisshop, Abbott of Glaston, Prioure of Charterhouse Witham and to their succ. John ffitz James and Dr. Edmundes and to every of them that when and as often as it shall happen the sd. scolemaster or any of his succ. for the tyme beyng to be letted or interrupted iniustly by the said Abbott of

Brewton or any of his succ. of occupacion or dwelling upon the said tenement or any part or parcell of that which is to them lymyted or of occupacion of the sd. scolehouse that then and so often the sd. Abbott of Brewton and his succ. shall forfait for every three daies that the said Scolemaster or any of his succ. shall be so interrupted or letted ffourty shillyngs or if it happen at any time herafter the sd. scolehouse dwelling place or other house therfor newe buylded and any parcell thereof be in decay and not well and sufficiently repaired and amended within half a yere next after knowlache therof yeven by the said scolemaster for the tyme beyng to the Abbott of the said house of Brewton for the tyme beyng or to the Prioure in thabsence of the sd. Abbott that then the same Abbott of Brewton and his succ. shall forfeite for every moneth that any such default shall not be amended and repaired after the sd. half yere twenty shillyngs or if it happen at any tyme herafter there shall be cause by any sodeign casualtie or otherwise to newe buylde or reedefye the Scolehouse tenement or any part or parcell of the same if then the said house or any part thereof wh. should be reedefyed and newe buylded within twoo yeres next after every such tyme as it shold be reedefyed or newe buylded be nott well and sufficiently reedefyed and newe buylded accordyng to the same proportion that it shall be ffirst buylded, that then the said Abbott of Brewton and his succ. shall forfeite for every half yere after the sd. twoo yeres that the sd. scolehouse, dwelling house or any part or parcell thereof shall be unbuylded or unreedefyed ten pound of lawfull money. And the sd. Abbott of Brewton covenanteth and graunteth by these presents to the sd. Bissshop of London, Abbott of Glaston Prioure of Charterhouse and to their succ. John ffitz James and Dr. Edmundes and to every of them that after the deceasse of the said Bissshop John ffitz James and Dr. Edmundes the said Abbott of Brewton or his succ. shall not putte oute any Scolemaster fro the said rowme for any cause but by thassent in wrytyng of thabbot of Glaston or the Prioure of Charterhouse Witham for the tyme beyng. And the said Abbott of Brewton or his succ. shall not putte the said scolemaster to any maner busoigne by reason whereof the same scolemaster shall any tyme be letted fro techyng of his scolers or keryng of the said scoole except it be for any especiall busoigne of the said monastery as to bere witness or otherwise to which busoigne the personall presence of the said scolemaster of necessitie shall be required. Provided always that if it happen the sd. scolehouse or any part thereof to be brent by negligence of the said scolemaster or any of his scolers or servants then it is covenanted and agreed bitwene the sd. parties that the hurtes doon by such negligence shall be viewed by the Churchwardes of Brewton for the tyme beyng and by oon other discrete person by the said Abbott of Brewton or his succ. to be therto assigned and the same churchwardeyns and thoder person to pondre the sd. hurtes and what somes of money shall be sufficient for the newe makyng or reparacion of the same. Of wh. some or sommes of money by the sd. churchwardeyns and thoder person to be cessed it shall be lawfull for the sd. Abbott of Brewton and his succ. for the tyme beyng to abate the sd. scolemaster by whos tyme and negligence such casualtie of ffire shall happen to fall, yerely of his wages ffyve markes of lawfull money. untill the tyme the somme so cessed by the sd. wardeyns and thoder person be leyved or may be leyved if he doo contynue in his service, and if it happen the said Scolemaster to decease or departe fro the said office before the said somme be leyved as is beforsaid then it shall be lawfull to the said Abbott of Brewton for the tyme beyng and his succ. to reteign any other Scolemaster spirituall or secular for ten marks of lawfull money by the yere, untill the sd. somme so lymyted by the sd. churchwardeyns and thoder person for the newe buyldyng or reparacion of the sd. scole by the sd. abbott or his succ. of the landes given for the mayntenance of the sd. scole be leyved or perceived, and the sd. Abbott of Brewton covenanteth for him and his succ. that he and his succ. shall reedifie and repaire all such hurtes doon within twoo yeres next after any such casualtie as is beforsaid, as often as the case shall so require. And the said scoole shall contynually be kept in the sd. house so by the sd. Abbott of Brewton or his succ. to be buylded except for the tymes of Immynent and contagious sicknesse ffor which tymes it shall be lawfull the sd. Scoole to be kept in some place of clene aiere nygh unto Brewton aforsaid as by the sd. Abbott of

Brewton or his succ. shall be appoynted And the same Abbott of Brewton for hym and his succ. covenanteth and graunteth that the said Abbott and his succ. shall cause the said scolemaster for the tyme beyng to dwell and contynually to abide in and upon the same house that shall be so provided and made for the sd. scoole by the sd. Abbott of Brewton or his succ. and the sd. Abbott of Brewton for hym and his succ. covenanteth and graunteth that he the same Abbott and his succ. shall take into their Religion and preferre to the same, parte of such able scholers in vertue and kunnyng after the discrecion of the same abbott or his succ. as shall fro tyme to tyme be brought up in the same scoole. And the sd. Scolemaster shall teche his scolars Gramer after the gode newe ffourme used in Magdalene Colledge in Oxford or in the Scoole at Powles in London or after such gode fourme as for the tyme shall be moost used Also the sd. maister for the tyme beyng shall freely teche all such scolars of men children as to hym shall resorte for lernyng and noon other indifferently after their capacities as well as the poore mannes child as the riche nothyng exyging of any of them nor of the ffrendes of any of them for his laboure. but if any reward be freely and liberally offerd unto the same Scolemaster it shall be lawfull for hym to take the same. And the sd. maister shall not teche his scolars song nor other petite lernynge as the Crosse Rewe, Redyng of the mateyns or of the psalter or such other small thyngs, nother redyng of Englishsh butt such as shall concerne lernynge of gramer. ffor the ffounders of the said scole intend wt. our lordes mercy oonly to have the grammer of latyn tongue so sufficiently taught that the scolars of the same profityng and provyng shall in tymes to come forever be after their capacities perfight latyn men.

And the said maister shall continually fro tyme to tyme teche his scolars in daies houres and tymes convenient as in other gode scooles is accustomed. And the said maister for the tyme beyng shall not at the request or praier of any person or persons dispenche with his scolars to have *lusum remedium* or *campus* in any weke wheryn any holyday beside the Sondag shall fall or happen, but it be by the especiall licence of the sd Abbott of Brewton or his succ. for the tyme beyng. And the sd. maister for the tyme beyng shall not at the request or [praier] of any person or persons dispenche wt his scholars to have *lusum remedium* or *campus* in any hoole weke wheryn noon holyday beside the Sondag shall happen to fall above oon tyme in the weke, but at the especiall comaundment of the sd Abbott of Brewton or of his successours. And it is ordeigned that the sd Scolemaster shall be always discrete in correction of his scolars and in especiall that he shall not stryke any of his scolars beyng obedient upon the hedde ne on the fface with rodde ne with palmer. And it is ordeigned that the sd maister at his first comyng into his scoole every day in the mornyng shall wt his scolars then gadred sey devoutly for the ffounders and benefactours of the same scoole and for thencece of the same scoole in vertue and in kunnyng this Psalme *Deus misereatur nostri &c. Gloria patri &c. Sicut erat &c. Kyryeleyson xp'eleyson Kyryeleyson. Pater noster &c. Ave Maria &c. Et ne nos &c. Exurge Dne adjuva nos et libera nos ppt. nomen tuum. Dne Deus virtutum converte nos et ostende faciem tuam et salvi erimus. Dominus vobiscum* if he be a prest and if he be noo prest but a lay man then *Dne exaudi &c. Oremus. Deus qui corda fidelium &c.* and this colett *Acciones nostras quesumus Dne &c.* with oon *per Christum Dom. nostrum* and in like wise at their last departyng fro the scoole every day the maister and his scolars the maister beyng present or els the scolars in thabsence of the sd. maister shall sey the Psalme of *De profundis* with the comen suffragies wt this orison *Absolve quesumus Dne animas ffamulorum tuorum pontificum parentum ffundatorum ac benefactorum nostrorum et animas omnium fidelium defunctorum ab omni vinclo delictorum ut in resurrectionis gloria inter Sanctos et electos tuos resucitati respirent per Xtum Dom nostrum Amen.*

Also it is ordeigned by the said Bishop, John ffitzJames and Dr. Edmundes that if this ordinaunce be unperfight and insufficient for contynuaunce of a free gramer scool at Brewton aforsaid accordyng to the true intent of the sd. Bisshop John ffitzJames and Dr. Edmundes that then it shall be lawfull to the sd. Bishop John ffitzJames and Dr. Edmundes and to every of them longest lyvyng to adde and putte to this ordinaunce or putte owte wt thassent and consent of Thabbott of

Brewton for the tyme-beyng as by their discrecion for contynuance of the sd scoole shall be thought moost expedient. And if after the decesse of the sd Bissshop John ffitzJames and Dr. Edmundes it shall be thought by Thabbot of Glaston for the tyme beyng, Thabbott of Brewton for the tyme beyng, the Prioure of Charterhouse Witham for the tyme beyng or by the sd Abbot of Glaston and Prioure of Charterhouse for the tyme beyng that the sd. ordinance be unperfight and insufficient for contynuance of the sd. scoole in maner and fourme before reherced then it shall be lawful for the sd. Abbot of Glaston, Abbot of Brewton and Prioure of Charterhouse or twoo of theym wherof the Abbott of Brewton for the tyme beyng shall be oon to adde and putte to this ordinance or putte owte such thyngs as by their discrecion, for contynuance of the same scoole shall be thought moost expedient. And the sd Abbot of Brewton covenanteth and graunteth for hym and his succ. by these presents that he the same Abbott and his succ. for the tyme beyng shall doo as moche as in hym and his succ. may reasonably lye to cause the sd. Scolemaster for the tyme beyng to ordre hymself in every thyng accordyng to the ordenance and articles before reherced. And if it happen the sd scolemaster for the tyme beyng to be vicious in his lvyng and not to be of gode and honest conversacion or ordre not hymself in keypyng of the sd. Scoole accordyng to the ordenance and articles therof made or to be made and that proved before the sd. Abbott of Glaston, Abbott of Brewton and Prioure of Charterhouse for the tyme beyng or twoo of theym or their succ. so that Thabbott of Brewton for the tyme beyng be oon of theym that then the sd. scolemaster by the sd. Abbott of Glaston, Abbott of Brewton and Prioure off Charterhouse or twoo of theym for the tyme beyng or their succ. as is beforesaid shall be reformed and punysshed by puttyng owte of the sd. service abatyng of his salary or otherwise as by their discrecion shall be thought sufficient and convenient for his offences. And the said Abbot of Brewton for hym and his succ. covenanteth and graunteth to the sd. Bissshop, Abbott of Glaston, Prioure of Charterhouse and to their succ. John ffitzJames and Dr. Edmundes and to every of them that if the sd. scolemaster for the tyme beyng ordre not hymself according to the sd. ordenance made or to be made or be not of gode and vertuous disposicion and that come to the knowlache of Thabbott of Brewton for the tyme beyng or of the Prioure of the said house of Brewton in thabscence of Thabbott for the tyme beyng if then the sd. Abbott of Brewton or his succ. or the Priour in thabscence of Thabbott within oon moneth next after knowlache had therof by sufficient informacion doo not geve warnyng of the defaulte of the sd. maister to Thabbott of Glaston and Prioure of Charterhouse for the tyme beyng if they then be within their monastery and house or within the shire of Somerset or to oon of theym in thabscence of thoder that then the sd. Abbott of Brewton and his succ. for the tyme beyng shall forfeite for every tyme that he or his succ. or the Prioure in thabscence of the sd. Abbott shall not warne Thabbott of Glaston and Prioure of Charterhouse or oon of theym for the tyme beyng in maner and fourme as is beforesd. lxxvs. viijd. and so for every moneth after to forfeite lxxvs. viijd. to tyme Thabbott of Brewton or the Prioure in thabscence of Thabbott for the tyme beyng shall give warnyng as is beforesd. to the sd. Abbott of Glaston and Prioure of Charterhouse or oon of theym for the tyme beyng. And if it happen the sd. Abbott of Brewton* and Prioure of Charterhouse or oon of theym or any of their succ. for the tyme beyng to be owte of the sd. shire at such tyme as such knowlache as is beforesaid shall come to Thabbott of Brewton or his succ. for the tyme beyng if then Thabbott of Brewton for the tyme beyng or the Prioure in thabscence of Thabbott doo not give warnyng of defaulte of the sd. scolemaster of his mysdemeanour to Thabbott of Glaston and Prioure of Charterhouse or to oon of theym for the tyme beyng as shall happen to be owte of the sd. shire when such knowlache shall come to Thabbott of Brewton or Prioure there in thabscence of Thabbott for the tyme beyng within xiiij daies next after the comyng of Thabbott of Glaston and Prioure of Charterhouse or oon of theym for the

* *Sic MS*: but *Brewton* is evidently an error for *Glaston*.

tyme beyng unto the sd. shire after such knowlache of mysdemeanour of the sd. scolemaster that then the sd. Abbott of Brewton and his succ. for the tyme beyng shall forfette for every tyme that he and his succ. or Prioure in thabscence of Thabbott shall not warne Thabbott of Glaston and Prioure of Charterhouse or oon of them for the tyme beyng in maner and fourme as is beforesd. lxxvjs. viiij. and so for every xiiij daies after to forfette lxxvjs. viiij. to tyme Thabbott of Brewton or Prioure in thabscence of Thabbott for the tyme beyng shall give warynyng as is beforesd. to the sd. Abbott of Glaston and Prioure of Charterhouse or oon of them for the tyme beyng and if the sd. Abbott of Glaston and Prioure of Charterhouse for the tyme beyng be negligent and not diligent to refourme the sd. scolemaster within the moneth after knowlache in maner and fourme before rehersed to hym or theym given, Then it shall be lawfull for the sd. Abbott of Brewton and his succ. to remove or otherwise to refourme the sd. scolemaster as by their discrecion shall be thought reasonable for his offences and the sd. Abbott of Brewton for hym and his succ. covenanteth and graunteth by these presents to the sd. John ffitzJames and his heirs that when and as often as it shall happen the sd. Abbott of Brewton or his succ. to forfait the said some of xls. or the sd. some of lxxvjs. viiij. or the sd. some of xls. or the sd. some of vii. or the sd. some of xli. or the sd. some of lxxvjs. viiij. or any of the penalties before rehersed in maner and fourme as is before declared that then and so often it shall be lawfull for the sd. John ffitzJames and his heirs to enter into the manour of North Brewham in the sd. countie of Somerset and into all landes and tenements in North Brewham forsaid and for all the sd. penalties or for any of theym that shall happen to be forfette in maner before rehersed to distreign and the distresse so taken to lede dryve and cary away and theym to imparke and in parke to withhold to tyme the sd. John ffitzJames or his heirs of all the sd. sommes or any of theym as shall happen hym or theym to distreign for, be fully satisfied and paid. And if the sd. John ffitzJames or his heirs do not distreign for the sd. somes or for any of theym within two monethes next after any of the sd. somes shall happen to be forfette as is aforsaid or if the heir or heirs of the sd. John ffitzJames happen to be within age or disabled in the lawe by any meane to take such distresse or to justifie or avowe for the same at such tyme as the heire or heirs of the sd. John ffitzJames shuld distreign for any of the sd. penalties then the sd. Abbott of Brewton for hym and his succ. cov. and graunteth by these presents to the sd. Abbott of Glaston and to his succ. that it shall be lawfull to the sd. Abbott of Glaston and his succ. within two monethes next after the sd. two monethes lymyted to the sd. John ffitzJames and his heirs to entre in the sd. manour of N. Brewham and in all landes and tenements in N. Brewham forsaid and to distreign for any of the sd. somes that so shall be forfeited by the sd. Abbott of Brewton or his succ. and the said distresse to drive lede or cary away and theym to impound and in pound to withhold to tyme the sd. Abbott of Glaston or his succ. be fully contented and satisfied of such some or sommes as he shall distreign for and as by the sd. Abbott of Brewton or his succ. shall happen to be forfette And if it happen the sd. Abbott of Glaston or his succ. for the tyme beyng do not distreign within the sd. two monethes to hym or theym lymyted as is aforsaid then the sd. Abbott of Brewton for hym and his succ. cov. and graunteth by these presents to the sd. Prioure of Charterhouse and to his succ. that it shall be lawfull to the sd. Prioure and his succ. within two monethes next after the sd. two monethes lymyted to the sd. Abbott of Glaston and his succ. to entre into the sd. manour of N. Brewham and into all the sd. landes and tenements in N. Brewham forsd. and to distreign for the sd. somes and every of theym as shall happen to be forfeited by the sd. Abbott of Brewton or his succ. and the sd. distress to drive lede and cary away & theym to impound and in pound to withhold to tyme the sd. Prioure or his succ. be fully contented and satisfied of the sd. somes or of such of theym as the sd. Abbott of Brewton or his succ. shall happen to be forfeited.

In witness wherof to three partes of thise Indentures wherof oon parte shall remaign wt the said Abbott of Glaston and his succ. the second parte wt the said Prioure of Charterhouse and his succ. the third parte with the said John

fitzJames and his heirs the sd. Abbott of Brewton and covent have putte their comon seale and to the ffourth parte of these Indentures remaynyng with the said Abbott of Brewton and his succ. the sd. Abbott of Glaston and Prioure of Charterhouse and their coventes have putte their covent seales. and the sd. Bisshop John FitzJames and Dr. Edmundes have putte their seales yeven in the chaptrehouse at Brewton the day and yere abovesaid.

The parties to this deed, which is dated September 29, 1519, are Richard FitzJames, Bishop of London (1506-22), his nephew, John FitzJames of Redlynch, afterwards Lord Chief Justice of England, Doctor John Edmundes, a native of Bruton, who was collated to the Chancellorship of St. Paul's, London, in 1517, and is probably identical with a Canon of Wells of the same name, Richard Whiting, the last Abbot of Glastonbury, Richard Pers, Prior of Witham, and William Gilbert, Bishop of Mayo, the first Abbot of Bruton.

In founding Bruton School, Bishop FitzJames and Dr. Edmundes were evidently following the example of their friend, John Colet, Dean of St. Paul's, who founded St. Paul's School in 1510, and it is interesting to notice that this school is mentioned in the deed.

The language is quaint; we call attention to a few rare words and spellings,

- busoignez (business)
- colett (collect)
- covent (convent)
- cross-rewe (the alphabet) †
- exigyng (exacting)
- knowlache (knowledge)
- ne (nor)
- oon (one)
- palmer (a stick or rod)
- perfight (perfect)
- 'petite' learning.

The deed is written on two large pieces of parchment, one 2½ feet by 1 foot 10 inches, and the other 2½ feet by 13½ inches, and is in very good preservation; the seal of the Abbey (the B.V.M. with the Holy Child) appended to it is broken.

We tender our best thanks to the governing body of the School for permission to print the deed, to Mr. Henry Hobhouse, M.P., for the loan of Hoare's *Monastic Remains* from which the illustrations of the seals are taken, to Mr. William Bord for the loan of the picture of Bruton Abbey, from which our illustration is taken, and to the Rev. H. J. Poole for his photograph of it.

The date of this picture is supposed to be 1748.*

F. W. WEAVER.

† The MS. has cross-rewe. Halliwell gives the form *CROSS-ROW*.

*See the Frontispiece to the 7th Volume of the Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archæological Society (1858).

273. WIMBORNE MINSTER ALTAR RECESS AND FRESCO IN NORTH TRANSEPT.—The sketch shows the Altar Recess lately discovered in the East wall of the North Transept of this church.

The opening appears to have been originally about 7-ft. 5-in. wide and 1-ft. 6-in. deep; it has a semicircular arch formed of roughly hewn masonry of local stone.

The impost moulding on the North side corresponds in detail with the fragment of impost moulding still left in its original position on the North face of the N.W. pier of the Lantern Tower, where it once fulfilled its mission as the impost of the small Norman archway, between the Transept and the North aisle of Nave.

When the opening between the Chancel Aisle and the North Transept was enlarged in the 14th Century, this Altar must have been in the way; the recess was apparently at that time reduced as much as possible on the South side by rebuilding the pier and altering the contour of arch.

The wall at this part of the church has for many years shown signs of movement, which is not to be wondered at, for the stone pier between the Altar recess and the 14th century opening was barely 10½ inches thick, and this virtually had to support all the weight of the wall above.

The dotted lines on the sketch show probable form of original Norman Arch and position of Piscina before the 14th century opening was made.

Query, in what position would the Piscina most probably have been refixed, as in this case it was impossible to place it in its usual position on the South side of the Altar? Are there any examples of Piscinas existing on the North side of Altars?

On removing the rough stone masonry with which the recess was filled in, remains of some very interesting frescos were discovered, the Tympanum and space over the Altar seem to have been decorated with Mural paintings at various periods, for traces of at least three different pictures were found, probably all representing the same subject "The Holy Rood." The cross rests on a piece of carved stone which forms a bracket, and a similar stone shelf is walled in under the figure of the Virgin Mother; both these fragments appear to have belonged to the same structure and bear traces of vermilion and gilt. Could they have been relics from the shrine of some early Saint, so placed to preserve them?

Since the frescos have been uncovered, portions of the distemper from the upper or most recent painting have dropped off, disclosing a fresco of an earlier date; the sketch of the principal figure is given in the margin of the plate and also an "Agnus Dei" over the head of St. John; there are also indications of a third fresco in monotint, which corresponds with the descrip-

tion given by Hutchins of the frescos found in the south chancel aisle at the first restoration in 1855.

The frescos must have been in their present position when the 14th century opening was found, as they are not in the centre of the recess as it now exists, which has been reduced on the South side owing to the formation of the larger arch, &c., between Chancel Aisle and Transept.

It is also worthy of note that the masonry, with which the recess was filled, was carefully kept from touching the face of the frescos themselves.

The exact position of the original stone Altar was clearly to be seen by a line in the plaster, and this has now been restored; the piscina with corbel shelf over it formed a portion of the masonry with which the Altar recess was walled up. If it was placed at the North side of the Altar at the time of the 14th century alterations, why should it ever have been disturbed and used for filling up the recess? It should also be noted that the apex of the arch of the Altar recess had been entirely removed; this was done when the gallery was constructed in the North Transept in the early part of the present century; at that time the staircase to this gallery was placed in the North Chancel Aisle, and in forming the doorway at the top of this staircase the builders appear to have cut right through the apex of the arch of the Altar recess, and so left it without any keystone.

WALTER J. FLETCHER, F.R.I.B.A.

274. MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS IN SOUTH PETHERTON CHURCH. (*Continued from III. xix. 98*).—In the North aisle, called also the Stuckey aisle, we find the following inscriptions on slabs of lias forming the floor, commencing at the east end.—

“Here | lyeth the Body of | Joane C..... Wife of | James Chaffey
of Bower | Hinton who Dyed the | 8: Day of May | 167..... |

.....
“also.....May 167.... |

From Register of Burials.

1678 Maij 10. Sep. Joanna uxor } Jacobi
et Maud filia } Chafy.

Here lieth the Body of Eliza- | beth Stuckey Daughter of John Stuckey
Esqr. | who died the 19th day of February 1768 | Aged 86. |

Here lyeth the Bodies of John and Ann Son and Daughter of John
Stuckey Esqe John dyed | Feby. the 23rd, 1709. Ann April the 24th, 1729.

Here lyeth the Body of | John Stuckey Esqr. | who dyed the 7th July
1741 | Aged 86.

Also

Here lyeth the body of Anne wife | of John Stuckey Esqe. who dyed
the | 28th day of April, Anno Doñi. 1725. |

Here lyeth the Body of | Robert Stuckey Esqr. | Barrister at Law, | son of Robert Stuckey of Weiston | in the county of Devon, Esqr. | who dyed the 7th Decem: 1741 | Aged 25 years. |

From the Parish Registers.

1709-10. Martij 10. Sep. Johes f. Johis Stuckey, Armiger.
 1725. Maij 11. Sep. Anna Uxor Johannis Stuckey, Generosi.
 1729. Ap. 30. Sep. Anna f. Johannis Stuckey, Armigeri.
 1741. Julij 16. Sep. Johannes Stuckey, Armiger.
 1741. Decr. 28. Sep. Robertus Stuckey, generosus.
 1761. Feb. 26. Sep. Elizabeth Stuckey.

also

1699. Junij 10. Sep. Elizabetha Stucky, vidua.
 1701. Ap. 18. Sep. Magistra Joanna Stuckey, de West Lambrooke.

It is highly probable that the latter of these two at least belonged to our family.

On the North wall of the same aisle there is the following heraldic monument finely sculptured in white marble.

1st and 4th, Party per bend sinister dovetailed *or* and *azure*, a lion double-queued rampant, *ermine* (*Stuckey of Branscombe*); 2nd and 3rd, *Sable* two barrulets between 3 cinquefoils (2 & 1) *argent*. (*Bartlett, of Weston, co, Devon.*) *Crest*, a demi-lion, double queued, *ermine*. *Motto*, Fortitudine et Fidelitate.

M.S.

Roberti Stuckey | de Interiori Templo Armigeri | Cons : Legis periti, | Filij primogeniti Roberti Stuckey) de Weston in com : Devon Ar : | et Nepotis Johannis Stuckey de Compton Durvil in hac Parochia, Ar : | Qui ob : 7^o Decembris An. Dom : 1741, Ætatis suae 26. |
 Manet post funera Virtus.

So far as I have been able to gather, it would seem that these Stuckeys came, after the middle of the 17th century, to South Petherton, by purchase of the little manor of Compton Durville, and that they belonged to a wealthy yeoman family residing in the neighbouring parish of Muchelney. The Rev. F. E. W. Langdon, of Parrocks, near Chard, tells me that one of the deeds belonging to his family, bearing date 1656, relates to the leasing of some land by Wm. Fauntleroy, Gent., of Fauntleroy's Marsh, to Thomas Stuckey, Gent. of Folke, both in the county of Dorset; but no relationship between the Stuckeys of Somerset and the above Thomas has so far been established, although such may possibly be inferred from the connexion which, as we shall see, is known to have existed between the Compton family and the Langdons of Chard.*

John Stuckey, who was born in 1655 and who was buried here in 1741, appears first as Churchwarden in 1690. In 1695 (the date of our oldest existing rate list) he was among the most considerable contributors to our parish funds, doubtless then occupying as well as owning the Compton manor lands, the old residence on which is still standing and in good condition.

*The Rector of Folke tells me that the name of Stuckey does not appear in his Parish Registers.

In 1695 and 96 he signs the book as a *rate-payer*. In 1698 he confirms that year's list as a *magistrate*, and in subsequent years until 1740, his name, over against the sum due, appears with the title of "Esq^{re}." instead of "Mr." as before.

His son Robert, born in 1689, succeeded him. He further enriched the family by marriage with Mary, the only daughter and heiress of———Bartlett of Hole in Branscombe, co. Devon, whose ancestor, Ellys Bartlett, in Queen Elizabeth's time, purchased that estate of one Gilbert Holcombe, whose family had been settled there for seven generations. Mrs. Stuckey's virtues, enumerated on her monument in Branscombe Church, seem to have rivalled the number of her broad acres, and tradition still preserves the memory of her husband as that of "*Old Justice Stuckey* who was in his day and generation a great terror to smugglers and all other petty ill-doers and offenders against the common peace of those parts*."

The heraldic monument to Robert Stuckey, his son, the "*counsellor learned in the law*" could not have been erected until years after his death (in 1741) since we learn from Burke's "*General Armoury*" that the Stuckeys of Branscombe received a grant of arms not earlier than 1759. It is quite possible that the 'Old Justice' might have signalled that favour by erecting in memory of his elder son a *supplementary* monument bearing all his posthumous honours†.

Robert Stuckey, the elder, died in 1768, leaving only one surviving son, John, who never married. He died at Branscombe in 1810, at the age of 91, and with him ended the male issue of this wealthy family. A monument, bearing somewhat fulsome testimony to his character and "many estimable qualities," is still to be seen in his parish church.

By will he left his large estates, I believe, as follows: One moiety to go to his relative (? a young cousin) Barnaby John Stuckey Bartlett, and the other moiety to the late Mr. Vincent Stuckey, Banker, of Langport. In case of the decease of either without an heir male, his portion to fall to the survivor. In case of the survivor dying without male issue, the two moieties were to descend to the late Mr. John Langdon of Chard, and to his heirs male. I believe this gentleman pre-deceased both the other legatees, then Mr. Stuckey died, and last of all Mr. B. J. Stuckey Bartlett. Neither of the two latter gentlemen leaving issue male, the Stuckey estates fell to the late Mr. John Churchill Langdon, elder son of the Mr. J. Langdon, named in John Stuckey's will.

Mr. John Langdon's interest in the matter was as follows: his father married in 1776 a Mary Churchill, whose grandmother

* Rogers. *Memorials of the West*, Pa. 151.

† It will be noted that there are two separate memorials to this gentleman in South Petherton Church.

was sister of Robert Stuckey of Weston in Branscombe, and thus he was one of the nearest of kin to the testator.

It is perhaps curious to note that the late Mr. Vincent Stuckey was in no way related to the old gentleman who died in 1810, although the possession of a similar name was probably a lifelong advantage to him; an advantage which, as all who had the good fortune to know him will readily testify, he turned to most excellent account.

On the N. wall, close by the last named monument, is a tablet bearing the following:—

Sacred | to the memory of | Henry Burchall Peren | second son of
Burchall Peren Esqre. | and Elizabeth his wife | of Compton Durville in this
parish | who departed this life | on the 8th day of August, 1852 | aged 31
years. |

Also of their son |
John Burchall Peren, M.D. | who died at Demerara | on the 17th day of
August, 1862, | aged 36 years. |

Resurgam.

These were members of a good old Yeoman family that had resided in the parish for upwards of a century, but whose "place knows them no more."

At the West End of the N. Aisle, on the floor, is the following:—

In memory of Henry Palmer Gent. | who died February ye 3^d in ye |
Year of our Lord 1788. Aged 92. |

Also |

In memory of Elizabeth wife of | Henry Palmer, Gent. who died Dec. | the
26th in ye Year of our Lord 1778. Aged 78. |

Mr. Palmer was local Agent or Steward to Earl Poulett, who in the 18th century seems to have held a good deal of property here. Probably he was connected with the Palmers of Hinton St. George, a yeoman family that has resided there for some generations.

In the South Aisle stands a mural slab.

In memory of |
Katherine the wife of Sealy Bridge Gent. | who died 30th May* 1770 | aged
64 years. |

Also in Memory of the above named Sealy Bridge | who died 28th Oct.
1782 | Aged 70 years.

And also in Memory of Mary Lyde Daughter | of Sealy and Katherine
Bridge who died | March the 12th 1815, aged 73 years.

Likewise in Memory of Thomas Bridge Gent. | son of Sealy and
Katherine Bridge, who | died April the 22nd, 1815. Aged 71 years.—

Also in Memory of Harriet wife of | Thomas Bridge | who died March
28th 1833, | Aged 71 years.

(The Bridge family has been already noticed in III. xix. 98.)

* Our Register of deaths records her funeral as on 20th May, 1770.

Immediately beneath the above,

Sacred to the Memory of | John Baker Edmonds Esq. | of this parish who died at | Plympton St. Mary Devon | Jany. 24, 1848, aged 83 years and | whose mortal remains lie interred in this church. |

I know that my Redeemer liveth.

He was son of the following, whose tablet is on the S. wall nearly opposite.

Sacred | to the Memory of | John Edmonds | who died April 13th 1798 | aged 77 years. | Also Martha wife of | John Baker Edmonds | who died January 5th 1804 | aged 38 years. |

And of Annice wife of | the above named | John Edmonds, who died March 28, 1822 | aged 82 years. |

The above also belonged to the influential Yeoman class that in the 18th century furnished, for the most part, the *Patres Conscripti* of a rural district. The Edmondses were titular Lords of the manor, having purchased the S. Petherton Estates of Lord Arundel of Wardour, about a hundred years ago. Mrs. Martha Edmonds was a Miss Conway of Beaminster, in Dorset.

Near by, on the same wall to the Westward, on an illuminated Brass, mounted on black marble ;

In Danger Ready.

Henry Wilkinson Toller | born at Leicester | Jany. 15th 1850 | died at South Petherton | Sept. 13th 1879. | Lieutenant 28th Somersetshire R.V. |

This Tablet | is erected as a tribute of sincere respect to his | memory | by the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the Company.

There is also a handsome Eagle lectern of brass in the church, given in memory of Lieut. Toller by his more immediate personal friends and relatives and bearing a suitable inscription.

Lieut. Toller was the son of Mr. Richard Toller the venerable Town Clerk of Leicester, and the grandson of the Rev. Thomas Northcote Toller, of Kettering, Northants, who was a native of this place. He was a distinguished member of the Leicester Volunteer Rifle Corps, having earned the Queen's Badge at quite an early date.

In the large West window is some excellent stained glass by Clayton and Bell, in which the two tiers of 'perpendicular' lights represent, respectively, scenes from the careers of St. Peter and St. Paul, to whom the Church is dedicated, and in panels underneath is the following inscription, &c.

On a shield, 1st and 4th, *Sa.* a fess *or.* (*Bond, ancient*) 2nd and 3rd, *Ar* on a chevron *sa.* 3 Bezants. (*Bond, Dorset*) impaling *Or.* a Lion rampant *gu.* within a bordure engrailed, *sable.* (*Pomeroy.*)

To the glory of God and in loving memory | of Henry Bond, LL. B. Prebendary of Wells, | and for 47 years Vicar of this Parish, | who entered into rest, Sept. 27, 1875. |

Let me go for the day breaketh.

The Rev. Henry Bond was the son of the Rev. William Bond,

Rector of Steeple with Tyneham, Dorset, and Prebendary of Bristol, who was a younger son of an old Dorsetshire family, whose head quarters have for upwards of four centuries been situated in the Isle of Purbeck. He impaled the Pomeroy arms in right of his wife who was the only daughter of the Hon. Henry Pomeroy, 4th son of John, 4th Viscount Harberton of Castle Carberry, Co. Kildare, Ireland.

This Window was inserted by the friends and parishioners of one whose blameless life and active virtues commanded the loving esteem of all who ever knew him. He was buried in the family vault at Tyneham.

This paper concludes the list of memorials *within* the church; those in the churchyard are most of them too far gone for copying, but it is hoped that the details given from time to time in our local "*Notes and Queries*," may some day be found useful to its readers.

HUGH NORRIS,
South Petherton.

ERRATA AND CORRIGENDA.

- Vol. II, page 231.* 24th line from bottom, for Brome's *trial*, read Brome's *time*.
 „ „ 11th line from bottom, for *Henry Compton's*, read *James Compton's*.
Vol. III, page 32. 23rd line from bottom, for Fug. Brevi Morieri, &c., read Tuq: (*oque*) Brevi Morieris.
 „ *page 33.* 13th and 20 lines from bottom, for Wilmouta, read Wilmonta,
 „ *page 67.* 17th line from bottom, for 1664 read 1644.

275. MALET OF ENMORE, SOMERSET.—The following abstract of deeds illustrating the pedigree of the ancient family of Malet of Enmore, Somerset, is taken from Lansd. MSS., Brit. Mus., No. 255. Collinson, the historian, had probably seen it, as it corroborates in many points his account of the Malet family. (*Hist. Somt.*, I. 90). With the assistance of both authorities an accurate pedigree could, no doubt, be compiled.

JOHN BATTEN.

Lansd. 255 p. 150. [Note—The spelling and contractions of the MS. are retained.]

Know all men, &c., that I Baldwin Mallet wth the consent of Lady Emma my wife and my heirs have given and confirmed unto Nicholas brother of Galfride of Sowy halfe a virgate of land in Sutton which Hugh Fichet my father gave unto William de Cantok father to the aforesaid Nicholas for his service to bee held in fee without any secular service and exaction except the service due to our Lord the King, and to be held of mee and

my heirs paying yearly one pound of pepper in Sutton at the feast of Easter. The aforesaid Nicholas doth also owe service unto our Lord the King and shutting the park of C [Cantok] as appertayneth to so much land. Witness, Gaufride of Edwinton, Gaufride Fichet and others.

Knowe, etc. That I William Mallet Lord of Enemer have given, etc., unto Sara my beloved wife the whole farme of Hetcumbe in as large manner as is conteyned in a writing made betweene William of Sutton and mee. Witnes, Lord Walter of Sully, Mathew de Furneaux and others. Dat. 36 H. 3.

Gualter the sonne of Hugh Fichet sendeth greeting to all men. Knowe that I do yield to Lord William Mallet of Enemer all my right in the ville of Sutton which I held of the said William. Witnes, Hamell Deandon and others.

Mathew de ffourneaux sendeth greeting, etc. Know, etc. That I have yielded to William of Sutton the only heire of Hetcumb all the corporall messuage of Hetcumb. Witnes, Hugh Mallet, Hugh Fichet and others.

Know all men, that Baldwin Mallet the sonne of Hugh Fichet of Enemer hath given to Phillip the sonne of Gerard of Sideham and his heirs a virgate of land in Bereford, etc. Witnes, Lady Basilia my mother, Galfrid the son of Walter of Edington, Randoll and Gervise de Ralega, Galfrid Fichet, Durandus Derlega and others.

Know, etc. That I Mary heretofore wife of William Mallet Knight in right of my widowhood have given unto Raymond Mallet and Millizent his wife the tenement of Hethcumb heretofore being of the inheritance of Hethcumb. Witnes, Sr Galfride of Stawell, John the sonne of Galfride Knight, etc.

Know, etc. That I Sara Mallet have granted in my widowhood to William Mallet my sonne 20^{li} rent in Baggehay. Witnes, Sir John de Aur, Sir Henry de Stawell and others.

Richard de ffulwell the sonne of Richard de Fulwell of Lekesworthy greeting; Know, etc., that I have granted to Sir William Mallet sonne of Sir William Mallet Lord of Enemer a watercourse through my land of Lekesworthy etc. Witnes Sr Hugh Fichet and others.

A covenant made in the 45th yere of King Henry the sonne of John betweene Sr Baldwin Mallet Knight of the one party and Guy de Cantoc concerning a common pasture of Enemer before Sr Thomas Trivet and the Justices his associats. Witnes Walter de Sulley, Symon Meriet, Knights, and others.

A covenant made betweene Roger de Clavill and Joan his wife of the one party and Baldwin Mallet and Mabill his wife of the other party of the lands which belonged to Hamelin Deardon father of the aforesaid Joan and Mabell.

Know, etc. That I Maud heretofore wife of Thomas Lovet have confirmed to Baldwin Mallet the sonne of William Mallet

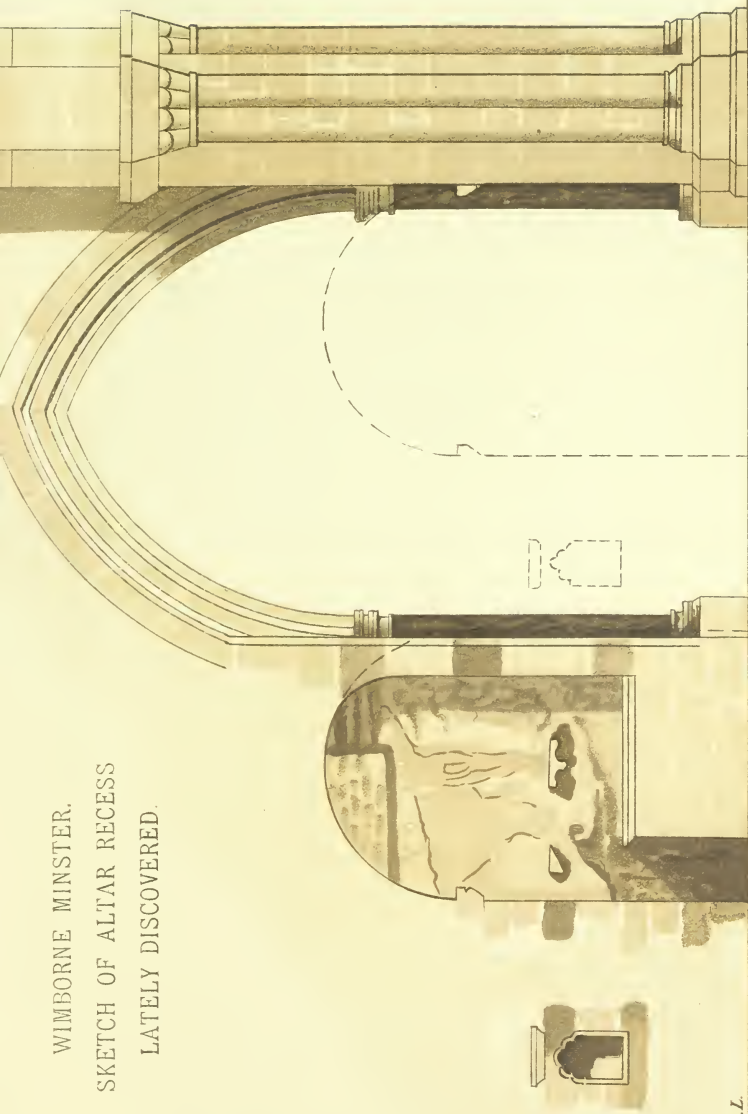
REMAINS OF OLD FRESCO,
LATELY DISCOVERED IN NORTH TRANSEPT, WIMBORNE MINSTER.



G.L.

Scale $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to one foot

WIMBORNE MINSTER.
SKETCH OF ALTAR RECESS
LATELY DISCOVERED.



G.L.

Scale of feet 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

a fflringate of land in Loveton. Witnes, Sr Robert de Shute, Sr Richard de Willicester, Simon Meriot, Richard the sonne of Bernard, Galfride Talbot. . . Sans date.

John Mallet Knight sonne and heire of Baldwin Mallet Knight greeting, etc. Know ye that I have confirmed to William Marshall of Ledon land in Holwell. Witnes, William Mortimer constable of the Castle of Tanton, Gilbert de Wollampton, etc.

A finall agreement made betweene John Mallet Lord of Enemer and Galfride Furneaux sonne to Richard de Furneaux. Witnes, John de Valletorta, William Trivet, and John the sonne of Galfride knight, dated 8 Edward the sonne of Henry.

John Mallet Knight the Lord of Enemer sonne and heire to Baldwin Mallet Knight sendeth greeting, etc. Knowe that I have granted land in Enemer. Witnes, Sir Adam de Bagadrip Knight, Hugh Trivet and others. Sans date.

To all, etc. Willm̄ Bereford sendeth greeting. Knowe that I have released, etc, to Baldwin Mallet Knight land in Enemer. Witnes, Robert Fichet Simon Furneaux, Knights, and others, dated 22 Edward the sonne of K. Edward.

Adam de la ford hath remitted to Baldwin Mallet all the land of Bagadrip and Murlinch. Witnes, John de Meriet, Henry de Glaston, Knight, dated 25 E. the sonne of Henry.

John Mallet Knight Lord of Enemer sendeth greeting etc. Know ye that I have granted to Robert Lydyet parson of Enemer my mannair of Enemer with advouson, etc. Witnes, Thomas Fichet, Walter Bluet, Knights, dated 21 Ed. 3.

Robert Lydyete parson of Enemer sendeth greeting, etc. Know that I have surrendered to Baldwin Mallet sonne of Sir John Mallet Knight the mannour of Enemer. Witnes, Sr Edmond Clevedon, Tho. Besilles, Walter de Rodney, Knights, Simon de Bradeney, Walter de Horsey, Walter Mallet, dated 23. E. 3.

This Indenture witnesseth. That the Thursday next after the Feast of St John the Baptist, in the 20 yeare of K. Edw. 3 Sir William de Whitfeild and Constance his wife of the one part and Baldwin Mallet of the other part, That is to wit, that John the eldest sonne of Baldwin shall take to wife Elizabeth the daughter of John de Kingstone and the said Constance, to which John and Elizabeth the said Baldwin shall give his mannor of Oks with the appurtenances to them and their heirs of their bodies lawfully begotten. For which marriage the said Sir William shall give to the said Baldwin 400 marks, etc. In witnes, etc., they have interchangeably set their seals. Given at Wells the day and yeare above written before these witnesses, Walter de Paveley, Walter de fitzurs, Knights, John de Rale, Robert de Brent, John de Durburgh, Robt de Pares, John de Somerton and others.

John Mallet Knight greeting. Know ye that I have released

to Baldw. Mallet my brother the land granted to him by Hawisia my mother. Given at Enemer y^o 29 of E. 3. Witnes, John Radeston, Roger Pym, Walter Oathurst and others.

An Indenture made between Baldwine Mallet Knight and dame Elizabeth his wife of the one part, and Walter Bluet and Elizabeth his wife on the other part, 42 Ed. 3

This Indenture made between Sr Baldwine Mallet Knight and Dame Elizabeth his wife of the one part and John Hull on th'other part. Witnesseth that Sir Baldwine and Elizabeth and John Hull are fully accorded that John Mallet sonne and heir of the said Baldwine and Elizabeth and heir apparent to the said Baldwine shall take to wife Joan the daughter of the said John Hull, And the said Baldwine levieth a fine of the mannor of Cantakeshide to the use of the said John and Joan, and that John Hull and Dionise his wife levy a fine of the lands in Exon. 3 Ric. 2.

Baldwine Mallet Knight and Letitia his wife granted Lands in Deandon, dated 14 of Ric. 2.

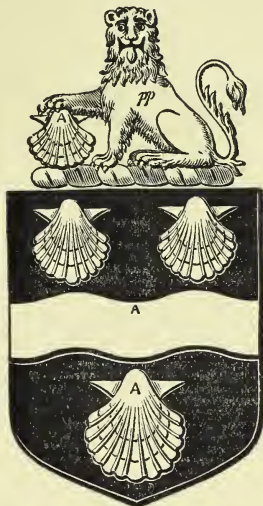
William Hastings sendeth greeting, etc. Knowe ye that I have confirmed the mannors of Enemer and Dutton to Baldwine Mallett Knight and Amisia his wife, Witnes, John Warre, John Brent, William Pawlet. Dated 9. H. 4.

Baldwine Mallet Knight and Amisia his wife. 3. Hen. 4.

John Mallet Knight the sonne of Baldwine Knight sendeth greeting, Know ye that I have granted to Thomas Trivet the mannor of Enemer. Witnes, Peter Courtenay, Walter Bluet, Knights, and others, dated 5 Ric. 2.

Hugh Mallet Esq. the sonne of Baldwine Mallet Knight and Amisia his wife daughter and one of the heirs of Richard Liff Esq. Know ye that wee have granted, etc., to John Wadham the elder Esq., William Ronyon Esq., William Dodsham, Phillip Pim, and William Jacob our mannor of Lidierd Puncherdon in the county of Somerset for the tearme of six yeares to marry one of our daughters with. . . . and after the aforesaid tearme wee do grant the said mannor to John Wadham, Walter Bluet, William Montagu of Henly, Gilbert Yard Esq., Alexander Newton, William Wadham, John More and their heirs and assigns at the death of Joan the daughter of the foresaid John Wadham the elder, being the wife of Thomas Mallet our sonne and heire. Witnes, William Pawlet Knight, Robert Warre Esq., John Sidenham de Orchard and others, dated 1 Ed. 4.

To all, etc. Thomas Mallet the sonne of Hugh Mallet sendeth greeting. Know ye y^t Robt Stawell, William Ronyon, and William Boyv have demised to Joan my mother late wife of Hugh Mallet my mannor of Sutton Mallet, etc. Witnes, Reynald Stourton Knight, dated 6. Ed. 4.



276. RICHARD KING, M.P. FOR MELCOMBE REGIS. (III. xx. 149.)—By the kindness of our correspondent, Mr. Rufus King, North Broadway, Yonkers, Westchester County, New York, we are able to present our readers with an engraving of the coat of Richard King, M.P., of whom a brief memoir may be read at page 143 of this volume. Since the previous article was written we have received the following communication from the Rev. E. Harbin Bates, Great Claybrook, Lutterworth, who writes, "There is reason to suppose that Richard King, M.P., married a second time, Margaret, daughter of Robert Harbin of Newton Sormaville, near Yeovil. For this statement the evidences are :

1. Harl. Visitation of Somerset, 1623, Appendix, where it is stated that Margaret, daughter of Robert Harbin, married Richard King of the Inner Temple, Esq.

2. Extract from Lord Cork's Diary, Lismore Papers. (Privately printed for the Duke of Devonshire.) As follows, "Julie, 1639. I this daie, by the advice of Mr. Richard Kinge of Sherborne, my learned councell, purchased of his wive's father, Mr. Robert Harbyn, a copyhold estate in Stalbridge.

These two pieces of evidence seem to point to Richard King, the M.P., and Richard King, the son-in-law, being the same person. There is no entry of the marriage in the Yeovil Registers, but I think that Robert Harbin, before his father's death in 1639, lived near Wells. Margaret King is not mentioned in Robert Harbin's will in 1658."

277. The pedigree of King of West Hall, Folke, is not carried back very far in Hutchins' *History of Dorset*, and it may be interesting to some of your readers to ascertain whether the subject of this notice was an ancestor of that family. I refer to Richard King of the Inner Temple and afterwards of Sherborne, Esq., who possessed considerable property there. In 1638 he purchased a farm and lands at Preston, near Yeovil, and he must have been a gentleman of good social position, as it was conveyed to Sir John Strangways of Melbury, Giles Strangways his son and heir apparent, Robert Harbin the elder of Mudford, and Henry Seymer of Hanford, as trustees for him. His first wife was Edith, daughter of Sir Robert Seymer of Hanford, by whom he had a son John King, who may have been the John King who married in 1650 Eliz. Strangways. His second wife, to whom he was married in or before 1642, was Margaret, daughter of Robert Harbin. There was no issue of the second marriage, and John King, the son, succeeded to the estate on the death of his father, which happened about 1653. It was probably a son of this John King who presented to Wootton Glanville in 1743. The parentage of Richard King could no doubt be ascertained by searching the admission books of the Inner Temple.

The seal of Richard King to a deed in 1642 is impressed with these arms, a *fesse lozengy (?) between three wolves sejant*. These are not the arms attributed to King of Sherborne in Glover's Ordinary, neither are they the arms of King of West Hall.

JOHN BATTEN.

[John King married in 1650 Elizabeth, dr. of Nicholas Strangways, Esq., of Abbotsbury, and Ann his wife, dr. of Sir George Trenchard. Her baptism is not registered at Abbotsbury, although the baptisms of her brothers and sisters are recorded there. John and Elizabeth King are marked in the Strangways pedigree in Hutchins' *Dorset*, Vol. II. p. 663, as having had issue.

EDITOR FOR DORSET.]

278. KING ENTRIES IN THE STOWELL REGISTER.—The following references to the name of King occur in the Register of Stowell, Somerset, previous to the beginning of the 18th Century.

- 1575. Apl. 4. Agnys, dr. of Davyd Kynge, bapt.
- 1578. May 30. Laurence, son of do., bapt.
- 1581. Mch. 10. Thomas Kynge, bur.
- 1583. June 4. Wyllyam Kinge, bur.
- 1584. May 4. James Chaunte and Alyce Kynge, mar.
- 1585. — 4. John, s. of John Kynge, bapt.
- 1589. Aug. 13. Wyllyam, s. of do., bapt.
- 1592. Oct. 27. Hector, s. of do., bapt. (bur. 23 Nov. 1592.)
- 1594. Aug. 7. Faythe, dr. of do., bapt. (bur. 11 Aug. 1594.)
- 1592. Apl. 30. Wyllyam Browne and Elizabeth Kynge, mar.
- 1593. Aug. 18. Edyth Kynge, bur.

1597. May 13. Davyd Kynge, bur.
 1597. July 28. Laurence Kynge and Luce Chaunte, mar.
 1597/8. Jany. 11. Lnce, wyfe of Laurence Kynge, bur.
 1597/8. Jany. 15. Eden Kynng, wyfe of John King, bur.
 1597/8. Jany. 20. Edyth Kynge, wydowe, wyfe of Davyd Kynge, bur.
 1597/8. Feb. 17. Margery, wife of Thomas Kinge, bur.
 1597/8. Feb. 25. Alyce Kynge, bur.
 1598. Aug. 30. Richard, s. of Mary Kynng, bapt.
 1598. May 8. John Kynge and Mary James, mar.
 1598. Sept. 29. Thomas Kinge, and Ellinor Kennison, mar.
 1598/9. Jany. 28. Stephen, s. of John and Mary Kinge, bapt.
 1600/1. Feb. 10. Laurence, s. of do., bapt.
 1603. Sept. 9. Idithe, dr. of do., bapt.
 1603. June 12. John, s. of Laurence and Agnes Kinge, bapt.
 1605. Aug. 28. Thomas Kinge died,
 1631. Feb. 1. Marie Kinge died.
 1637. Nov. 10. Agnes, dr. of John and Agnes Kinge, bapt.
 1654. Nov. 26. Laurence Kinge, bur.
 1656. Dec. 12. Ann King died.

H. J. POOLE, Stowell Rectory.

279. DORSET ADMINISTRATIONS.—*Continued.*—(II. ix. 10, x. 49, xi. 78, xii. 113, xiii. 150, xiv. 178, xv. 217, xvi. 242, III. xvii. 8, xviii. 57, xix. 94, xx. 151, xxi. 183, xxii. 233.)

June, 1636 to 1638 (*continued*).

Folio.	Name of Deceased.	Parish.	Grantee & Relationship to Deceased.	Date of Administration.
118	Hall, Edward	Litchett	Dorothy Mullens al's Hall, daughter	27 Oct., 1637
59	Hawles, Edmund	Monkton up Wimborne	Elizabeth, relict	23 Feb., 1636
217	Henley, Robert	Lyme Regis	Elizabeth, relict	17 Oct., 1638
92	Henley, William	Lyme Regis	Frances, relict	26 June, 1637
136	Hodges, Thomas	Sherborne	John Raymond of Bridport, gent., kinsman and creditor, during minority of Martha and Mary Hodges, children of deceased.	5 Dec., 1637
159	Keat, Thomas	Chesselborn	Elizabeth, relict	12 Mar., 1637
119	Langton, Robert, cler.	Puddletowne	Ann Langton, sister	10 Oct., 1637
219	Laurence al's Mannock	see Mannock		
100	Legg, Walter	Chetnold	Hanibal Oke, of Sherborne, yeoman, next of kin	22 July, 1637
50	Longe, Nicholas	Shaston	Joan, daughter	30 Jan., 1636
98	Lovell, Richard	West Knighton	Bridgit, relict	28 July, 1637
232	Lowman, George	Sturminster Marshall	Alice, relict	14 Nov., 1638

Folio.	Name of Deceased.	Parish.	Grantee & Relationship to Deceased.	Date of Administration.
167	Maber, Eustace	Yeatminster	Ann Baker, wife of Robert Baker, daughter, with consent of Grace, relict	8 Apl., 1638
219	Mannock al's Laurence, Francis	Stapleton	Thomas Mannock, son	24 Oct., 1638
221	Michell, Bartholomew	Compton	Thomas and Richard, brothers, during minority of Bartholomew and Agatha, children	5 Oct., 1638
5	Miller, John	Yeatminster	Benjamin, son	21 June, 1636
219	Miller, John	Wymborne Minster	Jane, relict	20 Oct., 1638
201	Orchard, Roger	Chiddiocke	Simon, son	13 Aug., 1638
119	Paule, Giles	Broadwynsor	Giles Studley, gent., creditor; Alice, relict, renouncing	28 Oct., 1637
5	Pinney, Roger	Beamister	Beatrice, relict,	16 June, 1636
80	Pitman, Jane, widow	Sturminster Newton Castle	Agnes Rideat, mother	31 May, 1637
159	Rose, Richard	Wimborne Minster	Edith, relict	9 Mar., 1637
211	Russell, Thomas	Corscombe	Edward, brother	7 Sep., 1638
219	Spencer, Henry	Wimborn Minster	Joane, relict	18 Oct., 1638
171	Stourton, Francis	Our Mayne	Elizabeth, relict	27 Apl., 1638
170	Streete, William	Horton	Richard, brother	27 Apl., 1638
118	Studley, Giles, sen.	Broadwinsor	Giles, gen., son; Joan, relict, renouncing	28 Oct., 1637
82	Swetnam, John	Shaftesbury	Lucy, relict. Letters of March, 1634, revoked	30 May, 1637
80	Waldron, John	Allers Loscombe, Poursstocke	John, son	3 May, 1637
188	Wallis, Richard	Owre Moigne	Katherine, relict	28 June, 1638
100	Watts, Paul	South Perrott	Thomas, brother	16 July, 1637
195	Wiltshire, Edward	Chardstock	John Bowditch, sen., uterine brother; Thomazine Wiltshire, mother, not having fully administered. Former letters Oct., 1572.	22 Aug., 1638
232	Wright, Eleanor	Melcombe Regis	Margaret Leight al's Wright, wife of Laurence Leight, daughter	19 Nov., 1638
211	Wright, Francis	East Woodford	Elizabeth Jones al's Wright, wife of Robert Jones of city of Oxford, sister	12 Sep., 1638
1639 and 1640.				
49	Abbott, Catherine, widow	Corscombe	Thomas Hutchins of Broadwaye, yeoman, brother	20 June, 1639
3	Bastard, William	Horton	Eleanor, relict	21 Jan., 1638
11	Bealey, John	Sherborne	Hugh Hodges, gen., creditor; "Flower" relict, not administering	11 Feb., 1638

Folio.	Name of Deceased.	Parish.	Grantee & Relationship to Deceased.	Date of Administration.
1	Beard, Walter	Milton Abbas	John Tregonwell, senior, of Anderston, arm., creditor	21 Jan., 1638
97	Bennett, John, sen.	Shaston St. James	—son, and Matthew Greene, creditor; Mary, relict, renouncing	16 Jan., 1639
19	Brewer, John, knight	Athelhampton	Bridget, relict	12 Mar., 1638
119	Bryne, William	Southam al's Hamworthie	Edith, relict	11 Apl., 1640
22	Cade John	Eastover	Arminelle, relict	23 Mar., 1638
119	Cheeke, John	Wareham	Richard Bury and Thomas Dashwood, creditors; Mary, relict, renouncing	7 Apl., 1640
14	Chipp, Joan	Piddletowne	William Smith, creditor	21 Feb., 1638
77	Cocke, Richard	Folke	George Cocke of Alsington, Devon, yeoman, nephew	18 Oct., 1639
112	Cole, John	Milton Abbas	Mary, relict	14 Mar., 1639
39	Cooke al's Reynolds, Amy, spinster	Charminster	Thomas Cooke al's Reynolds, nephew	6 May, 1639
126	Croke, John, knight	Motcombe	John, arm., son, with consent of Dame Rachel, relict	27 May, 1640
89	Dare, George	Wotton Fitzpayne	Edith, relict	17 Dec., 1639
90	Davie, William	Lyme Regis	William, son	9 Dec., 1639
84	Demmott, Richard	Stoke Abbott	Henry Cooper, gardian to Robert, son of deceased	10 Nov., 1639
119	Dowdinge, Alice, widow	Longham	Roger Wilsted, of Milton Abbas, gent., nephew on sister's side	28 Apl., 1640
126	Freake, George, arm.	Sherborne, died at Ligh Court, Worcester	John Walcott, creditor	20 May, 1640
49	Fry, Christopher	Hinton Martell	Alice, relict	14 June, 1639
169	Gammon, Thomas	Lyme Regis	Richard, son	4 Dec., 1640
83	Glisson, Walter, cleric.	Marnehull	William Peyton, clk., rector of Fryerninge, Essex, during minority, and with consent of Mary, relict	14 Nov., 1639
126	Greene, John	Winfrith Newborough	Roger Clavell and Elizabeth his wife, sister of deceased	25 May, 1640
84	Hann, Philip	Dalwood	Alice, relict	11 Nov., 1639
38	Hart, Alice, widow	Bloxworth	Anthony Trewe and Anne his wife, niece on sister's side	5 May, 1639
127	Haskall, Mark	Gillingham	Melior, relict	4 May, 1640
86	Humfrey, Margaret	Canford Magna	Adlington Humfrey, brother	17 Dec., 1639
76	Hyatt, Thomas	Dorchester	Joane, relict	15 Oct., 1639
173	James, Charles	Sturminster Marshall	Joane, relict	19 Dec., 1640

Folio.	Name of Deceased.	Parish.	Grantee & Relationship to Deceased.	Date of Administration.
89	Jolliffe, John	Stower, East	Catherine, relict	9 Dec., 1639
22	Lambert, Thomas	Hinton Mar- tell	Grace, relict	21 Mar., 1638
135	Lockyer al's Log- gett, James	Broadwynsor	Thomas, son	9 June, 1640
6	Maber, George	Stafford	Bridget, relict	12 Jan., 1638
40	Melmoth, Berry- man	Poole	Margery, widow, mother	13 May, 1639
153	Mitchell, William	Sherborne	Jane, daughter	28 Sep., 1640
38	Morgaine, Thomas	Tarrant Munton	Elizabeth, relict	29 May, 1639
1	Moultus, Zoroba- bell, cler.	Tarrant Rawston	Mary, relict	21 Jan., 1638
68	Mullens, Sarah	Lyme Regis	Bridget Rowe of Shob- brook, Devon, widow, sister	23 Sep., 1639
39	Munden, John	Maperton	Agnes, relict	11 May, 1639
41	Norris, Thomas	Mouncton up Wymborne	Robert, brother (Will regd. 95 Harvey)	8 May, 1639
47	Notley, Matthew	Chantmorrell	Susan Munden, widow, sister	20 June, 1639
84	Pynney, William	Stockland	John, brother	23 Nov., 1639
39	Reynolds al's Cooke, Amy	see Cooke		
69	Rose, Henry	Sturminster Marshall	John brother	29 Sep., 1639
108	Russell, Jasper	Halstock	Thomas Gallies of Cors- combe, yeoman, creditor,	7 Mar., 1639
100	Scutt, Benjamin	East Stoke	Alice, relict	6 Feb., 1639
165	Scutt, John	Tingleton, died at Wymborne Minster	Edmund Strode and Joane his wife, daughter of de- ceased	9 Nov., 1640
49	Spencer, Henry	Holt	Henry, son; Joane, relict, not having fully adminis- tered (former grant Oct., 1638)	7 June, 1639
29	Stagg, William	Canford Magna	Jane, relict	19 Apl., 1639
90	Streete, Nicholas	Litchett	William, son	23 Dec., 1639
147	Thorne, Francis	Shaston	Joan, relict	11 Aug., 1640
7	Thorne, John, cler.	Randsome	Catherine, relict	18 Jan., 1638
58	Vyne, Richard	Wareham	Mary, relict	31 July, 1639
161	Wallys, Thomas	Waymouth	Thomas Wallys, senior, uncle and creditor	20 Oct., 1640
7	White, John	Spetsbury	Mary, relict	9 Jan., 1638
47	Willett, Joan	Shroton	Frances Jeanes, sister, wife of Richard Jeanes, husbandman, of Mel- combe Horsey	7 June, 1639
15	Wynisse, George	Thornford, died abroad	Anne, relict	2 Feb., 1638
120	Young, Thomas	Blandford Forum	John Young, senior, of Child Ockford, brother	15 Apl., 1640

GEO. S. FRY.

(To be continued.)

280. NOTES FROM BURNHAM, SOMERSET.—Extracts from a small MS. book bound in vellum, inscribed “William Hardwidge, now Richard Hardwidge, Owner, 1772.” It contains entries of current events, of marriages, deaths, and burials of persons at Burnham and neighbourhood, and of contracts entered into with servants. A selection is made of such as appear to be of general interest.

“The Post came in to Sherborn the 28th Deccem. 1728 at 10 a Clock at Night, and at Somerton at one the next day.

The Post came in to Sherborn the 30th Decem. at Near Nine a Clock at Night, and to Somerton at Ten the next morning.”

Iron Axle for the turkey putt—1-2.

What is a *turkey* putt?

Among the entries of marriages are these; “Jas King to———of Bath, July 13, 1825 Bishop of Rochester’s son.”

Mr. Jno. Allen of Burnham to Harriet Tuthill of Dinder Sept. 7, 1815 by the Rev. Mr. Spratt. On a visit to Burnham B. Tuthill Father of the above Taken Ill and Died on Oct. 10th, 1815 at Mr. Allen’s, Buried at Huntspill on Monday 16th Inst.

Memorandum.

“The fox and Goose Inn was Burnt Down August 13th, 1800 by the servant adden fewel to the furnis.” [This is a well-known Inn on the main road from Bristol to Bridgwater.]

“Jno. Burnett senr. Depd. this Life May 17th, 1799 at Huntspill an Eminent Singer.”

“Wm. Vicary of Congerbury was Drownd. in the parish of Burnham January 21st, 1791.”

“Wm. Adams senr. Departed this Life August 10th, 1791. Lunacy and [?] Virdict o Jury.

Let it be remembered that the Day of His Funeral Thunder, Liting, Rain.”

“Samuel Hartlis Departed this Life March 28th, 1792 Drowned, found April 14, 1792.

“Child of Thos. Boston and Ann his wife Drownd in the parish of Burnham to Keep at Rh. Jane Sheerstones June 4th, 1792.”

“Wm. Andrews Depd. this Life August 2nd, 1798 By falling from a Cart *Desecated* His Neck. Coroner’s Inquest.”

“Edward Haberfield Departed this Life February 1st or 2nd Coroner Inquest Virdict Inclimentsey of the weather found in S. Brent by Mr. Stone’s Workman 1799.”

“Mr. Jno. Golden Vicar of Burnham Depd. this Life June 12th, 1798 one of ye Cannons of Wells.

“John Lock Depd. this Life by Sea in the Sloop Good intent Spring a Leak of Brean Down Drownd May 21st, 1799.

Also Benjm. Allen son of Henry and Mary Allen at the same time as above.”

“John Wall. . Nov. 23rd, 1804 found Dead in Copple & Tar.”

Wm. Clothier’s Mother Depd. this Life April 30th, 1806 at *Paradice*.

James Nothey, August 17, 1806 Drownd in ye sea.

Gabriel Stone Esqr. of South Brent Depd. this Life August 4th, 1815. Buried at Wedmore [a well-known Somerset family.]

Jos. Comer, Esq. of Brean Depd. this Life Sept. 12th, 1815. Buried at Wedmore.

Elizabeth the wife of Jas. Stevens of *Highbridge Inn* Depd. this Life Nov. 18, 1820 in ye morning.

“Sloop Molly of Watchett Lost on ye Gore all hands Drownd two of ye crew was Buried at Burnham on ye 21st of Feby. 1823/4.”

Mr. James Jeffery of Huntspill Depd. this Life Feb. 26, 1823, he cut his throat with a Razor.

Boy of ye Skooner ye friends Increas Buried at Burnham Dec 5, 1823.

Captin of ye freends Ince in Dec 1823 found Drownd.

Zachh. Weeks Gent of Long Ashton Dep. this Life Dec 19th, 1823 a truly honest Man.

A. G. King Dep. this Life 11th Jan. 1825, a truly Honest Man—a Great Cheese factor.

Robt. Shearney Depd. this Life Sep. 10 or 11, 1826 Stifeld in his bead Close.

Jas. Jeffery Esq. of Barten House Dep. this Life Oct. 26 1826 Emmeniant Atter.

Dr. Henry Harden of Compton Bishop was buried at Burnham Feb. 7, 1827.

Lord Bishop of Rochester Vicar of Burnham Depd. this Life Feby. 20, 1827. [Grandfather of the present Bishop of Lincoln.]

Frances Daughter of Thos. and Jane Hembry Depd. this Life by the fall of the Nessery on her which kild her on the Spot. March 4th, 1827.

1827. March 28, Jas. Morse jr. 1828 Child of Fk. Palmer: Mch. 23rd, and Thos. Moor, July 29th, "found Drownd."

Wm. Son of Jn. James was Drownd at Highbridge River on 13th Dec. 1828.

Martha Shippard Dep. this Life June 20, 1830 Bedridden 15 years in a Paraliect seasur.

Child of Benm. Kirton Drownd August 23 1820.

On the 3rd day of Nov. 1830 Edward Olave was Kild in concequence of a fight between him and James Bennett of the Parish of Huntspill in drinking at a Cyder House in the sd. Parish.

A Man Stranger Drownd in Highbridge River 11th March 1831.

A man found Drownd on 11th Sept. 1831 Stranger.

Ann Batten Depd. this Life Feb. 5th, 1833. this was the first Corps that was Carried through the new Gates of the Iron paling.

Jno. Kinsey Butcher of N. Petherton Depd. this Life 17th April 1832 in concequence from a fall from his Horse.

1832 August 13th, A Man as was building the light House was precepitated from the top to the bottom and was kild on the spot.

John son of Rev. Cox was Drownd near Bason Bridge on 29th July 1833. Buried in the Baptis Chapple at Highbridge on the Sunday following.

Wm. Board Depd. this Life by faling from his Horse Coming from Weston Zoyland fair, 9th Sepr. 1833.

Child of Jas. and Sarah Brice Depard. this Life Nov. 14th, 1834. Burned by Drink Boiling water from ye Tea Kittle.

In Dec. 1835 and Aug. 1836 two children burnt to death and one in 1838 "by her close caut fier": and one in 1839.

Dr. Mills Depd. this life Decr. 28th, 1836, he came to Burnham for his helth from Bishop Lydeyard Surgeon.

Mention of "Popels Bow."

Child of Mr. and Mrs. Harris's Depd. this Life Feb. 27th, 1839 by Eating poison wheat—was put for Rats.

Mrs. Cripps daughter of Tudway Esq. Depd. this life August 19th, 1839 at Rev. C. H. Pulsford at Burnham.

John, a Man working at the Rail Road Depd. this Life January 22nd, 1840.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Acland of Taunton Drownd at Burnham 31st July 1840.

Rev. David Davies Departed this life Decr. 13th, 1840 Vicar of Cliddesden in Hants Late Curat of Burnham for 22 years.

Memorandum Judith Beaucham a Corps was Carried over the Bristol Bridg towards S. Brent 20th Feb. 1841.

Rev. C. H. Pulsford Vicar of this parish Deptd. this Life at Wells March 15th, 1841.

In 1841, two were "found drown'd," and one "found Dead in her bead."

Jas. Nothey of Berrow Buried at Burnham August 11th, 1842 Kild by fiering of a Gun brock his Blader and Bowles.

A man from Yeovill in Bathing at Burnham was Drowned 19th of August 1842.

Child of Triscom and wife departed this life Jan. 24th, 1843. the Father was transpor for Sheep Stealing.

Jas. Riscom Pool Esq. of B. Water dep. this life Janry. 28th, 1843.

Wife of Mr. Swan Clark to highbridge Station Depd. this Life April 20th, 1843.

Sarah King wife of the Bishop of Rochester Dep. this Life Jan. 21st, 1852.

Dr. Thomas Sylvester was Killed by the Burnham Train passed over him and was Cut to pieces 7th November 1859 Buried South Petherton.

Francis Board Depd. this life by Crossing the line the Ingen Nockd him down and Depd. this lif this 12th of March 1847.

Memorandum.

The Revert Dr. King servd Burnham Took posession August 11th, 1799 the Last time and Read the Book of Articles instead of a Sermon.

Memorandum.

The New River at Highbridge first begun Digging Sept. 9th, 1801.

June 2nd, 1803 the firs found Dation Stone at Highbridge was Laid.

JAMES COLEMAN.

281. INOCULATION FOR SMALL-POX IN DORSET.—It would be interesting to know to what extent inoculation for small-pox was practised in Dorset in the first half of the 18th century. It was certainly a precarious undertaking, and popular opinion against inoculation was strong enough to vent itself in the Sermons of the day. But it was a weighty undertaking from a pecuniary point of view also. I was struck with the following endorsement of a diary written by my forefather:—

"In this almanack is an account of my Son's and Miss Molly Tregonwell's Innoculation 1743."

This is the account referred to:—

"Memor: The seventeenth of January this year My Son and Miss Molly Tregonwell were both Inoculated by Mr. Goldwyer Surgeon of Blandford whose pay for the said inoculation was 20 Guineas, the aforesaid Operation was performed on Monday the aforesaid 17th of January about three o'clock in the afternoon at Holwell. The small-pox came out on my Son the ninth and tenth days after he was Inoculated, but on Miss Molly not until the eleventh and twelfth days after. They both bred it very easy, and had it very light, and but a five days sort. My Son's arms threw off the discharge and got well where they were Inoculated in about three weeks after the small-pox was turned, but Miss Molly's arms continued the discharge for six weeks."

The lady referred to in the extract was step-daughter to the writer of the Diary (Thomas Bartlett of Holwell in Cranborne) and afterwards became the wife of the Rev. Roe King of Winterborne Anderson, Dorset. [Vide III. xx. 148, page 140.]

R.G.B.

282. DORSET CHRISTMAS CAROLS (III. xviii. 67, xix. 118, xx. 141, xxi. 204, xxii. 255)—“HARK, HARK, WHAT NEWS THE ANGELS BRING.”—This old Carol was a great favourite 30 or 40 years ago at Odiham in North Hampshire. It was known as “The Old Carol,” and always was sung first. The following chorus was sung after the last verse. W. DICKER, Winsford.

Hal-le - lu - jah, Hal-le - lu - jah, Hal-le - lu - jah, A - men, A -

- men, Hal - le - lu - jah, Hal-le - lu - jah, Hal-le - lu - jah, Hal-le -

- lu - jah, Hal-le - lu - jah, Hal-le - lu - jah, Hal-le - lu - jah, Hal-le -

- lu - jah, A - men, A - men, A - men, Hal-le - lu - jah, Hal-le - lu - jah, A - men.

283. THE BURLANDS OF STEYNING.—The pedigree which appears in this number is compiled from Collinson's *Somerset* and Hutchins' *Dorset*, with corrections and additions from private family deeds and other sources. Deeds relating to the property only commence in 1588, and Hutchins does not give any authority for connecting the John of the fourteenth century with the John of the sixteenth. It is perhaps only a presumption, reasonably founded on the similarity of name and possession of lands in the same parish. The old manor house has not been occupied by the family for 150 years, and has degenerated into a farm house. Among the farm buildings are the ruins of a still older house of considerable size. The present arms are first found on a deed of 1683, now in my possession.

J.B.H.B.

284. NOTES ON THE PARISH OF SELWORTHY.

I. THE CHURCH.—*Continued* (III. xxii. 227.)

6. South aisle under East window.

Heere lyeth ye Body of Phillip Steynings
Ye son of Charles Steynings of Holnicott Esq
who died ye 12th daye of Augusti ye yeare
Of Our Lord God 1634 of His age ye 6th
moneth.

This Graves A Cradle where an Infant lies
Rockt fast asleep wth. Deathes sad lullabyes.

7. An Epitaph made in memory of that worthy gentlewoman Mrs. Margaret Steynings Widdow who died ye Xth day of March in ye year of Our Lord 1631 and of her age ye 70th.

Verte oculos quicunque venis paulisper et audi
Ut repetant gemitus moesta sepulchra suos
Ah jacet hic jacet hic specioso stemmate nata
Stemmate Pollardi nec generosa parum
Talis erat dum virgo fuit: Connubia nomen
Fecerunt Steynings. sic quoq dulce jugum
At Mors divisit tamen haud sine conjuge conjux
Quae nupta est Christo non viduata manet.

TYMBE STONE KEEP WELL THY DUST TIS OF GREAT PRIZE
BUT GREATER FARRE WHEN FROM THEE IT SHALL RISE.

An account of this lady will be given further on in some notes on the Steyning family. She was probably a member of the Kilve branch of the great West Country family of Pollard.

8. Here lyeth | the body of | Antony | Steynings | ye sonne of | Charles Steynings of | Holneycote | Esq; who died | ye 15th daye of | May in ye yeare | of Our Lord God | 1635 and of his | age ye 4th yeare |

9. Here lyeth the body of Cicele Staynings sometime the wyfe of Charles Staynings of Holneycote Esquire by whom she had seaven sonnes and sixe daughters; She departed this lyfe in the fayth of Christ the XXITH daye and in the 47th yeare of her age.

Christ was to me both in lyfe and in deathe advantage.

Here lyes intoombd in dust together
A tender sonne and loving mother.

10. Philip Stenynges Esquiere married unto Alice Ffrie daughter of William Frie of Membrie Esquier by whome he had nyne sonnes and five daughters departed this life the fiveteenthe daie of January in ye yeare of Our Lord God a thousand five hundred fourscore and nyne.

Egregias animi dotes vel munera mentis,
 Si spectes, si qui sit donis peditus istis.
 Nobilis est, (vere sunt nobilitatis origo.)
 Tunc vere clarus fama et virtute Philippus
 Stenninges, qui claris ab avis sua stemmata ducens
 Æquavit semper nomen virtutibus amplum.
 Discite ab hoc uno, generosi, agnoscere Christum.
 Discite ab hoc rectè vivere, rectè mori.

If inwarde gifts of minde thou doe respecte
 If he innobled be that soe is decte
 For soe some saie true nobleness is got
 Then well may Philip Steninges have that lot.
 Who coming of most ancient line and race
 Did ever equal it with virtues grace
 O learne of him all gentils Christ on high
 O learne of him to live and well to die.

Prosopopeia defuncti ad lectorem tetrasticon ejusdem.

Qualis tu nunc es jamdudum talis habebat
 Qualis ego nunc sum, tu quoqtalis eris,
 Ergo tuæ semper memorare novissima vitæ,
 Non moriere, deo vivere certus eris.

Such as thou art suehe one some tyme was I
 Such as I am shalte thou be truelye
 Remember still therefore thy endinge daye
 Thou shalt not die but live with God alwaie.

The tradition holds in the parish that the beautiful South aisle of our Church in which the Steyning brasses are placed, was built at the sole expense of this ancient family, who held the the manor of Holnecote from time immemorial, and who were possessed as well of large estates in Overstowey and other parishes. It is quite clear that they built for themselves a vault under the East End of the South aisle, and the relative position of the piscina to the floor appears to indicate that they raised the floor of the aisle in order to accomplish their purpose more satisfactorily. The family is now extinct in the direct line, but are represented through the female line by the Trevelyans of Nettlecombe Court. Amongst the Trevelyan papers are many letters from members of this family, and a pedigree going back four generations from Philip Steynings. It is not however, quite a correct one. We hope later on to give an account of some of the more prominent members of this ancient and at one time influential family, and a corrected pedigree.

11. On the floor of the West end of the nave is a small brass.

“Here lyeth the body of Judith Horne deceased 26 June, 1632.”

The name of Horne is connected with Selworthy parish from very early times.

12. On the East wall of the North aisle we find the following brasses:—

Robert Siderfin Gent: who died Jan: 20th, 1714 aged 25. Walter Siderfin Gent. who died March 21 1731 aged 40.

13. In memory of John Clarke of West Lynch in the parish of Selworthy, who departed this life 26 Feb: 1796 aged 90 years.

14. In memory of Mary Clarke wife of John Clarke jun: of West Lynch in the parish of Selworthy who departed this life 12th Jan: 1795 aged 48.

These two last brasses were taken up during the Church restoration in 1875 from the floor of the middle aisle. These are all the brasses.

Returning to the South aisle we find under the East window a stone with the following inscription, with a skull cut beneath it:

Under here lyeth
Mr. Courtenay Oram
A.M. and Fellow of
Caius College in Cambridge
Who died the 14th day
of Aprill AN^o. Dom: 1687.

(*To be continued.*)

F. HANCOCK.

[We take this opportunity of thanking Mr. Hancock for both the pictures in illustration of his articles.—THE EDITORS.]

285. ADMISSIONS TO S. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, of natives of Dorset and Somerset, inter 1666-1715.

1666. SAMUEL SAYWELL, of Pendridge (Pentridge), Dorset, son of Gabriel S., clerk: bred at Cranbourne, admitted sizar, 5 April, æt. 14.

1673. JAMES SAYWELL, of Pendridge, Dorset, son of Gabriel Saywell, admitted sizar for his tutor and surety Mr. Saywell, 4 July, æt. 16.

1673. BENJAMIN ROY, co, Dorset, son of John Roy, "litteris institutus infra Dorset," admitted sizar 10 Oct., æt. 19, (pensioner 27 Sept., 1676. *Margin.*)

1674. DANIEL ROY, of Dorchester, son of John Roy, decd., admitted sizar 30 May, æt. 19.

1676. JOHN WARD, Exford, Somerset, son of John Ward, decd., bred at Arundell, admitted sizar 4 July, æt. 19: admitted into Trinity Hall, 2 July, 1675, "et libere discessit."

1678. NICHOLAS SHIRBORN, born at Chelworth,* Somersetshire, son of Essex Shirborn, gent.; school, Monmouth; admitted sizar 31 May, æt. 17, (formerly of Trin. Coll., Oxford.)

*The Editor of the Admission Register, suggests 'Wilts' instead of 'Somerset,' but a pedigree of the Sherborne family, given in the Visitation of Herefordshire, 1683, states that Essex Sherborne of Clearbrook, Pembridge, Herefordshire, married Ann, dau. of John Cox of Charlwood, co. Somerset, and widow of Ric. Stone of Week. Possibly by Chelworth may be meant Charlwood.

[Chelworth is the older and more correct form of the name of Chelwood, a small parish in Somerset 8 miles south from Bristol.]

1680. WILLIAM WINE, born at Ransum (Rampisham) Dorchester, son of Richard Wine, clerk; school, Dorchester, (Mr. Dolling); admitted sizar 20 May, æt. 18.
1687. ABRAHAM GATEHOUSE, born at Ashmore, Dorset, son of William G., gent.; school, Shirburne, Dorset, (Mr. Curganven); admitted sizar 5 April, æt. past 17.
1689. SOLOMON HENDEN, born at Marksbury, Somerset, son of William Henden, bailiff, (*villici*); school, Haverford, (Mr. Williams); admitted sizar 24 June, æt. 17.
1697. ROBERT DENNIS, born at Bristol, Somerset. son of Isaac Dennis, decd.; school, Pocklington (Mr. Dwyer); admitted sizar 28 May, æt. 19.
- 1697/8. WILLIAM KENT, born at Porlock, Somerset, son of Thomas Kent, gent., bred at Tiverton under Mr. Saunders; admitted pensioner 2 Feb., æt. 19. (Had a "bene discessit" from Sidney Sussex College.)
- 1700/1. GEORGE SYDENHAM, born at Laurence Lydiard, Somerset, son of Walter Sydenham, gent., bred at Tiverton under Mr. Saunders, adm. pensioner 18 Feb., "annos agens 24."
- 1701/2. JOSEPH HARBIN, born at Trent, Somerset, son of John Harbin, Schoolmaster; school, Dorchester (Mr. Place); admitted pensioner 16 March, æt. 16.
1703. ROWLAND SIMPSON, born at Bath, Somerset, son of Robert Simpson, clerk; school, Bury (Mr. Leedes); admitted pensioner 24 May, æt. 17.
- 1706/7. JOHN PETVIN, born at Haselbery, Somerset, son of John Petvin, husbandman; school, Crewkerne (Mr. Leaves); admitted sizar 21 Feb., æt. 16.
1707. GEORGE STIBBS, born at Bath, Somerset, son of John Stibbs, maltster; school, Marlborough, (Mr. Hildrop); admitted pensioner from Oxford (S. John's) 20 Sep., "annos agens 20."
1709. WILLIAM TOWELL, born at Sanford Brett, Somerset, son of Thomas Towell, gent.; bred at Tiverton under Mr. Raynor; admitted sizar 29 June, aged 18.
1711. JOHN DYER, born at Combe, Somerset, son of Robert Dyer, woollen draper; bred at Tiverton under Mr. Rayner; admitted pensioner 1 Aug., æt. 17.
1712. GEORGE NICHOLAS, born at Manston, Dorset, son of Philip Nicholas, "cognitoris*;" school, Shaftesbury, (Mr. Andrews); admitted sizar 13 Dec., æt. 17.
1714. HENRY NEWBERY, born at Dowley (? Dowlish), Somerset, son of Robert Newbery, husbandman; bred at Ilminster; adm. sizar from Wadham Coll., Oxford, 15 May, æt. 20.

CHARLES J. ROBINSON, Horsham Vicarage, Sussex.

*Cognitor might mean an attorney, or, possibly, an excise or other inspector. As the word has puzzled the editor, one would like to have the point settled.

286. SOMERSET RIVER-NAMES (ANCIENT).

ALUM rising in W. Cranmore, giving names to Higher and Lower Alham, and Alhampton, and joining the Brue at Alford.

[Authority for Name.

(1) Saxon Boundaries of Batcombe manor, Dugd. Mon. I. 55.

(2) Feet of Fines, Somt. Record Soc. vi. 172.]

CAMEL (1) rising near Camely and joining the Avon near Freshford, giving names to Camely and Camelarton now Camerton.

CAMEL (2) rising near Maperton and joining the Yeo, giving names to East and West Camel. Sutton Montis, abutting on the stream, was also known as Sutton *Camel*. See Somt. Record Soc. I. 79.

DOULTING rising at Doultling and joining the Brue near Meare, giving name to Dulting-cote (now Dulcote) in the parish of Wells.

[Authority. Saxon Boundaries of Pilton, printed in Som. Arch. Soc. Pro. 1884. Part II, p. 18.]

N.B.—This stream has been mis-named *the Sheppy* in the New Ordnance Survey.

WRING (now called Yeo) flowing through Wrington and Congresbury into the Severn.

[Authority. Saxon Bounds, A.D. 904, printed in Preb. Scarth's *History of Wrington*, Somt. Arch. Proc. 1887, p. 17.]

Wring probably = Hrin = Rhine an open cut or drain.

WINCALE. The Stream which gave name to Wincanton, formerly spelt Wincalton, and Wincaunton. See charter in Kemble's *Codex Diplomaticus*, Vol. III, p. 445, describing bounds of an estate granted in 956 to Shaftesbury Abbey. Two streams are mentioned, the Wincawel and the Cawel, but from the uncertainty of the descriptions, especially of the starting-point, it is impossible to lay down their respective courses. The presumption is that the Cale was the Western branch contributed from Holton, the Wincale that which has been called the Cale since the distinctive name was dropped.

WINT. Can any one give evidence of this name being attached to the *stream* as well as to the *basin*, in which Winscombe, Wint-hill, and Winterhead lie?

It is worth noting in this connection, that

- (1.) The word "Pill" is found in Saxon boundaries, denoting inland rills which could never have been saltwater creeks.
- (2.) That "Lake" in Somerset always means running water.

- (3.) That the graduation of water courses in the Moors seems to have been as follows :

Pill or Lake.
Rhine or Rheen.
Yeo.

- (4.) That "Yeo" seems to have worked its way inland to the displacement of the original. H.

287. SAMBORNE Family.—The American Samborne family began with one whose Christian name is unknown, who married about 1618-20 Anne Bachiler, born 1601, daughter of the Rev. Stephen Bachiler, a disestablished clergyman of Hampshire. Mr. Bachiler was born in 1560, was B.A. of St. John's College, Oxford, in 1586, and was Rector of Wherwell, Hants, from 1588 to 1605. The first record of his daughter Anne is in 1631, when she was granted leave to go to Flushing "xxv Junii 1631, Ann Sandburn, age 30 years, widowe resident in y^e Strand, vrss. Vlishing (Q.R. Mel. 560-22.)

In 1632, Ann Samborne and her three sons, John, William and Stephen, sailed from London to America with Rev. Stephen Bachiler on the ship "William and Francis," and in 1638 the family settled in Hampton, N.H., where Mr. Bachiler was the first pastor. John Samborne was born in 1620, William about 1622 and Stephen about 1624.

In the latter part of the 16th century and the early part of the 17th century, a family of Sambornes was living in Somersetshire, Dorsetshire and Hampshire, from which it seems probable the American family sprang. This family originated with

John Samborne of Timsbury, Somt, mar. dau. of Lisle of Maiden Newton, Dorset, and had issue.

- I. John, m. dau. of Willoughbie, and had six sons, one of whom was Sir Barnaby Samborne, b. 1560, matr. Magdalen Coll., Oxford, 1577, knighted 1603, d. 1610.
- II. Nicholas, b. June 1, 1529.
- III. Anne, b. Oct. 25, 1533.
- IV. Jane, b. Oct. 15, 1540.
- V. Francis, b. March, 1543.
- VI. Richard, b. May 8, 1544.
- VII. Swithin, b. — B.A., Magdalen Coll., Oxford, 1570, M.A. 1573. Rector of Timsbury, 1579.

The arms of this family were,—*Argent, a chevron sable between 3 mullets gules pierced or.* The pedigree is given in *Visitation of Somerset, 1623* (Harleian Society) and *Visitation of London, 1687 Genealogist*, Vol. I, pp. 218-9.)

Rev. Stephen Bachiler, as I have said, was Rector of Wherwell until 1605, and after that preached at Barton Stacey, Hants, a few miles East of Wherwell. Within a few miles from both these places lie the parishes of Grateley and Upper Clatford,

Hants, and in the Oxford Register (Foster's *Alumni Oxonienses*) I find the following entries:—

James Samborne of Southants, gent., Matr. Magdalen Hall, 1592, aet. 16. B.A., 1595. Rector of Grateley, 1604, and of Upper Clatford, Hants, 1610, father of

Thomas Samborne, Oxford, 1623, Rector of Clatford, Hants.

Thus James Samborne, above mentioned, was born in 1576, and I assume him to have been the son of Richard, born 1543, 6th son of John Samborne of Timsbury. This is a pure assumption, but the fact that so many Sambornes were at Magdalen Hall at so nearly the same time argues a close connection. While only a surmise, is it not likely that the Samborne who married Anne Bachiler was a son or younger brother of Rev. James Samborne? Both Samborne and Bachiler were Oxford men, clergymen, and lived within a very few miles of each other: and Stephen Bachiler, son of Rev. Stephen, was matriculated in 1610 from Magdalen College, the college where six Sambornes were matriculated between 1570 and 1661.

Perhaps the records of Grateley or Clatford would show something, or the wills of some of these Hampshire Sambornes. Cannot some English brother genealogist find the clue to the origin of the American family?

V.C.S.

288. DESTRUCTION OF CROWCOMBE CHURCH SPIRE.—In his *History of Somerset* (III. 516) Collinson states that on the embattled tower of Crowcombe Church “formerly stood an octagonal spire, which, on the 21st of December, A.D. 1725, was beat down by lightning.” The following interesting report of the occurrence is taken from an Exeter newspaper—*The Postmaster*, of Jan. 8th, 1725.

“EXON. We have the following remarkable Account from *Crocomb* in *Somersetshire*, viz.:—That on Sunday the 20th post, between Two and Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, whilst the Bell was summoning the Parishioners to Divine Service, and not a few of the Congregation waited the Revd. *Minister's Coming, some being seated in the Church, and others in the Church Porch;—a very terrible Lightning, attended with a most frightful clap of Thunder (more loud than a Peal of Ordnance), attacked the said Building. It appeared to the exterior Spectators as if a vast Number of Fire-balls were shot against the Steeple; which was shock'd and split in such a strange manner, that the light now penetrates thro' the Crevices between the Stones in every Square or Panel. A large Stone, of 200lb. Weight, from between the Battlements of the Tower and the Steeple, was forcibly lifted over

* (Brother of the Revd. Mr. R. Farthing of Ottery St. Mary, in our County of Devon.)

the Battlements (which are advanced about 5 feet higher than the place where the said Stone was fixed), and thrown into the Church-yard. The † strong Timber which supported the Great Bell, which then was tolling, was broken in Pieces, so that the Bell itself fell down; and the window nearest to it was struck quite out, and shattered into innumerable Bits, which fell on the Ground about 20 yards distant from the Tower. The Belfry-Window, being built of Stone, was smitten with such force, that the broken Splinters flew as thick as Hail all about the Church and Chancel. The South Window of the Chancel was also much wrent and shattered; from which a very ponderous Stone falling upon the Communion-Rail, broke it; and from thence glancing on the Frame of the Communion Table, destroy'd that in like manner. The East Window of the Church was likewise much shock'd and defac'd, and a Hole struck right thro' the wall, 3 feet thick, under the same. The Outside of the Church is much damaged in various Places, and near Half of the Dial-plate of the Clock broken off. The Weather-Clock [*sic*] also is much burnt, and in part broken. Many of the People were struck down; but thro' God's Mercy received no great Damage. It was a good Providence that the Minister was not as yet come to the Church, or it is very probable some might have incurred Danger, if not Loss of Life."

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D., Salterton, Devon.

289. LATHYRUS TUBEROSUS, LINN.—This, not common pea. I found on 13th June last, growing wild near Chelvey. I only noticed one small patch of it, which was then coming into flower. It was not in the neighbourhood of any garden, or dwelling-house. I do not know whether it has been found before in Somersetshire. Essex and Lincolnshire are the only two habitats given by Sowerby in his Botany.

C. H. SP. P.

290. FITTAHOT (III. xxii. 251.)—Is not the 'a' in this word a badly formed 'c'? Fittchot used to be a word in ordinary use for the fougart or polecat.

W.

291. LADY O'LOONEY'S BURIAL PLACE (III. xxi. 194, xxii. 257.)—The epitaph of Mrs. Jane Molony, which has long been current in a mutilated form as that of "Lady O'Looney," and was supposed to be at Pewsey in Wilts, exists (or existed in 1877) in the chapel of St. George's Burying Ground in London, and was transcribed at the last mentioned date by the Rev. T. F. Ravenshaw, rector of Pewsey, who published it in his delightful book of "*Antiente Epitaphes*" (London: Joseph Masters & Co.: 1878.)—The real epitaph is much too long to be inserted here, but the fact that Mrs. Molony's mother was "cousin to the Rt. Honble.

† The Beam (*I suppose.*)

Edmond Burke commonly called the Sublime whose bust is here surmounted or subjoined," and that Mrs. Molony was "hot, passionate and tender, and a highly accomplished lady and a superb drawer in water-colours which (sic) was much admired in the exhibition room in Somerset House some years past," and that she was "beloved and deeply regretted by all who knew her for of such is the kingdom of heaven," is set forth with many other amusing absurdities in that delectable little book. The date of the epitaph is somewhat startling: it is that of January, 1839!

G. MILNER-GIBSON-CULLUM, F.S.A.

292. STOKE TRISTER, SOMERSET (III. xxi. 236)—Warner in his book entitled *Topographical Remarks relating to the South-Western Parts of Hampshire* (I. 140) thus describes a kind of hunting called *Traist* or *Trista*: "A wide and extensive plain was sought out, surrounded entirely by a wood, which was barricaded on all sides, excepting certain openings in particular spots, to permit the ingress or egress of the game. A mound or eminence was raised (if there were no natural Knoll) in this area; in such a situation as to command a view of the game, and give the person placed on it an opportunity of discharging his arrows at it. Here the king stood; the beasts were driven into the area, and the dogs sent after them. Such as passed near the ambushed monarch were destroyed by him. Those which attempted to escape through the openings before mentioned, were torn down by the dogs or intercepted by the attendants stationed there for that purpose." The author gives references to *Decem Scrip.* vol. I. p. 367, and to Du Fresne's *Glossary* under the word *Trista*, and adds that this mode of hunting was practised by princes in Germany at the time at which he wrote (1793).

F.W.W.

293. DORSETSHIRE DORSERS (III. xx. 137, xxi. 208-9, xxii. 246-8.)—While this subject is still before the readers of *S. & D. N. & Q.*, it may be well to record that the use, if not of the name, yet of the appliance itself survived into the forties. I well remember that up to that epoch one or more bakers at Dorchester carried round their bread entirely in dorsers, *i.e.* panniers slung on a horse's back. The man or boy rode the horse; and it seems to me that this riding must have been an art, a now forgotten art, of itself. It was a risky business to take a deep ford with panniers. A baker's boy was thus drowned at Frome Whitfield ford, just outside Dorchester, about 1838, as far as I can recall the date. In those times there was another use of dorsers, now unknown to me. On a farm at or near Bincombe, I used to see a long string of donkeys carrying manure on to the land in

wooden 'dorsers.' They went to and fro, between yard and field, in orderly file, entirely alone. Of course a man awaited them at each end of the march to load and unload, respectively.

H. J. MOULE, Dorchester.

294. ARMS OF ROGERS, ROCHE, ARUNDELL. (III. xxii. 264.)—If A. J. J. will refer to Yeatman's "*History of House of Arundel*" he will find much about Eva Roche (daughter of Richard Roche), who was living in 12 Ed. I., and was the wife of Sir Ralf de Arundel, Lord of Treloy and Sheriff of Cornwall in 1260. According to the pedigree at p. 214 of the above book, Sir Nicholas Arundel of Trelice was great-great-grandson of Odo de Arundel, brother of Sir Ralf.

C. H. Sp. P.

295. ARMORIAL BEARINGS AT CHELVEY.—On the porch of Chelvey Court, Somerset, are the arms of Tynte, impaling 3 *palets*. Whose are these arms? I can see nothing to designate the tinctures.

In the N. Window adjoining the pulpit of Chelvey Church, there are some old stained glass armorial bearings. *Gules, 3 bars argent, within a bordure of the last; impaling, Argent on a fess sable, between 3 bulls' heads cabossed gules, armed or, a crescent or.*—Papworth, at p. 45 of his "*Ordinary of British Armorials*," gives as the arms of Choke, "*Gules, 3 bars wavy arg: within a bordure of the last.*" It is possible that the lead work of the glass may conceal the wavy edge of the bars. At p. 47 of the 1623 "*Visitation of Somerset*," published by the Harleian Society, one of the quarterings of Harvy of Brockley is, "*Argent, a fess sable between 3 bulls' heads cabossed, gules.* [Bodimant.]" The inference may fairly be drawn from the crescent on the fess, that the arms are those of a descendant of a 2nd son of some head of the Bodimant family. I cannot find any reference to the Bodimants in Collinson's *History*, or elsewhere. Can any one supply information about them, or about these armorial bearings?

C. H. Sp. P.

296. QUARTERINGS IN GORGES COAT OF ARMS.—In Vol. III. p. 159, of Collinson's *History of Somersetshire*, the third quartering in the above coat is described as, "*Gules, a lion rampant argent, Mowbray.*" Is not this quarter the arms of Ouldhall? Walter Gorges married the daughter and heiress of William Ouldhall (vid. p. 157). Papworth, at p. 78 of his *Ordinary*, gives "*Gu, a lion rampant erm.*," as the arms of Oldehall, but gives no authority. If the tinctures were imperfect through decay, it was easy for Collinson to suppose the lion to be *argent*, instead of *ermine*. Judging from his mistake as to the arms of Englowes, it is to be inferred that the tinctures must have been imperfect.

The *ermine* spots are, however, not carved upon the lion the same as the *ermine*s are carved on the charges on the arms of Englowes, on the stonework coat of arms over the fire-place in Chelvey Court.

Collinson describes the 4th quartering in the Gorges coat, thus; "*Argent, a chevron between 3 caters on the dice, sable, Englowes.*" In Burke's Armory (1884) the arms are thus given; "*Englowise. Ar. a chev. sa. betw. three billets ermines.* (Another, *Sa. guttée d'eau.*") In Chelvey Court, where the Gorges coat of arms appears, carved in stone over one of the fire-places, the chevron, as well as the billets, is *ermine*s. The *ermine*s there are represented in stone, and not in paint, so that it cannot be an error of renovation. The billets are very substantial, and nearly square, and in this instance have each 5 markings on them to represent the *ermine*s, so that Collinson's "dice" were thrown again, and turned up *cinqs* at Chelvey Court. C. H. Sp. P.

297. EDMOND GODDARD.—Edmond Goddard, son of Walter Goddard of Bradford Bryan, married Ann, daughter of John Machan of Paulet, Somerset, in whose will (dated Nov. 26, 1591) he is mentioned: Wanted, the will of Edmond Goddard and any information respecting him. Please reply to
W. C. G. GODDARD, Brentwood, Salisbury.

298. WILLS AT WIMBORNE MINSTER.—In Hutchins' '*Dorset*' 3rd Ed., III. 197, occurs the following paragraph;—

"In the old Wills still existing [presumably 1868 about] in the custody of the Churchwardens there are frequent bequests to the Church." Then follow what appear to be extracts from a few of the Wills.

Can any one inform me if these Wills are now in existence, and whether a list of them is to be obtained and to whom to apply?

E. A. FRY, 172, Edmund St., Birmingham.

299. CHILCOTT OF CO. DORSET.—Can you help me to learn something more than the Oxford Matriculation Register tells me of the parentage of Christopher Chilcott, who was admitted (as of Magdalen Hall), 13 July, 1683? He is described as 18 years of age and son of Robert Chilcott of Bymister, co. Dorset, "pleb." Unfortunately the Registers of Beaminster Parish were, I am told, destroyed some years ago and no monument to any member of the family, so far as I can learn, is to be found in the Church. Christopher Chilcott was B.A. 1687 and M.A. 1690, and in 1692 became Vicar of Tintagel, Cornwall, where he died in 1726,—his wife Hannah having predeceased him in 1705. One daughter bore the fanciful name of Clorenda, and from the Vicar descended the Cornish giant, Chilcott. But it is in his antecedents rather than in his descendants that I am interested, and hitherto I have failed to find a place for him among the Chilcotts of Stogumber or Carhampton.

CHARLES J. ROBINSON.

[The name of Chilcot occurs in the Register of Abbotsbury,

Dorset, where Mary, dr. of Mr. William Chilcot was baptised 10th Dec., 1665; Mrs. Mary, wife of Mr. William Chilcot, was buried 2nd Feb., 1669/70; and Mr. William Chilcot buried 6th Nov., 1691.—EDITOR FOR DORSET.]

300. DORSET SMUGGLERS (II. xiii. 149, xiv. 187, xvi. 261, III. xviii. 60, xxii. 228.)—When at Shillingstone some 6 years ago, I was told by an old inhabitant of that village of a noted smuggler named Fry, of Ewerne, upon whom, dead or alive, a price was set by the Government. My informant told me that he once gave Fry, who was a relative of his, a ride from Blandford, and that on the way the smuggler shewed him a bullet-hole in his body received during some fray with the Revenue Officers. Fry eventually escaped to France. This happened, I should think, some 60 or 70 years ago.

Can T. W. W. S. give me any information about this Fry, or refer me to any newspaper in which his exploits are recorded?

GEO. S. FRY, Inglewood,
Upper Walthamstow Road, Walthamstow.

301. CROSS AND PILE.—Jeremy Taylor, (*Dissuasive from Popery*, chap. I. section ii.) has “The Council of Basil decreed for the Council against the Pope; the Council of Lateran under Leo X decreed for the Pope against the Council. So that it is Cross and Pile; and whether for a penny, when it can be done; it is now a known case, it shall become an article of faith.”

Can any reader help me along the road to understand this? Webster, *sub verb.* Pile, takes me some, but no great way.

CHARLES E. SEAMAN.

[*Cross and Pile* is a well-known expression, meaning *heads and tails*: it refers to the sides of a coin, e.g. the groat, one of which bore a cross, but what does the *pile* mean in this connection?

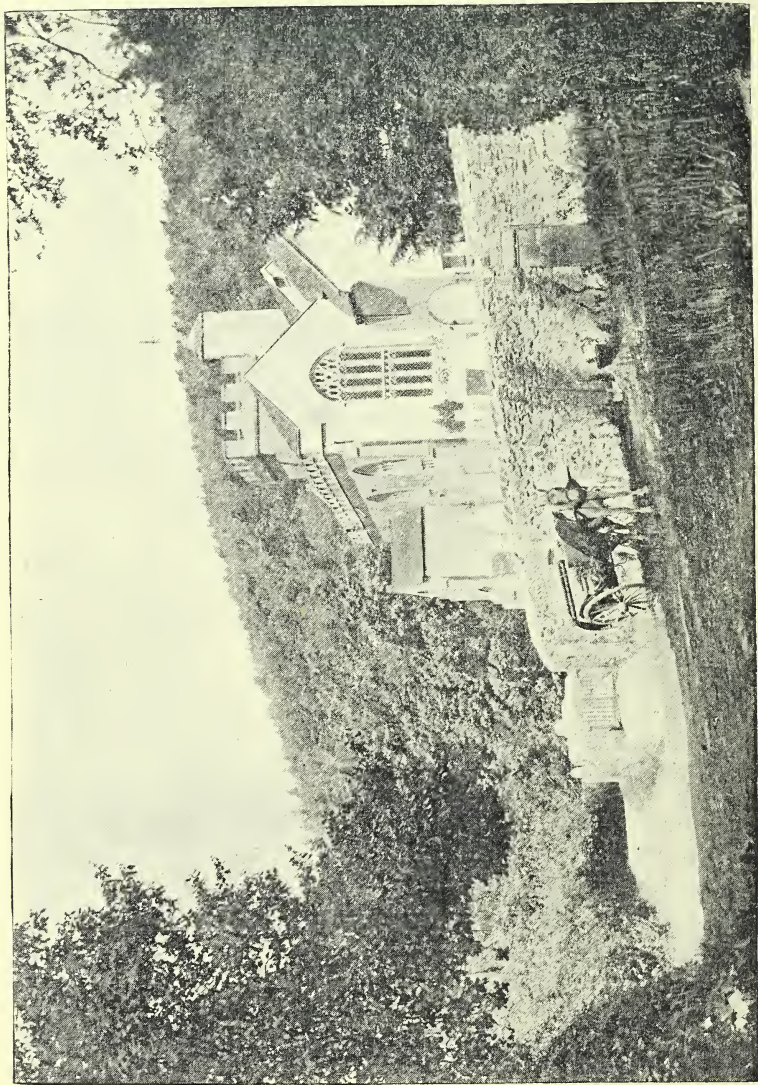
THE EDITORS.]

302. WINDING SHEETS.—I have been shown at Highbridge some old sheets used in laying out the dead; they consist of a covering for the bolster with an ornamental Greek cross in each corner, a similar covering for the pillow with four crosses to match, a hanging to place at the head, and a covering; all made of fine holland. The hanging and covering are edged with narrow hand-made lace, and down the middle of the covering is similar lace. I am told these sheets were lent to families, and that at the time of use candles were burnt, to keep away the cats. Is this a remnant of an old custom which is still observed in the laying out in state of persons of distinction?

J. ESTENS.

303. HOLBURNE OF MENSTRIE MUSEUM, BATH.—This museum was opened June 1st last in a building formerly the Savings Bank, Charlotte Street. Admission Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 1/- each day, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, free. Hours each day, 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.

J. ESTENS.



SELWORTHY CHURCH.

304. SOMERSET DIALECT. (III. xx. 235.)—Mr. Rees-Mogg's example of Somerset Dialect of the last century is very good, and goes to prove how little local dialects change in the course of years. It is difficult to trace the origin of many words current in the counties of the west and south-west. In some of the midland counties there is scarcely a word used by the peasantry which was not formerly the normal language of the educated classes, a fact fully demonstrated by the glossary of old Saxon words in Baker's *History of Northamptonshire*. In 1825 the late Mr. James Jennings published a little work on some of the dialects of the West of England, with examples, which have, with other "Zummerzet Rhymes," been republished by Page of Bridgewater. The original volume by Jennings is now scarce. Then in 1873 the Rev. Pigott Williams in conjunction with Mr. William Arthur Jones, published a little work on the words and phrases of Somersetshire, with a short Introduction by Dr. R. C. A. Prior. All these are very good, and form a valuable feature in the Bibliography of Somersetshire.

If your readers, however, want to read a scientific treatise on Somerset Patois, they should get that written by Mr. Elworthy in 1876, with the late Professor Freeman's and Prebendary Earle's comments thereon (S.A. and N.H.S. Proceedings, 1876). They will then see what a *patois* really means, and its influence on local habits, local customs, and local literature. They will see also that all these gentlemen pooh-pooh the *Parret* as the line of demarcation between Zummerzet and Devonshire speech, and draw it at the *Quantocks*. This may be substantially true, but beyond those lovely eminences of nature in many a snug village the pure unadulterated linguistic beauties may be heard uncorrupt and free from the smallest taint of Devonshire.

It is a common belief among the refined and educated classes in the country that *patois* and *provincialisms* are confined to the rural districts. It is not so. Nowhere is it more prevalent than in Bath. It has its peculiarities—its curious inflections, and is set off by a few special graces which are imparted by the *superior* associations of the lower orders of a city like Bath. The vernacular is so interesting, so amusing, uttered as it usually is with such earnestness, such fluency, and as if the speaker had never heard the current tongue in which he is commonly addressed, that it cannot fail to excite something of a wonder. And again, what is to be remarked is this, that every person, whose dialect is wholly Zummerzet, is never at a loss to understand what is said to him by the most refined and fastidious of speakers. He has, evidently, a sort of contempt for such a one, to whom he is longing to impart a little wholesome knowledge of his native tongue. There are times, most persons of Bath have occasionally had a taste of them, when these experienced local linguists give you a little "bit of their minds." It would be charming if it were

not so wicked. To hear a refined lady or gentleman swear offends the taste of their own species—it is really nasty; it is like drinking small beer out of a golden flagon. Sir Walter Scott only d—d the fleas and their souls. But to a full-grown Zummingsset “lad” such blasphemy is not only “hagus” (*hideous*), but a waste of energy, an unbecoming exhibition. He, especially if his training has been in the society of ’osses, knows not only the pure classic tongue most fitted for angry and emphatic objurgation, but he understands how to use the glowing phraseology which lends to it a charm all its own. Besides, these “lads” possess a personal superiority in themselves. They always rise to the occasion, and one is struck with the conviction that they are unconscious of deserving any other reproach than that of being over virtuous. A taste is enough for most people, and perhaps, in certain extremities, when they cannot escape—say in an accomplished “cabby’s” cab—they philosophically conclude that “’tis not for mortals always to be *blest*.” Well, this is one, not the most exalted view of a local dialect it must be admitted. Profanity is not a method which sets off either *patois* or refined language to advantage. It is, however, a point of view from which one cannot always escape.

In a further contribution I will send one or two examples of Zummingssetshire dialect of the 17th century which will illustrate the fact, already mentioned, as to the intransient nature of dialects and the local vulgar lingo.

R. E. PEACH.

305. MAIDEN NEWTON CHURCH PLATE.—An announcement has been made in the *Salisbury Diocesan Gazette* for August, 1893, of the restoration to the parish of Maiden Newton, Dorset, of a chalice and paten-cover, sold by the churchwardens in the early part of the present century. “The cup is of the beaker form, which is very uncommon, not a dozen of this form being known to remain. It was made in London in the year 1676, and has 1678 pricked round the rim with the names of the churchwardens of that date.” It has three passion flowers stamped in relief upon it. The paten-cover belonged to the Elizabethan Chalice, and is of the date 1574, bearing the mark (LS) of Lawrence Stratford, the silver-smith who flourished at Dorchester in the latter part of the 16th century,—a fact that Mr. H. J. Moule has brought to light through his examination of the Corporation records. It may be presumed that the chalice, to which the cover belonged, disappeared in or about the year 1678, but the parish books contain no record of such a transaction.

△.

306. PENNY FAMILY. (I. viii. 378, II. xii. 124.)—The following may be acceptable as a small contribution to this subject.

In Pilton church, Somerset, is a mural tablet on the South side, near the chancel, with these arms, *Arg. two greyhounds courant regardant per pale gu. and sa.* Crest. *From a crest coronet or, a greyhound as in the arms.* The inscription commemorates Edmund Penny, gent., who died 13 March, 1776, aged 35. Also Ann, wife of Joseph Isaac Penny, who died 24 March, 1788, aged 30. In Wells Cathedral Register are many entries of the name, generally with the designation, 'Mr.' or 'Mrs.'; these are printed in the work on the Wells Cathedral Monuments.

The name seems to be somewhat frequent in Somerset; the following are a few stray notes. Will of Richard Penny of Dunbridge in the parish of Kingsbury, dated 20 Jan., 1602, proved at Wells; no date. Names his son Richard, daughter Isabel, and his wife Joane. (Original Wills, Wells, 1602, No 121.) William Penny, Weston Zoyland, will dated 26 March, 1588. Names sons Jasper and James, daughter Christian, and wife Agnes. The bequests are farm stock. Proved 3 May, 1588. (Original Wills, Wells, 1588, No. 114.) Will of Dorothy Penny of Chard; no date; proved 13 Oct., 1624. Names four sisters Agnes, Margaret, Eleanor, Edith. (Original Wills, Wells, 1624, No. 90.) Will of Margery Penny of Chedzoy, widow, dated 1 June, 1629. Names son James, daughters Joane, Alice and Ann; Joane Woolle; Son John residuary legatee. Witnesses, Richard Clearke, Joane Woolle, and Elizabeth Carye. Proved 20 June, 1629. Total of inventory £24 15 4. (Original Wills, Wells, 1629, No. 91.)

Adminstrations were granted in the Bishop's Court, Wells, for the goods, &c., of William Penny of Bruton, 1687, No. 12; William Penny of Wincanton, 1693, No. 148; John Penny of Frome Selwood, 1721, No. 41; Robert Penny of Bruton, 1728, No. 22; Henry Penny of Somerton, 1728, No. 122; James Penny of Castle Cary, 1729, No. 27; Benjamin Penny of Batcombe, 1738, No. 15. The date and number is the index reference.

EURE.

307. THE BOOK OF CERNE (I. vii. 332.)—I read with interest in *S. & D. N. & Q.*, September, 1889, part vii. 332, a brief account of the *Book of Cerne*. It may interest some of your readers to know that the 3rd portion, the *Sequentiarius* of the Church of Cerne (cir. A.D., 1400), has been (virtually) edited by Messrs. Misset and Weale in their *Analecta Liturgica*, pars. 2. (Insulis et Brugis) pp. 573-589. The editors give a list of the proses, seventy-six in number, with the Sunday, Festival, or other occasion to which such composition is assigned; they have added the first lines and the places where they may be found in certain standard collections of Latin sequences in the case of those which are not in any sense peculiar to the use of Cerne. For the

remainder they give the complete text, *i.e.*, for those which are unique or very rare. I subjoin a list of the latter class.

1. De S. Thoma Martyre : 'Salvatoris in honorem.'
2. In Conversione S. Pauli : 'Saulus adhuc spirans minas.'
3. In Purificatione B. Mariæ : 'Claris vocibus inclyta.'
4. De S. Alphago : 'Ad haec colenda gaudia.'
5. De S. Dunstano : 'Hodierna resonent gaudia.'
6. De S. Augustino : 'Christo regi laudes.'
7. De S. Albano : 'Eia, gaudens caterva.'
8. De S. Etheldreda : 'Aurea Paradisi rutilans portis castra.'
9. De SS. Petro et Paulo : 'Agmina laeta plaudant caelica.'
10. In Translatione S. Edwoldi : 'Unus et Dominus ex quo omnia.'
11. In Depositione S. Edwoldi : 'Eia musa tange lyram.'
12. De S. Nicolao : 'Christo Regi cantica.'

Of these Nos. 3, 5, 12 are found also in the Westminster Missal (cir. 1370) which Dr. J. Wickham Legg is editing for the 'Henry Bradshaw Society.' No. 9 is found in the (Winchester) Troper, cir. A.D., 1000, in the Bodleian, whence Dr. Henderson printed it in his appendix to the York Missal, ii. p. 292.

The remaining two-thirds of the Book of Cerne still require editing. But with Mr. Warren's facsimile edition of the "Bangor Antiphoner" fresh before me I have no reason to despair of some at least of your readers living to see such an edition finished or at any rate taken in hand.

CHR. W., Tyneham Rectory.

308. ABSENCE OF SOUL FROM BODY. (III. xxii. 266.)—The following legend of a similar transient separation of soul and body is recorded by Paulus Diaconus, in his *Historia Langobardorum*, lib. iii. cap. 34 :—

Once upon a time, when Gontram King of Burgundy (*ob.* A. D. 595) was hunting in a forest, his companions, according to their wont, dispersed, leaving him alone with one of his most faithful attendants. Becoming drowsy, the King laid his head on the attendant's knees, and slept. From Gontram's mouth came a small reptilian creature ("parvum animal in modum reptilis"), which essayed to cross a narrow brook ("tenuem rivulum") running near. Then the attendant drew his sword and laid it over the brook, by means whereof that reptile ("illud reptile") passed to the opposite bank. The creature went into a cleft in a mountain ("foramen montis") not far distant, and, after a brief absence, recrossed the sword, and entered Gontram's mouth. When he awoke, Gontram said that, in his dreams, he thought that he crossed a river ("fluvium") by an iron bridge, and entered a mountain, where he beheld great store of gold. The

attendant then related what he had seen. The place (? the cleft in the mountain) was dug up, and priceless treasures, which had been deposited there in ancient days, were found. From the gold Gontram made a solid canopy ("solidum cyborium"), desiring to send it, adorned as it was with most precious jewels, to the sepulchre of the Lord at Jerusalem. But as he was unable to do this, he caused it to be placed above the body ("supra corpus") of the blessed martyr Marcellus, whose remains are buried at Châlon-sur-Saone, the capital of the kingdom; and there (says Paulus) the *Cyborium* is now. He adds that nowhere is there anything fashioned of gold which can be compared to it. Paulus wrote in the eighth century.

About 1815 Hugh Miller heard a Highland story of two young men who were spending a summer morning together. "There was an ancient ruin beside them, separated, however, from the mossy bank on which they sat, by a slender runnel, across which there lay, immediately over a miniature cascade, a few withered grass stalks. Overcome by the heat of the day, one of the young men fell asleep; his companion watched drowsily beside him; when all at once the watcher was aroused to attention by seeing a little indistinct form, scarce larger than a humble-bee, issue from the mouth of the sleeping man, and, leaping upon the moss, move downwards to the runnel, which it crossed along the withered grass stalks, and then disappeared amid the interstices of the ruin. Alarmed by what he saw, the watcher hastily shook his companion by the shoulder, and awoke him; though, with all his haste, the little cloud-like creature, still more rapid in its movements, issued from the interstice into which it had gone, and, flying across the runnel, instead of creeping along the grass stalks and over the sward, as before, it re-entered the mouth of the sleeper, just as he was in the act of awakening. 'What is the matter with you?' said the watcher, greatly alarmed. 'What ails you?' 'Nothing ails me', replied the other; 'but you have robbed me of a most delightful dream. I dreamed I was walking through a fine rich country, and came at length to the shores of a noble river; and, just where the clear water went thundering down a precipice, there was a bridge all of silver, which I crossed; and then, entering a noble palace on the opposite side, I saw great heaps of gold and jewels, and I was just going to load myself with treasure, when you rudely woke me, and I lost all.'"—*My Schools and Schoolmasters*, 1857, pp. 111, 112.

W. G. BOSWELL-STONE.

309. HAYBANDS FOR GAITERS.—Was it a practice for old-fashioned gentlemen, in the first half of this century, to wind haybands round their legs, for warmth, as occasion might require? I have heard of two examples, one in Herts and the other in

Dorset, which seem to show that the habit was once common. The Dorset example is that of an old Military Officer, who thus protected his legs when starting on a coach journey to London.

Δ.

310. DR. WRIGHT, A DORSET CLERGYMAN.—In the life of Milton by William Hayley, p. cx, prefixed to an edition of his Poetical Works, A.D. 1794, is found the annexed statement.

“Richardson has left the following sketch of Milton’s figure at an advanced period of life. ‘An ancient clergyman of Dorsetshire, Dr. Wright, found John Milton in a small chamber hung with rusty green, sitting in an elbow chair and dressed neatly in black, pale but not cadaverous, his hands and fingers gouty with chalk stones.’”

Who was this ancient Dorset clergyman ?

J. CROSS.

311. NICHOLAS DRUET, RECTOR OF MARNHULL.—In the list of the Rectors of Marnhull, Dorset, given in Hutchins, 3rd edit., vol. IV., p. 324, occurs the name of John Druet, Rector of Snorham, Dioc. of London, instituted to Marnhull, 5 Dec., 1433. To him succeeded Nicholas Druet, LL.B., pr., on the resignation of J. Druet, instituted 2nd Feb., 1449. William Hart succeeded to this rectory on the death of N. Druet, and was instituted 3 April, 1455.

This Nicholas Druet is evidently the person whose will was proved P.C.C. 27 March, 1455, under the name of Nicholas Druel, as is clear from the bequests of 40s. made to the church of St. George of Marnhul, and 6s. 8d. to the poor of the same vill. As the testator bequeaths a substantial legacy to King’s College, Cambridge, he was probably a member of that College. He mentions in his Will his brother Master John Druel, his brother John Peere, his sister Johan Warde, and others. There is the same puzzle as to the name, whether Druet or Druel, as occurred in the case of Richard Druett of Exeter (see *ante*, vol. I. v. 220.) Can any correspondent, by referring to the Records of King’s College, or to the list of Rectors of Snorham, help to clear up this difficulty ?

The following is a copy of the Will.

C.H.M.

In Dei nōie Amen Vicesimo primo die Mensis Marcij Anno 1454, Ego Nich’us Druel de Ciuitate London sane mentis et bone memorie exist’ testamentu’ meum in hunc modum. In primis lego animam meam deo omnipotenti beate virgini marie et o’ibus sanctis, corpusque meum sepeliend’ fore secundum dispocioem executorum meorum infrascript’. Itm lego ad vsum ecclie Sanct’ Georgij de Marnhul xls. Itm lego pauperibus eiusdem ville vjs. viijd. Itm lego ecclie de Newnton xs. Itm lego ecclie de

Yeuylden vjs. viijd. Itm lego Johi Peere ffrat' meo meam togam de Rosset curtam. Itm lego Alberedo Peer' meam togam de must' de vilone penulat' cu' popyl. Itm lego Johanne Warde sorori mee meam optima' togam murram meam & optimu' par linthiaminu'. Itm lego Margerie Quavel vna' togam de Sangwen existen' Cantebr'. Itm lego Johanni Peere junioli de Newnton xs. Itm lego collegio Regis Cantebr' viij li in pecunia & vnam craterem stantem coopertam. Itm lego 3^{mo} Altari ecclie Omi' sanctorum in Judaismo Cantebr' vjs. viijd. pro decimis meis oblitis. Itm lego ad Repacoem librorum & vestimentorum eiusdem ecclie vjs. viijd. Itm lego ecclie sancte Trinitatis Cantebr' ad repacoem librorum & vestimentorum vjs. viijd. Itm lego Mag'ro Johanni Garlonde iijs. iiijd. Itm lego Mag'ro Johanni Aislay meam togam blodiam penulat' ad manus & colar' cu' Beuyr cum lapicio. Itm lego Mag'ro Johanni Hewet vnam zonam argenteam viridem. Itm lego Alicie Pynnyngton vnu' pixidem de argento et vnu' annulum de auro cum lapide vocat' paritott. Itm lego Simoni Cannok meum optimu' par cultellarum. Itm lego Alicie Cowper meam toga' de musterdeuillers duplicat'. Itm lego Johanne Brandon xxs. de debitis m' p eandem. Itm lego Johanni Adhal xls. de debitis michi per eundem. Itm lego Johanni Brown xiijd. Itm lego Ricardo Keston xijs. iiijd. de debitis michi per eundem. Itm lego Ricardo Warde om'es pecunias quas recepit et recipiet pro nigro equo meo. Itm volo qd Will'mus Ward junior habeat vnu' lectum videlicet vnu' matras vnu' bolstar ij lodices par linthiaminu' secundo melius cooptorium et quinque marcas. Itm lego Nicholao Bathern iijs. iiijd. Itm volo qd executores mei disponant int' pauperes die obitus mee xxs. Residuum vero bonorum meorum superius non legatorum do & lego Mag'ro Johanni Druel ffratri meo domino Rogero Hewet & Mag'ro Will'mo Wylde vt ipi disponant pro anima mea prout eis melius videtvr expedir' secund' conscientiam suam quos meos constituo Executores. Et volo qd Magr' Johes Druel frater meus habeat pro labor' suo meum equu' ambulante[m] existentem apud fulham vnu' annulum de auro cum parte sancte Crucis et volo qd habeat iste siue recepit super se onus administrand' siue non. Et do executoribus meis potestatem emend' de bonis meis non obstante aliqua constitutione edit' in contrario. Itm lego domino Rogero Hewet vnam togam nigram peciu' virge iijs. & xxs. pro labor'. Itm lego Mag'ro Willmo Wilde vnam togam nigram peciu' virge iijs. & xxs. pro labore suo. Itm volo qd executores mei heant omnes expensas et singlas quas fecerint circa executionem testamenti mei et secund' discrecoem ffratris mei volo qd heant plus secund' qd labor eorum expossit dat die & loco supraddcis p'ntibus Magistro Johannis Aislay Mag'ro Johanni Hewett Bacallarijs in Decretis & Nicholas Bathern luteine.

Proved at Croydon 27th March, 1455, and administration granted to Dom. Roger Hewet and Mr. William Wild. (Stokton 2.)

312. SWYRE PARISH ACCOUNT BOOK.—Through the kindness of the Rev. R. W. H. Dalison, Rector of Swyre, Dorset, an old Overseers' Account Book, belonging to that parish, has come under my notice, from which I gather the following particulars which may be usefully placed on record for the light they throw upon the financial arrangements of the place.

The Book itself is of paper, of about 86 leaves, without a cover, in a most tender condition, extending from about 1600 to 1668, though of the earlier years of the century only mere fragments of pages remain. The first complete yearly statement occurs in 1614, and the accounts for that year are here printed at large, as a specimen of the way in which the parish business was transacted.

As the parish is and was a small one, and this book kept by Overseers, there are few entries beyond the payments of money to the Poor. Indeed, the payment of 2s. for Ann Brewer's shroud in 1620, and 3s. 2d. for one for Mary Samways in 1652, 13s. 8d. to William Derby, Coroner, "for doenge his office," 1658, and 5s. for Crawford Bridge, 1660, are the only casual entries which call for remark. The Overseers paid a shilling annually for "writinge our booke," from 1618 to 1654, when the charge became 1s. 6d. It was 1s. 8d. in 1655, and settled at 2s. in 1658.

The yearly statements are "allowed" by the signatures of two magistrates. The signatures of parishioners are rare. Richard Handleigh was Rector from the latter part of the 16th to the middle of the 17th century, but appears to have been non-resident (he had also the Rectory of Melbury Bubb), as his signature is not appended to the accounts in any year, whereas Robert Frier, clericus, signs in 1617, in 1638, and thenceforward pretty continuously till 1667. Henry Beriew (Berjew) succeeded Handleigh in 1642, according to Hutchins, and signs in 1650, and until the end of the book in 1668, and was thus apparently resident, though Frier still lived in the parish, and was not buried till August, 1670, "aged p Report 105 years."

There are no yearly accounts between 1642 and 1648, when an entry occurs "for making our booke of account 3s. for five years," an item testifying to the troublous state of those times. There are also none for 1659, but in this case a page may be missing.

It will now be convenient to give the statement of accounts for the year 1614, in which the whole of the receipts and expenditure may be seen.

Swyre.

Their rates following for the yere 1614 for a contribucon toward the relief of our poore Together with our accompte of the manner of the

distribucon and imployment of the same vnto the said vses accordingly, were made by us whose names here followe, vizt.

Andrew Bownd	}	Churchwardens
John Rawlin's iun'		
Arthur Cribb	}	Overseers of the poore
James Pitman		

The Contribucon for the relief of our poore

Morgan Hollman *	xijs.		}	} xls. vjd.
Mr. Handley †	ixs.			
Walter James ‡	ijs.	vijd. ob.		
Mr. John Napper §	ijs.	iijd.		
John Napper	iijs.			
Marie Cribb widow		xviijd.		
Richard Croome		xviijd.		
Galfrid Heare		xiijd. ob.		
John Haywell		ixd.		
Arthur Cribb		ixd.		
Robert Gover		ixd.		
John ffreeman		ixd.		
John Golsey		ixd.		
James Pitman		ixd.		
Walter Black * *		ixd.		
John Craft † †		ixd.		
Richard Spring		ixd.		
John Rawlens thelder ‡ ‡		iiijd. ob.		
John Rawlens the younger		iiijd. ob.		

The Totall of this Tax for the Contribucon } xls. vjd.
amounts vnto the iust somme of }
Beside }

The Somme of Tenne pounds given in Stock for }
our poore by James Rawlens late of Swyre deceased for ever to } xxs.
remaine for their use & yerely imployment & yerely to yeld }
As also } iiijli. vid.

The like Somme of Tenne pounds given likewise }
by Mrs Joane Hollman widow late of Barwick in Swyre afore- }
said deceased for ever to remaine to the said use & yerely } xxs.
imployment & yerely to yeld }

The Monethlie distribucon followes in the next ensuing Page.

The Monethlie Distribucon and imployment of the former Contribucon for ye relieef of our poore here immediatelie followeth : vizt :

Maij j ^o	Mautild Panchard	xvjd.	}	} ijs. iiijd.
	George Hall then sick	vjd.		
	Morgan Beagons wief in her sickness	vjd.		

* For Barwick. William Holman pays in 1615, Robert Holman 1629, Alice Holman 1642, John Squibb, 1648, and Julius and Benjamin Squibb, 1661.

† The Rector. Henry Berjew's name substituted 1642.

‡ John Harbin [Esq.] 1623.

§ Robert Napper 1620, Mrs Alice Napper 1653.

* Sometimes written Blackwood.

† † For Cobmill, 1616.

‡ ‡ George Trenchard 1620, Tamsin Trenchard 1627, Thos. Bishop 1631.

N.B.—Josias Handlye was a ratepayer in 1608. He afterwards disappears, but his name, as Josias Handley, is reinstated in 1631. In 1633 he gives place to Robert Napper, Esq.

Maij xxix ^o	Mautild Panchard	xvjd.	} ijs.	xd.
	George Hall being sick	xviijd.		
Junij xxvj ^o	Matild Panchard	xvjd.		xvjd.
Julij 24 ^o	Mautild Panchard	xvjd.		xvjd.
Aug. 21 ^o	Mautild Panchard	xvjd.		xvjd.
Sept. 18	Mautild Panchard	xxd.		xxd.
	Mautild Panchard	xxd.		xxd.
	Mautild Panchard	xxd.		xxd.
	Paid for George Halls rent in } the time of his sickness }		} ijs.	
	Mautild Panchard	xxd.		
	Three yards of cloth bought for } her after ijs. ijd. the yard cost }		} vjs. vjd.	
	Mautild Panchard	xxd.		
[Decembris] 18 ^o	Half a yard of canvas for her	vd.	} ixs.	xjd.
	for making of her coate thereof	vjd.		
	for a pair of stockens for her	xd.		
Januarij 8 ^o	Mautild Panchard	xxd.		xxd.
Februarij 9 ^o	Mautild Panchard	xxd.		xxd.
Marcij 5 ^o	Mautild Panchard	xxd.		xxd.
Aprilis 2 ^o	Mautild Panchard	xxd.		xxd.
	The Totall of this our Monethlie Distribucon amounting } vnto xxxijs. and ixd. deducted out of the former Contribucon }		} vjs.	ixd.
	vizt. xls. vjd. There remaineth of the said Contribucon iust }			

An Account of certain other money vizt. of xxiijs. rec. by vs this our yere 1614 for the use of x li. given for ever to remaine in Stock for use of our poore by Mrs Joane Hollman late of Barwick within our parish deceased, and placed forth accordingly for the benefit & behoofe of our said poore. As also in pt for and towards the use of the other Ten pownds in like manner to remain in Stock for the same vse by James Rawlens late also distributed by us to the parties hereunder named, vizt :

in December		Against Easter	
Marie Bruer	vjd.	Marie Bruer	xijd.
An Bruer	vjd.	An Bruer	vjd.
John Curland	xijd.	John Curland	xijd.
Bridget Roper	xijd.	Bridget Roper	vjd.
Elisabeth Beagon	vjd.	Elisabeth Beagon	vjd.
Cicilie Summer	xd.	Cicilie Summer	vjd.
Henrie ffall	vjd.	Agnes Mullens	xijd.
Henrie Cribb	xijd.	Widow Browne	vjd.
Morgan Samwaies	vjd.	Jane Northou'	vjd.
Agnes Mullens	xijd.	George Hall	vjd.
Alice Mullens	xijd.	Morgane Beagons wid.	vjd.
George Hall	viijd.	Tho. Pitmans wief	vjd.
John Hall	vjd.	Henrie Crib	vjd.
Robert Blackwood	vjd.	Alice Mullens	vjd.
Agnes Parsons	vjd.	Widow Browne	xijd.
Thomas Pitman	vjd.	Agnes Parsons	xijd.
Morgane Beagon	vjd.	Margaret Pitman	xijd.
Margaret Pitman	vjd.	Henrie Crib	vjd.

Thus the xxiijs. was fullie distributed at two seu'all tymes as here above appeareth.

There remaineth of the vse of our x li Stock which was given by James Rawlens, and can not yet be recovered out of the hands of Walter James the somme of ten shillings for this yere as also from Richard Cromme the somme of fowre shillings beside that they keep also the principall still in their hands. } xiijs.

It also for the arreareages due for the use of the same Stock from the said Walter James for two former yeres the somme of fourteen shillings xiijs.
and likewise from the said Richard Croome for foure former yeeers the somme of xvjs.

There remains likewise of the Monethlie distri- bucon in our hands as in the former page appeareth the somme of vijs. ixd.
The which we are redie with theis our accmpts foorthwh to yeeld up.

Alowed by vs. John Browne, John Willyams.

The Overseers' income arose from three sources, (1) a Rate upon the occupiers of lands; (2) the Interest arising from sundry legacies, left as a stock for ever; (3) the Rent of a certain piece of arable land and cow-pasture.

1. THE RATE.—The principle on which the rateable list was drawn up becomes apparent upon examination. On taking the lowest sum paid, say, in 1614, viz., 4½d., and comparing it with the highest, 12s., it will be seen that the former is $\frac{1}{32}$ nd of the latter, and all the intermediate payers are charged at varying multiples of the same basis. Thus, nine persons pay 9d. each, or $\frac{2}{3}$ nds of 12s., one pays 1s. 1½d., or $\frac{3}{32}$ nds, two 1s. 6d., or $\frac{4}{32}$ nds, one 2s. 3d., or $\frac{6}{32}$ nds, one 2s. 7½d., or $\frac{7}{32}$ nds, one 3s., or $\frac{8}{32}$ nds, while Richard Handleigh, the Rector, pays 9s., or $\frac{3}{4}$, i.e. $\frac{24}{32}$ nds. This proportion continued for many years, in fact, until 1661, but in 1629 the Rector's rate became $\frac{1}{2}$ of the highest instead $\frac{3}{4}$, and so continued until 1661, when it was slightly reduced, and in 1662 became $\frac{2}{3}$ ths of the highest, and the rate then assumes a new form, the lowest being $\frac{1}{40}$ th of the highest assessment. Thus, in 1662, one person pays 1s. 3d., or $\frac{1}{40}$ th of £2 10 0 (the highest), eight 2s. 6d., or $\frac{1}{20}$ th, one 3s. 4d., or $\frac{1}{15}$ th, two 5s., or $\frac{1}{10}$ th, two 10s., or $\frac{1}{5}$ th, one 10s. 5d., or $\frac{5}{4}$ th, and the Rector £1, or $\frac{2}{3}$ ths. This arrangement continued till the end of the Account book in 1668. It thus becomes evident that considerable ingenuity was displayed in constructing the rate, and whatever the amount required for parish purposes might be, the proportions above stated were accurately preserved.

The amount of Rates collected yearly, on an average of 29 years from 1614 to 1642, both inclusive, was £2 15 0—the exact amount levied in 1630. The lowest years were £1 5 0 in 1637, 8, 9, and 1641. The three heaviest years were 1631 (£7 10 0), 1632 (£6 17 6), and 1633, (£6 5 0). This rise is accounted for by the single case of John Whoare, who received in these years £7 6 3, £6 14 10, and £6 10 8, his usual allowance being much less. The average for the last 17 years from 1650 to 1667 (there are no accounts for 1659) is considerably higher, viz. £7 14 7,—the highest year being £9 9 0 in 1667, and the lowest £4 7 2 in 1655.

The Rate in 1662 was

	£	s.	d.
Julius and Benjamin Squib ..	2	10	0
Henry Bariew, rector ..	01	0	0
Richard Jacob, John Oldis ..	00	10	0
Robert firier ..	00	05	0
Robert Randle ..	00	10	0
George Waldron ..	00	10	5
Joseph Bartlett } ..	00	03	4
James and Lidia Croome }			
William and Hugh Rallens ..	00	05	0
John Clarke ..	00	02	6
Thomas Meadway ..	00	02	6
Thomas Freeman ..	00	02	6
William Poldon ..	00	02	6
William Clarke, John Mathews ..	00	02	6
Agnes Northouer ..	00	02	6
Arthur Symes ..	00	02	6
Thomas Rallens ..	00	01	3
Henry and John Crib ..	00	02	6
	<hr/>		
	6	15	0
	<hr/>		

2. LEGACIES.—The bequests or legacies to the parish were £10, given by Mrs. Joane Holman of Barwick, widow, who was buried 28 June, 1604 (Parish Register); £10 given by James Rallens of Swire, possibly buried 4 April, 1606; and 40s. given by Doctor Bartholomew Jessop.

The two former legacies are first alluded to in the accounts for 1613, when, after the signatures of John Willyams and Tho. Trenchard, Justices, allowing the correctness of the annual statement, the following note is added:—

“Upon this condicon that from henceforth the overseers and Churchwardens do yearlie charge themselves with the some of xx^s. for those of a stocke of x li giuen to the poore in the testamt of James Rawlinge late of Swyer deceased and also that they yearlie make mencon of the said stock of xli in eu'rie ac[count]—also it is confessed by the ou'seers that there is x li more giuen by the testamt of Mrs. Joane Hollman to be employed to those of the poore there the stocke and vse thereof to be yearlie accounted for and sett downe in this booke as aforesaid.

Allowed by vs John Willyams.
Tho: Trenchard.”

From this it would seem that the parish officers had not hitherto considered it necessary to enter the particulars of the distribution of the charities in their accounts. Henceforth, however, the order of the magistrates was carefully observed.

In 1615 the following statement occurs.

“There remaineth in the hands of Mrs. Alce Holman widdow and James Stevens for the some of xiiijli. vjs. viijd. for vse dew in this or yere 1615 the some of xxvj s. viij d. beinge for the ten pownds giuen in stocke to remaine for ever by Mrs. Joane Holman late of Barwick deceased, and pte of the ten powndes giuen by James Rallens aforesd to the like vse.

The rest of o^r stock soe giuen, we haue taken good security for the paiment and imployment therof to the contentment of or sayd pish and Inhabitants there. And soe we trust will be to yor good likinge as in the collu' before may appeare.

Allowed John Willyams. Tho: Trenchard."

In the column alluded to, on the side of the page, is written

	£	s.	d.
Miis. Holman, James Stevens		13	6 8
with the areages for the last yere	£1	6s.	8d.
John Curlond, John Rallens xxs. to be kept by the consent of the Inhabitants wth out paying any vse which is of the aforesd	£13	6s.	8d.
Wm. ffreeman, John Randle		1	10 0
Rich. Croome and Wm. Goaver		2	0 0
John and Matild Oliu' and John Rallens		2	0 0
Morgan Beagen and Henry Cribb		1	10 0
remayneth	£20	6	8

In 1625 the yearly interest on each of these legacies was reduced to xvjs.

In 1626 Jesope's legacy makes its appearance. "Besides the sume of fforty shillings giuen for the vses above said by Bartholomew Jesope doctör deceased to remaine a stocke for euer & yearly to yeld iijs. ijd. ob."

In 1651 first occurs "ffower pounds giuen by Mr. John Naper deceased." He was buried at Swyre 6 Aug., 1644.

In 1639 the entry is found, "Besides there is ffive pounds giuen by Mr. Morgane Holman deceased wch wee [have] not received for wch cause we desire...assistance."

The last allusion to this legacy occurs in 1651. The Overseers had not then received it, and for the future omitted to allude to it. Morgan Holman was of Barwick. Morgan Holman, senr., was buried at Swyre 1 July, 1614, but the testator's burial is not now to be found in the Register.

3. RENT.—In 1610, the first year in which a larger fragment of the account book is found, is the following entry:—"The totall of this tax for a monthly contribucon beinge iijs. xjd. beside the blinde man his allowance as is heretofore expressed doeth in the whole yeere after the reconinge of xiiij monthes to the yeere amounte vnto the just sum of ijli. iijs. xjd., wch is wholly distributed by the peteculars following."

What is meant by "the blinde man, his allowance" is more clearly expressed in 1619; "Besides this tax and yearly anuities we haue certeine errable landes and a Cow pasture allowed and by the consent of the Inhabytants allotted to a poore blind man for his releif amounting to the value of xxvs."

The last mention of these lands occurs in 1650, when the blind man is mentioned by name. "As alsoe certeine errable

lands allowed and allotted unto John Whoer for and towards his releafe and yearly doth yeld xxs." Like most annuitants he had lived long.

SWYRE PARISH OFFICERS.

*Churchwardens.**Overseers.*

1602	Richard Crib, John Freeman	Richard Crome, George Handleigh
1607	Morgan Holman, Walter Blacke	Walter James, Richard Croome
1608	Richard Croome, John Haywell	Morgan Holman, Robert Eber
1609	William Snell, William Gover	Josias Handlie, John Freeman
1610	Walter James, Richard Gover	Richard Cribb, Nicholas Hale
1611	Richard Cribb, John Freeman	Morgan Holman, John Rawling
1612	Lancelott Clearke, Richard Oliver	Walter James, Walter Blackwood
1613	Andrew Bownde, Lancelot Clark	Walter James, John Haywell
1614	Andrew Bownde, John Rawlins, junr.	Arthur Cribb, James Pitman
1615	Nicholas Hale, James Pytman	John Freeman, John Rallins
1616	John Rallens, Robt. Blackwood	John Haywell, Jefferie Heere
1617	James Steeuens, John Haywell	Walter James, John Rallens, junr.
1618	Arthur Crib, James Clarke	Jefferie Heere, Nicholas Hale
1619	Walter James, Richard Croome	Walter James, John Haywell
1620	John Freeman, James Clarke	Thomas Steevens Richard Oliuer
1621	Jeffery Heere, Roger Fawle	John Napper, Andrew Bownd
1622	John Freeman, Richard Oliuer	Robt. Blackwood, John Rallens, junr.
1623	Jefferie Heere, Andrew Bownd	James Steevens, John Haywell
1624	Richard Croome, Nicholas Hale	Jeffery Heere, Roger Fawle
1625	George [? Trenchard], Robert N[apper]	John Rallings, Richard Croome
1626	James Steevens, Richard Croome	John Napper, John Freeman
1627	Nicholas Halie, John Crib	Robert Blackwood, Roger Fawle
1628	John Freeman, John Thorner	John Rallens, John Haywell
1629	Roger Fawle, William Rallens	John Napper, John Rallens
1630	Nicholas Hawley, George Handleigh	James Randle, John Freeman
1631	Andrew Bound, Hugh Rallens	John Haywell, Roger Fawle
1632	Andrew Bound, Robert Randle	Robert Blackwood, William Rallens
1633	Thomas Byshop, Robert Blackwood	John Thorner, John Crib
1634	John Haywell, Andrew Bound	William Freeman, Hugh Rallens
1635	John Nociter, Nicholas Hally	Robert Holman, John Haywell
1636	John Thorner, Andrew Bound *	William Rawlins, Robbarrt Randoll
1637	William Freeman, John Nocyter	John Napper, John Croome
1638	William Rallens, John Chaninge	Robert Northouer, Richard Mullens
1639	John Thorner, Hugh Rallens	John Napper, James Randle
1640	James Randle, Thomas Pyke	Thomas Walron, Henry Smyth
1641	Thomas Walron, Jamès Randle	Edward Diskett, William Rallens
1642	James Randle, Thomas Waldron	William Yeats, Richard Mullens
1648†	Richard Jacob, William Rallens	Lancelote Clarke, Hugh Rallens
1649	Richard Jacob, William Rallens	Lancelote Clarke, Hugh Rallens
1650	Robert Randle, Lancelote Clarke	Thomas Waldron, John Fryer
1651	John Squibb, William Freeman	Richard Jacob, James Croome
1652	John Squibb, William Freeman	William Rallens, Hugh Rallens
1653	John Fryer, John Cribb	Robert Randle, Richard Northouer
1654	John Squib, Richard Jacob	Richard Waldron, John Clarke
1655	John Squib, Richard Jacob	William Rallens, Joseph Bartlet
1656	John Squib, Richard Jacob	John Fryer, George Waldron
1657	John Squib, Richard Jacob	Thomas Freeman, Richard Jacob

* They sign the marriage register this year as Churchwardens, but are not mentioned in the account book.

† No fresh appointments were made apparently till 1648.

1658	John Squib, Richard Jacob	George Waldron, John Clarke
1659	[No accounts this year.]	Richard Jacob, John Crome ‡
1660	Joseph Randle, Joseph Bartlet	William Rallens, John Cribb
1661	Julius Squib, George Waldron	John Fryer, Thomas Freeman
1662	Julius Squib, George Waldron	Robert Randle, John Clarke
1663	Julius Squib, George Waldron	Robert Randle, John Clarke
1664	Julius Squib, George Waldron	Robert Randle, John Clarke
1665	Julius Squib, George Waldron	William Rallens, James Croome
1666	Julius Squib, George Waldron	Henry Crib, Christopher Meaden ?
1667	Julius Squib, George Waldron	Rd. Jacob, [al's Beagin] Jos. Bartlet
1668	Julius Squib, George Waldron	William Rallens, John Clarke

313. FIELD NAMES IN STALBRIDGE, DORSET (III. xxi. 221, xxii. 242).—Puxy is given in Barnes's "*Glossary of the Dorset Dialect*," 1886, as "A miry or boggy place; a puddle." I should have thought it a word by no means unknown to Dorset folk.

W.C.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

314. THE MARTILOGE in Englysshe after the vse of the chirche of Salisbury and as it is redde in Syon With addicyons. Printed by Wynkyn de Worde in 1526. Edited with Introduction and Notes by F. Procter, M.A., and E. S. Dewick, M.A., F.S.A. London, 1893. Pp. xxxix, [5], 291, Demy 8vo.

This work forms the third volume of the Henry Bradshaw Society's Publications, and is a reprint of the English version of the Martyrologium "made for private use by Richard Whytford, a brother of Syon Monastery, and printed by Wynkyn de Worde, as a small quarto, in 1526." The original is rare, only seven copies being known to be in existence.

The Martyrologium was designed for reading in the Chapter-houses of Cathedral and Monastic Churches daily after prime, and the present translation was made for the edification of the unlearned Religious, who understood not the Latin of the original. The work claims to follow the use of Sarum, and has a special Dorset flavour from the fact that it contains *four* feasts of S. Edward, King and Martyr, viz., his martyrdom, March 18th, his translation from Wareham, Feb. 13th, the reception of his body at Shaftesbury, Feb. 18th, and a further translation to another resting place within the Abbey, on June 20th,—being two more festivals than were usually observed.

The Volume is accompanied by a valuable index of Saints, arranged by Canon Wordsworth, Rector of Tyneham, Dorset. The whole work is carefully edited, and a scholarly Introduction is prefixed.

Δ.

‡ Nominated.

315. WINCHESTER COMMONERS. 1800—1835. By Clifford W. Holgate, M.A., Editor of "Winchester Commoners, 1836—90." Salisbury: Brown and Co., 1893. Demy 8vo. Pp. viii, 43. Price 1s.

Mr. Holgate, who has already published an instalment of the valuable work on which he is engaged, comprising the careers of Winchester Commoners from 1836 to 1890, has just issued a list of Commoners during the preceding years of the present century. This list contains in alphabetical order all the names occurring in the "Long Rolls" for that period, and is published as a preliminary step to the preparation of a full biographical index. Specimens of the completed index are added, and indication is given of the points on which information is desired.

The present list comprises 1471 names, of which 808 remain unidentified, though of these some 112 are probably known. The author is anxious to have the necessary particulars sent him as to any of these names, by those whose friends or relatives were at Winchester during the years in question. As the "Long Rolls" only give the surnames of the boys, such help is imperatively necessary. We recommend our readers to obtain Mr. Holgate's List for themselves, and see if they can help him.

Δ.

316. RECOLLECTIONS OF TOTTENHAM FRIENDS AND THE FORSTER FAMILY.—By Theodore Compton. London: Edward Hicks, junr., 14, Bishopsgate Without, 1893. Pp. [6], 74, [1]. 8vo.

Mr. Compton has written a charming little book of recollections of his early days at Tottenham. In addition to other details of the personal history of his contemporaries, he has given us reminiscences of the Forster family, the writer having been a pupil at the school of Deborah, the sister of Josiah Forster. The latter was a man of singular simplicity of character. Of this Josiah some amusing anecdotes are told. "The boys were in the habit of surreptitiously supplying themselves with dainty suppers, which they hauled up in a basket to the bedroom window. One night the basket was unusually heavy, and was with difficulty pulled up. When it came in sight under the window, what should appear but the head of Josiah Forster! The first impulse was to let the load down again quicker than it came up, but after a moment's reflection the boys decided to hold on, with Josiah dangling in the air, till he agreed to favourable conditions of peace." For the firework story, we must refer our readers to the book itself. William Forster, the brother of Josiah, married Anna, sister of Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, resided at Bradpole, Dorset, and was the father of the Rt. Hon. William Edward Forster, on whose death in 1886, the Forster family became extinct in the male line.

Δ.



THE SHAFTESBURY BEZANT.

317. THE SHAFTESBURY BEZANT. (II. xvi. 183).—By the kind permission of Mr. Merthyr Guest, of Inwood, the present owner of the Shaftesbury Bezant, we are enabled to present our readers with a representation of that curious object, taken from a photograph which Mr. Guest has most kindly sent us. Some account of the Bezant has already appeared in *S. & D. N. & Q.* (Vol. II., p. 235,) to which the reader is referred, but the following notice of it is taken from p. 247 of vol. VII. of the *Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Magazine* (Oct., 1862). The Bezant occurs among the articles exhibited to the Wiltshire Society on the occasion of its visit to Shaftesbury in August, 1861. It is described as follows:—

“By ROBERT SWYRE, Esq., *Shaftesbury*:—The original byzant (of gilded wood in the form of a palm tree, about three feet in height) which was formerly carried in procession to Enmore Green, near Motcombe, on the Monday before Holy Thursday in each year, and presented by the Mayor of Shaftesbury to the stewards of the manor, together with a pair of gloves, a calf's head, a gallon of ale, and two loaves of wheaten bread, as an acknowledgment for the water which formerly supplied the town of Shaftesbury, and was brought on horses' backs from the well on Enmore Green. This ceremony being concluded, the byzant, usually hung with jewels and costly ornaments, was returned to the Mayor, and carried back into the town in procession. The first written authority for this custom occurs in the Court Rolls of Gillingham Manor, dated 1527, to the effect that it hath been the custom in the tithing of Motcombe, Dorset, time out of remembrance, on the Sunday after Holy Cross Day, in May, for the villagers to assemble at Enmore Green, at one o'clock, and with the minstrels, and ‘mirth of game,’ to dance till two o'clock. ‘The Mayor of Shaston shall see the Queen's Bailiff have a penny loaf, a gallon of ale, and a calf's head, with a pair of gloves, to see the order of the dance that day, and if the dance fail that day and the Queen's Bailiff have not his duty (*i.e.* the calf's head, &c.) then the Bailiff and his men shall stop the water from the wells of Shaston from time to time.’”

“By Mrs. CHITTY, *Cann*:—Two pairs of byzant gloves, the last presented by the Mayor of Shaftesbury to the Lord of the Manor of Motcombe in accordance with the custom above described.”

The fact of the Shaftesbury bezant being carved in the semblance of a tree suggests that it bears some relation to the tree which, accompanied by a lion and a bird, appears on the seal of the Borough for warrants, 1570. In an earlier form of this seal, unfortunately broken, appended to a deed dated A.D. 1350, now in the municipal chest, and termed in the deed “*Sigillum communitatis Burgi Shaston*,” *i.e.* the seal of the commonalty, the *tree* bears the similitude of a large wooden mace, and is accompanied

by a sword in addition to the lion and bird, and the remainder of the legend round the seal runs “. . . ensis avis leo lignum,” the fag end of an hexameter line.

It is highly probable that the *Bezant* represents the “lignum” of these old seals. Why it should be called a *Bezant*, except that name had come to represent, in popular usage, a precious article, as this gilded palm tree was, especially when adorned with jewelry, it is difficult to see. It bears no resemblance to a *besom*, as the name is sometimes written, and it is far more likely that *bezant* would be corrupted to *besom*, than *vice versâ*.

C. H. M.

318. THE ABBOT OF GLASTONBURY'S WATERWAYS.—In the fifth Volume of the *Somerset Record Society* there is found at p. 176 a document which, under a very deceptive title, and under the mask of technical Latin, shrouds some interesting particulars of the waterways of the Abbot of Glastonbury, his navigation of them, his fisheries, his vineyards and some minor customs. There is no date to the document, but from mention made of Abbot Roger de Ford (p. 178) the date was probably soon after his death in 1261. The document is the record of a verdict given by a jury empanelled at Glaston for inquiry into the services due from the Holding (*tenementum*) which was allotted to Robert Malerbe. The particulars of the holding are not specified. It appears from this verdict that Malerbe's office was a very complex one. He was the head-boatman, the Messenger or Cursor in certain directions, the overseer of the Pamborough vineyard, the conveyor by barge of the wines of that and the other two vineyards at Meare and Pilton. He was the Bedel or Summoner of the outlying Tythings of the Hundred of the xii. Hides, with some of the duties of Tything man and reeve and constable. He was also the general guardian of the fisheries against poaching, and of the waterways against decay of banks and sluices, and against misuse of sluices, a general Water-bailiff. William de Lengh (*i.e.* of Lyng) whose duties are defined by the same Jury, probably worked under him.

The points here gained in our scant knowledge of the Abbey Œconomy are numerous: *e.g.*, that a great deal of traffic between Headquarters and outlying manors was effected by water: that there was a system of waterways:—

From Glaston to Meare, Godney and Brent.

From Glaston to Pamborough and Nyland.

From Glaston to Butleigh up the Brue.

From Glaston to Steanbow on the Pylle stream.

That there were Vineyards at Meare, Pilton and Pamborough, under the Abbot's cultivation, the wines from which were brought home by barge and cellared at Glaston.

That there was a postal system reaching to Wrington and Brent, lands being held at Bleadney, &c., on the tenure of forwarding writs (*brevia*).

That Meare was the headquarters not only of fish-catching but of fish-curing and storing.

That the Fish-house there was not only the Head Fisherman's House, but a storehouse of dried and salt-fish, to which the Abbot sent daily in Lent to *buy* for his kitchen, the convent probably doing the same for its separate kitchen.

That the Fish-house was a separate department, keeping its separate ledger for its divers customers.

The document leaves us in the dark as to the mode of navigating the barges, whether by towing by horse or by man, or by punting. In trying to understand the waterway to Pamborough, it must be remembered that the lake which gave name to Meare was then a large surface of water varying with the wetness of the season, and requiring only a short cut to connect it with Bleadney.

Abstract of Robert Malerbe's Duties:—

To find a boat (*batellum*) to carry 8 men, probably not counting boatmen. To be Headboatman (*Gubernator*) and to convoy the Lord Abbot to Meare, Brent, Butleigh, Andredesey (Nyland), Godney and La Bowe (Steanbow near Pilton) and all the Abbot's men and Kitchen (including the moveable kitchen gear and cooks) his huntsmen with hounds, and all else that could go by water.

That of a Messenger.

To carry writs for Wrington as far as Bleadney for J. Delwyne to carry on, and writs for Brent as far as Pamborough for the widow Isabella to carry to Brent, also all writs for Winscombe and Meare.

Overseer of the Vineyards.

To have charge of the Abbot's wines from the Pilton vineyard when put on board at La Bowe till landed at Glaston: if landed after curfew, to guard them all night. To have charge of the Pamborough vineyard. To summon and oversee the men liable to dig therein and liable to cut grapes. To have charge over the wines until delivered at Glaston.

Bedel or Summoner.

To summon the Tythings of Northlode, Clewer, Pamborough, Martinsey, and Bleadney and all their men, to the Law-day courts and tribunals (*Justiciaria*) at Glaston, to collect ameracements of court and pay them to the Reeve (*Prepositus*) of Glaston, and when in court, to be as one of the manor-reeves (*ballivi*) and and to uphold (*advocare*) the clients, *i.e.*, to help them in presenting nuisances, and putting answers to their statements into due form, also to keep the king's peace in the Court.

Fisheries.

When the Cellarer (*i.e.* probably the intrinsic Cellarer) fishes at Meare, to be there with his men, at Cellarer's cost, to the end.

To be guardian over all waters between Clewer and Street bridge, and between Mark bridge and Glaston, and over all the Abbot's boats in those waters and over the waterways in Herdy Moor (between W. Pennard and N. Wootton). To attach all poaching fishers and to bring them to justice at the Tribunal in Glaston.

To seize for the Abbot's use half of every white fish found in the hand of anyone fishing, and the whole, if ransom be not paid to the abbey.

To take from Klammatores who have caught eels as many sticks of eels as he will, and convey them to the kitchen of the Abbot or Abbey: the men to have for each stick a halfpenny and a piece of cloth (*pannus garcionum*).

[Klammatores must mean persons allowed to have eelpots at the weirs: The *stick* is the usual measure of eels in Domesday and elsewhere from their being carried on a sharp stake run through their gills].

Purveyance of fish, &c.

To go to Meare, if ordered, 3 times a week to buy fish, and in Lent daily, and carry it to the Abbot's kitchen. To guard the waters "per omnes casus," probably to see to the sluices and banks and to the due sluicing, opening and shutting: and if any one be found drowned to warn the country (*premunire patriam*) and summon the men to guard the body until viewed by the coroners. To help in carrying the great loaf of St. Dunstan to Wells on Easter Monday (II^o *die Pasche*) and there to make the presentation (*facere exennium*).

Magnus Panis Beati Dunstani.

This was a tribute from the Abbey of Glaston to the See of Wells. It is enumerated and confirmed amongst other privileges belonging to the see by Pope Alexander III. in 1179 (see Liber Albus III. f^o 266—8)* and as there stated originated with St. Dunstan himself, *i.e.*, in the tenth century. On Easter Monday an officer of the Abbey conveyed to Wells a large loaf, a skin of mead, and a pig or kid.

He delivered these articles as an Exennium, *i.e.*, a complimentary gift or tribute, into the hands of some officer of the cathedral, who accepted it on behalf of the Bishop and awaited the Bishop's instructions for its disposal. The Bearers of the Exennium received one in return from the Communar of the Chapter [in the Communar's Roll of 1327, the fee was 8d.] thus implying that the tribute was due to the whole body of the clergy of St. Andrew's, Bishop and Canons. The Bishop commonly ordered that the present should be distributed to the needy.

According to the Pope's Bull, 1179, the due items were two loaves of fixed quantity, two barrels of mead of fixed quantity, and two kids or two pigs.

* Printed by Canon Church in his Life of Bp. Reginald in Proc. of Soc. Antiq. London.

In 1339 when only one of each kind instead of two was presented to the Bishop in his Hall at Wookey by the Communar and another, Vicars of the Cathedral, the shortcoming was noted, but probably no formal remonstrance made. [Liber Ruber II. f^o 71. Holmes's *History of Wookey*, p. 60].

The meaning of the custom is plain enough.

It was a tribute from the successor of Abbot Dunstan, and from the convent which regarded him as its perpetual undying patron. It was a tribute to St. Andrew impersonated by the Diocesan and his Canons, a tribute to the Patron of the diocese. It was an act of spiritual courtesy and homage. Whether the articles selected by St. Dunstan had any symbolical meaning or any reference to an historic event does not appear.

H.

319. INVENTORIES OF CHURCH GOODS, DORSET, 1552.—

In the sixth year of Edward VI., commissioners were appointed for the survey of church goods within the different counties and cities, and received instructions* given under the King's sign manual. They are therein required to command the custos rotulorum or clerk of the peace, "to bring or send vnto them soch books, regesters, and inventories, as hath heretofore any wise com to their hands by indenture, touching the soms, numbres, and values of any goods, plate, jewells, vestments, bells, or ornaments, of any churches, chappells, and soch like, and likewise the said coñyssyonars shall sende to the bysshops of every diocese wherein the said countie is scituat, or to their chauncelors, coñyssaries, or other eccl'iasticall officers, in whos hands or custody the like of the forsaid inventories and regesters have com, and of them and every of them, they shall receve and take the same books, regesters, and inventories, and that done the said coñyssionars shall compare both the same inventories, that is to say aswell soch as they shall receve of the custos rotulorum or their deputie or the clerke of the peax of those parties, as of the bysshops or there vnder officers, and according to the best, richest and gretest inventory, the said coñyssioners shall proceade to make ther survey and enquiery, and by the same make the searches of the defaults and wants that shalbe founde." "The said coñyssionars shall upon ther vieu and survey taken cause due Inventories to be made by bills or book indentid of all manor of goods, plate, jewells, bells, and ornaments as yet remaining or any wise forthcoming and belonging to any churches, chappells, fraternities, or gildes; and thone part of the same Indentures to sende and

* The King's instructions to the County of Oxford and the City of Exeter are similarly worded, and are both dated June 10th. The former, from which these extracts are taken, was discovered in the augmentation office by John Caley, Esq., in 1810.

retorne to o^r privie counsell, & thother to deliver to them in whose hands the said goods, plate, jewells, bells, and ornaments shall remain to be kept and p̄served." They are also instructed to leave in every parish church, or chapel of common resort, one, two or more chalices, according to the multitude of the people, and "soch other ornaments as by their discreçons may seme requisite for the divine service in every soch place for the tyme;" and to enquire where by default great quantity of the said plate, &c., had been embezzled by private men.

From the concluding paragraph of the king's instructions, it would seem that there was an apprehension in the minds of the royal advisers that the work of this commission might wound the feelings of the people and occasion trouble and disquiet.

"Ffynally o^r plesure is that the said cōm̄yssionars, in all ther doings, shall vse soch sober and discrete mano^r of proceading as theeffect of this cōm̄yssion may go forwarde wth asmoch quiet and as litell occasion of trouble or disquiet of the multitude as may be, using to that end soch wise perswac̄on in all places of ther cessions as in respecte of the place and disposic̄on of the people may seem to their wisdoms most expedient," &c.

The inventory of Church Goods within the County of Dorset, as taken (? August, 1552) by the Edwardian Commissioners, is to be found at the Record Office. (Exchequer. Q.R. Church Goods. Dorset $\frac{2}{17}$). It consists of twenty four membranes, and bears the autographs of the four Commissioners—Sir Giles Strangwayes, Sir John Horsey, Sir George Delalynde and Thomas Trenchard, Esq^r. The following inventories are those of the Deanery of Pimperne. From Wimborne Minster no return was sent, an epidemy being prevalent there.

J. H. W.

THE DENARYE OF PYMPERNE.

The pishe of } ffyrst, j chalice sylu^r wth the pattent pcell
Wychehamton } gylt, j cope of blacke veluet, j vestm^t of
blewe sylke, j albe to the same, j blacke vestm^t, j albe to the
same, Too corporas wth the cases, ij Table clothes, j frunt for the
Table of sylke & j paynted, iiij bann' clothes, ij surplices, i pyx,
ij candelstickes, j pax & sencers of bras, ij crewtes & j crysmatoyre
of tyn, ij belles in the Tower.

To thuse of } Appoynted by the saide comission's j chalice
the Churche } of Sylu^r, j cope of blacke veluet, wth all the
Table clothes & surplyces. The resydewe of all the p'miss'
comyttyde to the custody of these men whose names be undre
wrytten.

St. Harry Wylsha pson. } John Cheriet. }
John Bason. } Ric. Scovell. }

The pishe of } ffyrst, j chalice, ij payre of vestm^{ts}, j cope, j
Stanbrydge } payre of candelstickes of latten, ij Table
clothes, j surplice, j Table clothe steyned, ij belles in the Tower.

To thuse of the } Appoynted by the said comysson's, j
 Churche } chalice, j cope wth all the surplices, j
 Table clothes [*sic*] The resydewe of all the p'miss' comyttyd to
 the custody of thes mē under w^r ten.

Sr. John Rodberde pson. }
 John Barron. }

The pise of } ffyrst j challis sylu^r, wth the pattent pcell
 Chalbury } gylt, j cope of whyt sylke, j cope of redde
 satten of brydges, j payre of vestm^{ts} of redd fustion, j payre of
 vestm^{ts} of grene sylke, iij Table clothes, j canapye of blewe satten
 j corporas, j surplis, j frunt of fustion, copes, ij candelstickes of
 bras, j candelsticke of leade, ij crosses of bras, ij belles in the
 Tower.

To thuse of the } Appoynted by the said comysson's j
 Churche } chalyce of sylu^r, j cope of whyt sylke, wth
 all the surplēs & Table clothes, the resydewe of all the p'miss'
 comytted to the custody of thes men, whose names be under
 wrytten.

Sr Willm Augustyne pson. }
 Wm. fysher. } Walter Lovell, }
 Robt. Byles. } John Henstrige. }

[In 1145 there appears to have been a Chapel at Chalbury, then called Chisilbury.—Dugdale's Monasticon I. p. 338.]

The pise of } ffyrst j chalice of sylu^r wth the pattent,
 ffarnh̃m } ij corporas, iij Table clothes, ij cruetes,
 ij candelstickes of bras, j canapy clothe of lynnyn, iij vestm^{ts} wth
 thar albes, j of blewe satten of brydges, j of poppenge, j redd
 sylke, ij surplices, j cope of grene satten of brydges, j Towell, j
 pyx copp, j yole box Tyn, j crosse latten, j payre of sencers bras,
 j lyche bell, j lyttell bell, ij belles in the Tower.

To thuse of the } Appoynted by the said comysson's, j
 Churche } chalice, j vestm^t redd sylke, wth all the
 surplices & Table clothes, the resydewe of all the p'miss'
 comyttyd to the custody of these men whose names be under
 wrytten.

Sr James Mückeley pson }
 Wm. fysher } John Goddard }
 John Ludby } Nicholas curley. }

[James Munckley was instituted to the Rectory in 1517.*
 Munckley was a place-name in Somerset. Another Rev. J.
 Munckley d. 1738. Sermon on his death by Dr. Wright, 1738.]

The pise of } ffyrst, j chalis of sylu^r, ij corporas wth ther
 Hanley } cases, ij copes, j red sylke, thoth^r satten of
 brydges, ij vestm^{ts}, ij crosses of latten, ij surplices, ij Table
 clothes, j pax of glasse, iij belles in the Tower.

* Jacobus Mukley, parson of ffarnam, Will dated 25 July, 1555, proved at Bridgwater, 20 May, 1556. (Wells District Registry, Bk. ix. fo. 137 b.) F.W.W.

To thuse of the } Appoynted by the saide comyssion's, j
 Churche } chalis, j cope red sylke, wth all the Table
 clothes & surplices. The resydewe of all the p'miss' comytted to
 the custody of thes men whose names be undre wrytten.

S^r John chamber, curat } John Butler }
 Thomas West } John Morgan }
 Wm. Were. }

The pishe of } ffyrst, j chalis pcell gylt, iij vestm^{ts}, j blewe
 Hamone } damask, ij satten of brydges whyt & grene,
 ij surplices, iij Table clothes, j crose of latten, j carpyt for the
 commuyon Table, j cope of grene satten of brudges, j wrod clothe
 of whyt canvas, j senc^r of latten, j holy wat^r pott bras, ij candel-
 styckes of latten, ij sacringe belles, ij belles in the Tower.

To thuse of the } Appoynted by the said comyssion's j
 Churche } chalis, j cope grene satten abrydgs, ij
 surplices wth the Table clothes, the resydewe of all the p'miss'
 comytted to the custody of thes men whose names be under
 wrytten.

S^r Xpofer fowe pson. }
 Morgan Poldon } Willm. Maye.

The pishe of } ffyrst, j chalis Sylu^r pcell gylt, j pax of bras,
 Wymborne } j holy wat^r pot bras, ij payre vestm^{ts}, j grene
 om' Santor' } saye thother dornex, j payre of vestm^{ts}
 al' Overstaver } crymsen veluet, ij Table clothes, iij fruntes
 clothes, ij Towelles, ij cruetes leade, ij
 candelstickes bras, iij bells in the Tower, j surplice.

To thuse of } Appoynted by the said comyssion's j chalis, j
 the Churche } vestm^t of grene say, wth all the Table clothes
 & surplices. The resydewe of all the p'miss' comytted to the
 custody of thes men whose names be under wrytten.

S^r Wyllm curoo curat }
 Ric. Southe } John Batton }
 Thomas Good } William Sryvon }

(To be continued.)

320. WORLE NOTES (continued from III. xxii. 266)—

IV. HANCOCK A LOCAL SURNAME.—“And where were you born, Harriet?” “I was born at Winscombe, sir.” “And what was your maiden name?” “I was Hancock afore I was married same as I am now.” “Oh, I suppose you married a cousin?” “Well, I don't justly know whether we were cousins or not,—some kind of kin though, I reckon. We be all Hancocks there. My father, *he* married a Hancock, and my sister, *she* married a Hancock, and when she were married—(you know, sir, there's eight bells in Winscombe Church)—all the ringers were Hancocks and the clerk he were a Hancock, and there were no one at her wedding who werdn't a Hancock excep' 'twas the paason.”

V. REPUTED ACREAGE OF FIELDS.—It is worth notice that the names “Ten Acres,” “Twenty Acres,” “Thirty Acres,” &c.,

are generally very inaccurately bestowed. I do not think that the actual measurement ever comes up to the reputed amount, and should be interested to know if any reason can be assigned for the acreage being thus systematically over-stated.

An old man told me that the survey of the Parish for the purposes of the Tithe Commutation Act was a bad job for the poor folk, for they used to be paid for mowing according to the reputed measurement.

Can any correspondent inform me whether this statement is correct?

VI. BACK-SWORD PLAY.—This was formerly a very favourite game in the county. Wedmore in particular was famous for its back-sword players who used to go long distances to matches, and often would win considerable stakes.

The great object in the game was to draw blood from your adversary's head, which was protected by the left arm. To effect this, tremendous blows were struck at other parts of the body with the object of distracting your opponent's attention, and as the combatants were stripped to their shirts these blows must have fallen heavily. The prescribed formula before engaging in battle was for the men to shake hands and say "God save our eyes." The pious ejaculation was not unneeded, as an old back-sword player tells me he has seen a man's eye cut clean out of his head by a blow.

Each principal was attended by three seconds or "sticklers," and it would appear that any dispute that might arise was settled by the sticklers. My informant told me that at a fight in which he was principal his adversary's stickler lost his temper and struck him, upon which a free fight ensued between the sticklers.

At Worle back-sword contests used to take place in the churchyard on the north side of the tower. There were sometimes hundreds of spectators looking on.

The game has gone quite out of repute, and I doubt whether it is ever played now, but I have heard from a neighbouring clergyman (Mr. Aldrit, of Wick S. Lawrence) that he remembers when a school-boy at Wells seeing the Bishop enjoying the performance.

"Tempora mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis."

VII. FISHING SUPERSTITION.—In *Notes and Queries* (I. ix. 536) I find, "On the highest mound of the hill over Weston-super-Mare, is a heap of stones to which every fisherman in his daily walk to Sand Bay, Kewstoke, contributes one towards his day's good fishing."

The same superstition is mentioned by Mr. Jackson in his "*Visitor's Handbook to Weston*": he gives the name of the mound as Peak Winnard.

On asking an old inhabitant of Worle if he knew the custom referred to, he replied that many a time had he thrown his stone

upon the heap on his way from Worle down to the fishery at Birn-beck. Every one, he said, threw a stone, saying as he did so, "Pickwinna," (or rather) "Peek weena,

Send me a deesh of feesh for my deener."

Alas! the sprats have now forsaken Weston Bay and the sprat fishery seems likely to become a thing of the past. Had my old informant been alive he would, I doubt not, have ascribed their departure to the neglect of the due observance of Pickwinna.

The superstition is, I am inclined to think, a very ancient one, and well deserving of investigation. Can any correspondent throw light upon its origin and meaning?

W. F. ROSE.

321. KING CHARLES II. AT COAXDEN HALL (I. iii. 109.)

—PART I.—In the above article a question was asked by J. St. N. as to the truth of a tradition that after the fight at Worcester in Sept., 1651, Charles II. had a narrow escape from his pursuers at Coaxden Hall, an old manor house in the parish of Chardstock, Dorset, still standing on the main road between the towns of Chard and Axminster, and at that time in the possession of a gentleman named Cogan, a member of a well-known Chard family, in the beginning of the 17th century.*

In reply, (I. v. 197), the story was stoutly asserted by Mr. J. S. Udal, Her Majesty's Attorney-General for the Fiji Islands, to be wholly apocryphal.

In this article Mr. Udal refers to a paper of his own in the *Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Antiquarian Field Club* (Vol. VIII. pp. 9—28), which, as he truly says, treats exhaustively of the king's adventures in Dorsetshire immediately previous to his embarkation for the continent, which took place near Brighton, on Oct. 15th of the same year, as detailed in a collection of narratives entitled *The Boscobel Tracts*, edited by J. Hughes, M.A. (Lond. & Edin., 8vo. 1830.)† The tradition in question (an old one, current in the neighbourhood of Chardstock, Axminster and Chard, and not merely confined to the Cogan family) seems to have been first printed by Mr. Walter Wilson, as a note at page 112, vol. I, of his *Life and Times of Daniel Defoe*, (Lond: 8vo, 1830).

Certain circumstances which need not here be detailed, having specially directed the attention of the undersigned to these matters, he set himself the task of investigating facts, so far as in him lay, and this task, it may be remarked, was entered upon rather in the spirit of scepticism than otherwise, but with a conviction

* Visit. Somt., 1623.

† The above paper was avowedly written to prove that Charles during his flight could not have visited *Pillesdon House*, the seat of Sir Hugh Wyndham.—It does not mention Coaxden, but Mr. Udal's arguments would serve for both places.

that something more than a mere denial was necessary in order to settle the question; so that, in addition to a study of the *Boscobel Tracts*, he resolved on an examination of the ground on which the story itself was built. With this object he has placed himself in communication with different descendants of the Coaxden family, whose kindness has enabled him to present results shown in this paper, which he purposes to consider under the following heads:

I. The family tradition, including

a, the gift of the chain :

b, the loss of the chain :

c, an account of the silver plate which represents the chain at this day :

d, the descent of the present owners of the plate from the losers of the chain.

II. The King's movements in Somerset and Dorset in September, 1651, as related in the *Boscobel Tracts*; concluding with a few general remarks relative to the whole story.

It will thus be needful, though perhaps at the risk of being deemed prolix, to commence by giving Mr. Wilson's version in his own words, adding a few comments, in the shape of footnotes as we go along:—

"Amongst the supporters of Cromwell during the Civil War was Richard* Cogan, one of whose descendants the author having married, he may be excused relating the following anecdote:—The Cogans were originally from Ireland,† where they possessed good property, which was much injured by

* The Chardstock registers would lead one to infer that this Christian name is a mistake.

There we find children of *Robert and Mary Cogan* baptized from 1634 to 1643, and in 1651 there was baptized *Richard*, son of John and Bridget Cogan (*née* Bowdage).

Amongst the *Burials* appear—

"1650, Sept. 2, Richard ye sonne of Robert Cogan.

1655, Oct. 3, Robert Cogan the elder of *Coxden* gentleman.

1659, May 1, Robert the sonne of Robert & Marie Cogan."

† The Cogans, according to the best authorities, seem to have been originally a Somerset family, whose head-quarters were at Huntspill near Bridgwater; they also were Lords of Bampton in Devonshire. These manors came into their possession in the reign of Henry II. on the marriage of Christian daughter of William Paganel (or Paynel) with Sir Milo Cogan, who was one of the invaders of Ireland under Strongbow, (Collinson, II. p. 390-1.) One authority says that Sir Milo "gave name to the manor and parish of Cogan near Cardiff," (*Limbus Patrum Morganiæ et Glamorganicæ*, by G. T. Clark Lond., Imp. 8vo, 1886.) Others assert that this knight was a Welshman, and that he took his name from the place. Be this as it may, it is certain that the Cogans at an early date had considerable Somersetshire possessions, and that Richard, third in generation from Sir Milo, married Mary, daughter and heir of Sir Richard Wigbere, of Wigborough, John Ostiarus's manor in South Petherton, which by descent passed to the Fitzwarines, Hankfords and Bouchiers. (See Collinson, *ut supra*.)

The arms borne by Sir Milo, according to Mr. Clark, were *gu.* 3 mulberry leaves *azure*—(probably a printer's error for "*argent*.")

In the 16th and 17th centuries, they appear in the *Visitation of Somerset*,

the wars of Charles I. Upon the Irish Massacre, they took refuge in England, and with the wreck of their fortune purchased Coaxden and Lodge, two estates situated between Chard and Axminster, the former of which is still possessed by one of their descendants. Here they were seated at the time of the battle of Worcester, when the Royalists being entirely defeated, Prince Charles, afterwards Charles II., escaped in disguise, and for some weeks eluded his pursuers, until he found means to depart the country. Having gone to Lyme for that purpose, the people, who were most disaffected to him, soon got scent of it, which obliged him to make a hasty retreat. Closely pursued on all sides, he took refuge at Coaxden, and entering the parlour, where Mrs Cogan was sitting alone, threw himself upon her protection. It was then the fashion, as it was long afterwards, for ladies to wear large hoops*; and as no time was to be lost, the soldiers being at his heels, she hastily concealed him under this portion of her dress. Mrs. Cogan was in her affections a loyalist, but her husband belonged to the opposite party, and was then out upon his estate.”†

The narrative then proceeds to describe the advent of soldiers, the return of Mr. Cogan, and Mrs. Cogan's successful concealment of Charles; after which

“the lady provided for the security of the fugitive, until it was prudent for him to depart; and having furnished him with provisions and a change of apparel, he proceeded on his journey to Trent, and from thence to Brijthelmstone, then a poor fishing town, from whence he embarked for France.”

The tradition adds that

“after he had reached the continent, Charles rewarded the lady's loyalty by sending her a handsome gold chain and locket having his arms on the reverse. This relic was long preserved in the family, until the last possessor unfortunately exchanged it away for plate with a Jew at Exeter. Repenting of this step, an attempt was made a few days afterwards to recover it back again, but it was then too late; the purchaser having reported, whether truly or otherwise, that he had melted it down for the gold. The chain was long and massive, and is within the recollection of some of the family.”‡

1623, as Chard *Armigeri*; their arms, as recorded by Sir Thos. Phillips, being “*gules, 3 leaves erect argent.*”

It is moreover certain that some Cogans possessed the manor and Hall of Coaxden in Dorsetshire in the 17th century, during the lifetime of Sir Simonds D'Ewes, who was born there, but who seems to have sold them on his becoming a courtier. That the Chard family and the Coaxden family were nearly related is almost certain, seeing that the two places are not more than four miles apart. That the former had occupied a good position for a century at least before the date of the tradition, is apparent from the fact that Thomas Cogan of Chard was set to furnish a light horseman in the army of defence against Spain, when the Armada invasion was impending. *The Preparations in Somerset against the Spanish Armada, A.D. 1558—1588*, by Emanuel Green. (Lond: 8vo, 1888) p. 41.

It was even then a widely spread family. A John Cogan of Somerset was requisitioned in the sum of £25 for the same purpose (*The Preparations in Somerset &c.*, p. 107), and in the same century there were armigerous Cogans residing at “Mountague” (Montacute), offshoots of the Chard stock. (*Visitation of Somerset*, 1573. Weaver.)

* Farthingales, *Planché*.

† One of the Chard Cogans at least, was a Royalist and compounded for £40 under the Exeter articles on 6 Aug. 1646. (*Royalist Composition Papers*, Vol. G. 185, No. 209.)

‡ Wilson's Book was published in 1830.

So far Mr. Wilson, against whose *bona fides* in writing the above there is no imputation. He was a member of the Inner Temple, numbering amongst his friends and associates such men as Charles Lamb, William Godwin, Wm. Hone the antiquary, and other literary characters of the day.

Attention has also lately (1891) been re-directed to the story, by the appearance of an illustrated booklet published by Elliot Stock, entitled "*King Charles the Second and the Cogans of Coaxdon Manor.—A missing chapter in the Boscobel Tracts.*" Edited by a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries." (Mr. T. C. Hine of Nottingham, a gentleman also connected by marriage with descendants of the Cogans).*

Now let us see what other members of the family can tell us.

In the course of the past year, the writer received from Mr. J. Cogan Conway of Ringwood, Hants, the following 'Notes,' which may be considered a 'Brief' for the whole case.

"CHARLES THE SECOND AND COAXDON.—In the *Notes & Queries for Somerset & Dorset*, dated Sept. 1888, pa. 80, J. St. N. asks what foundation exists for the story of Charles the Second's concealment at Coaxdon, and who was Wilson's authority for giving the same in his *Life of Defoe*?

The foundation is family tradition, and Wilson's authority was his mother-in-law, who was a daughter of the lady who parted with the chain.

It is only recently that J. St. N's question, and Mr. Udal's subsequent communication in the part for March, 1889, page 136, where he authoritatively dismisses the whole story as apocryphal, have come under my notice, but I have been familiar with the tradition from my infancy. My father had it from his father, who was a son of the lady who sold the chain. One of the cups which was taken in exchange for the chain, descended to my father, and is now in my possession. I have often heard my father and my uncles tell the story as it appears in Wilson's *Memoirs of Defoe*, and as they heard it from their immediate ancestors who had seen the chain.

Coaxdon came to the Wills family by marriage, John Wills having married Sarah, the daughter of Richard Cogan, in 1778.

It is said that the chain was to descend to the eldest daughter of the eldest daughter, which accounts for its possession by my great grand-mother, Mrs. Robert Conway, whose maiden name was Bryant, though her mother's maiden name was Cogan. I have always heard that the reason why she parted with it, was because she was in the habit of wearing it when riding, and she frequently lost it. Being of rather a quick, hasty temper she parted with it in exchange for more useful articles of plate, to the Exeter Jew who happened to come by when she recovered it after the last occasion of its loss, and before her irritation had subsided. Her husband and elder sons were away at the time, and on their return, on discovering what had taken place, they at once set forth to endeavour to recover the chain but without success."

J. COGAN CONWAY, Ringwood, Hants.

Thus it appears that it was a Mrs. Robert Conway who exchanged the chain for silver plate. Her husband Mr. Robert

* This little book, whilst giving a very brief but fair *résumé* of the King's adventures after Worcester Fight, together with an illustrated description of Coaxden Hall, assumes without question the truth of the tradition as recounted by Wilson.

Conway was a well known Dorsetshire gentleman ; he is mentioned by Hutchins in his *History of Dorset*, Vol. II. pa. 105, as one of the lessees of the manor of Netherbury near Beaminster in 1795. Mrs. R. Conway's mother was a Mrs. Bryant whose maiden name was Cogan. The Bryants were also well known Dorsetshire people mentioned by Hutchins (Vol. II. pa. 327.)

The plate of which Mr. Conway speaks as taken in exchange for the chain, consisted originally of two salt cellars, which went to a branch of the family that has been lost sight of, and two mugs or small tankards, one of which has descended, as has been seen, to himself, and the other to the lady who writes as follows :

“ I believe in the story of the chain as told by Walter Wilson. I remember when I was quite young how my imagination was wrought upon by hearing one of my Aunts (Mrs. Francis) describe the scene when her father returned home after a short absence, and being told by his wife that she had sold the chain ;—how he mounted his horse in hot haste to follow the Jew, and how he found him at Exeter, but only to return with the sad story of its having been melted down ! All this made a vivid impression on my mind. This aunt also told me how her mother was vexed when she dropped the chain, *and a heavy cart-wheel went over it.*”

* * * * *

“ I have often heard my Aunt, Mrs. Francis, describe the chain and locket.”
SUSAN TATHAM, North Hill, Highgate, N. May, 1892.

This lady also states that when the chain was lost, Mr. Robert Conway was residing at Maperton near Beaminster, Dorset, and it was from thence he started in search of the Jew. The above circumstances are presumed to have occurred about the year 1789, or perhaps a little earlier.

MISS HINE of Thickthorn, near Ilminster, a great granddaughter of Mrs. Robert Conway, has (quite independently) corroborated Mrs. Tatham's account of the circumstances attending the loss and subsequent exchange of the chain, which being as Mr. Wilson says “ long and massive,” was doubtless made the most of by Mrs. Conway when driving her unfortunate bargain.

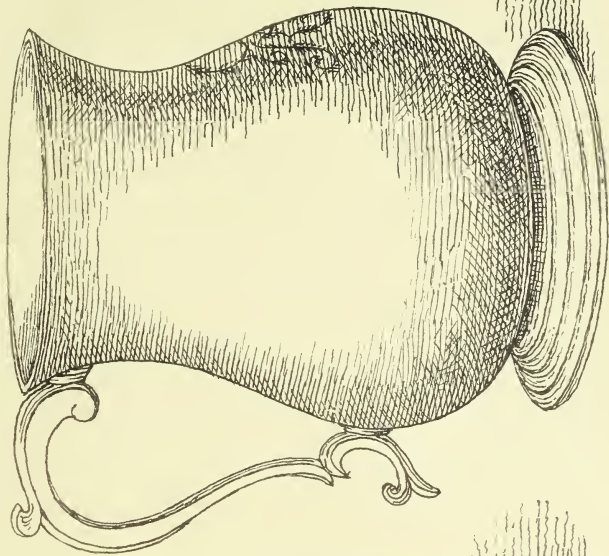
The larger of the two cups figured on the page opposite has descended to Mr. J. Cogan Conway, and bears the Hall date-mark indicating A.D. 1766-7. It stands $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, measures just over 3 inches across the mouth and is a little more in diameter at the foot. Its weight is 8oz. 2dwt. It has the letters $R^C E$ engraved on the handle, and on its face the arms following,

On a fess a (?) lion passant, between three trefoils or slips of leaves, erect, 2 and 1.

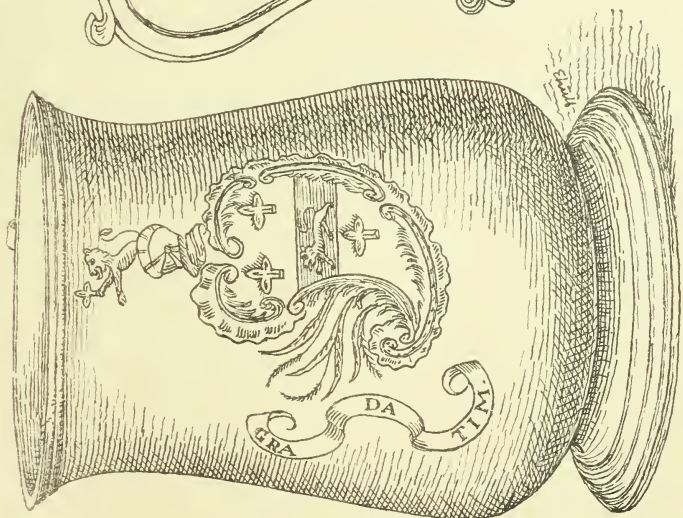
Crest, a demi lion holding a trefoil as above in his right paw.

Motto, ‘ Gradatim.’

Mrs. Tatham's cup is rather smaller and has no armorial bearings. It measures 4 inches in height, $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches across the



MRS. TATHAM'S CUP



MR. CONWAY'S CUP

lip, and $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches across the foot. It weighs $6\frac{1}{2}$ oz. troy, and holds exactly an imperial half-pint. The shape is the same as that of the mug belonging to Mr. Conway, and the date mark (an old English K) is precisely similar. The initials R. and E. underneath a C. in ornate italics, appear on that part occupied by the coat of arms on the bigger cup. With regard to the aforementioned arms, they are a puzzle. A reference to Burke shews that they are certainly not Conway or Bryant arms, and they are apparently not the arms of any known branch of the Cogan family, although there is a faint superficial resemblance between them. Even if they were, one does not see how they came there, bearing in mind the date of the cup. An application to the College of Arms has produced no satisfactory result; Papworth fails to enlighten us; and Burke's *General Armoury* does not help us much, if at all. An application to some of the most accomplished Heraldic students in the country has been equally barren in results.

The Cogan arms, according to various authorities, are here given—

COGAN OF COGAN—*Gu.*, 3 mulberry leaves *azure* (or *argent*) (Clark, *op. cit.*)

COGAN OF IRELAND—*Sa.*, 3 pine-apples, *argent*; also *Gu.*, 3 oak leaves, *av.*

COGAN OF CHARD—*Gu.*, 3 aspin leaves *argent*.

COGAN—Heralds Office, Lond: C. 24. *Gules*, 3 laurel leaves, *arg.*, in chief a mullet of 6 points, *or.*

COGAN—*Arg.*, 3 aspin leaves, *gules*. *Another*, 3 aspin leaves *slipped*, *arg.* (Burke's *General Armoury*.)

COGAN OF CHARD—*Gu.*, 3 leaves erect, *arg.* (*Visitation of Somerset, 1623.*)

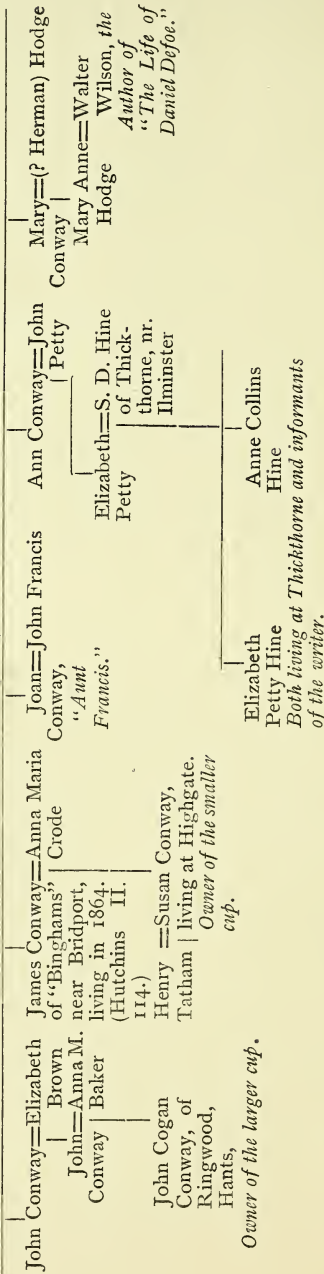
These last arms, as the learned Editor informs the writer, were taken from Sir Thomas Phillips's pedigrees, printed at the "Middle Hill Press."

How far the above charges can be related to those found on Mr. Conway's cup, must be left to the judgment of the readers of *N. & Q. for S. & D.* The writer's own idea is either that Mrs. R. Conway, having seen some arms already engraved on the cup, was attracted by their seeming resemblance to the Cogan cognizance, and so made up her mind to buy it and its companion,—or, that if engraved subsequently, the arms are those of a branch of the family whose shield has so far not been discovered. Under the latter supposition, however, it would be imagined that both cups would have borne a similar escutcheon.

With respect to his informants, the writer would observe that they consist of ladies and gentlemen of good social position. They are persons whose word would be unhesitatingly taken on any of the ordinary affairs of life; and who, beyond doubt, desire to be absolutely truthful in giving the above information, which it is feared has been elicited as the outcome of many troublesome questions on the part of the writer.

Their descent from the last owners of the chain is here given.

ROBERT CONWAY=ELIZABETH BRYANT, of Dorset, whose mother was a Cogan of the Coaxden family. *The lady who lost the chain.*



The query that now arises is, what does the foregoing information amount to, and what are its bearings on the question at issue?

In reply, it is confidently submitted that all the evidence here adduced tends to prove, so far as can be proved at the present day, the following facts:

1st. That there once existed in the family of Cogan, of Coaxden, a valuable chain and pendant, the subject of the legend in question.

2ndly. That such chain was parted with under the circumstances above related.

3rdly. That the two mugs or small tankards at present in the possession respectively of Mr. Henry Tatham, of North Hill, Highgate, and Mr. J. Cogan Conway, of Ringwood, Hants, form a portion of the plate for which the spoiled chain was exchanged by their ancestress, Mrs. Elizabeth Conway, who inherited the said chain through her grandmother, Mrs. Cogan.

It is intended that an examination of the movements of Charles II. in the counties of Somerset and Dorset after his flight from Worcester, and an enquiry into the validity of the Coaxden tradition, shall form the subject of a future article.

HUGH NORRIS, South Petherton.

322. BAILIFF'S ACCOUNTS. MANOR OF SANDFORD ORCAS.
—In the course of the restoration, some 20 years ago, by Mr. Hubert Hutchings, of the extremely interesting and picturesque Manor House of Sandford Orcas, situated in the S.E. corner of Somerset, a collection of ancient articles was found concealed beneath the floor of a room in the roof. The discovery was made on 28th Nov., 1873, and the find included a Roll of Accounts of the Bailiff of the Manor, temp. Rd. II., extending from Michaelmas to Michaelmas, 1398-99, two deeds of the reigns of Edward I. and Edward III., a leather purse, a pair of scissors and two knives in sheath, two other knives in sheath, a buckle and two small clay tobacco pipes.

The Roll is valuable as showing the income of the Manor, derived from sale of grain, £6 15s. od., perquisites of courts, 13d., a casual heriot on the death of William Mabely, 3s. 4d., John Sawyere's fine, 40s., and 30s. more from the land of Robert Prout. The total is not mentioned in the Roll, but would amount to £10 9s. 5d.

The outgoings were

1. Payments to the smith and carpenter, cost of shoeing one horse, purchase of harrow and iron pins (kyvyllis) for the same, and purchase of 12 hurdles for the lord's fold.

2. To the bailiff of Redelane, for release of suits due to his lord, 2s. ;—for a moiety of a 15th due to the King, 18d. ;—and 2d. to the aforesaid bailiff for rents of the tenants of late William Mably.

3. Cost of thrashing, hoeing, mowing, reaping, &c.

4. Yearly salaries to the Bailiff 13s. 4d., to the cattle driver or neatherd (*fugantis**) 6s. 8d., and to the shepherd 6s. 8d.

The grain grown on the estate consisted of wheat, (*frumentum*) winter wheat (*siligo*), barley, oats, beans, peas, vetches (*vesces*), and dredge or drag (*dragettum*), the latter being barley and oats sown together. The ultimate destination of the grain is carefully accounted for, being in part sold, or reserved for seed, in part delivered to the servants (*viz.* the bailiff, the neatherd and the shepherd), or “*ad hospitium domini*,” and in the case of beans disposed of “*in porcorum sustinacione*.”

The copy of the Roll which follows, with the contractions of the original expanded, was made by the late Mr. Joseph Burt of the Public Record Office, London.

The mention of the feast of St. Barnabas, 22 Rd. II., fixes the date of the year to which it refers.

The Editors' thanks are due to Mr. Hutchings for kindly allowing the Roll to be printed in the pages of *S. & D. N. & Q.*

.... ford	Compotus Thome ballivi ibidem Michaelis anno regni Regis Ricardi secundi usque ad idem festum proxime
Redditus	Et respondet de operibus tenentium ibidem.
Exitus	Et de xvij venditis apud Parr in le Mulham tempore
manerii	estivali
Vendicio	Et de xlixs. iiijd. de ix quarteriis ij bussellis Et de ix. iiijd. de
bladi	j quarteriis frumenti precium busselli vijd. Et de xiijs. iiijd. de ij
vjli. xvs.	quarteriis precium busselli xd. Et de xxxiijs. viijd. [unde vij quarteria precium busselli vjd., ii quarteria precium busselli vd.†] de ix quarteriis siliginis precium busselli Et de iijs. iiijd. de j quarterio ordei precium busselli vd. Et de xiijs. vjd. de vj quarteriis vj bussellis avenarum precium busselli iijd. Et de xvijd. de iij bussellis fabarum precium busselli vjd. Et de xjs. vjd. [de] ij quarteriis vij bussellis pisarum precium busselli vjd. Et de iijs. de j quarterio iij bussellis vescium precium busselli iijd.
	Summa [blank.]
Perquisita	Et de xiijd. perquisitis curiarum tentarum ibidem die Martis proxime
curiarum	ante festum sancti Barnabe apostoli anno regni Regis Ricardi secundi xxijdo. Et de iijs. iiijd. nomine heriette Willielmi Mabely. Et de xls. de fine Johannis Sawyere. Et de xxxs. de terre Roberti Prout.
	Summa [blank.]
	Summa totalis receptorum [blank.]
Custus	In stipendiis fabri per annum vjs. viijd. In ferrura j equi viijd. In
carucarum	j hercia de novo empta ixd. In kyvylis ferris emptis pro dicta hercia et aliis xd. In carpentario ad faciendum per ij dies [blank.]
	Summa [blank.]

* The person employed to drive the cattle to and from pasture.

† The foregoing words in brackets are interlined.

- Soluciones Et de ijs. solutis ballivo de Redelane pro sectis domini relaxandis
forinsece per annum. Item solutis pro medietate xv^e domini Regis xvij d.
Item solutis ijd. eidem ballivo pro redditibus tenentium nuper
Willielmi Mabily ex consuetudine.
Summa [blank.]
- Tituraciones Item in xxxi quarteriis frumenti titurati ad tascham viijs. iijd.
precium quarterii iijd. Item in ix quarteriis ij bussellis siliginis
titurate ad tascham ijs. iijd. precium quarterii In xxv quarteriis
vij bussellis ordeii titurati ad tascham iiijs. ijd. precium quarterii ijd.
Item in iiiij quarteriis fabarum tituratarum ad tascham viijd. precium
quarterii ijd. Item in iij quarteriis iij bussellis pisarum tituratarum
ad tascham vjd. precium quarterii ijd. Item in j quarterio ij bussellis
vescium tituratarum ad tascham ijd. precium quarterii ijd. Item de
vij quarteriis v bussellis dragetti titurati ad tascham xvd. precium
quarterii ijd. Item in xvij quarteriis avenarum tituratarum ad
tascham ijs. xd. precium quarterii ijd.
Summa [blank.]
- Sarculacio In bladis domini sarculatis hoc anno cum viij hominibus per j
dimidiam diem viijd.
Summa [blank.]
- Falcacio In [blank] falcatis ad tascham vjs. viijd. In j acra prati carucati
falcati ad tascham vjd. ex consuetudine.
Summa [blank.]
- Expense In stipendiis hominum et mulierum metentium ligantium et
Autumpni conportantium blada xxvijs. In pane ut extra [blank.]
Summa [blank.]
- Stipendia In stipendio ballivi xijs. iijjd. In stipendio j fugantis per annum
vj s. viijd. In stipendio bercarii per annum vjs. viijd.
Summa [blank.]
- Expense In xij cladis emptis pro falda domini viijd.
necessarie Summa [blank.]
[In dorso]
[De xxxi quarteriis frumenti] titurati ad tascham iiijs. In
lib (?) ensur (?) j In
Et [blank.]
[Et de ix quarteriis ij bussellis siliginis titurate ad tascham]
De
Et [blank.]
- Ordium Et de xxv quarteriis vij [bussellis] de exitibus titurationis ad
tascham.
Summa [blank.]
De quibus in semine vij quarteria. In missis ad hospitium domini iiiij
quarteriis iij bussellis. In capon iiiij bussellis. In iij
bussellis. In vendito infra j quarterio [v bussellis erased]. In liberato
famulis inferius xij quarteriis iiiij bussellis.
Summa [blank.] Et [blank.]
- Fabe Et de iiiij quarteriis fabarum de tituratarum ad tascham.
Summa [blank.]
De quibus liberati ad hospicium domini iij quarteria v busselli. In
porcorum sustinacione iij busselli.
Summa [blank.] Et [blank.]
- Pise Et de iij quarteriis iij bussellis pisarum tituratarum ad tascham.
Summa [blank.]
De quibus in liberatis pro hospicio domini iij bussellis. In venditis
infra ij quarteriis iij bussellis. In semine iiiij busselli.
Summa [blank.] Et [blank.]
- Vesces Et de ij quarteriis vescium tituratarum ad tascham.
Summa [blank.]

De quibus in semine iij busselli liberati pro hospicio domini iij busselli. In venditi infra j quarterium ij busselli.

Summa [blank.] Et [blank.]

Dragettum Et de vij quarteriis [et] dimidio bussello dragetti de exitibus tituracionis ad tascham.

Summa [blank.]

De quibus liberati ad hospicium iij quarteria iij busselli. In semine iij quarteria iij busselli.

Summa [blank.] Et [blank.]

Avene Et de xvij quarteriis vj bussellis avenarum de exitibus tituracionis ad tascham.

Summa [blank.]

De quibus in semine ix quarteria. In liberatis famulis pro potagio j quarterio iij bussellis. In venditis infra vij (? vj) quarteriis vj bussellis.

Summa [blank.] Et [blank.]

Liberaciones famulis! In liberacionibus ballivi iij quarteria ij busselli ordei iij busselli frumenti per annum. In liberacione bercaio iij quarteria ij busselli ordei. In liberacione j fugacis per annum iij quarteria ordei ij busselli frumenti.

Summa [blank.] Et [blank.]

323. DORSET ADMINISTRATIONS.—Continued.—(II. ix. 10, x. 49, xi. 78, xii. 113, xiii. 150, xiv. 178, xv. 217, xvi. 242, III. xvii. 8, xviii. 57, xix. 94, xx. 151, xxi. 183, xxii. 233, xxiii. 279.)

1641.

Folio.	Name of Deceased.	Parish.	Grantee & Relationship to Deceased.	Date of Administration.
63	Barnes, Thomas	Bradford	Mary, relict	9 Aug., 1641
52	Boudich, George	Chardstock	Elizabeth, relict	20 July, 1641
83	Cartwright, Joan, widow	Sherborne	Christian Dewdney, sister	8 Nov., 1641
59	Coker, Matthew	Dorchester	Robert, brother, during minority of Martha, Mary, Joan and — Coker, daughters of deceased	24 Aug., 1641
21	Drake, Henry, arm.	Childhay	Giles Studley, creditor. Lady Anna Champernowne, widow, relict, not administering	4 Mar., 1640
37	Eburne al's War-den,	see Warden		
65	Fitzjames, Robert	Holnest	Penelope, relict	2 Sep., 1641
69	Fry, John, widower,	Tarrant field	Gun-John Fry, grandson	20 Sep., 1641
5	Galton, Thomas	Beare Regis	Catherine, relict	4 Jan., 1640
81	Gillingham, Richard, clerk, rector of	Lillington	Joane, relict	29 Nov., 1641
8	Greene, John, bachelor	Winfrith New-brough	John, father. (Letters of May, 1640, revoked)	23 Jan., 1640
54	Hardy, John	Beamister	Richard Churchill of Dorchester, Woollen Draper, creditor	5 July, 1641
3	Hayward, Richard	Maperton	Dorothy, relict	13 Jan., 1640
16	Hodder, Edward	Whitchurch	Joane, relict	12 Feb., 1640
36	Hoskins al's Harri-son, Edith	Bradford	Richard Harrison, son	24 May, 1641

Folio.	Name of Deceased.	Parish.	Grantee & Relationship to Deceased.	Date of Administration.
51	Hutchins, Thomas	Broadwinsor	John Gollopp, "nepoti" and creditor. Richard Hutchins, son, not administering	3 July, 1641
5	Lambert, John	Knighton	Walter, son	23 Jan., 1640
19	Moorecocke, John	Broadwinsor	Agnes, relict	11 Mar., 1640
76	Mullens, Richard	Wymborne Minster	Roger, brother, during minority of Richard, William and John, children. Elizabeth, relict, not administering.	23 Oct., 1641
52	Phillipp, Hugh	Dorchester	Thomas Stock, of Lumbar street, London, creditor	16 July, 1641
81	Read al's Towrney, Catherine	Winterborn West al's Munckton	William Read, husband	17 Nov., 1641
73	Underwood, Joseph, widower	Dorchester	Edward Underwood of St. Stephens, Walbrook, London, Citizen and Grocer, kinsman and creditor, with consent of Joseph Underwood, son	9 Oct., 1641
37	Warden al's Eburne, Jane	Wimborne St. Giles	John Eburne, brother, and Anne Gray al's Eburne, sister	17 May, 1641
91	Ward, Robert, bachelor	Wimborne Minster	Thomas, brother	20 Dec., 1641
1642.				
122	Allambridge, Thomas	Yeatmister	Agnes, relict	4 Apl., 1642
136	Beaton, Robert	Over Compton	Henry, son	13 June, 1642
127	Bragge, Ann, spinster	Broadwinsor	Margaret, now wife of John Bragge, mother	22 May, 1642
153	Bun, John	Silton	Susan, relict	19 Aug., 1642
172	Fenton, Agnes	Stalbridge	Roger, Thomas, and Ann May, grand-children	20 Nov., 1642
141	Gaylord, Peter	Dorchester	Emme, relict	21 June, 1642
101	Glisson, Walter, rector of	Marnhull	Mary, relict. Letters of Nov. 1639, cancelled	31 Jan., 1641
153	Hardy, John,	Broadsidling	Thomas, son	16 Aug., 1642
153	Henvill, Joan	Turnerspudle	John Salisbury, brother	26 Aug., 1642
173	Hill, William	Poole	Joan Madderne al's Hill, widow, daughter, Christian Hill, widow, not having fully administered. Former letters February, 1625	4 Nov., 1642
153	Hurd, William	Sherborne	Grace, relict	25 Aug., 1642
172	May, Elizabeth	Stalbridge	Roger, Thomas and Ann May, children	20 Nov., 1642
104	Melmouth, John	Swanidge	Ursula, relict	14 Feb., 1641
172	Otavian, Francis Anthony	Blandford forum	Frederick Sagittary, kinsman	19 Nov., 1642
176	Sock, William	Caundle Pus	John, brother	31 Dec., 1642

Folio.	Name of Deceased.	Parish.	Grantee & Relationship to Deceased.	Date of Administration.
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1643.

3	Butler, Henry	Hanley	Henry, son	7 Jan., 1642
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The Administration Act Book for this year contains Acts for the months of January to May, inclusive, and one Act only for July.

1644.

The following note appears in the Act Book for this year :—“There were noe Administrac'ons graunted at London in Año 1644, untill November that yeare; when there was a new seale made for this office by authoritie of Parliament.”

1645.

22	Allen, John	Lime Regis	Thomas, brother	20 Jan., 1644
48	Bale, Benjamin	Upway	Ann, relict	10 May, 1645
24	Berry, Nathaniel	Dorchester	Ann, relict	30 Jan., 1644
76	Bishop, John	Waimouth	Thomas, father	11 Aug., 1645
33	Bond, Thomas	Exeter, died at Lime Regis	Mary, relict	8 Mar. 1644
40	Carswell, Robert	Lyme Regis	Alice, relict	24 Apl., 1645
40	Huett, Samuel	Dorchester	Ann, relict	29 Apl., 1645
41	Orchard, Roger	Lyme Regis	Thomas, brother	24 Apl., 1645
62	Pitts, John	Lyme Regis	Hanna, relict	24 June, 1645
31	Powlett, William	Netherbury	John Crabb, creditor	22 Mar., 1644
41	Seaward, John	Dorchester	Frances, mother	9 Apl., 1645
47	Tucker, Arthur	Lyn Regis “co. Dorset”	Elizabeth, relict	12 May, 1645
48	Williams, Stephen	Weymouth	Henry Williams, brother, during minority of Dawbney Williams, son of deceased.	18 May, 1645

1646.

88	Ash, William	Sturminster Marshall	William, son	20 July, 1646
99	Blanchard, Susanna	“Katherine co. Dorset.”	Mary Whittington, daughter	4 Aug., 1646
94	Bowdich, William	Dallwood, died at Chardstock	Henry, nephew	29 Aug., 1646
117	Bowdich, Henry	Chardstock	Ann, relict	13 Oct., 1646
74	Browne, Robert	Corff Castle	Elizabeth, relict	11 June, 1646
82	Budden, Christo- pher	West Moore, Gussage All Saints	William Lockyer, great grandson	21 July, 1646
61	Chafie, Richard	Carey	Audrie, relict	30 May, 1646
88	Cockeram, William	Eastholme	Ann, relict	18 July, 1646
33	Coker Robert	Stower Payne	Richard, nephew	30 Mar., 1645
95	Collard, Amias	Stockland	Joan, relict	7 Aug., 1646
156	Combe, Walter	Hampreston	Thomas Baskett and Rich- ard Seamer, father of William Seamer, grand- son of deceased, during his minority.	21 Dec., 1646
72	Cradock, Richard	Blandford forum	Dorothy, relict	6 June, 1646

Folio.	Name of Deceased.	Parish.	Grantee & Relationship to Deceased.	Date of Administration.
35	Dennys, Jonas	Waymouth	John Pomery, guardian of Thomazine, daughter of deceased, during her minority and that of Dorothy, Frances, and Elizabeth, also daughters of deceased.	17 May, 1646
85	Dolinge, Henry	Wolgarston, Corff Castle	Jane, relict	9 July, 1646
150	Donne, William	Broadwinsor	John, father, during minority of John, Elizabeth, William, Samuel, James and Joseph, children of deceased.	26 Dec., 1646
42	Edmonds, Stephen	Abbott Bury	Barsheba Edmonds, sister	28 Apl., 1646
78	Edmonds, Thomas	Lyme Regis	Thomas Sprake and Joane Sprake al's Edmonds, his wife, sister of deceased.	12 June, 1646
59	Everard, John	Charlton Marshall	Ellen, relict	14 May, 1646
60	Fooke, Robert	Sherborne	Robert Fook, son, and Ann Shackle, daughter	27 Apl., 1646
106	Fry, John	Whitchurch	Thomazine, relict	10 Sept., 1646
131	Fry, William	Corff Castle	Lawrence, brother	10 Oct., 1646
9	Griggs, George	Lyme Regis	Sarah, relict	7 Jan., 1645
59	Guppie, Rebecca, widow	Halstocke	Ellen Mudford, sister during minority of Rebecca, daughter of deceased	28 May, 1646
115	Guppie, Ezekiel	Pickyiatt, South Perrott	Francis and Bernard, sons	3 Oct., 1646

GEO. S. FRY.

(To be continued.)

324. ROLLS, ROLLE OR RAWLE FAMILY. (III. xx. 134, xxi. 214.)—

There does not appear to have been any near kinship existing in the latter half of the sixteenth century between the Devonshire family of Rolle, and the Rawles of Somerset and Dorset, though they may have sprung from the same stock originally. The members of the first-named family—judging from their Wills—seem to have been chiefly engaged in mercantile pursuits; while the latter appear to have been yeomen. However, before referring more particularly to the branches of this family, it will perhaps be well to consider briefly the origin of the name.

In Subsidy Rolls, Wills, Parish Registers and ancient documents generally, the name is variously spelt, the following being some of the forms occurring:—Raul, Raule, Rale, Rawle, Rawley, Rawlie, Raleg, Rall, Rawell, Roll, Rolle, Rowles, and Rawles. There can be but little doubt that these names are all from one and the same derivative, viz:—the Norman Radulphus or Ralph, and its diminutive Raoul, which in their turn came from

the Scandinavian Rollo, the different forms mentioned being but variants of the same name, which have arisen at different times, through individual differences in pronunciation. At the present time, those who bear the surname Rawle pronounce that word as a monosyllable rhyming with Paul. Yet it is by no means unusual to hear persons, who are unfamiliar with the name, sounding it as a word of two syllables—Raw-le. Numerous instances of this variation might be cited, but which the following case sufficiently illustrates.—

In a subsidy levied 14th Henry VIII., 1523, John Rawell was assessed at Selworthy. He died about 1540, and in 1546 his widow Cecilia Rawle was taxed. In the rolls recording these two assessments, the name is written as above; but in the wills both of John and Cecilia, the surname is spelled Rawlie, indicating, apparently, that the testators themselves used the bi-syllabic form of pronunciation, which the scribe wrote phonetically. In the fragment of an Elizabethan Burial Register of Selworthy—discovered a few years ago amongst some old parish papers by the Rev. F. Hancock, to whom I am indebted for extracts—the name is written Rawle.

In an Inquisition Post Mortem, 51st Henry III., 1267, Raul is the form used, and it so occurs again 2nd Edward I. In the record of a subsidy levied 1st Edward III., 1327, the name is written Raules, Roules, and Rol. In another, dated 13th Henry IV., 1412, John Raule and Simon Rale are both returned as holding lands in Somerset to the value of £20 per annum; while in a later assessment, made 6th Henry VI., 1428, the names of John Rawle and John de Raleg occur.

In 1422, William Roll was instituted to the rectory of Camelly [Ep. Reg. Bub. 189] and in 1462, William Rowle became Vicar of Compton Dundon [Ep. Reg. Beck. 273].

The following extract from an Issue Roll of the Exchequer, dated 4th Edward IV., 1464, relates to one of the family:—

“To Nicholas Rawle, Chaplain, who, by the King’s command, celebrated and performed divine service in the Chapel of the Blessed Mary of Berkyngne near the Tower of London, by praying to God and the Blessed Mary for the prosperity and good success of the said Lord the King, and for the salvation of the soul of the most Noble and famous Prince of worthy memory the Duke of York, the King’s father. In money paid him by assignment made this day by the hands of Richard Warner in advance for the £10 yearly granted him by the present Lord the King, until the said Lord the King should otherwise provide for the said yearly salary of the said Nicholas Rawle.”

The will of John Rawley was proved at Lambeth in 1458, and as it is one of the earliest testamentary records of a member of this family, and illustrates besides some funeral customs of more than five centuries ago, is here given in full.

“In Dei Nom^{ie} Amen. the xxj daie of Aprill in the yere of our lord god MCCCC and lvij—I John Rawley, Citizen and Mercer of London, wth hoole Mynde make my Testament and my last Wille wth myn owen hand of this wise. ffirst I commit my Soule to the holy Trinitie, our lady saint Mary, seint Cxstofer and all the Seintes in heven. And my body to be Buried wher my wiff semyth best. Item, I Wille haue to ye p^{son} my mortuary after y^e Custome of ye Cite. Item, I wil haue iiij Torches buryninge at my bureying and at the masse whereof. I wil ij torches be wen to Seint Pancras Church, A nother to my Bretherhode of y^e Trinitie at ye Bowe in Chepe. And ye fourth torche to ower Lady of petie at Westminster. Item, I wil that euery prest singinge at my Dirge and Masse haue iiij^d. And ye Clerke of ye Church after the usage. Item, I wil yat Elizabeth my Doughter haue x^l and yf she Dissease w^{thn} age To be Disposed for my soule and for the soules of John Rawley of Ratford and Elizabeth his wiff by the DiscreSSION of my wif. Item, I wil ye Bretherhode of Seint John Baptist, that is to say the Bretherhode of haue xx^s. Item, I wil that John Goodwell, Mercer; and John Belhin in Seint Pancras p^{ishe} to be my oversears. That my Wille be performed hauinge for their labours eche of them v mark. Item, I wil my Dettes be paide. Item, I wil yat Elizabeth my wif be myn executrix to dispose for me after her Discrea^{con}. The residue of my goodes I wille that my wif haue household plate alle manner other moueable goodes free to hur proper use at her Wille. In Witness whereof I haue sette to my seale The daye and yere abouesaid. These Witnesse, Sir John Belle prest, John Taylour and Thomas Barnard. Proved at Lambeth Nov^r. 16th. 1458, by Elizabeth the relict the executrix named in the will of the deceased.” [P.C.C., Stockton 14.]

An early instance of the name being spelled Rolle is found in the Will of William Rolle, of Westsires, dated April 8th, 1501. [P.C.C., Blamyr 2]. The testator mentions “Thomas Rolle, son of my brother Richard.” The Thomas Rolle here referred to was evidently the same who was born at Wimborne, and whose Will dated July 19th, 1525, was proved the following year [P.C.C., Porch 2]. He gave directions for burial in the churchyard of St. Sepulchre, without Newgate, in London, and bequeathed “to the Church Wardeyns of our lady and Saint Stevyn, in the said Church to be Registered and made a dede brother ijs., iiijd.—to the bretherhode of Corpus Xpth in the said Church viijd.—to the Church of Wymborn Minster, in Dorsetshire, where I was born, for the devocion I haue to the said Church and Saint Cuthbert, vjs., viijd.—to Amys Goddard, nowe the wyfe of Walter Goddard, my natural mother xxi. to pray for my soule—to the high awter of Saint Sepulchre ijs. for tithes and offeringe negligently withholden and forgotten—to Sir Roger Standisse, my ghostly father, to

pray for me xijd.—Maister William Rolle, myn uncle, parson of Wytchampton, and George Rolle, of London, hole executors.”

The aforesaid parson, William Rolle, died a few years after, and by his Will, proved 1532 [P.C.C., Thrower 3], he named his patron Lord Arundell, and his cousin George Rolle, executors.

In the Will of George Rolle, dated Sept., 1596 [P.C.C., Kidd 95], the testator is described as of the Middle Temple. He alludes to his property in Devon, mentioning his four sisters and his brothers Samuel, John, Thomas, Nicholas, Josias and Valentine. The last-named of these lived at St. Giles, near Great Torrington in Devon, and by his Will, dated August 2nd, 1623, [P.C.C., Byrde 29], he bequeathed his property at East Buckland to his brother John Rolle.

From the foregoing particulars it will be seen that the Rolle family were connected with Devon, Dorset, and London; but what degree of kinship there was between them, and the Rawles of West Somerset and North Devon, has not been ascertained. It is known that in the sixteenth century a Rawle or Rawles—the name here occurs spelled with a final s—was settled in the county of Dorset, for in 1575 was proved the Will of William Rawles, of Fifehead Neville, yeoman [P.C.C., Carew 31]. He evidently had been more than once married, as he gave testamentary directions for burial “in the church of Fifehead Neville by my wieff last deceased”; and his widow, Christian, survived him. He appears to have been very well off in respect of cattle, sheep, horses, plate, money, etc.; making bequests to the church of Fifehead Neville 6s. 8d.; to the Cathedral of the Diocese twelve pence; to the church of Stoke Wake 3s. 4d.; to the church of Sturminster Newton 3s. 4d.; to the church of Sturton Caundell 3s. 4d.; to the poor of Fifehead Neville 20s.; to the poor of seven other parishes next adjoining, to every one of the said parishes 5s. Wife, Christian Rawles, and son, John Rawles, executors.

John Rawles, son and heir of the above-mentioned William, made his Will March 19th, 1609, describing himself as “of East Orchard in the parish of Ewerne Minster in the Co. of Dorset, gentleman,” giving instructions for his interment in the church of Fifehead Neville; to the poor of Ewerne Minster 40s.; to the poor of Fifehead Neville 40s.; to the poor of East Orchard 20s.; numerous bequests to grandchildren and relatives of his wife. “Residue of my goods, cattells, chattells in East Orchard and elsewhere, with all such lands as I shall dye seised of lying within the Burrough of Shaston or Fifehead Neville, to Agnes Rawles my wyfe for her life, with remainder to my sonne William his children.” Proved 1610. [P.C.C., Wingfield 53].

The William Rawles mentioned in the foregoing extract married a daughter of William Lacy, of Hartow, Stogumber, co. Somerset, by whom he had a numerous family. At his death he was succeeded by his son John Rawles, who married Elizabeth

Meggs, of Bradford Peverell. She died early in the latter half of the seventeenth century, and was buried with her son, in the church at Fifehead Neville: "Elizabeth and John, wife and son to John Rawles gent.," so ran the inscription on her tombstone. After the period just referred to, but little transpires concerning the family; though doubtless the Registers of Fifehead Neville, and possibly those of other parishes in the neighbourhood, contain entries relating to them.

In Somerset, the Rawle family were settled at Oare in the reign of Henry VII., and were continuously located in that parish down to the second decade of the present century. That they were closely related to those of the same name at Selworthy, their early Wills afford ample evidence. In course of time certain members of this family migrated and settled in adjacent parishes; the Registers of Porlock, Wootton Courtenay, Exford, Brendon, Lynton, and other places in the Exmoor district, contain numerous references to them. Their Wills are to be found in the Probate Registries at Wells, Taunton, Exeter, and Somerset House, upwards of one hundred in all, proved between 1530 and 1796.

In the sixteenth century a John Rawle was settled at the barton house of Hennett in St. Juliot, Co. Cornwall—a parish near the north coast adjacent to Boscastle—as is recorded in certain Chancery proceedings (*temp.* Elizabeth) concerning the rectory there. His descendants, through several generations, held the manor of Treville down to quite a recent period, the Rev. Richard Rawle, D.D., Bishop of Trinidad, being in possession of it at the time of his death in 1889. A member of this branch of the family, Francis Rawle, having embraced the faith of a sect then deridingly known as Quakers, suffered much persecution, in consequence of which he emigrated to America, accompanied by a son of his own name. Sailing from Plymouth in the ship *Desire*, they landed at Philadelphia in the province of Pennsylvania on June 23rd, 1686. The son, Francis Rawle, junior, brought with him a Deed from William Penn to himself, dated March 13th, 1685, for two thousand five hundred acres of unenclosed land in Pennsylvania. Francis Rawle, the elder, died 1697, and was succeeded by his son. His descendants have been continuously located in Philadelphia ever since. For several generations past the family have been connected with the higher branches of the legal profession in which they have attained positions of eminence. They are at present represented by the Hon. Francis Rawle, M.A., Barrister-at-law, seventh in direct line from the original emigrant.

EDWIN JOHN RAWLE.

325. SOMERSET DIALECT (III. xx. 235, xxiii. 304).—There is no doubt that the dialects of the Western Counties have got very much intermingled. I find that many words which Mr. Jago, in his excellent work on the Cornish Dialect, gives as

purely Celtic are common to other Western Counties, whilst others (*Kicklish* for instance) are common to the Midlands. It does not follow that the words in question are not Celtic, but it shows that they are not confined to Celtic localities.

I venture to give two examples of "Zummerzetshur" dialect, which will fairly illustrate the difference, if difference there be, between 1673 and the early part of the present century. Each example is doubtless more or less tintured by the relative difference in thought, style and diction. It must also be remembered that these verses are written by cultured men who vary in their appreciation and adaptation of the uncouth words and thoughts of the class they represent in this style of literature.

The writer of the amusing and clever lines on Bladud and the Pigs was Henry Chapman, a very distinguished Bath citizen in the reigns of Charles I., Cromwell, and Charles II. He was the relentless enemy of Prynne, whom he pursued with never-ceasing malevolence. The family of which he was a member was powerful in Bath, and this Henry appears to have exercised an influence and a power almost unprecedented, both in the civil and political interests of the city. The other example is a touching little monologue, showing that, whilst the dialect lends itself to the broadest humour, it is none the less effective in expressing glowing and sweet poetry.

R. E. M. PEACH.

BLADUD AND THE PIGS.

Lud Hudibrass, a Meazel Voule, did zend his Zun a graezing,
 Who vortuend hither vor to cum, and geed his Pigs sum Peazun;
 Poor Bladud he was Manger grown, his Dad, which sum call Vather,
 Zet Bladud Pig, and Pig Bladud, and so they ved together.
 Then Bladud did the Pigs invect, who, grunting, ran away,
 And vound whot Waters presently, which made him fresh and gay.
 Bladud was not so grote a Vool, but zeeing whot Pig nid doe,
 He Beath'd and Wash'd, and Rins'd and Beath'd, from Noddle down to Toe.
 Bladud was now (gramercy Pig!) a delicate vine Boy,
 So whome he trudges to his Dad, to be his only Joy;
 And then he built this gaudy Town, and sheer'd his Beard Spade ways,
 Which Voke accounted then a grace, though not so now-a-days.
 Thwo thousand and vive hundred Years, and Thirty vive to that,
 Zince Bladud's Zwine did looze their Greaze, which we Moderns cal Vat,
 About that Time, it was also, that Ahob's Zuns were hanged,
 A Jezabel, their Mam, (curz'd deel!) caus'd Naboth be stone hanged.
 Chee cud zay more, but cham aveard, Voke will account this Vable,
 O Invidles! if yee woon not me, yet chee pray believe the Table.

MARY RAMSEY'S CRUTCH.

I zing o' Mary Ramsey's Crutch!
 "Thic little thing!"—Why 'tis'n much
 Its true, bit still I like to touch
 The cap o' Mary Ramsey's Crutch.
 She zed, whenever she should die,
 Er little crutch she'd gee ta I.
 Did Mary love me? eese a b'leeve

She deed—a veo vor her did greeve,—
 An but a veo vor Mary awld,
 Outliv'd er friends, or voun 'em caw'ld.
 This crutch I had—I ha it still,
 An port wi't wont—ner niver will,
 O' her I Jern'd tha cris-cross lain ;
 I haup that 'tword'n quite in vain !
 'Twar her who teach'd me vust ta read
 Iitch little word as *beef an bread* ;
 An I da think 'twar her that ater
 Lorn'd I ta read tha single zâter.
 Poor Mary ôten used to tell
 O' dâs a past that pleas'd er well ;
 An mangst tha rest war zum o' jay,
 When I look'd up a little bway.
 She zed I war a good one too,
 An lorn'd my book athout tha rue.*
 Poor Mary's gwon, a longful time
 Zung now ! er little scolard's prime
 A-mâ-be's past.—It must be zaw ;
 There's nothing stable here below !
 O' Mary—âll left is—er crutch !
 An thaw a gift, an 'tword'n much
 'Tis true, still I da like ta touch
 The cap o' Mary Ramsey's crutch !
 That I lov'd Mary, this ool tell,
 I'll sâ na moor—zaw, ferè well !†

326. EXAMINE WELL OLD DEEDS, &c.—Between 60 and 70 years since I read one of Miss Edgeworth's celebrated novels called "Patronage," in which she describes a trial for the recovery of a large estate of which the defendant was in possession. The plaintiff apparently proved his case, but the defendant produced and put in evidence a deed which, if valid, as it appeared to be, entirely defeated the plaintiff's claim, upon which the Judge somewhat ominously said to the plaintiff's counsel (a Mr. Faulkner), "Well, Mr. Faulkner, what do you say to all this?" "Well, my Lord, I can't carry the plaintiff's case any further, except to ask your Lordship to order the seal of the deed to be broken." Now, I must here stop to tell your readers that deeds in former times were executed with greater solemnity than they are at present—they had at their foot strips of parchment about 4 inches in length, with large seals of wax at the end, and many of them concluded as follows: "In witness whereof the party hereto has hereunto set his hand and seal *and within the said seal put a current coin of the Realm* the day and year first above written." The deed in question so concluded, the Judge ordered the seal to be broken, when lo, and behold, the coin found therein was of a reign sometime subsequent to the date of the deed, which proved it to be a forgery, and the plaintiff

* This Lady, when her scholars neglected their duty, or behaved ill, rubbed their fingers with the leaves of rue.

† Fare ye well.

recovered possession of the estate. My family have been located in Dorset several centuries, and were always of a very saving turn of mind; recollecting, after reading "Patronage," this fact, and that there were several ancient trunks in the attic of my house containing numerous old deeds, letters, &c., I determined to overhaul the former and their seals, and the result was that I found in the latter several most valuable old coins. Independent of what I have stated, old deeds often contain autographs of great men, as parties, or as witnesses to their execution, and moreover, in their recitals sometimes explain matters and things in parishes which have puzzled the inhabitants for years. As regards modern papers (envelopes, for instance) never throw them away until satisfied there is nothing of value in them. A member of a family some years since well known and resident in Dorsetshire, and now resident in Ireland, a few years ago wrote to his bankers in Dublin with notes and cheques to the amount of £760 and worded his note as follows, "Please place the enclosed to my account" (without naming the amount in his note). He put only £160 in the fold of his note, and the remainder outside the note, but inside the envelope. On calling at the Bank some time after, he was met by the unpleasant question, "Do you know, Sir, you have overdrawn your account?" His reply was it was preposterous, as he had, he was sure, a balance of nearly £500. The ledgers of the Bank were looked at, and he found he was only credited with £160. He left the Bank in no agreeable mood, and returned in about an hour enquiring where the Bank kept their waste paper, and on being shown a room pretty full, said the manager must lend him a clerk to look for his envelope, and after several hours search, it was found with the remainder of the money in it; therefore I say, particularly to your younger readers, always when you send or apply for money, name the amount in your note, and, above all, never throw away an envelope without seeing there is nothing left in it.

D.H.S.

327. HOW TIME CHANGES THE NAMES OF PARISHES.—I have before me an old deed dated in 1333, in the 7th year of Edward III. In it Stalbridge is called "Stapelbrigg," Stourton Caundle "Candel Haddon," Stalbridge Weston "Weston Abbotts," and Caundle Marsh "Candel Mershe." In Coker's Survey of Dorset (supposed by Hutchins to have been written in or about 1617), Purse Caundle is called "Pour Scandell," and it is stated that some of the lands there were held in 1293 by Serjeanty, viz:—that the owner "shall entertain the wounded Dogges of our Lord the King when the King may hunt in the forest of Blackmore and at the expense of the King." Stourton Caundle formerly belonged to the Lords de Haddon—it subsequently belonged to the family of Lord Stourton (and hence I

presume called Stourton Caundle), and about the middle of the last century it was acquired from the Stourtons by the family of Sir H. Hoare, to whom the parish now chiefly belongs. Many of your readers may recollect that in the time of Queen Mary a Lord Stourton (who was doubtless the then owner of the parish) was tried by his Peers and convicted of the murder of his steward and the steward's son, and in an old pamphlet we are told his last request was that he might be hanged with a silken halter, and that his tomb may now be seen in Salisbury Cathedral with the halter hanging over it. Some 40 years since I went to the Cathedral, and was shown the tomb (which has no inscription on it) by an old verger, who told me that at the commencement of this century the shreds of the halter were still there, but had gradually dropped off and disappeared.

D. H. S.

328. SOMERSET FAIRS.—An important source of revenue to a monastery in mediaeval times was the privilege of holding a fair: it was usually granted for three days—the eve, day and morrow of a certain feast, and during this time all the shops of the town were shut, and no goods could be purchased except at the stalls of the fair, and for setting up these stalls the monastery used to charge a substantial ground rent. Moreover, the jurisdiction of the monastery extended for some distance round the town, and officers were stationed at bridges and other avenues of access to the fair to exact toll of all merchandise passing that way; some of the monastic rules contain a rubric, "*De euntibus ad nundinas.*" The following instances of fairs granted to monasteries either situated in or having property in this county, may be of interest to the readers of *S. & D. N. & Q.*

1488 Jan. 23. Grant to Elizabeth the Abbess and to the Convent of St. Saviour, Mary the Virgin, and Bridget of Syon, of the order of St. Augustine, of St. Saviour called, to hold two fairs annually in the town of Yevill, co. Somerset, one at the feast of St. Botolph, and the other at the feast of St. Leonard; to commence the day before, and to continue two days after, each of those feasts.

[*"Materials for History of the reign of Henry VII."* (Rolls Series) vol. II. 229].

1488 Nov. 12. Licence to John Asshe, the Prior, and Convent of the church of SS. Peter and Paul of Taunton, and their successors for ever, to hold annually two fairs at their town of Dulverton, co. Somerset, at the feasts of St. Peter and of SS. Simon and Jude, each fair to begin on the day before the feast, and last till the end of the day after the same.

[*do.* vol. II. 362].

1533 April 11. Grant to William, the Abbot, and the Convent of the monastery of St. Mary, Bruton, of two yearly fairs of three

day's duration, viz., on the eve, day and morrow of the feast of St. George the Martyr, and on the eve, day and morrow of the Feast of the Nativity of St. Mary the Virgin, with a court of piepowder at the said fairs, before the steward of the said Abbot and Convent with the same tolls and customs as at "Bartilmew fair."

[*Letters and Papers, Henry VIII.*, vol. VI. g. 417 (18)].

It will be noticed that as these fairs were the occasions for a general holiday, the winter months were naturally avoided, and one fair was usually held in the spring or early summer, and the other in the autumn. It would be interesting to know if the memory of these anniversaries survives, and whether St. Botolph's Day (June 17) or St. Leonard's Day (November 6) are in any way marked as festivals in the town of Yeovil.

F. W. WEAVER.

329. RICHARD KING, M.P. FOR MELCOMBE REGIS. (III. xx. 149, xxiii. 276, 277).—The following reference to Richard King, M.P., may be read at p. 352 of the *Catalogue of the Pictures at Sherborne Castle*, 1862 (London: Emily Faithful & Co., 1862) under the account of the portrait of Col. the Hon. John Digby.

"In 1641 he was member of Parliament for Milborne Port, and Forster gives us an account of a scene in the House of Commons in which his name appears. 'In 1641, before the recess, Mr. Richard King, member for Melcombe Regis, Dorset, took upon himself to declare that in a particular rebuke which Mr. Speaker had addressed to another honourable, he had transgressed his duty in using so disgraceful a speech to so noble a gentleman; and though the House interfered to protect their Speaker, and Mr. King was commanded to withdraw into the Committee Chamber, the matter ended in but a conditional apology, with which the House was not satisfied, but the Speaker was. The noble gentleman whom it vexed Mr. King to see treated with disrespect was the younger brother of Lord Digby, *Mr. John Digby*, who, on the day when his brother would have been expelled the House of Commons if the King's letters-patent had not issued the night before, calling him to the House of Lords, came into the House, and getting upon the ladder that stands at the door of the House by which the members thereof usually go up to those seats which are over the same door under the gallery, he sat still upon the same ladder; whereupon the Speaker, doubtless coupling the act, as a sign of disrespect, with a display of insubordination by the same young gentleman on discussion of his brother's case the previous day, called out to him and desired him to take his place, and not to sit upon the said ladder as if he were going to be hanged; at which many of the House laughed, and Mr. King, as aforesaid, was indignant.'"

C. H. M.

330. SOMERSET CHRISTMAS CAROL.—The old tune “Carolina,” for “*While Shepherds watched their Flocks by night,*” was a great favourite with the old singers of Dunster and the hill country of West Somerset. Copied from a manuscript music book belonging to one of the old Church singers of Dunster by

W. DICKER, Schoolmaster, Winsford, Dulverton, Somerset.

While shepherds watched . their flocks . . by night, All

seat - - ed on the ground, The An - gel

of . . the Lord . . came down

And glo-ry shone a - round, . . .
And glo-ry shone a-round, And glo-ry shone a-round.

- round, And glo-ry shone a - round,

331. NOTES ON THE PARISH OF SELWORTHY. 1.—THE CHURCH.—*Continued* (III. xxii. 227, xxiii. 284).—On the south wall of the north aisle we find the following monuments, mostly of marble.

I.

Sacred

to the memory of Charles Staynings Esqre.
of Holnicote in this parish of y^t ancient family
and of Susanna his wife Daughter to Sir Nicolas
MARTYN of Oxtou in the County of DEVON
She departed this lyfe the 8th day of May 1685
He the 4th day of December 1700 aged 78 haveing
made and ordered the following verses to be written
on his monument

Here lyes Charles Staynings by his wife
Who loved him as she did her lyfe
As hee did her their loves increased
Till that sad day his wife deceased
To whom her husband now is gone
Both lived together thirty years and one

This was erected by Willm. MARTYN, ESQre. his
Heir and sole Executor in TESTIMONY of his
profound respect and gratitude Anno 1701

Above the inscription are emblazoned the arms of Steynings
and Martyn.

Arg: a bat sable displayed.

Arg: 2 bars gules.

2. This is a very stately monument which bears the following inscription.

Near this place
is deposited the Body
of WILLIAM BLACKFORD
late of Holnicote in this parish
Esq.
and also ye Body of HENRIETTA
his wife
He was the eldest son and heir
of WILLIAM BLACKFORD
of the same place Esqre.
By ELIZABETH the daughter of
JOHN DYKE
of Pixton in the parish of Dulverton
in this county Esqre.
He died the 20th of March 1730
in the 37th year of his age
She was one of the daughters
and coheirs of JOSEPH COLLET
late of Hertford Castle
in the county of Hertford Esqre.
and sometime President
of Fort St. George in East India
She died the 13th day of September
1727 in the 23 year of her age.
HENRIETTA BLACKFORD
their only daughter and Heir
died the 6th day of December
1733
in the seventh year
of her age.

Arms: gules a chevron argent between 3 stars or; on an escutcheon of pretence sable a chevron arg: between 3 stags arg: passant on chevron 3 mullets sable.

The elder William Blackford was a Master in Chancery who settled at Dunster and bought the Holnicote estate of Charles Staynings's heir, William Martyn. On the death of the poor little girl heiress, who was but badly looked after, we expect, bereft of both her parents and left alone in the world, the estate passed to the Dyke family of Pixton, from whom it came through an heiress into the Acland family.

3. A marble monument carved by Chantrey, on which are sculptured two heads and beneath them a sextant across a copy of Heber's hymns, bears the following inscription:—

CHARLES BALDWIN DYKE ACLAND,

Third son of Sir Thomas and Lady Acland, was born November 1st, 1812, entered the Naval Service in the fourteenth year of his age on Board of H.M.S. Helicon, under the command of his uncle, Captain Charles Acland. Like him, in the cause of humanity, fearlessly exposed his life to the deadly influence of African Fever: and so died, full of faith and hope and devout affection, May 10th, 1837, off the Bight of Benin, and was buried in the island of Ascension. This affliction was made known to his parents on the 17th day of July following, and on the 31st day of the same month it pleased God to remove from the bosom of their family, in the tenth year of his age, their youngest child.

DUDLEY REGINALD DYKE ACLAND

a good little boy early intended for heaven, by the mercy of Him who would have little children suffered to come unto Him "and He took them" and "Blessed them."

"The Lord gave, the Lord hath taken away, Blessed be the name of the Lord."

4. A companion monument by Chantrey representing a curtain drawn back and showing beneath the head of the officer to whose memory it was erected, has the following inscription.

Charles Richard Dyke Acland

third son of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart.

died at the Cape of Good Hope April 23, 1828,

Commander of H.M.S. Helicon

in the thirty-fifth year of his age

The battle's rage o'erwhelmed thee not nor ocean's stormy wave

Though kindred tears may not bedew thy distant early grave

In Delagoa's fatal bay the fever's burning zone

To save the Captive's life from bonds, thou freely gavest thine own

Oh nurtured in this quiet vale in justice, mercy, truth

How well thine after years redeemed the promise of thy youth

With rectitude of purpose blest faith simple and sincere

The kindness of a manly heart, the strength of godly fear

Son, brother, husband, best beloved, we mourn thee not unblest

Dear is the hope that thou hast gained the haven of thy rest

Their steadfast love who walk in faith nor death nor time destroy

And they who sow to God in tears shall surely reap in joy.

(N.B.—These two inscriptions, 3 and 4 are all in capital letters).

In the North aisle is a monument to three generations of the Stoute family. There are no tombstones of great antiquity or of much interest in the Churchyard.

Descending from the Church to the Rectory we pass the 15th century tithe barn, a somewhat handsome building. Against the road is a small window, now blocked up, having a label carried partly round it. The label at the point of the arch supports a sheaf of corn, and rests, on one side on a lamb, and on the other on a pig. These three carvings are said to be emblematical of the three principal forms of tithes. The late Lady Acland told the writer that she had seen the tithe corn put in through this window before the Tithe Commutation Act was passed. In the west gable end of this building there is a pretty window of local red stone of the date of the building in the upper storey, and beneath it is a moulded oak one, with heavy iron bars of apparently about the same date, but inserted some years ago by the present Rector. The Rectory is a picturesque building built in two sides of a square. Some parts of it are said to be of great antiquity, but it has been much altered. During recent repairs the remains of a narrow stone staircase were found in the wall of the south wing, which is nearly four feet thick.

F. HANCOCK.

(To be continued).

332. SOME DORSET DEEDS. (III. xxii. 265.)—Indenture dated 24 March, 1741. Between Thomas Dibbin, of Marnhull, co. Dorset, gent., and Anne, his wife late Anne Fry, daughter of William Fry, of Shapwick, co. Dorset, gent., by Sarah, his late wife, deceased* of the 1st part, John Glasse, of Carey St., London, gent., of the 2nd part, William Salkeld, of Fifehead Neville, co. Dorset, Esquire, and Edward Cox, of Gillingham, co. Dorset, gent., of the 3rd part, and John Pyne, of Cury Mallet, co. Somerset, Esq., of the 4th part.

Whereas, said Thomas Dibbin and Anne his wife in Trinity Term last past, acknowledged in Court of Common Pleas a fine *sur conuzance de droit comecco* unto said John Glasse, concerning all that messuage or dwelling house called Guest's, formerly inhabited by Morgan How, deceased, with the orchards, garden, &c., belonging thereto, and of the closes of pasture following, viz., a close of 4 acres of pasture called Home Close, also a close of 4 acres of pasture called Middle Close, also a close of 4 acres of pasture called Hale's Close, also 2 closes of $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres of pasture called Grove, also a close of $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres of pasture called Lower Close, and of common of pasture without number in Moore side common, and of free common in Shortwood common, also of a close of 4 acres of arable called Grasshay, heretofore in tenure of said Morgan How, also of a close of $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre of meadow called Hale's meadow, formerly part of a tenement of Christian Cross dec., and afterwards in tenure of said Morgan How, also of a close of 8 acres of arable called Bullfurland or Bullfurlong, also a piece

* Buried 23 Jan. 1721/2 (*Shapwick Register.*)

of ground of 1 acre, lately exchanged from Peter Walter, Esq., all of which lands are in Marnhull, and now in possession of said Thomas Dibbin, of which fine no use has yet been declared,

Now this Indenture witnesseth that in consideration of the marriage lately had between said Thomas Dibbin and Anne his wife, and of £400 as a marriage portion paid by William Fry to Thomas Dibbin,

It is hereby declared that it is the intent that in order for the suffering of a common recovery of the said premises, and for cutting off the entail the said fine shall be and enure to the use of John Glasse, so that he may become the perfect tenant of the freehold.

And it is hereby agreed that William Salkeld and Edward Cox shall, before Easter term next, at the cost of Thomas Dibbin, sue out a writ of *Entry sur disseisin en le post* in the Court of Common Pleas against John Glasse, whereby they shall demand the said premises from him, unto which John Glasse shall vouch to warranty the said Thomas Dibbin, who shall appear and vouch over the common vouchee, who shall appear and imparl and then make default, so that a perfect common recovery may be suffered according to the usual course of common recoveries with double voucher, which recovery shall be for the confirming a certain mortgage dated 3 April, 1738, made by Thomas Dibbin unto said John Pyne, for securing the payment of £200 and interest, and afterwards to the use of said Thomas Dibbin for his life, and afterwards to the use of William Salkeld and Edward Cox for 2000 years, upon trust, that after death of Thomas Dibbin, the said Wm. Salkeld and Edward Cox, out of the rents, or by sale or mortgage, shall pay off the said mortgage of £200 and interest, and when this is paid off they shall raise a further £300 to be paid to such persons, as said Anne Dibbin by her will shall direct, or in default of such will to her administrators, in lieu of all dower in the lands of Thomas Dibbin. Provided that if said Thomas Dibbin shall pay to William Salkeld and Edward Cox the sum of £300, then the trust and term of 2000 years shall cease. Signatures of Thomas Dibbin, Anne Dibbin, and William Salkeld.

Six seals; Quarterly, 1st and 4th quarters, azure a lion rampant;* 2nd and 3rd quarters, argent, a bend wavy between 2 cotizes gules.

Crest, an arm embowed. in armour, holding a sword. [689]

To all Christian people—Robert Fry of Iwerne Minster, co. Dorset, gent., Marie his wife, Edward Lawrence of Affpudle, co. Dorset, gent., Elizabeth his wife, Henry Hastings of Pudletown, co. Dorset, gent., and Dorothy his wife, send greeting,

Know ye that the said Robert Fry (and the others) have ratified and released unto Susan Cox, sister of the said Marie, Elizabeth and Dorothy, all those 7 closes of meadow and pasture land,

* Whose arms are these ?

called Marshman Field, parish of Stalbridge, co. Dorset, heretofore in occupation of Marie Cox, widdow, deceased, and now in tenure of said Susan Cox, with all their right and title to the same, To have and to hold the same to said Susan Cox for ever.

Dated 30 March, 1657.

Signatures of Robert Fry, Mary Fry, Edward Lawrence, Elizabeth Lawrence, Henry Hastings, Dorothy Hastings, 6 seals, pendant, not heraldic.

Signed and sealed in presence of Matthew Davys, William Yeatman, William King. [674.]

333. WINSFORD PARISH DOCUMENTS.—In the Church Chest of the Parish of Winsford, Somerset, which was opened a few months ago, there were a large number of documents of various kinds—Indentures of Parish Apprentices, Bonds, Agreements, Discharges, &c., commencing with the year 1648. There are 39 documents between the year 1648 and 1700, of which the following are examples.

W. DICKER, Schoolmaster, Winsford.

THIS INDENTURE made the.....day of.....in the yeare of our Lord 1660 WITNESSETH that David Squire, Ellexander Williams, Overseers of the poore of the parish of Winsford in the County of Somerset, John Williams and William Comer Churchwardens of the same parish by and with the Consent of two of the Justices of the Peace for this County haue put placed and bound George Webber beinge one of the poore of the parish aforesaid as an apprentice with Christopher Sulley of Winsford in the County aforesaid, husbandman, and as an apprentice with him the said Christopher Sulley to dwell from the day of the date hereof untill the said George Webber shall come to be of the age of fower and twenty yeares accordinge to the Lawes Statutes in that case made and provided, by and duringe allwhich tyme and terme the said George Webber shall the said Christopher Sulley his master well and faithfully serue in all such lawful businesse as the said George Webber shall be put vnto accordinge to his power wit and ability and honestly and obediently in all things shall behaue himselfe towards his said master his wife and Children and orderly and honestly towards all the rest of the ffamily of the said Christopher Sulley and the said Christopher Sulley for his part promiseth the said George Webber in the Craft mistery and occupacon the which he now vseth after the best manner that he can or may, shall teach and informe or cause to be taught and informed as much as there vnto belongeth or in any way appertayneth. And also duringe all the said terme to finde vnto his said apprentice meate, drinke Linnen Woollen hose shooes and all other things needful and necessary for an apprentice.

IN WITNESSE whereof the parties above said to these Indentures their handes and seales Interchangeably haue sett even the day and yeare first above written.

Christopher Sulley seal.

The 7th of May 1660
Confirmed by vs

Geo. Trevelyan
John Tuberville.

To the Churchwardens and Overseers of the poore and to all other the inhabitants of the Parrish of Winsford in the said County.

These

WHEREAS Mary Pearse of the Parrish of Wythipoole in the Said County Widdow Is willing and Desierous for her better Liuelywood and Maintainance to Dwell Inhabite and Reside in the Parrish of Winsford in the County aforesaid. In Consideration whereof we the Minister Churchwardens overseers of the poor and other Inhabitants of the said Parrish of Withypoole whoes names are here vnder Subscribed. Do for ourselves and for Euery of ouer Heires Executors Administrators and Successors Joyntly and Severally Couenant and promise to and with the Minister Churchwardens overseeres of the poor and all other Inhabitants of the parrish of Winsford aforesaid. To and with the Executors Administrators and Successors of them or Each of them. That upon notice given to any one of vs in writing: or upon the Request of the said Inhabitants of Winsford. That then we the said Minister, Churchwardens, Overseers of the poor and Parrishoners of the Parrish of Wythipoole aforesaid: Shall and will Receive back againe the said Mary Pearse in to ouer said Parrish of Wythipoole as ouer own Inhabitant and parrishoner and likewise take care and prouide for her if need Require. According vnto the statute in that case made and prouided. In wittenne whereof we haue herevnto sett our severall hands and seals. Dat. Duo Decimo Die Septembris Anno Regni Reg. Gulielmi and Mariæ Regis et Reginae nunc Angliæ &c. Quarto, Anno Domini 1692.

Signed, Sealed and
Delivered in
presence of vs
Laurence Edbrooke,
John Ley.
20th September 1692
seen and allowed by
R. Ellsworth.
R. Siderfin

Geo. Portbury Rector seal.
Arthur Ward Churchwarden seal.
George Leay oversear seal.
James Hill seal.
John Houndle seal.
John Houndle the younger.

334. DEEDS RELATING TO NORTH AND SOUTH CADBURY.—
(III. xix. 113.)—(4.) John Huchings of Sherborne, co. Dorset,
gent., James Medlycott of Ven, in the parish of Milborne Port,

Esq., and Elizabeth Medlycott, spinster, eldest da. of the said James M., Thomas Medlycott, gent., eldest son of the said James M., and Samuel Huchings, gent., brother of the said John Huchings. Being the marriage settlement of the said John Huchings and Elizabeth Medlycott. Refers to a messuage and close of meadow called Brook Close, two closes called Broadmeads, one called Rush Close, one the Hill Close, and one called Lyneing, three roods in Knight Meade, and twenty-nine acres of arable in the common fields of South Cadbury and the dwelling-house thereto belonging formerly in possession of one John Grane, decd. and a messuage and dwelling house formerly in possession of James A'Court. decd. All which several messuages, &c., were formerly in possession of John A'Court, sithence of Richard A'Court, decd., and are now in the tenure of the said John Huchings. Dated 9 April, 1725. *Signatures of the parties, and Heraldic seals.*

(5.) Francis Newman of North Cadbury, Esquire, and John Perry of the same place, yeoman. Mentions Joan Webb, wife of William Webb. Relates to a message, &c., called Perry's Tenement, and closes called Great and Little Elbridge, the Downs, and Bowoods, all situate in North Cadbury, in possession of the said John Perry. Mentions a son of the said John Perry, aged about 18. Dated 4 November, 1743. *Seal and signature of John Perry.*

Endorsed. John Perry died 18 May, 1802.

(6.) Francis Newman of North Cadbury, Esquire, and Richard Martin of the same place, yeoman. Relates to a tenement, &c., in North Cadbury, late in possession of John Martin decd., father of the said Richard. Mentions Joseph Martin the brother, and Richard Martin the son of the said Richard, aged about seven years. Dated 7 October, 1751. *Heraldic seal and signature of Richard Martin.*

(7.) Francis Newman of North Cadbury, Esquire, and Joan Stacey of the same place, widow. Relates to a message, &c., late in the occupation of Mrs. Morris, in North Cadbury, and now in possession of the said Joan. Mentions Elizabeth Stacey, da. of the said Joan, and John Andrews, son of Will. Andrews of North Cadbury, cooper, her Grandson, aged about five years. Dated 6 May, 1758. *Heraldic seal of Francis Newman.*

(8.) Francis Newman of North Cadbury, Esquire, and John Chamberlaine, of Pitcombe, labourer. Relates to a house, &c., in North Cadbury, late in the possession of Katherine Chamberlaine, widow. Dated 29 Sept., 1758. *Heraldic seal and signature of John Chamberlaine.*

(9.) Francis Newman, of North Cadbury, Esquire, and Thomas Martin, of the same place, yeoman. Relates to land

called Andrew's Close, Drove Lane End, Peeter's Mead, Millpiece and Cockhill in North Cadbury, and in possession of the said Thomas Martin and John Martin, his brother. Mentions John Martin aged five years, the eldest son of Peter Martin, brother of the said Thomas Martin. Dated 2 July, 1764. *Heraldic seal and Signature of Thomas Martin.*

G. F. TUDOR SHERWOOD.

(*To be continued.*)

335. WEATHER PROVERBS. (I. v. 244, vi. 276, viii, 381, II ix. 28).—These have been brought to my notice recently.

“A west wind and an honest man always go to bed together.”

“An east wind on Lady Day, Will keep in till the end of May.”

“Dry weather never brought want.”

JAMES COLEMAN.

336. COMMUNION FLAGON, BRYMPTON, SOMERSET.—The Hon. Sir Spencer Ponsonby Fane, K.C.B., has forwarded for insertion in *S. & D. N. & Q.*, the following account of a Silver Flagon recently discovered in the Parish Chest of Brympton, Somerset:—

“The flagon is 8 inches high, and of the round-bellied form, with low rounded lid and whistle handle. As originally made, it was without spout or lip, but an ugly and clumsily-made spout has been added in front, and openings pierced in the vessel to allow the contents to pour out by the new way.

On the lid and on the left side of the neck, the latter a very unusual position, are the London hall-marks for 1619-20, with the maker's mark, H I, with a covered cup (?) below.

Round the belly of the tankard is inscribed:

GIVEN · TO · BRMPTON · PARISH · BY · THE ·
 GVARDEN · OF · THE · PERSONE : | OF · IOHN · SIDEN-
 HAME · ESQR · HIS · MA^{ties} WARDE · 25 : SEPTEMBER
 1637 ·

The Sidenham crest, *on a chapeau a wolf rampant*, is engraved on the lid and on the front of the spout.”

(*See Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries, May 8, 1890.*)

337. MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS IN OTHER COUNTIES RELATING TO SOMERSET AND DORSET.—On the floor of the Chancel of Stratford-sub-Castle, Wilts. “HERE LI[ETH] THE BODY OF | M. JANE A [RNEY] DAUGHTER OF MR. | ALEXANDER ARNEY OF UDDINGS | IN THE COUNTY OF DORSET | GENT : WHO DYED THE 13 DAY OF | SEPTEMBER IN Y^e 24 YEARE OF | HER AGE AND IN THE YEARE OF | OUR LORD 1650. |

LORD I HAVE LOVED THE HABYT | ATION OF THY HOUSE AND
THE | PLACE WHERE THYNE HONOR | DWELLETH. PSAL. 26. 8. | ”
C. H. M.

In the North Porch, Holy Trinity Church, Cambridge.

“NEAR THIS PLACE | LIES THE BODY OF | THOMAS
HURLSTONE | OF NORTH CADBURY | IN SOMERSETSHIRE | WHO
DIED APRIL 13TH, 1790 | AGED 44 YEARS.” |

A. C. D.

338. WIMBORNE MINSTER ALTAR RECESS IN N. TRANSEPT. (III. xxiii. 273.)—Mr. Fletcher has clearly shown that the paintings discovered here are entirely anterior to the 14th century alterations, but he appears to assume that the altar in this position continued in use after these alterations, and raises the question of the subsequent position of the piscina.

But as far as I can gather from his note, the evidence rather points the other way, for the old piscina was found in the walling-up of the recess, and no attempt was apparently made at the alteration to give the recess a symmetrical form, as might easily have been done, or in any other way to give it a presentable appearance. Is it not the case that this altar was then destroyed?

Is it correct to describe these paintings as frescos? Are they not ordinary paintings on dry plaster?

EDMUND BUCKLE.

339. DR. WRIGHT, A DORSET CLERGYMAN (III. xxiii. 310.)—May not Milton's visitor have been Richard Wright, who died Rector of Stalbridge in 1737 (?) aged 82? We learn from the elder Richardson that the particulars of this visit were communicated to him just before he published his life of Milton, which appeared in 1734. The Richardsons' book on Milton is especially interesting on account of the portrait prefixed to it, engraved by the elder Richardson from an original drawing of Milton in crayons, with Richardson's addition of a laurel wreath. A later engraving which I have is without a laurel wreath. If we are to believe Mr. De Quincey, this is not only the best likeness of Milton, but the best likeness of another great poet. “I would observe,” says he, “that this Richardson engraving of Milton has the advantage of presenting not only by far the best likeness of Wordsworth, but of Wordsworth in the prime of his powers.”

J. H. W.

340. ARMS OF ROCHE, ARUNDELL, AND GORGES QUARTERINGS. (III. xxii. 264, xxiii. 294, 296.)—Unfortunately the match between Arundell and Roche, mentioned by C. H. Sp. P., and of which I was well aware, took place between four and five centuries before the one intended to be recorded by the shield I mentioned (III. xxii. 264). It is not likely that we shall find it in print, but in some parish register we may come across it. With

regard to the arms of Oldehall and Englowes, there can be no doubt of the former being *Gu. a lion ramp. erm.*, and the latter, *Arg. a chev. sa. betw. three billets erms.* The variation of the chevron to ermines on the chimney-piece is due probably to the sculptor. There should always be five spots on the billets. It may be here observed that Collinson cannot be relied on at all for heraldry; if he could blunder, he did; either he gave a wrong blazon or assigned coats to the wrong names—such, at least, is my experience in all the parishes I have tested.

A. J. J.

341. CHILCOTT OF CO. DORSET. (III. xxiii. 299).—The name of Chilcot was a well-known one in the neighbouring county of Somerset.

1. Thomas Chilcote of St. James, Taunton; will dated 1530-1. [*Wells Wills*, 159].

2. John Chilcot of Broomfield, Somerset, had his will proved in 1546 [29 Alen].

3. John Chilcote of Dulverton is mentioned in a will of 1534. [*Wells Wills*, 75].

4. Richard Chilcott, A.B., was instituted to the Rectory of Nettlecombe 22 Nov., 1604. [*Somerset Incumbents*, 405].

5. Chilcot is the name of a hamlet situated in the old parish of St. Cuthbert, Wells; it is now in the ecclesiastical parish of E. Horrington.

6. There are Chilcott Wills or references in *Somerset Wills*—1st series, p. 75; 2nd series, pp. 25, 69; 3rd series, p. 48; 4th series, p. 102; 5th series, p. 69; some of these refer to Dorset branches of the family.

F. W. W.

342. Robert Chilcott, of Bridport (will proved at P.C.C., 1684), left two sons, Robert (who married daughter of Fulbrook), and William, father of another William. William Chilcott, of Bredy and Burton Bradstock, (will dated 1643, proved at P.C.C., 1650), left William and Robert, and in 1654, John Chilcott begs, as executor to William Chilcott, to compound.

C. J. R.

343. CROSS AND PILE. (III. xxiii. 301).—“In the old phrase *cross and pile*, equivalent to the modern *head and tail*, the allusion is to the stamping of money. One side bore a cross; the other side was the under side in the stamping, and took its name from the *pile* or short pillar (Lat. *Pila*) on which the coin rested. Thus Cotgrave translates O. F. *pile* (which here = *pila not pila*) by ‘the *pile*, or under-iron of the stamp wherein money is stamped; and the *pile-side* of a piece of monie, the opposite whereof is a *crose*; whence, *Je n’ay croix ne pile*’ = I have neither cross nor pile.”

Skeat. *Etym. Dict.* s.v. *Pile* (2).

W. F. R., Worle Vicarage.

344. ADMISSIONS TO S. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE, OF NATIVES OF DORSET AND SOMERSET, INTER 1666—1715. (III. xxiii. 285.) "1678.—NICHOLAS SHIRBORN."—There is, and has been for several generations, a family of this name, residing at Chelwood; they are tenant farmers, and now spell the name Sherborne. They are probably descendants of Nicholas.

WM. REES-MOGG.

345. DARKNELL ARMS.—In Hemington Church, near Frome, on a memorial slab on the floor, is an inscription to the memory of one Darknell, beneath an oval shield bearing the Compton quartering of the Northampton arms, viz., *A lion passant guardant between three esquire's helmets*. Over the shield is carved a similar helmet surmounted by a wreath, but without a crest.

Can any one kindly explain this? I find no such name as Darknell in Burke. H. N.

346. REV. MR. LEANE.—I have a snuff box, handed down from probably the end of the 17th century, on which is the inscription, "Rev. Mr. Leane to Mr. John Lee."—In what parish in Somerset or Devon was Mr. Leane Vicar? Probably John Lee was his Churchwarden.

W. H. COTTELL, Yeolmbridge, Wood Vale, S.E.

347. JOHN BALCH, 1623.—Who was the father of John Balch, who came to Massachusetts, perhaps from Somerset, in 1623?

GALUSHA B. BALCH, Yonkers, New York.

348. BONITON.—"Boniton," co. Soms. (*vide Sims's Index to Heralds' Vis., Brit. Mus.*). Is not this a form of *Bonston*, a place in the parish of Fiddington? A family named Powell was there seated, and Sims gives the following reference to its arms, viz., *Harl. M.S. 1385, f. 69 b.* The blazon of this coat would greatly oblige me.

P. S. P. CONNER, Octorara, Rowlandsville, Maryland.

349. PROLONGING HER TIME.—A parishioner of mine was lately dying in a double tenement house, the next-door neighbours being fearfully degraded specimens of the *bête humaine*.

By way of rendering the last hours of the dying woman as uneasy as possible, these people would beat and hammer at the party-wall.

When this was reported to me by another neighbour, I was greatly struck by the bated breath and awe-struck manner with which she said, "You may depend upon it, she is prolonging her time. That is what she is doing, prolonging her time."—Can any folk-lorist among your readers tell me what this might involve according to the ideas of the Dorset peasant? I asked no more at the time lest (*a*) I should be esteemed lamentably ignorant, and (*b*) be put off with something not the whole truth.

CHARLES E. SEAMAN.

350. THE BURLANDS OF STEYNING. (III. xxiii. 283.)—Personal recollection enables me to supply one of the blanks in the pedigree of this family. Honoria, daughter of James Ll. Harris, of Uley, married, first, Captain Farewell (or Farwell), and, secondly, William Spencer Palmer, of the Bank of England, and Keppel Street, London. Both have been dead some twenty-five years or more.

CHARLES J. ROBINSON.

351. DR. GERARD WOOD, ARCHDEACON OF WELLS.—The Proceedings of the Committee for compounding with Delinquents, now among the published State Papers, afford much valuable information to enquirers into county and family history, as the following specimen will show:—

12th July, 1650. Claimants on the estate of Dr. Gerard Wood, (late) Archdeacon of Wells. Grace, widow of Roger Wood, clerk, petitions that Gerard Wood, her husband's father, demised Berrow Rectory, appropriate to the Archdeaconry, value £80 a year, and other lands in the county of Somerset, worth £50 a year, to Clement Mayo, in trust for her husband and his brothers, James and Gerard; but on her marriage, and bringing £600 portion, the trust was conveyed to Sir John Strangways for her husband and self during the life of Dr. Wood and Mary, his wife.

They enjoyed it till two years since, when it was sequestered on malicious information of delinquency against Roger Wood, who died last March, leaving her with three children, and a fourth unborn. Begs discharge, this being the sole support of herself and children during the life of their grandfather.

16th February, 1653. Order to be re-sequestered as right of Grace Wood.

15th June, 1653. Gerard Wood, another son, petitions against this sequestration. Dr. Gerard Wood and his wife being dead, and the interest of Grace, widow of Roger Wood, thereby expired, the premises come to him, and he is neither Papist nor delinquent. Claim allowed. CHARLES J. ROBINSON.

352. SOMERSET FLOWER NAMES.—The following local names of flowers were collected some 30 years ago, in the parish of Hinton St. George, Somerset.

H. W. H.

Periwinkles	Blue Bottles
Marsh Marigolds	Old Men's Buttons
Lent Lilies	Bell Flowers
Orchises	Gramfer Griggles
White Narcissus	Primrose Prushes
Dog Violets	Horse Violets
Black Thorn	Snag Blowth
Stitchwort	Snap Jack
Blue Bells	Single Gussies
Cowslips	Cruells
Ferns	Snake Leaves
Red Campion	Robin Hoods

353. ARTHUR FAIRWELL = MARY MONCK.—I am anxious to learn the date of the marriage of Arthur Fairwell, son and heir of Arthur Fairwell, of Barrington, co. Somerset, and nephew of Sir George Fairwell, of Hill Bishops, in the same county, Knt. He married, *probably* about 1660, Mary, daughter of Nicholas Monck, and niece of the great Duke of Albemarle. They may have been married at Barrington or Hill Bishops. (Is this the same as Bishop's Hull, near Taunton?)

Any information about Nicholas Monck, his daughters, or their husbands, would be acceptable, and might be sent to me direct.

FRANCES B. TROUP, Rockbeare House, near Exeter.

354. S. CYRIAC.—I am informed by the Rector that the old church at South Pool, near Kingsbridge (S. Devon), is dedicated to SS. Nicholas and Cyriac. I cannot find the latter mentioned in any book of reference I can put my hand on. Who was he?

BLANCHARD R. COWARD, Lieut. R.N.

[His festival is on Aug. 8. *Vide* Butler's and Baring Gould's *Lives of the Saints*. THE EDITORS.]

355. LADY WYNDHAM.—The subjoined is from the *Bristol Times and Mirror* of December 4th, 1893:— J. C.

“RESTORED TO LIFE FROM SEEMING DEATH.

“Sir,—I purpose sending to the Exhibition, if not too late, the picture of a lady who was brought to life against the will of the person through whose agency the restoration was brought about. The lady's name was Catharine Seymour, second daughter of Charles, Duke of Somerset, in the time of Queen Anne and George I. She married Sir W. Wyndham, the leader of the Jacobite Party in the West of England. They lived in the parish of St. Decumans, near Watchet and Williton. She died, as was thought, and was entombed, but the sexton, coveting her rings, went at night to get them, and, finding it difficult to draw them over the finger, used a knife. With the blood, she rose up. The sexton fled in terror, leaving his lantern behind, with which she lighted herself home.

“In the picture she has by her side a little boy—Sir Charles Wyndham, who succeeded his uncle Algernon, seventh Duke of Somerset, in the earldom of Egremont. During his life and that of his son, George O'Bryan, the last Petherton Earl of Egremont, our respective families were most intimately connected, which accounts for our having the above picture and two others from the same family.

“Yours, &c.,

“Winford, December 1.

H.T.”

A book of “Reminiscences and Traditions,” at the S.P.C.K. Depot, Park-street, contains more particulars.

356. WILLIAM LOFTUS, VICAR OF MAXEY.—William Loftus, vicar of Maxey, co. Northants, died at Bath, 7th May, 1817. I shall be much obliged for information as to his burial place, and for a copy of any inscription there may be to his memory. The above date is from a notice of his death in *The Stamford Mercury*, in which he is said to have been in his 48th year, and to have died “after a lingering illness.” He was of St. John’s College, Cambridge; B.A., 1792; M.A., 1795; and had been Precentor of Peterborough Cathedral.

W. D. SWEETING, Maxey Vicarage, Market Deeping.

357. SUNKEN SHIP AT CHEDDAR.—I have lately come across the following paragraph in the *Salisbury and Winchester Journal* of the 9th of September, 1826. I thought it might be worth inserting in *S. & D. N. & Q.* :—

“There is now to be seen in a ditch in Broadmoor, at the foot of Brinscombe hill in Cheddar near Weare, part of the hull of a sunken ship of large dimensions.”

Is this ship still in existence, or is anything further known of it? It seems to me to be a matter of interest to local antiquaries.

I have also found in the same newspaper of 12th August, 1826, the following paragraph :—

“A few weeks since, as some workmen were digging a well in St. James’s parish, Shaftesbury, they discovered (after cutting through a stratum of solid rock nearly 8 feet thick), in a bed of sand, an instrument resembling a paddle, made of British oak, and in the best state of preservation. A crust of spongy wood covered it. It is $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet the handle, of the rudest workmanship, and it is now in the possession of the worthy Recorder, Charles Bowles, Esq. The instrument has excited much curiosity, but no antiquary has yet given an opinion as to how and when it could have been placed where it was found.”

THOS. H. BAKER.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

358. OLD DORSET; Chapters in the History of the County. By H. J. Moule, M.A., of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. Cassell & Company, Limited, London, Paris and Melbourne. 1893. Pp. vi. [2], 240. Demy 8vo. Price 10/6.

As might have been expected from one so devoted to the county of his birth, and so well equipped with the knowledge and discrimination necessary to the task, Mr. Moule has produced a volume which will afford much pleasure to the lovers of *Old Dorset*. The book has had its origin in a series of Lectures on the County delivered at Dorchester to an audience of artizans and others, who desired to know something of the past history of the district

in which they lived. The result has been a clear, well-told account of what has happened in Dorset from early ages, divided into eleven chapters, treating of Dorset Geology, of the early settlers and invaders, of Dorset History under Saxons, Danes, Normans, Plantagenets and Tudors, and during the Civil War.

We hope our readers will make personal acquaintance with the book of one who, like the historian of the county, may be reckoned among those rare souls whom

NESCIO QUA NATALE SOLUM DULCEDINE CAPTOS
DUCIT, ET IMMEMORES NON SINIT ESSE SUI.

Δ.

359. HISTORY OF THE ANCIENT CHURCH OF PORLOCK, by the Rev. Walter Hook, M.A. London, Parker & Son, 1893. Pp. xii. + 95, small 8vo, cloth, 2/6, with 5 Illustrations.

It gives us much pleasure to welcome another contribution to Parochial History. This interesting little book consists of seven chapters, six appendices, and an index.

The headings of the chapters are as follows:—

- I. St. Dubricius and his Times.
- II. The Fitz-Roges Church.
- III. The Harington Church.
- IV. The Porlock Chantry.
- V. The Incumbents of Porlock.
- VI. The Churchwardens' Church.
- VII. The Churchyard and Chapels.

On each of these subjects the author, who is Rector of Porlock, has much that is interesting to tell us, and the tale is told in a very readable manner; there is an absence of that "dryness" which too often is a distinguishing mark of antiquarian work.

The book is well illustrated and is, in our opinion, an exceedingly cheap one. It is so good that, like *Oliver Twist*, one "wishes for more," and we hope that in a second edition the author may give us further information about this very ancient church.

Σ.

ERRATA. Vol. III.

PART XIX. :—

Page 97, line 1, *for 1887 read 1877.*

Page 97, line 11, *for specimens read species.*

PART XXIII. :—

Page 250, line 4, *for found read formed.*

THE END OF VOL. III.



Notes & Queries

FOR

SOMERSET AND DORSET,

EDITED BY

FREDERIC WILLIAM WEAVER, M.A.,

(*Editor of the "Visitations of the Counties of Somerset and Hereford," "Somerset Incumbents," etc.*)

AND

CHARLES HERBERT MAYO, M.A.,

(*Vicar of Long Burton with Holnest, Rural Dean, author of Bibliotheca Dersetiensis, etc.*)

"Attempt the end, and never stand to doubt,
Nothing's so hard, but *search* will find it out."

HERRICK.



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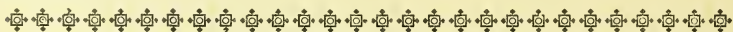
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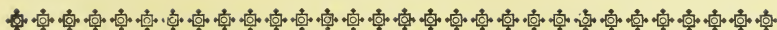
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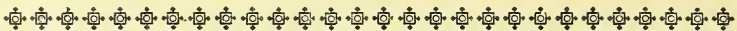
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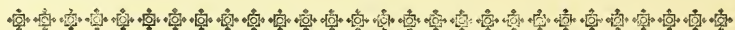
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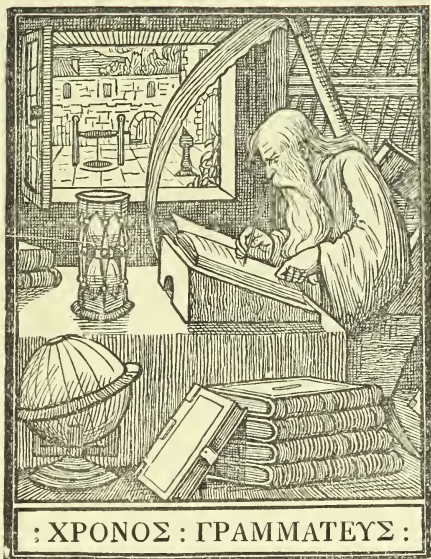
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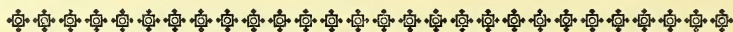
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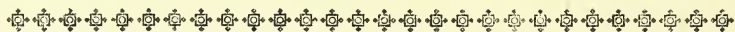
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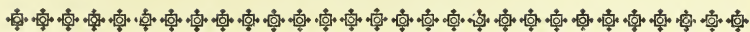
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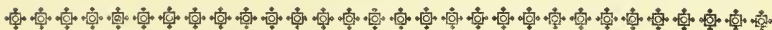
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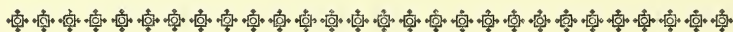
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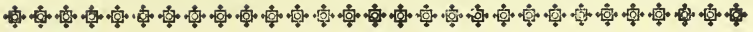
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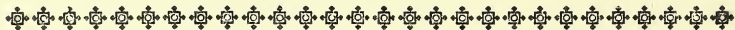
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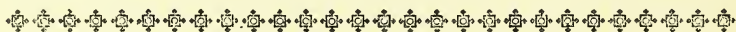
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